

Housing of Senior Citizens

SUMMARY

Slightly less than one-third of the Nation's 53.0 million occupied housing units in April 1960 had one or more persons 60 years old or over in the household. Approximately 29 percent of the housing units inside standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) contained one or more persons 60 or over, and the corresponding figure for housing units outside standard metropolitan statistical areas was 33 percent. Of the housing units occupied by nonwhites, the 23 percent inside SMSA's was substantially lower than the 34 percent outside SMSA's (table A).

Approximately 22.2 million persons 60 years old and over in April 1960 lived in 16.0 million housing units—an average of 1.39 such persons per unit. The statistics presented in this volume relate to the characteristics of all but a small part of the elderly population. The relatively few persons living in group quarters—rooming or boarding houses, nursing homes, institutions, and similar establishments—are not covered.¹

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS 60 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1960

[Based on sample; see appendix tables 1 and 2]

Area and residence	All occupied housing units	Housing units having persons 60 and over		Persons 60 and over in housing units	
		Number	Percent of all occupied	Number	Per unit
TOTAL					
United States.....	53,023,875	15,972,623	30.1	22,237,418	1.39
Inside SMSA's.....	34,000,044	9,754,205	28.7	13,473,019	1.35
Outside SMSA's.....	19,023,831	6,218,418	32.7	8,764,399	1.41
Nonfarm.....	49,457,554	14,716,654	29.8	20,378,668	1.38
NONWHITE					
United States.....	5,144,059	1,351,751	26.3	1,755,903	1.30
Inside SMSA's.....	3,486,409	795,974	22.8	1,025,508	1.29
Outside SMSA's.....	1,657,650	555,777	33.5	730,395	1.31
Nonfarm.....	4,844,811	1,249,767	25.8	1,615,080	1.29

Living arrangements of elderly persons.—Generally speaking, elderly persons are found living as head or wife in their own households or as relatives in the households of other persons—typically the households of their children. This distinction is approximated in the data presented here by classifying the population 60 years old and over on the basis of the age of the head of the household in which they live. Older persons living in households in which the head was 60 years old or over were for the most part heads or wives of heads; those living in households in which the head was under 60 were primarily relatives other than wives (as indicated in table D). The great majority of the older population (19.3 million or 87 percent) lived in households headed by persons 60 and over. The remaining 2.9

¹ See definition of "Group quarters."

million lived in households in which the head was less than 60 years old.

Number of elderly persons in household.—About 61 percent of the older population in households with the head 60 or over lived in households in which there were two or more elderly persons (table B). Most of this population was concentrated in households in which there were two elderly persons, and in turn the major part of this group represented household heads and their wives. The remaining 39 percent of the population living in households with elderly heads lived in households in which the head was the only person 60 or over. About half this group represented elderly persons who lived by themselves in 1-person households, and the other half were elderly heads living in households in which all the other persons were under 60 years old (table B and table C). Since, on the average, wives are younger than their husbands, persons in this latter group were in large part household heads 60 and over whose wives were under 60.

About 85 percent of the older persons living in households in which the head was under 60 lived in households in which they were the only person 60 or over, and most of the remaining persons lived in households with two elderly members. Only about 1 percent lived in households with three or more elderly persons.

TABLE B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS 60 AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLD BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: 1960

[Based on sample]

Number of persons 60 and over by age of head	Total		In households with—		
	Number	Per cent	Male head, wife pres., no nonrel.	Other male head	Female head
TOTAL					
Persons 60 and over in housing units.....	22,237,418	100.0	14,058,521	2,843,263	5,335,634
1 person 60 or over.....	10,096,137	45.4	4,085,739	1,893,932	4,116,416
2 persons 60 and over.....	11,056,456	49.7	9,425,528	641,246	989,682
3 or more persons 60 and over.....	1,084,825	4.9	547,204	308,085	229,536
With head under 60.....	2,932,720	100.0	1,942,523	493,644	496,553
1 person 60 or over.....	2,435,325	84.7	1,693,368	379,338	412,619
2 persons 60 and over.....	408,760	13.9	237,528	95,888	74,834
3 or more persons 60 and over.....	38,645	1.3	11,627	17,418	9,600
With head 60 or over.....	19,304,698	100.0	12,115,998	2,349,619	4,839,081
1 person 60 or over.....	7,610,812	39.4	2,392,421	1,514,594	3,705,797
2 persons 60 and over.....	10,647,706	55.2	9,188,000	644,868	916,348
3 or more persons 60 and over.....	1,046,180	5.4	635,577	290,967	219,936
NONWHITE					
Persons 60 and over in housing units.....	1,755,903	100.0	916,424	322,227	517,252
1 person 60 or over.....	978,892	55.7	363,287	220,819	404,756
2 persons 60 and over.....	689,340	39.3	521,844	79,214	94,282
3 or more persons 60 and over.....	87,701	5.0	41,293	28,194	18,214

Size of household.—Approximately 20 percent of the elderly living in households in which the head was 60 years old or over lived by themselves in 1-person households (table C). Of the remaining older population in households headed by a person 60 or over, about two-thirds were found in 2-person households—largely older married couples—and the remaining one-third in larger households. In general then, older persons in households in which the head was an elderly person tended to live in relatively small households.

In contrast, older persons living in households in which the head was under 60 tended to live in relatively larger households; about 79 percent lived in households having three or more members. This situation is not unexpected since in a majority of such cases older persons become members of a household in which there is already a head and wife. On the other hand, as implied above, in households in which the head is 60 or over the number of members tends to decline as the age of the head increases.

Relationship to head.—The figures presented in table D provide additional information on the nature of the differences between older persons in households in which the head was under 60 years old and those in households in which the head was 60 or over. About 11 percent of the former group were wives 60 and over whose husbands were less than 60 years old; 75 percent were other relatives of the head; and about 6 percent were lodgers. The remaining 8 percent were older members for whom information on relationship was not available in the tabulations; had these persons been classified by relationship, there would have been some small change in the proportion for each of the three preceding classes.

The great majority of elderly persons in households headed by persons under 60 then were relatives of the head, other than wives (table D). Data from earlier censuses of population indicate that this group is composed in large part of parents of the head of the household or of his wife. As indicated by the figures in table B, most of these persons lived in households in which they were the only elderly person. This situation suggests that for the most part few elderly married couples become members of the household of one of their children.

The household relationship composition of the older population living in households headed by persons 60 and over stands in sharp contrast to that of the corresponding population in households in which the head is under 60. In this group (households with heads 60 or over), 69 percent were heads, 23 percent were wives, 5 percent were other relatives of the head, and the remaining 3 percent were about equally distributed between nonrelatives and other persons 60 and over (table D). Of the 13.3 million heads 60 and over, 1.9 million were other male heads and 4.2 million were female heads. Other census data suggest that the 6.1 million household heads without spouses in their household² were in large part widows and widowers; and figures from table C indicate that about three-fifths of them lived by themselves. The other 7.2 million heads represent married couples; for the majority of these couples both husband and wife were 60 and over, and for the remaining couples the wife was under 60 and thus not represented in the statistics.

The older population in households in which the head is 60 or over was composed then of two major elements—one element composed largely of the household members remaining after the death of a spouse and weighted heavily with 1-person households; and the other, a larger element, composed primarily of older married couples.

The changes with age in the relationship composition of the older population are indicated by the figures presented in table E. Heads in husband-wife households constituted 39 percent of the total in the age group 60 to 64 years, but only 14 percent

² In a few of these households the spouse was present but the household contained nonrelatives.

TABLE C.—SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: 1960

[Based on sample]

Size of household by age of head	Total		In households with—		
	Number	Per cent	Male head, wife pres., no nonrel.	Other male head	Female head
TOTAL					
Persons 60 and over in housing units.....	22,237,418	100.0	14,058,521	2,843,263	5,335,634
In 1-person households.....	3,755,330	16.9	-----	1,107,055	2,648,275
In 2-person households.....	10,942,870	49.2	8,745,589	640,186	1,557,095
In 3-person households.....	3,798,556	17.1	2,625,106	541,625	631,825
In 4-or-more-person households.....	3,740,662	16.8	2,687,826	554,307	498,439
With head under 60.....	2,932,720	100.0	1,942,523	493,644	496,553
In 2-person households.....	613,378	20.9	236,957	169,204	207,217
In 3-person households.....	668,584	22.8	405,981	124,266	138,337
In 4-or-more-person households.....	1,650,758	56.3	1,299,585	200,174	150,999
With head 60 or over.....	19,304,698	100.0	12,115,998	2,349,619	4,839,081
In 1-person households.....	3,755,330	19.5	-----	1,107,055	2,648,275
In 2-person households.....	10,329,492	53.5	8,508,632	470,982	1,349,878
In 3-person households.....	3,129,972	16.2	2,219,125	417,359	493,488
In 4-or-more-person households.....	2,089,904	10.8	1,388,241	354,223	347,440
NONWHITE					
Persons 60 and over in housing units.....	1,755,903	100.0	916,424	322,227	517,252
In 1-person households.....	282,883	16.1	-----	109,693	173,190
In 2-person households.....	599,340	34.1	404,368	54,764	140,208
In 3-person households.....	325,620	18.5	186,698	57,750	81,072
In 4-or-more-person households.....	548,160	31.2	325,358	100,020	122,782

TABLE D.—RELATIONSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: 1960

[Based on sample]

Relationship by age of head	Total		In households with—		
	Number	Per cent	Male head, wife pres., no nonrel.	Other male head	Female head
TOTAL					
Persons 60 and over in housing units.....	22,237,418	100.0	14,058,521	2,843,263	5,335,634
Head.....	13,270,598	59.7	7,161,530	1,878,212	4,230,856
Wife oldest other member.....	4,820,749	21.7	4,820,749	(¹)	-----
Other relative oldest other member.....	3,075,919	13.8	1,764,296	1,566,320	745,303
Nonrelative oldest other member.....	465,143	2.1	-----	230,569	234,574
Other persons 60 and over.....	605,009	2.7	311,946	168,162	124,901
With head under 60.....	2,932,720	100.0	1,942,523	493,644	496,553
Wife oldest other member.....	311,198	10.6	311,198	(¹)	-----
Other relative oldest other member.....	2,208,252	75.3	1,504,788	1,314,086	389,428
Nonrelative oldest other member.....	182,575	6.2	-----	119,185	63,390
Other persons 60 and over.....	230,695	7.9	126,587	60,373	43,735
With head 60 or over.....	19,304,698	100.0	12,115,998	2,349,619	4,839,081
Head.....	13,270,598	68.7	7,161,530	1,878,212	4,230,856
Wife oldest other member.....	4,509,551	23.4	4,509,551	(¹)	-----
Other relative oldest other member.....	867,667	4.5	259,558	1,252,234	355,875
Nonrelative oldest other member.....	282,568	1.5	-----	111,384	171,184
Other persons 60 and over.....	374,314	1.9	185,359	107,789	81,166
NONWHITE					
Persons 60 and over in housing units.....	1,755,903	100.0	916,424	322,227	517,252
Head.....	1,075,817	61.3	480,096	212,983	382,738
Wife oldest other member.....	267,391	15.2	267,391	(¹)	-----
Other relative oldest other member.....	287,025	16.3	144,032	155,754	87,239
Nonrelative oldest other member.....	71,608	4.1	-----	36,713	34,895
Other persons 60 and over.....	54,062	3.1	24,905	16,777	12,380

¹ Figure for "other relative oldest other member" includes a small number of wives.

of the persons 85 and over; the percentage of wives shows a similar decline from 30 percent at ages 60 to 64 years to 4 percent at 85 years and over. Heads in other 2-or-more-person households increased from 9 percent at 60 to 64 years to 16 percent at 85 and over. A similar increase for elderly persons living alone reached its peak in the age groups 75 to 79 years and 80 to 84 years, and the percentage at 85 years and over was somewhat lower; this reduction in the final age group suggests that the disabilities associated with increasing age tend to restrict the ability of very old persons to live by themselves. There were, of course, compensating gains in the proportion of older persons living as other relatives in someone else's household. In fact, in most general terms the whole process of aging in the later years usually involves the contraction of one's household and an eventual change from living in one's own household as head or wife to the status of a relative of the head of another household.

