

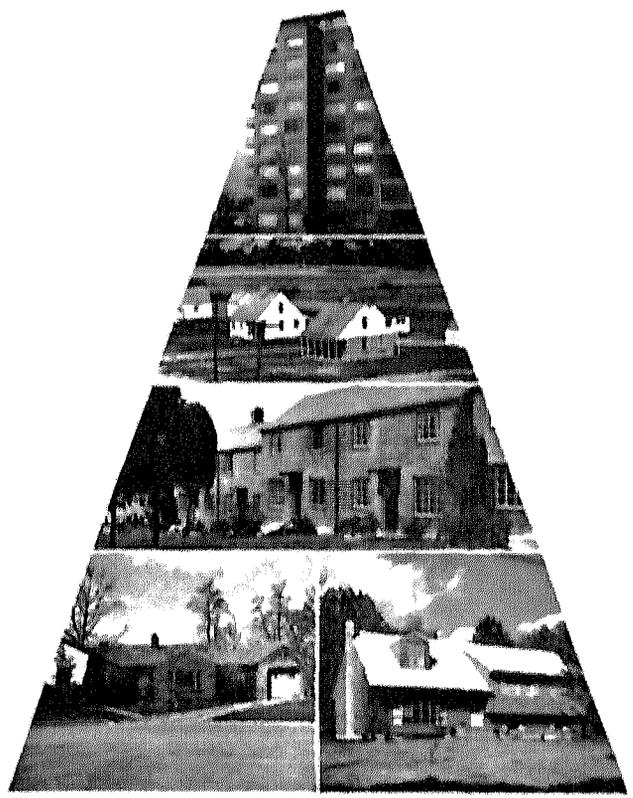
U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960
HC(S1)-31

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Hot cold water..	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	
Private toilet..	265	62	
Plumbed water..	330	25	
.....			
.....	1,332	308	
Hot cold water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Plumbed water..	363	17	
.....			
.....	1,434	31	
.....	481		
.....	953		
.....			
.....	648		
.....	919		
.....	551		
.....	455		
.....	340		
.....	305		
.....	229		
.....	16		

**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES**

**Americus, Ga.,
and Vicinity**

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)
Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)



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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING	POPULATION
Volume I States and Small Areas	Volume I Characteristics of the Population
II Metropolitan Housing	II Subject Reports
III City Blocks	III Selected Area Reports
IV Components of Inventory Change	IV Summary and Analytical Reports
V Residential Finance	
VI Rural Housing	
Series HC(1) 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	MISSISSIPPI
1. Bessemer	39. Dublin	70. Mount Clemens	107. Natchez
2. Birmingham	40. East Point	71. Muskegon Heights	108. Natchez and vicinity
3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Natchezville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
5. Florence	43. Marietta	MINNESOTA	PENNSYLVANIA
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)	73. Duluth	110. Newville
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. Wickham and vicinity
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity		76. Gulfport and vicinity	
		77. Meridian	TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS	HAWAII	78. Moss Point	113. Dyersburg
12. Little Rock	49. Honolulu	79. Pascagoula and vicinity	114. Gallatin
13. Texarkana		80. Vicksburg	115. Knoxville
	ILLINOIS		116. Lebanon
	50. Deatur	MISSOURI	117. Memphis
CALIFORNIA	51. Joliet and vicinity	81. Columbia	118. Nashville
14. Bakersfield	52. Rock Island	82. Kansas City	119. Nashville and area
15. Fresno and vicinity		83. Mexico	120. Newbern
16. Los Angeles		84. Noberly	
17. Pasadena	INDIANA	85. St. Louis	TEXAS
18. San Francisco	53. Hammond		121. Austin
19. Stockton area			122. Burger
	KANSAS		123. Corpus Christi
	54. Kansas City	NEVADA	124. Dallas
		86. Reno and vicinity	125. Deakman
	KENTUCKY		126. El Paso
20. Denver	55. Glasgow		127. Fort Worth
			128. Galveston
CONNECTICUT			129. Gladewater and vicinity
21. Bridgeport	LOUISIANA		130. Harrison
22. New Haven	56. Abbeville	87. Atlantic City	131. Houston
23. Stamford	57. Baton Rouge area	88. Bayonne	132. Orange and vicinity
24. Stratford	58. Church Point	89. Camden	133. San Antonio
	59. Crowley	90. Edison Township	134. Wichita Falls
	60. Lake Arthur	91. Hoboken	
FLORIDA	61. Lake Charles and vicinity	92. Jersey City	VIRGINIA
25. Daytona Beach	62. New Orleans	93. Morristown	135. Newport News
26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity	63. Opelousas and vicinity	94. Newark	136. Richmond
27. Miami and vicinity	64. Ville Platte	95. Princeton	
28. Orlando		96. Trenton	WASHINGTON
29. St. Petersburg		97. Union City	137. Seattle
30. Tampa			WEST VIRGINIA
	MAINE		138. Wheeling
	65. Portland		
			WISCONSIN
GEORGIA	MARYLAND		139. Milwaukee
31. Americus and vicinity	66. Baltimore	98. Albany	
32. Athens area		99. Buffalo	
33. Atlanta		100. Freeport	
34. Augusta		101. Syracuse	
35. Bainbridge area		102. Tuckahoe	
36. Brunswick and vicinity			NORTH CAROLINA
37. Cedartown and vicinity		103. Durham	
38. Columbus		104. Wilmington	
		105. Wilson	
		106. Winston-Salem	
	MASSACHUSETTS		
	67. Boston		
	68. New Bedford		
	69. Revere		

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AMERICUS, GEORGIA, AND VICINITY

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	4,666	2,612	2,054
Owner occupied.....	2,271	1,277	994
Renter occupied.....	2,395	1,335	1,060
Vacant, available for rent...	69	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	180	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,801	185	1,616
Owner.....	546	62	484
Renter.....	1,255	123	1,132

As indicated in table A, approximately 41 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 86 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	546	62	484	1,255	123	1,132	207	32	175	264	35	229
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	...	1	51	14	37	...	...	...	18	6	12
2 rooms.....	30	2	28	206	15	191	15	2	13	55	6	49
3 rooms.....	129	9	120	594	28	566	53	6	47	104	8	96
4 rooms.....	155	12	143	252	28	224	56	7	49	54	6	48
5 rooms.....	130	21	109	92	21	71	55	10	45	22	6	16
6 rooms.....	76	14	62	46	11	35	16	3	13	9	2	7
7 rooms.....	18	2	16	9	3	6	7	2	5	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	7	2	5	5	3	2	5	2	3	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	54	29	25	82	73	9	20	12	8	19	19	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	234	30	204	477	45	432	97	19	78	94	14	80
Piped water outside structure.....	196	...	196	612	1	611	62	...	62	136	...	136
No piped water.....	62	3	59	84	4	80	28	1	27	15	2	13
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	171	31	140	273	65	208	73	13	60	56	11	45
Flush toilet, shared.....	43	18	25	225	50	175	21	14	7	45	19	26
Other toilet facilities or none.....	332	13	319	757	8	749	113	5	108	163	5	158
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	91	31	60	124	64	60	36	13	23	16	9	7
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	21	16	5	76	48	28	14	12	2	24	20	4
No bath tub or shower.....	434	15	419	1,055	11	1,044	157	7	150	224	6	218
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound												
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	21	4	17	25	3	22	10	3	7	4	...	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	11	1	10	6	1	5	3	...	3	5	1	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	38	17	21	40	24	16	12	10	2	11	9	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	53	1	52	27	...	27	8	...	8	5	...	5
Deteriorating.....	236	19	217	453	42	411	102	15	87	86	17	69
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	31	6	25	33	15	18	16	5	11	7	6	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	45	1	44	86	1	85	20	1	19	15	...	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	48	10	38	111	24	87	22	8	14	22	10	12
Lacking piped water in structure.....	112	2	110	223	2	221	44	1	43	42	1	41
Dilapidated												
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	22	13	9	40	36	4	4	4	68	153	8	145
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	165	7	158	664	17	647	68	2	66	2	2	145
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	121	27	94	321	44	277	73	18	55	141	26	115
2 persons.....	150	17	133	284	20	264	68	11	57	71	6	65
3 persons.....	84	5	79	165	13	152	31	1	30	26	3	23
4 persons.....	50	5	45	108	12	96	17	1	16	6	...	6
5 persons.....	41	4	37	105	9	96	9	1	8	9	...	9
6 persons.....	35	3	32	80	14	66	3	...	3	1	...	1
7 persons.....	25	...	25	67	6	61	3	...	3	4	...	4
8 persons.....	15	...	15	50	3	47	2	...	2	3	...	3
9 persons or more.....	25	1	24	75	2	73	1	...	1	3	...	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	337	53	284	547	55	492	165	32	133	190	28	162
0.76 to 1.00.....	87	8	79	260	38	222	23	...	23	51	7	44
1.01 to 1.50.....	63	...	63	166	20	146	14	...	14	11	...	11
1.51 or more.....	59	1	58	282	10	272	5	...	5	12	...	12
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	431	50	381	1,146	110	1,036	141	25	116	217	30	187
1.....	107	11	96	106	12	94	59	6	53	47	5	42
2 or more.....	8	1	7	3	1	2	7	1	6	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	511	61	450	1,176	119	1,057	194	31	163	251	34	217
1 or more.....	35	1	34	79	4	75	13	1	12	13	1	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.....	409	35	374	903	79	824	126	14	112	114	9	105
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	150	18	132	265	23	242	67	12	55	65	7	58
3 persons.....	75	5	70	168	12	156	27	1	26	23	2	21
4 persons.....	46	5	41	98	11	87	16	1	15	6	...	6
5 persons.....	40	3	37	110	8	102	8	...	8	9	...	9
6 persons.....	34	3	31	78	14	64	2	...	2	1	...	1
7 persons.....	24	...	24	66	6	60	3	...	3	5	...	5
8 persons or more.....	40	1	39	118	5	113	3	...	3	5	...	5
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	167	22	145	258	25	233	73	13	60	69	8	61
1 minor.....	66	2	64	166	14	152	27	1	26	21	1	20
2 minors.....	51	6	45	127	12	115	15	...	15	8	...	8
3 minors.....	41	2	39	100	6	94	6	...	6	8	...	8
4 minors.....	32	2	30	76	13	63	2	...	2	4	...	4
5 minors.....	22	...	22	71	5	66	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	30	1	29	105	4	101	1	...	1	4	...	4
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	272	22	250	580	71	509	74	6	68	64	9	55
Other.....	24	5	19	44	1	43	10	4	6	10	...	10
Female.....	113	8	105	279	7	272	42	4	38	40	...	40
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	17	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	96	7	89	454	36	418	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	186	14	172	318	33	285	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	126	14	112	114	9	105	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	903	79	824	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	870	77	793	Rent paid: Number.....	870	77	793
No cash rent.....	33	2	31	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	40.8	10.0	43.0
Rent paid: Number.....	870	77	793	\$15 to \$19.....	33.2	2.0	35.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	13.7	18.0	13.4
Less than \$15.....	3.4	...	3.6	\$25 to \$29.....	6.0	22.0	4.9
\$15 to \$19.....	8.0	...	8.5	\$30 to \$34.....	1.8	14.0	1.0
\$20 to \$24.....	15.1	2.0	16.1	\$35 to \$39.....	1.6	24.0	...
\$25 to \$29.....	26.1	2.0	27.9	\$40 to \$44.....	0.4	6.0	...
\$30 to \$34.....	20.2	4.0	21.3	\$45 to \$49.....	0.1	2.0	...
\$35 to \$39.....	9.2	10.0	9.2	\$50 to \$59.....	0.3	...	0.3
\$40 to \$44.....	7.2	16.0	6.5	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$45 to \$49.....	3.8	20.0	2.6	Not reported.....	2.0	2.0	2.0
\$50 to \$59.....	2.3	26.0	0.7	Median.....dollars..	16	29	15
\$60 or more.....	1.7	16.0	0.7				
Not reported.....	3.0	4.0	2.9				
Median.....dollars..	29	48	28				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	870	77	793	3 or 4 persons.....	26.5	26.0	26.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.6	2.0	5.8
Less than \$1,000.....	26.3	4.0	27.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.0	6.0	4.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17.8	10.0	18.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	4.0	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.7	6.0	8.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.7	...	3.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	8.8	4.0	9.2	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	...	2.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.2	4.0	8.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.3	2.0	2.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.0	6.0	4.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	4.0	2.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.6	16.0	9.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	...	1.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.8	4.0	5.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	2.0	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	10.0	2.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.3	...	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.5	14.0	1.6	\$5,000 or more.....	0.7	6.0	0.3
\$5,000 or more.....	3.8	20.0	2.6	Not reported.....	...	...	...
Not reported.....	0.4	2.0	0.3	5 persons or more.....	40.8	38.0	41.0
2 persons.....	32.7	36.0	32.5	Less than \$1,000.....	7.7	...	8.2
Less than \$1,000.....	13.0	2.0	13.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.1	4.0	6.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.7	...	7.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.7	...	4.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.9	2.0	3.0	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.4	...	3.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.7	4.0	2.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.4	2.0	4.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.4	2.0	1.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.5	...	2.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.3	4.0	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.6	...	4.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	12.0	1.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	2.0	3.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.7	2.0	0.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	8.0	1.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.0	10.0	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.2	4.0	1.0	\$5,000 or more.....	2.0	12.0	1.3
\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	2.0	1.0	Not reported.....	...	...	...
Not reported.....	0.4	2.0	0.3	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,660	2,970	1,600
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,800	...	1,780

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	870	77	793	\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	30.7	20.0	31.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	3.4	...	3.6
Less than 12.5.....	19.5	16.0	19.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.0	2.0	10.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.7	30.0	19.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	9.6	2.0	10.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.9	14.0	16.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.9	8.0	3.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.4	14.0	6.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	6.0	2.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	10.8	6.0	11.1	32.5 or more.....	0.1	2.0	...
32.5 or more.....	23.1	16.0	23.6	Not computed.....	1.5	...	1.6
Not computed.....	3.6	4.0	3.7	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	18.5	30.0	17.7
Less than \$1,000.....	26.3	4.0	27.8	Less than 12.5.....	9.8	...	10.5
Less than 12.5.....	1.5	...	1.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.8	10.0	6.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	12.0	0.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	...	1.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	6.0	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	...	1.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	...	2.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	19.0	4.0	20.0	Not computed.....	0.1	2.0	...
Not computed.....	0.9	...	1.0	\$4,000 or more.....	6.2	34.0	4.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17.8	10.0	18.4	Less than 12.5.....	4.4	16.0	3.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	18.0	0.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.9	...	1.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.0	...	4.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	...	2.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.1	...	6.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	4.0	10.0	3.6	Not computed.....
Not computed.....	0.6	...	0.7	Income not reported.....	0.5	2.0	0.3



