

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-11

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Vicinity

Prepared under the supervision of
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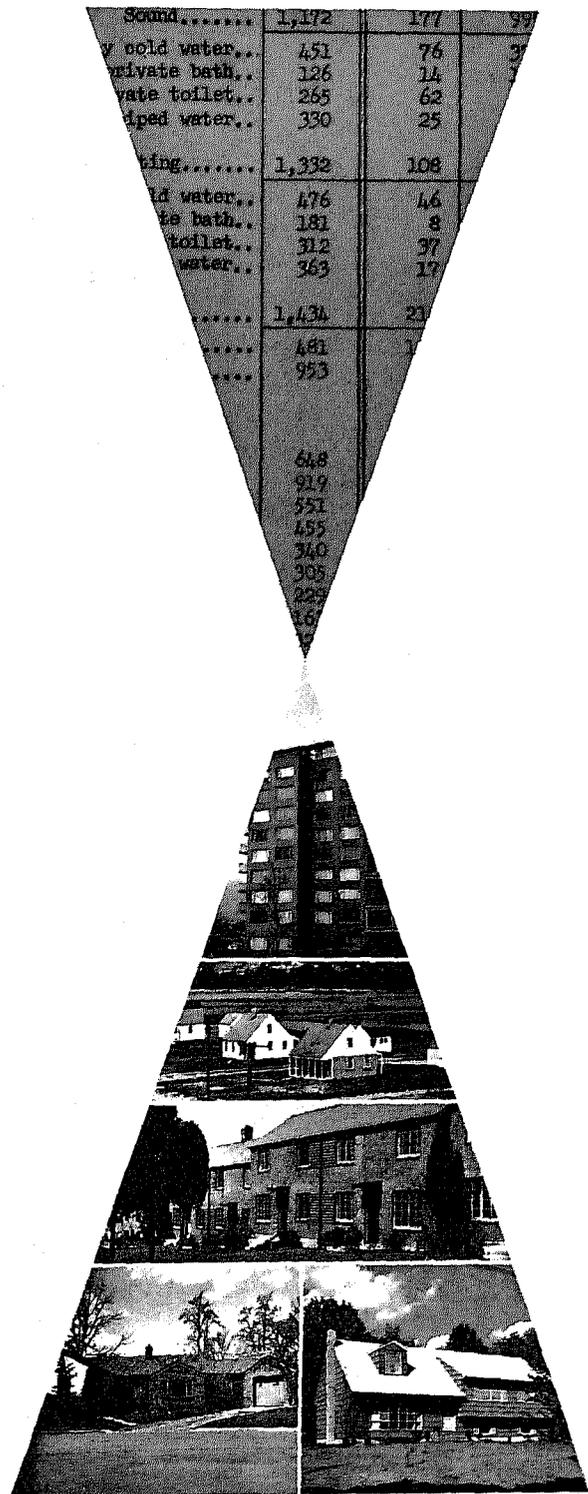
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 11.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 Tuscaloosa Housing Authority.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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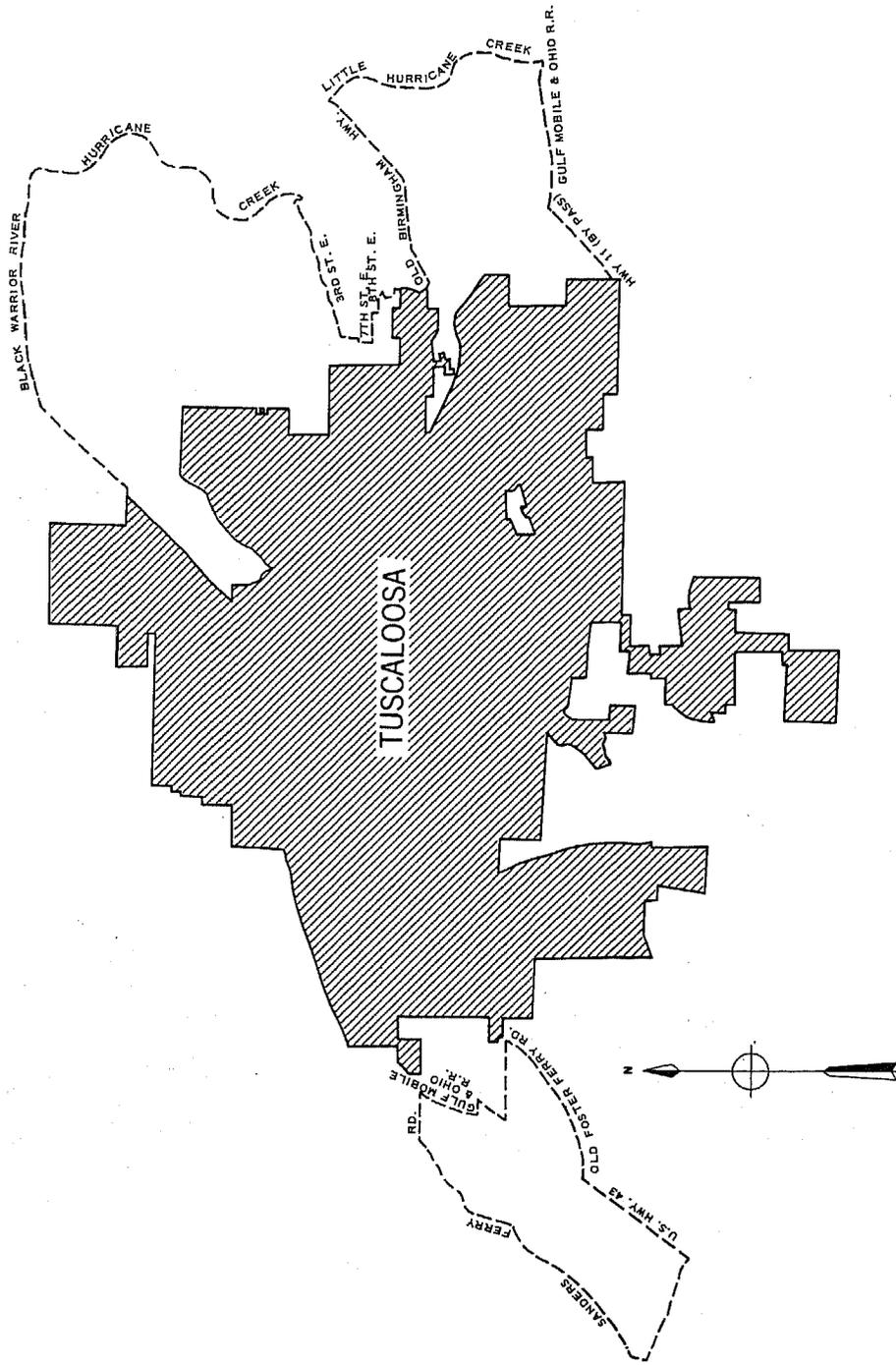
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
 TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA AND VICINITY
 APRIL 1960



TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, AND VICINITY

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	19,195	12,818	5,336
Owner occupied.....	9,136	7,241	1,895
Renter occupied.....	9,018	5,577	3,441
Vacant, available for rent...	451	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	590	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	4,525	884	3,641
Owner.....	1,202	267	935
Renter.....	3,323	617	2,706

As indicated in table A, approximately 25 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 11 percent of those with white households and 79 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,202	267	935	3,323	617	2,706	326	90	236	449	107	342
ROOMS												
1 room.....	5	3	2	240	165	75	2	...	2	33	16	17
2 rooms.....	66	18	48	728	85	643	22	7	15	126	30	96
3 rooms.....	229	36	193	1,610	135	1,475	64	19	45	186	24	162
4 rooms.....	440	98	342	502	141	361	125	30	95	70	22	48
5 rooms.....	247	52	195	124	50	74	57	15	42	22	11	11
6 rooms.....	166	39	127	102	32	70	41	14	27	11	4	7
7 rooms.....	35	14	21	14	6	8	14	4	10	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	14	7	7	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	280	116	164	488	373	115	78	45	33	54	46	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	648	132	516	2,494	211	2,283	179	39	140	326	46	280
Piped water outside structure.....	193	8	185	256	10	246	51	4	47	44	4	40
No piped water.....	81	11	70	85	23	62	18	2	16	25	11	14
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	698	150	548	1,921	221	1,700	191	45	146	234	39	195
Flush toilet, shared.....	72	44	28	919	275	644	31	22	9	127	38	89
Other toilet facilities or none.....	432	73	359	483	121	362	104	23	81	88	30	58
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	368	113	255	460	157	303	82	28	54	38	21	17
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	55	40	15	363	271	92	25	21	4	43	35	8
No bathtub or shower.....	779	114	665	2,500	189	2,311	219	41	178	368	51	317
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	329	91	238	672	222	450	86	42	44	80	25	55
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	87	19	68	88	20	68	16	5	11	7	2	5
With private toilet, no private bath.....	111	10	101	280	16	264	30	7	23	40	5	35
With piped water, no private toilet.....	90	54	36	282	179	103	35	28	7	27	15	12
Lacking piped water in structure.....	41	8	33	22	7	15	5	2	3	6	3	3
Deteriorating.....	372	76	296	1,101	219	882	110	25	85	149	48	101
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	86	22	64	160	22	138	23	7	16	8	5	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	129	17	112	446	42	404	43	7	36	62	9	53
With piped water, no private toilet.....	87	32	55	444	147	297	22	10	12	67	30	37
Lacking piped water in structure.....	70	5	65	51	8	43	22	1	21	12	4	8
Dilapidated.....	501	100	401	1,550	176	1,374	130	23	107	220	34	186
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	124	48	76	122	87	35	25	10	15	12	11	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	377	52	325	1,428	89	1,339	105	13	92	208	23	185
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	193	58	135	762	205	557	93	31	62	203	58	145
2 persons.....	286	61	225	734	150	584	119	29	90	135	32	103
3 persons.....	191	40	151	488	70	418	45	15	30	60	11	49
4 persons.....	144	30	114	366	76	290	28	5	23	16	3	13
5 persons.....	111	34	77	307	42	265	16	6	10	14	2	12
6 persons.....	78	20	58	207	25	182	9	3	6	10	1	9
7 persons.....	74	16	58	183	16	167	8	1	7	3	...	3
8 persons.....	47	5	42	122	17	105	1	...	1	3	...	3
9 persons or more.....	78	3	75	154	16	138	7	...	7	5	...	5
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	652	160	492	1,214	204	1,010	250	75	175	304	76	228
0.76 to 1.00.....	191	48	143	774	248	526	40	9	31	96	27	69
1.01 to 1.50.....	189	40	149	432	64	368	24	4	20	22	3	19
1.51 or more.....	170	19	151	903	101	802	12	2	10	27	1	26
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,004	220	784	3,117	569	2,548	226	65	161	365	85	280
1.....	186	45	141	201	47	154	93	23	70	81	21	60
2 or more.....	12	2	10	5	1	4	7	2	5	3	1	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,099	256	843	3,087	563	2,524	295	83	212	418	104	314
1 or more.....	103	11	92	236	54	182	31	7	24	31	3	28

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	978	204	774	2,429	366	2,063	218	56	162	225	47	178
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	297	59	238	653	110	543	116	28	88	124	30	94
3 persons.....	176	39	137	473	69	404	38	14	24	52	12	40
4 persons.....	125	30	95	350	72	278	25	5	20	15	2	13
5 persons.....	116	35	81	308	43	265	16	6	10	13	2	11
6 persons.....	71	18	53	198	23	175	8	3	5	11	1	10
7 persons.....	73	15	58	180	16	164	7	...	7	3	...	3
8 persons or more.....	120	8	112	267	33	234	8	...	8	7	...	7
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	332	74	258	640	110	530	139	39	100	139	36	103
1 minor.....	170	37	133	443	80	363	33	8	25	39	7	32
2 minors.....	133	27	106	366	65	301	19	5	14	19	2	17
3 minors.....	121	35	86	298	44	254	14	3	11	12	2	10
4 minors.....	73	18	55	238	21	217	4	1	3	7	...	7
5 minors.....	54	7	47	175	20	155	4	...	4	3	...	3
6 minors or more.....	95	6	89	269	26	243	5	...	5	6	...	6
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	697	158	539	1,570	286	1,284	137	36	101	139	29	110
Other.....	36	4	32	87	15	72	14	1	13	15	5	10
Female.....	245	42	203	772	65	707	67	19	48	71	13	58
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	7	3	4	47	10	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	290	58	232	1,455	182	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	463	87	376	702	127	575	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	218	56	162	225	47	178	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	2,429	366	2,063	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,345	332	2,013	Rent paid: Number.....	2,345	332	2,013
No cash rent.....	84	34	50	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	32.4	11.4	35.1
Rent paid: Number.....	2,345	332	2,013	\$15 to \$19.....	36.7	16.6	39.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	16.1	19.2	15.7
Less than \$20.....	13.8	5.2	14.9	\$25 to \$29.....	6.5	16.6	5.2
\$20 to \$24.....	11.3	4.7	12.2	\$30 to \$34.....	3.3	16.6	1.7
\$25 to \$29.....	24.8	9.3	26.8	\$35 to \$39.....	2.7	6.2	2.2
\$30 to \$34.....	17.9	15.5	18.2	\$40 to \$44.....	1.1	5.2	0.6
\$35 to \$39.....	12.6	13.5	12.4	\$45 to \$49.....	0.5	4.1	...
\$40 to \$44.....	5.3	12.4	4.4	\$50 to \$59.....	0.2	2.1	...
\$45 to \$49.....	4.7	10.9	3.9	\$60 or more.....	0.1	1.0	...
\$50 to \$54.....	2.8	9.8	1.9	Not reported.....	0.4	1.0	0.3
\$55 to \$59.....	2.3	11.4	1.1	Median.....dollars..	22	30	21
\$60 or more.....	0.8	4.7	0.3				
Not reported.....	3.7	2.6	3.9				
Median.....dollars..	34	45	33				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	30.1	38.9	29.0
Number.....	2,345	332	2,013	Less than \$1,000.....	8.5	3.6	9.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.6	3.6	3.5
Less than \$1,000.....	21.6	11.4	22.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.8	1.0	3.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.0	11.4	15.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	3.6	1.4
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.1	4.7	8.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	2.1	1.7
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.5	7.3	4.1	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.6	3.1	0.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.8	4.1	7.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	2.6	2.5
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.8	5.7	3.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	3.1	2.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.8	8.3	8.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.2	1.6	1.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.7	9.8	9.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.7	4.7	1.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.2	4.7	6.3	\$5,000 or more.....	2.6	9.9	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.3	10.4	6.9	Not reported.....	0.7	...	0.6
\$5,000 or more.....	6.6	21.2	4.7	5 persons or more.....	40.4	34.7	41.2
Not reported.....	1.6	1.0	1.7	Less than \$1,000.....	6.5	3.1	6.9
2 persons.....	29.5	26.4	29.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	1.6	3.3
Less than \$1,000.....	6.7	4.7	6.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	0.5	2.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.3	6.2	8.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.0	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.0	3.1	3.0	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.1	1.6	3.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.8	2.6	0.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.6	1.6	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.0	0.5	2.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	4.1	3.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.6	1.0	0.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.9	4.7	5.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.4	1.6	2.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.0	2.6	4.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.3	3.1	4.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	0.5	1.1	\$5,000 or more.....	2.8	9.8	1.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.3	2.6	1.1	Not reported.....	0.8	1.0	0.8
\$5,000 or more.....	1.2	1.6	1.1	Median income:			
Not reported.....	...	...	...	All families.....dollars..	2,000	2,800	1,880
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,740	2,980	1,630

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.....	23.3	21.8	23.5
Number.....	2,345	332	2,013	Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.6	1.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.7	2.1	2.8
Less than 12.5.....	22.0	30.0	21.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.5	5.7	7.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.7	13.5	17.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.9	4.7	7.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.6	14.5	14.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	4.1	2.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.5	10.4	10.5	32.5 or more.....	1.3	2.6	1.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	Not computed.....	0.8	1.0	0.8
32.5 or more.....	24.0	21.8	24.3	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	24.6	22.8	24.9
Not computed.....	5.5	3.1	5.8	Less than 12.5.....	8.3	3.6	8.8
Less than \$1,000.....	21.6	11.4	22.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.1	4.7	10.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	1.0	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.8	5.7	3.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	0.5	0.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	5.7	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	0.5	0.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	1.6	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	...	0.3	32.5 or more.....	0.1	1.0	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	0.5	1.1	Not computed.....	1.0	0.5	1.1
32.5 or more.....	16.4	8.8	17.4	\$4,000 or more.....	13.9	31.6	11.6
Not computed.....	1.5	...	1.7	Less than 12.5.....	11.2	23.3	9.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.0	11.4	15.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.2	6.2	1.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.5	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	2.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	...	1.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.3	0.5	2.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	...	2.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	0.5	2.8	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.3
32.5 or more.....	6.2	9.3	5.8	Income not reported.....	1.6	1.0	1.6
Not computed.....	0.3	0.5	0.3				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-12

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Little Rock, Ark.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

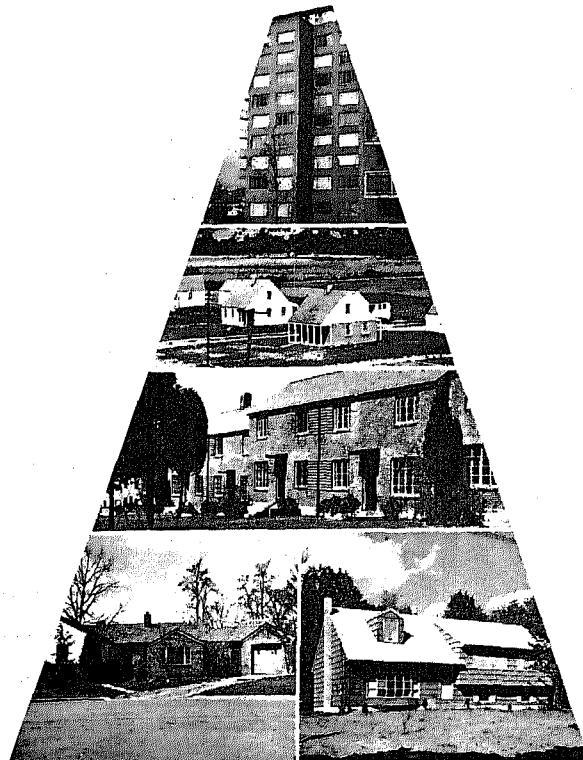
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	1
ivate toilet..	265	62	
ipped water..	390	25	
ting.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	176	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		
	32		





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 12.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 Little Rock, Arkansas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

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 Little Rock.

