

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-137

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

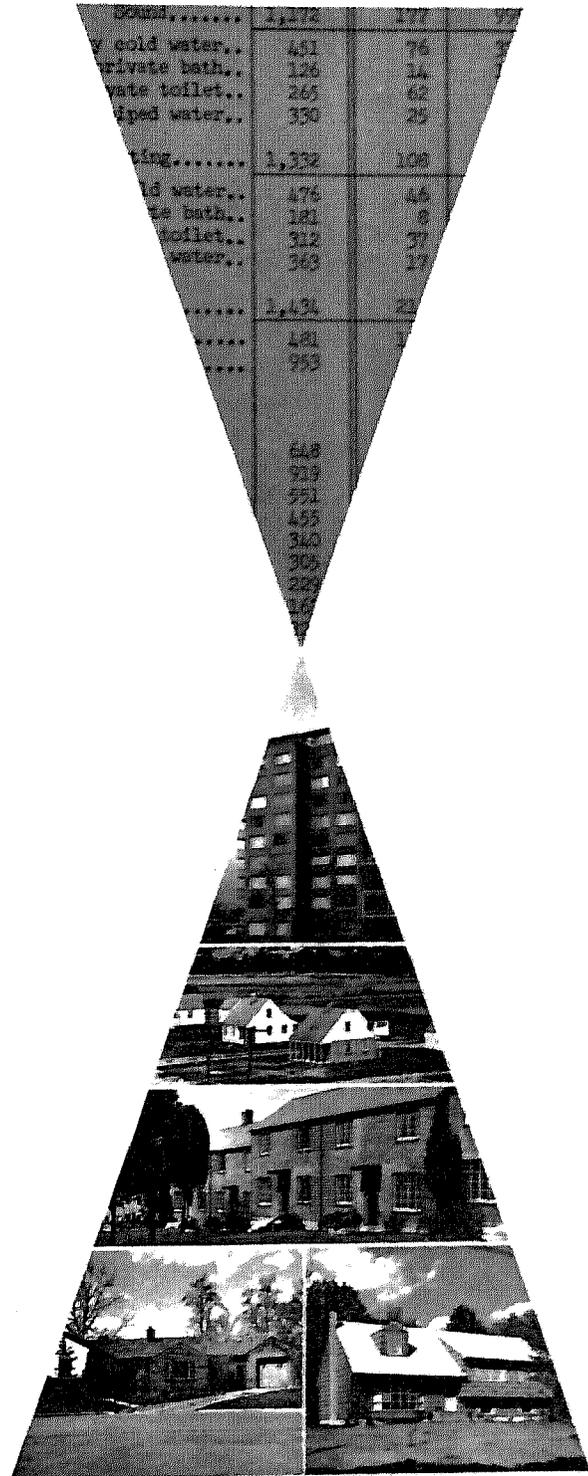
# Seattle, Wash.

Prepared under the supervision of  
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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

**SUGGESTED CITATION**

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.  
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,  
Series HC(S1), No. 137.  
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

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

## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Seattle 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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## SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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 Seattle.

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.....	215,981	186,133	14,444
Owner occupied.....	115,117	108,944	6,173
Renter occupied.....	85,460	77,189	8,271
Vacant, available for rent...	10,996	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	4,408	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	19,479	16,285	3,194
Owner.....	1,960	1,737	223
Renter.....	17,519	14,548	2,971

As indicated in table A, approximately 10 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 19 percent of those with white households and 36 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	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.....	1,960	1,737	223	17,519	14,548	2,971	715	681	34	5,264	4,707	557
ROOMS												
1 room.....	129	123	6	11,936	10,083	1,853	63	63	...	3,813	3,437	376
2 rooms.....	143	134	9	3,075	2,579	496	76	74	2	977	873	104
3 rooms.....	312	281	31	1,384	1,063	321	127	123	4	318	273	45
4 rooms.....	412	376	36	573	423	150	153	140	13	77	58	19
5 rooms.....	348	306	42	303	213	90	123	116	7	46	38	8
6 rooms.....	265	223	42	152	113	39	73	71	2	17	14	3
7 rooms.....	174	142	32	58	44	14	47	44	3	6	4	2
8 rooms or more.....	177	152	25	38	30	8	53	50	3	10	10	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,667	1,460	207	16,507	13,741	2,766	581	551	30	4,908	4,411	497
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	265	250	15	968	766	202	115	111	4	341	282	59
Piped water outside structure.....	7	7	...	8	7	1	4	4	...	4	3	1
No piped water.....	21	20	1	36	34	2	15	15	...	11	11	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,538	1,370	168	2,017	1,564	453	521	495	26	415	368	47
Flush toilet, shared.....	339	286	53	15,388	12,885	2,503	152	144	8	4,797	4,293	504
Other toilet facilities or none.....	83	81	2	114	99	15	42	42	...	52	46	6
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,416	1,258	158	1,665	1,295	370	440	418	22	262	237	25
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	362	303	59	15,527	12,998	2,529	171	161	10	4,855	4,347	508
No bathtub or shower.....	182	176	6	327	255	72	104	102	2	147	123	24
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	468	426	42	10,895	9,486	1,409	197	190	7	3,344	3,084	260
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	92	89	3	76	69	7	20	20	...	17	17	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	85	77	8	306	251	55	40	39	1	108	99	9
With piped water, no private toilet.....	281	250	31	10,491	9,144	1,347	130	124	6	3,213	2,962	251
Lacking piped water in structure.....	10	10	...	22	22	...	7	7	...	6	6	...
Deteriorating.....	142	118	24	3,829	2,947	882	65	61	4	1,209	1,016	193
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	25	22	3	28	21	7	14	13	1	14	12	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	36	33	3	94	71	23	23	21	2	39	33	6
With piped water, no private toilet.....	75	58	17	3,700	2,850	850	25	24	1	1,154	969	185
Lacking piped water in structure.....	6	5	1	7	5	2	3	3	...	2	2	...
Dilapidated.....	1,350	1,193	157	2,795	2,115	680	453	430	23	711	607	104
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	1,230	1,086	144	1,429	1,092	337	384	365	19	199	178	21
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	120	107	13	1,366	1,023	343	69	65	4	512	429	83
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	743	689	54	14,779	12,493	2,286	420	402	18	4,953	4,461	492
2 persons.....	498	456	42	1,644	1,295	349	220	208	12	261	212	49
3 persons.....	204	176	28	454	336	118	40	38	2	34	22	12
4 persons.....	154	123	31	258	180	78	16	15	1	12	9	3
5 persons.....	128	105	23	172	115	57	9	9	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	104	90	14	92	58	34	6	5	1	1	...	1
7 persons.....	50	45	5	59	36	23	1	1	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	39	28	11	29	18	11	2	2	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	40	25	15	32	17	15	1	1	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,404	1,258	146	4,316	3,557	759	623	589	34	1,343	1,183	160
0.76 to 1.00.....	369	330	39	12,280	10,326	1,954	80	80	...	3,862	3,478	384
1.01 to 1.50.....	133	107	26	284	187	97	4	4	...	9	6	3
1.51 or more.....	54	42	12	639	478	161	8	8	...	50	40	10
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,679	1,476	203	17,239	14,320	2,919	548	523	25	5,104	4,575	529
1.....	268	248	20	268	218	50	160	151	9	155	127	28
2 or more.....	13	13	...	12	10	2	7	7	...	5	5	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,784	1,589	195	16,994	14,138	2,856	653	622	31	5,207	4,663	544
1 or more.....	176	148	28	525	410	115	62	59	3	57	44	13

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,115	959	156	2,306	1,706	600	247	233	14	259	205	54
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	453	413	40	1,325	1,030	295	196	185	11	222	181	41
3 persons.....	190	164	26	390	288	102	30	29	1	29	18	11
4 persons.....	142	116	26	226	156	70	9	8	1	5	4	1
5 persons.....	107	87	20	167	111	56	3	3	...	1	1	...
6 persons.....	105	90	15	87	55	32	5	4	1	1	...	1
7 persons.....	46	43	3	53	33	20	1	1	...	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	72	46	26	58	33	25	3	3	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	508	461	47	1,217	943	274	225	214	11	243	194	49
1 minor.....	143	123	20	455	348	107	12	10	2	11	7	4
2 minors.....	152	125	27	262	180	82	6	5	1	3	3	...
3 minors.....	117	97	20	176	116	60	1	1	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	87	74	13	85	54	31	1	1	...	1	...	1
5 minors.....	49	41	8	53	35	18	2	2	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	59	38	21	58	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	877	755	122	1,719	1,292	427	179	168	11	187	142	45
Other.....	85	72	13	187	141	46	19	19	...	33	26	7
Female.....	153	132	21	400	273	127	49	46	3	39	37	2
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	65	57	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	437	358	79	1,205	839	366	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	430	367	63	777	605	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	247	233	14	259	205	54	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	2,306	1,706	600	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,156	1,604	552	Rent paid: Number.....	2,156	1,604	552
No cash rent.....	150	102	48	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	3.3	3.4	3.2
Rent paid: Number.....	2,156	1,604	552	\$25 to \$29.....	4.7	4.7	5.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	6.6	6.5	6.8
Less than \$30.....	3.0	2.8	3.6	\$35 to \$39.....	8.5	8.4	8.7
\$30 to \$34.....	3.3	3.4	2.7	\$40 to \$44.....	13.3	13.4	12.8
\$35 to \$39.....	2.7	2.2	4.6	\$45 to \$49.....	14.1	15.0	11.0
\$40 to \$44.....	8.0	8.1	7.8	\$50 to \$59.....	23.8	23.1	26.4
\$45 to \$49.....	8.2	8.1	8.7	\$60 to \$69.....	13.3	13.4	12.8
\$50 to \$59.....	18.4	20.3	11.4	\$70 to \$79.....	6.3	6.9	4.1
\$60 to \$69.....	14.4	15.3	11.0	\$80 or more.....	4.0	4.0	3.7
\$70 to \$79.....	8.5	8.1	10.0	Not reported.....	2.1	1.2	5.5
\$80 to \$99.....	12.7	13.7	9.1	Median.....dollars..	49	49	49
\$100 or more.....	4.3	3.4	7.8				
Not reported.....	16.5	14.6	23.3				
Median.....dollars..	59	59	60				

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.....	26.2	24.0	34.7
Number.....	2,156	1,604	552	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	1.6	2.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	1.9	3.2
Less than \$1,000.....	5.8	5.0	8.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.9	0.9	5.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.8	5.9	5.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	2.2	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.2	8.1	8.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.2	0.9	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.7	6.2	8.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.9	0.9	0.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	3.1	8.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	1.6	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.8	5.0	4.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.3	4.7	2.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.7	2.7	2.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.0	15.3	9.1	\$6,000 or more.....	4.7	4.7	4.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10.2	11.8	4.1	Not reported.....	3.1	1.9	7.8
\$6,000 or more.....	14.5	15.6	10.5	5 persons or more.....	13.4	11.2	21.5
Not reported.....	19.8	18.1	26.5	Less than \$1,000.....	0.8	0.3	2.7
2 persons.....	60.4	64.8	43.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.1	...	0.5
Less than \$1,000.....	3.2	3.1	3.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.1	...	0.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.6	4.0	1.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.1	0.6	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.2	7.2	2.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.5	...	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.5	3.4	3.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.9	0.9	0.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.2	4.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.2	0.9	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	3.1	2.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.2	2.2	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	3.4	2.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.4	1.6	0.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.5	8.4	4.1	\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	3.4	2.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.1	7.5	0.9	Not reported.....	1.8	1.3	3.7
\$6,000 or more.....	6.6	7.5	3.2	Median income:			
Not reported.....	15.0	15.0	15.1	All families.....dollars..	3,880	4,110	2,820
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,030	4,220	2,640

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	15.0	14.0	18.7
Number.....	2,156	1,604	552	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	0.9	1.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.0	2.8	3.7
Less than 12.5.....	19.1	20.6	13.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.6	3.4	4.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.0	17.1	11.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	2.5	2.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	9.2	9.7	7.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	2.2	1.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.6	6.8	5.5	32.5 or more.....	2.0	1.6	3.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.4	5.3	5.9	Not computed.....	0.8	0.6	1.4
32.5 or more.....	18.6	17.8	21.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.0	15.3	9.1
Not computed.....	25.1	22.7	33.8	Less than 12.5.....	3.6	4.1	1.8
Less than \$1,500.....	11.6	10.9	14.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.6	6.2	3.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.6	1.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.3	2.8	0.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	1.9	0.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	32.5 or more.....	0.1	...	0.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	1.4	Not computed.....	0.6	0.3	1.8
32.5 or more.....	8.3	8.1	9.1	\$5,000 or more.....	24.7	27.4	14.6
Not computed.....	1.6	1.6	1.8	Less than 12.5.....	13.2	14.6	7.7
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	14.9	14.3	16.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.1	7.8	4.5
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.3	0.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.6	3.1	0.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	...	0.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	0.3	2.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	1.9	1.4	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	3.1	1.8	Not computed.....	1.4	1.6	0.9
32.5 or more.....	8.0	7.8	8.7	Income not reported.....	19.8	18.1	26.5
Not computed.....	0.8	0.6	1.4				

**U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960**  
HC(S1)-138

**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES**

# Wheeling, W. Va.

*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.....	1,117	177	7
Hot cold water..	471	74	3
Private bath..	124	14	2
Flush toilet..	263	42	1
Hot water..	330	25	1
Plumbing.....	1,354	108	1
Hot water..	476	46	1
Private bath..	131	8	1
Flush toilet..	312	37	1
Hot water..	343	17	1
Plumbing.....	1,424	81	1
.....	441	.....	.....
.....	222	.....	.....
.....	618	.....	.....
.....	717	.....	.....
.....	811	.....	.....
.....	437	.....	.....
.....	312	.....	.....
.....	222	.....	.....





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

## SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.  
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,  
Series HC(S1), No. 138.  
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

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

## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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## WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

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 Wheeling.

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.....	18,902	17,140	550
Owner occupied.....	9,451	9,288	163
Renter occupied.....	8,239	7,852	387
Vacant, available for rent...	803	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	409	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,147	1,922	225
Owner.....	399	369	30
Renter.....	1,748	1,553	195