TABLE E.—AGE BY RELATIONSHIP AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: 1960

[Based on sample]

Age	Total number	Percent distribution						
		Total	Head			Oldest other member		
			In hshlds. with male head, wife pres., no nonrel.	In other 2-or-more person households	In 1-person households	Wife ¹	Other relative ²	Non-relative
TOTAL								
Persons 60 and over in housing units ³	21,632,409	100.0	33.1	10.9	17.4	22.3	14.2	2.2
60 to 64 years.....	6,638,352	100.0	38.5	9.2	13.0	29.8	7.8	1.8
65 to 69 years.....	5,818,112	100.0	36.7	10.1	16.4	25.4	10.4	2.0
70 to 74 years.....	4,367,527	100.0	32.0	11.4	20.1	19.4	15.0	2.2
75 to 79 years.....	2,746,589	100.0	27.2	12.9	22.6	13.8	21.1	2.5
80 to 84 years.....	1,344,727	100.0	21.3	14.3	22.8	8.1	30.5	2.9
85 years and over.....	717,102	100.0	13.9	15.9	18.7	4.0	43.3	4.1
NONWHITE								
Persons 60 and over in housing units ³	1,701,841	100.0	28.2	18.4	16.6	15.7	16.9	4.2
60 to 64 years.....	539,852	100.0	31.5	13.2	13.7	21.2	11.5	4.0
65 to 69 years.....	481,882	100.0	29.6	13.5	16.8	17.5	13.6	4.0
70 to 74 years.....	324,701	100.0	27.7	13.7	18.4	13.2	17.8	4.1
75 to 79 years.....	203,528	100.0	24.5	13.9	19.8	9.1	23.1	4.5
80 to 84 years.....	90,240	100.0	20.4	17.9	19.4	5.8	31.5	5.0
85 years and over.....	61,638	100.0	14.9	16.5	16.8	3.4	42.5	6.0

¹ In households with male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.

² Includes a small number of wives who were oldest other members in households with "other male head."

³ Excludes 605,009 persons 60 and over (of whom 54,062 were nonwhite) who were not heads or oldest other household members; see table D.

Individual income.—The median money income in 1959 of all persons 60 and over living in housing units was \$1,400 (table F). The corresponding figure for all persons in the United States (14 years old and over) was about twice as great (\$2,800).³ Among the relationship categories, elderly male heads of households had the highest median income (\$2,400) and older female relatives of the head (including wives) had the lowest (\$700). Nearly all the male heads (96 percent) had some income whereas only 61 percent of the female relatives of the head had income. As indicated by other census data, the low income of elderly women related to the head reflects the low income not only of wives but also of other female relatives in the household. (For further discussion of income, see section on "Household income.")

³ Chapter C (Series PC(1)—C reports) of 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population.

TABLE F.—INDIVIDUAL INCOME IN 1959

[Based on sample]

Relationship and sex	Total persons	Persons with income		
		Number	Percent of total	Median income (dollars)
TOTAL				
Persons 60 and over in housing units ¹	21,632,409	17,848,895	82.5	1,400
Head.....	13,270,598	12,447,899	93.8	1,900
Male.....	9,039,742	8,705,179	96.3	2,400
Female.....	4,230,856	3,742,720	88.5	1,100
Oldest other member.....	8,361,811	5,400,996	64.6	800
Related to head.....	7,896,668	4,984,067	63.1	800
Male.....	783,370	675,138	86.2	1,100
Female.....	7,113,298	4,308,929	60.6	700
Not related to head.....	465,143	416,929	89.6	1,200
Male.....	220,281	203,856	92.5	1,400
Female.....	244,862	213,073	87.0	1,100
NONWHITE				
Persons 60 and over in housing units ¹	1,701,841	1,421,880	83.5	900
Head.....	1,075,817	989,712	92.0	1,000
Male.....	693,079	654,061	94.4	1,200
Female.....	382,738	335,651	87.7	800
Oldest other member.....	626,024	432,168	69.0	700
Related to head.....	564,416	368,023	65.2	600
Male.....	74,145	62,877	84.8	800
Female.....	480,271	306,046	63.7	600
Not related to head.....	71,608	63,245	88.3	900
Male.....	43,337	39,770	91.8	1,000
Female.....	28,271	23,475	83.0	800

¹ Excludes 605,009 persons 60 and over (of whom 54,062 were nonwhite) who were not heads or oldest other household members; see table D.

Housing units and household composition.—Approximately 16.0 million persons, or seven-tenths of the 22.2 million persons 60 and over, lived in housing units that were owner occupied. The 16.0 million persons occupied 11.1 million housing units, an average of 1.44 elderly persons per unit (see table G, which summarizes statistics from table 1 for persons and table 3 for housing units). In comparison, 6.3 million elderly persons lived in 4.9 million renter-occupied housing units, an average of 1.29 persons per unit. The averages for the nonwhite population 60 and over were 1.36 for owner-occupied units and 1.24 for renter-occupied units; these lower averages are accounted for partly by the higher percentage of nonwhite persons living in units having only one elderly person.

In terms of housing units occupied by the elderly, about one-fourth (24 percent) were occupied by only one person, mostly women living alone. Three-fifths (60 percent) of the housing units were occupied by households consisting of two or more persons and having a head who was 60 or over; the great majority of these households consisted of husband-wife families. The remaining 17 percent of the housing units were occupied by households having one or more persons 60 or over but with the head under 60; the majority of these also were husband-wife families.

When compared with the total housing inventory, the results illustrate the relatively greater importance of 1-person households among the elderly. Approximately one-eighth of all occupied housing units in the Nation (table P) were occupied by only one person; for the elderly, the proportion was one-fourth, roughly twice as large. Not only was the proportion among the elderly twice the proportion for all households, but the number of elderly persons living alone constituted over half of all the 1-person households in the country (3.8 million of the total 7.1 million).

One-person households accounted for 37 percent of the renter-occupied units and 18 percent of the owner-occupied units. In number, however, owners exceeded renters living alone by a small margin—1.9 million owners and 1.8 million renters (table

G). Of all the other households with elderly persons, the most usual type was the husband-wife household with no lodgers or other nonrelatives; this was true for both owners and renters (table G).

Home ownership.—Seven-tenths of the housing units having elderly persons were owner occupied. In owner-occupied units, the owner is a member of the household and usually is the head, but he need not be the head nor the person 60 or over. Home ownership among the households with elderly persons but with head under 60 was relatively more frequent than among the households with an elderly person as the head—73 percent for the former, as compared with 69 percent for the latter. Among units with nonwhite elderly persons, the percentage of home ownership was about 53 percent, with very little difference between the rates for households with younger heads and those with older heads (table H).

TABLE G.—NUMBER OF PERSONS AND NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: 1960

[Based on sample]

Household composition by tenure of unit and age of head	Persons 60 and over in housing units		Housing units having persons 60 and over			
	Total		Non-white	Total		Non-white
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Occupied units	22,237,418	100.0	1,755,903	15,972,623	100.0	1,351,751
2-or-more-person households with head under 60.....	2,932,720	13.2	300,320	2,702,025	16.9	275,934
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	1,942,523	8.7	168,623	1,815,936	11.4	147,597
With other male head.....	493,644	2.2	60,443	433,271	2.7	53,355
With female head.....	496,553	2.2	81,254	462,818	2.8	74,982
2-or-more-person households with head 60 or over.....	15,549,368	69.9	1,172,700	9,515,268	59.6	792,934
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	12,115,998	54.5	757,801	7,161,530	44.8	480,096
With other male head.....	1,242,564	5.6	152,091	771,157	4.8	103,290
With female head.....	2,190,806	9.9	262,808	1,582,581	9.9	209,548
1-person households.....	3,755,330	16.9	282,883	3,755,330	23.5	282,883
Male head.....	1,107,055	5.0	109,693	1,107,055	6.9	109,693
Female head.....	2,648,275	11.9	173,190	2,648,275	16.6	173,190
Owner occupied	15,976,810	100.0	969,575	11,104,549	100.0	715,331
2-or-more-person households with head under 60.....	2,162,965	13.5	158,490	1,980,495	17.8	143,550
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	1,525,806	9.6	93,100	1,420,248	12.8	85,708
With other male head.....	335,184	2.1	29,864	289,602	2.6	25,747
With female head.....	301,971	1.9	35,525	270,645	2.4	32,105
2-or-more-person households with head 60 or over.....	11,872,998	74.3	704,218	7,183,207	64.7	464,913
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	9,388,496	58.8	471,549	5,503,364	49.6	292,296
With other male head.....	935,776	5.9	86,120	670,258	5.1	57,080
With female head.....	1,547,726	9.7	146,549	1,109,590	10.0	115,637
1-person households.....	1,940,847	12.1	106,853	1,940,847	17.5	106,853
Male head.....	505,592	3.2	33,560	505,592	4.6	33,560
Female head.....	1,435,255	9.0	73,293	1,435,255	12.9	73,293
Renter occupied	6,260,608	100.0	786,328	4,868,074	100.0	636,420
2-or-more-person households with head under 60.....	769,755	12.3	141,821	721,530	14.8	132,374
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	416,717	6.7	66,514	395,688	8.1	61,889
With other male head.....	158,456	2.5	30,579	143,669	3.0	27,608
With female head.....	194,582	3.1	45,728	182,173	3.7	42,877
2-or-more-person households with head 60 or over.....	3,676,370	58.7	468,482	2,332,061	47.9	328,021
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	2,727,502	43.6	236,252	1,658,166	34.1	187,800
With other male head.....	305,788	4.9	65,971	200,904	4.1	46,210
With female head.....	643,080	10.3	116,259	472,991	9.7	94,011
1-person households.....	1,814,483	29.0	176,025	1,814,483	37.3	176,025
Male head.....	601,463	9.6	76,133	601,463	12.4	76,133
Female head.....	1,213,020	19.4	99,892	1,213,020	24.9	99,892

TABLE H.—TENURE OF HOUSING UNITS: 1960

[Based on sample]

Age of head	Occupied units	Owner occupied		Renter occupied
		Number	Percent of occupied	
TOTAL				
Housing units having persons 60 and over.....	15,972,623	11,104,549	69.5	4,868,074
With head under 60.....	2,702,025	1,980,495	73.3	721,530
With head 60 or over.....	13,270,598	9,124,054	68.8	4,146,544
NONWHITE				
Housing units having persons 60 and over.....	1,351,751	715,331	52.9	636,420
With head under 60.....	275,934	143,550	52.0	132,374
With head 60 or over.....	1,075,817	571,771	53.1	504,046

Quality of housing.—Condition and plumbing facilities and the number of persons per room, while by no means the only criteria of housing standards, are among those which are provided by census data. Among units occupied by the elderly, the proportion (19 percent) that either was in dilapidated condition or lacked plumbing facilities was slightly higher than the proportion (16 percent) for all occupied housing units in the United States. On the other hand, units occupied by the elderly were less crowded than housing generally. Only 4 percent of the housing units having persons 60 and over averaged more than one person per room (table J) compared with 12 percent for all housing units in the country (table P).