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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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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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ATHENS, GEORGIA, AREA

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non- white
Total housing units.....	12,884	9,317	2,954
Owner occupied.....	6,515	5,223	1,292
Renter occupied.....	5,756	4,094	1,662
Vacant, available for rent...	276	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	337	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,305	1,344	2,061
Owner.....	1,235	426	809
Renter.....	2,070	818	1,252

As indicated in table A, approximately 27 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 20 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 Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7
10 or 90.....	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7
25 or 75.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
50.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,235	426	809	2,070	818	1,252	353	121	232	325	152	173
ROOMS												
1 room.....	17	9	8	163	86	77	6	5	1	32	21	11
2 rooms.....	80	31	49	435	140	295	22	11	11	72	37	35
3 rooms.....	192	63	129	590	225	365	64	19	45	98	42	56
4 rooms.....	479	159	320	597	221	376	128	41	87	79	27	52
5 rooms.....	253	84	169	179	84	95	70	27	43	26	12	14
6 rooms.....	148	53	95	78	43	35	36	9	27	11	7	4
7 rooms.....	41	16	25	16	11	5	19	6	13	4	4	1
8 rooms or more.....	25	11	14	12	8	4	8	3	5	3	2	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	261	144	117	350	283	67	73	38	35	49	45	4
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	535	210	325	869	360	509	180	62	118	142	70	72
Piped water outside structure.....	197	21	176	394	51	343	38	4	34	63	9	54
No piped water.....	242	51	191	457	124	333	62	17	45	71	28	43
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	464	142	322	529	200	329	154	46	108	83	34	49
Flush toilet, shared.....	101	75	26	461	282	179	47	32	15	72	56	16
Other toilet facilities or none.....	670	209	461	1,080	336	744	152	43	109	170	62	108
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	289	107	182	247	146	101	80	30	50	40	22	18
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	85	70	15	325	276	49	37	29	8	59	53	6
No bathtub or shower.....	861	249	612	1,498	396	1,102	236	62	174	226	77	149
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	392	216	176	429	294	135	105	58	47	73	52	19
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	66	38	28	48	28	20	16	8	8	5	1	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	48	17	31	39	13	26	15	5	10	5	3	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	150	121	29	249	212	37	45	32	13	41	39	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	128	40	88	93	41	52	29	13	16	20	9	11
Deteriorating.....	437	146	291	783	333	450	135	44	91	127	65	62
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	81	28	53	86	54	32	28	12	16	12	9	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	79	24	55	129	36	93	34	10	24	27	7	20
With piped water, no private toilet.....	114	75	39	236	168	68	33	18	15	42	33	9
Lacking piped water in structure.....	163	19	144	332	75	257	40	4	36	46	16	30
Dilapidated.....	406	64	342	898	191	667	113	19	94	127	35	92
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	93	25	68	59	36	23	22	5	17	8	5	3
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	313	39	274	799	155	644	91	14	77	119	30	89
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	207	93	114	422	187	235	101	51	50	130	72	58
2 persons.....	330	121	209	526	228	298	129	43	86	118	57	61
3 persons.....	199	80	119	298	130	168	54	14	40	34	13	21
4 persons.....	155	57	98	215	81	134	26	7	19	15	2	13
5 persons.....	131	40	91	181	74	107	17	4	13	10	4	6
6 persons.....	68	24	44	135	49	86	6	...	6	5	2	3
7 persons.....	44	8	36	80	26	54	5	1	4	4	1	3
8 persons.....	33	3	30	93	23	70	5	1	4	4	1	3
9 persons or more.....	68	...	68	120	20	100	10	...	10	5	...	5
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	689	272	417	817	353	464	273	102	171	217	107	110
0.76 to 1.00.....	251	102	149	463	229	234	48	16	32	63	31	32
1.01 to 1.50.....	166	37	129	320	121	199	17	1	16	21	8	13
1.51 or more.....	129	15	114	470	115	355	15	2	13	24	6	18
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,009	346	663	1,876	729	1,147	236	76	160	238	108	130
1.....	206	76	130	187	86	101	107	42	65	85	43	42
2 or more.....	20	4	16	7	3	4	10	3	7	2	1	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,160	412	748	1,952	779	1,173	328	113	215	306	148	158
1 or more.....	75	14	61	118	39	79	25	8	17	19	4	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.....	991	323	668	1,596	606	990	234	63	171	187	79	108
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	318	115	203	514	221	293	122	39	83	120	59	61
3 persons.....	198	82	116	281	116	165	51	14	37	27	11	16
4 persons.....	142	54	88	204	80	124	21	4	17	13	2	11
5 persons.....	124	37	87	179	75	104	15	4	11	10	4	6
6 persons.....	67	24	43	132	45	87	5	...	5	5	1	4
7 persons.....	45	8	37	76	26	50	5	1	4	3	1	2
8 persons or more.....	97	3	94	210	43	167	15	1	14	9	1	8
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	402	147	255	532	240	292	159	56	103	138	66	72
1 minor.....	191	73	118	298	115	183	40	5	35	19	8	11
2 minors.....	119	47	72	206	83	123	11	2	9	10	1	9
3 minors.....	103	34	69	180	66	114	9	...	9	6	2	4
4 minors.....	67	15	52	124	43	81	6	...	6	7	1	6
5 minors.....	36	6	30	80	24	56	3	...	3	2	1	1
6 minors or more.....	73	1	72	176	35	141	6	...	6	5	...	5
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	701	264	437	1,134	495	639	133	41	92	111	51	60
Other.....	51	16	35	76	26	50	18	6	12	17	6	11
Female.....	239	43	196	386	85	301	83	16	67	59	22	37
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	30	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	329	112	217	831	298	533	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	137	147	280	548	212	336	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	234	63	171	187	79	108	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,596	606	990	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,428	545	883	Rent paid: Number.....	1,428	545	883
No cash rent.....	168	61	107	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	24.6	14.9	30.9
Rent paid: Number.....	1,428	545	883	\$15 to \$19.....	19.0	14.1	22.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	17.2	15.3	18.4
Less than \$15.....	3.9	1.6	5.3	\$25 to \$29.....	13.1	16.1	11.3
\$15 to \$19.....	7.6	4.8	9.4	\$30 to \$34.....	8.8	13.2	5.9
\$20 to \$24.....	12.0	6.0	15.9	\$35 to \$39.....	6.1	12.0	2.2
\$25 to \$29.....	14.6	10.0	17.5	\$40 to \$44.....	2.4	3.6	1.6
\$30 to \$34.....	13.4	12.9	13.8	\$45 to \$49.....	0.7	1.2	0.3
\$35 to \$39.....	11.2	9.6	12.2	\$50 to \$59.....	2.0	5.2	...
\$40 to \$44.....	10.1	15.7	6.6	\$60 or more.....	0.6	1.6	...
\$45 to \$49.....	6.7	8.8	5.3	Not reported.....	5.5	2.8	7.2
\$50 to \$59.....	7.9	15.7	2.8	Median.....dollars..	21	26	18
\$60 or more.....	5.9	11.3	2.5				
Not reported.....	6.7	3.6	8.7				
Median.....dollars..	33	41	29				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	32.7	35.3	31.0
Number.....	1,428	545	883	Less than \$1,000.....	2.5	1.6	3.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.3	4.8	7.2
Less than \$1,000.....	12.8	9.2	15.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	2.8	4.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.5	14.1	18.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.8	4.4	5.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.2	7.6	11.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	6.1	1.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12.6	11.3	13.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	2.8	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.9	10.4	12.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	3.6	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.4	10.9	6.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	1.2	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.8	11.2	5.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.3	2.8	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.5	12.1	7.8	\$6,000 or more.....	0.9	2.4	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.2	6.4	2.8	Not reported.....	1.5	0.8	1.9
\$6,000 or more.....	2.4	5.2	0.6	5 persons or more.....	36.2	29.4	40.6
Not reported.....	3.7	1.6	5.0	Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	1.6	3.7
2 persons.....	31.1	35.3	28.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	1.2	4.1
Less than \$1,000.....	7.3	6.0	8.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.0	1.2	4.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	8.1	6.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.9	4.4	6.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.5	3.6	3.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.3	2.4	7.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	2.4	1.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	4.4	3.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	2.0	3.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	4.4	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	3.6	1.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	5.3	4.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	3.2	0.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.6	2.8	2.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.2	3.6	1.2	\$6,000 or more.....	0.9	1.2	0.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.3	0.8	...	Not reported.....	1.3	0.4	1.8
\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	1.6	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	0.9	0.4	1.2	All families.....dollars..	2,340	2,840	2,090
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,310	2,800	1,980

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.....	20.3	21.3	19.7
Number.....	1,428	545	883	Less than 12.5.....	7.0	4.4	8.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	6.4	6.6
Less than 12.5.....	25.2	23.7	26.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	6.8	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	23.1	24.5	22.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	2.8	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.6	15.3	12.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.5	10.0	7.5	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.3	8.8	6.2	Not computed.....	0.7	0.4	0.9
32.5 or more.....	14.1	13.3	14.7	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17.3	23.3	13.5
Not computed.....	8.2	4.4	10.6	Less than 12.5.....	9.2	8.8	9.4
Less than \$1,500.....	29.3	23.3	33.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	10.1	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.8	1.2	2.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	2.8	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.2	0.8	3.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	1.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	0.8	3.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	2.8	4.7	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.7	4.8	4.7	Not computed.....	0.4	...	0.6
32.5 or more.....	12.4	11.7	12.8	\$5,000 or more.....	6.6	11.6	3.4
Not computed.....	1.8	1.2	2.2	Less than 12.5.....	5.0	8.0	3.1
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	22.8	18.9	25.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	1.6	...
Less than 12.5.....	2.2	1.2	2.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	7.9	5.6	9.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	4.4	6.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	2.4	2.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.4	3.6	1.6	Not computed.....	0.7	1.2	0.3
32.5 or more.....	1.4	1.6	1.2	Income not reported.....	3.7	1.6	5.0
Not computed.....	0.9	...	1.6				

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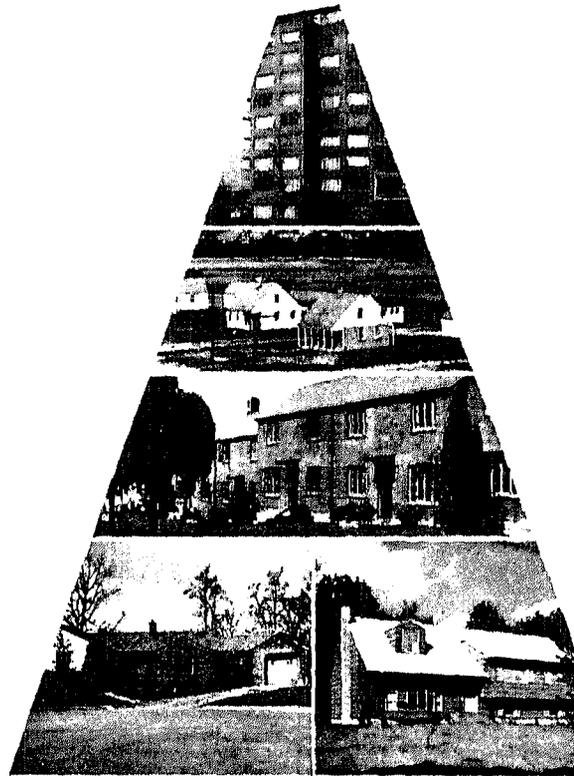
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Atlanta, Ga.

Boards.....	1,172	177	997
By gold 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
Plumbed water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
.....	648		648
.....	919		919
.....	531		531
.....	455		455
.....	340		340
.....	505		505
.....	229		229
.....	127		127

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

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Atlanta 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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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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

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.....	154,097	97,727	48,188
Owner occupied.....	66,550	52,461	14,089
Renter occupied.....	79,365	45,266	34,099
Vacant, available for rent...	4,131	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	4,051	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	25,165	8,037	17,128
Owner.....	4,342	1,811	2,531
Renter.....	20,823	6,226	14,597

As indicated in table A, approximately 17 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 14 percent of those with white households and 43 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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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	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9
25 or 75.....	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0
50.....	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	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 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.....	4,342	1,811	2,531	20,823	6,226	14,597	1,457	707	750	3,030	988	2,042
ROOMS												
1 room.....	49	26	23	3,309	1,128	2,181	22	10	12	489	230	259
2 rooms.....	185	93	92	4,566	1,648	2,918	82	52	30	731	271	460
3 rooms.....	1,102	374	728	8,751	1,885	6,866	373	168	208	1,254	279	975
4 rooms.....	1,208	528	680	2,709	941	1,768	371	188	183	356	115	241
5 rooms.....	837	379	458	924	389	535	282	135	147	127	62	65
6 rooms.....	598	249	349	385	161	224	203	97	106	49	21	28
7 rooms.....	215	94	121	95	47	48	76	35	41	13	6	7
8 rooms or more.....	148	68	80	84	27	57	48	25	23	11	4	7
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,971	1,258	713	8,614	5,007	3,607	715	513	202	1,113	744	369
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	2,093	484	1,609	11,637	1,122	10,515	663	167	496	1,838	228	1,610
Piped water outside structure.....	163	32	131	320	38	282	44	12	32	44	7	37
No piped water.....	115	37	78	232	59	173	35	15	20	35	9	26
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,539	742	1,797	11,067	1,883	9,184	780	240	540	1,652	287	1,365
Flush toilet, shared.....	1,133	794	339	8,646	3,993	4,653	489	382	107	1,225	650	575
Other toilet facilities or none.....	670	275	395	1,110	350	760	188	85	103	153	51	102
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,845	677	1,168	6,302	1,635	4,667	553	213	340	872	233	639
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	1,104	800	304	7,252	4,017	3,235	483	383	100	983	650	333
No bathtub or shower.....	1,393	334	1,059	7,269	574	6,695	421	111	310	1,175	105	1,070
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,503	830	673	4,158	2,137	2,021	565	262	203	650	394	256
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	392	126	266	671	86	585	133	45	88	83	14	69
With private toilet, no private bath.....	243	55	188	644	116	528	67	18	49	112	27	85
With piped water, no private toilet.....	826	633	193	2,805	1,929	876	357	296	61	451	353	98
Lacking piped water in structure.....	42	16	26	38	6	32	8	3	5	4	...	4
Deteriorating.....	1,366	410	956	7,455	1,937	5,518	443	159	284	1,143	309	834
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	455	85	370	1,824	200	1,624	141	27	114	312	42	270
With private toilet, no private bath.....	343	38	305	2,185	131	2,054	109	14	95	341	25	316
With piped water, no private toilet.....	480	270	210	3,332	1,576	1,756	169	110	59	473	237	236
Lacking piped water in structure.....	88	17	71	114	30	84	24	8	16	17	5	12
Dilapidated.....	1,473	571	902	9,210	2,152	7,058	449	186	263	1,237	285	952
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	740	393	347	2,378	1,188	1,190	211	117	94	266	139	127
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	733	178	555	6,832	964	5,868	238	69	169	971	146	825
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	883	496	387	5,227	1,902	3,325	471	302	169	1,387	572	815
2 persons.....	1,240	561	679	5,512	1,654	3,858	214	251	263	951	278	673
3 persons.....	722	299	423	2,910	908	2,002	226	99	127	308	79	229
4 persons.....	435	178	257	2,091	609	1,482	106	37	69	150	29	121
5 persons.....	310	108	202	1,597	469	1,128	48	12	36	74	13	61
6 persons.....	243	67	176	1,242	301	941	33	4	29	71	10	61
7 persons.....	160	46	114	811	185	626	17	2	15	32	3	29
8 persons.....	110	28	82	567	100	467	16	...	16	29	2	27
9 persons or more.....	239	28	211	866	98	768	26	...	26	28	2	26
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,739	1,320	1,419	7,181	2,339	4,842	1,189	637	552	1,779	606	1,173
0.76 to 1.00.....	686	278	408	5,657	2,130	3,527	154	57	97	830	311	519
1.01 to 1.50.....	446	122	324	2,577	861	1,716	57	6	51	167	32	135
1.51 or more.....	471	91	380	5,408	1,006	4,402	57	7	50	254	39	215
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,522	1,452	2,070	19,344	5,813	13,531	998	482	516	2,434	790	1,644
1.....	757	333	424	1,381	380	1,001	422	207	215	560	184	376
2 or more.....	63	26	37	98	33	65	37	18	19	36	14	22
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	3,899	1,686	2,213	19,061	5,893	13,168	1,290	647	643	2,759	936	1,823
1 or more.....	443	125	318	1,762	333	1,429	167	60	107	271	52	219