As indicated in table A, approximately 12 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 20 percent of those with white households and 50 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic is--	Then the standard error of the percentage of total renter primary families having the characteristic is--
1 or 99.....	0.4
5 or 95.....	0.9
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 the white families. The standard error is 1.2 percent, as found in table C on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for the white families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percent- age (b)	Prorated percent- age (c)	Cumulative percent- age (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	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.....	399	369	30	1,748	1,553	195	185	172	13	505	463	42
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	8	...	971	997	14	6	6	...	202	197	5
2 rooms.....	27	27	...	353	328	25	16	16	...	103	95	8
3 rooms.....	64	59	5	390	330	60	30	27	3	109	92	17
4 rooms.....	110	105	5	257	203	54	51	49	2	65	55	10
5 rooms.....	67	61	6	103	80	23	26	22	4	14	13	1
6 rooms.....	64	58	6	47	34	13	27	25	2	4	4	...
7 rooms.....	33	28	5	12	8	4	15	14	1	2	2	...
8 rooms or more.....	26	23	3	15	13	2	14	13	1	6	5	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	276	255	21	1,311	1,223	88	118	111	7	324	317	7
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	112	104	8	423	319	104	60	55	5	173	140	33
Piped water outside structure.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1
No piped water.....	9	9	...	12	10	2	6	6	...	6	5	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	267	241	26	669	544	125	105	95	10	177	150	27
Flush toilet, shared.....	87	86	1	977	948	29	53	53	...	286	281	5
Other toilet facilities or none.....	45	42	3	102	61	41	27	24	3	42	32	10
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	161	143	18	342	276	66	54	47	7	53	50	3
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	112	109	3	968	941	27	62	61	1	276	273	3
No bathtub or shower.....	126	117	9	438	336	102	69	64	5	176	140	36
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....												
Sound.....	144	142	2	602	587	15	81	81	...	157	155	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	18	17	1	13	13	...	8	8	...	6	6	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	53	52	1	111	104	7	27	27	...	32	31	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	71	71	...	476	468	8	46	46	...	117	116	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....												
Deteriorating.....	94	90	4	647	587	60	45	44	1	232	218	14
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	13	13	...	17	14	3	6	6	...	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	45	42	3	148	128	20	21	20	1	59	51	8
With piped water, no private toilet.....	34	33	1	480	443	37	17	17	...	168	162	6
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Dilapidated.....												
Dilapidated.....	161	137	24	499	379	120	59	47	12	116	90	26
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	121	104	17	290	235	55	38	31	7	39	37	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	40	33	7	209	144	65	21	16	5	77	53	24
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	125	115	10	925	860	65	76	70	6	359	337	22
2 persons.....	122	117	5	354	308	46	61	56	5	101	87	14
3 persons.....	61	60	1	154	131	23	28	27	1	20	20	...
4 persons.....	27	24	3	119	102	17	7	6	1	15	11	4
5 persons.....	24	20	4	86	65	21	5	5	...	3	3	...
6 persons.....	18	15	3	52	43	9	3	3	...	2	1	1
7 persons.....	10	10	...	26	20	6	2	2	...	3	3	...
8 persons.....	7	6	1	16	13	3	2	2	...	2	1	1
9 persons or more.....	5	2	3	16	11	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	301	281	20	690	581	109	158	145	13	249	220	29
0.76 to 1.00.....	58	55	3	799	758	41	22	22	...	235	224	11
1.01 to 1.50.....	23	19	4	134	110	24	3	3	...	9	8	1
1.51 or more.....	17	14	3	125	104	21	2	2	...	12	11	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	315	290	25	1,614	1,437	177	127	118	9	433	397	36
1.....	79	74	5	126	108	18	54	50	4	65	59	6
2 or more.....	5	5	...	8	8	...	4	4	...	7	7	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	380	355	25	1,674	1,499	175	175	165	10	488	451	37
1 or more.....	19	14	5	74	54	20	10	7	3	17	12	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.....	264	247	17	781	660	121	101	97	4	133	118	15
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	119	116	3	329	284	45	56	53	3	91	82	9
3 persons.....	58	57	1	190	134	56	29	28	1	19	19	...
4 persons.....	27	25	2	114	97	17	5	5	...	13	9	4
5 persons.....	24	18	6	82	60	22	4	4	...	4	4	...
6 persons.....	14	13	1	51	42	9	2	2	...	2	1	1
7 persons.....	10	10	...	23	19	4	2	2	...	2	2	...
8 persons or more.....	12	8	4	32	24	8	3	3	...	2	1	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	147	143	4	319	280	39	79	76	3	99	93	6
1 minor.....	40	39	1	171	147	24	10	9	1	22	18	4
2 minors.....	27	24	3	106	91	15	6	6	...	5	3	2
3 minors.....	21	18	3	87	68	19	2	2	...	5	3	2
4 minors.....	10	8	2	51	39	12	2	2	...	1	1	...
5 minors.....	10	10	...	21	15	6	1	1	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	9	5	4	26	20	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	182	169	13	548	481	67	63	59	4	82	75	7
Other.....	28	28	...	49	42	7	14	14	...	14	12	2
Female.....	54	50	4	184	137	47	24	24	...	37	31	6
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	54	47	7	401	341	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	108	102	6	237	192	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	101	97	4	133	118	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	781	660	121	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	741	621	120	Rent paid: Number.....	741	621	120
No cash rent.....	40	39	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	18.8	18.5	20.9
Rent paid: Number.....	741	621	120	\$20 to \$24.....	14.4	13.5	19.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	17.0	16.5	19.8
Less than \$25.....	3.6	3.8	2.2	\$30 to \$34.....	12.1	10.8	19.8
\$25 to \$29.....	5.2	5.8	2.2	\$35 to \$39.....	13.6	13.8	12.1
\$30 to \$34.....	7.5	8.1	4.4	\$40 to \$44.....	11.6	13.1	3.3
\$35 to \$39.....	10.2	10.0	11.0	\$45 to \$49.....	3.9	4.2	2.2
\$40 to \$44.....	16.2	17.3	9.9	\$50 to \$59.....	4.6	5.0	2.2
\$45 to \$49.....	11.1	10.0	17.6	\$60 to \$74.....	3.3	3.8	...
\$50 to \$54.....	11.3	10.4	16.4	\$75 or more.....	0.7	0.8	...
\$55 to \$59.....	8.9	8.1	13.2	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$60 to \$74.....	14.6	15.0	12.1	Median.....dollars..	29	30	27
\$75 or more.....	4.9	4.6	6.6				
Not reported.....	6.5	6.9	4.4				
Median.....dollars..	46	45	50				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.2	36.2	23.1
Number.....	741	621	120	Less than \$1,000.....	6.5	7.3	2.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.8	2.7	3.3
Less than \$1,000.....	13.9	13.9	14.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	3.5	5.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.6	11.2	14.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	1.5	3.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	13.3	11.9	20.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	3.9	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.2	9.2	8.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.6	1.5	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.3	10.0	12.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	3.1	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.4	5.0	7.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.1	2.3	1.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.6	5.0	2.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.3	4.6	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.2	9.2	8.8	\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	3.9	1.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.2	4.4	Not reported.....	1.8	1.9	1.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9.8	11.2	2.2	5 persons or more.....	26.4	23.8	40.7
\$6,000 or more.....	4.3	4.2	4.4	Less than \$1,000.....	1.0	0.8	2.2
Not reported.....	4.3	4.2	4.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	2.7	4.4
2 persons.....	39.4	40.0	36.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.6	2.7	8.8
Less than \$1,000.....	6.4	5.8	9.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.1	3.4	1.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.9	5.8	6.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	1.9	7.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.9	5.8	6.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.0	0.8	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.2	4.2	4.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	0.8	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.1	4.2	3.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	2.3	6.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	2.7	3.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.3	3.4	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.2	...	\$6,000 or more.....	4.1	4.6	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.1	4.6	1.1	Not reported.....	0.7	0.4	2.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.0	1.2	...	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	2.3	...	All families.....dollars..	2,490	2,560	1,970
\$6,000 or more.....	1.8	1.9	1.1	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,680	2,780	...
Not reported.....	1.8	1.9	1.1				

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	15.7	15.0	19.8
Number.....	741	621	120	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.2	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	3.8	3.3
Less than 12.5.....	18.0	19.2	11.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.1	5.8	7.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.3	18.5	11.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.9	2.7	4.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.9	12.7	14.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.5	3.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.3	9.2	9.9	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	1.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.7	7.3	9.9	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	24.2	21.9	37.3	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	13.8	14.2	11.0
Not computed.....	10.5	11.2	6.6	Less than 12.5.....	3.9	4.2	2.2
Less than \$1,500.....	25.5	25.0	28.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.3	6.5	4.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.6	1.5	2.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	1.2	2.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	1.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.8	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.4	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.2	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.6	1.9	...	Not computed.....	1.5	1.5	1.1
32.5 or more.....	18.2	17.3	23.1	\$5,000 or more.....	18.3	20.4	6.6
Not computed.....	2.4	2.7	1.1	Less than 12.5.....	10.6	11.5	5.5
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	22.4	21.2	29.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.4	6.2	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.8	1.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.2	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	1.9	1.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.1	4.2	3.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.6	4.6	4.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.3	3.8	6.6	Not computed.....	1.3	1.5	...
32.5 or more.....	5.9	4.6	13.2	Income not reported.....	4.3	4.2	4.4
Not computed.....	1.0	1.2	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-139

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Milwaukee, Wis.

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

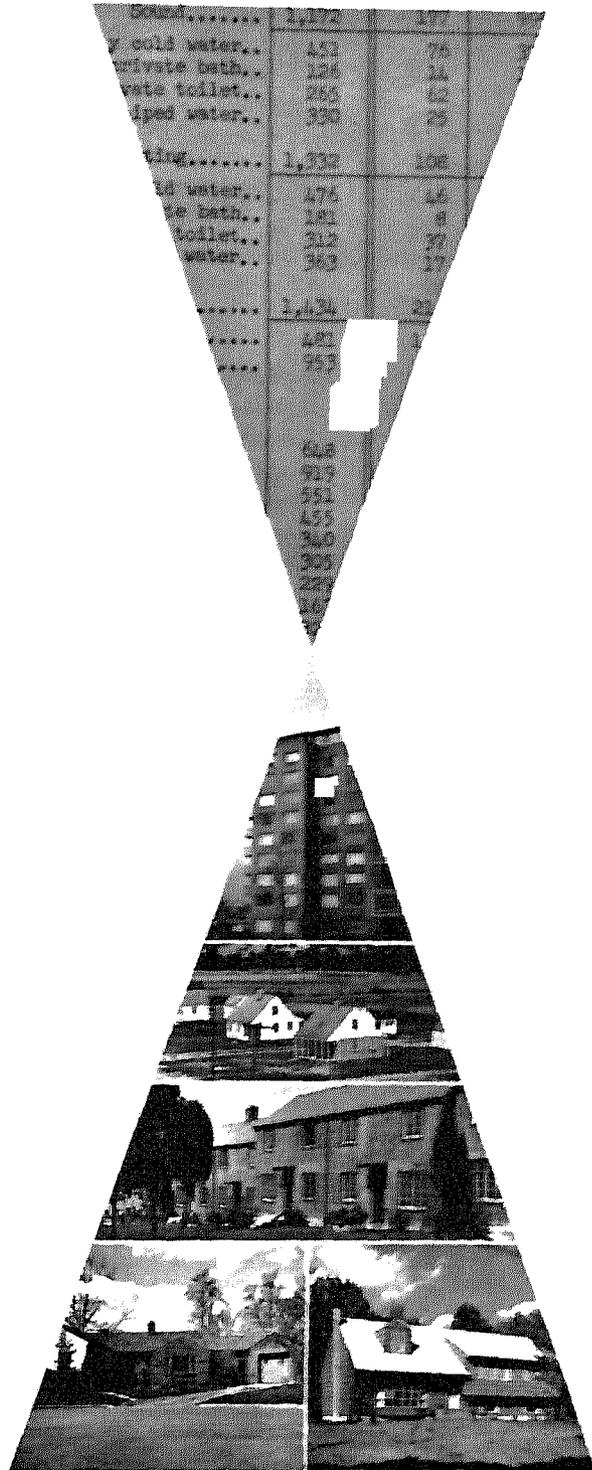


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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



Bound.....	1,170	17
Cold water..	451	76
Private bath..	128	24
Waste toilet..	265	62
Piped water..	330	29
.....	1,332	108
Cold water..	476	46
Private bath..	181	8
Waste toilet..	312	37
Water..	363	17
.....	1,428	21
.....	482	1
.....	753	1
.....	618	1
.....	913	1
.....	551	1
.....	453	1
.....	360	1
.....	300	1
.....	227	1



# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-139

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Milwaukee, Wis.

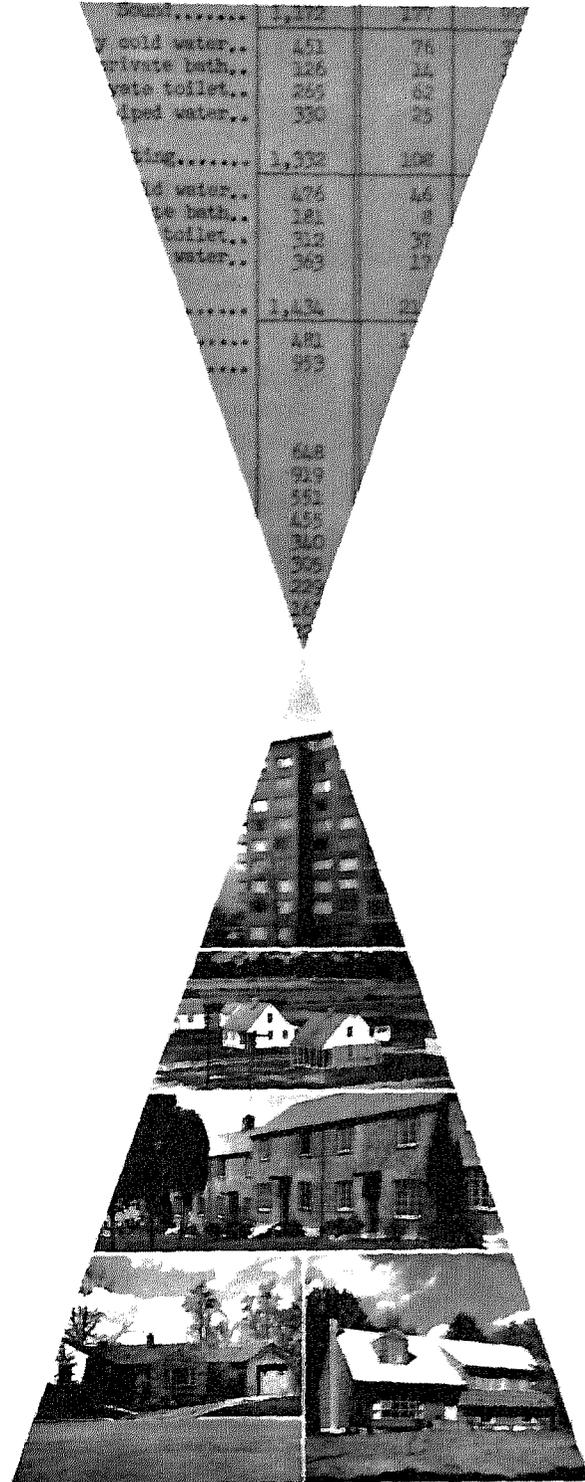
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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

## SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.  
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,  
Series HC(S1), No. 139.  
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

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

## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## 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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## MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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 Milwaukee.

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.....	241,593	215,065	15,922
Owner occupied.....	111,871	108,018	3,853
Renter occupied.....	119,116	107,047	12,069
Vacant, available for rent...	6,651	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	3,955	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	21,669	19,020	2,649
Owner.....	2,814	2,572	242
Renter.....	18,855	16,448	2,407

As indicated in table A, approximately 9 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 20 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

## SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated Percentage (c)	Cumulative Percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.1	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
(Occupied substandard housing units.....)	2,814	2,572	242	18,855	16,448	2,407	1,121	1,089	32	3,761	3,585	176
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	70	65	5	7,779	7,420	359	28	27	1	1,722	1,692	30
2 rooms.....	134	131	3	3,212	2,940	272	69	69	...	725	700	25
3 rooms.....	290	275	15	2,498	2,088	410	140	134	6	503	473	30
4 rooms.....	664	636	28	2,673	2,146	527	283	277	6	450	413	37
5 rooms.....	873	785	88	1,739	1,203	536	354	341	13	235	195	40
6 rooms.....	455	392	63	621	419	202	151	147	4	82	71	11
7 rooms.....	133	112	21	218	146	72	40	39	1	26	23	3
8 rooms or more.....	195	176	19	115	86	29	56	55	1	18	18	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,560	1,383	177	14,672	12,899	1,773	505	490	15	2,781	2,677	104
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,196	1,131	65	4,092	3,478	614	589	572	17	956	886	70
Piped water outside structure.....	7	7	...	10	9	1	2	2	...	3	3	...
No piped water.....	91	91	...	81	62	19	25	25	...	21	19	2
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,139	1,926	213	5,932	4,388	1,544	868	839	29	1,076	964	112
Flush toilet, shared.....	536	509	27	12,730	11,893	837	211	209	2	2,629	2,567	62
Other toilet facilities or none.....	139	137	2	193	167	26	42	41	1	56	54	2
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,257	1,080	177	3,205	2,076	1,129	447	425	22	453	385	68
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	709	674	35	12,999	12,152	847	280	278	2	2,643	2,588	55
No bathtub or shower.....	848	818	30	2,651	2,220	431	394	386	8	665	612	53
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	1,530	1,484	46	11,715	11,125	590	699	692	7	2,539	2,493	46
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	433	418	15	739	662	77	216	214	2	191	185	6
With private toilet, no private bath.....	620	602	18	1,594	1,494	100	292	289	3	369	361	8
With piped water, no private toilet.....	456	443	13	9,347	8,935	412	178	176	2	1,968	1,936	32
Lacking piped water in structure.....	21	21	...	35	34	1	13	13	...	11	11	...
Deteriorating.....	587	541	46	4,431	3,783	648	259	250	9	910	851	59
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	190	173	17	396	299	97	104	99	5	78	72	6
With private toilet, no private bath.....	248	233	15	954	747	207	108	105	3	215	186	29
With piped water, no private toilet.....	129	115	14	3,057	2,720	337	37	36	1	614	590	24
Lacking piped water in structure.....	20	20	...	24	17	7	10	10	...	3	3	...
Dilapidated.....	697	547	150	2,709	1,540	1,169	163	147	16	312	241	71
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	526	401	125	1,797	935	862	94	84	10	136	89	47
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	171	146	25	912	605	307	69	63	6	176	152	24
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	802	770	32	10,992	10,268	724	477	468	9	2,843	2,758	85
2 persons.....	886	838	48	3,620	3,090	530	454	445	9	699	650	49
3 persons.....	384	355	29	1,516	1,211	305	122	117	5	140	118	22
4 persons.....	263	235	28	1,001	791	210	39	35	4	43	34	9
5 persons.....	177	148	29	665	482	183	16	16	...	23	18	5
6 persons.....	103	85	18	442	292	150	4	3	1	6	3	3
7 persons.....	67	47	20	252	152	100	5	3	2	3	3	...
8 persons.....	59	43	16	140	76	64	2	...	2	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	73	51	22	227	86	141	2	2	...	3	1	2
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	2,090	1,966	124	7,183	6,107	1,076	1,035	1,012	23	1,839	1,717	122
0.76 to 1.00.....	440	384	56	9,461	8,743	718	74	69	5	1,831	1,787	44
1.01 to 1.50.....	193	155	38	1,197	834	363	9	6	3	25	18	7
1.51 or more.....	91	67	24	1,014	764	250	3	2	1	66	63	3
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	2,225	2,011	214	17,959	15,646	2,313	729	708	21	3,250	3,103	147
1.....	544	522	22	871	783	88	368	361	7	494	469	25
2 or more.....	45	39	6	25	19	6	24	20	4	17	13	4
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	2,593	2,395	198	17,817	15,637	2,180	1,053	1,028	25	3,622	3,470	152
1 or more.....	221	177	44	1,038	811	227	68	61	7	139	115	24