There was a distinct tendency for housing units occupied by the elderly to be of lower quality with respect to condition and plumbing facilities when the head of the household was 60 or over than when the head was under 60; units dilapidated or lacking facilities amounted to 20 percent for households with older heads and 13 percent for those with younger heads. In most cases, the unit was not dilapidated but lacked one or more plumbing facilities (hot water, inside toilet and bath) or had toilet or bathing facilities that were shared.

Persons-per-room data provide only a rough measure of the utilization of space in the housing unit. The ratio assumes an equal distribution of persons and rooms without regard for the size and type of room or the age, sex, and relationship of the occupants. When judged by persons per room, housing units occupied by the elderly were generally less crowded when the head was 60 or over than when the head was younger. It is possible that many of the former continued to live in homes they had established when children or additional family members were present. Only 3 percent of the households headed by a person 60 or over, compared with 13 percent of the households headed by a person under 60, averaged more than one person per room. The 13 percent for the households with younger heads, however, was in effect no larger than the 12 percent for all housing units in the country.

When measured by condition and plumbing facilities and persons per room, renter-occupied units having elderly persons generally were of lower quality than owner-occupied units. Also, housing occupied by nonwhite elderly persons was of lower quality than all housing occupied by elderly persons.

Type of structure.—Approximately nine-tenths of the owner-occupied units having elderly persons were in single-unit structures (table K), practically the same proportion as for all owner-occupied housing units in the United States (table P). For renters, however, relatively fewer of the housing units of the elderly were in single-unit structures and more were in apartment structures of five or more units, as compared with the national figures for all housing. Among nonwhites, both owner-occupied

TABLE J.—CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES AND PERSONS PER ROOM: 1960

[Based on sample]

Subject	Occupied units		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
TOTAL						
Condition and Plumbing						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	15,972,623	100.0	11,104,549	100.0	4,868,074	100.0
Sound or deter., with all facilities.....	12,905,332	80.8	9,896,957	84.6	3,508,375	72.1
Dilap. or lacking facilities.....	3,067,291	19.2	1,707,592	15.4	1,359,699	27.9
With head under 60.....	2,702,025	100.0	1,980,495	100.0	721,530	100.0
Sound or deter., with all facilities.....	2,348,078	86.9	1,783,611	90.1	564,467	78.2
Dilap. or lacking facilities.....	353,947	13.1	196,884	9.9	157,063	21.8
With head 60 or over.....	13,270,598	100.0	9,124,054	100.0	4,146,544	100.0
Sound or deter., with all facilities.....	10,557,254	79.6	7,613,346	83.4	2,943,908	71.0
Dilap. or lacking facilities.....	2,713,344	20.4	1,510,708	16.6	1,202,636	29.0
Persons per Room						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	15,972,623	100.0	11,104,549	100.0	4,868,074	100.0
1.00 or less.....	15,273,592	95.6	10,708,022	96.4	4,505,540	93.8
1.01 or more.....	699,031	4.4	396,527	3.6	362,534	6.2
With head under 60.....	2,702,025	100.0	1,980,495	100.0	721,530	100.0
1.00 or less.....	2,344,801	86.8	1,768,103	89.3	576,698	79.9
1.01 or more.....	357,224	13.2	212,392	10.7	144,832	20.1
With head 60 or over.....	13,270,598	100.0	9,124,054	100.0	4,146,544	100.0
1.00 or less.....	12,928,761	97.4	8,939,919	98.0	3,988,842	96.2
1.01 or more.....	341,837	2.6	184,135	2.0	157,702	3.8
NONWHITE						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	1,351,751	100.0	715,331	100.0	636,420	100.0
Condition and Plumbing						
Sound or deter., with all facilities.....	651,739	48.2	392,289	54.8	259,450	40.8
Dilap. or lacking facilities.....	700,012	51.8	323,042	45.2	376,970	59.2
Persons per Room						
1.00 or less.....	1,148,482	85.0	625,816	87.5	522,066	82.1
1.01 or more.....	203,269	15.0	89,515	12.5	113,754	17.9

TABLE K.—NUMBER OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE: 1960

[Based on sample; totals do not agree precisely with figures in other tables, based on different sample rate]

Characteristic	Occupied units		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
TOTAL						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	15,973,452	100.0	11,104,031	100.0	4,869,421	100.0
1 unit (incl. trailers).....	12,117,373	75.9	10,055,773	90.6	2,061,600	42.3
2 units or more.....	3,856,079	24.1	1,048,258	9.4	2,807,821	57.7
2 to 4 units.....	(¹)		(¹)		1,186,068	24.4
5 units or more.....	(¹)		(¹)		1,621,753	33.3
With head under 60.....	2,698,431	100.0	1,977,128	100.0	721,303	100.0
1 unit (incl. trailers).....	2,218,759	82.2	1,842,651	93.2	376,108	52.1
2 units or more.....	479,672	17.8	134,477	6.8	345,195	47.9
With head 60 or over.....	13,275,021	100.0	9,126,903	100.0	4,148,118	100.0
1 unit (incl. trailers).....	9,898,614	74.6	8,213,122	90.0	1,685,492	40.6
2 units or more.....	3,376,407	25.4	913,781	10.0	2,462,626	59.4
NONWHITE						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	1,353,245	100.0	715,609	100.0	637,636	100.0
1 unit (incl. trailers).....	1,040,165	76.9	653,247	91.3	386,918	60.7
2 units or more.....	313,080	23.1	62,362	8.7	250,718	39.3

¹ Not tabulated in the detail shown.

TABLE L.—YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT AND YEAR HEAD MOVED INTO UNIT: 1960

[Based on sample]

Subject	Occupied units		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
TOTAL						
Year Structure Built						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	15,972,623	100.0	11,104,549	100.0	4,868,074	100.0
1955 to March 1960.....	1,038,110	6.5	840,677	7.6	197,433	4.1
1950 to 1954.....	1,295,524	8.1	1,023,080	9.2	272,444	5.6
1940 to 1949.....	1,605,448	11.9	1,443,120	13.0	462,328	9.5
1939 or earlier.....	11,733,541	73.5	7,797,672	70.2	3,935,869	80.9
With head under 60.....	2,702,025	100.0	1,980,495	100.0	721,530	100.0
1955 to March 1960.....	306,454	11.3	271,348	13.7	35,106	4.9
1940 to 1954.....	694,647	25.7	575,968	29.1	118,679	16.4
1939 or earlier.....	1,700,924	62.9	1,133,179	57.2	567,745	78.7
With head 60 or over.....	13,270,598	100.0	9,124,054	100.0	4,146,544	100.0
1955 to March 1960.....	731,656	5.5	569,329	6.2	162,327	3.9
1940 to 1954.....	2,508,325	18.9	1,890,232	20.7	616,093	14.9
1939 or earlier.....	10,032,617	75.6	6,664,493	73.0	3,368,124	81.2
Year Head Moved Into Unit						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	15,972,623	100.0	11,104,549	100.0	4,868,074	100.0
1955 to March 1960.....	4,628,207	29.0	2,272,072	20.5	2,356,135	48.4
1940 to 1954.....	2,914,402	18.2	1,929,201	17.4	985,201	20.2
1940 to 1949.....	3,548,724	22.2	2,726,247	24.6	820,477	16.9
1939 or earlier.....	4,883,290	30.6	4,177,029	37.6	706,261	14.5
With head under 60.....	2,702,025	100.0	1,980,495	100.0	721,530	100.0
1955 to March 1960.....	1,068,372	39.4	654,022	33.0	409,350	56.7
1940 to 1954.....	1,215,403	45.0	971,323	49.0	244,080	33.8
1939 or earlier.....	423,250	15.7	355,150	17.9	68,100	9.4
With head 60 or over.....	13,270,598	100.0	9,124,054	100.0	4,146,544	100.0
1955 to March 1960.....	3,564,835	26.9	1,618,050	17.7	1,946,785	46.9
1940 to 1954.....	5,245,723	39.5	3,684,125	40.4	1,561,598	37.7
1939 or earlier.....	4,460,040	33.6	3,821,879	41.9	638,161	15.4
NONWHITE						
Housing units having persons 60 and over—	1,351,751	100.0	715,331	100.0	636,420	100.0
Year Structure Built						
1955 to March 1960.....	57,298	4.2	37,898	5.3	19,400	3.0
1950 to 1954.....	78,916	5.8	48,598	6.8	30,318	4.8
1940 to 1949.....	171,941	12.7	108,748	15.2	63,193	9.9
1939 or earlier.....	1,043,596	77.2	520,087	72.7	523,509	82.3
Year Head Moved Into Unit						
1955 to March 1960.....	409,211	30.3	126,273	17.7	282,938	44.5
1950 to 1954.....	274,257	20.3	134,091	18.8	139,166	21.9
1940 to 1949.....	308,794	22.8	196,434	27.5	112,360	17.7
1939 or earlier.....	359,489	26.6	257,933	36.1	101,556	16.0

units and renter-occupied units having elderly persons were largely in single-unit structures (about nine-tenths for owners and six-tenths for renters).

Length of occupancy and age of structure.—Households with persons 60 and over moved much less frequently than the average household. As determined by the date the head moved into the unit (the head may or may not be the person 60 or over), about half (47 percent) the households with elderly persons had moved into their present units in 1950 or later (table L), as compared with 70 percent for all households in the United States (table P). On the other hand, approximately one-third (31 percent) of the households with elderly persons, compared with one-eighth (13 percent) of all households, had lived in the same unit for 20 years or longer. As would be expected, owner households tended to remain in their same quarters longer than renter households. For nonwhite households with persons 60 and over, the patterns were not strikingly different from those for total households with elderly persons.