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	3,282	1,245	2,037	14,725	4,118	10,607	895	367	528	1,468	379	1,089
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,240	542	698	5,208	1,547	3,661	494	242	252	868	260	608
3 persons.....	671	276	395	2,687	862	1,825	192	81	111	280	73	207
4 persons.....	380	163	217	1,955	582	1,373	90	32	58	111	20	91
5 persons.....	284	103	181	1,525	462	1,063	39	6	33	66	10	56
6 persons.....	218	61	157	1,200	296	904	26	4	22	63	9	54
7 persons.....	156	46	110	773	175	598	18	2	16	28	3	25
8 persons or more.....	333	54	279	1,377	194	1,183	36	...	36	52	4	48
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,561	660	901	5,553	1,586	3,967	668	320	348	1,033	315	718
1 minor.....	543	220	323	2,640	870	1,770	104	33	71	187	33	154
2 minors.....	333	146	207	1,894	598	1,296	40	10	30	91	16	75
3 minors.....	263	92	171	1,579	466	1,113	35	3	32	60	8	52
4 minors.....	193	53	140	1,131	286	845	18	1	17	50	4	46
5 minors.....	130	34	96	748	154	594	16	...	16	22	3	19
6 minors or more.....	239	40	199	1,183	158	1,025	14	...	14	25	...	25
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	2,210	915	1,295	10,415	3,423	6,992	534	232	302	806	251	555
Other.....	224	69	155	814	156	658	79	26	53	146	23	123
Female.....	848	261	587	3,496	539	2,957	282	109	173	516	105	411
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	11	5	6	311	167	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	830	328	502	7,843	2,386	5,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,546	545	1,001	5,103	1,186	3,917	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	895	367	528	1,468	379	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	14,725	4,118	10,607	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	14,349	3,953	10,396	Rent paid: Number.....	14,349	3,953	10,396
No cash rent.....	376	165	211	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	10.2	5.1	12.1
Rent paid: Number.....	14,349	3,953	10,396	\$25 to \$29.....	9.9	6.6	11.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	14.8	9.0	17.0
Less than \$30.....	5.4	3.6	6.1	\$35 to \$39.....	19.4	8.7	23.5
\$30 to \$34.....	5.6	2.3	6.8	\$40 to \$44.....	17.1	12.3	18.9
\$35 to \$39.....	6.6	4.9	7.3	\$45 to \$49.....	9.4	12.3	8.3
\$40 to \$44.....	12.9	7.4	15.1	\$50 to \$54.....	8.0	15.6	5.1
\$45 to \$49.....	14.3	7.9	16.8	\$55 to \$59.....	2.5	5.1	1.5
\$50 to \$54.....	14.1	10.2	15.5	\$60 to \$69.....	5.6	17.1	1.2
\$55 to \$59.....	10.8	10.5	10.9	\$70 or more.....	2.9	7.9	1.0
\$60 to \$69.....	12.9	20.0	10.2	Not reported.....	0.2	0.3	0.2
\$70 to \$79.....	3.7	8.4	1.9	Median.....dollars..	38	48	37
\$80 or more.....	3.2	6.4	1.9				
Not reported.....	10.5	18.4	7.5				
Median.....dollars..	49	57	48				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total			Family income by size of family			
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	14,349	3,953	10,396	3 or 4 persons.....	34.9	35.3	34.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	2.6	4.3
Less than \$1,000.....	11.2	6.9	12.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	3.3	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.0	9.5	10.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.2	0.5	1.4
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.4	3.3	4.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.0	1.5	2.4
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.3	2.8	4.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.2	2.8	3.4
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.2	5.4	9.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.0	3.6	2.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.0	2.3	6.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	0.3	2.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.9	9.5	11.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.0	3.6	4.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.5	11.2	11.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	4.3	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.9	6.9	8.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	3.1	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.8	12.8	7.3	\$5,000 or more.....	2.6	5.1	2.4
\$5,000 or more.....	9.0	13.5	7.3	Not reported.....	2.7	4.3	1.5
Not reported.....	8.8	15.9	6.1	5 persons or more.....	29.7	27.4	30.4
2 persons.....	35.4	37.3	34.7	Less than \$1,000.....	2.4	1.8	2.7
Less than \$1,000.....	4.9	2.6	5.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.3	1.3	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.3	4.9	4.1	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.9	0.8	1.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	2.0	2.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.3	0.5	0.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.0	0.8	2.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.9	1.3	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.0	1.3	3.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	0.8	1.7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.3	1.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	2.8	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	3.1	2.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.0	3.6	4.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	3.3	3.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	1.8	3.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	2.0	2.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	3.1	2.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	4.6	2.2	\$5,000 or more.....	4.5	4.8	4.4
\$5,000 or more.....	1.9	4.3	1.0	Not reported.....	2.7	4.8	1.9
Not reported.....	3.4	7.2	2.0	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,610	3,100	2,460
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,990	3,130	2,390

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			Family income by gross rent as percentage of income			
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	14,349	3,953	10,396	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	22.4	20.7	23.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	0.3	1.5
Less than 12.5.....	12.5	10.2	13.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.7	4.3	4.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.9	16.4	15.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.1	6.4	8.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.3	15.3	13.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.7	4.8	4.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.4	10.0	13.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	3.6	1.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.2	7.9	8.3	32.5 or more.....	0.7	...	1.0
32.5 or more.....	21.7	16.9	23.5	Not computed.....	1.1	1.3	1.0
Not computed.....	15.0	23.3	11.9	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	16.7	19.7	15.5
Less than \$1,500.....	21.2	16.4	23.1	Less than 12.5.....	4.3	3.6	4.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.0	5.6	7.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.5	5.9	1.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.8	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.8	0.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.5	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.2
32.5 or more.....	15.3	11.0	17.0	Not computed.....	1.6	2.6	1.2
Not computed.....	1.8	1.5	2.0	\$5,000 or more.....	9.0	13.6	7.3
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	21.9	13.8	25.0	Less than 12.5.....	5.9	5.6	6.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	...	0.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.2	5.4	1.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	0.8	2.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	1.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.7	1.0	3.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.9	2.8	7.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	2.5	5.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	5.5	5.9	5.3	Not computed.....	0.5	1.3	0.2
Not computed.....	1.3	0.8	1.5	Income not reported.....	8.8	15.8	6.0

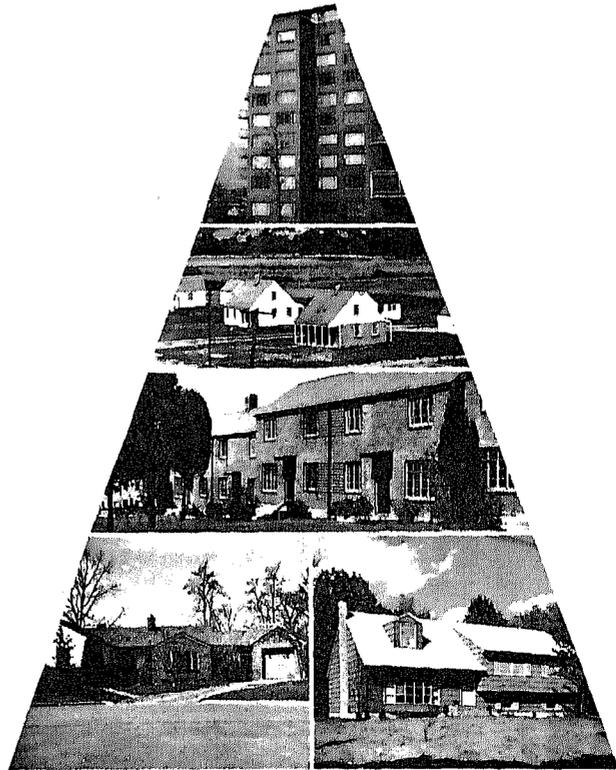
U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-34

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Augusta, Ga.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
Hot cold 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 cold 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 cold water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	953		953
Private toilet..			
Piped water..			
Plumbing.....	648		648
Hot cold water..	919		919
Private bath..	551		551
Private toilet..	455		455
Piped water..	340		340
Plumbing.....	305		305
Hot cold water..	229		229
Private bath..	167		167
Private toilet..			
Piped water..			
Plumbing.....			



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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



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PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as 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 Augusta, Georgia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	22,054	12,200	8,343
Owner occupied.....	9,316	6,385	2,931
Renter occupied.....	11,227	5,815	5,412
Vacant, available for rent...	799	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	712	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,617	1,516	4,101
Owner.....	1,113	302	811
Renter.....	4,504	1,214	3,290

As indicated in table A, approximately 27 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 21 percent of those with white households and 61 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9
25 or 75.....	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0
50.....	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	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 0.5 percent. This standard error of 0.5 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,113	302	811	4,504	1,214	3,290	339	114	225	822	226	596
ROOMS												
1 room.....	16	11	5	407	235	172	5	5	...	77	37	40
2 rooms.....	40	21	19	773	319	454	18	11	7	175	71	104
3 rooms.....	358	87	271	2,115	364	1,751	109	39	70	366	72	294
4 rooms.....	320	75	245	834	180	654	91	18	73	134	27	107
5 rooms.....	203	58	145	250	78	172	60	21	39	45	11	34
6 rooms.....	126	33	93	88	25	63	38	12	26	17	5	12
7 rooms.....	26	7	19	23	10	13	10	3	7	5	1	4
8 rooms or more.....	24	10	14	14	3	11	8	5	3	3	2	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	263	137	126	818	620	198	89	54	35	107	80	27
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	805	139	666	3,520	586	2,944	234	52	182	683	145	538
Piped water outside structure.....	18	6	12	118	5	113	4	...	4	28	1	27
No piped water.....	27	20	7	38	3	35	12	8	4	4	...	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	937	196	741	3,130	611	2,519	264	61	203	571	130	441
Flush toilet, shared.....	111	75	36	1,092	562	530	51	43	8	194	93	101
Other toilet facilities or none.....	65	31	34	282	41	241	24	10	14	57	3	54
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	727	164	563	2,058	455	1,603	197	49	148	367	91	276
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	111	81	30	884	563	321	53	45	8	144	95	49
No bath tub or shower.....	275	57	218	1,562	196	1,366	89	20	69	311	40	271
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	348	118	230	1,133	408	725	107	48	59	175	73	102
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	210	47	163	552	119	433	53	16	37	82	27	55
With private toilet, no private bath.....	66	15	51	193	19	174	23	5	18	26	2	24
With piped water, no private toilet.....	64	48	16	374	270	104	31	27	4	63	44	19
Lacking piped water in structure.....	8	8	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	4	...	4
Deteriorating.....	488	96	392	1,978	463	1,515	154	46	108	371	90	281
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	309	43	266	896	135	761	93	17	76	180	32	148
With private toilet, no private bath.....	107	13	94	484	74	410	28	6	22	92	20	72
With piped water, no private toilet.....	52	31	21	541	253	288	21	17	4	89	37	52
Lacking piped water in structure.....	20	9	11	57	1	56	12	6	6	10	1	9
Dilapidated.....	277	88	189	1,393	343	1,050	78	20	58	276	63	213
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	137	57	80	208	127	81	33	11	22	32	19	13
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	140	31	109	1,185	216	969	45	9	36	244	44	200
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	235	89	146	1,159	432	727	123	53	70	397	138	259
2 persons.....	303	99	204	1,179	320	859	111	39	72	254	62	192
3 persons.....	159	31	128	670	167	503	49	7	42	83	14	69
4 persons.....	116	32	84	408	101	307	24	6	18	26	4	22
5 persons.....	96	24	72	347	75	272	15	6	9	29	7	22
6 persons.....	61	12	49	230	50	180	2	1	1	15	...	15
7 persons.....	54	9	45	199	29	170	7	2	5	7	...	7
8 persons.....	28	...	28	124	17	107	1	...	1	6	...	6
9 persons or more.....	61	6	55	188	23	165	7	...	7	5	1	4
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	638	205	433	1,912	469	1,443	268	95	173	564	148	416
0.76 to 1.00.....	193	55	138	1,102	410	692	37	12	25	184	66	118
1.01 to 1.50.....	142	22	120	554	157	397	19	2	17	36	5	31
1.51 or more.....	140	20	120	936	178	758	15	5	10	38	7	31
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	919	244	675	4,089	1,138	2,951	258	81	177	651	189	462
1.....	184	57	127	385	74	311	75	32	43	161	35	126
2 or more.....	10	1	9	30	2	28	6	1	5	10	2	8
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,005	283	722	4,153	1,162	2,991	307	108	199	750	219	531
1 or more.....	108	19	89	321	52	299	32	6	26	72	7	65