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,913	1,714	199	7,071	5,519	1,552	597	575	22	810	734	76
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	865	810	55	3,111	2,632	479	433	421	12	637	595	42
3 persons.....	354	329	25	1,370	1,099	271	104	100	4	114	94	20
4 persons.....	250	225	25	926	738	188	36	34	2	28	24	4
5 persons.....	162	137	25	633	460	173	12	12	...	20	15	5
6 persons.....	102	84	18	432	288	144	4	3	1	5	3	2
7 persons.....	60	45	15	241	145	96	5	3	2	2	2	...
8 persons or more.....	120	84	36	358	197	201	3	2	1	4	1	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,081	1,021	60	2,984	2,539	445	544	530	14	713	667	46
1 minor.....	235	202	33	1,389	1,144	245	35	31	4	59	43	16
2 minors.....	208	185	23	1,031	802	229	11	9	2	20	14	6
3 minors.....	137	119	18	654	471	183	3	3	...	9	5	4
4 minors.....	95	76	19	406	263	143	3	1	2	5	3	2
5 minors.....	55	42	13	269	153	116	...	...	...	3	2	1
6 minors or more.....	102	69	33	338	147	191	1	1	...	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,412	1,261	151	5,264	4,222	1,042	358	342	16	548	498	50
Other.....	158	143	15	499	390	109	80	79	1	80	70	10
Female.....	343	310	33	1,308	907	401	199	154	5	182	166	16
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	5	5	...	213	173	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	497	389	108	3,936	2,851	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	814	745	69	2,112	1,761	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	597	575	22	810	734	76	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	7,071	5,519	1,552	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	6,872	5,342	1,530	Rent paid: Number.....	6,872	5,342	1,530
No cash rent.....	199	177	22	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	2.1	2.6	0.9
Rent paid: Number.....	6,872	5,342	1,530	\$25 to \$29.....	2.4	2.8	0.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	3.9	3.9	4.2
Less than \$30.....	0.6	0.8	...	\$35 to \$39.....	7.1	6.9	7.8
\$30 to \$34.....	1.6	2.1	...	\$40 to \$44.....	13.7	14.1	12.2
\$35 to \$39.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	\$45 to \$49.....	9.2	8.7	10.7
\$40 to \$44.....	4.2	4.6	2.7	\$50 to \$59.....	21.7	20.3	26.6
\$45 to \$49.....	4.9	5.4	3.3	\$60 to \$69.....	23.5	23.7	23.0
\$50 to \$59.....	14.6	15.4	11.9	\$70 to \$79.....	7.7	7.2	9.5
\$60 to \$69.....	25.1	26.5	20.6	\$80 or more.....	8.0	9.0	4.5
\$70 to \$79.....	16.2	15.7	17.9	Not reported.....	0.7	0.8	0.3
\$80 to \$99.....	18.2	16.4	24.2	Median.....dollars..	55	55	55
\$100 or more.....	5.1	4.6	6.6				
Not reported.....	8.2	7.2	11.6				
Median.....dollars..	67	66	72				

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.....	6,872	5,342	1,530	3 or 4 persons.....	31.6	32.6	28.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	1.2	0.5	3.5
Less than \$1,000.....	5.8	4.1	11.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.4	1.3	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.9	4.1	7.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.1	0.5	3.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.4	4.1	5.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.5	2.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.9	5.7	6.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.2	1.3	0.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.3	6.2	6.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.5	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.6	5.4	6.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.8	5.4	2.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.4	15.4	11.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.1	4.9	2.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.3	13.1	9.5	\$6,000 or more.....	10.4	12.4	3.9
\$6,000 or more.....	24.6	27.2	15.2	Not reported.....	2.3	1.8	3.9
Not reported.....	9.1	8.0	12.8	5 persons or more.....	24.8	19.8	42.1
2 persons.....	43.6	47.6	29.8	Less than \$1,000.....	1.0	..	4.5
Less than \$1,000.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.7	0.3	2.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.8	2.6	3.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.7	0.5	1.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	3.1	0.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.3	1.0	2.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.0	3.1	2.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.3	0.8	3.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	4.1	3.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.3	0.8	3.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	4.4	1.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	0.8	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	3.1	1.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	3.1	4.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.2	6.9	3.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.2	3.8	5.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.8	4.4	1.8	\$6,000 or more.....	6.9	6.7	7.4
\$6,000 or more.....	7.2	8.2	3.8	Not reported.....	2.7	2.1	4.7
Not reported.....	4.1	4.1	4.1	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	4,410	4,630	3,380
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	5,120	5,390	3,170

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.....	6,872	5,342	1,530	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	12.3	12.1	12.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
Less than 12.5.....	20.5	22.8	12.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	1.8	1.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.1	20.6	14.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.7	4.4	1.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.5	15.4	11.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	3.3	4.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.4	7.7	10.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.0	3.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	4.9	6.6	32.5 or more.....	1.4	1.0	2.7
32.5 or more.....	19.4	17.2	27.2	Not computed.....	0.2	0.3	..
Not computed.....	12.8	11.4	18.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.4	15.4	11.1
Less than \$1,500.....	10.7	8.2	19.4	Less than 12.5.....	1.5	1.8	0.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.2	2.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.0	5.6	2.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.3	1.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.0	5.4	3.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	2.0	2.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	..	0.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.3	..	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
12.5 or more.....	7.6	6.6	11.0	Not computed.....	0.1	..	0.3
Not computed.....	1.2	0.6	3.6	\$5,000 or more.....	36.9	40.4	24.8
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	16.6	15.9	19.1	Less than 12.5.....	17.8	20.3	9.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	0.3	..	12.5 to 17.4.....	12.0	12.9	9.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	..	..	..	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.7	4.6	5.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	0.8	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	1.8	2.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.2	3.3	2.7	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.5	0.3
32.5 or more.....	9.7	8.7	12.8	Not computed.....	1.4	1.5	0.9
Not computed.....	0.9	1.0	0.6	Income not reported.....	9.1	8.0	12.8

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

(S1)-140

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## United States Summary

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

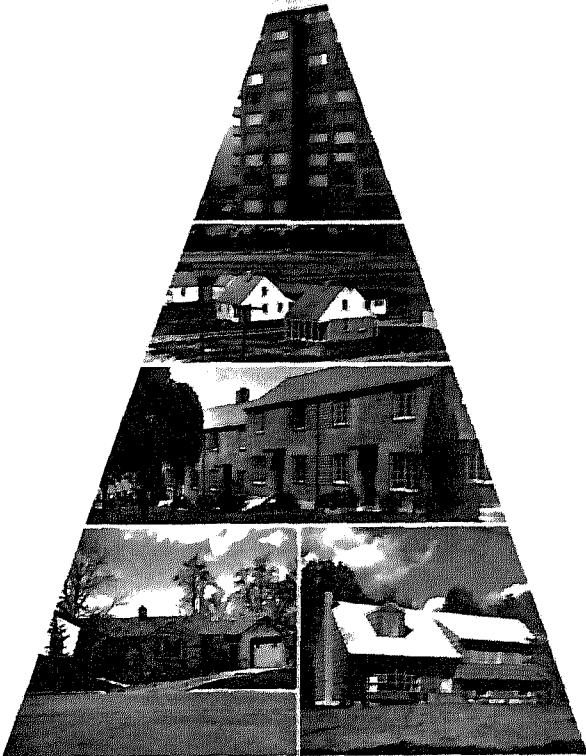
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Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

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



.....	1,177	17
..... cold water..	453	76
..... private bath..	124	11
..... waste toilet..	265	62
..... piped water..	130	25
..... ing.....	1,332	108
..... cold water..	476	46
..... private bath..	181	8
..... waste toilet..	312	37
..... water..	363	17
.....	1,434	21
.....	481	1
.....	953	1
.....	648	1
.....	919	1
.....	582	1
.....	455	1
.....	340	1
.....	309	1
.....	32	1





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.  
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,  
Series HC(S1), No. 140.  
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962.

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

## PREFACE

This report presents selected statistics for the 139 areas for which the Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities were issued. The reports for the individual areas have been published as Series HC(S1) of the 1960 Census of Housing; this summary is the concluding report of the series. 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 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.

## 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.

## 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING	POPULATION
Volume	Volume
I States and Small Areas	I Characteristics of the Population
II Metropolitan Housing	II Subject Reports
III City Blocks	III Selected Area Reports
IV Components of Inventory Change	IV Summary and Analytical Report
V Residential Finance	
VI Rural Housing	
VII Housing of Senior Citizens	
Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities	

Series PHC(1) Census Tracts (containing population and housing data)

June 1962.

III

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# United States Summary

## INTRODUCTION

Tables 1 to 6 of this summary present selected data for the 139 areas for which the Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities were prepared. Each of the tables lists these areas alphabetically by State.

The tables permit comparisons among these areas, but cannot be regarded as representing the country as a whole. The program was conducted solely to provide data for local planning purposes in areas where need for such data was felt. These areas do not provide a basis for national or regional estimates, estimates for all places within a specified size range, or estimates for areas grouped in some other way.

The individual reports deal principally with occupied housing units classified as substandard according to Public Housing Administration criteria (see "Definitions and explanations") and with the occupant households and primary families. In addition to the detail tables, there is a text table showing all housing units by occupancy and by availability for rent if vacant, and showing all occupied units and also occupied substandard units by tenure and color of the occupants.

Geographical coverage.--Each report covers the area designated by the local government agency for which it was made. When identified only by the name of a city or other municipality, the area covered is that within the corporate limits. When the name of the city is followed by "and vicinity" or "area," coverage extends beyond the corporate limits. Each report identifies the area to which the data apply, with a map if the boundaries do not coincide with those of incorporated places or minor civil divisions.

Comparability with 1950 data.--Comparability of the data with those of 1950 may be affected by division of the 1950 category of "not dilapidated" for Condition into the "sound" and "deteriorating" categories used in 1960. For both years, any unit classified as dilapidated was regarded as substandard by the Public Housing Administration. Although the census definition of "dilapidated" was unchanged,

some enumerators may have used the category "deteriorating" for units which they would have classified as "dilapidated" if the only alternative had been "not dilapidated."

Comparability with 1950 is probably affected to varying degrees by the change from dwelling units to housing units as the unit of enumeration. Housing units include virtually all living quarters meeting the definition used for dwelling units, and also include 1-room quarters with direct access but without separate cooking equipment. Most of the latter would not have been classified as dwelling units. The part of the housing unit inventory added by this change in definition is likely to be heavily weighted with substandard units. Living quarters which are housing units but not dwelling units occur mainly in rooming-house neighborhoods and in old neighborhoods where multiple occupancy has become common in houses and apartments designed for one household--for the most part, in large cities. Except for cities having such neighborhoods, local housing data are not appreciably affected by the change from dwelling units to housing units.

Source of data.--The basic source for all the tables was the information collected in the decennial enumeration of population and housing, in April 1960. In the individual area reports, all items in table 1 and the number of primary families at the top of tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on data collected for all persons and all housing units in the decennial enumeration; these are counts rather than estimates.

Data on income and gross rent were collected in April 1960 for a 25-percent sample of households. Where the number of white or nonwhite families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard units was large, a 25-percent sample was large enough, or more than large enough, to provide distributions and medians of acceptable reliability, and no additional information was collected. Where the number was small, however, a 25-percent sample was not sufficient. In these cases, enumerators called on families not in the April 1960 sample to obtain the information needed on family income and gross rent.

A detailed statement of the procedures followed is being duplicated. Requests for a copy of this statement should be addressed to Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

#### 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.

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.

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.

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.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories of plumbing facilities shown in the area reports for housing units classified as "sound" or "deteriorating" have been combined into two, as follows:

Lacking only hot water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside the structure.

Lacking other plumbing facilities--with shared or no flush toilet available inside the structure, or with shared or no bathtub (or shower) available inside the structure. These units may have hot and cold piped water inside the structure, or only cold piped water inside the structure, or piped water outdoors or in another structure, or no piped water on the property.

Dilapidated units are shown in the same two classes as in the area reports. 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."

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.

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 VII 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 a report of this series, however, the rent data include substandard farm housing 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 6, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are

included in the lowest income interval. Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons. Families for whom income data were missing or incomplete were classified as "not reported" and were omitted in median computations.

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. It was not computed for families having no income or a net loss, or for families for which family income or gross rent was not reported.

#### RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this summary are based on data collected for all housing units, and hence are not subject to sampling variability. Although based on the same data as corresponding items in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, the figures in these tables frequently differ slightly from other published figures because of differences in processing and compiling.

The data in all the tables are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the number 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.

For all but a few of the areas, statistics in tables 5 and 6 of this report (summarized from tables 2, 3, and 4 of the reports for individual areas) are based on data for a sample of primary families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard housing units. These samples varied in accordance with local conditions. For most areas, the distributions and medians were prepared from sample data for both white and nonwhite families; for some areas, they represent data for a sample of one racial group and for all families in the other racial group; and for a few areas they are based on data for all families in both racial groups.

Tabulations based on sample data are subject to sampling variability, and may differ from what would have been obtained from data for all families. This variability affects both distributions and medians. Each individual report for an area at which sampling was used contains a brief discussion of sampling variability appropriate to the sampling pattern followed, and tables of standard errors where-by the statistical reliability of the data may be determined.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLES

Table 1 of this summary includes all housing units in each area, without distinction between standard and substandard. Table 2 is limited to occupied substandard housing units, and table 3 to substandard housing units occupied by primary families. Table 3 differs from table 2 by omission of substandard housing units occupied by only one person, or by two or more persons but with none of the others related to the head of the household. Table 4 is a distribution by condition and plumbing of the renter-occupied substandard housing units of table 2; it includes units at which there is no primary family.

Tables 5 and 6 show selected medians and distributions from tables 2, 3, and 4 of the individual reports, for primary families living in substandard housing units. Except for the columns in table 5 showing "No cash rent" substandard units as a percentage of all renter-occupied substandard units, these two tables are limited to primary families which occupy substandard housing units on a rent-paid basis. Table 5 shows rental characteristics of primary families in substandard housing units, summarized from tables 2 and 4 of the individual reports. "No cash rent units as percent of units occupied by renter primary families" was computed from the absolute numbers at the top of table 2, and is the number of No cash rent units divided by the sum of the No cash rent units and the Rent paid units. Table 6 is abstracted from table 3 of the area reports. It shows median income for all families and for 3- and 4-person families, and also the percent of families with incomes less than \$1,000. This percentage was obtained from unpublished data for the areas where the lowest class interval in table 3 of the published report has an upper limit greater than \$1,000.

Table 1.—ALL HOUSING UNITS: OCCUPANCY, COLOR, AND TENURE, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960

Area	Population, April 1, 1960	All housing units								
		Total	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Vacant	
			Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Available for rent	All other
<b>ALABAMA</b>										
Bessemer.....	33,054	9,818	4,680	2,812	1,868	4,597	1,561	3,036	296	245
Birmingham.....	340,887	109,153	54,263	41,310	12,953	47,592	25,199	22,393	4,815	2,483
Decatur and vicinity.....	32,253	10,238	5,812	5,171	641	3,702	2,755	947	283	441
Eufula.....	8,357	2,607	1,317	882	435	1,143	628	515	44	103
Florence.....	31,649	9,823	6,141	5,430	711	3,034	2,427	607	263	385
Gadsden area.....	96,980	30,065	17,561	15,839	1,722	9,939	7,988	1,951	900	1,665
Guntersville.....	6,592	2,178	1,049	971	78	836	741	95	175	118
Huntsville.....	72,365	22,260	13,095	12,017	1,078	7,580	5,994	1,586	764	821
Montgomery.....	134,393	40,801	19,482	15,060	4,422	18,951	11,194	7,757	1,341	1,027
Sylacauga and vicinity.....	15,366	4,840	2,505	2,056	449	1,966	1,444	522	171	198
Tuscaloosa and vicinity.....	71,727	19,195	9,136	7,241	1,895	9,018	5,577	3,441	451	590
<b>ARKANSAS</b>										
Little Rock.....	107,813	37,050	19,328	16,049	3,279	15,537	11,924	3,613	1,192	993
Texarkana.....	19,788	7,241	3,940	3,094	846	2,381	1,639	742	417	503
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>										
Bakersfield.....	56,848	19,425	11,808	10,549	1,259	6,272	5,041	1,231	579	766
Fresno and vicinity.....	239,131	77,797	49,734	47,073	2,661	22,659	20,261	2,398	2,183	3,221
Los Angeles.....	2,479,015	935,507	404,652	358,246	46,406	471,358	387,819	83,539	39,748	19,749
Pasadena.....	116,407	46,687	22,731	20,207	2,524	21,101	18,341	2,760	1,882	973
San Francisco.....	740,316	310,559	102,182	91,752	10,430	189,793	158,499	31,294	13,516	5,068
Stockton area.....	155,050	51,281	29,904	27,057	2,847	17,737	14,894	2,843	1,422	2,218
<b>COLORADO</b>										
Denver.....	493,887	174,124	88,615	84,676	3,939	76,920	70,603	6,317	5,896	2,693
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>										
Bridgeport.....	156,748	51,654	20,075	19,256	819	29,449	26,195	3,254	1,475	655
New Haven.....	152,048	51,471	16,572	15,474	1,098	32,597	27,441	5,156	1,430	872
Stamford.....	92,713	28,955	14,966	14,596	370	12,927	11,108	1,819	445	617
Stratford.....	45,012	13,549	10,344	10,141	203	2,605	2,434	171	161	439
<b>FLORIDA</b>										
Daytona Beach.....	37,395	16,015	7,722	6,256	1,466	6,138	4,209	1,929	1,057	1,098
Fort Lauderdale and vicinity..	88,979	37,164	19,820	18,434	1,386	11,097	7,676	3,421	2,345	3,902
Miami and vicinity.....	329,979	130,390	50,694	46,004	4,690	66,749	46,758	19,991	8,666	4,281
Orlando.....	88,135	31,829	16,782	15,549	1,233	12,469	8,125	4,344	1,326	1,252
St. Petersburg.....	181,298	81,346	51,113	49,123	1,990	19,621	15,161	4,660	2,672	7,940
Tampa.....	274,970	94,936	60,038	55,301	4,737	28,170	20,187	7,983	3,341	3,387
<b>GEORGIA</b>										
Americus and vicinity.....	14,801	4,666	2,271	1,577	694	2,146	835	1,311	69	180
Athens area.....	45,363	12,884	6,515	5,223	1,292	5,796	4,094	1,662	276	337
Atlanta.....	487,455	154,097	66,590	52,461	14,089	79,365	45,266	34,099	4,131	4,051
Augusta.....	70,626	22,054	9,316	6,385	2,931	11,227	5,815	5,412	799	712
Dainbridge area.....	25,203	7,432	3,801	2,635	1,166	2,739	1,401	1,338	215	677
Brunswick and vicinity.....	36,314	11,730	5,913	4,631	1,282	4,554	2,943	1,611	529	734
Cedartown and vicinity.....	16,921	5,222	2,926	2,645	281	1,939	1,582	357	68	289
Columbus.....	116,779	35,565	14,548	12,197	2,351	19,145	13,578	5,567	1,118	754
Dublin.....	13,814	4,262	2,177	1,589	588	1,811	922	889	127	147
East Point.....	35,633	10,609	6,509	6,290	219	3,670	2,906	764	202	228
Lawrenceville.....	3,804	1,200	653	619	34	493	390	103	32	22
Manchester.....	4,115	1,250	802	629	173	396	269	127	27	25
Marietta.....	25,565	7,915	3,466	3,062	404	3,926	3,387	539	302	221
Macon County (part).....	27,621	7,546	4,863	4,415	448	2,139	1,498	641	103	441
Newnan.....	12,169	3,716	2,043	1,478	565	1,498	736	722	86	129
Rome.....	32,226	10,473	4,750	4,140	610	5,090	3,715	1,375	310	323
Savannah.....	149,245	46,669	20,080	15,333	4,747	22,854	12,997	9,857	2,137	1,598
Valdosta and vicinity.....	31,223	9,512	4,469	3,404	1,065	4,358	2,522	1,836	381	304
<b>HAWAII</b>										
Honolulu <sup>1</sup> .....	294,194	80,758	29,557	...	...	47,118	...	...	1,737	2,346
<b>ILLINOIS</b>										
Decatur.....	78,004	27,119	17,685	16,819	866	7,916	7,353	563	713	805
Joliet and vicinity.....	72,703	22,441	13,497	12,635	862	7,822	6,833	989	614	508
Rock Island.....	51,863	17,154	10,230	9,929	301	6,346	5,936	410	267	311

<sup>1</sup> White and nonwhite; tabulation by color of household head omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

Table 1.—ALL HOUSING UNITS: OCCUPANCY, COLOR, AND TENURE, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960—Con.