Data on year moved into unit taken in conjunction with data on year built (table 9) suggest that, despite the relocation that took place during recent years, many of these households did not move into newly built homes. In 29 percent of the households with elderly persons, the head moved into the unit in 1955 or later, but only one-fourth of the 29 percent moved into structures that had been built during that period.

Household income.—The economic well-being of elderly persons is related not only to their individual income but also to the income of the entire household. The median money income for households with persons 60 and over was \$3,300 (table M), whereas the median for individuals 60 and over (heads and oldest other members) was \$1,400 (table F). The median for households with elderly persons reflects the reduced earnings characteristic of a group having a large number of retired

TABLE M.—HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1959

[Based on sample. Household income is defined as the income of the primary family or primary individual]

Subject	Occupied units		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number of households	Median income (dollars)	Number of households	Median income (dollars)	Number of households	Median income (dollars)
TOTAL						
Size of Household						
Housing units having persons 60 and over.....	15, 972, 623	3, 300	11, 104, 549	3, 800	4, 868, 074	2, 400
2-or-more-person households.....	12, 217, 293	4, 400	9, 163, 702	4, 600	3, 053, 591	3, 800
With head under 60.....	2, 702, 025	6, 500	1, 980, 495	7, 000	721, 530	5, 100
With head 60 or over.....	9, 515, 268	3, 800	7, 183, 207	3, 900	2, 332, 061	3, 300
With male head.....	10, 181, 894	4, 600	7, 783, 467	4, 800	2, 398, 427	4, 000
With female head.....	2, 035, 399	3, 300	1, 380, 235	3, 500	655, 164	2, 900
1-person households.....	3, 755, 330	1, 100	1, 940, 847	1, 100	1, 814, 483	1, 200
Male head.....	1, 107, 055	1, 400	505, 592	1, 400	601, 463	1, 400
Female head.....	2, 648, 275	1, 000	1, 435, 255	1, 000	1, 213, 020	1, 100
Location of Unit						
Housing units having persons 60 and over.....	15, 972, 623	3, 300	11, 104, 549	3, 800	4, 868, 074	2, 400
Inside SMSA's.....	9, 754, 205	4, 200	6, 306, 445	4, 900	3, 447, 760	3, 000
2-or-more-person households.....	7, 446, 941	5, 300	5, 311, 643	5, 700	2, 135, 298	4, 500
1-person households.....	2, 307, 264	1, 300	994, 802	1, 300	1, 312, 462	1, 300
Outside SMSA's.....	6, 218, 418	2, 300	4, 798, 104	2, 500	1, 420, 314	1, 600
2-or-more-person households.....	4, 770, 352	3, 000	3, 852, 059	3, 200	918, 293	2, 300
1-person households.....	1, 448, 066	900	946, 045	900	502, 021	900
Nonfarm.....	14, 716, 654	3, 400	10, 024, 572	4, 000	4, 692, 082	2, 500
2-or-more-person households.....	11, 096, 863	4, 600	8, 195, 626	4, 900	2, 900, 237	3, 900
1-person households.....	3, 619, 791	1, 100	1, 827, 946	1, 100	1, 791, 845	1, 200
NONWHITE						
Housing units having persons 60 and over.....	1, 351, 761	1, 700	715, 331	2, 100	636, 420	1, 400
Size of Household						
2-or-more-person households.....	1, 068, 868	2, 200	608, 473	2, 500	460, 395	1, 900
With male head.....	784, 538	2, 500	460, 831	2, 900	323, 507	2, 200
With female head.....	284, 330	1, 600	147, 642	1, 700	136, 888	1, 500
1-person households.....	282, 893	700	106, 858	700	176, 025	800
Male head.....	109, 693	900	33, 560	900	76, 133	900
Female head.....	173, 199	700	73, 298	700	99, 892	700
Location of Unit						
Inside SMSA's.....	705, 974	2, 500	391, 138	3, 300	404, 386	1, 900
Outside SMSA's.....	555, 777	1, 200	324, 193	1, 300	231, 584	1, 000
Nonfarm.....	1, 249, 757	1, 800	661, 407	2, 200	588, 290	1, 500
2-or-more-person households.....	876, 660	2, 400	559, 462	2, 700	417, 198	2, 100
1-person households.....	273, 097	800	102, 005	700	171, 092	800

persons and others who are not able to work or do not desire full-time employment. The \$3,300 median money income is well below the median of approximately \$5,000 for money income received in 1959 by all households in the United States.⁴

The median income of households with elderly persons was higher for households with male head than for households with female head; income of households with two persons or more was higher than the income of households consisting of only one person; and the income of all households was higher than the income of nonwhite households. In 2-or-more-person households, the income of owners was higher than renters; for persons living alone, however, the medians for owners and renters were approximately the same. Households with elderly persons but with heads under 60 had a much higher income level than households with heads 60 and over; households with younger heads generally include persons with greater earning capacity.

As used in this report, household income is the total amount of money income received in 1959 by the head and all members of the household (14 years old and over) who are related to him. Typically, households with younger persons receive earnings, whereas households with elderly persons more frequently receive one or more of the various types of income other than earnings. These include such items as old-age and disability benefits, public assistance, payments from private pension plans, veterans' payments, interest, dividends, annuities, and rents. In some instances, they may receive types of income that are not considered money income in the census (e.g., realized capital gains or lump-sum insurance payments); and in other instances, elderly persons are able to draw on past savings in order to supplement their current incomes. Moreover, allowance must be made for the fact that amounts of income from irregular or infrequent sources are understated to some extent. However, the available evidence suggests that even with allowances for these factors, a substantial proportion of households with elderly persons had little income from sources other than earnings.

Value of homes.—The median value of single-family nonfarm homes occupied by elderly owners was approximately \$10,500 (table N), which is somewhat lower than the median of \$11,900 for all homeowners in the Nation (table P). Values inside SMSA's were substantially higher than those outside SMSA's, and values of homes with elderly persons but with a younger head were higher than those headed by an elderly person. For the latter households, the median value decreased as the age of the head increased (table 7). For nonwhite households with elderly persons, the median value was little more than half the median for all households with elderly persons.

Gross rent and rent-income ratio.—Renters among the elderly paid less for rent and utilities than the average renter in the United States. For elderly renters in nonfarm units, the median gross rent was \$64 (table N), which compares with the median of \$71 for all nonfarm renter units (table P). These amounts include fuel costs as well as payment for utilities such as water, gas, and electricity. The median gross rent for households with elderly persons decreased as the age of the head increased (see table 6). For nonwhite households with elderly persons, the median gross rent was considerably lower than the median for all households with elderly persons.

As might be expected, households with lower income paid a higher percent of their income for gross rent than did households with higher income. These ratios are presented in table 10 and summarized in table O. The data are restricted to 1-person households and 2-person households consisting of the

⁴ Income of all households based on results of the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey; see table 19 in *Current Population Reports, Consumer Income*, Series P-60, No. 35. Income of the household as it applies to Volume VII is equivalent, by definition, to the income of the primary family or the primary individual.

head and one person related to him, this person frequently being the wife. On the whole, half of the 2-person households paid 22.5 percent or more of their 1959 money income for gross rent and approximately three-tenths paid 32.5 percent or more. The proportion paying 32.5 percent or more was nine-tenths for households with incomes less than \$1,000 and decreased sharply by income class to around 2 percent for households with incomes of \$5,000 or more. Renter households consisting of one elderly person spent a larger percentage of their income for gross rent. On the average, about six-tenths of the 1-person households paid 32.5 percent or more of their income for gross rent. As with

TABLE N.—MEDIAN GROSS RENT AND MEDIAN VALUE OF NONFARM HOUSING UNITS: 1960

[Based on sample; minus (-) after number indicates median below that number]

Subject	Total			Nonwhite		
	Total	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	Total	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
GROSS RENT						
Renter-occupied nonfarm units having persons 60 and over:	\$64	\$69	\$48	\$49	\$57	\$27
With head under 60.....	76	81	59	64	71	34
With head 60 or over.....	62	67	46	46	53	26
VALUE						
Owner-occupied nonfarm units having persons 60 and over ¹ :	10,500	12,300	7,400	5,700	7,800	5,000-
With head under 60.....	12,600	14,100	8,900	7,900	9,600	5,000-
With head 60 or over.....	10,000	11,800	7,200	5,100	7,300	5,000-

¹ Restricted to 1-unit properties; see definition.

TABLE O.—RENT-INCOME RATIO FOR 1- AND 2-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS IN NONFARM HOUSING UNITS: 1960

[Percent distribution; based on sample]

Rent-income ratio and type of household	Total	Household income					
		Less than \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more
TOTAL							
Renter-occupied nonfarm units having persons 60 and over:							
2-person households, no non-relatives.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 22.5 percent.....	49.6	3.5	10.2	21.7	55.7	88.4	96.9
22.5 to 27.4 percent.....	11.5	2.7	8.7	17.5	21.0	7.3	1.7
27.5 to 32.4 percent.....	8.3	3.5	10.1	17.9	11.6	2.6	0.8
32.5 percent or more.....	30.6	90.3	71.0	42.9	11.6	1.8	0.7
1-person households.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 22.5 percent.....	22.2	2.6	8.1	27.3	58.1	84.5	93.2
22.5 to 27.4 percent.....	8.0	2.4	7.3	17.0	18.1	7.7	2.9
27.5 to 32.4 percent.....	7.7	3.6	9.4	15.7	10.7	3.7	1.7
32.5 percent or more.....	62.1	91.4	75.2	40.0	13.2	4.1	2.2
NONWHITE							
Renter-occupied nonfarm units having persons 60 and over:							
2-person households, no non-relatives.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 22.5 percent.....	35.8	8.3	20.9	36.8	64.2	91.8	98.3
22.5 to 27.4 percent.....	12.1	4.9	12.2	19.0	18.2	5.7	1.1
27.5 to 32.4 percent.....	9.7	5.9	11.8	15.9	9.7	1.8	0.7
32.5 percent or more.....	42.4	80.9	55.0	28.4	8.0	0.7	0.6
1-person households.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 22.5 percent.....	18.0	7.8	14.0	43.8	73.9	93.6	100.0
22.5 to 27.4 percent.....	7.3	4.5	9.6	17.4	18.2	4.1	1.1
27.5 to 32.4 percent.....	7.8	6.2	10.7	13.3	7.2	1.8	0.7
32.5 percent or more.....	66.9	81.4	65.7	25.4	5.7	0.5	0.5

2-person households, the proportion varied considerably by income class.

Compared with all renter households with elderly persons, non-white households paid a greater percentage of their income for rent. This was true particularly for 2-person households. Over half (52 percent) the nonwhite renter households with elderly persons paid 27.5 percent or more, as compared with two-fifths (39 percent) of all renter households with elderly persons.

Total housing inventory.—Housing characteristics of all occupied units in the United States, States, and SMSA's are provided in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas. Some of the characteristics, which are referred to earlier in the text, are summarized in table P. They permit a comparison of the characteristics of housing units occupied by elderly persons with the characteristics of housing units occupied by all persons, regardless of the age group.