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.....	840	206	634	3,181	759	2,422	195	57	138	372	84	288
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	301	97	204	1,146	314	832	101	35	66	228	59	169
3 persons.....	190	30	120	617	155	462	46	10	36	70	13	57
4 persons.....	103	32	71	385	104	281	20	5	15	21	6	15
5 persons.....	91	23	68	322	73	249	13	6	7	21	5	16
6 persons.....	98	11	47	219	48	171	1	...	1	15	...	15
7 persons.....	52	8	44	199	26	173	6	1	5	8	...	8
8 persons or more.....	85	5	80	293	39	254	8	...	8	9	1	8
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	398	107	251	1,160	305	855	129	42	87	237	65	172
1 minor.....	147	32	115	615	169	446	31	7	24	77	15	62
2 minors.....	104	34	70	428	115	313	20	7	13	25	3	22
3 minors.....	71	14	57	295	68	227	6	...	6	14	...	14
4 minors.....	52	8	44	237	42	195	3	1	2	8	...	8
5 minors.....	44	9	35	170	25	145	2	...	2	5	...	5
6 minors or more.....	64	2	62	276	35	241	4	...	4	6	1	5
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	552	157	395	2,190	598	1,592	106	37	69	219	58	161
Other.....	60	10	50	155	34	121	15	3	12	27	...	27
Female.....	228	39	189	836	127	709	74	17	57	126	26	100
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	4	1	3	52	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	246	53	193	1,599	408	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	395	95	300	1,158	239	919	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	195	57	138	372	84	288	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	3,181	759	2,422	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	3,066	727	2,339	Rent paid: Number.....	3,066	727	2,339
No cash rent.....	113	32	81	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	7.0	4.0	7.8
Rent paid: Number.....	3,066	727	2,339	\$15 to \$19.....	11.4	8.0	12.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	21.7	12.9	24.0
Less than \$20.....	2.6	2.0	2.8	\$25 to \$29.....	26.1	16.9	28.5
\$20 to \$24.....	5.4	2.4	6.1	\$30 to \$34.....	13.1	14.1	12.8
\$25 to \$29.....	9.4	6.8	10.1	\$35 to \$39.....	9.9	10.4	9.8
\$30 to \$34.....	15.2	12.5	15.9	\$40 to \$44.....	4.4	13.7	1.9
\$35 to \$39.....	18.4	12.9	19.8	\$45 to \$49.....	2.4	6.4	1.4
\$40 to \$44.....	14.4	16.1	14.0	\$50 to \$59.....	2.2	9.6	0.3
\$45 to \$49.....	10.8	13.7	10.1	\$60 or more.....	0.9	2.0	0.6
\$50 to \$54.....	7.5	11.6	6.4	Not reported.....	0.9	2.0	0.6
\$55 to \$59.....	3.7	7.2	2.8	Median.....dollars..	26	32	25
\$60 or more.....	4.8	9.2	3.6				
Not reported.....	7.8	5.6	8.4				
Median.....dollars..	38	43	37				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	30.5	32.9	29.9
Number.....	3,066	727	2,339	Less than \$1,000.....	5.0	1.6	5.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	3.2	3.1
Less than \$1,000.....	16.4	8.4	18.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.9	1.2	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.6	9.7	15.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.8	1.6	0.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.2	5.6	8.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.9	3.2	2.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.8	6.4	5.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.7	2.5	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.9	8.0	7.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	1.6	5.0
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	8.2	6.4	8.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	5.2	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.4	6.0	12.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	2.0	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.8	11.3	5.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.7	2.8	1.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.3	6.8	3.6	\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	5.2	0.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.5	11.3	5.3	Not reported.....	1.0	2.8	0.5
\$5,000 or more.....	6.4	14.9	4.2	5 persons or more.....	34.4	26.9	36.3
Not reported.....	3.5	5.2	3.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.2	2.0	4.7
2 persons.....	35.1	40.2	33.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.8	1.2	4.5
Less than \$1,000.....	7.2	4.8	7.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	1.6	2.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.7	5.2	8.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	1.6	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.0	2.8	3.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.6	0.8	3.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.3	3.2	3.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.1	1.2	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.4	4.0	1.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.6	0.8	5.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.4	2.8	2.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	3.2	1.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	3.6	2.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	3.6	1.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.8	1.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.9	4.4	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.7	1.3	0.6	\$5,000 or more.....	3.7	6.0	3.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.9	4.0	1.4	Not reported.....	1.6	0.4	1.9
\$5,000 or more.....	1.0	3.6	0.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	0.9	2.0	0.6	All families.....dollars..	2,100	2,740	1,980
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,250	3,010	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:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	18.2	17.3	18.4
Number.....	3,066	727	2,339	Less than 12.5.....	2.2	2.0	2.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.3	8.5	9.5
Less than 12.5.....	13.5	19.3	12.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.9	5.6	4.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.7	22.5	19.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.8	0.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.9	16.1	14.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	...	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.0	9.2	8.9	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.8	8.0	8.9	Not computed.....	0.5	0.4	0.6
32.5 or more.....	21.5	15.3	23.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	10.8	14.1	8.9
Not computed.....	12.6	9.6	13.4	Less than 12.5.....	4.8	7.2	4.2
Less than \$1,500.....	31.0	18.1	34.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.0	6.4	3.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.4	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	3.2	0.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.4	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.3	1.6	2.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.2	1.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.8	2.4	4.2	Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
32.5 or more.....	17.4	10.1	19.3	\$5,000 or more.....	6.4	14.8	4.2
Not computed.....	4.8	2.0	5.6	Less than 12.5.....	4.4	9.6	3.1
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	30.1	26.5	31.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.3	4.0	0.6
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	...	1.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.6	3.2	5.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	6.5	5.6	6.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.9	6.5	7.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	5.6	4.2	Not computed.....	0.6	0.8	0.5
32.5 or more.....	4.0	5.2	3.6	Income not reported.....	3.5	5.2	3.1
Not computed.....	2.3	0.4	2.8				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-36

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Brunswick, Ga., and Vicinity

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



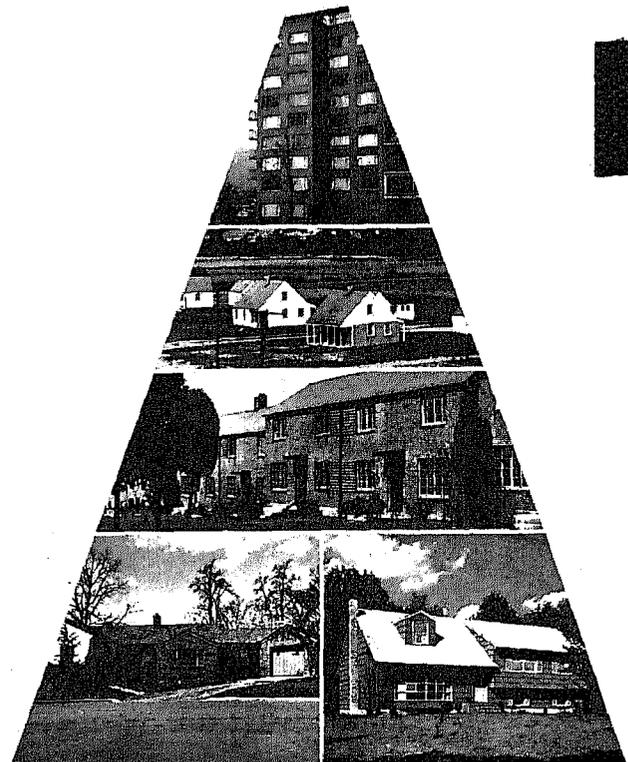
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Sound.....	1,172	177
Hot water..	451	76
Private bath..	126	14
Private toilet..	265	62
Hard water..	330	25
.....	1,332	108
Hot water..	476	46
Private bath..	181	8
Private toilet..	312	37
Hard water..	363	17
.....	1,434	21
.....	481	1
.....	953	
.....	648	
.....	919	
.....	551	
.....	455	
.....	340	
.....	305	
.....	229	
.....	16	





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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA, AREA

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	7,432	4,036	2,504
Owner occupied.....	3,801	2,635	1,166
Renter occupied.....	2,739	1,401	1,338
Vacant, available for rent...	215	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	677	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,012	929	2,083
Owner.....	1,303	438	865
Renter.....	1,709	491	1,218

As indicated in table A, approximately 46 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 35 percent of those with white households and 91 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	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7
10 or 90.....	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7
25 or 75.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
50.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 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: Number.....	668	250	418	3 or 4 persons.....	28.9	25.2	30.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.8	0.7	5.4
Less than \$1,000.....	15.5	9.5	18.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.3	4.1	5.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.5	12.9	16.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	1.4	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.5	7.5	9.0	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.8	2.0	3.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.6	6.1	6.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.3	3.4	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	11.0	9.5	11.8	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	0.7	2.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.1	1.4	5.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	3.4	2.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.8	12.3	8.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	2.0	1.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.0	9.5	7.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	2.0	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.9	9.5	4.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	4.1	1.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.6	10.9	5.9	\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	0.7	1.4
\$5,000 or more.....	4.2	6.1	3.2	Not reported.....	0.8	0.7	0.9
Not reported.....	3.4	4.8	2.7	5 persons or more.....	48.5	46.9	49.3
2 persons.....	22.6	27.9	19.9	Less than \$1,000.....	5.1	2.7	6.3
Less than \$1,000.....	6.6	6.1	6.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.1	2.7	6.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.1	6.1	4.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.5	3.4	5.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.8	2.7	1.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.5	2.0	2.7
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.3	2.0	0.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.5	2.0	7.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.2	4.1	2.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.3	0.7	3.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	7.5	4.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.6	1.4	1.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.4	6.1	5.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.8	1.4	0.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	5.4	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.7	2.0	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.3	6.8	4.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	\$5,000 or more.....	2.5	4.8	1.4
\$5,000 or more.....	0.2	0.7	...	Not reported.....	1.5	2.7	0.9
Not reported.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	Median income: All families.....dollars..	2,050	2,530	1,910
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,990	...	1,820

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	668	250	418	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	24.9	23.1	25.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	5.6	4.1	6.3
Less than 12.5.....	24.8	24.5	24.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	4.1	7.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.4	19.0	18.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.7	6.8	8.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.4	17.7	17.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.2	4.1	2.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	6.8	9.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.7	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.0	4.8	8.1	32.5 or more.....	0.7	2.0	...
32.5 or more.....	18.0	20.4	16.7	Not computed.....	1.1	1.4	0.9
Not computed.....	6.2	6.8	5.9	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	13.9	19.1	11.3
Less than \$1,000.....	15.5	9.5	18.5	Less than 12.5.....	4.5	6.1	3.6
Less than 12.5.....	1.7	0.7	2.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.6	8.2	5.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.3	4.1	1.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	...	0.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.7	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	...	1.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	0.7	1.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.6	8.1	11.7	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.4
Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.4	\$4,000 or more.....	11.7	17.0	9.0
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	30.6	26.5	32.6	Less than 12.5.....	9.8	12.2	8.6
Less than 12.5.....	3.2	1.4	4.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	3.4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	3.9	3.4	4.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	1.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	6.3	5.4	6.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	2.0	5.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	3.4	6.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	6.7	10.2	5.0	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.4
Not computed.....	0.8	0.7	0.9	Income not reported.....	3.4	4.8	2.7

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

(S1)-36

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Brunswick, Ga., and Vicinity

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

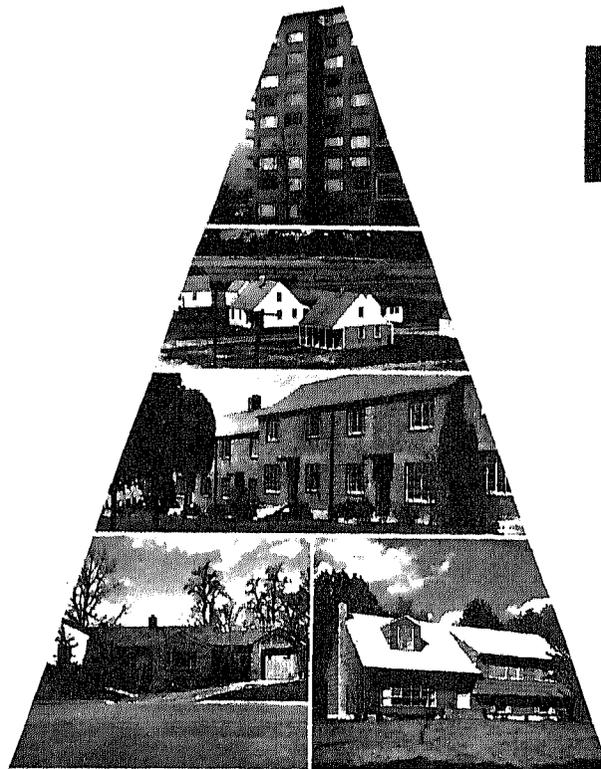
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

.....	1,172	177	9
..... cold water..	451	76	3
..... private bath..	126	14	
..... water toilet..	265	62	
..... piped water..	330	25	
..... ing.....	1,332	108	
..... d water..	476	46	
..... e bath..	181	8	
..... toilet..	312	37	
..... water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	608		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	16		