Area	Popu- lation, April 1, 1960	All housing units								
		Total	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Vacant	
			Total	White	Non- white	Total	White	Non- white	Available for rent	All other
INDIANA										
Hammond.....	111,698	33,921	22,001	21,767	234	10,996	10,590	406	513	411
KANSAS										
Kansas City.....	121,901	40,591	24,925	20,065	4,860	13,786	10,696	3,090	669	991
KENTUCKY										
Glasgow.....	10,069	3,352	1,754	1,629	125	1,431	1,238	193	46	121
LOUISIANA										
Abbeville.....	10,414	3,353	1,990	1,702	288	1,136	945	191	92	135
Baton Rouge area.....	230,058	66,059	40,839	31,333	9,506	20,477	12,510	7,967	1,967	2,776
Church Point.....	3,606	1,044	724	622	102	268	232	36	30	22
Crowley.....	15,617	4,831	2,671	2,139	532	1,782	1,306	476	198	180
Lake Arthur.....	3,541	1,143	696	641	55	312	267	45	32	103
Lake Charles and vicinity.....	84,651	25,553	14,757	11,993	2,764	8,380	5,634	2,746	1,231	1,185
New Orleans.....	627,525	202,643	71,297	55,418	15,879	118,504	71,786	46,718	6,943	5,899
Opelousas and vicinity.....	23,286	6,444	3,855	2,359	1,496	2,183	1,173	1,010	208	198
Ville Platte.....	7,512	2,461	1,478	1,299	179	894	691	203	31	58
MAINE										
Portland.....	72,566	26,295	10,061	10,019	42	13,848	13,755	93	1,186	1,200
MARYLAND										
Baltimore.....	939,024	290,155	149,684	121,979	27,705	125,913	73,164	52,749	8,602	5,956
MASSACHUSETTS										
Boston.....	697,197	238,547	61,165	57,768	3,397	163,267	145,048	18,219	8,708	5,407
New Bedford.....	102,477	36,731	13,513	13,265	248	21,056	20,389	667	1,353	809
Revere.....	40,080	12,854	6,361	6,350	11	5,485	5,477	8	170	838
MICHIGAN										
Mount Clemens.....	21,016	6,682	3,885	3,597	288	2,294	2,035	259	319	184
Muskegon Heights.....	19,552	5,725	3,999	2,932	1,067	1,522	933	589	90	134
Saginaw.....	98,265	29,918	19,608	17,958	1,650	8,955	6,802	2,153	532	823
MINNESOTA										
Duluth.....	106,884	36,575	22,261	22,169	92	12,230	12,032	198	1,195	889
Minneapolis.....	482,872	173,155	87,412	85,770	1,642	78,379	75,333	2,846	4,456	2,908
St. Paul.....	313,411	102,310	59,553	58,377	1,176	39,151	37,727	1,424	2,108	1,498
MISSISSIPPI										
Gulfport and vicinity.....	51,516	15,894	9,190	7,645	1,545	5,086	3,799	1,327	642	976
Meridian.....	49,374	15,733	8,270	6,436	1,834	6,502	3,625	2,877	418	543
Moss Point.....	6,631	1,858	1,150	859	291	600	386	214	29	79
Pascagoula and vicinity.....	22,176	6,485	4,042	3,665	377	1,967	1,406	561	191	285
Vicksburg.....	29,143	9,595	4,494	2,846	1,648	4,428	1,985	2,443	344	329
MISSOURI										
Columbia.....	36,650	10,660	5,355	5,025	330	4,726	4,249	477	318	261
Kansas City.....	475,539	178,350	89,199	77,555	11,644	76,568	62,493	14,075	8,395	4,188
Mexico.....	12,889	4,555	2,569	2,389	180	1,668	1,472	196	208	110
Nebo.....	13,170	5,187	3,151	3,035	116	1,753	1,591	162	109	174
St. Louis.....	750,026	262,984	94,882	78,778	16,104	153,769	109,633	44,136	8,838	5,495
NEVADA										
Reno and vicinity.....	73,142	26,296	13,884	13,640	244	11,055	10,605	450	792	565
NEW JERSEY										
Atlantic City.....	59,544	24,793	7,183	4,828	2,355	13,838	9,562	4,276	835	2,937
Bayonne.....	74,215	23,394	8,423	8,345	78	14,338	13,790	548	130	303
Camden.....	117,159	37,015	22,552	19,212	3,340	12,656	8,805	3,851	683	1,134
Edison Township.....	44,799	12,576	9,957	9,793	164	2,094	1,930	164	148	377
Hoboken.....	48,441	16,436	2,131	2,117	14	13,397	12,900	497	682	226
Jersey City.....	276,101	91,915	23,806	21,980	1,826	64,746	56,359	8,387	2,092	1,271
Morrisstown.....	17,712	5,854	2,236	2,055	181	3,367	2,950	417	150	161
Newark.....	405,220	134,872	28,802	23,626	5,176	98,970	64,986	33,984	5,439	1,661
Princeton.....	11,890	2,939	1,246	1,163	83	1,620	1,405	215	10	63
Trenton.....	114,167	34,913	19,664	16,805	2,859	13,983	10,847	3,136	615	651
Union City.....	52,180	19,145	4,063	4,058	5	14,482	14,444	38	374	226

Table 1.—ALL HOUSING UNITS: OCCUPANCY, COLOR, AND TENURE, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960.—Con.

Area	Popu- lation, April 1, 1960	All housing units								
		Total	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Vacant	
			Total	White	Non- white	Total	White	Non- white	Available for rent	All other
<b>NEW YORK</b>										
Albany.....	129,726	46,204	17,288	16,747	541	26,291	23,752	2,539	1,665	960
Buffalo.....	532,759	177,224	74,845	69,835	5,010	94,241	79,534	14,707	4,618	3,520
Freeport.....	34,419	10,801	7,152	6,947	205	3,092	2,764	328	166	391
Syracuse.....	216,038	70,447	33,210	32,734	476	34,620	32,040	2,580	1,652	965
Tuckahoe.....	6,423	1,981	853	812	41	1,078	830	248	15	35
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>										
Durham.....	78,302	23,250	9,626	7,486	2,140	12,495	7,198	5,297	674	455
Wilmington.....	44,013	14,158	6,622	4,782	1,840	6,489	3,869	2,620	619	428
Wilson.....	28,753	8,395	3,623	2,974	649	4,355	2,195	2,160	248	169
Winston-Salem.....	111,135	34,033	16,668	13,299	3,369	15,545	7,583	7,962	807	1,013
<b>OHIO</b>										
Cincinnati.....	502,550	171,679	65,355	58,399	6,956	96,472	70,870	25,602	6,480	3,372
Lorain and vicinity.....	117,443	32,565	23,223	22,635	588	8,168	7,409	759	299	875
Staubenville area.....	79,307	24,452	15,326	14,871	455	7,914	7,168	746	469	743
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>										
Meadville.....	16,671	5,950	2,681	2,584	97	2,792	2,696	96	305	172
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>										
Newport.....	47,049	11,354	4,117	3,928	189	6,089	5,531	558	527	621
Woonsocket and vicinity.....	63,004	21,085	8,029	8,022	7	11,881	11,800	81	720	455
<b>TENNESSEE</b>										
Dyersburg.....	12,499	4,299	2,361	2,066	295	1,660	1,100	560	125	153
Gallatin.....	7,901	2,626	1,394	1,258	136	1,042	813	229	88	102
Knoxville.....	111,827	36,759	18,323	15,801	2,522	16,155	12,924	3,231	1,205	1,076
Lebanon.....	10,512	3,403	1,813	1,631	182	1,405	1,106	299	91	94
Memphis.....	497,524	151,972	80,136	63,374	16,762	64,796	34,056	30,740	3,988	3,052
Morristown.....	21,267	6,553	4,060	3,773	287	1,994	1,874	120	269	230
Nashville and vicinity.....	261,600	80,792	39,852	32,856	6,996	37,124	24,884	12,240	1,866	1,950
Newbern.....	1,695	645	393	323	70	228	190	38	8	16
<b>TEXAS</b>										
Austin.....	186,545	56,522	31,324	27,960	3,364	21,160	18,066	3,094	1,952	2,086
Borger.....	20,911	7,247	3,671	3,581	90	2,741	2,622	119	572	263
Corpus Christi.....	167,690	51,667	28,273	27,170	1,103	17,209	15,558	1,651	3,420	2,765
Dallas.....	679,684	231,270	127,162	114,051	13,111	85,858	63,565	22,293	10,074	8,176
Denison.....	22,748	8,319	5,115	4,455	660	2,447	2,171	276	361	396
El Paso.....	276,687	78,517	41,615	40,896	719	30,099	28,939	1,160	4,423	2,380
Fort Worth.....	356,268	125,180	74,117	65,992	8,125	39,031	31,102	7,929	6,971	5,061
Galveston.....	67,175	24,301	8,907	7,561	1,346	12,829	8,438	4,391	1,420	1,145
Gladewater and vicinity.....	8,497	3,190	1,816	1,495	321	936	791	145	172	266
Harlingen.....	41,207	11,737	5,560	5,484	76	4,511	4,384	127	719	947
Houston.....	938,219	313,097	170,693	145,149	25,544	111,933	77,137	34,796	17,978	12,493
Orange and vicinity.....	35,191	11,118	5,524	4,896	628	4,092	3,215	877	949	553
San Antonio.....	587,718	172,972	102,144	95,199	6,945	58,493	52,695	5,798	5,704	6,631
Wichita Falls.....	101,724	31,017	17,440	16,402	1,038	11,631	10,307	1,324	793	1,153
<b>VIRGINIA</b>										
Newport News.....	113,662	31,946	14,623	11,776	2,847	15,346	8,770	6,576	1,256	721
Richmond.....	219,958	69,105	31,822	22,422	9,400	34,773	20,074	14,699	1,397	1,113
<b>WASHINGTON</b>										
Seattle.....	557,087	215,981	115,117	108,944	6,173	85,460	77,189	8,271	10,996	4,408
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>										
Wheeling.....	53,400	18,902	9,451	9,288	163	8,239	7,852	387	803	409
<b>WISCONSIN</b>										
Milwaukee.....	741,324	241,593	111,871	108,018	3,853	119,116	107,047	12,069	6,651	3,955

Table 2.--OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: TENURE, COLOR, AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960

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

Area	All occupied substandard units									Household head 65 years and over					
	Total	Percent of all occupied units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied			
			Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	
ALABAMA															
Bessemer.....	4,268	46.0	1,096	134	962	3,172	284	2,888	324	52	272	463	51	412	
Birmingham.....	22,208	21.8	5,019	1,163	3,856	17,189	2,942	14,247	1,634	514	1,120	2,809	517	2,292	
Decatur and vicinity.....	1,970	20.7	742	393	349	1,228	605	623	245	104	141	249	100	149	
Eufaula.....	955	40.0	419	91	328	566	169	397	123	27	96	109	28	81	
Florence.....	1,348	14.7	562	288	274	786	386	400	167	77	90	176	84	92	
Gadsden area.....	7,486	27.2	3,643	2,903	740	3,843	2,562	1,281	912	728	184	639	472	167	
Opentersville.....	567	30.1	197	149	48	370	281	89	49	35	14	62	53	9	
Huntsville.....	2,869	13.9	1,091	603	488	1,778	1,031	747	336	170	166	317	167	150	
Montgomery.....	7,891	20.5	2,124	238	1,886	5,767	793	4,974	636	104	532	978	143	835	
Sylacauga and vicinity.....	1,022	22.9	449	134	315	573	213	360	119	39	80	91	52	39	
Tuscaloosa and vicinity.....	4,525	24.9	1,202	267	935	3,323	617	2,706	326	90	236	449	107	342	
ARKANSAS															
Little Rock.....	4,329	12.4	1,016	330	686	3,313	1,796	1,517	401	155	246	650	384	266	
Texarkana.....	1,561	24.7	762	266	496	799	246	553	268	100	168	174	70	104	
CALIFORNIA															
Bakersfield.....	789	4.4	123	80	43	666	489	177	58	42	16	177	155	22	
Fresno and vicinity.....	5,243	7.2	1,722	1,313	409	3,521	2,664	857	483	400	83	750	610	140	
Los Angeles.....	43,812	5.0	4,129	3,483	646	39,683	31,406	8,277	1,384	1,249	135	9,750	8,676	1,074	
Pasadena.....	1,838	4.2	224	173	51	1,614	1,344	270	106	94	12	517	491	26	
San Francisco.....	34,618	11.9	1,001	695	306	33,617	24,221	9,396	275	238	37	8,843	7,404	1,439	
Stockton area.....	5,174	10.9	1,199	878	321	3,975	2,714	1,261	347	289	58	1,151	849	302	
COLORADO															
Denver.....	16,676	10.1	1,748	1,539	209	14,928	13,386	1,542	707	648	59	4,151	3,929	222	
CONNECTICUT															
Bridgeport.....	5,422	10.9	404	351	53	5,018	4,041	977	182	172	10	999	907	92	
New Haven.....	6,350	12.9	518	409	109	5,832	4,325	1,507	233	213	20	1,204	1,081	123	
Stamford.....	2,732	9.8	272	232	40	2,460	1,475	985	104	96	8	361	298	63	
Stratford.....	361	2.8	108	100	8	253	216	37	42	36	6	35	34	1	
FLORIDA															
Daytona Beach.....	1,995	14.4	572	184	388	1,423	555	868	239	122	117	337	271	66	
Fort Lauderdale and vicinity..	1,733	5.6	425	132	293	1,308	228	1,080	134	51	83	118	44	74	
Miami and vicinity.....	14,535	12.4	2,446	1,519	927	12,089	5,860	6,229	835	592	243	1,888	1,328	560	
Orlando.....	3,873	13.2	442	216	226	3,431	1,033	2,398	199	109	90	498	275	223	
St. Petersburg.....	5,258	7.4	1,302	966	336	3,956	1,858	2,098	696	600	96	1,430	1,220	210	
Tampa.....	15,158	17.2	5,842	3,880	1,962	9,316	4,029	5,287	2,052	1,590	462	1,733	1,121	612	
GEORGIA															
Americus and vicinity.....	1,801	40.8	546	62	484	1,255	123	1,132	207	32	175	264	35	229	
Athens area.....	3,305	26.9	1,235	426	809	2,070	818	1,252	353	121	232	325	152	173	
Atlanta.....	25,165	17.2	4,342	1,811	2,531	20,823	6,226	14,599	1,457	707	750	3,030	988	2,042	
Augusta.....	5,617	27.3	1,113	302	811	4,504	1,214	3,290	339	114	225	822	226	596	
Bainbridge area.....	3,012	46.1	1,303	438	865	1,709	491	1,218	394	133	261	304	100	204	
Brunswick and vicinity.....	2,544	24.3	953	290	663	1,591	488	1,103	271	85	186	187	65	122	
Cedartown and vicinity.....	1,857	38.2	898	718	180	959	673	286	203	161	42	181	136	45	
Columbus.....	6,223	18.5	1,044	414	630	5,179	2,056	3,123	302	135	167	742	306	436	
Dublin.....	1,410	35.4	446	103	343	964	232	732	150	44	106	204	63	141	
East Point.....	992	9.7	257	159	98	735	364	371	102	76	26	106	66	40	
Lawrenceville.....	231	21.6	59	44	15	172	110	62	23	19	4	38	26	12	
Manchester.....	266	22.2	134	43	91	132	48	84	35	12	23	18	8	10	
Marietta.....	491	6.6	139	58	81	352	144	208	49	27	22	41	14	27	
Muscogee County (part).....	1,268	18.1	322	195	127	946	378	568	63	43	20	133	45	88	
Newman.....	1,201	34.3	462	102	360	739	131	608	138	41	97	132	40	92	
Rome.....	2,020	20.5	453	197	256	1,567	733	834	175	84	91	290	151	139	
Savannah.....	9,722	22.6	1,656	264	1,392	8,066	1,146	6,920	422	101	321	1,379	239	1,140	
Valdosta and vicinity.....	2,542	28.8	737	128	609	1,805	366	1,439	224	37	187	311	61	250	
HAWAII															
Honolulu <sup>1</sup> .....	10,339	13.5	1,112	...	...	9,227	...	...	239	...	...	1,013	...	...	
ILLINOIS															
Decatur.....	3,005	11.7	947	751	196	2,058	1,754	304	344	302	42	542	320	22	
Joliet and vicinity.....	3,556	16.7	1,180	720	460	2,376	1,627	749	360	302	58	364	319	45	
Rock Island.....	2,288	13.8	462	384	78	1,826	1,583	243	158	147	11	340	324	16	

<sup>1</sup> White and nonwhite; tabulation by color of household head omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

Table 2.--OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: TENURE, COLOR, AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960--Con.