TABLE P.—SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS: 1960

[Based on sample]

Subject	Occupied units		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupied housing units.....	53,023,875	100.0	32,796,720	100.0	20,227,155	100.0
Tenure:						
Owner occupied.....	32,796,720	61.9	32,796,720	100.0	—	—
Renter occupied.....	20,227,155	38.1	—	—	20,227,155	100.0
Size of household:						
1-person households.....	7,074,971	13.3	2,885,886	8.8	4,189,085	20.7
2-or-more-person households.....	45,948,904	86.7	29,910,834	91.2	16,038,070	79.3
Persons per room:						
1.00 or less.....	46,910,402	88.5	29,947,137	91.3	16,963,265	83.9
1.01 or more.....	6,113,473	11.5	2,849,583	8.7	3,263,890	16.1
Condition and plumbing:						
Sound or deterior., with all facilities.....	44,550,180	84.0	29,067,212	88.6	15,482,968	76.5
Dilap. or lacking facilities.....	8,473,695	16.0	3,729,508	11.4	4,744,187	23.5
Units in structure:¹						
1 unit (including trailers).....	40,479,799	76.3	30,639,209	93.4	9,840,590	48.7
2 to 4 units.....	6,926,010	13.1	1,899,475	5.8	5,026,535	24.9
5 units or more.....	5,617,896	10.6	287,669	0.8	5,359,897	26.5
Year structure built:						
1955 to March 1960.....	(?)	—	6,055,927	18.5	(?)	—
1950 to 1954.....	(?)	—	5,215,337	15.9	(?)	—
1940 to 1949.....	(?)	—	5,180,275	15.8	(?)	—
1939 or earlier.....	(?)	—	16,345,181	49.8	(?)	—
Year head moved into unit:						
1957 to March 1960.....	21,026,509	39.7	8,811,138	26.9	12,215,401	60.4
1950 to 1956.....	16,064,934	30.3	11,234,218	34.3	4,830,716	23.9
1940 to 1949.....	8,822,064	16.6	6,869,069	20.9	1,952,995	9.7
1939 or earlier.....	7,110,278	13.4	5,881,395	17.9	1,228,883	6.1
Gross rent:						
Median (nonfarm) dollars.....	—	—	—	—	71	—
Value:						
Median (nonfarm) ³ dollars.....	—	—	11,600	—	—	—

¹ Based on 20-percent sample; distribution does not add precisely to the total for other items, which are based on the 25-percent sample.

² Not tabulated in the detail shown.

³ Restricted to 1-unit properties; see definition.

Source: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, Vol. I, States and Small Areas, United States Summary.

Household characteristics including income of the primary family or primary individual, rent-income ratio, value-income ratio, household composition, and the like are provided for the United States and large SMSA's in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing.

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

Volume VII presents statistics on housing characteristics of units having persons 60 years old and over at the time of the 1960 Censuses and statistics on the characteristics of these persons. Data are based on characteristics enumerated in the 1960 Censuses of Housing and Population, taken as of April 1, 1960.

Data are presented for the United States and for inside and outside standard metropolitan statistical areas. Similar data are presented for nonfarm persons 60 years old and over and their housing units, and for nonwhite persons of this age group and their housing units. Data in three of the tables are presented in terms of the number of persons 60 and over, and in the remaining tables in terms of the number of housing units these persons occupied. Two tables, both in terms of the number of persons 60 and over, are presented for each State and the District of Columbia, and for the largest standard metropolitan statistical area in the State.

The population and household characteristics presented in the full set of tables include: Age of the person, age of head, age and relationship of the oldest member other than the head, income in 1959, number of persons in the household, and household composition. Characteristics of the housing units include: Number of units in structure, presence of elevator in structure, year structure was built, condition and plumbing facilities, persons per room, and year head moved into unit. For nonfarm units, gross rent, rent-income ratio, and value are also included. Practically all the subjects are presented by tenure—population characteristics of persons in owner- and renter-occupied units, and housing and household characteristics of owner- and renter-occupied units. The subjects and the areas for which they are presented are specified in the index on page ix.

All the statistics in this volume are based on information for samples of housing units and their occupants. A sample of 25 percent of the units was used for all items except number of units in structure and elevator in structure, for which a 20-percent sample was used.

Information on practically all the subjects covered in this volume was collected in earlier censuses of housing and population. Comparable tabulations were not made from the earlier censuses for persons 60 years old and over. However, some housing data are available from the 1950 Census of Housing for units with heads 65 and over, and population data on a variety of subjects, cross-classified by age, are available in the population reports of the earlier censuses.

The 1960 Censuses contained several innovations. One of them was the use of forms which household members themselves were asked to complete. Other innovations included the wider use of sampling and the extensive use of the electronic computer and related equipment to process the data and produce the final tables. The sampling and the collection and processing of the data are discussed in later sections of this text.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES

Tables 1 to 5, 8, and 9 are presented in chapter 1 for the total United States, inside and outside standard metropolitan statistical areas; the complete set, tables 1 to 10, is presented in chapter 2 for nonfarm persons and housing units in the United States, inside and outside standard metropolitan statistical areas; and tables 1 and 4 are presented in chapter 3 for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and for the largest standard metropolitan statistical area in the State. In chapters 1 and 2, the tables are repeated for nonwhite persons 60 and over and the housing units they occupied.

The specific areas for which the tables are presented in this volume are listed in the index of tables on page vi and on page vii. Tables with the same basic number have the same content for all publication areas. In all tables except table 4, the statistics are shown by tenure.

The definitions and explanations of the subjects in the tables appear in a later section of this text. A description of the categories as they apply to a particular table is given below.

A plus (+) or a minus (-) sign after a median indicates that the median is above or below that number. For example, a median of "\$5,000-" for value of property indicates that the median fell in the interval "less than \$5,000" and was not computed. Medians are not shown if the base is less than 200 housing units (tables 6 and 7) or less than 200 persons (table 4).

Leaders (---) in a data column indicate that either there are no cases in the category or the data are suppressed, for the reason described above. Leaders are also used where data are inapplicable.

Statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 are expressed in terms of the number of persons 60 years old and over living in housing units. The tables provide information on the living arrangements of these persons—are they heads of households, wives, other relatives, or nonrelatives; do they live in small or large households; does the household center around a married couple or some other group; and what is their income level? For tables 2 and 4, detailed characteristics were available only for the head and the oldest person other than the head.

Table 1.—This table gives the total number of persons 60 and over in housing units, classifying them by the total number of persons in the household, age of the head of the household, and the composition of the household. In the column heads, the number of persons in the household refers to all persons in the household without regard to age or relationship; the subgroups indicate the number of persons 60 and over in the household. Age of head and household composition are specified in the stub.

A few illustrations will serve to make the table clear. In a housing unit occupied by the head 63, wife 59, daughter 41, son-in-law 43, brother 68, the two persons 60 and over (head 63 and brother 68) would be tallied in the column "4-or-more-person households: 2 persons 60 years and over" and on the stub

line "with head 60 to 64 years: male head, wife present, no nonrelatives." In another housing unit are the head, who is a widow 58 years old, granddaughter 21, and a lodger 73. The one person 60 or over (the 73-year old lodger) would be tabulated in the column "3-person households: 1 person 60 years and over" and on the line "with head under 60 years: female head." In a third housing unit are the head 62 (who is a single man) and a friend 68. The two persons would be tallied in the column "2-person households: 2 persons 60 years and over" and on the line "with head 60 to 64 years: other male head."

In the first example in the paragraph above, assume that the brother of the head owned the unit. The two persons 60 and over would be tabulated under owner-occupied units and under all occupied units.

Table 2.—This table pinpoints age within the 60 and over group. Household heads are classified by detailed age and by household composition. Oldest members 60 and over other than head are classified by detailed age, household composition, and relationship to head.

The data lines (for all, owner, and renter units) are divided into two groups—persons in units with head under 60 and persons in units with head 60 or over. If the head is under 60, the oldest person other than the head is tabulated; there would be one oldest other person since each household must have at least one person 60 or over. If the head is 60 or over, both the head and the oldest other person 60 or over (if any) are tabulated.

For example, a household consists of the head 55, wife 61, and cousin 62. The cousin 62 would be tabulated in the column "62 to 64" on the stub line "oldest member other than head, in households with head under 60: with male head, wife present, no nonrelatives: other relative oldest member." The wife 61 would be tabulated opposite the stub line "other persons 60 years and over."

In the example of a household with head 74 (male), niece 63, nephew 52, and lodger 65, the head would be tabulated in the column "70 to 74" on the stub line "head and oldest other member, in households with head 60 years and over: with other male head: 2 or more persons: head." The lodger would be tabulated in the column "65 to 69" (on the second line below the head) opposite "nonrelative oldest other member." The niece would be tabulated on the line "other persons 60 years and over," since she is neither the head nor the oldest other member.

In a third example, a woman 81 living alone would be tabulated as a "1-person household" under "head and oldest other member, in households with head 60 years and over: with female head" (next to last line). If a daughter 43 were living with the woman, the woman would be tabulated as "head" under "head and oldest other member in households with head 60 years and over: with female head: 2 or more persons: head." In this case, there is no oldest other member 60 or over.

In table 2, the figure for "other persons 60 years and over" (persons other than head and oldest other member) is shown on the last line in the first column only, and no detailed age classification is given. The number of such persons is included in the first column (total 60 years and over) but is not included in the remaining columns. Therefore, the figures on the total line "persons in housing units" do not add to the figure in the first column.

Table 4.—This table classifies the household head 60 or over and the oldest other member 60 or over by the income which they receive individually. In the first part of the table, "all household heads," income is presented for all heads 60 and over. In the second part, "oldest other household members," income is presented for the oldest other member 60 or over, regardless of the age of the head. In this table, at least one person is tabulated for each household, and the maximum that can be tabulated for a household is two persons—a "head" and an "oldest other household member." The tabulation excludes persons 60 and over who are not heads and who are not the oldest other household members (i.e., the "other persons 60 years and over" in table 2 are excluded from table 4).

For example, in a household consisting of the head 74, wife 71, and brother 77, the individual income of the head would be tabulated in the first part of the table (in the category "65 to 74 years: male head, wife present, no nonrelatives") and the individual income of the brother would be tabulated in the second part (in the category "75 years and over: related to head: male"). The wife's individual income in this instance would not be included in the tabulation.

For a household with head 68, wife 58, son 41, and daughter-in-law 40, only the individual income of the head is tabulated. For a household with head 53, wife 51, daughter 27, and mother 84, only the mother's individual income is tabulated (under income of "oldest other household member"). For a household with head 59, wife 61, and lodger 63, only the income of the lodger is tabulated.