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority, City of Brunswick Ga.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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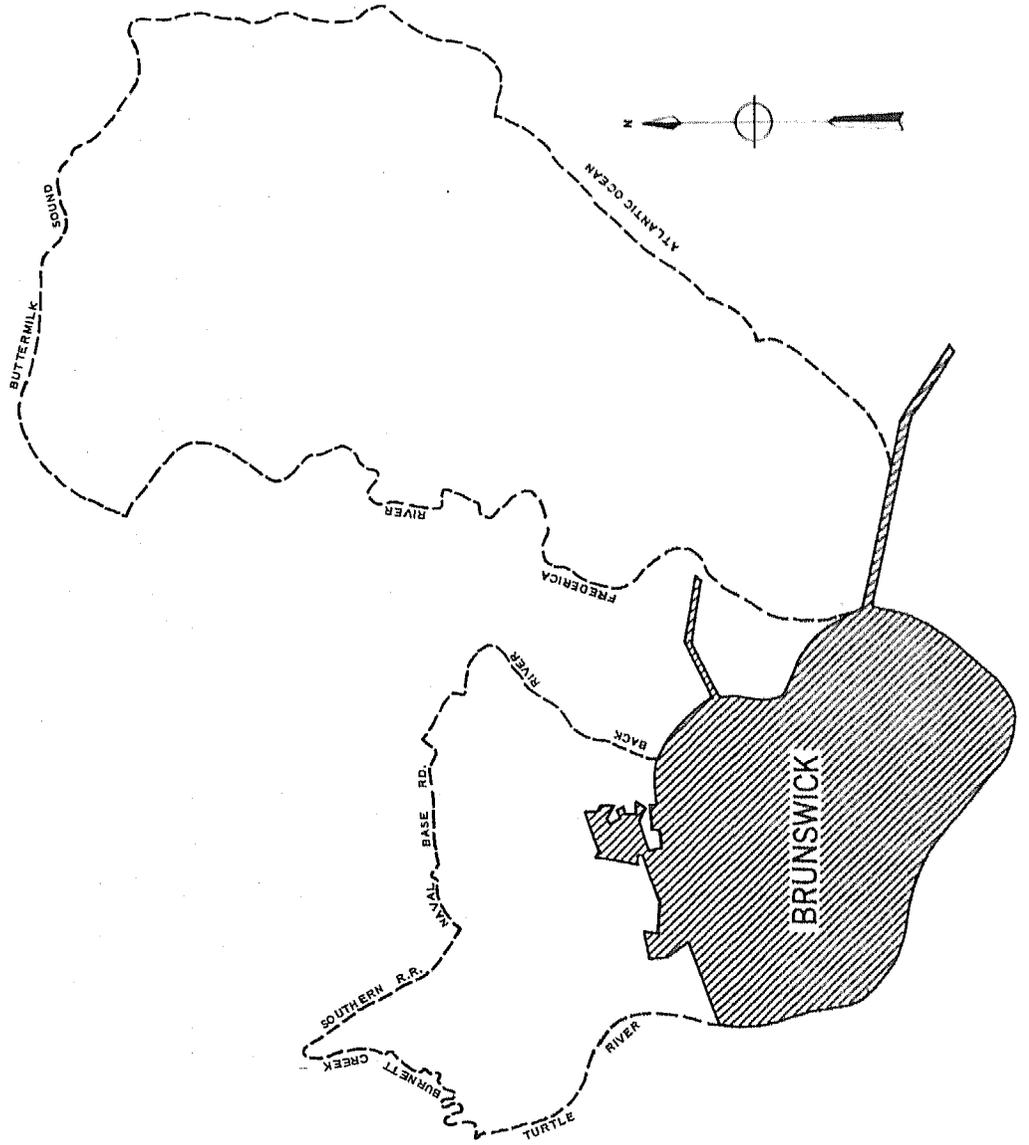
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA AND VICINITY
APRIL 1960



BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA, AND VICINITY

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	11,730	7,574	2,893
Owner occupied.....	5,913	4,631	1,282
Renter occupied.....	4,554	2,943	1,611
Vacant, available for rent...	529	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	734	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,544	778	1,766
Owner.....	953	290	663
Renter.....	1,591	488	1,103

As indicated in table A, approximately 24 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 17 percent of those with white households and 68 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	16.8	16.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	953	290	663	1,591	488	1,103	271	85	186	187	65	122
ROOMS												
1 room.....	19	13	6	152	72	80	4	3	1	18	12	6
2 rooms.....	34	11	23	127	76	51	7	2	5	17	10	7
3 rooms.....	118	45	73	469	103	366	34	20	14	54	23	41
4 rooms.....	300	88	212	974	135	439	86	13	73	69	21	48
5 rooms.....	223	66	157	154	58	96	60	19	41	18	3	15
6 rooms.....	195	44	151	82	27	55	57	18	39	9	4	5
7 rooms.....	39	13	26	20	7	13	13	5	8	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	25	10	15	13	10	3	10	5	5	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	134	91	43	236	188	48	39	26	13	23	21	2
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	666	177	489	1,187	273	914	198	51	147	136	40	96
Piped water outside structure.....	66	10	56	104	15	89	16	3	13	20	2	18
No piped water.....	87	12	75	64	12	52	18	5	13	8	2	6
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	682	208	474	1,098	297	801	205	58	147	122	40	82
Flush toilet, shared.....	52	32	20	258	136	122	24	16	8	27	18	9
Other toilet facilities or none.....	219	50	169	235	55	180	42	11	31	38	7	31
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	389	167	222	454	223	231	101	42	59	40	23	17
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	46	33	13	195	137	58	24	17	7	23	19	4
No bathtub or shower.....	518	90	428	942	128	814	146	26	120	124	23	101
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	355	88	267	453	127	326	111	30	81	46	16	30
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water...	175	53	122	148	42	106	55	17	38	13	6	7
With private toilet, no private bath.....	113	16	97	175	16	159	37	5	32	21	2	19
With piped water, no private toilet.....	41	18	23	112	66	46	17	8	9	11	8	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	26	1	25	18	3	15	2	...	2	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	335	85	250	635	174	461	93	27	66	69	22	47
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water...	109	41	68	150	74	76	23	11	12	15	8	7
With private toilet, no private bath.....	124	15	109	317	26	291	45	7	38	36	7	29
With piped water, no private toilet.....	49	26	23	131	65	66	9	8	1	15	7	8
Lacking piped water in structure.....	53	3	50	37	9	28	16	1	1.5	3	...	3
Dilapidated.....	263	117	146	503	187	316	67	28	39	72	27	45
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	64	54	10	71	67	4	12	10	2	5	5	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	199	63	136	432	120	312	55	18	37	67	22	45
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	192	54	138	364	115	249	98	29	69	86	30	56
2 persons.....	240	73	167	390	105	285	82	31	51	59	22	37
3 persons.....	152	53	99	233	70	163	38	8	30	17	3	14
4 persons.....	103	30	73	165	61	104	21	7	14	10	4	6
5 persons.....	86	30	56	146	59	87	16	6	10	10	4	6
6 persons.....	57	21	36	98	28	70	7	1	6	4	2	2
7 persons.....	41	12	29	78	22	56	4	2	2	...	...	...
8 persons.....	34	9	25	57	14	43	4	1	3	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	48	8	40	60	14	46	1	...	1	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	577	173	404	734	183	551	229	72	157	140	44	96
0.76 to 1.00.....	171	51	120	369	166	203	30	7	23	32	16	16
1.01 to 1.50.....	126	40	86	224	68	156	7	2	5	10	3	7
1.51 or more.....	79	26	53	264	71	193	5	4	1	5	2	3
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	819	235	584	1,490	447	1,043	200	61	139	145	48	97
1.....	125	53	72	98	39	59	67	22	45	42	17	25
2 or more.....	9	2	7	3	2	1	4	2	2	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	874	269	605	1,458	462	996	237	76	161	175	64	111
1 or more.....	79	21	58	133	26	107	34	9	25	12	1	11

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.....	728	228	500	1,152	362	790	157	51	106	91	34	57
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	235	73	162	352	98	254	82	30	52	51	21	30
3 persons.....	141	50	91	212	67	145	31	6	25	15	3	12
4 persons.....	102	32	70	162	63	99	20	8	12	10	4	6
5 persons.....	79	25	54	143	59	84	11	3	8	10	4	6
6 persons.....	51	21	30	96	30	66	5	1	4	4	2	2
7 persons.....	41	12	29	76	19	57	3	2	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	79	15	64	111	26	85	5	1	4	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	271	96	175	350	103	247	104	39	65	59	23	36
1 minor.....	135	42	93	228	74	154	26	7	19	16	5	11
2 minors.....	94	30	64	172	66	106	11	1	10	10	5	5
3 minors.....	74	22	52	137	54	83	7	2	5	3	1	2
4 minors.....	54	16	38	103	31	72	7	1	6	2	...	2
5 minors.....	41	10	31	64	14	50	1	1	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	59	12	47	98	20	78	1	...	1	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	543	183	360	887	312	575	100	36	64	58	24	34
Other.....	34	14	20	37	13	24	9	3	6	7	3	4
Female.....	151	31	120	228	37	191	48	12	36	26	7	19
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	1	1	23	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	232	85	147	662	200	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	337	91	246	376	120	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	197	51	106	91	34	57	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,152	362	790	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,079	324	755	Rent paid: Number.....	1,079	324	755
No cash rent.....	73	38	35	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	7.8	4.3	9.2
Rent paid: Number.....	1,079	324	755	\$20 to \$24.....	20.5	9.6	24.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	28.4	15.9	33.4
Less than \$25.....	4.0	0.5	3.4	\$30 to \$34.....	15.2	15.4	15.1
\$25 to \$29.....	4.7	3.9	5.1	\$35 to \$39.....	9.5	15.9	6.9
\$30 to \$34.....	9.6	6.7	10.7	\$40 to \$44.....	6.2	13.0	3.5
\$35 to \$39.....	21.5	11.5	25.6	\$45 to \$49.....	2.4	5.3	1.3
\$40 to \$44.....	15.9	13.9	16.7	\$50 to \$59.....	3.1	9.1	0.6
\$45 to \$49.....	15.4	15.9	15.1	\$60 to \$74.....	1.2	4.3	...
\$50 to \$54.....	7.0	9.6	6.0	\$75 or more.....	0.3	1.0	...
\$55 to \$59.....	6.9	13.0	4.4	Not reported.....	5.4	6.2	5.1
\$60 to \$74.....	5.9	12.0	3.5	Median.....dollars..	28	35	27
\$75 or more.....	1.8	4.8	0.6				
Not reported.....	7.3	8.2	6.9				
Median.....dollars..	41	47	39				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	32.6	36.0	31.2
Number.....	1,079	324	755	Less than \$1,000.....	3.7	1.9	4.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.0	1.9	4.4
Less than \$1,000.....	8.9	6.7	9.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.0	1.4	3.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.2	3.4	10.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	...	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.6	3.4	7.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	2.9	2.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.0	0.5	8.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.6	2.9	1.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.9	7.2	8.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	3.8	4.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	7.8	6.7	8.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.7	5.3	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.2	10.6	10.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	3.4	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.8	10.6	9.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	2.9	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10.1	12.5	9.1	\$5,000 or more.....	3.6	7.7	1.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.2	11.0	8.5	Not reported.....	1.2	1.9	0.9
\$5,000 or more.....	11.3	20.7	7.6	5 persons or more.....	36.0	37.5	35.3
Not reported.....	4.0	6.7	2.8	Less than \$1,000.....	1.1	1.4	0.9
2 persons.....	31.4	26.5	33.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.3	0.5	1.5
Less than \$1,000.....	4.1	3.4	4.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.4	0.5	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.8	1.0	5.0	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.1	0.5	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.2	1.4	2.5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.9	1.4	3.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.2	...	3.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.0	1.0	3.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.3	2.9	3.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	2.9	3.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.2	2.9	1.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	4.8	3.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	3.8	2.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.6	5.8	4.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	0.5	1.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.7	6.2	4.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	3.4	3.8	\$5,000 or more.....	5.7	9.6	4.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	Not reported.....	1.1	2.9	0.3
\$5,000 or more.....	2.1	3.4	1.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.7	1.9	1.6	All families.....dollars..	2,610	3,390	2,380
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,640	3,210	2,400

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.....	20.0	21.2	19.5
Number.....	1,079	324	755	Less than 12.5.....	1.3	...	1.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.3	6.7	7.6
Less than 12.5.....	19.1	20.2	18.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.1	6.7	7.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	20.6	25.5	18.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.3	6.7	1.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	18.5	19.7	18.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.9	11.1	12.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.4	5.3	8.2	Not computed.....	1.0	1.0	0.9
32.5 or more.....	14.5	9.1	16.7	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	19.4	23.6	17.7
Not computed.....	8.0	9.1	7.6	Less than 12.5.....	8.1	6.3	8.8
Less than \$1,500.....	17.0	10.0	19.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.8	11.5	6.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.5	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.5	4.8	1.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	...	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	1.0	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	0.5	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	0.5	1.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	Not computed.....	0.6	0.5	0.7
32.5 or more.....	11.0	6.2	12.9	\$5,000 or more.....	11.4	20.7	7.6
Not computed.....	1.4	...	1.9	Less than 12.5.....	8.6	13.5	6.6
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	28.2	17.8	32.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.0	5.3	0.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	...	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.9	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	3.3	1.9	3.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.5	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	7.6	6.2	8.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.3	3.4	8.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	2.9	6.3	Not computed.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
32.5 or more.....	3.5	2.9	3.8	Income not reported.....	4.0	6.7	2.8
Not computed.....	1.0	0.5	1.3				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-37

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Cedartown, Ga., and Vicinity

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

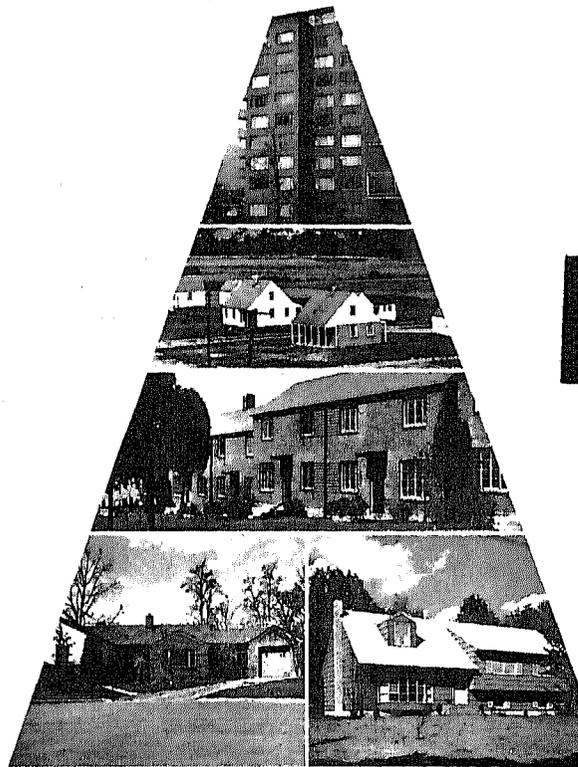
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	
ate toilet..	265	62	
iped water..	330	25	
ing.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	618		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	360		
	305		
	229		
	16		