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

Area	All occupied substandard units								Household head 65 years and over					
	Total	Percent of all occupied units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
			Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
INDIANA														
Hammond.....	2,171	6.6	427	391	36	1,744	1,556	188	124	120	4	204	193	11
KANSAS														
Kanaw City.....	5,882	15.2	2,006	1,179	827	3,876	2,396	1,480	760	451	309	736	488	248
KENTUCKY														
Glasgow.....	919	28.9	289	226	63	630	451	179	119	94	25	150	122	28
LOUISIANA														
Abbeville.....	848	27.1	427	239	188	421	256	165	144	85	59	82	61	21
Baton Rouge area.....	10,104	16.5	3,938	499	3,439	6,166	719	5,447	1,088	180	908	950	123	827
Church Point.....	281	28.3	180	106	74	101	70	31	62	43	19	16	13	3
Crowley.....	1,187	26.7	504	252	252	683	308	375	151	69	82	145	70	75
Lake Arthur.....	290	28.8	185	151	34	105	67	38	49	43	6	22	18	4
Lake Charles and vicinity.....	3,714	16.1	1,329	391	938	2,385	535	1,850	343	119	224	255	69	186
New Orleans.....	34,993	18.4	4,678	1,323	3,355	30,315	7,660	22,655	1,404	503	901	5,096	1,711	3,385
Opelousas and vicinity.....	2,251	37.3	1,107	118	989	1,144	212	932	315	35	280	148	25	123
Ville Platte.....	589	24.8	251	162	89	338	187	151	88	66	22	52	34	18
MAINE														
Portland.....	2,957	12.4	352	348	4	2,605	2,576	29	160	159	1	875	863	12
MARYLAND														
Baltimore.....	15,628	5.7	2,577	1,592	985	13,051	4,727	8,324	791	585	206	2,013	950	1,063
MASSACHUSETTS														
Boston.....	32,792	14.6	2,733	2,368	365	30,059	24,894	5,165	1,056	976	80	7,581	6,926	655
New Bedford.....	9,293	26.9	1,348	1,283	65	7,945	7,621	324	579	546	33	2,325	2,251	74
Revere.....	904	7.6	293	290	3	611	609	2	110	110	...	119	118	1
MICHIGAN														
Mount Clemens.....	657	10.6	192	124	68	465	380	85	64	49	15	90	88	2
Muskegon Heights.....	464	8.4	205	93	112	259	111	148	62	43	19	23	16	7
Saginaw.....	2,750	9.6	998	766	232	1,752	1,094	658	327	308	19	293	255	38
MINNESOTA														
Duluth.....	5,222	15.1	970	951	19	4,252	4,145	107	370	363	7	1,769	1,758	11
Minneapolis.....	23,071	13.9	2,114	2,027	87	20,957	19,999	958	828	807	21	5,537	5,460	77
St. Paul.....	10,870	11.0	1,954	1,878	76	8,916	8,458	458	695	680	15	2,438	2,372	66
MISSISSIPPI														
Gulfport and vicinity.....	2,819	19.7	1,387	603	784	1,432	407	1,025	329	158	171	160	78	82
Meridian.....	4,051	27.4	1,288	317	971	2,763	499	2,264	427	122	305	509	128	381
Moss Point.....	307	17.5	135	34	101	172	46	126	41	10	31	16	8	8
Pascagoula and vicinity.....	987	16.4	511	370	141	476	257	219	118	85	33	38	25	13
Vicksburg.....	3,356	37.6	936	91	845	2,420	198	2,222	363	33	330	527	50	477
MISSOURI														
Columbia.....	1,227	12.2	292	188	104	935	640	295	141	96	45	162	112	50
Kansas City.....	21,770	13.1	3,678	2,644	1,034	18,092	12,981	5,111	1,214	954	260	4,013	3,123	890
Mexico.....	632	14.9	192	142	50	440	290	150	90	65	25	118	87	31
Moberly.....	817	16.7	317	263	54	500	369	131	173	150	23	193	154	39
St. Louis.....	53,635	21.6	5,954	4,005	1,949	47,681	28,524	19,157	2,007	1,567	440	10,071	6,894	3,177
NEVADA														
Reno and vicinity.....	2,280	9.1	276	223	53	2,004	1,872	132	94	79	15	561	544	17
NEW JERSEY														
Atlantic City.....	931	4.4	126	76	50	805	358	447	42	31	11	223	131	92
Bayonne.....	1,657	7.3	184	181	3	1,473	1,263	210	86	86	...	298	277	21
Camden.....	3,002	8.5	818	412	406	2,184	995	1,189	231	195	76	331	206	125
Elison Township.....	329	2.7	187	141	46	142	84	58	68	56	12	30	23	7
Hoboken.....	6,275	40.4	313	306	7	5,962	5,650	312	114	113	1	1,012	991	21
Jersey City.....	13,923	15.7	1,121	905	216	12,802	9,418	3,384	413	373	40	2,181	1,969	212
Morristown.....	512	9.1	58	39	19	454	307	147	27	19	8	106	90	16
Newark.....	22,066	17.3	1,233	685	548	20,833	8,783	12,050	384	299	85	2,606	1,678	928
Princeton.....	122	4.3	16	8	8	106	67	39	7	5	2	23	16	7
Trenton.....	2,853	8.5	647	348	299	2,206	1,442	764	161	125	36	375	326	49
Union City.....	2,550	13.8	172	171	1	2,378	2,357	21	76	76	...	640	640	...

Table 2.--OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: TENURE, COLOR, AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960--Con.

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

Area	All occupied substandard units								Household head 65 years and over					
	Total	Percent of all occupied units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
			Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
<b>NEW YORK</b>														
Albany.....	4,906	11.3	604	520	84	4,302	3,352	950	259	249	10	941	869	72
Buffalo.....	15,023	8.9	2,010	1,782	228	13,013	10,623	2,390	780	799	21	2,780	2,634	146
Freeport.....	451	4.4	57	49	8	394	278	116	20	20	...	89	80	9
Syracuse.....	5,989	8.8	713	658	55	5,276	4,653	623	281	275	6	1,133	1,096	37
Tuckahoe.....	239	12.4	12	11	1	227	108	119	6	6	...	45	32	13
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>														
Durham.....	2,595	11.7	509	228	281	2,086	676	1,410	189	101	88	364	176	188
Wilmington.....	2,487	19.0	708	183	525	1,779	491	1,288	228	77	151	231	83	148
Wilson.....	2,394	30.0	334	93	241	2,060	375	1,685	129	44	85	320	86	234
Winston-Salem.....	5,740	17.8	773	441	332	4,967	1,108	3,859	242	146	96	732	183	549
<b>OHIO</b>														
Cincinnati.....	31,636	19.5	2,570	1,882	688	29,066	17,267	11,799	864	714	150	5,928	4,278	1,650
Lorain and vicinity.....	2,563	8.2	907	818	89	1,656	1,369	287	227	209	18	144	126	18
Steubenville area.....	3,026	13.0	1,284	1,206	78	1,742	1,453	289	329	304	25	366	330	36
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>														
Meadville.....	321	5.9	47	38	9	274	247	27	25	21	4	90	86	4
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>														
Newport.....	920	9.0	142	108	34	778	583	195	47	39	8	130	102	28
Woonsocket and vicinity.....	3,948	19.8	607	606	1	3,341	3,308	33	227	226	1	979	975	4
<b>TENNESSEE</b>														
Dyersburg.....	1,276	31.7	352	292	150	924	406	518	150	82	68	233	115	118
Gallatin.....	352	14.4	94	96	58	258	105	153	42	19	23	43	21	22
Knoxville.....	6,383	18.5	1,666	1,159	507	4,717	3,343	1,374	548	376	172	787	561	226
Lebanon.....	653	20.3	200	122	78	453	255	198	74	40	34	101	61	40
Memphis.....	21,762	15.0	4,145	1,042	3,103	17,617	3,955	13,662	1,536	430	1,106	3,414	771	2,643
Morristown.....	1,570	25.9	756	592	164	814	715	99	200	166	34	101	84	17
Nashville and vicinity.....	17,328	22.5	4,683	2,580	2,103	12,645	5,908	6,737	1,545	889	656	2,141	1,037	1,104
Newbern.....	204	32.9	86	35	51	118	83	35	34	16	18	40	31	9
<b>TEXAS</b>														
Austin.....	6,362	12.1	2,490	1,310	1,180	3,872	2,245	1,627	780	390	390	603	361	242
Borger.....	562	8.8	208	154	54	354	283	71	51	39	12	54	48	6
Corpus Christi.....	4,688	10.3	1,624	1,464	160	3,064	2,500	564	309	269	40	396	339	57
Dallas.....	18,851	8.8	6,325	3,451	2,874	12,526	6,793	5,733	1,763	1,061	702	2,005	1,184	821
Denison.....	1,247	16.5	700	386	314	547	404	143	298	162	136	127	105	22
El Paso.....	12,640	17.6	2,280	2,234	46	10,360	9,985	375	549	328	21	1,443	1,401	42
Fort Worth.....	10,738	9.5	3,723	2,177	1,546	7,015	4,019	2,996	1,312	833	479	1,355	922	433
Galveston.....	4,465	20.5	693	376	317	3,772	1,442	2,330	184	127	57	618	280	338
Gladeview and vicinity.....	575	20.9	344	150	194	231	127	104	122	60	62	55	40	15
Harlingen.....	2,636	26.2	1,169	1,143	26	1,467	1,424	43	164	156	8	112	106	6
Houston.....	21,183	7.5	6,389	2,633	3,756	14,794	6,493	8,301	1,725	825	900	2,248	1,095	1,153
Orange and vicinity.....	1,219	12.7	485	240	245	734	215	519	147	76	71	79	37	42
San Antonio.....	29,373	18.3	13,625	12,036	1,589	15,748	13,994	1,754	2,938	2,523	415	2,597	2,272	325
Wichita Falls.....	2,952	10.2	1,155	848	307	1,797	1,285	512	380	293	87	270	202	68
<b>VIRGINIA</b>														
Newport News.....	2,921	9.7	617	173	444	2,304	946	1,358	194	56	138	223	74	149
Richmond.....	11,826	17.8	2,160	567	1,593	9,666	2,454	7,212	705	249	456	1,401	450	951
<b>WASHINGTON</b>														
Seattle.....	19,479	9.7	1,960	1,737	223	17,519	14,548	2,971	715	681	34	5,264	4,707	557
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>														
Wheeling.....	2,147	12.1	399	369	30	1,748	1,553	195	185	172	13	505	463	42
<b>WISCONSIN</b>														
Milwaukee.....	21,669	9.4	2,814	2,572	242	18,855	16,448	2,407	1,321	1,089	232	3,761	3,585	176

Table 3.—SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: TENURE, COLOR, AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960

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

Area	All substandard units occupied by primary families								Household head 65 years and over					
	Total	Percent of all occupied units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
			Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
ALABAMA														
Doanemur.....	3,298	77.3	891	93	798	2,407	161	2,246	218	23	195	224	20	204
Birmingham.....	16,250	73.2	3,877	730	3,147	12,379	1,749	10,630	1,005	234	771	1,386	175	1,211
Decatur and vicinity.....	1,547	78.5	584	316	268	963	509	454	166	68	98	133	54	79
Montgomery.....	737	74.8	325	75	250	412	121	291	74	17	57	60	12	48
Florence.....	993	73.7	441	232	209	552	260	292	114	56	58	79	35	44
Gadsden area.....	6,423	85.8	3,182	2,573	609	3,241	2,221	1,020	669	54.5	124	410	313	97
Gunterville.....	483	85.2	165	121	44	318	249	69	33	20	13	42	37	5
Huntsville.....	2,183	76.1	874	484	390	1,309	778	531	230	112	118	148	80	68
Montgomery.....	5,832	73.9	1,670	146	1,524	4,162	461	3,701	401	45	356	471	98	413
Sylacauga and vicinity.....	824	80.6	373	104	269	451	174	277	86	22	64	43	26	17
Tuscaloosa and vicinity.....	3,407	75.3	978	204	774	2,429	366	2,063	218	56	162	225	47	178
ARKANSAS														
Little Rock.....	2,320	53.6	693	183	510	1,627	692	935	206	50	156	199	84	115
Texarkana.....	1,082	69.3	562	181	381	520	145	375	163	50	113	72	25	47
CALIFORNIA														
Bakersfield.....	257	32.6	67	41	26	190	135	55	28	18	10	23	19	4
Fresno and vicinity.....	2,980	56.8	1,271	955	316	1,709	1,264	445	259	207	52	142	108	34
Los Angeles.....	11,130	25.4	2,403	1,964	439	8,727	6,243	2,484	550	479	71	814	641	173
Pasadena.....	437	23.8	113	74	39	324	174	150	38	29	9	31	23	8
San Francisco.....	5,713	16.5	607	393	214	5,106	2,507	2,599	120	97	23	474	305	169
Stockton area.....	1,838	35.5	825	581	244	1,013	711	302	148	124	24	83	60	23
COLORADO														
Denver.....	5,452	32.7	1,170	1,026	144	4,282	3,632	650	346	317	29	460	407	53
CONNECTICUT														
Bridgport.....	2,887	53.2	270	228	42	2,617	2,006	611	105	98	7	283	263	20
New Haven.....	2,915	45.9	341	299	82	2,574	1,586	988	118	106	12	320	272	48
Stamford.....	1,511	55.3	196	166	30	1,315	690	625	58	53	5	118	90	28
Stratford.....	212	58.7	76	70	6	136	101	35	24	20	4	4	3	1
FLORIDA														
Dayton Beach.....	927	46.5	353	76	277	574	118	456	111	42	69	71	34	37
Fort Lauderdale and vicinity..	1,211	69.9	308	80	228	903	99	804	80	26	54	45	9	36
Miami and vicinity.....	6,905	47.5	1,506	792	714	5,399	1,735	3,664	403	230	173	458	165	293
Orlando.....	2,294	39.2	297	126	171	1,997	361	1,636	111	50	61	162	50	112
St. Petersburg.....	2,544	48.4	691	433	258	1,853	345	1,508	276	215	61	236	124	112
Tampa.....	9,638	63.6	4,126	2,588	1,538	5,512	1,917	3,595	1,079	779	300	537	260	277
GEORGIA														
Americus and vicinity.....	1,312	72.8	409	35	374	903	79	824	126	14	112	114	9	105
Athens area.....	2,587	78.3	991	323	668	1,596	606	990	234	63	171	187	79	108
Atlanta.....	18,007	71.6	3,282	1,243	2,037	14,725	4,118	10,607	895	367	528	1,468	379	1,089
Augusta.....	4,021	71.6	840	206	634	3,181	759	2,422	195	57	138	272	84	288
Hainbridge area.....	2,548	84.6	1,110	384	726	1,438	421	1,017	284	95	189	193	60	133
Brunswick and vicinity.....	1,880	73.9	728	228	500	1,252	362	790	157	51	106	91	34	57
Cadartown and vicinity.....	1,625	87.5	801	652	149	824	597	227	162	130	32	115	88	27
Columbus.....	4,779	76.8	794	296	498	3,985	1,504	2,481	184	68	116	406	134	272
Dublin.....	1,016	72.1	332	70	262	684	144	540	88	23	65	88	20	68
East Point.....	781	78.7	187	103	84	594	297	297	56	35	21	62	36	26
Lawrenceville.....	174	70.2	41	27	14	133	80	53	11	8	3	20	10	10
Manchester.....	212	79.7	110	35	75	102	31	71	21	6	15	7	1	6
Marietta.....	361	73.5	102	42	60	259	98	161	27	19	8	22	7	15
Muscogee County (part).....	1,123	88.6	281	166	115	842	328	514	43	28	15	101	28	73
Newman.....	979	81.5	381	76	305	598	91	507	92	22	70	75	20	55
Rome.....	1,563	77.4	349	153	196	1,214	573	641	109	51	58	167	83	84
Savannah.....	7,120	73.2	1,326	173	1,153	5,794	757	5,037	256	40	216	664	96	568
Valdosta and vicinity.....	1,973	77.6	571	92	479	1,402	277	1,125	129	20	109	171	31	140
HAWAII														
Honolulu <sup>1</sup> .....	5,816	56.3	963	...	...	4,853	...	...	196	...	...	389	...	...
ILLINOIS														
Decatur.....	1,524	50.7	665	507	158	859	626	233	171	147	24	89	82	7
Joliet and vicinity.....	2,334	65.6	913	515	398	1,421	853	568	214	174	40	102	86	16
Rook Island.....	1,284	56.1	316	258	58	968	803	165	73	68	5	87	85	2

<sup>1</sup> White and nonwhite; tabulation by color of household head omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

Table 3.—SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: TENURE, COLOR, AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960.—Con.