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.....	37,050	27,973	6,892
Owner occupied.....	19,328	16,049	3,279
Renter occupied.....	15,537	11,924	3,613
Vacant, available for rent...	1,192	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	993	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	4,329	2,126	2,203
Owner.....	1,016	330	686
Renter.....	3,313	1,796	1,517

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, 15 percent of those with white households and 42 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,016	330	686	3,313	1,796	1,517	401	155	246	650	384	266
ROOMS												
1 room.....	14	9	5	1,087	805	282	7	5	2	246	202	44
2 rooms.....	50	27	23	660	472	188	25	15	10	132	99	33
3 rooms.....	280	78	202	905	282	623	115	43	72	176	48	128
4 rooms.....	293	84	209	421	136	285	109	35	74	64	23	41
5 rooms.....	220	63	157	155	64	91	80	24	56	17	7	10
6 rooms.....	95	43	52	57	25	32	36	20	16	10	4	6
7 rooms.....	35	11	24	15	7	8	17	5	12	3	...	3
8 rooms or more.....	29	15	14	13	5	8	12	8	4	2	1	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	501	257	244	2,065	1,458	607	202	123	79	377	292	85
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	487	61	426	1,200	322	878	183	24	159	265	90	175
Piped water outside structure.....	16	8	8	25	3	22	9	5	4	6	1	5
No piped water.....	12	4	8	23	13	10	7	3	4	2	1	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	725	154	571	1,206	302	904	250	58	192	224	54	170
Flush toilet, shared.....	239	152	87	2,015	1,461	554	125	86	39	409	324	85
Other toilet facilities or none.....	52	24	28	92	33	59	26	11	15	17	6	11
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	431	141	290	689	273	416	138	48	90	110	42	68
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	236	152	84	1,909	1,466	443	124	87	37	388	329	59
No bathtub or shower.....	349	37	312	715	57	658	139	20	119	152	13	139
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	277	144	133	1,280	963	317	114	72	42	262	221	41
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	55	19	36	60	16	44	13	6	7	17	6	11
With private toilet, no private bath.....	64	13	51	98	31	67	22	4	18	22	12	10
With piped water, no private toilet.....	154	111	43	1,118	913	205	78	62	16	223	203	20
Lacking piped water in structure.....	4	1	3	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	299	62	237	1,132	505	627	123	32	91	228	111	117
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	86	8	78	137	15	122	29	1	28	26	5	21
With private toilet, no private bath.....	132	9	123	255	18	237	51	7	44	49	5	44
With piped water, no private toilet.....	75	41	34	721	465	256	41	22	19	149	101	48
Lacking piped water in structure.....	6	4	2	19	7	12	2	2	...	4	...	4
Dilapidated.....	440	124	316	901	328	573	164	51	113	160	52	108
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	241	97	144	379	199	180	75	35	40	50	23	27
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	199	27	172	522	129	393	89	16	73	110	29	81
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	280	136	144	1,526	1,022	504	170	96	74	419	289	130
2 persons.....	281	89	192	797	420	377	134	42	92	137	67	70
3 persons.....	141	44	97	339	142	197	42	8	34	53	17	36
4 persons.....	97	24	73	233	103	130	23	3	20	18	6	12
5 persons.....	69	21	48	133	51	82	11	1	10	8	4	4
6 persons.....	50	10	40	99	21	78	13	5	8	8	...	8
7 persons.....	31	4	27	64	14	50	3	...	3	3	1	2
8 persons.....	15	1	14	45	12	33	...	...	...	3	...	3
9 persons or more.....	52	1	51	77	11	66	5	...	5	1	...	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	675	252	423	1,136	512	624	339	139	200	299	136	163
0.76 to 1.00.....	138	53	85	1,451	1,003	448	40	14	26	305	230	75
1.01 to 1.50.....	107	20	87	298	125	173	18	2	16	20	6	14
1.51 or more.....	96	5	91	428	156	272	4	...	4	26	12	14
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	827	273	554	3,106	1,711	1,395	288	122	166	567	342	225
1.....	173	51	122	194	77	117	105	29	76	75	38	37
2 or more.....	16	6	10	13	8	5	8	4	4	8	4	4
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	915	305	610	3,052	1,688	1,364	349	140	209	600	369	231
1 or more.....	101	25	76	261	108	153	52	15	37	50	15	35

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	693	183	510	1,627	692	935	206	50	156	199	84	115
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	286	91	195	715	362	353	137	41	96	128	63	65
3 persons.....	130	40	90	303	127	176	32	7	25	38	13	25
4 persons.....	81	20	61	215	99	116	14	...	14	14	4	10
5 persons.....	59	21	38	118	48	70	7	...	7	6	3	3
6 persons.....	41	5	36	98	22	76	8	2	6	6	...	6
7 persons.....	30	4	26	59	11	48	3	...	3	3	1	2
8 persons or more.....	66	2	64	119	23	96	5	...	5	4	...	4
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	329	103	226	685	342	343	154	45	109	143	70	73
1 minor.....	104	30	74	322	151	171	21	3	18	28	9	19
2 minors.....	89	25	64	217	96	121	16	2	14	14	3	11
3 minors.....	50	14	36	135	49	86	4	...	4	4	1	3
4 minors.....	32	7	25	98	22	76	4	...	4	7	1	6
5 minors.....	25	3	22	56	11	45	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	64	1	63	114	21	93	6	...	6	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	471	128	343	1,131	530	601	125	31	94	129	56	73
Other.....	41	10	31	92	51	41	18	4	14	17	10	7
Female.....	181	45	136	404	111	293	63	15	48	53	18	35
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	70	49	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	184	52	132	810	343	467	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	302	81	221	548	216	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	206	50	156	199	84	115	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,627	692	935	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,574	672	902	Rent paid: Number.....	1,574	672	902
No cash rent.....	53	20	33	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	8.9	2.6	13.4
Rent paid: Number.....	1,574	672	902	\$20 to \$24.....	14.3	1.7	23.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	12.8	4.3	18.8
Less than \$25.....	4.6	0.9	7.2	\$30 to \$34.....	14.7	7.7	19.5
\$25 to \$29.....	6.1	3.4	7.9	\$35 to \$39.....	8.6	6.9	9.7
\$30 to \$34.....	11.1	4.7	15.5	\$40 to \$44.....	14.4	25.3	6.9
\$35 to \$39.....	11.4	5.6	15.5	\$45 to \$49.....	5.8	11.6	1.8
\$40 to \$44.....	19.3	23.6	16.2	\$50 to \$59.....	10.2	20.2	3.2
\$45 to \$49.....	9.0	6.9	10.5	\$60 to \$74.....	6.4	12.0	2.5
\$50 to \$54.....	9.8	12.4	7.9	\$75 or more.....	1.8	4.3	...
\$55 to \$59.....	3.5	3.4	3.6	Not reported.....	2.0	3.4	1.1
\$60 to \$74.....	12.0	21.0	5.8	Median.....dollars..	34	44	28
\$75 or more.....	5.0	9.0	2.2				
Not reported.....	8.2	9.0	7.6				
Median.....dollars..	43	50	40				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,574	672	902	3 or 4 persons.....	31.2	33.9	29.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.7	1.3	5.4
Less than \$1,000.....	14.5	9.4	18.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.9	3.9	4.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.7	10.7	14.1	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	2.1	1.4
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.9	6.0	5.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.2	1.3	1.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.1	3.0	6.5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.0	2.6	3.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.5	7.3	9.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.1	0.9	2.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.4	3.9	6.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	3.9	2.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.9	14.6	10.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	4.7	2.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.6	12.4	9.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	3.4	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.8	8.2	5.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.5	5.2	0.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.1	12.0	3.6	\$5,000 or more.....	2.0	3.4	1.1
\$5,000 or more.....	5.0	9.0	2.2	Not reported.....	1.4	1.3	1.4
Not reported.....	6.5	3.4	8.7	5 persons or more.....	25.8	14.6	33.6
2 persons.....	43.1	51.5	37.2	Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	0.4	4.7
Less than \$1,000.....	7.9	7.7	7.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.7	0.9	4.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.1	6.0	6.1	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.8	0.4	1.1
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.3	3.4	3.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.9	...	3.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.0	1.7	2.2	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.3	0.4	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.3	4.3	2.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.5	0.4	2.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.9	2.6	1.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	1.7	4.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.4	9.0	2.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	2.6	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.2	5.2	3.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	2.1	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	2.6	1.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	3.4	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.8	3.4	0.7	\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	1.7	0.7
\$5,000 or more.....	1.8	3.9	0.4	Not reported.....	1.5	0.4	2.2
Not reported.....	3.7	1.7	5.1	Median income: All families.....dollars..	2,250	2,730	2,030
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,410	3,050	2,150

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.....	1,574	672	902	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	25.8	25.8	26.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.5	0.4	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	9.8	9.8	9.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.0	3.9	5.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.4	21.0	14.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.4	8.2	8.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.6	17.2	16.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.4	6.4	4.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.0	10.3	11.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	2.2	1.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.4	8.6	8.3	32.5 or more.....	2.1	3.0	1.4
32.5 or more.....	24.5	22.3	26.0	Not computed.....	1.8	1.7	1.8
Not computed.....	12.3	10.8	13.4	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	17.4	20.6	15.2
Less than \$1,000.....	14.5	9.4	18.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.6	0.9	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.4	8.5	8.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.1	3.9	2.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	...	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	3.4	1.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	...	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	2.1	0.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	...	0.7	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.9	...
32.5 or more.....	11.3	7.7	13.7	Not computed.....	0.6	0.9	0.4
Not computed.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	\$4,000 or more.....	12.1	21.0	5.8
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	23.7	19.8	26.3	Less than 12.5.....	6.0	7.7	4.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.4	8.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.4	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	3.9	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.8	1.3	4.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	...	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	0.4	4.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.4	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.8	3.9	5.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.7	10.8	10.8	Not computed.....	0.6	0.9	0.4
Not computed.....	1.5	2.6	0.7	Income not reported.....	6.5	3.4	8.7

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

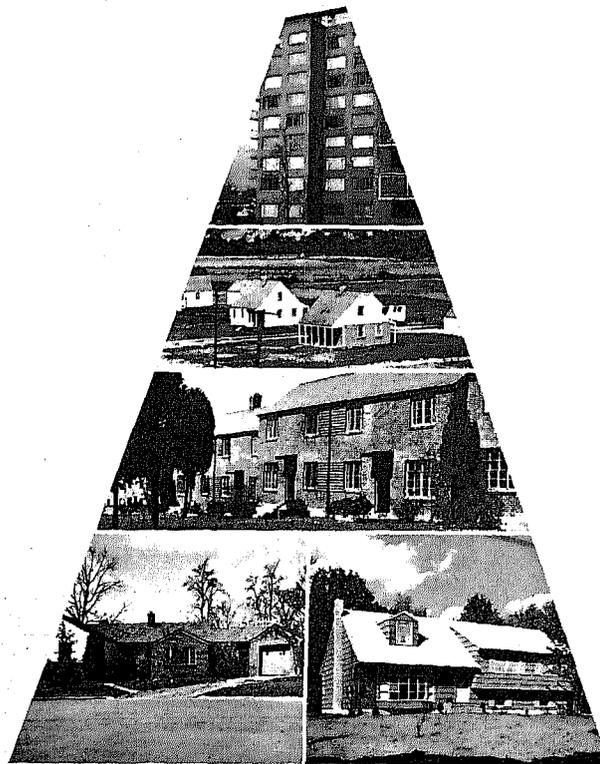
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Texarkana, Ark.

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot water.....	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	211	1,223
Hot water..	481	11	470
Private bath..	953	1	952
Private toilet..			
Plumbed water..			
Plumbing.....			
Hot water..	648		648
Private bath..	919		919
Private toilet..	551		551
Plumbed water..	455		455
Plumbing.....	340		340
Hot water..	305		305
Private bath..	229		229
Private toilet..	16		16
Plumbed water..	72		72

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 13.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as 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 Census 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 Little Rock, Arkansas.

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. Barstow, 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 Johnson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.

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TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS

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 Texarkana.