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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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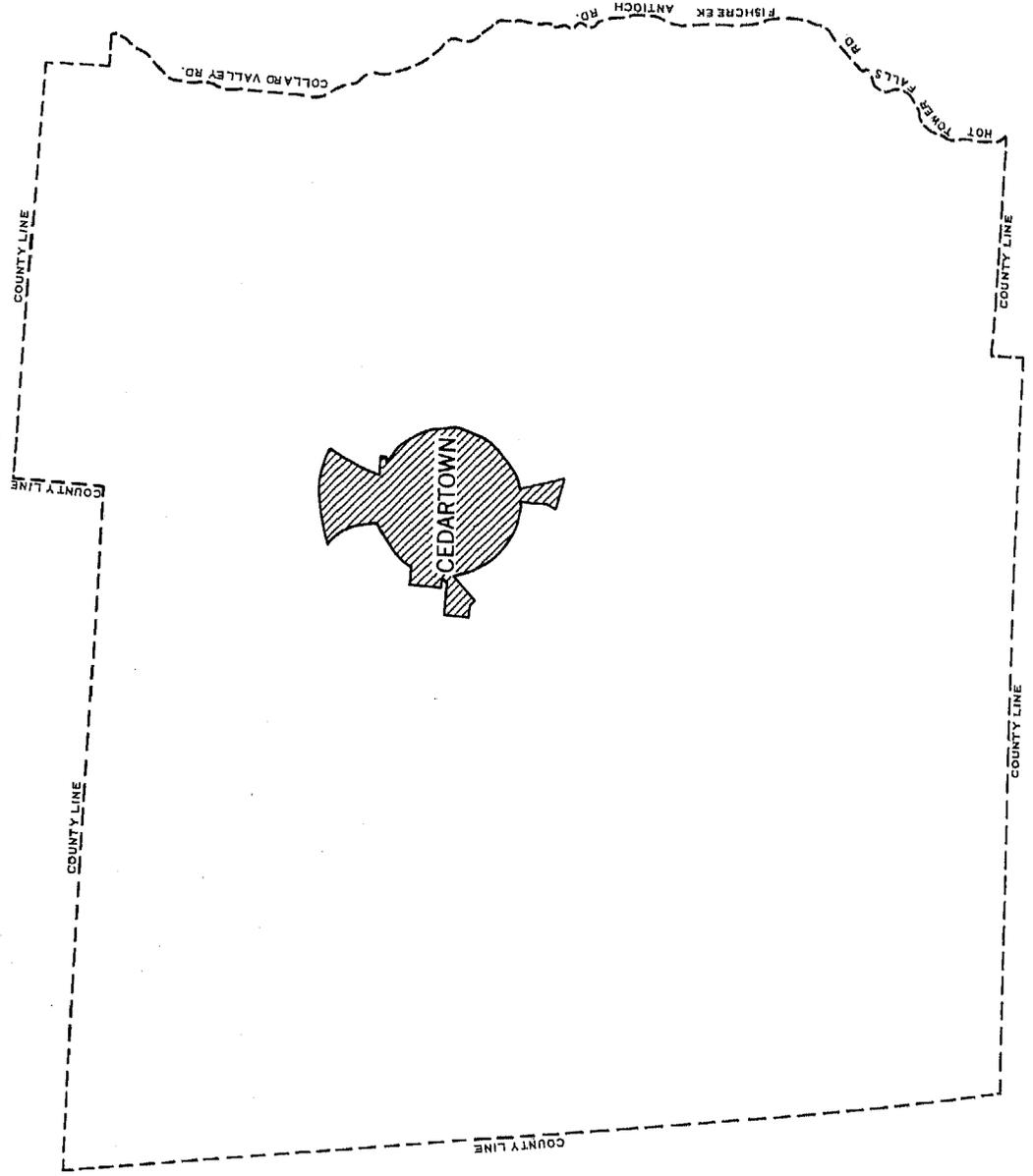
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA AND VICINITY
APRIL 1960



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

CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA, AND VICINITY

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The 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.....	5,222	4,227	638
Owner occupied.....	2,926	2,645	281
Renter occupied.....	1,939	1,582	357
Vacant, available for rent...	68	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	289	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,857	1,391	466
Owner.....	898	718	180
Renter.....	959	673	286

As indicated in table A, approximately 38 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 43 percent of those with white households and 80 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA.

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated percentage	White	
	Estimated percentage	White
1 or 99.....	0.5	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	2.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	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.....	898	718	180	959	673	286	203	161	42	181	136	45
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	10	7	3	1	1	...	4	4	...
2 rooms.....	14	10	4	74	40	34	4	3	1	24	18	6
3 rooms.....	87	61	26	262	148	114	29	20	9	61	42	19
4 rooms.....	368	291	77	399	297	102	68	54	14	63	46	17
5 rooms.....	270	227	43	146	125	21	67	52	15	23	20	3
6 rooms.....	125	101	24	52	42	10	26	23	3	5	5	...
7 rooms.....	23	18	5	8	8	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	10	9	1	8	6	2	3	3	...	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	168	155	13	131	111	20	32	28	4	23	20	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	264	188	76	333	198	135	59	40	19	61	42	19
Piped water outside structure.....	26	18	8	66	47	19	8	6	2	16	11	5
No piped water.....	440	397	83	429	317	112	104	87	17	81	63	18
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	188	114	74	252	163	89	46	28	18	47	34	13
Flush toilet, shared.....	17	11	6	97	52	45	3	2	1	23	15	8
Other toilet facilities or none.....	693	593	100	610	458	152	154	131	23	111	87	24
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	99	83	16	97	88	9	24	18	6	16	15	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	14	8	6	71	47	24	2	1	1	23	16	7
No bathtub or shower.....	785	627	158	791	538	253	177	142	35	142	105	37
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	505	466	39	258	226	32	107	99	8	44	38	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	26	23	3	17	16	1	4	4	...	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	28	21	7	18	10	8	12	10	2	3	3	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	188	180	8	86	72	14	34	30	4	16	12	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	263	242	21	137	128	9	57	55	2	22	20	2
Deteriorating.....	289	181	108	472	298	174	68	46	22	100	70	30
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	22	13	9	19	14	5	8	4	4	5	4	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	63	14	49	99	40	59	11	1	10	17	8	9
With piped water, no private toilet.....	52	46	6	90	58	32	11	10	1	17	13	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	152	108	44	264	186	78	38	31	7	61	45	16
Dilapidated.....	104	71	33	229	149	80	28	16	12	37	28	9
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	38	34	4	46	45	1	8	6	2	6	6	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	66	37	29	183	104	79	20	10	10	31	22	9
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	85	62	23	127	74	53	38	30	8	63	46	17
2 persons.....	253	205	48	210	161	49	102	82	20	74	61	13
3 persons.....	177	152	25	173	120	53	26	22	4	19	12	7
4 persons.....	132	113	19	133	104	29	17	13	4	6	5	1
5 persons.....	93	75	18	105	79	26	8	6	2	9	7	2
6 persons.....	78	64	14	69	49	20	6	5	1	5	3	2
7 persons.....	32	22	10	54	36	18	4	1	3	1	1	...
8 persons.....	19	13	6	33	21	12	1	1	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	29	12	17	55	29	26	1	1	...	3	...	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	530	435	95	431	315	116	168	137	31	143	109	34
0.76 to 1.00.....	166	139	27	209	161	48	21	16	5	21	18	3
1.01 to 1.50.....	135	105	30	175	117	58	9	6	3	11	6	5
1.51 or more.....	67	39	28	144	80	64	5	2	3	6	3	3
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	741	582	159	853	584	269	122	89	33	122	83	39
1.....	147	127	20	100	84	16	79	70	9	57	51	6
2 or more.....	10	9	1	6	5	1	2	2	...	2	2	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	877	706	171	933	661	272	197	157	40	175	132	43
1 or more.....	21	12	9	26	12	14	6	4	2	6	4	2

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	801	652	149	824	597	227	162	130	32	115	88	27
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	244	202	42	211	162	49	100	82	18	73	60	13
3 persons.....	178	153	25	167	118	49	26	22	4	18	12	6
4 persons.....	131	114	17	133	105	28	17	13	4	5	4	1
5 persons.....	94	76	18	104	79	25	8	6	2	10	8	2
6 persons.....	75	61	14	68	47	21	5	4	1	4	2	2
7 persons.....	32	22	10	53	36	17	4	1	3	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	47	24	23	88	50	38	2	2	...	4	1	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	302	254	48	242	188	54	124	104	20	89	70	19
1 minor.....	175	150	25	150	110	40	18	13	5	8	7	1
2 minors.....	124	101	23	146	113	33	14	10	4	7	5	2
3 minors.....	83	71	12	99	71	28	4	3	1	5	5	...
4 minors.....	50	40	10	67	44	23	...	...	...	2	...	2
5 minors.....	30	18	12	46	32	14	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	37	18	19	74	39	35	...	...	...	4	1	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	657	555	102	664	504	160	108	94	14	77	60	17
Other.....	30	23	7	33	21	12	8	5	3	11	6	5
Female.....	114	74	40	127	72	55	46	31	15	27	22	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	271	226	45	392	265	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	367	295	72	302	234	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	162	130	32	115	88	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	824	597	227	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	692	496	196	Rent paid: Number.....	692	496	196
No cash rent.....	132	101	31	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	21.7	19.4	27.7
Rent paid: Number.....	692	496	196	\$15 to \$19.....	19.0	15.9	27.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	28.5	30.6	23.0
Less than \$15.....	3.4	2.3	6.1	\$25 to \$29.....	17.5	18.2	15.5
\$15 to \$19.....	7.1	7.0	7.4	\$30 to \$34.....	5.5	6.6	2.7
\$20 to \$24.....	10.8	10.9	10.8	\$35 to \$39.....	1.0	1.2	0.7
\$25 to \$29.....	15.2	12.8	21.6	\$40 to \$44.....	1.8	1.9	1.4
\$30 to \$34.....	16.5	17.4	14.2	\$45 to \$49.....	0.8	1.2	...
\$35 to \$39.....	17.0	19.4	10.8	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	7.7	6.2	11.5	\$60 or more.....	0.6	0.8	...
\$45 to \$49.....	8.6	8.5	8.8	Not reported.....	3.6	4.2	2.0
\$50 to \$59.....	5.5	5.8	4.7	Median.....dollars..	21	22	18
\$60 or more.....	2.9	3.5	1.4				
Not reported.....	5.2	6.2	2.7				
Median.....dollars..	33	34	30				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	37.0	37.2	36.5
Number.....	692	496	196	Less than \$1,000.....	6.7	4.7	12.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.9	3.9	7.4
Less than \$1,000.....	20.0	17.1	27.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.9	2.7	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.7	13.6	17.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.6	3.1	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.4	7.4	7.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.2	2.3	2.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.7	5.8	5.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.9	5.4	3.4
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.8	8.5	6.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	4.3	2.0
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.4	4.7	7.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	3.1	0.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.8	10.5	8.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	3.1	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.8	8.5	9.5	\$5,000 or more.....	0.6	0.8	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.7	5.8	5.4	Not reported.....	1.1	1.6	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.8	7.0	2.7	5 persons or more.....	37.9	34.5	46.6
\$5,000 or more.....	6.0	7.8	1.4	Less than \$1,000.....	5.2	3.9	8.8
Not reported.....	2.9	3.5	1.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	3.9	6.8
2 persons.....	25.1	28.3	16.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.6	2.3	3.4
Less than \$1,000.....	8.0	8.5	6.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.2	1.9	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.1	5.8	3.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.1	3.9	4.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	2.3	0.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	0.4	4.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	1.6	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.1	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.1	1.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.5	3.9	6.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.8	1.9	1.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	1.6	4.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	3.1	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.7	0.4	1.4	\$5,000 or more.....	4.9	6.2	1.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	1.2	...	Not reported.....	0.3	0.4	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.6	0.8	...	Median income:			
\$5,000 or more.....	0.6	0.8	...	All families.....dollars..	2,020	2,130	1,640
Not reported.....	1.5	1.6	1.4	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,100	2,380	1,410

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.....	26.3	26.4	26.3
Number.....	692	496	196	Less than 12.5.....	3.3	2.7	4.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.4	6.2	6.8
Less than 12.5.....	23.2	24.0	21.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.6	6.2	4.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.6	19.8	15.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.6	6.2	4.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.1	12.8	10.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.2	3.1	3.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.6	11.6	11.5	32.5 or more.....	1.6	1.2	2.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.8	7.8	8.1	Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	0.7
32.5 or more.....	17.9	13.5	29.1	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	24.3	24.8	23.0
Not computed.....	8.9	10.5	4.7	Less than 12.5.....	9.2	8.5	10.8
Less than \$1,000.....	20.0	17.0	27.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.7	10.5	7.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.2	1.2	1.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.7	3.9	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.4	1.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	...	1.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	0.8	1.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	2.3	0.7	Not computed.....	0.9	1.2	...
32.5 or more.....	11.5	8.1	20.2	\$4,000 or more.....	11.8	14.7	4.0
Not computed.....	4.1	4.6	2.7	Less than 12.5.....	9.0	11.2	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.7	13.6	17.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.9	2.3	0.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.4	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.8	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.8	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	1.9	1.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	4.3	4.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	1.5	4.1	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	4.8	4.3	6.1	Income not reported.....	2.9	3.5	1.4
Not computed.....	0.3	0.4	...				

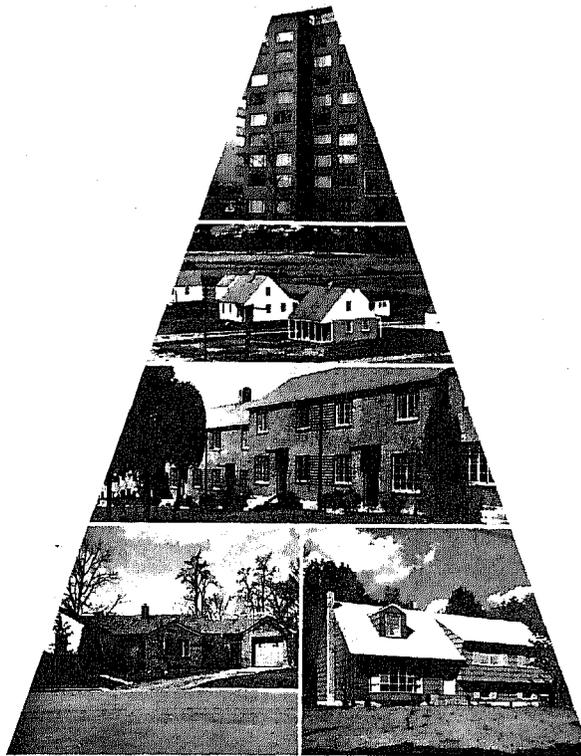
CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

(S1)-38

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Columbus, Ga.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
By cold water..	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	7
Private toilet..	269	62	1
Piped water..	330	25	1
.....	1,332	108	1
By cold water..	476	46	1
Private bath..	181	8	1
Private toilet..	312	37	1
Piped water..	363	17	1
.....	1,434	21	1
.....	481	1	1
.....	953	1	1
.....	648	1	1
.....	919	1	1
.....	551	1	1
.....	455	1	1
.....	340	1	1
.....	305	1	1
.....	229	1	1
.....	16	1	1



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)
Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)



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COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

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

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.....	35,565	25,775	7,918
Owner occupied.....	14,548	12,197	2,351
Renter occupied.....	19,145	13,578	5,567
Vacant, available for rent...	1,118	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	754	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	6,223	2,470	3,753
Owner.....	1,044	414	630
Renter.....	5,179	2,056	3,123