Statistics in tables 3 and 5 to 10 are expressed in terms of the number of *housing units* occupied by persons 60 years old and over. The household must contain at least one such person. He may be the head of the household, a relative of the head, or a nonrelative. The tables describe the housing characteristics of the units occupied by these persons—condition and plumbing facilities of the unit, persons per room, number of units in the structure, year built, rent, value—and the income of the family occupying the unit. The characteristics are further classified by the composition of the household of which the persons 60 and over are members. Where the head is under 60, the data in some of the tables are presented by the age subgroup of the oldest person other than the head.

Table 3.—This table classifies housing units of persons 60 and over by "household income," which is restricted to the income of the primary family or primary individual. Units occupied by two or more persons (at least one of whom is 60 or over) are distinguished from units occupied by only one person (who is 60 or over). The units are further classified by age of household head and household composition.

For example, a household consists of the head 42, wife 40, son 18, mother 63, and father 66. The total income of the head, wife, son, mother, and father would be tabulated on the line "2-or-more-person households: head under 60 years: male, wife present, no nonrelatives."

In another example, a household consists of the head 44 (male) and lodger 69. The income of the head only (primary individual) would be tabulated on the line "2-or-more-person households: head under 60 years: other male head." The income of the lodger is disregarded for purposes of household income.

Table 5.—Quality of housing in terms of condition and plumbing facilities and persons per room is cross-tabulated by income. For units with heads under 60, "household income" is shown for the household, and "individual income" is shown for the oldest other member by his age subgroup. The oldest other member may be related or not related to the head but must be 60 or over. Units with heads under 60 are represented twice in the table—once under "household income" and again under "individual income" of oldest other member. (The distribution under "household income" and the three distributions for "oldest other member" add to the same total number of units with head under 60 years.) For example, in a housing unit occupied by the head 58, wife 56, and sister 60, the combined income of the head, wife, and sister constitutes the "household income" and would be tabulated in the appropriate interval of household income; the income of the sister alone would be tabulated in the appropriate interval under "oldest other member 65 to 74 years: individual income."

For units with heads 60 and over, "household income" is shown by age subgroup of the head. The income is restricted to the income of the primary family or the primary individual.

Tables 6 and 7.—Tables 6 and 7 are similar to table 5 except that they apply to renter-occupied and owner-occupied units respectively, with gross rent (table 6) and value (table 7) substituted for condition and plumbing facilities and persons per room. In table 6, the rent is the amount paid for the entire housing unit, and the renter may or may not be the person who is 60 or over. Tables 6 and 7 are restricted to nonfarm housing (see definition of "value" for other limitations pertaining to table 7). The income categories in the stub are identical with those in table 5.

Tables 8 and 9.—In these tables, units occupied by persons 60 and over are classified by the age of the head, and by the age of the oldest other member if the head is under 60. In table 8, the housing units are further classified by the total number of units in the structure and, for renter-occupied units, by the presence of an elevator in the structure. In table 9, the housing units are further classified by year built and by the year the head moved into the unit. For oldest other member, the tabulation reflects the date the head moved in, which is not necessarily the same time. For example, the head (under

60) may have moved into the unit in 1942 and the oldest other member may have moved in 1953; the unit occupied by the oldest other member would be tabulated in the category "moved in 1940 to 1949" in the appropriate year built category.

Table 10.—Household income is cross-tabulated by rent-income ratio (gross rent as percentage of income) for renter-occupied nonfarm units with at least one household member 60 or over. The scope of the table is limited to units with 1- and 2-person households, with data for 2-person households further tabulated by household composition. Meaningful data relating rent to income for larger households would require additional categories describing household composition.

The income of "2-person households: male head, wife present" is the income of the head and wife. Similarly, for "other 2-person households, no nonrelatives," the income is the income of the head and the one related person (if over 14). Households in the category "2-person households, with nonrelatives" consist of the head and one nonrelative; the income is the income of the head only.

For convenience in relating housing of the population 60 and over to the total housing inventory, figures on the total population in housing units and the total number of occupied housing units, for the areas for which data are published in Volume VII, are provided in appendix tables 1 and 2 (see also text table P and section on "Total housing inventory," page XVII).

Appendix table 1.—Estimates for "population, all ages" in appendix table 1 are taken from data tabulated for Volume I of the 1960 Housing reports. The estimates for "population, 60 and over" are taken from the Volume VII tabulations. Both the Volume I and Volume VII figures are based on the 25-percent sample of housing units. The same ratio estimation procedure was used for both volumes.

Appendix table 2.—The estimates for all occupied units in appendix table 2 are taken from Volume I of the 1960 Housing reports; these estimates are essentially in agreement with the 100-percent counts of housing units. The estimates for housing units with one or more household members 60 and over, from Volume VII, are based on the 25-percent sample of housing units.

MAP

Included in this volume is a map of the United States showing the location and names of all the standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined for the 1960 Censuses.

1960 PUBLICATION PROGRAM

Housing reports.—Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in Volumes I to VII and in a joint housing and population series consisting of reports for census tracts. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the *Annual* reports. Volumes I to IV and the census tract reports are issued as series of individual reports, with Volumes I and II issued also as bound volumes. Volumes V to VII are issued only as bound volumes.

The source of Volumes I, II, III, VI, and VII and the housing data in the census tract reports is the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing. The special reports for local housing authorities are based on results of the April enumeration and, for most areas, on data collected at a later date for nonsample households.

Data for Volumes IV and V are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and completed in 1960. Separate data are published for the United States and 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas and 2 standard consolidated areas). The areas consist of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas and the following standard metropolitan statistical areas: Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Philadelphia, Seattle, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco-Oakland, and Washington, D.C. The first nine areas named (the

two consolidated areas and seven standard metropolitan statistical areas) are the areas for which separate data are published in Part 2 of Volume IV.

The titles and contents of the reports are described on page iv. For the most part, the reports are comparable with those published from the 1950 Census of Housing. The 1960 Volumes I, II, and VI are similar to 1950 Volumes I, II, and III, respectively. Volume III of 1960 corresponds to the series of reports on block statistics which constituted 1950 Volume V. Volume IV of 1960 has no 1950 counterpart but corresponds to Volumes I and III of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. Volume V of 1960 corresponds to Volume IV of 1950 and, in part, to Volume II of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. In 1950, census tract reports were published as Volume III of the 1950 Census of Population. Special reports for local housing authorities were published for 219 areas in *1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-6, Special Tabulations for Local Housing Authorities*. The type of data presented in 1960 Volume VII has not been published in previous census reports.

As stated on page iv, data for the United States, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas are published in many of the 1960 Housing reports. Statistics are not presented for housing units occupied by persons 60 years old and over, however. For the United States and geographic divisions, and for standard metropolitan statistical areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more, Volume II contains a limited amount of data on the characteristics of housing units with household heads 65 years old and over (under the subject "Household composition by age of head").

Population reports.—Population data are available in a number of the population reports for the same types of areas that are covered in this report. Statistics on basic demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the total population are published in chapters B, C, and D (Series PC(1)—B, C, and D reports) of *1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population*. Data by age for such characteristics as income, household relationship, years of school completed, employment status, and occupation are provided for the United States, each State, and each standard metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 inhabitants or more in chapter D of Volume I. Additional data relating age to a variety of subjects for the United States and regions, and in some instances for States and standard metropolitan statistical areas, are provided in Volume II of the 1960 Population reports, *Subject Reports* (Series PC(2) reports). A more complete description of the publication program of the 1960 Census of Population may be found in any of the population reports.

For the most part, population statistics in Volume VII of the 1960 Housing reports are not comparable with statistics in the 1960 Population reports. In Volume VII, statistics are restricted to persons 60 years old and over living in housing units; statistics in the population reports cover the total population (persons in group quarters as well as persons in housing units). Furthermore, data based on a sample in the population reports were ratio estimated to specified population groups, rather than specified groups of housing units, and therefore will differ from the estimates in Volume VII (see section on "Ratio estimation").

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

During the processing of the data for publication of Volume VII, more data were tabulated than it was possible to print in the volume. Data for tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9, corresponding to tables A1, A2, A3, A4, and A9 in chapter 1, have been tabulated for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and each of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas. In addition, data for tables 6 and 10 have been tabulated for nonfarm units in each of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas. Tables 1, 2,

3, 4, 6, 9, and 10 have been compiled for places of 100,000 inhabitants or more—for all persons 60 years old and over and their housing units, and separately for nonwhite persons of this age group and their housing units. For the United States, all the data that were tabulated are presented in this volume.

Photocopies of unpublished data can be provided at cost. Certain special tabulations can be prepared on a reimbursable basis. Requests for photocopies or for additional information should be addressed to Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

AREA AND RESIDENCE CLASSIFICATIONS

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

To permit all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of general-purpose statistics, the Bureau of the Budget has established "standard metropolitan statistical areas" (SMSA's). Each such area is defined by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a committee composed of representatives of the major statistical agencies of the Federal Government.

Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have at least 15,000. The title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. A more detailed discussion of the criteria used to define SMSA's is given in *1960 Census of Housing*, Volume I, *States and Small Areas*.

SMSA's may cross State lines. In the tables for SMSA's (tables with prefix B in chapter 3), the statistics are for the total SMSA, including any part that may extend into a neighboring State. The constituent parts of the SMSA's for which separate statistics are presented are listed on page viii.

For the United States, separate statistics are published for housing units inside and outside SMSA's. The location and names of the 212 SMSA's in the United States, as established for the 1960 Census, are shown on the map on page x.

NONFARM HOUSING

Nonfarm housing comprises all housing units in urban territory and housing units not on farms in rural territory. Tables 1 to 10 in chapter 2 are restricted to nonfarm housing (and persons 60 years old and over living in nonfarm housing units). The tables in chapter 1 for the United States and in chapter 3 for States and SMSA's cover urban and rural and farm and nonfarm housing units.

Urban-rural residence.—Urban housing comprises all housing in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas; (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In other words, urban housing comprises all housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas.¹ Housing not classified as urban constitutes rural housing.

Farm-nonfarm residence.—In rural territory, farm residence is determined on the basis of number of acres in the place and total sales of farm products in 1959. Occupied housing units are classified as farm units if they are located on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1959, or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1959. The remaining occupied units, including those on "city lots," are classified as nonfarm units. (A house is on a city lot if it is located in a community or closely built-up area and the "place" is no larger than the house and yard.) Occupied units for which cash rent is paid also are classified as nonfarm if the rent does not include any land used for farming, even though the place on which the unit is located ~~qualifies as a farm~~.

For purposes of determining farm residence, the residential "place" consists of the land which the respondent considers to be the farm, ranch, or property. Sales of farm products refer to the total amount (gross amount) received from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during 1959.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions and explanations of terms should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Census procedures for collecting the data. Data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator.

Items to be filled through self-enumeration appeared on forms which were supplied to households with the request that the household members themselves complete them. In completing the self-enumeration items, the respondent had the explanations and wording that were printed on the forms. His answers were accepted unless the enumerator found it necessary to clarify or correct them.