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.....	7,241	4,733	1,588
Owner occupied.....	3,940	3,094	846
Renter occupied.....	2,381	1,639	742
Vacant, available for rent...	417	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	503	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,561	512	1,049
Owner.....	762	266	496
Renter.....	799	246	553

As indicated in table A, approximately 25 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 75 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 Malay races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	762	266	496	799	246	553	268	100	168	174	70	104
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	5	3	49	39	10	1	1	...	18	13	5
2 rooms.....	35	27	8	100	56	44	20	16	4	27	18	9
3 rooms.....	137	56	81	344	63	281	35	16	19	72	21	51
4 rooms.....	243	84	159	188	55	133	85	29	56	31	9	22
5 rooms.....	175	51	124	75	25	50	65	19	46	15	6	9
6 rooms.....	121	26	95	38	6	32	45	11	34	10	3	7
7 rooms.....	31	9	22	2	...	2	10	4	6	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	12	8	4	3	2	1	7	4	3	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	161	98	63	183	152	31	58	41	17	41	33	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	370	142	228	409	79	330	133	51	82	84	32	52
Piped water outside structure.....	147	12	135	130	3	127	44	2	42	26	2	24
No piped water.....	84	14	70	77	12	65	33	6	27	23	3	20
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	344	165	179	420	144	276	128	65	63	82	40	42
Flush toilet, shared.....	23	16	7	108	70	38	10	8	2	26	19	7
Other toilet facilities or none.....	395	85	310	271	32	239	130	27	103	66	11	55
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	234	136	98	207	124	83	84	52	32	42	29	13
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	20	16	4	76	63	13	11	9	2	22	18	4
No bathtub or shower.....	508	114	394	516	59	457	173	39	134	110	23	87
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	192	61	131	121	42	79	63	21	42	30	19	11
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water..	58	23	35	21	4	17	23	9	14	5	2	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	46	11	35	48	4	44	13	3	10	7	3	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	47	22	25	44	33	11	15	7	8	16	13	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	41	5	36	8	1	7	12	2	10	2	1	1
Deteriorating.....	363	128	235	428	137	291	78	29	49	56	24	32
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water..	40	27	13	35	12	23	14	10	4	10	7	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	32	13	19	87	15	72	14	5	9	19	6	13
With piped water, no private toilet.....	71	30	41	61	35	26	28	13	15	12	9	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	64	7	57	67	5	62	22	1	21	15	2	13
Dilapidated.....	363	128	235	428	137	291	127	50	77	88	27	61
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	105	69	36	108	90	18	38	29	9	23	18	5
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath....	258	59	199	320	47	273	89	21	68	65	9	56
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	176	79	97	253	97	156	92	47	45	93	43	50
2 persons.....	215	75	140	167	52	115	108	36	72	46	18	28
3 persons.....	92	35	57	115	34	81	31	11	20	17	5	12
4 persons.....	89	26	63	86	23	63	16	1	15	7	3	4
5 persons.....	56	18	38	46	8	38	8	3	5	4	...	4
6 persons.....	37	9	28	47	9	38	4	...	4	2	...	2
7 persons.....	43	12	31	35	9	26	4	1	3	2	...	2
8 persons.....	20	3	17	17	3	14	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	34	9	25	33	11	22	4	...	4	3	1	2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	470	173	297	401	111	290	223	86	137	121	49	72
0.76 to 1.00.....	126	45	81	171	68	103	29	11	18	36	14	22
1.01 to 1.50.....	86	23	63	106	34	72	10	1	9	7	3	4
1.51 or more.....	80	25	55	121	33	88	6	2	4	10	4	6
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	631	219	412	740	223	517	178	70	106	138	54	84
1.....	121	43	78	55	22	33	83	28	55	33	16	17
2 or more.....	10	4	6	4	1	3	7	2	5	3	...	3
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	720	255	465	755	239	516	248	96	152	162	67	95
1 or more.....	42	11	31	44	7	37	20	4	16	12	3	9

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.....	562	181	381	520	145	375	163	50	113	72	25	47
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 15.....	201	72	129	157	50	107	101	34	67	41	17	24
15 to 17.....	90	33	57	109	33	76	30	10	20	14	4	10
18 to 24.....	86	26	60	78	22	56	12	1	11	6	3	3
25 to 34.....	51	17	34	46	8	38	7	3	4	4	...	4
35 to 44.....	39	9	30	49	10	39	5	...	5	2	...	2
45 to 54.....	41	12	29	32	9	23	3	1	2	2	...	2
55 or more.....	54	12	42	49	13	36	5	1	4	3	1	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 15.....	224	81	143	173	57	116	117	40	77	46	21	25
15 to 17.....	92	33	59	89	28	61	22	7	15	12	2	10
18 to 24.....	74	25	49	69	17	52	9	...	9	3	...	3
25 to 34.....	53	17	36	61	12	49	6	2	4	6	1	5
35 to 44.....	40	9	31	44	11	33	4	1	3	2	...	2
45 to 54.....	35	9	26	36	9	27	1	...	1	1	1	...
55 or more.....	44	7	37	48	11	37	4	...	4	2	...	2
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Present.....	444	152	292	355	111	244	124	37	87	47	19	28
Absent.....	31	14	17	30	12	18	12	4	8	7	4	3
Not reported.....	87	15	72	135	22	113	27	9	18	18	2	16
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 15.....	...	...	...	17	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 17.....	157	44	113	262	64	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24.....	242	87	155	169	50	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34.....	163	50	113	72	25	47	...	...	...	...	...	...

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
Number of units occupied by primary families.....	520	145	375	CONTRACT RENT			
Median contract rent.....	472	127	345	Rent paid: Number.....	472	127	345
Mean contract rent.....	48	18	30	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	26.0	6.2	31.7
Number paid: Number.....	472	127	345	\$15 to \$19.....	30.0	12.5	35.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	17.3	17.5	17.2
Under \$15.....	1.9	2.5	1.7	\$25 to \$29.....	9.8	22.5	6.1
\$19.....	7.0	2.5	8.3	\$30 to \$34.....	4.6	15.0	1.7
\$24.....	18.1	7.5	21.1	\$35 to \$39.....	1.9	8.7	...
\$29.....	22.5	13.7	25.0	\$40 to \$44.....	2.5	7.5	1.1
\$34.....	19.3	15.0	20.6	\$45 to \$49.....	0.6	2.5	...
\$39.....	11.1	18.7	8.9	\$50 to \$59.....	1.3	3.8	0.6
\$44.....	6.5	17.5	3.3	\$60 or more.....	0.6	2.5	...
\$49.....	2.4	8.8	0.6	Not reported.....	5.4	1.3	6.7
\$59.....	2.5	7.5	1.1	Median.....dollars..	18	27	17
More reported.....	1.3	3.8	0.6				
Not reported.....	7.5	2.5	8.9				
Total.....dollars..	29	37	27				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.8	40.0	33.3
Number.....	472	127	345	Less than \$1,000.....	9.0	7.5	9.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.9	3.7	3.9
Less than \$1,000.....	29.3	25.0	30.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.1	1.3	1.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.2	8.7	14.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.3	5.0	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.6	7.5	5.0	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.6	1.3	1.7
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.4	10.0	6.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.3	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.2	6.3	10.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	6.3	3.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.7	6.3	5.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	3.7	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.7	8.7	6.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.3	1.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.0	6.3	7.2	\$4,000 or more.....	4.1	8.8	2.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	6.3	2.2	Not reported.....	2.6	...	3.3
\$4,000 or more.....	5.8	12.5	3.9	5 persons or more.....	32.7	28.8	33.9
Not reported.....	7.0	2.5	8.3	Less than \$1,000.....	8.3	6.3	8.9
2 persons.....	32.4	31.3	32.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.7	1.3	4.4
Less than \$1,000.....	12.0	11.3	12.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.0	3.7	2.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.6	3.7	6.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.6	3.7	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.4	2.5	1.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.6	5.0	4.4
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	1.3	1.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.7	2.5	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.0	...	3.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	2.5	2.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	2.5	1.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	...	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	2.5	0.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	2.5	2.2	\$4,000 or more.....	0.4	...	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	2.5	0.6	Not reported.....	1.6	1.3	1.7
\$4,000 or more.....	1.3	3.7	0.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.9	1.3	3.3	All families.....dollars..	1,680	1,940	1,540
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,910	2,500	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:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	21.6	21.2	21.7
Number.....	472	127	345	Less than 12.5.....	3.1	2.5	3.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.3	5.0	10.6
Less than 12.5.....	16.3	18.8	15.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.6	6.2	6.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.4	16.2	17.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	3.8	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.6	10.0	17.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	2.5	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.0	13.7	5.0	32.5 or more.....	0.3	1.2	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.1	7.5	8.3	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	23.6	22.5	23.9	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.1	12.5	9.4
Not computed.....	12.0	11.3	12.2	Less than 12.5.....	5.6	3.8	6.1
Less than \$1,000.....	29.3	25.0	30.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	6.3	2.8
Less than 12.5.....	1.6	1.3	1.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	1.2	0.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	1.2	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	...	1.1	32.5 or more.....	0.3	1.2	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	...	5.0	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	18.9	15.0	20.0	\$4,000 or more.....	5.8	12.5	3.9
Not computed.....	3.8	7.5	2.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.5	11.3	3.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	26.2	26.3	26.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	...	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.3	3.8	4.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	8.3	2.5	10.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	10.0	2.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.7	5.0	3.3	Not computed.....	0.3	1.2	...
32.5 or more.....	4.1	5.0	3.9	Income not reported.....	7.0	2.5	8.3
Not computed.....	0.8	...	1.1				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-14

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Bakersfield, Calif.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	1
private toilet..	265	62	
plumbed water..	330	25	
ting.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	38		

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

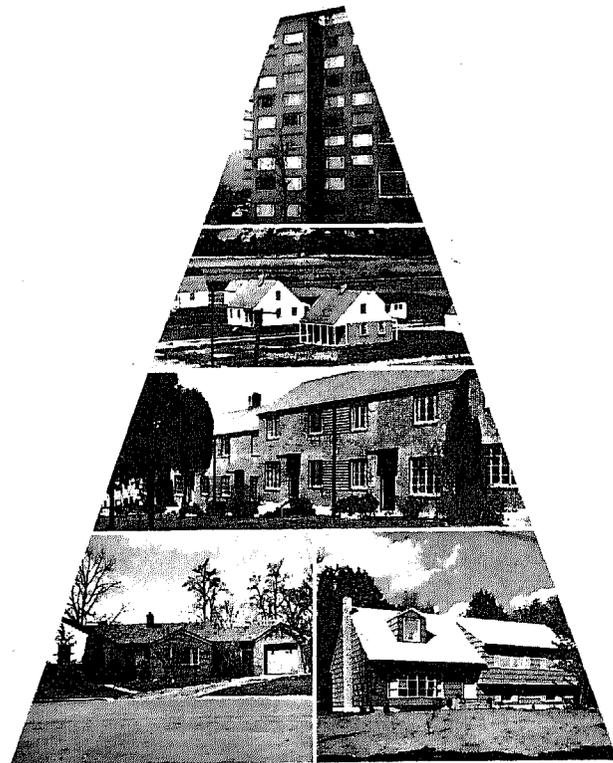
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 14.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 City of Bakersfield.

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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BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

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 Bakersfield.

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.....	19,425	15,590	2,490
Owner occupied.....	11,808	10,549	1,259
Renter occupied.....	6,272	5,041	1,231
Vacant, available for rent...	579	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	766	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	789	569	220
Owner.....	123	80	43
Renter.....	666	489	177

As indicated in table A, approximately 4 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 10 percent of those with white households and 14 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.....	123	80	43	666	489	177	58	42	16	177	155	22
ROOMS												
1 room.....	11	10	1	320	244	76	4	4	...	79	76	3
2 rooms.....	14	6	8	143	99	44	4	...	4	59	48	11
3 rooms.....	17	13	4	85	57	28	14	11	3	17	14	3
4 rooms.....	35	22	13	44	34	10	14	9	5	8	6	2
5 rooms.....	22	16	6	51	36	15	14	10	4	10	7	3
6 rooms.....	12	5	7	17	14	3	4	4	...	2	2	...
7 rooms.....	10	6	4	4	4	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
8 rooms or more.....	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	89	62	27	522	433	89	46	35	11	150	135	15
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	32	17	15	132	50	82	12	7	5	23	18	5
Piped water outside structure.....	1	1	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	2
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	83	50	33	201	153	48	43	28	15	60	47	13
Flush toilet, shared.....	27	21	6	406	299	107	12	12	...	103	98	5
Other toilet facilities or none.....	13	9	4	59	37	22	3	2	1	14	10	4
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	74	43	31	179	137	42	39	26	13	47	39	8
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	30	24	6	419	307	112	13	13	...	108	100	8
No bathtub or shower.....	19	13	6	68	45	23	6	3	3	22	16	6
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	37	24	13	261	192	69	15	11	4	66	60	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	9	3	6	7	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	4	3	1	9	8	1	2	1	1	5	5	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	22	17	5	241	178	63	9	9	...	57	52	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	29	19	10	220	153	67	11	8	3	59	52	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	7	3	4	9	3	6	3	2	1	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	6	4	2	16	10	6	2	1	1	7	3	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	16	12	4	190	137	53	6	5	1	48	47	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	3	1	2
Dilapidated.....	57	37	20	185	144	41	32	23	9	52	43	9
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	56	36	20	150	121	29	31	22	9	40	33	7
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	1	1	...	35	23	12	1	1	...	12	10	2
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	51	37	14	446	339	107	28	23	5	147	132	15
2 persons.....	33	20	13	102	69	33	19	10	9	19	15	4
3 persons.....	15	8	7	41	22	19	5	4	1	7	4	3
4 persons.....	9	7	2	28	22	6	4	3	1	3	3	...
5 persons.....	4	2	2	20	15	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	4	1	3	8	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	3	2	1	8	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	1	1	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	3	2	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	83	52	31	226	160	66	45	32	13	83	69	14
0.76 to 1.00.....	30	19	11	367	282	85	11	8	3	90	82	8
1.01 to 1.50.....	2	2	...	26	19	7	...	...	...	2	2	...
1.51 or more.....	8	7	1	47	28	19	2	2	...	2	2	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	103	68	35	640	468	172	41	30	11	167	146	21
1.....	19	12	7	23	19	4	17	12	5	9	8	1
2 or more.....	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	111	75	36	627	469	158	53	38	15	170	151	19
1 or more.....	12	5	7	39	20	19	5	4	1	7	4	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.....	67	41	26	190	135	55	28	18	10	23	19	4
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	33	19	14	87	58	29	18	10	8	15	12	3
3 persons.....	12	8	4	30	19	11	5	4	1	4	3	1
4 persons.....	9	7	2	28	23	5	4	3	1	3	3	...
5 persons.....	3	1	2	18	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	4	2	2	6	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	2	1	1	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	4	3	1	13	9	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	38	23	15	80	58	22	23	14	9	20	17	3
1 minor.....	10	7	3	35	22	13	2	2	...	1	...	1
2 minors.....	7	5	2	22	15	7	2	2	...	1	1	...
3 minors.....	4	1	3	19	14	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
4 minors.....	2	1	1	15	12	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 minors.....	3	2	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	3	2	1	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	44	29	15	107	83	24	16	12	4	12	10	2
Other.....	6	4	2	27	15	12	4	2	2	1	...	1
Female.....												
	17	8	9	56	37	19	8	4	4	10	9	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	17	10	7	101	66	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	13	9	60	44	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	28	18	10	23	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	190	135	55	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	175	122	53	Rent paid: Number.....	175	122	53
No cash rent.....	15	13	2	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	4.4	4.9	3.2
Rent paid: Number.....	175	122	53	\$25 to \$29.....	3.5	4.9	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	9.8	8.5	12.9
Less than \$30.....	3.5	3.7	3.2	\$35 to \$39.....	13.3	13.4	12.9
\$30 to \$34.....	5.3	2.4	12.9	\$40 to \$44.....	11.5	15.8	...
\$35 to \$39.....	9.7	8.5	12.9	\$45 to \$49.....	15.0	11.0	25.8
\$40 to \$44.....	6.2	8.5	...	\$50 to \$54.....	15.0	17.1	9.7
\$45 to \$49.....	8.9	9.8	6.5	\$55 to \$59.....	6.2	3.7	12.9
\$50 to \$54.....	8.0	11.0	...	\$60 or more.....	7.1	8.5	3.2
\$55 to \$59.....	11.5	11.0	12.9	Not reported.....	14.2	12.2	19.4
\$60 to \$69.....	16.8	17.1	16.1	Median.....dollars..	45	43	...
\$70 to \$79.....	8.0	6.1	12.9				
\$80 or more.....	6.2	7.3	3.2				
Not reported.....	15.9	14.6	19.4				
Median.....dollars..	55	54	...				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	31.9	23.2	54.8
Number.....	175	122	53	Less than \$1,000.....	3.5	...	12.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.4	3.7	6.5
Less than \$1,000.....	12.4	11.0	16.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.2	3.7	12.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.5	11.0	12.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.2	6.1	6.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.7	7.3	16.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	3.7	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12.4	13.4	9.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.9	...	3.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.1	7.3	6.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	1.2	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.9	9.8	6.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.3	6.1	3.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	1.2	3.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.7	9.8	9.7	\$6,000 or more.....	...	...	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.3	6.1	3.2	Not reported.....	4.4	3.7	6.5
\$6,000 or more.....	4.4	6.1	...	5 persons or more.....	26.5	32.9	9.7
Not reported.....	13.3	12.2	16.1	Less than \$1,000.....	1.8	2.4	...
2 persons.....	41.6	43.9	35.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.8	2.4	...
Less than \$1,000.....	7.1	8.5	3.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.9	1.2	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.3	4.9	6.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	2.4	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.7	2.4	3.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.4	3.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.4	4.9	3.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	3.7	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.2	3.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.5	4.9	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.3	6.1	3.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.4	3.7	6.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	2.4	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.3	6.1	3.2	\$6,000 or more.....	3.5	4.9	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	2.4	...	Not reported.....	1.8	2.4	...
\$6,000 or more.....	0.9	1.2	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	7.1	6.1	9.7	All families.....dollars..	2,390	2,580	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	19.5	20.7	16.1
Number.....	175	122	53	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.4	3.7	6.5
Less than 12.5.....	8.0	9.8	6.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	1.2	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.8	18.3	12.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	7.1	8.5	3.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.2	14.6	12.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.2	3.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.5	12.2	9.7	32.5 or more.....	5.3	6.1	3.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	6.1	3.2	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	27.4	24.4	35.5	\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	23.9	25.6	19.4
Not computed.....	16.8	14.6	19.3	Less than 12.5.....	2.7	2.4	3.2
Less than \$1,000.....	12.4	11.0	16.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.8	11.0	3.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	1.2	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.0	7.3	9.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.9	...	3.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	3.7	3.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	1.2	3.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	0.9	1.2	...
32.5 or more.....	8.0	7.3	9.7	\$5,000 or more.....	9.7	12.2	3.2
Not computed.....	0.9	1.2	...	Less than 12.5.....	4.4	4.9	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	21.2	18.3	29.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.6	3.7	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.4	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.2	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	...	3.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.6	3.7	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	14.1	11.0	22.6	Income not reported.....	13.3	12.2	16.1
Not computed.....	1.8	1.2	3.2				