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

Area	All substandard units occupied by primary families							Household head 65 years and over						
	Total	Percent of all occupied units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
			Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
INDIANA														
Hammond.....	1,348	62.1	317	287	30	1,031	882	149	63	60	3	42	32	10
KANSAS														
Kansas City.....	3,678	62.5	1,405	816	589	2,273	1,281	992	386	218	168	180	100	80
KENTUCKY														
Glasgow.....	648	70.5	209	164	45	439	318	121	63	48	15	64	50	14
LOUISIANA														
Abbeville.....	625	73.7	332	186	146	293	175	118	93	57	36	33	27	6
Baton Rouge area.....	7,804	77.2	3,181	351	2,830	4,623	460	4,163	713	97	616	454	46	408
Church Point.....	228	81.1	139	74	65	89	61	28	40	27	13	10	8	2
Crowley.....	892	75.1	387	190	197	505	216	289	88	39	49	78	33	45
Lake Arthur.....	212	73.1	136	109	27	76	47	29	25	23	2	12	10	2
Lake Charles and vicinity.....	2,794	75.2	1,066	287	779	1,728	298	1,430	206	59	147	99	22	77
New Orleans.....	22,278	63.7	3,544	840	2,704	18,734	3,168	15,566	862	252	610	2,026	445	1,581
Opelousas and vicinity.....	1,898	84.3	928	94	834	970	174	796	219	23	196	81	13	68
Ville Platte.....	425	72.2	178	104	74	247	126	121	43	32	11	21	12	9
MAINE														
Portland.....	1,117	37.8	237	234	3	880	875	5	84	83	1	149	148	1
MARYLAND														
Baltimore.....	9,530	61.0	1,894	1,118	776	7,636	2,171	5,465	453	324	129	632	223	409
MASSACHUSETTS														
Boston.....	13,500	41.2	1,936	1,667	269	11,564	9,345	2,219	625	580	45	1,864	1,719	145
New Bedford.....	6,085	65.5	998	949	49	5,087	4,873	214	396	334	22	993	963	30
Revere.....	637	70.5	222	219	3	415	413	2	68	68	...	52	51	1
MICHIGAN														
Mount Clemens.....	378	57.5	146	91	55	232	159	73	40	30	10	12	11	1
Muskegon Heights.....	313	67.5	149	54	95	164	47	117	30	19	11	6	3	3
Saginaw.....	1,593	57.9	703	501	202	890	417	473	141	128	13	55	41	14
MINNESOTA														
Duluth.....	1,660	31.8	667	655	12	993	937	56	182	180	2	174	170	4
Minneapolis.....	7,559	32.8	1,373	1,308	65	6,186	5,715	471	390	379	11	748	730	18
St. Paul.....	4,671	43.0	1,371	1,320	51	3,300	3,071	229	345	340	5	426	407	19
MISSISSIPPI														
Gulfport and vicinity.....	2,151	76.3	1,123	486	637	1,028	271	757	189	89	100	76	32	44
Meridian.....	2,920	72.1	986	243	743	1,934	314	1,620	274	76	198	224	51	173
Moss Point.....	241	78.5	99	28	71	142	38	104	23	5	18	12	6	6
Pascagoula and vicinity.....	744	75.4	425	313	112	319	170	149	81	58	23	15	11	4
Vicksburg.....	2,294	68.4	654	63	591	1,640	120	1,520	215	21	194	242	19	223
MISSOURI														
Columbia.....	676	55.1	193	121	72	483	289	194	76	49	27	64	40	24
Kansas City.....	10,151	46.6	2,619	1,874	745	7,532	5,072	2,460	622	479	143	738	512	226
Mexico.....	363	58.2	129	96	33	239	138	101	42	28	14	33	20	13
Moberly.....	452	55.3	193	158	35	299	169	90	73	63	10	55	36	16
St. Louis.....	31,352	58.5	4,174	2,655	1,519	27,178	15,094	12,084	1,040	766	274	3,093	1,845	1,248
NEVADA														
Reno and vicinity.....	586	25.7	170	129	41	416	358	58	44	36	8	56	49	7
NEW JERSEY														
Atlantic City.....	432	46.4	96	54	42	336	112	224	25	17	8	56	36	20
Bayonne.....	1,097	66.2	127	124	3	970	819	151	52	52	...	129	116	13
Camden.....	1,882	62.7	611	288	323	1,271	449	822	137	85	52	110	48	62
Edison Township.....	228	69.3	123	90	33	105	58	50	35	27	8	14	10	4
Hoboken.....	4,684	74.6	243	239	4	4,441	4,196	245	76	76	...	454	444	10
Jersey City.....	8,979	64.5	819	652	167	8,160	5,735	2,425	243	221	22	916	809	107
Morristown.....	293	57.2	41	26	17	252	131	121	14	7	7	34	22	12
Newark.....	13,242	60.0	916	472	444	12,326	4,330	7,996	349	184	65	961	538	423
Princeton.....	45	36.9	10	5	5	35	14	21	4	4	1	6	3	3
Trenton.....	1,404	49.2	503	244	259	901	431	470	93	65	28	83	61	22
Union City.....	1,450	56.9	114	113	1	1,336	1,323	13	40	40	...	216	216	...

Table 3.—SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: TENURE, COLOR, AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960—Con.

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

Area	All substandard units occupied by primary families								Household head 65 years and over					
	Total	Percent of all occupied units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
			Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
NEW YORK														
Albany.....	2,368	48.3	394	328	66	1,974	1,373	601	129	125	4	249	224	25
Buffalo.....	6,733	44.8	1,375	1,180	195	5,358	3,938	1,420	406	391	15	503	467	36
Freeport.....	230	51.0	44	37	7	186	106	80	13	13	...	18	14	4
Syracuse.....	2,690	44.9	503	456	47	2,187	1,761	426	156	152	4	234	218	16
Tuckahoe.....	181	75.7	9	9	...	172	73	99	5	5	...	27	17	10
NORTH CAROLINA														
Durham.....	1,771	68.2	383	152	231	1,388	400	988	119	54	65	167	62	105
Wilmington.....	1,764	70.9	525	145	380	1,239	309	930	147	53	94	116	36	80
Wilson.....	1,869	78.1	241	53	188	1,628	284	1,344	74	19	55	198	43	155
Winston-Salem.....	3,967	69.1	591	329	262	3,376	724	2,652	154	83	71	325	63	262
OHIO														
Cincinnati.....	18,707	59.1	1,851	1,330	521	16,856	9,619	7,237	475	381	94	1,729	1,114	615
Lorain and vicinity.....	1,875	73.2	696	630	66	1,179	971	208	118	107	11	46	38	8
Steubenville area.....	2,116	69.9	1,067	1,005	62	1,049	856	193	217	197	20	100	87	13
PENNSYLVANIA														
Meadville.....	110	34.3	27	21	6	83	68	15	13	10	3	7	7	...
RHODE ISLAND														
Newport.....	567	61.6	94	70	24	473	342	131	25	21	4	34	24	10
Woonsocket and vicinity.....	2,532	64.1	459	459	...	2,073	2,048	25	140	140	...	426	426	...
TENNESSEE														
Dyersburg.....	901	70.6	257	141	116	644	299	345	88	41	47	125	65	60
Gallatin.....	261	74.1	61	20	41	200	78	122	24	9	15	25	10	15
Knoxville.....	4,305	67.4	1,265	897	368	3,040	2,100	940	338	230	108	335	240	95
Lebanon.....	498	76.3	155	97	58	343	201	142	46	25	21	62	38	24
Memphis.....	14,482	66.5	3,100	671	2,429	11,382	1,962	9,420	952	201	751	1,488	199	1,289
Morristown.....	1,326	84.5	644	508	136	682	602	80	141	116	25	63	52	11
Nashville and vicinity.....	12,153	70.1	3,545	1,914	1,631	8,610	4,009	4,601	938	503	435	971	433	538
Newbern.....	141	69.1	61	16	45	80	58	22	18	4	14	17	14	3
TEXAS														
Austin.....	4,422	69.5	1,971	1,059	912	2,451	1,315	1,136	496	235	261	242	125	117
Borger.....	318	56.6	153	109	44	165	117	48	23	17	6	9	7	2
Corpus Christi.....	3,546	75.6	1,416	1,287	129	2,130	1,813	317	208	178	30	162	146	16
Dallas.....	12,228	64.9	4,848	2,554	2,294	7,380	3,412	3,968	972	514	458	645	291	354
Denison.....	807	64.7	457	268	189	350	252	98	140	74	66	41	34	7
El Paso.....	9,493	75.1	1,936	1,906	30	7,557	7,336	221	360	351	9	535	524	11
Fort Worth.....	6,451	60.1	2,667	1,487	1,180	3,784	1,817	1,967	703	415	288	376	182	194
Galveston.....	2,542	56.9	507	261	246	2,035	660	1,375	103	65	38	198	81	147
Gladeswater and vicinity.....	291	68.0	267	109	158	124	66	58	80	33	47	19	15	4
Harlingen.....	2,227	84.5	1,049	1,032	17	1,178	1,163	15	109	106	3	53	50	3
Houston.....	13,197	62.3	4,798	1,882	2,916	8,399	3,161	5,238	948	407	541	706	267	439
Orange and vicinity.....	874	71.7	374	178	196	500	118	382	86	41	45	35	14	21
San Antonio.....	22,696	77.3	11,787	10,372	1,415	10,909	9,881	1,028	1,991	1,741	250	927	831	96
Wichita Falls.....	1,944	65.9	809	591	218	1,135	814	321	193	145	48	90	62	27
VIRGINIA														
Newport News.....	1,944	66.6	476	129	347	1,468	601	867	127	33	94	88	22	66
Richmond.....	8,005	67.7	1,597	383	1,214	6,408	1,422	4,986	429	140	289	609	145	464
WASHINGTON														
Seattle.....	3,421	17.6	1,115	959	156	2,306	1,706	600	247	233	14	259	205	54
WEST VIRGINIA														
Wheeling.....	1,045	48.7	264	247	17	781	660	121	101	97	4	133	118	15
WISCONSIN														
Milwaukee.....	8,984	41.5	1,913	1,714	199	7,071	5,519	1,552	597	575	22	810	734	76

Table 4.—RENTER-OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: CONDITION AND PLUMBING, BY COLOR OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960

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

Area	Housing units with white household head						Housing units with nonwhite household head					
	Sound		Deteriorating		Dilapidated		Sound		Deteriorating		Dilapidated	
	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	With all plumbing facilities	Sharing or lacking facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	With all plumbing facilities	Sharing or lacking facilities
ALABAMA												
Bessemer.....	23	129	26	61	18	27	49	560	77	1,276	3	923
Birmingham.....	110	1,244	160	730	445	253	605	1,720	977	5,049	436	5,460
Decatur and vicinity.....	9	154	30	183	28	201	15	79	32	264	5	228
Eufaula.....	9	45	24	52	7	32	7	25	13	130	4	218
Florence.....	12	103	13	162	23	73	7	35	14	132	15	197
Cadtsden area.....	61	618	129	997	85	672	35	80	79	502	20	565
Countersville.....	4	53	8	114	12	90	...	12	...	27	...	50
Huntsville.....	9	387	14	389	58	174	5	52	17	207	33	433
Montgomery.....	13	242	24	265	148	101	161	71.0	227	1,977	143	1,756
Sylacauga and vicinity.....	8	33	16	107	24	25	...	28	6	69	2	253
Tuscaloosa and vicinity.....	20	202	22	197	87	89	68	382	138	744	35	1,339
ARKANSAS												
Little Rock.....	16	947	15	490	199	129	44	273	122	908	180	393
Texarkana.....	4	38	12	55	90	47	17	62	23	160	18	273
CALIFORNIA												
Bakersfield.....	3	189	3	150	121	23	4	65	6	61	29	12
Fresno and vicinity.....	28	774	51	545	749	517	3	137	10	164	261	280
Los Angeles.....	354	17,284	105	7,033	4,511	2,119	106	4,043	24	1,768	1,793	543
Pasadena.....	13	912	5	234	160	20	4	67	2	64	122	11
San Francisco.....	134	16,761	13	5,141	897	1,285	18	4,858	7	2,562	947	1,004
Stockton area.....	23	1,142	17	628	496	408	3	374	6	348	227	311
COLORADO												
Denver.....	54	8,054	35	3,827	844	572	5	649	7	622	148	111
CONNECTICUT												
Bridgeport.....	348	1,891	208	1,175	198	221	23	198	51	320	122	263
New Haven.....	360	1,745	321	1,139	418	342	55	251	134	301	473	283
Stamford.....	120	580	105	343	119	208	16	198	54	315	77	325
Stratford.....	17	131	7	22	37	2	...	...	...	2	33	2
FLORIDA												
Daytona Beach.....	35	356	25	90	26	23	87	132	204	298	20	127
Fort Lauderdale and vicinity..	18	87	25	38	46	14	275	165	318	167	24	131
Miami and vicinity.....	210	2,427	228	1,546	970	479	1,017	945	1,373	968	373	1,653
Orlando.....	37	504	50	197	161	84	440	241	377	688	18	434
St. Petersburg.....	63	1,248	44	199	243	61	271	250	545	381	153	498
Tampa.....	543	1,262	608	770	387	459	909	242	1,580	507	169	1,880
GEORGIA												
Americus and vicinity.....	3	25	15	27	36	17	22	48	18	393	4	647
Athens area.....	28	266	54	279	36	155	20	115	32	418	23	644
Atlanta.....	86	2,051	200	1,737	1,188	964	583	1,436	1,624	3,894	1,190	5,868
Augusta.....	119	289	135	328	127	216	433	292	761	754	81	969
Bainbridge area.....	44	107	56	156	21	107	21	243	24	465	4	481
Brunswick and vicinity.....	42	85	74	100	67	120	106	220	76	385	4	312
Cedartown and vicinity.....	16	210	14	284	45	104	1	31	5	169	1	79
Columbus.....	58	504	65	499	537	393	147	489	127	1,137	99	1,124
Dublin.....	3	76	25	55	33	40	19	87	19	333	8	266
East Point.....	5	91	22	126	46	74	2	2	13	50	14	290
Lawrenceville.....	8	43	14	40	...	5	1	3	2	27	1	28
Manchester.....	1	15	8	16	7	1	...	9	3	35	2	35
Marietta.....	10	53	8	28	17	28	9	15	18	35	18	113
Muscogee County (part).....	52	114	9	68	44	91	10	44	5	132	10	367
Newnan.....	29	49	11	22	10	10	5	76	11	369	2	145
Rome.....	25	119	65	221	123	180	11	62	24	235	47	455
Savannah.....	120	245	219	216	207	139	704	335	1,288	1,764	218	2,611
Valdosta and vicinity.....	49	61	85	67	28	76	97	209	95	566	12	460
HAWAII												
Honolulu <sup>1</sup> .....	145	127	166	69	473	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
ILLINOIS												
Decatur.....	16	1,027	15	545	70	81	3	49	11	97	40	104
Joliet and vicinity.....	67	646	59	501	144	210	8	117	28	224	33	339
Rock Island.....	37	764	13	471	99	199	5	50	8	54	29	97

<sup>1</sup> White and non-white; tabulation by color of household head omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

Table 4.--RENTER-OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: CONDITION AND PLUMBING, BY COLOR OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960--Con.

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

Area	Housing units with white household head						Housing units with nonwhite household head					
	Sound		Deteriorating		Dilapidated		Sound		Deteriorating		Dilapidated	
	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	With all plumbing facilities	Sharing or lacking facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	With all plumbing facilities	Sharing or lacking facilities
INDIANA												
Hammond.....	16	664	24	284	425	143	14	28	12	31	30	73
KANSAS												
Kansas City.....	14	1,135	22	600	332	293	18	404	53	461	181	363
KENTUCKY												
Olagov.....	7	157	5	123	12	147	1	23	6	84	1	64
LOUISIANA												
Abbeville.....	24	18	41	17	49	107	4	5	7	23	8	118
Baton Rouge area.....	51	198	57	82	223	108	467	814	641	1,534	255	1,736
Church Point.....	8	3	15	27	6	11	...	2	...	4	1	24
Crowley.....	43	44	49	68	37	67	13	36	35	191	3	97
Lake Arthur.....	5	16	11	21	2	12	...	6	1	14	...	17
Lake Charles and vicinity.....	22	242	15	102	94	60	162	380	110	557	59	582
New Orleans.....	683	1,999	584	1,721	1,484	1,189	3,292	2,963	3,648	4,706	1,741	6,305
Opelousas and vicinity.....	46	74	15	24	25	28	36	282	20	314	5	275
Ville Platte.....	35	47	36	51	5	13	17	68	2	33	3	28
MAINE												
Portland.....	79	1,658	85	415	213	126	1	15	1	5	1	6
MARYLAND												
Baltimore.....	300	1,863	180	761	1,372	251	310	812	807	1,172	4,031	1,192
MASSACHUSETTS												
Boston.....	1,273	12,027	744	6,719	2,401	1,730	304	818	548	1,580	1,330	585
New Bedford.....	4,150	1,674	977	427	106	287	45	53	71	68	8	79
Revere.....	19	107	15	74	355	39	...	...	...	...	2	...
MICHIGAN												
Mount Clemens.....	4	184	3	121	45	23	...	8	11	22	25	19
Muskegon Heights.....	2	67	2	13	20	7	7	42	12	68	6	13
Saginaw.....	23	475	32	263	198	103	9	103	35	141	223	147
MINNESOTA												
Duluth.....	40	2,155	45	1,478	249	* 178	...	23	2	36	28	18
Minneapolis.....	80	10,307	71	5,773	1,638	2,130	1	263	7	276	253	158
St. Paul.....	114	4,823	81	1,843	820	777	3	145	8	146	99	57
MISSISSIPPI												
Gulfport and vicinity.....	17	74	31	87	107	91	31	181	36	239	27	511
Meridian.....	16	135	27	131	91	99	41	177	114	586	46	1,300
Moss Point.....	5	16	3	12	2	8	9	21	6	33	7	50
Pascagoula and vicinity.....	4	30	6	30	111	76	6	45	5	65	5	93
Vicksburg.....	10	70	15	44	28	31	67	282	78	811	20	964
MISSOURI												
Columbia.....	6	317	6	130	107	74	11	39	15	67	18	145
Kansas City.....	110	7,641	63	3,440	942	785	43	2,173	52	1,651	621	571
Maxico.....	14	101	9	92	32	42	11	25	9	16	15	74
Moberly.....	11	163	16	114	35	30	1	20	3	55	1	51
St. Louis.....	2,153	12,598	1,725	8,097	1,225	2,766	1,114	4,919	2,590	5,841	662	4,031
NEVADA												
Reno and vicinity.....	10	917	10	447	229	259	...	54	2	22	33	21
NEW JERSEY												
Atlantic City.....	23	205	5	42	74	9	4	117	14	100	196	16
Bayonne.....	151	413	148	237	223	91	...	25	3	54	62	66
Camden.....	45	372	57	336	102	83	61	236	100	362	137	293
Edison Township.....	6	24	6	11	20	17	...	1	1	14	10	32
Hoboken.....	1,879	1,734	537	870	242	388	46	26	37	82	3	118
Jersey City.....	1,369	3,674	868	2,133	709	665	253	621	321	893	499	797
Morristown.....	8	142	12	52	52	41	4	25	5	12	75	26
Newark.....	914	3,357	610	2,337	998	567	534	1,368	1,042	3,120	3,448	2,538
Princeton.....	3	47	3	8	6	...	...	10	4	13	5	7
Trenton.....	60	760	32	268	222	100	4	145	12	127	331	145
Union City.....	291	759	131	488	375	313	...	4	...	2	2	13

Table 4.—RENTER-OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: CONDITION AND PLUMBING, BY COLOR OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960.—Con.