As indicated in table A, approximately 18 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 15 percent of those with white households and 56 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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,044	414	630	5,179	2,056	3,123	302	135	167	742	306	436
ROOMS												
1 room.....	6	4	2	358	251	107	3	3	...	56	41	15
2 rooms.....	43	30	13	734	400	334	13	11	2	109	62	47
3 rooms.....	386	122	264	2,836	744	2,092	98	41	57	400	110	290
4 rooms.....	307	115	192	845	405	440	86	33	53	124	58	66
5 rooms.....	165	73	92	277	172	105	52	21	31	37	27	10
6 rooms.....	79	39	40	106	72	34	25	10	15	12	7	5
7 rooms.....	37	19	18	11	5	6	14	9	5	2	1	1
8 rooms or more.....	21	12	9	12	7	5	11	7	4	2	...	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	438	295	143	1,610	1,364	246	117	86	31	180	156	24
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	575	117	458	3,414	679	2,735	176	48	128	540	148	392
Piped water outside structure.....	13	...	13	74	3	71	4	...	4	14	2	12
No piped water.....	18	2	16	81	10	71	5	1	4	8	...	8
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	838	273	565	3,850	1,192	2,658	234	84	150	551	180	371
Flush toilet, shared.....	163	135	28	1,117	824	293	57	50	7	153	114	39
Other toilet facilities or none.....	43	6	37	212	40	172	11	1	10	38	12	26
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	361	189	172	1,173	735	438	99	53	46	125	80	45
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	153	139	14	903	810	93	54	51	3	119	106	13
No bathtub or shower.....	530	86	444	3,103	511	2,592	149	31	118	498	120	378
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	354	137	217	1,198	562	636	111	51	60	162	89	73
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	65	18	47	205	58	147	17	5	12	21	8	13
With private toilet, no private bath.....	182	28	154	559	111	448	53	9	44	77	21	56
With piped water, no private toilet.....	101	90	11	424	391	33	40	37	3	64	60	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	6	1	5	10	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	314	94	220	1,828	564	1,264	94	34	60	302	94	208
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	55	16	39	192	65	127	22	8	14	26	12	14
With private toilet, no private bath.....	203	42	161	1,175	196	979	59	17	42	204	37	167
With piped water, no private toilet.....	46	35	11	417	300	117	10	8	2	60	44	16
Lacking piped water in structure.....	10	1	9	44	3	41	3	1	2	12	1	11
Dilapidated.....	376	183	193	2,153	930	1,223	97	50	47	278	123	155
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	195	133	62	636	537	99	49	33	16	61	32	29
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	181	50	131	1,517	393	1,124	48	17	31	217	71	146
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	204	103	101	941	507	434	98	55	43	275	159	116
2 persons.....	286	130	156	1,379	570	809	104	49	55	254	93	161
3 persons.....	187	74	113	848	326	522	49	19	30	87	23	64
4 persons.....	128	44	84	599	224	375	24	6	18	52	15	37
5 persons.....	79	30	49	469	187	282	10	4	6	27	9	18
6 persons.....	63	20	43	314	114	200	5	2	3	16	4	12
7 persons.....	38	9	29	230	58	172	5	...	5	12	1	11
8 persons.....	22	2	20	162	34	128	1	...	1	4	...	4
9 persons or more.....	37	2	35	237	36	201	6	...	6	15	2	13
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	613	287	326	1,938	798	1,140	238	118	120	482	216	266
0.76 to 1.00.....	198	72	126	1,291	653	638	41	12	29	149	69	80
1.01 to 1.50.....	105	30	75	747	325	422	13	2	11	43	13	30
1.51 or more.....	128	25	103	1,203	280	923	10	3	7	68	8	60
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	860	336	524	4,686	1,880	2,806	211	91	120	579	230	349
1.....	176	74	102	464	166	298	88	42	46	153	70	83
2 or more.....	8	4	4	29	10	19	3	2	1	10	6	4
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	940	382	558	4,628	1,941	2,687	271	120	151	653	287	366
1 or more.....	104	32	72	551	115	436	31	15	16	89	19	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.....	794	296	498	3,985	1,504	2,481	184	68	116	406	134	272
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	291	127	164	1,334	572	762	99	41	58	234	90	144
3 persons.....	164	71	93	763	303	460	42	17	25	65	17	48
4 persons.....	116	40	76	551	219	332	19	5	14	40	13	27
5 persons.....	71	27	44	434	177	257	8	3	5	21	7	14
6 persons.....	59	18	41	309	115	194	4	2	2	15	4	11
7 persons.....	36	9	27	219	50	169	5	...	5	13	1	12
8 persons or more.....	57	4	53	375	68	307	7	...	7	18	2	16
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	365	156	209	1,472	603	869	134	58	76	266	105	161
1 minor.....	126	50	76	692	289	403	20	5	15	56	15	41
2 minors.....	114	45	69	562	235	327	15	3	12	32	6	26
3 minors.....	70	19	51	452	178	274	4	1	3	21	5	16
4 minors.....	42	14	28	278	94	184	3	1	2	9	...	9
5 minors.....	41	12	29	225	56	169	4	...	4	9	1	8
6 minors or more.....	36	...	36	304	49	255	4	...	4	13	2	11
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	547	231	316	2,762	1,230	1,532	103	42	61	201	91	110
Other.....	34	8	26	171	54	117	8	1	7	25	6	19
Female.....	213	57	156	1,052	220	832	73	25	48	180	37	143
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	93	71	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	213	79	134	2,093	861	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	396	148	248	1,393	438	955	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	184	68	116	406	134	272	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	3,985	1,504	2,481	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	3,919	1,477	2,442	Rent paid: Number.....	3,919	1,477	2,442
No cash rent.....	66	27	39	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	9.6	3.9	13.1
Rent paid: Number.....	3,919	1,477	2,442	\$20 to \$24.....	16.3	11.0	19.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	24.2	16.3	28.9
Less than \$25.....	3.7	1.7	4.9	\$30 to \$34.....	17.9	12.7	21.0
\$25 to \$29.....	4.6	3.3	5.4	\$35 to \$39.....	9.9	11.9	8.6
\$30 to \$34.....	12.5	9.9	14.1	\$40 to \$44.....	7.1	10.8	4.9
\$35 to \$39.....	16.4	11.3	19.5	\$45 to \$49.....	4.1	10.2	0.5
\$40 to \$44.....	18.1	15.2	19.8	\$50 to \$59.....	6.3	14.6	1.2
\$45 to \$49.....	12.9	13.3	12.6	\$60 to \$74.....	2.3	6.1	...
\$50 to \$54.....	11.6	14.9	9.6	\$75 or more.....	0.8	1.7	0.2
\$55 to \$59.....	5.7	10.2	3.0	Not reported.....	1.5	0.8	2.0
\$60 to \$74.....	5.8	12.4	1.7	Median.....dollars..	29	37	27
\$75 or more.....	2.0	4.1	0.7				
Not reported.....	6.7	3.6	8.6				
Median.....dollars..	42	47	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.....	3,919	1,477	2,442	3 or 4 persons.....	32.7	35.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.0	3.3
Less than \$1,000.....	12.9	8.0	15.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.4	1.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.1	9.9	10.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.1	1.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11.3	6.6	14.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.3	4.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	13.8	11.3	15.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.7	5.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.4	10.5	13.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	4.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.2	12.7	8.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.5	6.9	4.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	4.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.8	13.8	7.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	2.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.7	8.3	4.2	\$6,000 or more.....	2.6	5.5
\$6,000 or more.....	6.2	9.1	4.4	Not reported.....	0.6	0.6
Not reported.....	2.1	2.8	1.7	5 persons or more.....	31.9	24.6
2 persons.....	35.4	39.8	32.8	Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	1.7
Less than \$1,000.....	5.9	3.0	7.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	0.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.4	7.2	4.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.4	3.6	4.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.5	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	4.4	3.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	1.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.9	3.6	5.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	5.5	2.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	1.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	3.6	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.8	5.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.4	3.9	1.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	3.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	2.8	0.2	\$6,000 or more.....	2.6	2.8
\$6,000 or more.....	1.1	0.8	1.2	Not reported.....	0.7	0.8
Not reported.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	Median income:		
				All families.....dollars..	2,530	3,090
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,650	3,110
						2,270
						2,270

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.....	3,919	1,477	2,442	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	22.6	23.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	2.0	1.7
Less than 12.5.....	19.0	20.2	18.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.3	8.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.2	24.3	16.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.5	6.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.4	14.6	15.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	4.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.1	11.6	10.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	1.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.9	6.9	6.9	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.3
32.5 or more.....	18.8	15.2	21.0	Not computed.....	1.5	0.8
Not computed.....	9.7	7.2	11.1	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	15.3	20.7
Less than \$1,500.....	23.0	18.0	25.9	Less than 12.5.....	6.0	4.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.1	1.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.3	11.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	3.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	...	1.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.3
32.5 or more.....	15.5	11.6	17.8	Not computed.....	0.9	0.8
Not computed.....	2.4	1.7	2.7	\$5,000 or more.....	11.9	17.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	25.1	18.0	29.4	Less than 12.5.....	9.6	13.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	...	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	2.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.6	1.9	2.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	6.1	3.6	7.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.7	5.3	7.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.4	3.9	4.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...
32.5 or more.....	3.2	3.0	3.2	Not computed.....	0.9	0.8
Not computed.....	1.8	0.3	2.7	Income not reported.....	2.1	2.7

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

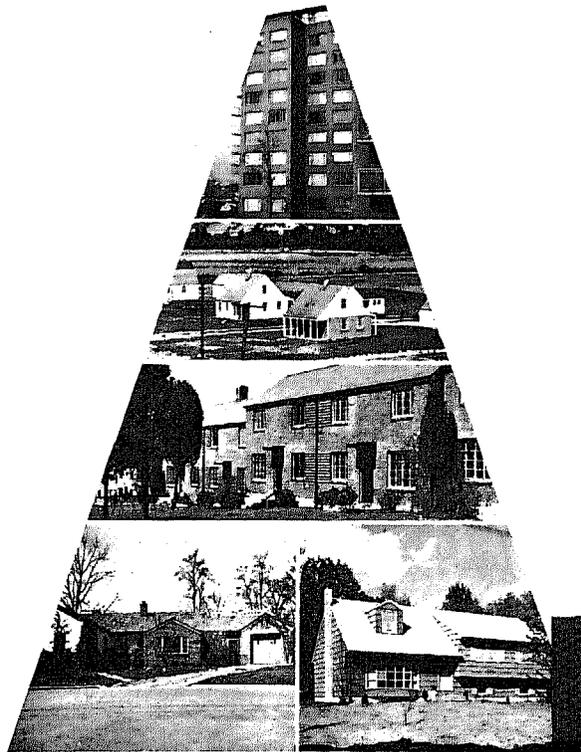
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Dublin, Ga.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
By cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Piped water..	330	25	305
.....	1,332	108	1,224
By cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Piped water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
.....	648		648
.....	919		919
.....	551		551
.....	455		455
.....	340		340
.....	305		305
.....	229		229
.....	167		167
.....	32		32

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

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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





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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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DUBLIN, GEORGIA

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	4,262	2,511	1,477
Owner occupied.....	2,177	1,589	588
Renter occupied.....	1,811	922	889
Vacant, available for rent...	127	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	147	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,410	335	1,075
Owner.....	446	103	343
Renter.....	964	232	732

As indicated in table A, approximately 35 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 25 percent of those with white households and 82 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated percentage	Nonwhite	Estimated percentage	Nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.8
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	446	103	343	964	232	732	150	44	106	204	63	141
ROOMS												
1 room.....	6	2	4	47	38	9	...	...	...	14	12	2
2 rooms.....	14	4	10	139	41	98	8	4	4	35	13	22
3 rooms.....	79	19	60	354	85	269	30	9	21	89	25	64
4 rooms.....	144	30	114	274	35	239	50	11	39	44	7	37
5 rooms.....	107	22	85	78	23	55	29	8	21	10	2	8
6 rooms.....	69	18	51	68	9	59	21	7	14	10	3	7
7 rooms.....	19	5	14	2	1	1	8	3	5	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	8	3	5	2	...	2	4	2	2	1	...	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	72	46	26	153	133	20	30	20	10	43	39	4
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	162	51	111	255	89	166	53	23	30	57	22	35
Piped water outside structure.....	110	3	107	341	1	340	35	...	35	59	1	58
No piped water.....	102	3	99	215	9	206	32	1	31	45	1	44
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	143	55	88	196	86	110	51	22	29	39	21	18
Flush toilet, shared.....	47	40	7	155	131	24	21	20	1	48	40	8
Other toilet facilities or none.....	256	8	248	613	15	598	78	2	76	117	2	115
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	109	45	64	131	74	57	36	17	19	23	15	8
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	43	40	3	144	133	11	21	20	1	44	41	3
No bathtub or shower.....	294	18	276	689	25	664	93	7	86	137	7	130
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	122	44	78	185	79	106	36	17	19	44	24	20
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	30	17	13	22	3	19	10	6	4	3	1	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	8	3	5	17	2	15	2	1	1	3	...	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	34	23	11	94	73	21	12	10	2	28	23	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	50	1	49	52	1	51	12	...	12	10	...	10
Deteriorating.....	177	30	147	432	80	352	66	15	51	95	19	76
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	32	9	23	44	25	19	11	3	8	8	4	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	20	4	16	33	6	27	9	3	6	8	3	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	41	16	25	76	45	31	15	9	6	17	11	6
Lacking piped water in structure.....	84	1	83	279	4	275	31	...	31	62	1	61
Dilapidated.....	147	29	118	347	73	274	48	12	36	65	20	45
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	30	11	19	41	33	8	12	5	7	9	8	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	117	18	99	306	40	266	36	7	29	56	12	44
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	103	29	74	267	88	179	59	20	39	115	43	72
2 persons.....	127	40	87	224	55	169	48	18	30	46	13	33
3 persons.....	71	15	56	128	42	86	25	5	20	17	5	12
4 persons.....	45	5	40	101	23	78	8	1	7	12	1	11
5 persons.....	33	8	25	73	11	62	7	...	7	8	1	7
6 persons.....	26	2	24	68	8	60	2	...	2	5	...	5
7 persons.....	11	2	9	31	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	10	...	10	27	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	20	2	18	45	1	44	...	...	...	1	...	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	298	84	214	486	116	370	131	43	88	157	48	109
0.76 to 1.00.....	68	11	57	192	74	118	11	1	10	27	13	14
1.01 to 1.50.....	45	4	41	127	24	103	6	...	6	14	1	13
1.51 or more.....	35	4	31	159	18	141	2	...	2	6	1	5
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	371	84	287	885	209	676	114	34	80	171	52	119
1.....	72	19	53	75	23	52	35	10	25	30	11	19
2 or more.....	3	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	421	97	324	927	229	698	144	42	102	199	63	136
1 or more.....	25	6	19	37	3	34	6	2	4	5	...	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.....	332	70	262	684	144	540	88	23	65	88	20	68
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	127	39	88	221	56	165	48	18	30	48	13	35
3 persons.....	65	13	52	127	43	84	22	4	18	15	5	10
4 persons.....	44	4	40	101	21	80	9	1	8	12	1	11
5 persons.....	32	8	24	68	11	57	7	...	7	8	...	7
6 persons.....	25	2	23	64	8	56	2	...	2	4	...	4
7 persons.....	11	2	9	31	3	28	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	28	2	26	72	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	143	44	99	221	60	161	56	21	35	52	16	36
1 minor.....	60	8	52	125	36	89	15	1	14	12	2	10
2 minors.....	49	8	41	102	29	73	14	1	13	11	2	9
3 minors.....	26	5	21	77	7	70	3	...	3	9	...	9
4 minors.....	16	3	13	51	8	43	...	...	...	3	...	3
5 minors.....	11	...	11	40	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	27	2	25	68	1	67	...	...	...	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	220	52	168	460	118	342	50	13	37	49	15	34
Other.....	18	3	15	34	9	25	8	2	6	8	2	6
Female.....	94	15	79	190	17	173	30	8	22	31	3	28
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	19	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	82	18	64	339	55	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	161	29	132	238	63	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	88	23	65	88	20	68	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	684	144	540	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	651	134	517	Rent paid: Number.....	651	134	517
No cash rent.....	33	10	23	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	12.0	2.0	14.2
Rent paid: Number.....	651	134	517	\$15 to \$19.....	20.1	6.9	23.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	27.4	15.7	30.0
Less than \$20.....	4.9	1.0	5.8	\$25 to \$29.....	18.0	31.4	15.0
\$20 to \$24.....	8.7	2.9	10.0	\$30 to \$34.....	10.7	8.8	11.1
\$25 to \$29.....	11.7	3.9	13.5	\$35 to \$39.....	4.2	17.6	1.2
\$30 to \$34.....	19.6	7.8	22.3	\$40 to \$44.....	1.2	4.9	0.4
\$35 to \$39.....	15.9	14.7	16.1	\$45 to \$49.....	0.7	3.9	...
\$40 to \$44.....	15.2	12.8	15.8	\$50 to \$59.....	1.2	4.9	0.4
\$45 to \$49.....	6.2	19.6	3.1	\$60 or more.....	2.6	2.0	2.7
\$50 to \$54.....	5.1	8.8	4.2	Not reported.....	1.9	2.0	1.9
\$55 to \$59.....	3.3	7.8	2.3	Median.....dollars..	23	28	21
\$60 or more.....	5.4	15.7	3.1				
Not reported.....	4.0	4.9	3.8				
Median.....dollars..	35	46	34				