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U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-15

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Fresno, Calif., and Vicinity

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

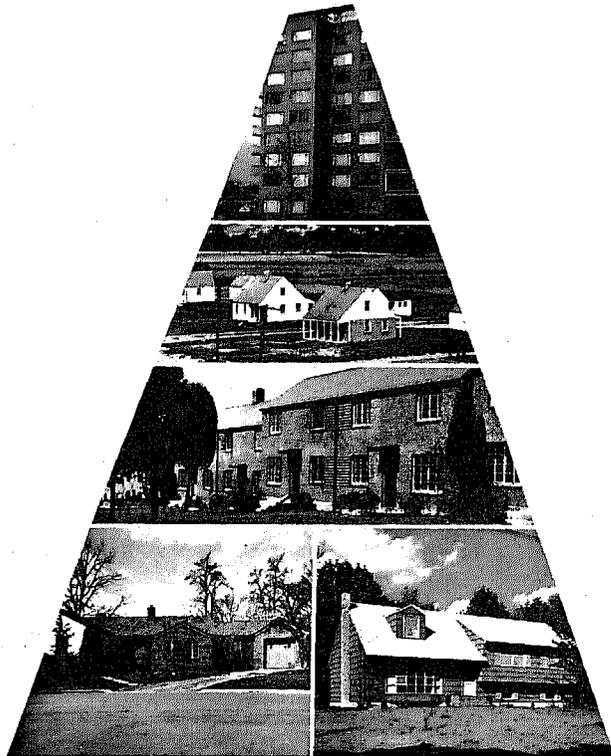
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Hot cold water..	451	76	37
Private bath..	126	14	7
Water toilet..	265	62	31
Plumbed water..	330	25	13
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	54
Hot cold water..	476	46	23
Private bath..	181	8	4
Water toilet..	312	37	19
Plumbed water..	363	17	9
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	11
.....	481	1	0
.....	953	1	0
.....	648		
.....	919		
.....	551		
.....	455		
.....	340		
.....	305		
.....	229		
.....	167		
.....	18		





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 15.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 Fresno, California.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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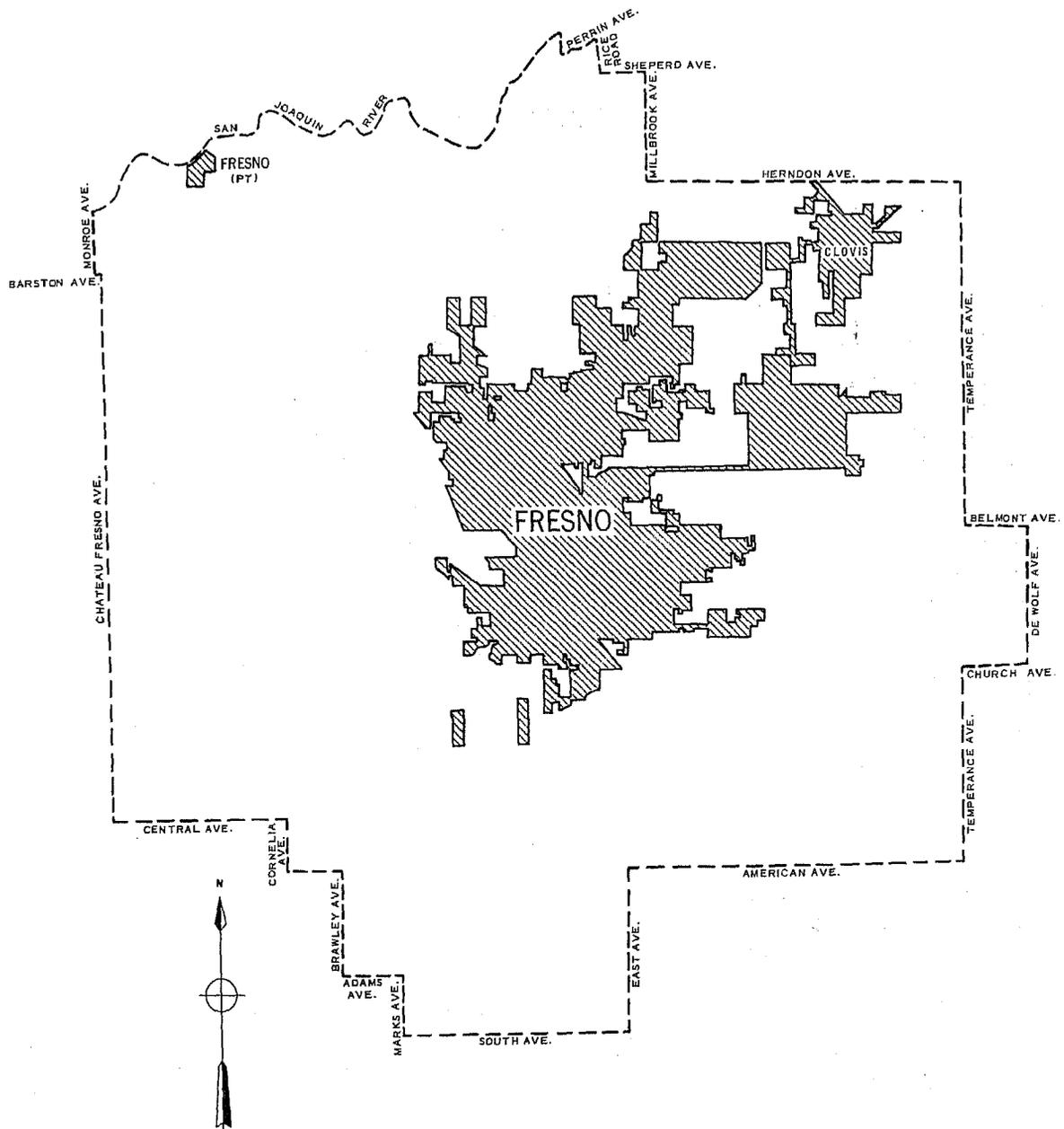
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
 FRESNO, CALIFORNIA AND VICINITY
 APRIL 1960



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

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, 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 census tracts 1-15, 18-38, 42-54, and 56-58, shown on the map on the opposite page.

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.....	77,797	67,334	5,059
Owner occupied.....	49,734	47,073	2,661
Renter occupied.....	22,659	20,261	2,398
Vacant, available for rent...	2,183	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	3,221	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,243	3,977	1,266
Owner.....	1,722	1,313	409
Renter.....	3,521	2,664	857

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, 13 percent of those with white households and 36 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	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
5 or 95.....	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
50.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.1 percent. This standard error of 1.1 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,722	1,313	409	3,521	2,664	857	483	400	83	750	610	140
ROOMS												
1 room.....	96	81	15	1,140	943	197	30	25	5	334	288	46
2 rooms.....	173	136	37	738	544	194	54	49	5	188	156	32
3 rooms.....	267	216	51	577	409	168	79	68	11	93	69	24
4 rooms.....	503	394	109	571	407	164	140	116	24	79	53	26
5 rooms.....	350	260	90	299	219	80	95	77	18	34	27	7
6 rooms.....	219	143	76	134	99	35	55	41	14	10	6	4
7 rooms.....	68	50	18	41	29	12	23	18	5	9	8	1
8 rooms or more.....	46	33	13	21	14	7	7	6	1	3	3	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,099	868	231	2,380	1,883	497	289	249	40	517	453	64
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	488	381	107	841	629	212	160	129	31	189	137	52
Piped water outside structure.....	91	44	47	164	104	60	20	13	7	18	10	8
No piped water.....	44	20	24	136	48	88	14	9	5	26	10	16
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,066	837	229	1,305	961	344	311	262	49	211	169	42
Flush toilet, shared.....	173	145	28	1,433	1,189	244	48	41	7	402	354	48
Other toilet facilities or none.....	483	331	152	783	514	269	124	97	27	137	87	50
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,055	832	223	1,261	954	307	299	253	46	188	156	32
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	154	125	29	1,404	1,182	222	44	37	7	402	356	46
No bathtub or shower.....	513	356	157	856	528	328	140	110	30	160	98	62
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	318	282	36	944	802	142	97	85	12	255	222	33
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	55	50	5	33	28	5	19	17	2	9	6	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	36	30	6	39	26	13	13	11	2	12	10	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	209	188	21	833	721	112	59	52	7	228	201	27
Lacking piped water in structure.....	18	14	4	39	27	12	6	5	1	6	5	1
Deteriorating.....	281	208	73	770	596	174	79	66	13	184	157	27
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	41	31	10	61	51	10	16	12	4	17	15	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	32	29	3	47	29	18	14	14	...	12	7	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	176	134	42	597	470	127	42	36	6	146	129	17
Lacking piped water in structure.....	32	14	18	65	46	19	7	4	3	9	6	3
Dilapidated.....	1,123	823	300	1,807	1,266	541	307	249	58	311	231	80
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	814	635	179	1,010	749	261	220	185	35	137	117	20
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	309	188	121	797	517	280	87	64	23	174	114	60
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	402	328	74	1,651	1,309	342	208	179	29	580	486	94
2 persons.....	396	294	102	980	391	189	160	128	32	113	83	30
3 persons.....	215	154	61	300	203	97	52	44	8	32	19	13
4 persons.....	169	140	29	248	191	57	30	22	8	11	10	1
5 persons.....	150	116	34	174	130	44	10	9	1	5	4	1
6 persons.....	129	94	35	179	143	36	8	7	1	2	2	...
7 persons.....	82	61	21	147	107	40	2	2	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	64	45	19	86	65	21	3	3	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	115	81	34	156	125	31	10	6	4	5	4	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	887	675	212	1,144	791	353	382	317	65	355	273	82
0.76 to 1.00.....	339	262	77	1,446	1,165	281	68	55	13	367	316	51
1.01 to 1.50.....	255	188	67	358	267	91	18	18	...	14	10	4
1.51 or more.....	241	188	53	573	441	132	15	10	5	14	11	3
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,461	1,108	353	3,377	2,557	820	334	273	61	684	558	126
1.....	248	196	52	135	103	32	143	121	22	61	50	11
2 or more.....	13	9	4	9	4	5	6	6	...	5	2	3
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,623	1,246	377	3,300	2,536	764	458	379	79	718	593	125
1 or more.....	99	67	32	221	128	93	25	21	4	32	17	15

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.....	1,271	955	316	1,709	1,264	445	259	207	52	142	108	34
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	383	280	103	481	335	146	155	122	33	96	72	24
3 persons.....	202	154	48	264	185	79	47	41	6	22	14	8
4 persons.....	159	135	24	234	182	52	26	19	7	10	10	...
5 persons.....	145	113	32	172	130	42	8	7	1	5	4	1
6 persons.....	126	91	35	179	142	37	8	7	1	2	2	...
7 persons.....	79	58	21	141	103	38	2	2	...	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	177	124	53	238	187	51	13	9	4	6	5	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	442	331	111	446	312	134	186	152	34	104	81	23
1 minor.....	185	134	51	277	203	74	33	25	8	21	13	8
2 minors.....	151	128	23	243	187	56	18	14	4	5	4	1
3 minors.....	155	122	33	188	140	48	7	5	2	4	3	1
4 minors.....	103	74	29	179	141	38	4	4	...	5	5	...
5 minors.....	87	62	25	132	102	30	3	3	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	148	104	44	244	179	65	8	4	4	3	2	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,004	766	238	1,254	977	277	193	154	39	98	80	18
Other.....	93	74	19	92	72	20	21	18	3	13	11	2
Female.....	174	115	59	363	215	148	45	35	10	31	17	14
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	7	7	...	47	40	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	436	332	104	1,018	750	268	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	569	409	160	502	366	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	259	207	52	142	108	34	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,709	1,264	445	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,463	1,058	405	Rent paid: Number.....	1,463	1,058	405
No cash rent.....	246	206	40	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	6.1	6.5	4.9
Rent paid: Number.....	1,463	1,058	405	\$20 to \$24.....	6.7	7.1	5.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	11.4	10.8	13.5
Less than \$25.....	3.6	3.7	3.3	\$30 to \$34.....	12.3	12.5	11.4
\$25 to \$29.....	4.0	4.4	2.7	\$35 to \$39.....	12.5	12.2	13.5
\$30 to \$34.....	7.9	8.1	7.0	\$40 to \$44.....	18.2	16.9	22.7
\$35 to \$39.....	10.4	9.8	12.4	\$45 to \$49.....	9.5	8.1	14.6
\$40 to \$44.....	11.7	11.5	12.4	\$50 to \$59.....	11.3	12.2	8.1
\$45 to \$49.....	13.9	14.6	11.4	\$60 to \$74.....	4.2	5.1	1.1
\$50 to \$54.....	8.2	6.8	13.5	\$75 or more.....	0.7	0.7	0.5
\$55 to \$59.....	6.9	6.4	8.6	Not reported.....	7.1	7.8	4.3
\$60 to \$74.....	18.1	18.0	18.4	Median.....dollars..	38	38	39
\$75 or more.....	5.1	5.8	2.7				
Not reported.....	10.1	10.9	7.6				
Median.....dollars..	42	42	43				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	28.0	27.1	31.4
Number.....	1,463	1,058	405	Less than \$1,000.....	3.8	2.7	7.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.0	0.7	2.2
Less than \$1,000.....	14.9	12.9	22.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.0	3.4	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.5	7.8	6.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.2	0.7	3.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.4	7.8	5.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.2	0.7	3.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.3	3.4	7.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.8	0.7	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.7	4.1	7.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.3	0.5
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.7	4.4	5.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	3.0	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.8	9.1	7.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	0.7	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.5	8.5	8.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.0	4.4	2.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.6	5.8	4.9	\$5,000 or more.....	2.8	3.4	0.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.6	11.5	7.0	Not reported.....	4.4	4.4	4.3
\$5,000 or more.....	11.0	12.9	4.3	5 persons or more.....	41.1	42.7	35.1
Not reported.....	12.0	11.9	12.4	Less than \$1,000.....	5.4	5.1	6.5
2 persons.....	30.9	30.2	33.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.7	1.7	1.6
Less than \$1,000.....	5.7	5.1	8.1	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.2	2.7	0.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.8	5.4	2.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	1.4	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.2	1.7	3.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	2.7	1.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.4	1.4	1.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.8	1.7	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.0	0.7	2.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.8	5.4	2.7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.2	2.0	2.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	3.4	5.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	1.4	4.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	3.1	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	2.0	1.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.0	5.4	3.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	2.0	0.5	\$5,000 or more.....	5.5	6.4	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.6	1.7	1.1	Not reported.....	3.9	3.7	4.3
\$5,000 or more.....	2.8	3.1	1.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	3.7	3.7	3.8	All families.....dollars..	2,530	2,700	2,060
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,700	3,030	1,910