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

Area	Housing units with white household head						Housing units with nonwhite household head					
	Sound		Deteriorating		Dilapidated		Sound		Deteriorating		Dilapidated	
	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	With all plumbing facilities	Sharing or lacking facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	Lacking only hot water	Lacking other plumbing facilities	With all plumbing facilities	Sharing or lacking facilities
NEW YORK												
Albany.....	190	1,628	165	727	347	295	19	104	86	288	279	174
Buffalo.....	115	5,644	47	1,842	2,097	872	13	315	14	295	1,327	326
Freeport.....	3	118	6	67	61	23	1	10	...	14	76	15
Syracuse.....	129	2,016	95	1,313	719	381	2	62	10	85	334	130
Tuckahoe.....	14	62	4	11	6	11	2	16	3	29	19	90
NORTH CAROLINA												
Durham.....	51	225	57	150	144	49	145	142	135	144	546	292
Wilmington.....	55	104	20	109	85	58	89	27	491	165	98	412
Wilson.....	71	57	102	85	11	49	199	325	132	760	2	267
Winston-Salem.....	108	398	106	215	125	153	434	407	571	942	290	1,235
OHIO												
Cincinnati.....	351	8,586	261	5,623	1,006	1,440	176	3,312	321	4,816	633	2,541
Lorain and vicinity.....	18	556	9	474	168	144	1	98	8	113	20	47
Steubenville area.....	14	528	18	498	152	243	...	29	5	121	54	80
PENNSYLVANIA												
Meadville.....	3	131	...	70	35	8	1	...	1	7	17	1
RHODE ISLAND												
Newport.....	17	222	46	89	128	81	4	14	20	35	71	51
Woonsocket and vicinity.....	1,185	902	373	414	152	282	1	2	3	8	8	11
TENNESSEE												
Dyersburg.....	13	66	28	138	48	113	4	35	9	227	8	235
Gallatin.....	10	50	5	27	2	11	2	53	1	60	3	34
Knoxville.....	45	832	138	1,217	390	721	50	134	136	365	133	596
Lebanon.....	6	60	7	66	35	81	5	18	1	49	3	122
Memphis.....	48	2,037	39	1,030	474	327	740	1,508	877	5,143	578	2,816
Morristown.....	8	88	10	154	105	350	1	8	3	15	9	63
Nashville and vicinity.....	105	2,124	199	1,767	516	1,197	155	902	289	2,099	299	2,993
Newbern.....	1	24	6	36	2	14	...	3	2	14	...	16
TEXAS												
Austin.....	101	559	196	356	383	650	173	134	306	235	142	637
Borger.....	...	90	1	91	52	9	...	...	1	15	13	42
Corpus Christi.....	158	334	298	473	689	548	40	78	75	183	77	111
Dallas.....	152	2,545	142	2,277	979	698	286	704	633	1,452	1,080	1,578
Denison.....	11	145	12	93	61	82	4	16	10	34	13	66
El Paso.....	160	2,891	143	3,112	564	3,115	2	134	8	120	30	81
Fort Worth.....	82	1,103	127	1,217	826	664	277	482	287	732	429	789
Galveston.....	35	327	60	388	397	235	152	349	295	474	220	840
Gladeview and vicinity.....	7	50	1	33	28	8	2	19	4	54	1	24
Harlingen.....	69	204	93	499	68	491	1	3	...	9	1	29
Houston.....	357	2,067	446	1,472	1,296	855	1,343	1,134	1,770	1,645	997	1,412
Orange and vicinity.....	5	56	11	44	58	41	13	40	20	108	104	234
San Antonio.....	992	2,895	1,173	4,017	1,098	3,819	148	322	230	406	168	480
Wichita Falls.....	15	353	24	291	364	238	22	47	17	123	105	198
VIRGINIA												
Newport News.....	7	321	13	230	329	46	58	253	101	295	316	335
Richmond.....	162	1,130	169	549	203	241	782	1,290	1,100	2,269	177	1,594
WASHINGTON												
Seattle.....	69	9,417	21	2,926	1,092	1,023	7	1,402	7	875	397	343
WEST VIRGINIA												
Wheeling.....	13	574	14	573	235	144	...	15	3	57	53	63
WISCONSIN												
Milwaukee.....	662	10,463	299	3,484	935	605	77	513	97	551	862	307

Table 5.--RENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FAMILIES IN RENT-PAID SUBSTANDARD UNITS, BY COLOR OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1960

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

Area	Median gross rent			Median contract rent			No cash rent units as percent of units occupied by renter primary families			Percent of families with rent-income ratio 32.5 percent or more
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	
ALABAMA										
Bessemer.....	\$34	\$41	\$34	\$23	\$28	\$20	2.1	7.5	1.7	26.4
Birmingham.....	41	51	40	28	40	27	3.2	6.3	2.7	24.5
Decatur and vicinity.....	34	39	31	21	27	18	16.8	22.0	11.0	19.8
Effulm.....	26	39	24	(1)	24	(1)	10.2	9.9	10.3	20.8
Florence.....	34	37	32	23	26	20	6.9	10.0	4.3	25.3
Gadsden area.....	32	31	33	19	19	19	16.8	22.1	5.3	19.1
Huntsville.....	34	37	...	21	24	...	10.1	10.8	7.2	18.5
Huntsville.....	42	49	34	29	35	22	9.8	8.5	11.7	25.5
Montgomery.....	34	47	33	24	39	23	2.7	2.4	2.7	23.6
Sylacauga and vicinity.....	30	35	29	16	20	15	6.2	4.0	7.6	20.9
Tunealouga and vicinity.....	34	45	33	22	30	21	3.5	9.3	2.4	24.0
ARKANSAS										
Little Rock.....	43	50	40	34	44	28	3.3	2.9	3.5	24.5
Texarkana.....	29	37	27	18	27	17	9.2	12.4	8.0	23.6
CALIFORNIA										
Bakersfield.....	55	54	...	45	43	...	7.9	9.6	3.6	27.4
Fresno and vicinity.....	42	42	43	38	38	39	14.4	16.3	9.0	20.5
Los Angeles.....	55	52	62	50	48	54	5.2	5.5	4.3	15.7
Panadena.....	72	69	74	61	59	63	4.3	4.6	4.0	26.3
San Francisco.....	52	51	52	49	49	49	3.4	4.3	2.5	14.7
Stockton area.....	47	47	47	38	39	36	11.4	13.4	6.6	18.0
COLORADO										
Denver.....	53	53	52	50	50	50	5.6	5.8	4.5	17.9
CONNECTICUT										
Bridgeport.....	61	58	78	42	39	62	1.3	1.6	0.3	14.7
New Haven.....	65	61	75	46	42	59	1.7	2.3	0.8	18.5
Stamford.....	82	78	86	63	57	69	2.5	4.6	0.2	21.4
Stratford.....	64	64	...	41	44	...	1.5	2.0	...	8.0
FLORIDA										
Daytona Beach.....	49	52	48	38	47	36	6.4	11.9	5.0	35.6
Fort Lauderdale and vicinity..	62	68	62	52	61	52	2.2	8.1	1.5	36.6
Miami and vicinity.....	67	65	68	57	61	56	2.5	4.8	1.4	30.3
Orlando.....	55	65	54	42	54	41	2.3	5.3	1.6	27.5
St. Petersburg.....	57	70	56	44	56	43	2.5	10.4	0.7	20.3
Tampa.....	55	52	57	42	40	42	3.5	7.4	1.5	23.5
GEORGIA										
Americus and vicinity.....	29	48	28	16	29	15	3.7	2.5	3.8	23.1
Athens area.....	33	41	29	21	26	18	10.5	10.1	10.8	14.1
Atlanta.....	49	57	48	38	48	37	2.6	4.0	2.0	21.7
Augusta.....	38	43	37	26	32	25	3.6	4.2	3.4	21.5
Bainbridge area.....	32	38	30	17	22	(1)	53.5	40.6	58.9	18.0
Branewick and vicinity.....	41	47	39	28	35	27	6.3	10.5	4.4	14.5
Cedar town and vicinity.....	33	34	30	21	22	18	16.0	16.9	13.7	17.9
Columbus.....	42	47	40	29	37	27	1.7	1.8	1.6	18.8
Dublin.....	35	46	34	23	28	21	4.8	6.9	4.3	35.8
East Point.....	43	50	39	28	39	24	3.2	4.4	2.0	16.4
Lawrenceville.....	38	42	...	23	26	...	8.3	7.5	9.4	15.0
Manchester.....	37	...	31	17	...	15	2.0	3.2	1.4	15.9
Maricotta.....	48	52	44	34	39	31	3.9	2.0	5.0	26.1
Muscogee County (part).....	30	37	26	17	23	15	11.6	6.4	15.0	14.5
Newnan.....	34	44	33	19	29	19	3.7	3.3	3.7	22.7
Rome.....	39	40	38	26	28	25	2.2	2.8	1.7	24.4
Savannah.....	40	47	39	26	35	25	1.1	1.8	0.9	26.3
Valdosta and vicinity.....	36	42	35	21	28	21	2.9	3.2	2.8	21.2
HAWAII										
Honolulu <sup>2</sup> .....	51	...	...	40	...	...	7.2	...	...	8.9
ILLINOIS										
Decatur.....	60	58	63	50	51	47	4.3	5.1	2.1	27.3
Joliet and vicinity.....	65	65	65	45	47	43	6.2	7.0	4.9	20.9
Rock Island.....	64	64	65	55	55	55	2.9	3.5	...	15.6

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$15.<sup>2</sup> White and nonwhite; tabulation by color of household head omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

Table 5.--RENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FAMILIES IN RENT-PAID SUBSTANDARD UNITS, BY COLOR OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con.

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

Area	Median gross rent			Median contract rent			No cash rent units as percent of units occupied by renter primary families			Percent of families with rent-income ratio 32.5 percent or more
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	
INDIANA										
Hammond.....	\$76	\$77	\$70	\$66	\$68	\$52	3.8	4.1	2.0	16.7
KANSAS										
Kansas City.....	56	59	52	50	53	42	4.8	6.2	2.3	15.3
KENTUCKY										
Glasgow.....	38	39	36	24	25	22	5.0	5.0	5.0	23.9
LOUISIANA										
Abbeville.....	29	31	26	18	21	15	12.6	8.6	18.6	21.6
Baton Rouge area.....	37	45	37	27	35	26	10.1	13.3	9.7	17.4
Church Point.....	28	...	...	20	...	...	19.1	19.7	17.9	18.2
Crowley.....	32	35	30	22	25	20	7.7	7.9	7.6	25.8
Lake Arthur.....	27	...	...	15	...	...	26.3	36.2	10.3	21.3
Lake Charles and vicinity.....	47	51	47	38	43	37	6.4	11.4	5.3	27.8
New Orleans.....	49	52	49	42	44	42	4.3	4.8	4.2	19.7
Opelousas and vicinity.....	27	35	26	17	25	16	19.2	20.1	19.7	22.8
Ville Platte.....	28	29	27	18	19	16	6.5	3.2	9.9	22.3
MAINE										
Portland.....	54	54	...	36	36	...	3.9	3.8	20.0	24.4
MARYLAND										
Baltimore.....	64	64	63	49	51	49	1.6	3.2	8.9	26.8
MASSACHUSETTS										
Boston.....	59	57	65	37	35	44	1.5	1.6	1.4	13.7
New Bedford.....	51	52	50	30	30	27	0.6	0.7	...	14.5
Revere.....	76	76	...	58	58	...	1.7	1.5	30.0	16.7
MICHIGAN										
Mount Clemens.....	68	67	72	62	64	58	2.2	2.5	1.4	40.2
Muskegon Heights <sup>1</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	6.5	4.3	...
Saginaw.....	69	64	75	55	48	60	5.5	6.9	2.5	24.1
MINNESOTA										
Duluth.....	32	32	...	43	43	...	5.1	5.3	1.8	23.5
Minneapolis.....	61	60	68	54	53	57	3.2	3.4	1.3	15.6
St. Paul.....	59	59	65	51	51	55	3.6	3.6	2.6	14.9
MISSISSIPPI										
Gulfport and vicinity.....	38	44	37	26	37	25	15.1	24.7	11.6	21.7
Meridian.....	27	40	26	17	27	16	3.1	5.7	2.6	17.7
Moss Point.....	40	...	38	26	...	25	11.3	23.7	6.7	20.4
Pascagoula and vicinity.....	45	37	41	38	44	33	14.1	13.5	14.8	12.2
Vicksburg.....	28	44	27	17	31	17	2.5	5.8	2.2	22.6
MISSOURI										
Columbia.....	51	57	44	37	50	24	2.1	2.8	1.0	16.4
Kansas City.....	52	52	52	50	50	48	4.3	4.8	3.5	15.1
Mexico.....	48	51	46	30	36	27	5.9	5.8	5.9	21.1
Moberly.....	42	46	34	27	33	19	6.6	7.7	4.4	25.4
St. Louis.....	52	53	50	37	39	36	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.2
NEVADA										
Reno and vicinity.....	78	77	...	66	67	...	4.3	2.2	17.2	20.7
NEW JERSEY										
Atlantic City.....	63	...	64	50	...	48	1.8	4.5	8.4	32.4
Bayonne.....	57	57	59	38	37	39	0.9	1.1	...	10.6
Camden.....	56	55	56	43	46	43	2.0	3.2	1.1	19.8
Edison Township <sup>1</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4	14.5	8.0	...
Hoboken.....	55	55	63	40	40	44	1.1	1.0	2.4	10.1
Jersey City.....	59	56	65	41	38	50	1.3	1.4	1.0	10.9
Morrisstown.....	80	71	83	59	58	62	4.4	2.3	6.6	18.3
Newark.....	67	61	72	56	44	53	1.6	2.1	1.4	12.2
Princeton <sup>1</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	7.1	...	...
Trenton.....	72	64	80	64	60	69	2.8	3.0	2.6	28.4
Union City <sup>2</sup> .....	...	58	...	...	42	...	2.5	2.5	...	15.3

<sup>1</sup> Tabulation of rent data omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

<sup>2</sup> Tabulation of gross rent and contract rent for families with nonwhite heads omitted because of insufficient data.

Table 5.--RENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FAMILIES IN RENT-PAID SUBSTANDARD UNITS, BY COLOR OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con.