If the self-enumeration form was not filled or if the answers were incomplete or inconsistent, the enumerator obtained the information through direct interview and recorded it directly

on a form specially designed for electronic data processing by FOSDIC (see section on "Collection and processing of data"). The enumerator was instructed to read the questions from the FOSDIC schedule and record the replies as given. If the respondent did not understand a question, the enumerator was to explain it based on his understanding of the definitions and instructions in the Enumerator's Reference Manual. A few items, including condition of unit, were always determined by the enumerator on the basis of his observation and, therefore, did not appear among the self-enumeration items.

¹ An urbanized area contains at least one city (or "twin central cities") of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960, as well as the surrounding densely settled incorporated places and unincorporated areas.

The intent of the questions on the two types of forms is the same, although the wording of some of the questions and response categories on the direct-interview forms is briefer than on the self-enumeration forms. Furthermore, the direct-interview forms omit many of the instructions given on the self-enumeration forms. The differences, however, probably do not contribute in any important way to a lack of comparability of the data obtained from the two methods of enumeration. Through the use of the self-enumeration forms, respondents were given more uniform explanations of some of the questions than would have been possible in direct interview. On the other hand, the less detailed wording on the direct-interview forms was supplemented by the instructions given to the enumerator.

The questions and the response categories used in self-enumeration compared with those used by the enumerator in direct interview are exhibited in Volume I of the 1960 Housing reports. For population items, the wording on the self-enumeration forms is exhibited in chapter C (Series PC(1)-C reports), as well as in chapter D (Series PC(1)-D reports), of Volume I of the 1960 Population reports.

The definitions that follow conform to those provided in the Enumerator's Reference Manual. They indicate the concept that was intended, whether the information was provided through self-enumeration or obtained by direct interview. As in all surveys, there were some failures to execute the instructions exactly, regardless of the enumeration procedures applied, and some of the erroneous interpretations have undoubtedly gone undetected.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters were enumerated as housing units or group quarters. Usually a housing unit is a house, apartment, or flat. However, it may be a trailer or a room in a hotel. A structure intended primarily for business or other nonresidential use may also contain a housing unit; for example, the rooms in a warehouse where the watchman lives, or the living quarters of a merchant in back of his shop. Group quarters are found in institutions, dormitories, barracks, rooming houses, and other places where the occupants do not have separate living arrangements.

In the detailed tables (chapters 1 to 3), the data are restricted to housing units occupied by persons 60 years old and over at the time of the 1960 Census; group quarters are excluded.

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 of the unit. The occupants of a housing unit may be a family or other group of persons, or a person living alone.

Trailers, tents, boats, and railroad cars are included in the housing inventory if they are occupied as housing units. Hotel accommodations are housing units if they are the usual residence of the occupants.

Determination of housing unit.—Living quarters were classified as housing units on the basis of information supplied by household members on a self-enumeration form and questions asked by the enumerator where necessary. In filling the self-enumeration form, the respondent made the initial determination of the housing unit. The final determination was made by the enumerator. The decision as to what constituted a housing unit was made on the basis of the living arrangements of the occupants, and not on relationship.

If only one family lived in the house, the enumerator regarded the quarters as one housing unit and no further probing was necessary to determine whether the quarters were separate quarters. If there was evidence of additional separate quarters, such as a second mailbox or doorbell, or the presence of other relatives or nonrelatives, the enumerator was to determine

whether there were additional housing units on the basis of either direct access or separate cooking facilities. Quarters that did not meet either criterion were not considered sufficiently separate to qualify as housing units. Quarters whose occupants shared living arrangements were combined into one housing unit (unless the combined quarters contained five or more persons unrelated to the head or person in charge, in which case the quarters were considered group quarters).

Living quarters are regarded as having *direct access* if the entrance is direct from the outside of the structure, or through a common hall, lobby, or vestibule used by the occupants of more than one unit. The hall, lobby, or vestibule must not be part of any unit, but must be clearly separate from all units in the structure. Living quarters have access through another unit when the only entrance to the room or rooms is through a room or hall which is part of the other unit.

A *kitchen* is defined as a room used primarily for cooking and the preparation of meals. *Cooking equipment* is defined as (1) a range or stove, whether or not it is regularly used, or (2) other equipment such as a hotplate or electrical appliance if it is used for the regular preparation of meals. Equipment is for exclusive use if it is used only by the occupants of one unit (see also discussion of exclusive or shared use in the section on "Plumbing facilities").

Hotel, motel.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by usual residents, i.e., persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Rooming house, boarding house.—If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house have separate quarters and do not share living arrangements with other occupants in the structure, such quarters are considered separate housing units. The remaining quarters are combined. If the combined quarters contain four or fewer roomers unrelated to the head, they are classified as one housing unit; if the combined quarters contain five or more roomers unrelated to the head or person in charge, they are classified as group quarters. In a dormitory, residence hall, nurses' home, or similar place, living quarters of the supervisory staff are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria; other living quarters are considered group quarters.

The distinction between rooming houses and hotels in the 1960 Census was made by the enumerator generally on the basis of local usage.

Institution.—Living quarters of staff personnel are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria. Other living quarters are considered group quarters.

Group quarters.—Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are considered group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, residential clubs, missions and flophouses, 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 head and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory.

Included in the population in group quarters are groups of five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge and institutional inmates. The latter consist of those nonstaff persons for whom care or custody is being provided in such places as homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; places providing specialized medical care for persons with mental disorders, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease; nursing and domiciliary homes for the aged and dependent; and prisons and jails. Statistics for persons in group quarters are not included in this volume.

According to the results of the 1960 Census of Population, approximately 4.9 million people or 2.8 percent of the total population of the United States lived in group quarters. For an estimate of the population 60 and over in group quarters for the United States, States, and large SMSA's, refer to chapter D (Series PC(1)-D reports) of Volume I of the 1960 Population reports.

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied housing unit.—A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence of 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, such as persons on vacation. Units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence are also considered "occupied." For purposes of this report, data for occupied housing units are limited to those having at least one household member 60 years old or over. (See also definition of "household.")

Persons per room.—The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the total number of persons in the unit (regardless of age) by the number of rooms in the unit. The tabulation form contained a terminal category of "10 or more" rooms; for purposes of the computation, the terminal category was given a mean value of 11.

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 considered as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage; porches, unless they are permanently enclosed and suitable for year-round use; and offices used only by persons not living in the unit.

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. The owner need not be the head of the household and he need not be 60 years old or over. A cooperative apartment unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner lives in it.

All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash as well as units occupied without payment of cash rent. Units rented for cash are units for which any money rent is paid or contracted for. Such rent is commonly paid by the occupants but may be paid by persons not living in the unit—for example, a welfare agency. Units for which no cash rent is paid include units provided by relatives not living in the unit and occupied without rental payment, units provided in exchange for services rendered, and units occupied by a tenant farmer or sharecropper who does not pay any cash rent. "No cash rent" appears as a category in the rent tabulations.

Year moved into unit.—Data on year moved into unit are based on the information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied or if he moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported.

The intent of the question is to establish the year the present occupancy of the unit began, as indicated by the year the household head moved into the unit. The year the head moves is not necessarily the same year other members of the household move, although in the great majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Data on household characteristics are based on information reported for each member of the household. Each person was enumerated by name, and information was recorded on relationship to head, sex, age, marital status, income, and other population characteristics, as applicable.

Household.—A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. By definition, therefore, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households. Differences may occur between reports, however, because of differences in processing procedures. For purposes of this report, the data are restricted to households with at least one member 60 years old or over.

As indicated above, the term "household" refers to all persons in the housing unit, including nonrelatives. For this report, there is one modification: In determining the amount of income for the household, the income of only the primary family or the primary individual was used (see section below on "Primary family; primary individual").

Head of household.—The head of the household is the person considered to be the head by the household members. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for the purpose of census tabulations.

Household composition.—Each household in the group "male head, wife present, no nonrelatives" consists of the head, his wife, and other persons, if any, all of whom are related to the head. A household was classified in this category if both the husband and wife were reported as members of the household even though one or the other was temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The category "other male head" includes households with male head, wife present, with nonrelatives living with them; male heads who are married, but with wife absent because of separation or other reason where husband and wife maintain separate residences for several months or more; and male heads who are widowed, divorced, or single. "Female head" comprises all households with female heads regardless of their marital status. Included are female heads with no spouse and female heads whose husbands are living away from their families, as for example, husbands in the Armed Forces living on military installations.

In table 10, a household with "male head, wife present" consists of the head and wife. Households in the category "other 2-person households, no nonrelatives" consist of the head and one related person who is not the spouse. Households in the category "2-person households, with nonrelatives" consist of the head and one person not related to him.

Nonrelative.—A nonrelative of the head is a member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers (roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children) and resident employees are included as nonrelatives.

Nonwhite persons and households.—The color group designated "nonwhite" consists of such races or ethnic groups as Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Eskimo, Aleut, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white. Persons of mixed racial parentage are classified as nonwhite. Occupied housing units are classified according to the color of the head of the household. Separate data for housing units and persons in housing units with nonwhite heads are presented for total United States, inside and outside standard metropolitan statistical areas, and for nonfarm United States, inside and outside standard metropolitan statistical areas.

The concept of race, as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census, is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. The use of self-enumeration in the 1960 Census made it possible for members of the household to classify themselves. When the respondent failed to report on the item, the enumerator recorded race by observation.

Persons in household.—All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as living in the housing unit were counted in determining the number of persons in the household. These persons include not only the members related to the head but also any lodgers (roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children) and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

A person is considered as living in a housing unit if he considers the unit his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. Persons temporarily away from home on business, on vacation, or in a general hospital were enumerated at their homes. Persons away in an institution, such as in a sanitarium, nursing home, home for the aged, or mental hospital, were enumerated at the institution. Persons with no usual residence were enumerated at the place where they were living at the time of the enumeration.

Persons 60 years old and over.—Persons 60 years old and over are those persons who were in that age group at the time of the 1960 Census. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1960. The Bureau of the Census obtained data on the age of the population by asking for date of birth (month and year).

Oldest other household member is the oldest member of the household other than the head; this may be the wife, other relative, or a nonrelative of the head. The oldest other member must be 60 years old or over and may be older or younger

than the head. For example, in a household with head 62, wife 59, and sister 61, the sister is the oldest other member; in a household with head 64, wife 61, daughter 38, and lodger 73, the lodger is the oldest other member; in a household with head 52, son 31, and uncle 68, the uncle is the oldest other member; in a household with head 69, wife 57, and son 40, there is no oldest other member. In table 2, the oldest other member in a household with "other male head" was classified as other relative or nonrelative of the head; the figure for "other relative oldest other member" under "with other male head" thus includes a small number of wives who were oldest other members in these households.

Other person 60 years old or over is any member of the household in the age group 60 and over who is not classified as head or oldest other member. Such a person might be the wife of the head, another relative, or a nonrelative in the age group. In the examples above, the 61-year-old wife in the second example is an "other person 60 years and over." In the three other examples, there are no other persons 60 years old and over. In table 2, the figure for "other persons 60 years and over" is included only in the total for all occupied, owner-occupied, and renter-occupied units; the remaining figures on the three total lines do not include the "other persons 60 years and over" since the detailed age distribution for these persons was not tabulated.