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

Family income by size of family	Total			Family income by size of family		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	651	134	517	3 or 4 persons.....	30.1	44.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	10.3	...
Less than \$1,000.....	26.0	4.9	30.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	4.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	21.6	13.7	23.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.5	4.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.1	9.8	7.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.0	3.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.2	6.9	7.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.1	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.8	6.9	9.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.4	2.0
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.1	2.9	3.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.3	7.8	9.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.3	3.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.4	8.8	4.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	5.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	11.8	1.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.9	4.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	12.8	0.4	\$5,000 or more.....	1.4	5.9
\$5,000 or more.....	2.9	10.8	1.1	Not reported.....	0.8	1.0
Not reported.....	1.2	2.9	0.8	5 persons or more.....	36.3	11.8
2 persons.....	33.6	44.1	31.2	Less than \$1,000.....	6.9	...
Less than \$1,000.....	8.7	4.9	8.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	2.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.7	6.9	10.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.2	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.4	2.9	2.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.2	2.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.0	2.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.6	1.0
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.1	2.9	1.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.5	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.2	1.0	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	1.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	2.9	2.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	4.9	1.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	5.9	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.7	2.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.1	5.9	...	\$5,000 or more.....	0.8	1.0
\$5,000 or more.....	0.6	2.9	...	Not reported.....	0.2	1.0
Not reported.....	0.4	2.0	...	Median income:		
				All families.....dollars..	1,560	2,720
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,470	2,630

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			Family income by gross rent as percentage of income		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	651	134	517	\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	27.1	26.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.6	...
Less than 12.5.....	11.9	16.7	10.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.2	2.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	11.9	23.5	9.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.9	3.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.2	12.7	16.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.9	2.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	19.4	3.9	11.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.5	8.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.3	12.7	7.3	32.5 or more.....	2.4	7.8
32.5 or more.....	15.8	22.6	38.9	Not computed.....	1.6	2.0
Not computed.....	5.5	7.9	5.0	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	18.4	28.4
Less than \$1,000.....	26.0	4.9	30.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.2	5.9
Less than 12.5.....	1.6	...	1.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.7	10.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	1.0	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.3	7.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	2.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	0.4	32.5 or more.....	0.4	2.0
32.5 or more.....	0.9	...	1.1	Not computed.....	0.6	...
Not computed.....	21.2	2.9	25.4	\$4,000 or more.....	5.6	23.5
Not computed.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	Less than 12.5.....	3.2	10.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	21.7	12.7	23.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	9.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.0	1.0	3.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	...	2.3	32.5 or more.....	0.2	1.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	Not computed.....	0.4	2.0
32.5 or more.....	11.7	8.8	12.3	Income not reported.....	1.2	3.0
Not computed.....	0.6	...	0.8			

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960
 HC(S1)-40

**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
 LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES**

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
... cold water..	451	76	3
... private bath..	126	14	1
... private toilet..	265	62	
... piped water..	330	25	
... ing.....	1,332	108	
... ld water..	476	46	
... te bath..	181	8	
... toilet..	312	37	
... water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	360		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	32		

East Point, Ga.

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



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

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





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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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EAST POINT, GEORGIA

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	10,609	9,196	983
Owner occupied.....	6,509	6,290	219
Renter occupied.....	3,670	2,906	764
Vacant, available for rent...	202	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	228	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	992	523	469
Owner.....	257	159	98
Renter.....	735	364	371

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.5
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	1.3
10 or 90.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
50.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6

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 \$5,999, 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)	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.....	257	159	98	735	364	371	102	76	26	106	66	40
ROOMS												
1 room.....	4	4	...	40	23	17	3	3	...	12	6	6
2 rooms.....	16	10	6	197	50	147	8	6	2	31	15	16
3 rooms.....	61	40	21	311	180	131	22	21	1	40	30	10
4 rooms.....	61	36	25	118	58	60	20	11	9	16	9	7
5 rooms.....	43	26	17	37	28	9	25	18	7	4	3	1
6 rooms.....	54	31	23	23	19	4	19	13	6	2	2	...
7 rooms.....	8	6	2	8	5	3	2	2	...	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	10	6	4	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	126	98	28	259	229	30	62	51	11	39	38	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	112	51	61	392	126	266	37	23	14	51	23	28
Piped water outside structure.....	7	2	5	71	3	68	...	...	...	8	1	7
No piped water.....	12	8	4	13	6	7	3	2	1	8	4	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	130	63	67	262	138	124	46	27	19	27	20	7
Flush toilet, shared.....	89	75	14	365	203	162	49	45	4	62	41	21
Other toilet facilities or none.....	38	21	17	108	23	85	7	4	3	17	5	12
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	84	49	35	122	81	41	23	17	6	11	11	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	81	71	10	216	202	14	48	45	3	42	40	2
No bathtub or shower.....	92	39	53	397	81	316	31	14	17	53	15	38
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	79	72	7	100	96	4	46	44	2	23	23	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	12	11	1	7	5	2	7	7	...	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	12	10	2	9	7	2	7	6	1	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	52	48	4	82	82	...	32	31	1	20	20	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....	79	48	31	211	148	63	35	24	11	34	27	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	18	9	9	35	22	13	4	3	1	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	21	6	15	44	22	22	12	4	8	6	5	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	35	29	6	116	100	16	17	15	2	19	17	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	5	4	1	16	4	12	2	2	...	6	2	4
Dilapidated.....	99	39	60	424	120	304	21	8	13	49	16	33
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	34	22	12	60	46	14	7	5	2	6	6	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	65	17	48	364	74	290	14	3	11	43	10	33
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	55	44	11	116	62	54	35	32	3	43	29	14
2 persons.....	81	54	27	169	97	72	37	27	10	37	27	10
3 persons.....	32	21	11	109	66	43	13	9	4	8	5	3
4 persons.....	25	13	12	93	48	45	5	2	3	4	1	3
5 persons.....	18	11	7	81	39	42	7	5	2	7	2	5
6 persons.....	10	4	6	53	24	29	1	...	1	1	1	...
7 persons.....	15	7	8	38	12	26	2	...	2	2	1	1
8 persons.....	9	4	5	31	7	24	...	...	...	2	...	2
9 persons or more.....	12	1	11	45	9	36	2	1	1	2	...	2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	159	114	45	236	146	90	79	63	16	65	50	15
0.76 to 1.00.....	43	28	15	166	94	72	13	10	3	22	10	12
1.01 to 1.50.....	33	13	20	107	58	49	7	2	5	6	1	5
1.51 or more.....	22	4	18	226	66	160	3	1	2	13	5	8
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	213	129	84	669	325	344	77	55	22	85	49	36
1.....	40	26	14	62	36	26	22	18	4	19	16	3
2 or more.....	4	4	...	4	3	1	3	3	...	2	1	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	231	142	89	685	351	334	88	65	23	104	65	39
1 or more.....	26	17	9	50	13	37	14	11	3	2	1	1

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	187	103	84	594	297	297	56	35	21	62	36	26
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	76	49	27	153	94	59	32	23	9	37	26	11
3 persons.....	32	18	14	112	67	45	11	6	5	8	5	3
4 persons.....	20	13	7	88	47	41	2	1	1	3	1	2
5 persons.....	14	8	6	80	39	41	6	4	2	7	2	5
6 persons.....	10	4	6	52	24	28	1	...	1	1	1	...
7 persons.....	14	6	8	35	12	23	2	...	2	2	1	1
8 persons or more.....	21	5	16	74	14	60	2	1	1	4	...	4
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	89	57	32	156	95	61	39	27	12	41	30	11
1 minor.....	33	18	15	123	72	51	11	6	5	7	2	5
2 minors.....	17	10	7	93	53	40	2	1	1	7	2	5
3 minors.....	16	6	10	77	37	40	2	...	2	2	2	...
4 minors.....	9	5	4	45	15	30	1	...	1	2	...	2
5 minors.....	9	5	4	38	13	25	...	...	...	2	...	2
6 minors or more.....	14	2	12	62	12	50	1	1	...	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	130	77	53	437	240	197	37	23	14	31	19	12
Other.....	8	3	5	27	11	16	3	2	1	10	6	4
Female.....	49	23	26	130	46	84	16	10	6	21	11	10
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	45	22	23	320	152	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	86	46	40	196	96	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	56	35	21	62	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	594	297	297	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	575	284	291	Rent paid: Number.....	575	284	291
No cash rent.....	19	13	6	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	6.1	11.2	1.9
Rent paid: Number.....	575	284	291	\$15 to \$19.....	10.8	6.7	14.1
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	22.7	3.4	38.5
Less than \$25.....	5.1	7.8	2.8	\$25 to \$29.....	14.1	8.9	18.3
\$25 to \$29.....	5.1	4.5	5.6	\$30 to \$34.....	6.6	6.1	7.0
\$30 to \$34.....	15.4	7.8	21.6	\$35 to \$39.....	9.9	13.4	7.0
\$35 to \$39.....	13.8	9.0	17.8	\$40 to \$44.....	10.1	15.7	5.7
\$40 to \$44.....	11.6	5.0	16.9	\$45 to \$49.....	5.1	8.4	2.3
\$45 to \$49.....	9.2	10.6	8.0	\$50 to \$59.....	6.8	13.4	1.4
\$50 to \$54.....	8.7	7.8	9.4	\$60 or more.....	5.5	10.6	1.4
\$55 to \$59.....	7.3	11.2	4.2	Not reported.....	2.3	2.2	2.3
\$60 to \$74.....	11.1	20.1	3.8	Median.....dollars..	28	39	24
\$75 or more.....	5.8	8.4	3.8				
Not reported.....	6.9	7.8	6.1				
Median.....dollars..	43	50	39				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	575	284	291	3 or 4 persons.....	31.6	33.5	30.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	2.3	2.2	2.3
Less than \$1,000.....	7.7	5.0	9.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	1.7	4.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.0	5.6	11.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	...	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.9	5.6	8.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.3	3.3	3.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	13.8	13.4	14.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	2.2	3.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.3	11.2	13.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	2.8	3.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.2	9.0	9.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.6	3.9	3.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	9.2	7.8	10.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.3	7.3	3.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.9	17.3	9.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	3.4	1.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.6	10.6	5.2	\$6,000 or more.....	3.0	5.0	1.4
\$6,000 or more.....	7.1	10.6	4.2	Not reported.....	1.3	1.7	0.9
Not reported.....	4.3	3.9	4.7	5 persons or more.....	42.5	33.5	49.8
2 persons.....	25.9	33.0	20.2	Less than \$1,000.....	2.1	0.6	3.3
Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	2.2	4.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.8	...	5.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.0	3.9	2.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.6	1.1	3.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	4.5	1.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.2	5.0	8.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.3	5.0	1.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.1	4.5	7.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.3	4.5	2.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.3	3.9	4.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	2.2	1.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.6	1.7	5.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	2.2	1.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.1	6.1	2.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.6	3.9	3.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.8	5.0	2.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.5	2.2	0.9	\$6,000 or more.....	3.8	5.0	2.8
\$6,000 or more.....	0.3	0.6	...	Not reported.....	2.1	0.6	3.3
Not reported.....	1.0	1.7	0.5	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,930	3,410	2,650
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,350	3,980	2,800

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	575	284	291	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	21.4	20.1	22.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	2.5	1.7	3.3
Less than 12.5.....	23.5	26.3	21.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.9	3.9	7.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.8	18.4	17.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.2	5.6	8.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	18.4	16.2	20.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	3.9	1.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.7	10.1	11.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	3.3	0.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	6.7	4.2	32.5 or more.....	1.0	0.6	1.4
32.5 or more.....	16.4	13.4	18.8	Not computed.....	0.5	1.1	...
Not computed.....	7.9	8.9	7.0	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	22.2	25.2	19.7
Less than \$1,500.....	16.7	10.6	21.6	Less than 12.5.....	9.4	9.5	9.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.1	6.2	6.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.1	7.3	3.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	0.6	0.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.1	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.5	0.6	2.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.6	0.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	11.8	7.8	15.0	Not computed.....	0.8	1.1	0.5
Not computed.....	1.5	1.1	1.9	\$5,000 or more.....	14.7	21.2	9.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	20.7	19.0	22.1	Less than 12.5.....	10.4	13.4	8.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	1.7	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.0	5.0	1.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	3.4	2.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	1.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.6	1.1	7.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.6	3.9	7.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	3.6	5.0	2.4	Not computed.....	0.3	0.6	...
Not computed.....	0.5	1.1	...	Income not reported.....	4.3	3.9	4.7