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	18.3	17.6	20.5
Number.....	1,463	1,058	405	Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.3	1.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.7	3.0	1.6
Less than 12.5.....	17.9	19.0	14.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.7	6.1	4.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.3	15.2	10.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	4.1	3.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.1	13.5	11.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	1.7	4.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.9	10.2	8.6	32.5 or more.....	2.4	1.7	4.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.7	5.8	10.3	Not computed.....	0.7	0.7	0.5
32.5 or more.....	20.5	18.0	29.7	\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	24.6	25.7	20.5
Not computed.....	17.6	18.3	15.1	Less than 12.5.....	7.0	7.1	6.5
Less than \$1,000.....	14.9	12.9	22.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.0	8.5	6.5
Less than 12.5.....	1.5	1.0	3.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.3	6.4	5.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.3	1.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	2.7	1.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.3	1.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.7	1.1	Not computed.....	0.5	0.7	...
32.5 or more.....	8.0	6.8	12.4	\$5,000 or more.....	11.0	12.9	4.3
Not computed.....	3.1	3.4	2.2	Less than 12.5.....	8.4	9.8	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	19.2	19.0	20.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	2.4	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.7	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	1.0	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	0.7	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.6	2.7	2.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	3.0	4.9	Not computed.....	0.3	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	10.1	9.5	12.4	Income not reported.....	12.0	11.9	12.5
Not computed.....	1.1	1.4	...				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

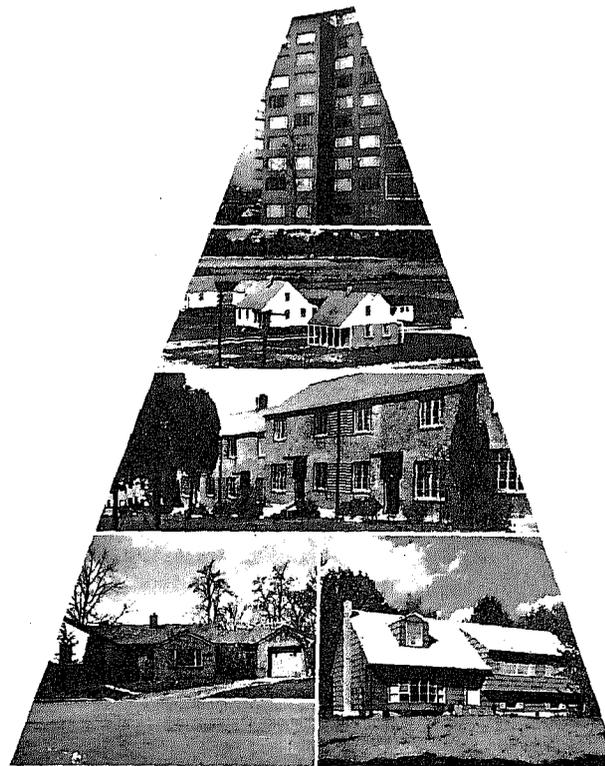
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Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot piped water..	330	25	305
Hot water..	1,332	108	1,224
Hot cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot piped water..	363	17	346
Hot water..	1,434	211	1,223
Hot cold water..	481	14	467
Private bath..	953	17	936
Private toilet..	648	17	631
Hot piped water..	919	17	902
Hot water..	551	17	534
Hot cold water..	455	17	438
Private bath..	340	17	323
Private toilet..	305	17	288
Hot piped water..	229	17	212
Hot water..	167	17	150

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Los Angeles, Calif.

Prepared under the supervision of
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Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 16.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 Los Angeles.

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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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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 Los Angeles.

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.....	935,507	746,065	129,945
Owner occupied.....	404,652	358,246	46,406
Renter occupied.....	471,358	387,819	83,539
Vacant, available for rent...	39,748	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	19,749	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	43,812	34,889	8,923
Owner.....	4,129	3,483	646
Renter.....	39,683	31,406	8,277

As indicated in table A, approximately 5 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 8 percent of those with white households and 10 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
5 or 95.....	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
50.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.1 percent. This standard error of 1.1 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	4,129	3,483	646	39,683	31,406	8,277	1,384	1,249	135	9,750	8,676	1,074
ROOMS												
1 room.....	305	274	31	25,482	20,899	4,583	94	90	4	6,829	6,158	671
2 rooms.....	508	481	27	6,416	5,039	1,377	187	176	11	1,761	1,580	181
3 rooms.....	670	602	68	3,656	2,609	1,047	234	234	0	672	563	109
4 rooms.....	801	681	120	2,187	1,539	648	265	243	22	298	237	61
5 rooms.....	835	666	169	1,202	828	374	269	240	29	121	94	27
6 rooms.....	557	441	116	462	309	153	166	142	24	44	28	16
7 rooms.....	200	152	48	139	87	52	64	51	13	11	8	3
8 rooms or more.....	253	186	67	139	96	43	85	73	12	14	8	6
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	3,056	2,505	551	35,263	27,879	7,384	1,058	935	123	8,697	7,700	997
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,004	915	89	3,963	3,157	806	310	298	12	997	898	99
Piped water outside structure.....	30	26	4	150	132	18	8	8	...	19	17	2
No piped water.....	39	37	2	307	238	69	8	8	...	77	61	16
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,731	2,286	445	8,473	6,286	2,187	885	804	81	1,533	1,317	216
Flush toilet, shared.....	973	788	185	29,881	23,966	5,915	393	341	52	7,908	7,078	830
Other toilet facilities or none.....	425	409	16	1,329	1,154	175	106	104	2	309	281	28
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	2,567	2,123	444	7,468	5,399	2,069	788	714	74	1,148	961	187
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	963	787	176	30,454	24,524	5,930	407	353	54	8,136	7,307	829
No bathtub or shower.....	599	573	26	1,761	1,483	278	189	182	7	466	408	58
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,633	1,423	210	21,787	17,638	4,149	527	480	47	5,683	5,123	560
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	326	271	55	460	354	106	81	76	5	105	89	16
With private toilet, no private bath.....	261	248	13	895	768	127	90	85	5	285	264	21
With piped water, no private toilet.....	1,013	873	140	20,148	16,276	3,872	351	314	37	5,240	4,726	514
Lacking piped water in structure.....	33	31	2	284	240	44	5	5	...	53	44	9
Deteriorating.....	419	355	64	8,930	7,138	1,792	176	158	18	2,448	2,147	301
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	62	55	7	129	105	24	29	27	2	35	32	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	63	57	6	495	398	97	28	26	2	153	138	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	274	226	48	8,192	6,549	1,643	115	101	14	2,232	1,955	277
Lacking piped water in structure.....	20	17	3	114	86	28	4	4	...	28	22	6
Dilapidated.....	2,077	1,705	372	8,966	6,630	2,336	681	611	70	1,619	1,406	213
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	1,940	1,584	356	6,304	4,511	1,793	614	552	62	894	736	158
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	137	121	16	2,662	2,119	543	67	59	8	725	670	55
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	1,511	1,397	154	29,431	24,009	5,422	731	684	47	8,779	7,910	869
2 persons.....	1,078	935	143	4,907	3,626	1,281	401	359	42	760	609	151
3 persons.....	496	419	77	1,606	1,149	457	130	113	17	121	94	27
4 persons.....	366	295	71	1,211	866	345	59	45	14	50	36	14
5 persons.....	230	179	51	910	630	280	24	19	5	18	11	7
6 persons.....	161	112	49	619	451	168	15	12	3	12	8	4
7 persons.....	111	71	40	406	298	108	11	7	4	6	4	2
8 persons.....	62	43	19	265	171	94	6	4	2	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	114	72	42	328	206	122	7	6	1	3	3	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,770	2,387	383	8,553	6,449	2,104	1,171	1,061	110	2,585	2,247	338
0.76 to 1.00.....	816	694	122	26,004	21,216	4,788	166	150	16	6,912	6,234	678
1.01 to 1.50.....	307	219	88	1,563	1,123	440	26	19	7	37	29	8
1.51 or more.....	236	183	53	3,563	2,618	945	21	19	2	216	166	50
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,527	2,953	574	38,750	30,668	8,082	1,038	931	107	9,296	8,308	988
1.....	539	475	64	875	699	176	306	281	25	433	351	82
2 or more.....	63	55	8	58	39	19	40	37	3	21	17	4
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	3,716	3,183	533	37,763	30,019	7,744	1,221	1,115	106	9,564	8,535	1,029
1 or more.....	413	300	113	1,920	1,387	533	163	134	29	186	141	45

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	2,403	1,964	439	8,727	6,243	2,484	550	479	71	814	641	173
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,039	906	133	3,807	2,758	1,049	380	344	36	650	518	132
3 persons.....	425	355	70	1,390	976	414	91	75	16	95	69	26
4 persons.....	324	262	62	1,105	801	304	36	26	10	39	32	7
5 persons.....	201	158	43	871	616	255	12	10	2	11	7	4
6 persons.....	153	109	44	593	436	157	12	9	3	11	8	3
7 persons.....	99	69	30	398	292	106	8	7	1	4	3	1
8 persons or more.....	162	105	57	563	364	199	11	8	3	4	4	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,173	1,011	162	3,573	2,593	980	461	414	47	704	559	145
1 minor.....	387	322	65	1,540	1,097	443	47	35	12	74	55	19
2 minors.....	306	248	58	1,197	877	320	21	14	7	20	14	6
3 minors.....	198	154	44	908	640	268	6	5	1	7	6	1
4 minors.....	131	91	40	599	424	175	6	5	1	4	2	2
5 minors.....	89	61	28	379	272	107	5	3	2	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	119	77	42	531	340	191	4	3	1	4	4	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,749	1,432	317	6,237	4,543	1,694	351	305	46	529	403	126
Other.....	183	156	27	731	567	164	45	39	6	87	66	21
Female.....	471	376	95	1,759	1,133	626	154	135	19	198	172	26
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	4	3	1	255	187	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	781	611	170	5,222	3,629	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,068	871	197	2,436	1,786	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	550	479	71	814	641	173	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	8,727	6,243	2,484	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	8,275	5,899	2,376	Rent paid: Number.....	8,275	5,899	2,376
No cash rent.....	452	344	108	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	5.5	6.7	2.4
Rent paid: Number.....	8,275	5,899	2,376	\$30 to \$34.....	7.9	8.7	6.0
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$35 to \$39.....	9.7	11.4	5.4
Less than \$35.....	8.0	8.9	5.7	\$40 to \$44.....	12.8	13.3	11.7
\$35 to \$39.....	7.4	8.9	3.6	\$45 to \$49.....	12.0	12.2	11.4
\$40 to \$44.....	10.3	12.0	6.0	\$50 to \$54.....	13.9	14.1	13.5
\$45 to \$49.....	9.3	10.6	6.0	\$55 to \$59.....	8.5	7.6	10.8
\$50 to \$54.....	7.8	8.1	6.9	\$60 to \$69.....	16.9	14.1	24.1
\$55 to \$59.....	8.1	8.1	8.1	\$70 to \$79.....	6.7	5.7	9.3
\$60 to \$69.....	13.6	12.3	17.1	\$80 or more.....	5.4	5.7	4.5
\$70 to \$79.....	10.8	8.9	15.6	Not reported.....	0.7	0.5	0.9
\$80 to \$99.....	9.1	8.4	10.8	Median.....dollars..	50	48	54
\$100 or more.....	3.1	3.5	2.1				
Not reported.....	12.5	10.3	18.1				
Median.....dollars..	55	52	62				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	28.6	29.0	27.6
Number.....	8,275	5,899	2,376	Less than \$1,000.....	2.3	1.9	3.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.8	1.9	1.5
Less than \$1,000.....	8.1	7.1	10.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.8	1.3	3.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.2	6.8	8.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	2.2	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.7	4.6	8.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	0.8	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.2	7.1	7.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	1.9	2.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.0	4.3	6.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.6	0.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.2	5.7	7.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	4.6	3.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.1	5.7	3.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	3.0	1.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.9	14.6	12.0	\$6,000 or more.....	5.7	6.0	5.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.4	8.1	5.7	Not reported.....	3.7	3.8	3.6
\$6,000 or more.....	18.0	19.5	14.1	5 persons or more.....	28.3	27.9	29.4
Not reported.....	16.2	16.5	15.4	Less than \$1,000.....	2.2	1.4	4.2
2 persons.....	43.1	43.1	43.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.7	0.5	1.2
Less than \$1,000.....	3.6	3.8	3.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.7	0.3	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	4.3	5.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.6	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	3.0	3.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	0.8	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.2	3.3	3.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.4	1.4	1.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	2.7	3.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	0.5	1.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	2.4	3.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.0	5.4	3.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	3.5	1.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.6	4.1	2.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.7	4.6	4.8	\$6,000 or more.....	7.5	8.4	5.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.4	1.1	2.1	Not reported.....	3.4	3.5	3.3
\$6,000 or more.....	4.8	5.2	3.9	Median income:			
Not reported.....	9.0	9.2	8.5	All families.....dollars..	3,750	4,030	3,040
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,980	4,220	3,140

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 \$3,999.....	16.3	15.7	17.7
Number.....	8,275	5,899	2,376	Less than 12.5.....	1.7	1.9	1.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.7	7.3	1.8
Less than 12.5.....	21.0	22.5	17.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.8	2.4	3.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.9	23.6	10.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	1.1	4.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.1	9.7	11.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	1.6	1.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.0	5.4	7.5	32.5 or more.....	1.4	1.1	2.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	Not computed.....	0.9	0.3	2.4
32.5 or more.....	15.7	13.0	22.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.9	14.6	12.0
Not computed.....	23.3	21.7	27.4	Less than 12.5.....	2.4	2.7	1.5
Less than \$1,500.....	15.3	13.8	19.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.2	7.6	2.7
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.3	1.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.4	2.7	5.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.8	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.1	1.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.1	0.6	Not computed.....	0.5	0.3	1.2
32.5 or more.....	8.1	7.0	10.8	\$5,000 or more.....	25.4	27.7	19.9
Not computed.....	3.8	3.0	6.0	Less than 12.5.....	14.9	16.3	11.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	12.9	11.7	15.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	6.8	5.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.1	...	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	2.7	1.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.9	1.1	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	1.6	0.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	2.4	0.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	1.4	1.5	Not computed.....	1.2	1.4	0.9
32.5 or more.....	6.0	4.6	9.6	Income not reported.....	16.2	16.5	15.3
Not computed.....	1.2	0.6	2.7				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-17

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Pasadena, Calif.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

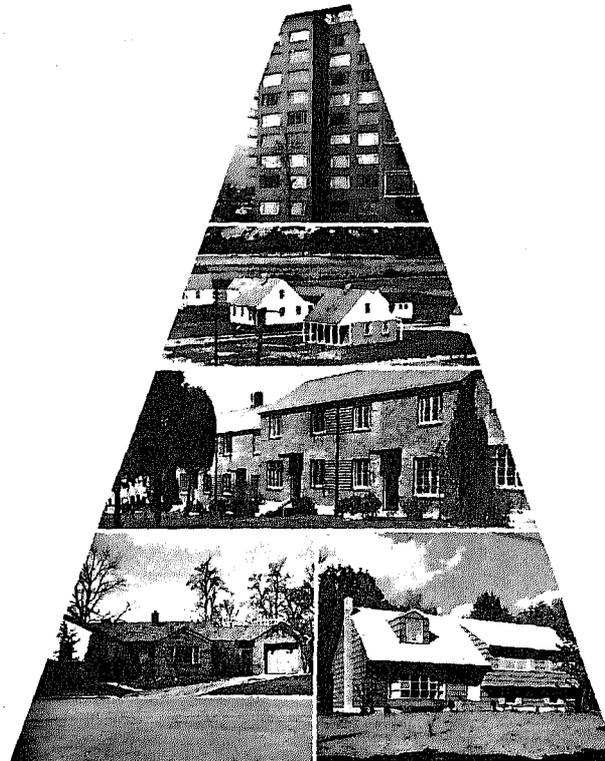
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
ivate toilet..	265	62	203
pped water..	330	25	305
ting.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	165		165
	17		17





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 17.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 City of Pasadena.

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, Jarvis 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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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

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 Pasadena.