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

Area	Median gross rent			Median contract rent			No cash rent units as percent of units occupied by renter primary families			Percent of families with rent-income ratio 32.5 percent or more
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	
NEW YORK										
Albany.....	\$52	\$52	\$55	\$31	\$30	\$33	2.4	3.1	1.0	15.2
Buffalo.....	57	53	71	41	36	54	2.3	2.8	0.8	19.7
Freeport.....	77	80	72	65	73	51	1.6	2.8	...	30.1
Syracuse.....	67	66	75	57	53	65	2.2	2.2	2.1	19.4
Tuckalee.....	58	57	59	36	37	35	...	...	...	17.1
NORTH CAROLINA										
Durham.....	50	56	49	33	38	33	1.8	3.8	1.0	29.7
Wilmington.....	47	52	45	31	34	30	2.5	3.6	2.2	35.2
Wilson.....	46	49	46	29	32	29	2.6	1.4	2.8	32.9
Winston-Salem.....	53	59	51	34	41	32	0.9	4.3	...	32.4
OHIO										
Cincinnati.....	50	49	51	39	40	38	1.6	2.2	0.8	15.5
Lorain and vicinity.....	64	62	68	51	49	54	4.5	5.0	1.9	19.3
Steubenville area.....	53	52	55	33	33	34	12.8	15.0	3.1	15.1
PENNSYLVANIA										
Meadville.....	52	...	...	39	...	...	7.2	7.4	6.7	25.9
RHODE ISLAND										
Newport.....	58	60	56	40	45	34	1.9	1.5	3.1	34.7
Woonsocket and vicinity.....	46	46	...	27	27	...	1.2	1.2	...	7.7
TENNESSEE										
Dyersburg.....	32	36	28	19	23	16	2.5	2.7	2.3	24.5
Gallatin.....	36	38	34	24	26	22	5.5	1.3	8.2	20.3
Knoxville.....	41	41	43	29	28	29	5.0	5.4	4.1	24.7
Lebanon.....	36	38	30	24	26	20	5.5	7.5	2.8	21.1
Memphis.....	45	51	44	33	45	32	3.1	5.3	2.6	27.9
Morristown.....	40	40	36	27	27	25	13.3	12.8	17.5	20.3
Nashville and vicinity.....	44	49	42	31	36	28	4.9	7.0	3.0	23.6
Newbern.....	33	37	...	18	21	...	8.8	8.6	9.1	24.2
TEXAS										
Austin.....	38	37	39	28	28	27	5.5	7.0	3.7	21.1
Baylor.....	46	49	...	41	43	...	9.7	8.5	12.5	14.6
Corpus Christi.....	40	40	45	34	34	37	9.0	10.0	2.8	23.0
Dallas.....	51	51	50	41	43	40	3.6	5.5	2.0	22.8
Denison.....	41	42	36	30	33	22	11.1	9.1	16.3	21.4
El Paso.....	32	32	48	25	25	41	7.5	7.6	2.7	14.3
Fort Worth.....	47	47	48	38	41	35	5.5	8.6	2.7	24.0
Galveston.....	42	45	41	34	39	32	3.4	6.7	1.8	16.1
Gladewater and vicinity.....	26	...	...	19	...	...	32.3	39.4	24.1	17.3
Harlingen.....	27	27	...	22	22	...	15.2	15.4	...	18.8
Houston.....	48	46	48	39	39	40	7.6	8.4	7.1	21.3
Orange and vicinity.....	51	49	52	41	42	40	11.0	22.9	7.3	25.7
San Antonio.....	34	33	43	27	26	34	9.4	9.7	6.5	16.1
Wichita Falls.....	49	50	46	41	45	34	8.1	8.2	7.8	21.0
VIRGINIA										
Newport News.....	64	66	62	46	48	43	5.4	3.5	6.8	31.5
Richmond.....	53	62	50	34	44	32	1.5	2.5	1.2	23.0
WASHINGTON										
Seattle.....	59	59	60	49	49	49	6.5	6.0	8.0	18.6
WEST VIRGINIA										
Wheeling.....	46	45	50	29	30	27	5.1	5.9	0.8	24.2
WISCONSIN										
Milwaukee.....	67	66	72	55	55	55	2.8	3.2	1.4	19.4

Table 6.—MEDIAN INCOME OF PRIMARY FAMILIES IN RENT-PAID SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS, BY COLOR AND FAMILY SIZE,  
FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1960

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

Area	Median income						Percent of families with incomes of less than \$1,000		
	All families			3- or 4-person families			Total	White	Non- white
	Total	White	Non- white	Total	White	Non- white			
ALABAMA									
Bessemer.....	\$1,710	\$2,410	\$1,690	\$2,080	...	\$2,020	29.8	16.7	30.3
Birmingham.....	2,370	3,110	2,190	2,360	\$3,390	2,110	20.4	10.3	22.0
Decatur and vicinity.....	2,290	2,680	1,850	2,420	2,750	1,880	18.2	10.2	24.8
Enterprise.....	1,690	2,360	1,530	1,830	2,460	1,670	23.9	15.3	26.9
Florence.....	1,900	2,070	1,770	2,070	2,220	1,850	21.7	18.7	23.9
Gadsden area.....	2,040	1,940	2,150	1,990	1,940	2,040	23.0	23.7	21.7
Gunterville.....	2,090	2,130	...	2,460	2,560	...	17.5	16.0	22.7
Huntsville.....	2,200	2,650	1,860	2,270	2,700	1,980	15.3	13.1	18.5
Montgomery.....	2,030	3,070	1,940	2,130	3,360	2,070	19.2	8.0	20.3
Sylacauga and vicinity.....	2,150	3,010	1,650	2,260	3,090	1,770	20.1	7.6	27.6
Tuscaloosa and vicinity.....	2,000	2,800	1,880	1,740	2,980	1,630	21.6	11.4	22.9
ARKANSAS									
Little Rock.....	2,250	2,750	2,030	2,410	3,050	2,150	14.5	9.4	18.1
Texarkana.....	1,680	1,940	1,540	1,910	2,500	1,800	29.3	25.0	30.6
CALIFORNIA									
Bakersfield.....	2,390	2,580	...	...	...	...	12.4	11.0	16.1
Fresno and vicinity.....	2,530	2,700	2,060	2,700	3,030	1,910	14.9	12.9	22.2
Los Angeles.....	3,750	4,030	3,040	3,980	4,220	3,140	8.1	7.1	10.8
Pasadena.....	3,210	3,600	2,980	2,940	3,440	2,420	7.7	6.0	9.6
San Francisco.....	2,580	3,700	3,560	4,260	4,750	3,920	8.9	8.8	8.9
Stockton area.....	2,760	2,920	2,350	2,560	2,940	...	10.7	9.7	13.3
COLORADO									
Denver.....	3,230	3,270	2,970	3,330	3,400	2,840	8.0	8.0	8.4
CONNECTICUT									
Bridgeport.....	4,510	4,610	3,580	4,690	4,930	3,540	7.2	7.2	7.4
New Haven.....	3,880	4,120	3,540	4,490	5,210	3,540	7.4	5.8	10.0
Stamford.....	4,570	5,180	4,160	4,680	5,780	4,130	3.6	3.9	3.1
Stratford.....	4,630	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FLORIDA									
Daytona Beach.....	2,250	2,190	2,250	2,230	...	2,110	14.0	12.5	14.3
Fort Lauderdale and vicinity..	2,540	3,180	2,480	2,440	...	2,360	10.3	5.2	10.8
Miami and vicinity.....	2,790	2,740	2,700	2,440	3,090	2,880	9.8	10.4	9.5
Orlando.....	2,770	3,220	2,710	2,470	3,600	2,380	9.7	5.7	10.3
St. Petersburg.....	2,750	3,050	2,670	2,490	...	2,310	16.4	6.3	17.7
Tampa.....	2,760	2,870	2,680	2,880	3,270	2,640	9.6	10.5	9.2
GEORGIA									
Americus and vicinity.....	1,660	2,970	1,600	1,800	...	1,790	26.3	4.0	27.9
Athens area.....	2,340	2,840	2,090	2,310	2,800	1,980	12.8	9.2	15.0
Atlanta.....	2,610	3,100	2,460	2,550	3,130	2,380	11.2	6.9	12.9
Augusta.....	2,100	2,740	1,980	2,250	3,010	2,150	16.4	8.4	18.4
Bainbridge area.....	2,050	2,530	1,910	1,990	...	1,820	15.5	9.5	18.6
Brunswick and vicinity.....	2,610	3,390	2,380	2,640	3,210	2,400	8.9	6.7	9.8
Cedartown and vicinity.....	2,020	2,130	1,640	2,100	2,380	1,410	20.0	17.1	27.7
Columbus.....	2,530	3,090	2,270	2,650	3,110	2,270	12.9	8.0	15.8
Dublin.....	1,560	2,720	1,400	1,470	2,630	1,040	26.0	4.9	30.8
East Point.....	2,930	3,410	2,650	3,350	3,980	2,800	7.7	5.0	9.9
Lawrenceville.....	2,580	2,680	...	...	...	...	8.0	7.7	8.6
Manchester.....	2,180	...	1,930	...	...	...	13.6	4.0	17.5
Marietta.....	2,610	2,880	2,560	2,880	...	...	11.1	6.3	13.8
Muscle Shoals (part).....	2,390	3,540	2,070	2,250	3,500	1,860	15.3	7.8	20.0
Newman.....	1,910	2,920	1,850	1,980	...	1,890	16.9	8.2	18.2
Rome.....	2,310	2,530	2,170	2,260	2,590	1,990	13.8	10.9	15.8
Savannah.....	2,140	2,950	2,080	2,500	2,910	1,880	17.5	7.3	18.7
Valdosta and vicinity.....	2,160	2,720	2,090	1,930	2,650	1,780	17.5	12.4	18.5
HAWAII									
Honolulu <sup>1</sup> .....	4,720	...	...	4,610	...	...	7.8	...	...
ILLINOIS									
Decatur.....	3,090	3,440	2,160	3,060	3,500	...	10.0	7.5	17.5
Joliet and vicinity.....	4,080	4,870	2,830	4,430	5,340	2,560	7.9	5.7	11.8
Rock Island.....	4,160	4,390	3,100	4,100	4,440	2,380	5.0	4.3	8.9

<sup>1</sup> White and nonwhite; tabulation by color of household head omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

Table 6.—MEDIAN INCOME OF PRIMARY FAMILIES IN RENT-PAID SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS, BY COLOR AND FAMILY SIZE, FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1960—Con.

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

Area	Median income						Percent of families with incomes of less than \$1,000		
	All families			3- or 4-person families			Total	White	Non-white
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white			
INDIANA									
Hammond.....	\$4,420	\$4,490	\$3,640	\$4,240	\$4,370	...	7.8	4.7	14.8
KANSAS									
Kansas City.....	3,480	4,110	2,970	3,460	3,810	\$3,090	8.8	4.8	14.5
KENTUCKY									
Glasgow.....	1,800	2,000	1,480	1,790	1,830	1,720	17.6	15.7	22.1
LOUISIANA									
Abbeville.....	1,690	1,930	1,380	1,830	2,130	...	23.3	16.4	35.1
Baton Rouge area.....	2,620	2,910	2,590	2,590	2,630	2,560	14.6	9.9	15.0
Church Point.....	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	27.3	31.6	17.6
Crowley.....	1,670	1,980	1,570	1,560	1,790	1,510	25.2	26.1	24.6
Lake Arthur.....	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	23.4	25.9	20.0
Lake Charles and vicinity.....	2,380	2,880	2,360	2,280	...	2,210	12.2	10.6	12.4
New Orleans.....	2,640	3,430	2,490	2,420	3,730	2,190	10.3	5.7	11.2
Opelousas and vicinity.....	1,610	2,220	1,510	1,670	...	1,560	27.5	12.1	30.4
Ville Platte.....	1,490	1,550	1,400	1,490	...	...	19.0	13.3	26.6
MAINE									
Portland.....	2,740	2,780	...	3,180	3,180	...	9.2	9.3	...
MARYLAND									
Baltimore.....	3,050	3,900	2,770	3,190	4,030	2,830	10.2	6.1	11.7
MASSACHUSETTS									
Boston.....	4,270	4,450	3,410	4,930	5,150	3,750	7.1	7.1	7.1
New Bedford.....	4,090	4,120	3,210	4,590	4,620	3,100	6.5	6.5	7.3
Revere.....	4,560	4,560	...	4,550	4,550	...	4.6	4.6	...
MICHIGAN									
Mount Clemens.....	2,640	2,790	2,210	2,690	3,100	2,250	6.3	4.4	10.9
Muskegon Heights <sup>1</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saginaw.....	4,130	3,950	4,240	4,050	4,230	2,880	10.7	10.6	10.9
MINNESOTA									
Duluth.....	3,180	3,200	...	3,780	3,850	...	12.0	11.9	13.9
Minneapolis.....	3,920	3,950	3,200	4,610	4,740	3,420	6.9	6.6	12.5
St. Paul.....	4,100	4,180	2,710	4,660	4,720	...	5.3	5.0	10.2
MISSISSIPPI									
Gulfport and vicinity.....	2,010	2,380	1,910	1,830	...	1,580	19.4	14.9	20.2
Meridian.....	1,880	2,710	1,780	1,790	2,840	1,690	24.2	11.8	25.9
Moss Point.....	2,130	...	2,000	...	...	...	22.8	27.8	21.4
Pascagoula and vicinity.....	3,140	3,680	2,580	2,940	...	...	10.2	10.2	10.3
Vicksburg.....	1,850	3,110	1,790	1,840	...	1,740	28.0	12.0	28.9
MISSOURI									
Columbia.....	3,110	3,460	2,500	3,580	4,100	2,450	8.0	5.3	12.0
Kansas City.....	3,320	3,650	2,690	3,700	4,130	2,870	9.3	8.2	11.6
Mexico.....	2,630	3,170	2,270	2,380	...	...	12.8	11.5	14.3
Moberly.....	2,120	2,200	1,880	2,340	...	...	13.3	9.8	18.8
St. Louis.....	3,270	4,080	2,210	3,570	4,230	2,100	12.1	8.0	17.2
NEVADA									
Reno and vicinity.....	4,290	4,350	...	4,940	5,170	...	4.2	4.4	2.9
NEW JERSEY									
Atlantic City.....	2,530	...	2,300	2,190	...	...	8.0	6.3	8.5
Bayonne.....	4,650	4,890	3,270	5,110	5,240	3,950	5.1	4.1	11.1
Camden.....	3,210	3,390	3,130	3,340	3,650	3,180	11.7	10.2	12.4
Edison Township <sup>1</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraboken.....	4,760	4,840	3,690	5,040	5,090	3,430	5.5	5.5	4.1
Jersey City.....	4,700	5,060	3,980	5,140	5,390	4,180	3.6	3.0	5.2
Morrisstown.....	4,310	4,200	4,410	4,580	...	...	2.3	2.7	2.0
Newark.....	3,910	4,390	3,500	4,190	4,820	3,710	5.4	5.2	5.4
Princeton <sup>1</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton.....	3,440	3,480	3,380	3,440	4,290	3,020	6.9	7.5	6.4
Union City <sup>2</sup> .....	...	4,650	...	...	5,420	...	...	6.9	...

<sup>1</sup> Tabulation of income data omitted at the request of the local housing authority.

<sup>2</sup> Tabulation of income for families with nonwhite heads omitted because of insufficient data.

Table 6.—MEDIAN INCOME OF PRIMARY FAMILIES IN RENT-PAID SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS, BY COLOR AND FAMILY SIZE,  
FOR SELECTED AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1960.—Con.

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

Area	Median income						Percent of families with incomes of less than \$1,000		
	All families			3- or 4-person families			Total	White	Non- white
	Total	White	Non- white	Total	White	Non- white			
<b>NEW YORK</b>									
Albany.....	\$3,530	\$3,990	\$3,180	\$3,700	\$4,110	\$3,150	6.5	5.5	9.2
Buffalo.....	4,050	4,370	3,280	4,180	4,560	3,180	7.3	6.7	8.7
Freeport.....	3,330	3,400	3,250	3,750	...	...	9.8	6.8	13.6
Syracuse.....	3,840	3,940	3,460	4,330	4,590	3,190	7.5	7.8	5.9
Tuohakoe.....	4,500	5,150	4,110	4,750	...	...	7.6	8.1	7.3
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									
Durham.....	2,330	2,910	2,140	2,970	2,960	2,440	13.3	7.6	15.2
Wilmington.....	2,110	2,610	1,960	2,400	2,750	2,140	18.0	9.6	20.8
Wilson.....	2,010	3,070	1,860	2,130	3,310	1,930	20.9	5.8	23.6
Winston-Salem.....	2,420	3,290	2,260	2,370	3,630	2,130	17.5	4.6	20.5
<b>OHIO</b>									
Cincinnati.....	3,410	3,700	3,100	3,400	3,890	2,710	7.8	6.4	9.7
Lorain and vicinity.....	3,760	3,800	3,580	3,640	3,690	3,500	8.0	7.5	8.9
Steubenville area.....	3,810	4,020	2,660	3,120	3,200	2,450	7.7	5.8	15.6
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>									
Meadville.....	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	13.6	10.0
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>									
Newport.....	2,510	2,630	2,220	2,540	2,720	2,160	9.6	7.2	15.6
Woonsocket and vicinity.....	3,980	3,980	...	4,880	4,920	...	4.0	3.9	9.3
<b>TENNESSEE</b>									
Dyersburg.....	1,740	2,230	1,410	2,010	2,580	1,580	24.2	16.5	31.2
Gallatin.....	2,170	2,150	2,200	2,230	...	...	15.5	17.3	14.9
Knoxville.....	2,190	2,400	1,660	2,350	2,480	2,070	18.7	17.1	22.6
Lebanon.....	2,220	2,410	2,080	2,290	2,280	...	14.5	15.7	12.4
Memphis.....	2,190	3,020	2,080	2,410	2,970	2,280	19.1	12.1	20.5
Morristown.....	2,230	2,230	2,210	2,490	2,900	...	17.7	18.3	13.2
Nashville and vicinity.....	2,490	2,910	2,200	2,610	3,190	2,220	14.6	10.6	17.9
Newbern.....	1,460	1,550	...	...	...	...	27.6	25.6	30.3
<b>TEXAS</b>									
Austin.....	2,240	2,430	2,090	2,270	2,510	1,890	15.0	14.9	11.3
Borger.....	3,680	4,350	...	...	...	...	12.5	3.2	30.3
Corpus Christi.....	2,140	2,160	2,045	1,980	2,030	1,430	19.4	20.0	14.9
Dallas.....	2,500	2,980	2,170	2,420	2,940	2,340	11.7	8.4	14.6
Denison.....	2,390	2,640	2,020	2,840	2,880	...	15.7	12.9	23.6
El Paso.....	2,610	2,610	2,470	2,720	2,730	2,300	14.3	14.4	12.1
Fort Worth.....	2,360	2,720	2,090	2,620	3,110	2,280	15.5	11.6	18.8
Galveston.....	2,720	3,580	2,430	2,690	3,810	2,460	11.9	3.4	14.9
Gladevater and vicinity.....	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	26.9	18.2	33.3
Harlingen.....	1,970	1,970	...	1,970	1,970	...	20.8	20.7	33.3
Houston.....	2,500	3,170	2,220	2,820	3,260	2,630	15.8	11.3	18.2
Orange and vicinity.....	2,600	3,120	2,320	2,410	...	2,330	13.6	6.8	15.0
San Antonio.....	2,170	2,180	2,000	2,020	2,090	1,870	16.5	16.5	16.8
Wichita Falls.....	2,970	3,120	2,590	3,130	3,190	2,820	10.6	9.1	14.9
<b>VIRGINIA</b>									
Newport News.....	3,090	4,310	2,180	3,170	4,620	2,060	12.1	2.6	19.0
Richmond.....	2,620	3,400	2,350	2,660	3,440	2,380	13.4	7.0	18.2
<b>WASHINGTON</b>									
Seattle.....	3,880	4,110	2,820	4,030	4,220	2,640	5.8	5.0	8.7
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>									
Wheeling.....	2,490	2,560	1,970	2,680	2,780	...	13.9	13.9	14.3
<b>WISCONSIN</b>									
Milwaukee.....	4,410	4,630	3,380	5,120	5,390	3,170	9.8	4.1	11.6