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.....	46,687	38,548	5,284
Owner occupied.....	22,731	20,207	2,524
Renter occupied.....	21,101	18,341	2,760
Vacant, available for rent...	1,882	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	973	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,838	1,517	321
Owner.....	224	173	51
Renter.....	1,614	1,344	270

As indicated in table A, approximately 4 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 7 percent of those with white households and 10 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.....	224	173	51	1,614	1,344	270	106	94	12	517	491	26
ROOMS												
1 room.....	16	15	1	840	781	59	4	4	...	253	248	5
2 rooms.....	17	13	4	381	327	54	10	8	2	183	175	8
3 rooms.....	29	26	3	185	123	62	16	15	1	50	43	7
4 rooms.....	36	27	9	98	52	46	21	19	2	18	13	5
5 rooms.....	50	43	7	58	31	27	23	21	2	9	8	1
6 rooms.....	35	24	11	27	14	13	15	14	1	3	3	...
7 rooms.....	20	9	11	13	9	4	9	6	3	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	21	16	5	12	7	5	8	7	1	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	179	130	49	1,486	1,238	248	84	73	11	468	444	24
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	40	38	2	122	101	21	22	21	1	47	45	2
Piped water outside structure.....	3	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	144	101	43	359	224	135	69	59	10	69	56	13
Flush toilet, shared.....	63	56	7	1,242	1,109	133	35	33	2	443	430	13
Other toilet facilities or none.....	17	16	1	13	11	2	2	2	...	5	5	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	134	92	42	327	192	135	61	51	10	60	48	12
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	61	54	7	1,255	1,124	131	34	32	2	445	432	13
No bathtub or shower.....	29	27	2	32	28	4	11	11	...	12	11	1
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	99	92	7	996	925	71	50	47	3	363	356	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	14	13	1	17	13	4	9	8	1	5	5	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	14	13	1	33	32	1	7	7	...	9	9	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	68	63	5	945	880	65	34	32	2	349	342	7
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	12	10	2	305	239	66	7	7	...	103	97	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	4	3	1	7	5	2	3	3	...	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	1	1	...	11	9	2	1	1	...	5	4	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	5	4	1	286	224	62	3	3	...	94	89	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	113	71	42	313	180	133	49	40	9	51	38	13
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	107	68	39	282	160	122	46	37	9	43	32	11
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	6	3	3	31	20	11	3	3	...	8	6	2
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	91	86	5	1,226	1,123	103	56	55	1	476	462	14
2 persons.....	61	49	12	187	127	60	41	34	7	34	25	9
3 persons.....	19	12	7	55	28	27	2	2	...	3	1	2
4 persons.....	13	9	4	39	23	16	2	1	1	1	1	...
5 persons.....	16	9	7	48	20	28	1	...	1	2	1	1
6 persons.....	9	3	6	20	11	9	2	1	1	1	1	...
7 persons.....	6	1	5	11	3	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	4	1	3	14	4	10	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	5	3	2	14	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	168	141	27	577	468	109	95	87	8	251	233	18
0.76 to 1.00.....	33	22	11	886	794	92	8	5	3	259	254	5
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	6	9	50	22	28	2	1	1	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	8	4	4	101	60	41	1	1	...	6	4	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	180	138	42	1,569	1,312	257	76	69	7	490	469	21
1.....	41	33	8	42	31	11	28	23	5	25	22	3
2 or more.....	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	...	2	...	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	192	151	41	1,542	1,293	249	92	83	9	507	485	22
1 or more.....	32	22	10	72	51	21	14	11	3	10	6	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.....	113	74	39	324	174	150	38	29	9	31	23	8
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	50	42	8	140	90	50	30	25	5	26	20	6
3 persons.....	17	11	6	48	25	23	2	2	...	3	1	2
4 persons.....	10	5	5	36	21	15	2	...	2	1	1	...
5 persons.....	12	8	4	44	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	11	4	7	19	10	9	2	1	1	1	1	...
7 persons.....	5	...	5	9	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	8	4	4	28	9	19	1	1	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	56	45	11	120	84	36	32	27	5	29	22	7
1 minor.....	15	10	5	57	29	28	1	...	1	1	...	1
2 minors.....	10	5	5	46	25	21	1	...	1	1	...	...
3 minors.....	14	8	6	41	17	24	2	1	1	...	...	...
4 minors.....	7	2	5	22	6	16	2	1	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	4	1	3	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	7	3	4	30	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	81	51	30	188	114	74	23	18	5	17	13	4
Other.....	5	2	3	31	19	12	2	1	1	2	2	...
Female:												
.....	27	21	6	105	41	64	13	10	3	12	8	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	31	16	15	204	95	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	43	29	14	78	51	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	38	29	9	31	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	324	174	150	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	310	166	144	Rent paid: Number.....	310	166	144
No cash rent.....	14	8	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$35.....	4.1	6.0	2.1
Rent paid: Number.....	310	166	144	\$35 to \$39.....	4.1	7.0	1.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$40 to \$44.....	3.1	5.0	1.1
Less than \$40.....	4.1	6.0	2.1	\$45 to \$49.....	7.7	7.0	8.5
\$40 to \$44.....	2.6	5.0	...	\$50 to \$54.....	12.4	14.0	10.6
\$45 to \$49.....	3.1	6.0	...	\$55 to \$59.....	9.8	10.0	9.6
\$50 to \$54.....	5.7	7.0	4.3	\$60 to \$69.....	24.8	20.0	29.8
\$55 to \$59.....	8.2	9.0	7.4	\$70 to \$79.....	16.0	14.0	18.1
\$60 to \$69.....	13.9	12.0	16.0	\$80 to \$89.....	4.6	5.0	4.3
\$70 to \$79.....	16.5	14.0	19.1	\$90 or more.....	3.6	7.0	...
\$80 to \$89.....	14.9	15.0	14.9	Not reported.....	9.8	5.0	14.9
\$90 to \$99.....	6.2	5.0	7.4	Median.....dollars..	61	59	63
\$100 or more.....	6.7	9.0	4.3				
Not reported.....	18.1	12.0	24.5				
Median.....dollars..	72	69	74				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	31.4	34.0	28.7
Number.....	310	166	144	Less than \$1,500.....	3.6	4.0	3.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.1	3.0	5.3
Less than \$1,500.....	11.4	12.0	10.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	1.0	3.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.2	9.0	7.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.1	4.0	4.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.8	4.0	13.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	4.0	1.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.3	11.0	9.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	3.0	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.2	7.0	7.4	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.1	3.0	1.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.6	5.0	4.3	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.5	...	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	9.8	7.0	12.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.1	6.0	2.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.6	2.0	3.2	\$6,000 or more.....	2.1	3.0	1.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.4	18.0	6.4	Not reported.....	4.6	3.0	6.3
\$6,000 or more.....	8.2	13.0	3.2	5 persons or more.....	35.6	27.0	44.7
Not reported.....	16.5	12.0	21.3	Less than \$1,500.....	2.6	1.0	4.3
2 persons.....	33.0	39.0	26.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.0	2.0	...
Less than \$1,500.....	5.2	7.0	3.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.6	1.0	6.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.1	4.0	2.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	3.0	4.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.1	2.0	4.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	1.0	5.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	4.0	1.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	1.0	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	2.0	1.1	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.7	3.0	6.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.5	2.0	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.1	1.0	5.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.1	5.0	3.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.5	...	1.1	\$6,000 or more.....	4.1	6.0	2.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.1	7.0	1.1	Not reported.....	5.2	2.0	8.5
\$6,000 or more.....	2.1	4.0	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.7	7.0	6.3	All families.....dollars..	3,210	3,600	2,890
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,940	3,440	2,420

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	17.5	18.0	17.0
Number.....	310	166	144	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.5	2.0	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	6.2	11.0	1.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	1.0	2.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.4	20.0	4.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	2.0	2.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.4	11.0	18.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.1	4.0	2.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.8	11.0	6.4	32.5 or more.....	7.7	8.0	7.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.2	8.0	8.5	Not computed.....	1.5	1.0	2.1
32.5 or more.....	26.3	23.0	29.8	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17.0	14.0	20.2
Not computed.....	23.7	16.0	31.9	Less than 12.5.....	0.5	1.0	...
Less than \$1,500.....	11.4	12.0	10.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	4.0	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.2	4.0	12.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.1	3.0	3.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	1.0	3.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	1.0	...	32.5 or more.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	1.0	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	7.2	9.0	5.3	\$5,000 or more.....	20.6	31.0	9.6
Not computed.....	3.1	1.0	5.3	Less than 12.5.....	5.7	10.0	1.1
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	17.0	13.0	21.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.3	13.0	3.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.6	6.0	3.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	1.0	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	4.0	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.6	2.0	3.2	Not computed.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
32.5 or more.....	10.3	5.0	16.0	Income not reported.....	16.5	12.0	21.3
Not computed.....	1.5	1.0	2.1				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

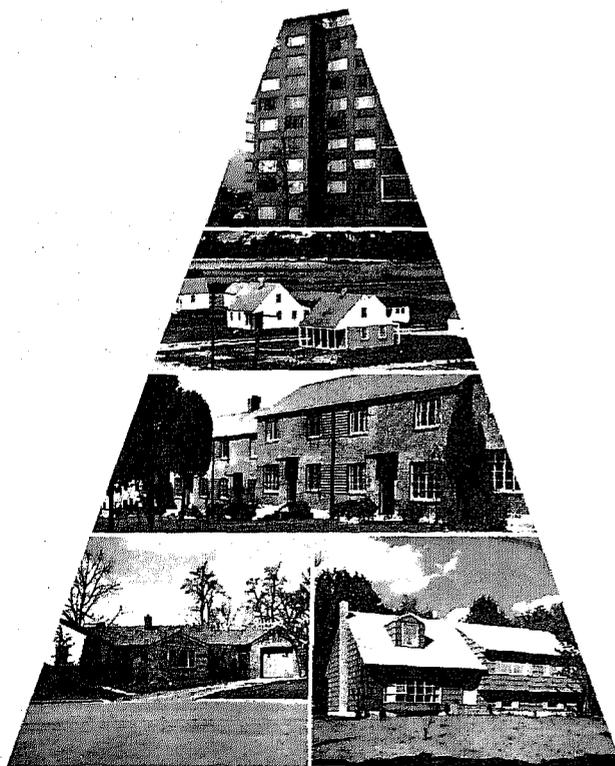
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot water.....	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Piped water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Piped water..	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	211	1,223
Hot water..	481	11	470
Private bath..	953	1	952
Private toilet..	648		648
Piped water..	919		919
Plumbing.....	551		551
Hot water..	455		455
Private bath..	340		340
Private toilet..	305		305
Piped water..	229		229
Plumbing.....	168		168

San Francisco, Calif.

Prepared under the supervision of
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 18.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 and County of San Francisco.

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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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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

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.....	310,559	250,251	41,724
Owner occupied.....	102,182	91,752	10,430
Renter occupied.....	189,793	158,499	31,294
Vacant, available for rent...	13,516	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	5,068	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	34,618	24,916	9,702
Owner.....	1,001	695	306
Renter.....	33,617	24,221	9,396

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	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.....	1,001	695	306	33,617	24,221	9,396	275	238	37	8,843	7,404	1,439
ROOMS												
1 room.....	72	52	20	24,042	18,455	5,587	21	18	3	6,863	5,802	1,061
2 rooms.....	73	52	21	5,594	3,860	1,734	27	26	1	1,488	1,272	216
3 rooms.....	140	89	51	2,288	1,067	1,221	48	35	13	303	195	108
4 rooms.....	195	139	56	907	436	471	48	43	5	90	62	28
5 rooms.....	264	191	73	427	243	184	66	61	5	54	40	14
6 rooms.....	137	87	50	214	99	115	29	23	6	29	24	5
7 rooms.....	75	54	21	95	43	52	25	23	2	11	6	5
8 rooms or more.....	45	31	14	50	18	32	11	9	2	5	3	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	812	522	290	31,763	23,114	8,649	214	178	36	8,320	7,058	1,262
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	188	173	15	1,792	1,056	736	61	60	1	509	334	175
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	33	25	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
No piped water.....	1	...	1	29	26	3	...	...	...	13	12	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	655	492	163	2,812	1,572	1,240	178	163	15	454	356	98
Flush toilet, shared.....	342	201	141	30,419	22,313	8,106	95	73	22	8,264	6,926	1,338
Other toilet facilities or none.....	4	2	2	386	336	50	2	2	...	125	122	3
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	623	471	152	2,249	1,231	1,018	162	148	14	280	217	63
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	354	204	150	30,704	22,515	8,189	100	77	23	8,341	7,016	1,325
No bathtub or shower.....	24	20	4	664	475	189	13	13	...	222	171	51
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	450	334	116	21,761	16,885	4,876	132	118	14	5,877	5,116	761
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	142	132	10	142	124	18	38	38	...	31	29	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	36	25	11	587	402	185	14	13	1	155	136	19
With piped water, no private toilet.....	272	177	95	20,986	16,321	4,665	80	67	13	5,680	4,941	739
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	46	38	8	...	...	...	11	10	1
Deteriorating.....	89	40	49	7,723	5,154	2,569	26	16	10	2,148	1,703	445
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	10	9	1	20	13	7	6	5	1	8	5	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	16	13	3	154	100	54	5	5	...	47	39	8
With piped water, no private toilet.....	63	18	45	7,542	5,036	2,506	15	6	9	2,090	1,657	433
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	3	2	1
Dilapidated.....	462	321	141	4,133	2,182	1,951	117	104	13	818	585	233
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	437	299	138	1,844	897	947	104	91	13	194	137	57
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	25	22	3	2,289	1,285	1,004	13	13	...	624	448	176
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	335	266	69	27,746	21,280	6,466	138	125	13	8,233	7,024	1,209
2 persons.....	271	191	80	3,319	1,910	1,409	90	79	11	480	312	168
3 persons.....	120	79	41	1,043	453	590	24	20	4	82	43	39
4 persons.....	100	67	33	647	282	365	13	7	6	25	16	9
5 persons.....	78	45	33	374	141	233	8	6	2	15	6	9
6 persons.....	35	18	17	222	76	146	1	1	...	3	1	2
7 persons.....	29	10	19	117	29	88	...	...	...	2	1	1
8 persons.....	16	10	6	69	24	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	17	9	8	80	26	54	1	...	1	3	1	2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	679	505	174	6,418	4,342	2,076	234	207	27	1,730	1,447	283
0.76 to 1.00.....	219	139	80	24,695	18,675	6,020	33	26	7	6,905	5,841	1,064
1.01 to 1.50.....	66	31	35	753	285	468	4	1	3	25	10	15
1.51 or more.....	37	20	17	1,751	919	832	4	4	...	183	106	77
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	880	601	279	33,039	23,848	9,191	212	187	25	8,580	7,214	1,366
1.....	112	89	23	531	342	189	56	48	8	241	173	68
2 or more.....	9	5	4	47	31	16	7	3	4	22	17	5
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	901	635	266	32,657	23,714	8,943	250	218	32	8,687	7,318	1,369
1 or more.....	100	60	40	960	507	453	25	20	5	156	86	70

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.....	607	393	214	5,106	2,507	2,599	120	97	23	474	305	169
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	252	179	73	2,822	1,611	1,211	87	73	14	396	272	124
3 persons.....	98	65	33	922	382	540	15	13	2	56	25	31
4 persons.....	98	65	33	562	244	318	11	6	5	8	4	4
5 persons.....	66	40	26	336	121	215	5	4	1	6	1	5
6 persons.....	37	18	19	212	73	139	1	1	...	3	1	2
7 persons.....	26	9	17	111	27	84	...	...	...	2	1	1
8 persons or more.....	30	17	13	141	49	92	1	...	1	3	1	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	291	201	90	2,615	1,479	1,136	104	86	18	425	285	140
1 minor.....	93	58	35	1,056	481	575	8	5	3	30	12	18
2 minors.....	87	64	23	631	281	350	7	6	1	10	4	6
3 minors.....	55	32	23	349	129	220	...	...	...	5	2	3
4 minors.....	33	17	16	212	64	148	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 minors.....	23	7	16	120	35	85	1	...	1	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	25	14	11	123	38	85	...	...	...	2	1	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	455	281	174	3,608	1,823	1,785	67	52	15	324	210	114
Other.....	49	40	9	517	252	265	18	14	4	78	44	34
Female.....	103	72	31	981	432	549	35	31	4	72	51	21
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	1	1	96	46	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	198	112	85	2,681	1,205	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	289	183	105	1,855	951	904	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	120	97	23	474	305	169	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	5,106	2,507	2,599	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	4,933	2,399	2,534	Rent paid: Number.....	4,933	2,399	2,534
No cash rent.....	173	108	65	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	7.7	7.1	8.3
Rent paid: Number.....	4,933	2,399	2,534	\$25 to \$29.....	8.6	9.1	8.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	8.3	8.0	8.6
Less than \$30.....	4.9	3.8	6.0	\$35 to \$39.....	11.7	13.0	10.6
\$30 to \$34.....	7.1	7.7	6.6	\$40 to \$44.....	13.8	13.3	14.3
\$35 to \$39.....	6.4	6.2	6.6	\$45 to \$49.....	22.1	21.5	22.6
\$40 to \$44.....	9.3	10.0	8.6	\$50 to \$59.....	14.9	14.7	15.1
\$45 to \$49.....	10.5	9.7	11.1	\$60 to \$69.....	6.4	5.0	7.7
\$50 to \$59.....	18.7	18.0	19.4	\$70 to \$79.....	4.3	5.6	3.1
\$60 to \$69.....	13.6	14.5	12.9	\$80 or more.....	2.2	2.7	1.7
\$70 to \$79.....	8.0	7.1	8.8	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$80 to \$99.....	6.1	5.6	6.6	Median.....dollars..	49	49	49
\$100 or more.....	2.5	2.7	2.3				
Not reported.....	12.9	14.7	11.1				
Median.....dollars..	52	51	52				

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

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

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.....	29.0	25.4	32.6
Number.....	4,933	2,399	2,534	Less than \$1,000.....	2.6	1.8	3.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.2	0.9	1.4
Less than \$1,000.....	8.9	8.8	8.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	0.6	2.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.5	6.5	4.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	0.9	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.3	5.9	8.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.3	1.5	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.7	5.9	9.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	1.2	2.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	5.0	6.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	1.5	1.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.1	5.6	6.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.5	2.1	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.8	7.4	6.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.3	2.3	4.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.0	10.6	11.4	\$6,000 or more.....	7.3	7.1	7.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.7	8.0	7.4	Not reported.....	4.2	5.6	2.9
\$6,000 or more.....	17.7	17.7	17.7	5 persons or more.....	15.0	11.2	18.6
Not reported.....	15.8	18.6	13.1	Less than \$1,000.....	0.9	0.6	1.1
2 persons.....	56.0	63.4	48.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.6	0.6	0.6
Less than \$1,000.....	5.4	6.5	4.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.8	5.0	2.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.3	0.9	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.8	5.3	6.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	0.6	0.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.5	4.1	4.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.0	0.3	1.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	3.0	4.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	2.1	2.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.3	4.1	2.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	2.1	4.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	3.8	2.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.9	0.6	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.5	6.5	4.5	\$6,000 or more.....	3.0	3.2	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.5	5.0	2.0	Not reported.....	1.5	0.3	2.6
\$6,000 or more.....	7.4	7.4	7.4	Median income:			
Not reported.....	10.1	12.7	7.7	All families.....dollars..	3,580	3,700	3,560
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,260	4,750	3,920

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 \$3,999.....	18.4	18.0	18.9
Number.....	4,933	2,399	2,534	Less than 12.5.....	3.0	2.7	3.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	4.7	3.4
Less than 12.5.....	24.4	25.1	23.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.8	5.0	4.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.5	12.4	16.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	9.6	10.3	8.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	0.9	1.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.5	7.1	8.0	32.5 or more.....	1.3	0.9	1.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	6.5	4.9	Not computed.....	1.2	0.9	1.4
32.5 or more.....	14.7	12.7	16.5	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	18.7	18.6	18.9
Not computed.....	23.6	25.9	21.4	Less than 12.5.....	7.4	7.4	7.4
Less than \$1,500.....	14.4	15.3	13.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.9	4.7	7.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	1.5	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.9	3.2	2.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	0.6	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	1.2	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.6	0.3	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	1.8	0.6	Not computed.....	0.7	1.2	0.3
32.5 or more.....	7.0	7.4	6.6	\$6,000 or more.....	17.7	17.7	17.7
Not computed.....	4.3	4.1	4.5	Less than 12.5.....	12.8	13.6	12.0
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	15.0	11.8	18.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	2.6	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	0.3	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.3	1.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	1.8	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.1	2.4	3.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	Not computed.....	0.9	0.6	1.1
32.5 or more.....	6.1	4.1	8.0	Income not reported.....	15.8	18.6	13.1
Not computed.....	0.7	0.6	0.9				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-19

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Stockton, Calif., Area

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

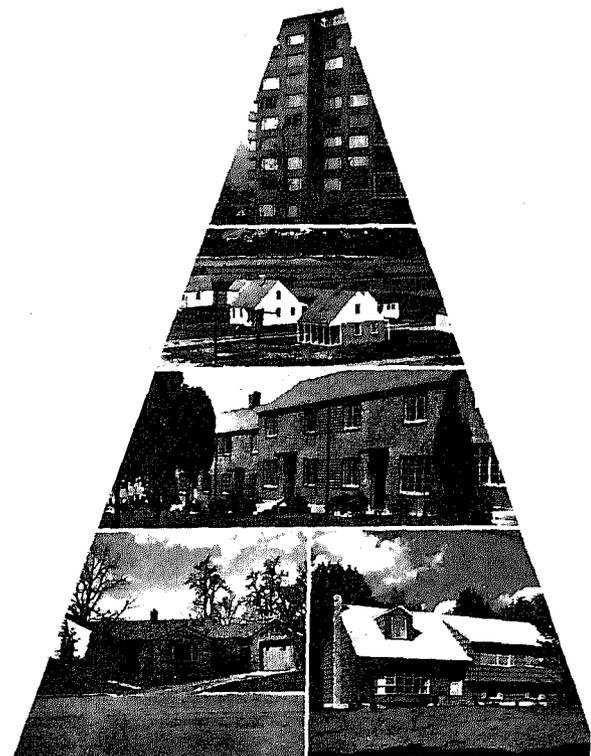
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99%
Hot water.....	451	76	2%
Private bath..	126	14	1%
Private toilet..	265	62	3%
Plumbed water..	330	25	1%
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	8%
Hot water..	476	46	1%
Private bath..	181	8	0%
Private toilet..	312	37	1%
Plumbed water..	363	17	0%
Plumbing.....	1,434	20	0%
Hot water..	481	3	0%
Private bath..	953	1	0%
Private toilet..	648		
Plumbed water..	919		
Plumbing.....	551		
Hot water..	455		
Private bath..	340		
Private toilet..	305		
Plumbed water..	229		
Plumbing.....	167		





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 19.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 County of San Joaquin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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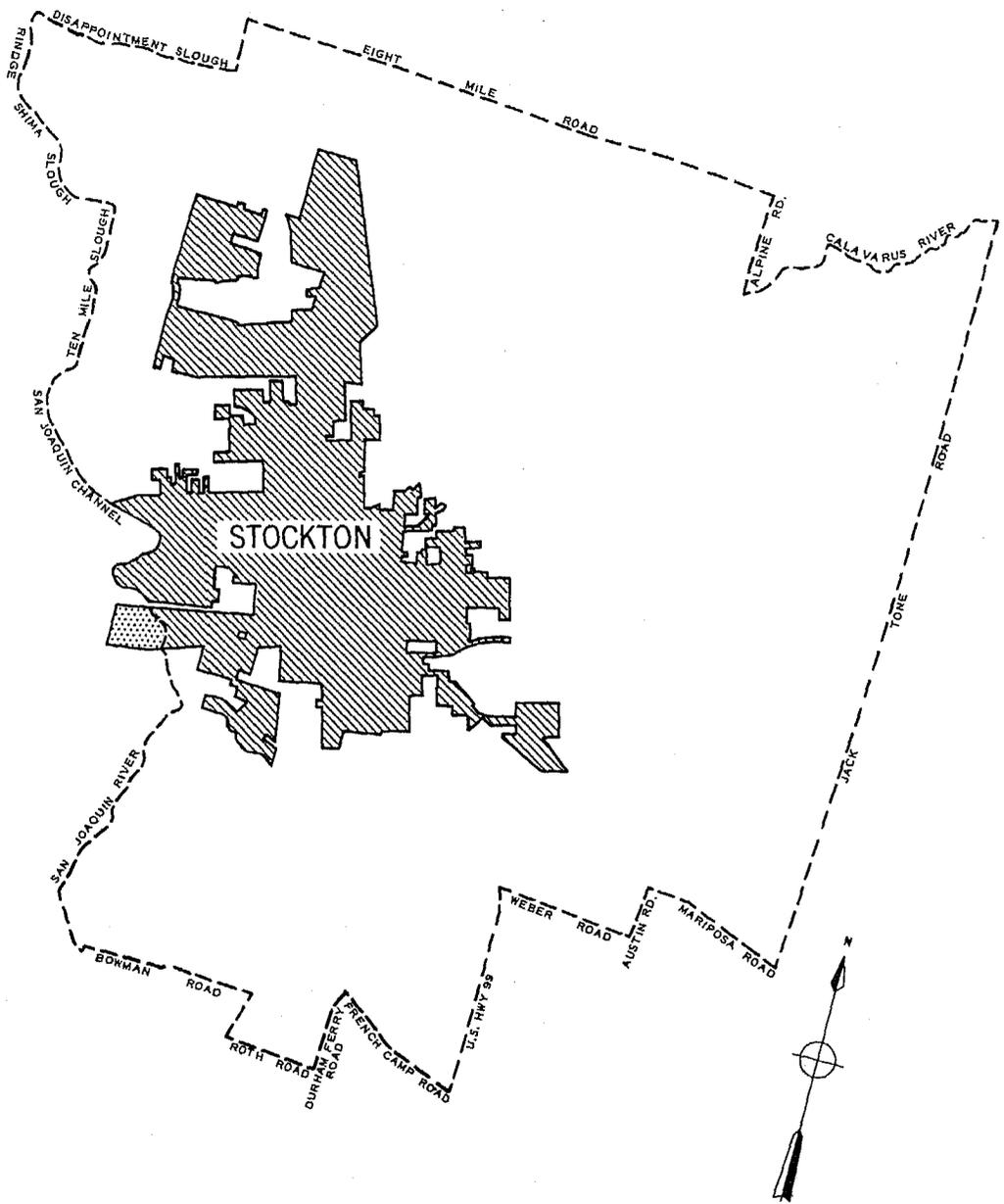
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
 CENSUS TRACTS S1 TO S38, STOCKTON AND VICINITY, CALIFORNIA
 APRIL 1960



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

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, AREA

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The map on the opposite page shows the area covered, which consists of Census Tracts S1 to S38, inclusive.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	51,281	41,951	5,690
Owner occupied.....	29,904	27,057	2,847
Renter occupied.....	17,737	14,894	2,843
Vacant, available for rent...	1,422	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,218	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,174	3,592	1,582
Owner.....	1,199	878	321
Renter.....	3,975	2,714	1,261

As indicated in table A, approximately 11 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 44 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	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
5 or 95.....	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
10 or 90.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
50.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,199	878	321	3,975	2,714	1,261	347	289	58	1,151	849	302
ROOMS												
1 room.....	78	69	9	2,276	1,461	815	25	23	2	731	503	228
2 rooms.....	182	153	29	748	588	160	68	58	10	267	234	33
3 rooms.....	217	179	38	383	297	86	76	65	11	81	62	19
4 rooms.....	333	224	109	292	178	114	84	67	17	42	28	14
5 rooms.....	242	159	83	180	122	58	58	48	10	20	14	6
6 rooms.....	88	54	34	73	56	17	21	14	7	8	7	1
7 rooms.....	35	25	10	16	9	7	8	7	1	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	24	15	9	7	3	4	7	7	...	1	...	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	755	527	228	3,230	2,215	1,015	201	168	33	929	699	230
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	377	302	75	690	436	214	121	106	15	197	130	67
Piped water outside structure.....	34	22	12	49	31	18	11	5	6	12	10	2
No piped water.....	33	27	6	46	32	14	14	10	4	13	10	3
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	720	492	228	943	670	273	208	175	33	189	151	38
Flush toilet, shared.....	143	124	19	2,693	1,797	896	43	41	2	885	639	246
Other toilet facilities or none.....	336	262	74	339	247	92	96	73	23	77	59	18
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	686	467	219	837	584	253	198	167	31	137	104	33
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	135	118	17	2,731	1,833	898	42	40	2	908	662	246
No bathtub or shower.....	378	293	85	407	297	110	107	82	25	106	83	23
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	244	215	29	1,544	1,165	379	71	67	4	517	423	94
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	36	31	5	28	23	5	15	14	1	6	4	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	33	27	6	76	69	7	10	9	1	37	37	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	153	135	18	1,425	1,099	366	42	40	2	468	376	92
Lacking piped water in structure.....	22	22	...	15	14	1	4	4	...	6	6	...
Deteriorating.....	215	186	29	999	645	354	70	65	5	272	199	73
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	27	21	6	23	17	6	15	14	1	7	5	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	36	29	7	29	25	4	12	12	...	10	9	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	136	124	12	931	591	340	37	35	2	250	181	69
Lacking piped water in structure.....	16	12	4	16	12	4	6	4	2	5	4	1
Dilapidated.....	740	477	263	1,432	904	528	206	157	49	362	227	135
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	545	358	187	713	496	217	141	114	27	106	84	22
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	195	119	76	719	408	311	65	43	22	256	143	113
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	352	284	68	2,838	1,916	922	189	158	31	1,036	767	269
2 persons.....	288	215	73	465	306	159	97	84	13	89	64	25
3 persons.....	152	118	34	159	124	35	34	27	7	9	9	...
4 persons.....	104	70	34	127	94	33	15	11	4	7	3	4
5 persons.....	89	65	24	132	102	30	...	...	...	4	3	1
6 persons.....	87	59	28	84	64	20	4	3	1	1	...	1
7 persons.....	49	27	22	58	37	21	6	4	2	3	2	1
8 persons.....	32	14	18	46	30	16	1	1	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	46	26	20	66	41	25	1	1	...	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	657	499	158	1,004	753	251	279	231	48	386	321	65
0.76 to 1.00.....	224	160	64	2,392	1,555	837	52	44	8	729	505	224
1.01 to 1.50.....	171	121	50	203	144	59	11	9	2	7	5	2
1.51 or more.....	147	98	49	376	262	114	5	5	...	29	18	11
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,056	764	292	3,877	2,640	1,237	269	221	48	1,110	812	298
1.....	136	110	26	91	70	21	77	67	10	40	36	4
2 or more.....	7	4	3	7	4	3	1	1	...	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,137	843	294	3,815	2,608	1,207	333	279	54	1,117	827	290
1 or more.....	62	35	27	160	106	54	14	10	4	34	22	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.....	825	581	244	1,013	711	302	148	124	24	83	60	23
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	288	215	73	386	246	140	93	81	12	62	46	16
3 persons.....	147	114	33	136	110	26	31	25	6	9	7	2
4 persons.....	93	64	29	119	91	28	12	9	3	4	2	2
5 persons.....	89	65	24	124	94	30	...	...	...	3	2	1
6 persons.....	86	57	29	83	65	18	4	3	1	1	...	1
7 persons.....	46	27	19	58	37	21	6	4	2	2	2	...
8 persons or more.....	76	39	37	107	68	39	2	2	...	2	1	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	308	231	77	371	241	130	110	95	15	66	49	17
1 minor.....	145	106	39	151	114	37	23	17	6	10	7	3
2 minors.....	88	64	24	118	88	30	5	4	1	...	...	...
3 minors.....	90	67	23	113	93	20	3	3	...	3	1	2
4 minors.....	91	57	34	93	70	23	5	3	2	2	2	...
5 minors.....	38	22	16	59	41	18	2	2	...	2	1	1
6 minors or more.....	65	34	31	108	64	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	634	442	192	745	554	191	96	81	15	51	42	9
Other.....	68	50	18	86	44	42	17	14	3	14	8	6
Female.....	123	89	34	182	113	69	35	29	6	18	10	8
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	6	5	1	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	275	197	78	295	443	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	396	255	141	314	190	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	148	124	24	83	60	23	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,013	711	302	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	898	616	282	Rent paid: Number.....	898	616	282
No cash rent.....	115	95	20	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	6.3	6.3	6.3
Rent paid: Number.....	898	616	282	\$20 to \$24.....	5.2	5.1	5.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	10.1	8.4	14.7
Less than \$25.....	5.0	5.1	4.9	\$30 to \$34.....	12.6	12.7	12.6
\$25 to \$29.....	6.1	6.3	5.6	\$35 to \$39.....	16.5	15.2	20.3
\$30 to \$34.....	5.3	5.5	4.9	\$40 to \$44.....	15.7	17.3	11.2
\$35 to \$39.....	9.6	9.3	10.5	\$45 to \$49.....	9.9	11.0	7.0
\$40 to \$44.....	12.1	12.2	11.9	\$50 to \$59.....	11.9	11.4	13.3
\$45 to \$49.....	12.1	11.4	14.0	\$60 to \$74.....	4.0	4.6	2.1
\$50 to \$54.....	9.7	10.1	8.4	\$75 or more.....	1.9	2.5	...
\$55 to \$59.....	9.7	13.1	17.5	Not reported.....	5.9	5.5	7.0
\$60 to \$74.....	14.2	6.8	3.5	Median.....dollars..	38	39	36
\$75 or more.....	5.9	10.1	10.5				
Not reported.....	10.2						
Median.....dollars..	47	47	47				

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	28.6	30.4	23.8
Number.....	898	616	282	Less than \$1,000.....	3.0	2.5	4.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	1.7	4.9
Less than \$1,000.....	10.7	9.7	13.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	4.2	2.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.8	8.9	16.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.5	3.0	4.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.4	11.4	7.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	3.0	1.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.6	8.4	9.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	2.5	0.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.6	8.0	6.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.7	0.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.7	7.2	9.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.7	3.8	3.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.2	5.1	5.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	2.5	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.8	12.7	13.3	\$6,000 or more.....	1.9	2.5	...
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8.1	9.3	4.9	Not reported.....	2.4	3.0	0.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.1	8.9	2.1	5 persons or more.....	37.8	37.5	38.4
\$6,000 or more.....	11.1	10.5	12.6	Less than \$1,000.....	2.8	2.5	3.5
Not reported.....				\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	1.7	4.9
2 persons.....	33.6	32.1	37.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.3	4.6	3.5
Less than \$1,000.....	4.9	4.6	5.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.7	3.0	2.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	5.5	6.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	3.8	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	2.5	1.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	3.4	4.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	2.5	2.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	1.7	4.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.5	1.3	2.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.6	6.3	3.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	1.3	3.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.8	4.2	2.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.7	0.7	\$6,000 or more.....	2.4	2.5	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	2.5	6.3	Not reported.....	3.9	3.8	4.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.4	2.5	2.1	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.4	2.5	2.1	All families.....dollars..	2,760	2,920	2,350
\$6,000 or more.....	2.8	3.8	...	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,560	2,940	...
Not reported.....	4.8	3.8	7.7				

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.....	15.3	15.2	15.4
Number.....	898	616	282	Less than 12.5.....	1.8	1.7	2.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	3.0	6.3
Less than 12.5.....	17.8	19.8	11.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.2	4.6	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.2	16.9	18.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.0	3.4	2.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.8	12.2	10.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	1.7	0.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.7	11.4	4.9	32.5 or more.....	0.7	0.4	1.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.2	9.3	9.1	Not computed.....	0.3	0.4	...
32.5 or more.....	18.0	15.2	25.8	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	18.0	17.7	18.9
Not computed.....	16.3	15.2	19.6	Less than 12.5.....	5.9	6.3	4.9
Less than \$1,500.....	21.4	18.6	29.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.3	7.2	7.7
Less than 12.5.....	1.8	2.1	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.5	3.4	4.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.4	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.8	0.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	1.7	1.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	1.3	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.3	3.5	Not computed.....	0.4	...	1.4
32.5 or more.....	12.3	10.1	18.2	\$5,000 or more.....	15.2	18.1	7.0
Not computed.....	2.5	1.7	4.9	Less than 12.5.....	7.9	9.3	4.2
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	19.0	19.8	16.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.1	5.9	2.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.4	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.6	5.5	2.1	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.4	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.0	6.3	4.9	Not computed.....	1.2	1.7	...
32.5 or more.....	4.8	4.2	6.3	Income not reported.....	11.1	10.6	12.6
Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	0.7				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-20

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Denver, Colo.

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



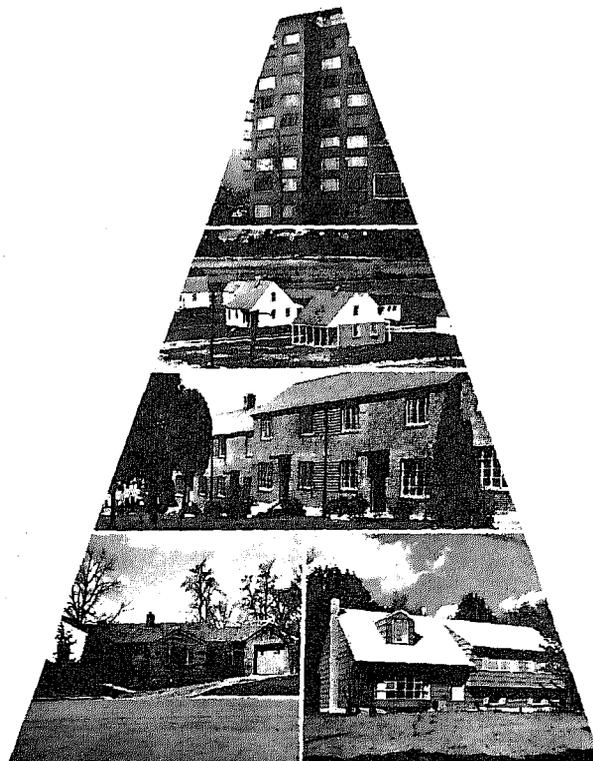
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 20.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 and County of Denver.

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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DENVER, COLORADO

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 Denver.

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.....	174,124	155,279	10,256
Owner occupied.....	88,615	84,676	3,939
Renter occupied.....	76,920	70,603	6,317
Vacant, available for rent...	5,896	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,693	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	16,676	14,925	1,751
Owner.....	1,748	1,539	209
Renter.....	14,928	13,386	1,542

As indicated in table A, approximately 10 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 19 percent of those with white households and 24 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 1.2 percent. This standard error of 1.2 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,748	1,539	209	14,928	13,386	1,542	707	648	59	4,151	3,929	222
ROOMS												
1 room.....	46	42	4	6,780	6,283	497	23	22	1	2,094	2,000	94
2 rooms.....	135	128	7	4,416	3,911	505	72	69	3	1,363	1,292	71
3 rooms.....	267	255	12	2,370	2,047	323	137	133	4	508	473	35
4 rooms.....	437	405	32	789	691	98	172	166	6	110	98	12
5 rooms.....	395	345	50	342	285	57	141	127	14	46	42	4
6 rooms.....	211	172	39	127	92	35	73	66	7	16	13	3
7 rooms.....	98	70	28	52	34	18	34	21	13	7	5	2
8 rooms or more.....	159	122	37	52	43	9	55	44	11	7	6	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,501	1,309	192	13,816	12,345	1,471	578	526	52	3,815	3,606	209
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	237	221	16	1,069	1,000	69	123	116	7	330	317	13
Piped water outside structure.....	4	4	...	9	9	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	6	5	1	34	32	2	3	3	...	5	5	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	968	869	99	1,680	1,470	210	350	322	28	322	300	22
Flush toilet, shared.....	723	619	104	13,115	11,787	1,328	324	295	29	3,800	3,600	200
Other toilet facilities or none.....	57	51	6	133	129	4	33	31	2	29	29	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	807	716	91	1,201	1,022	179	254	227	27	192	171	21
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	764	655	109	13,390	12,044	1,346	352	323	29	3,853	3,653	200
No bathtub or shower.....	177	168	9	337	320	17	101	98	3	106	105	1
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	722	651	71	8,762	8,108	654	342	323	19	2,594	2,497	97
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	77	72	5	59	54	5	36	34	2	14	14	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	120	111	9	343	320	23	63	62	1	98	97	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	520	464	56	8,343	7,717	626	241	225	16	2,481	2,385	96
Lacking piped water in structure.....	5	4	1	17	17	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	307	255	52	4,491	3,862	629	144	128	16	1,231	1,138	93
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	30	28	2	42	35	7	17	15	2	12	11	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	62	59	3	170	154	16	32	31	1	36	35	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	214	167	47	4,268	3,664	604	94	81	13	1,183	1,092	91
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	11	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	719	633	86	1,675	1,416	259	221	197	24	326	294	32
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	639	562	77	992	844	148	184	163	21	129	114	15
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	80	71	9	683	572	111	37	34	3	197	180	17
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	494	453	41	10,362	9,515	847	313	292	21	3,649	3,484	165
2 persons.....	476	424	52	2,449	2,116	333	241	222	19	421	377	44
3 persons.....	231	200	31	874	722	152	84	78	6	55	46	9
4 persons.....	181	148	33	511	432	79	30	26	4	18	16	2
5 persons.....	132	117	15	293	253	40	16	12	4	2	1	1
6 persons.....	86	74	12	185	144	41	10	8	2	...	...	...
7 persons.....	52	45	7	112	95	17	7	5	2	2	2	...
8 persons.....	30	25	5	59	48	11	2	2	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	66	53	13	83	61	22	4	3	1	3	3	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,211	1,063	148	5,339	4,736	603	617	565	52	1,844	1,745	99
0.76 to 1.00.....	287	257	30	7,968	7,272	696	66	61	5	2,231	2,109	122
1.01 to 1.50.....	147	129	18	714	591	123	18	17	1	21	20	1
1.51 or more.....	103	90	13	907	787	120	6	5	1	55	55	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,403	1,223	180	14,509	13,019	1,490	471	430	41	3,897	3,706	191
1.....	317	292	25	405	357	48	219	204	15	244	216	28
2 or more.....	28	24	4	14	10	4	17	14	3	10	7	3
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,573	1,424	149	14,550	13,087	1,463	627	588	39	4,105	3,888	217
1 or more.....	175	115	60	378	299	79	80	60	20	46	41	5

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.....	1,170	1,026	144	4,282	3,632	650	346	317	29	460	407	53
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	477	414	63	2,242	1,932	310	232	211	21	387	344	43
3 persons.....	212	187	25	835	691	144	71	67	4	50	43	7
4 persons.....	144	130	14	504	428	76	17	17	...	16	15	1
5 persons.....	119	109	10	285	246	39	8	7	1	1	...	1
6 persons.....	80	70	10	171	136	35	11	9	2	...	...	...
7 persons.....	46	41	5	110	92	18	2	2	...	3	2	1
8 persons or more.....	92	75	17	135	107	28	5	4	1	3	3	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	555	487	68	1,981	1,710	271	288	264	24	404	360	44
1 minor.....	172	153	19	1,014	858	156	32	31	1	42	35	7
2 minors.....	153	133	20	576	480	96	13	12	1	8	7	1
3 minors.....	104	93	11	300	249	51	6	4	2	1	1	...
4 minors.....	65	58	7	168	138	30	4	4	...	2	2	...
5 minors.....	44	40	4	107	93	14	3	2	1	2	1	1
6 minors or more.....	77	62	15	136	104	32	...	...	...	1	1	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	903	798	105	3,171	2,707	464	248	226	22	304	267	37
Other.....	72	62	10	264	237	27	23	21	2	46	40	6
Female.....	195	166	29	847	688	159	75	70	5	110	100	10
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	3	...	275	247	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	328	282	46	2,408	1,986	422	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	493	424	69	1,139	992	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	346	317	29	460	407	53	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	4,282	3,632	650	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	4,042	3,421	621	Rent paid: Number.....	4,042	3,421	621
No cash rent.....	240	211	29	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	5.1	5.4	2.9
Rent paid: Number.....	4,042	3,421	621	\$30 to \$34.....	5.4	5.7	3.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$35 to \$39.....	8.7	8.2	12.2
Less than \$30.....	2.2	2.3	1.7	\$40 to \$44.....	15.7	15.9	14.3
\$30 to \$34.....	3.6	3.9	1.7	\$45 to \$49.....	13.8	13.6	14.7
\$35 to \$39.....	5.8	5.1	10.1	\$50 to \$54.....	16.1	16.2	15.1
\$40 to \$44.....	10.8	11.0	9.3	\$55 to \$59.....	11.0	11.1	10.9
\$45 to \$49.....	10.0	9.5	13.4	\$60 to \$69.....	13.2	12.6	17.6
\$50 to \$54.....	12.9	13.4	9.7	\$70 to \$79.....	7.2	7.5	5.5
\$55 to \$59.....	10.1	10.0	10.5	\$80 or more.....	2.7	2.8	1.7
\$60 to \$69.....	13.4	13.4	13.4	Not reported.....	1.1	1.0	1.7
\$70 to \$79.....	6.5	6.7	5.0	Median.....dollars..	50	50	50
\$80 to \$99.....	5.6	5.7	5.5				
\$100 or more.....	1.4	1.3	2.1				
Not reported.....	17.7	17.7	17.6				
Median.....dollars..	53	53	52				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	4,042	3,421	621	3 or 4 persons.....	33.0	32.4	37.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	2.3	2.0	4.2
Less than \$1,000.....	8.0	8.0	8.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.6	2.6	2.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.2	6.9	9.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.4	2.3	3.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.8	7.7	8.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.6	2.6	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.0	9.3	6.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.0	3.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.8	6.4	9.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	3.1	4.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.7	8.5	10.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	3.1	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.7	9.0	6.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.2	3.1	4.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.0	11.0	10.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.1	3.1	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.2	7.5	5.5	\$6,000 or more.....	3.9	4.1	2.1
\$6,000 or more.....	11.2	11.6	8.4	Not reported.....	4.6	4.4	6.3
Not reported.....	14.4	14.1	16.4	5 persons or more.....	18.7	18.5	19.8
2 persons.....	48.3	49.1	42.4	Less than \$1,000.....	1.5	1.5	0.8
Less than \$1,000.....	4.2	4.4	3.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.9	0.8	1.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.7	3.6	4.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.0	1.0	0.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.4	4.4	4.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.8	0.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.7	4.9	2.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.9	0.8	1.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.7	3.6	4.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.2	1.0	2.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.3	4.4	3.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.8	0.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.1	4.1	4.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	2.8	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.1	5.1	4.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.3	1.3	1.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.8	3.1	0.8	\$6,000 or more.....	3.5	3.6	3.0
\$6,000 or more.....	3.8	3.8	3.4	Not reported.....	2.3	2.1	4.3
Not reported.....	7.5	7.7	5.9	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	3,230	3,270	2,970
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,330	3,400	2,840

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	4,042	3,421	621	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	15.6	14.9	20.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.8	0.4
Less than 12.5.....	17.7	18.2	13.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.6	4.6	4.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.5	19.0	14.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.9	4.6	6.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.1	12.1	11.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	1.8	3.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.1	5.7	9.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	1.8	4.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	4.1	7.6	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	17.9	17.5	21.0	Not computed.....	0.7	0.8	0.4
Not computed.....	23.2	23.4	21.8	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	19.7	20.1	16.5
Less than \$1,500.....	15.2	14.9	17.6	Less than 12.5.....	3.5	3.4	4.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.6	0.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.2	9.5	6.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	(¹)	...	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.0	4.1	3.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.5	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	(¹)	...	0.4	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	9.3	8.7	13.0	Not computed.....	1.7	1.8	1.3
Not computed.....	4.0	4.1	3.0	\$5,000 or more.....	18.4	19.0	13.9
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	16.7	17.0	15.1	Less than 12.5.....	11.7	12.1	8.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.5	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.9	4.1	2.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.8	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	1.5	1.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	1.8	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.1	2.8	5.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	Not computed.....	1.2	1.3	0.9
Not computed.....	1.1	1.3	...	Income not reported.....	14.4	14.1	16.4

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.