Primary family; primary individual.—The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all (one or more) persons in the household related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. If the head lives alone or if no member of the household is related to him, the head constitutes a "primary individual." A household can contain only one primary family or primary individual.

Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the primary family and are not classified as separate families. A lodger, servant, or other person unrelated to the head is considered a member of the household but not of the primary family.

For purposes of this report, income of the primary family or primary individual is termed "household income" (see definition of "household").

Income.—Income is the sum of money received, less losses, from wages or salary, self-employment, and sources other than earnings during the calendar year 1959. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. *Wage or salary income* is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or profession. Income other than earnings includes money received from sources such as net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; Social Security benefits; pensions; veterans' payments, military allotments for dependents, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments; and periodic contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: Money received from the sale of owned property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance benefits.

Separate income data were requested for each person 14 years old or over and the amounts were added to obtain the income of the family.

Household income, as used in this report, refers to the income of the primary family or primary individual occupying the housing unit; that is, the sum of the income of the head of the primary family and all other members of the family 14 years old and over, or the income of the primary individual. Incomes of persons living in the unit but not related to the head of the household (even though they are in the age group 60 and over) are not included in this sum. Although the time period covered

by the income statistics is the calendar year 1959, the composition of the household refers to the time of enumeration. Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1959 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of the interview. On the other hand, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1959 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1959.

Individual income refers to the income received by the person to whom it is attributed in this report.

In tables 3 and 10, "household" income is limited to the income of the primary family or primary individual. In table 4, income of the head is the individual income of the head provided he is 60 years old or over; income of oldest other household member is the individual income of the oldest person 60 or over other than the head. The latter is the oldest other household member, 60 or over, whether he is related or not related to the head and regardless of the age of the head. In tables 5, 6, and 7, "household" income is limited to the income of the primary family or primary individual; individual income of the oldest other member in specified age groups is the income of the oldest other member, 60 or over, whether or not he is related to the head.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this income and one-half the cases exceeding this income. In the computation of the median, the lower limit of the class interval was assumed to stand at the beginning of the income group and the upper limit at the beginning of the successive income group. Medians were rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. In table 4, individuals with no income were excluded from the computation.

Primary families and primary individuals with no income or a net loss, as defined in the census, are included in the lowest income group (less than \$1,000) in tabulations of household income. For individual income, a net loss is included in the lowest income group as shown in the table and a separate category is shown for individuals with no income. Many of the families and individuals with no income were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, or were newly formed families or households, or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

As in all censuses and surveys of income, the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting. The amounts reported for income are frequently based not on records but on memory, and this factor probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misunderstanding of the income questions or to misrepresentation.

A possible source of understatement in the income figures was the assumption in the editing process that no income other than earnings was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage or salary income or self-employment income but failed to report on the receipt of other money income. When there was a failure to report any income information for a person, the procedure used was to assign the reported income of a person with similar demographic characteristics.

The income data collected in the census cover money income only. The fact that some families receive an important part of their income in the form of housing, goods, or services, rather than in money, should be taken into consideration.

For several reasons, the income data reported in the census are not directly comparable with data which may be available from other sources. Lack of comparability is attributable to differences in the types of income that are reported and the types of families and individuals to which the income applies.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Elevator in structure.—Statistics on elevator in structure are available only for housing units in places which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1950 or in an interim census prior to 1960 and also had a population of 50,000 or more in 1960. The data are further restricted to renter-occupied units that are located in structures containing a total of 5 housing units or more and having at least 4 floors, not counting the basement. Units are classified "with elevator" if they are located in a building with an elevator which passengers may use. Units are in a "walkup" structure if the structure has no passenger elevator or if the only elevator service is for freight. With respect to units occupied by the elderly, data on "walkup" structures are limited somewhat, as it is not known on which floor the units are located.

In table 8, the category "other" consists of renter-occupied units in structures with 5 housing units or more and located in rural areas or in urban territory outside the places of 50,000 inhabitants or more described above.

Trailer.—Trailers are included in the housing inventory if they are occupied as living quarters. A trailer may rest on wheels or on a temporary foundation, or it may be mounted on a regular foundation of brick, stone, concrete, etc. When one or more rooms have been added to a trailer, however, it is classified as "house, apartment, flat."

Units in structure.—In determining the number of units in the structure, the enumerator was instructed to count both occupied and vacant housing units but not business units or group quarters. A structure is defined as a separate building that either has open space on all four sides, or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. For row houses, double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

Year structure built.—"Year built" refers to the date the original construction of the structure was completed, not to any later remodeling, addition, or conversion. For trailers, the model year was assumed to be the year built.

Data on year built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many of the other items. In most cases, the information was given according to memory or estimates of the occupants of the structure or of other persons who had lived in the neighborhood a long time.

CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

Both the condition of a housing unit and the type of plumbing facilities are considered measures of the quality of housing. Categories representing various levels of housing quality have been established by presenting the items in combination.

To measure condition, the enumerator classified each housing unit in one of three categories: Sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated. The plumbing facilities that are combined with condition are: Water supply, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities.

Condition.—The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria related to the extent or degree of visible defects. The types of defects the enumerator was to look for are associated with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to the physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or makeshift construction. These are signs of other structural defects which may be hidden. Defects which would be revealed only by a more careful inspection than is possible during a census, such as the presence of dampness or infestation, inadequate wiring, and rotted beams, are not included in the criteria for determining the condition of a unit.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which normally are corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects are: Lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; slight wearing away of mortar between bricks or other masonry; small cracks in walls, plaster or chimney; cracked windows; slight wear on floors, doorsills, doorframes, window sills, or window frames; and broken gutters or downspouts.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. Such housing 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 are: Holes, open cracks, rotted, loose, or missing material over a small area of the foundation, walls, roof, floors, or ceilings; shaky or unsafe porch, steps, or railings; several broken or missing windowpanes; some rotted or loose window frames or sashes that are no longer rain-proof or windproof; broken or loose stair treads, or broken, loose, or missing risers, balusters, or railings of inside or outside stairs; deep wear on doorsills, doorframes, outside or inside steps or floors; missing bricks or cracks in the chimney which are not serious enough to be a fire hazard; and makeshift chimney such as a stovepipe or other uninsulated pipe leading directly from the stove to the outside through a hole in the roof, wall, or window. Such defects are signs of neglect which lead to serious structural deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants. Such housing has one or more critical defects, or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding, or is of inadequate original construction. The defects are either so critical or so widespread that the structure should be extensively repaired, rebuilt, or torn down.

Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair, or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects are: Holes, open cracks, or rotted, loose, or missing material (clapboard siding, shingles, bricks, concrete, tile, plaster, or floorboards) over a large area of the foundation, outside walls, roof, chimney, or inside walls, floors, or ceilings; substantial sagging of floors, walls, or roof; and extensive damage by storm, fire, or flood.

To be classified as dilapidated on the basis of intermediate defects, a housing unit must have such defects in sufficient number or extent that it no longer provides safe and adequate shelter. No set number of intermediate defects is required.

~~Inadequate original construction~~ includes: Shacks, huts, or tents; structures with makeshift walls or roofs, or built of packing boxes, scrap lumber, or tin; structures lacking foundations (walls rest directly on the ground); structures with dirt floors; and cellars, sheds, barns, garages, or other places not originally intended for living quarters and inadequately converted to such use.

The enumerator was instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, age of the structure, or the race or color of the occupants. He was cautioned, for example, that although lack of paint is only a slight defect, this and other signs of neglect are warnings to look closely for more serious defects. Also, exterior covering may improve the appearance of a structure but not its condition, and the sturdiness of brick or other masonry walls can be misleading if there are defects in other parts of the structure.

The enumerator was provided with detailed written instructions and with photographs illustrating the levels of condition. In addition, audio-visual techniques were used in training the enumerator. A filmstrip of photographs in color depicted various types of defects and a recorded narrative explained how to determine the classification of condition on the basis of these defects. (Photographs and instructions from the Enumerator's Reference Manual are reproduced in the United States Summary of Volume I of the 1960 Housing reports.)

Although detailed oral and written instructions and visual aids were provided, it was not possible to achieve uniform results in applying the criteria for determining the condition of a unit. Data on condition for small areas, which depend on the work of only a few enumerators, may have a wider margin of relative

error than data for larger areas, which are based on the work of a number of enumerators.

Plumbing facilities.—The facilities referred to are water supply, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities. A unit has piped hot water even though the hot water is not supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has a flush toilet if it is inside the structure and available for the use of the occupants of the unit. A unit has a bathtub or shower if either facility, supplied with piped water (not necessarily hot water), is inside the structure and available for the use of the occupants of the unit.

The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have piped hot and cold water inside the structure, and flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

The category "lacking some or all facilities" consists of units which do not have all the plumbing facilities specified above. Included in this category are units without piped water, flush toilet, or bath inside the structure; units whose occupants share toilet or bathing facilities with the occupants of another housing unit; and units with only cold water.

Facilities are *for exclusive use* if they are used only by the occupants of the one housing unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the housing unit. Facilities are *shared* if they are used by occupants of two or more housing units, or if they would be shared with the occupants of a unit now vacant. Shared facilities may be inside one of the units in the structure or may be centrally located where they can be reached by occupants of all units that share them.

Facilities are located *inside the structure* if they are located inside the same structure as the housing unit. They may be located within the housing unit itself, or they may be located in a hallway or in a room used by occupants of several units. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the facilities are located. Facilities in the basement or on an *enclosed porch*, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch, are "inside the structure." Facilities on an open porch (for example, piped water) are "outside the structure."

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gross rent.—Gross rent is based on the information reported for contract rent and the cost of utilities and fuel. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. If the rent includes payment for a business unit or additional housing units, an estimate of the rent for the housing unit being enumerated is reported. Contract rent is the amount agreed upon for the entire housing unit; it is not the amount paid by a roomer or lodger or other household member who shares in the rent payment.

The computed rent termed "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 by the renter (or paid for him by a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the rental

payment. If the utility or fuel bill covered a business unit or additional housing units, an amount was to be reported for the one housing unit being enumerated. If the renter had just moved into the unit, the cost of the item was to be estimated on the basis of recent experience and general knowledge of utility and fuel costs. Gross rent is not computed for units for which "no cash rent" is paid even though the renter may pay for utilities and fuel.

The median rent is the theoretical rent which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this rent and one-half the cases exceeding this rent. In the computation of the median, the lower limit of a class interval was assumed to stand at the beginning of the rent group and the upper limit at the beginning of the successive rent group. Medians were rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Renter-occupied units for which "no cash rent" is paid are excluded from the computation of the median.

Rent data are restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units.

Rent-income ratio.—The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent multiplied by 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income in 1959 of the primary family or primary individual. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest half percent. For gross rent, the specific dollar amounts were used in the computation, except that \$999 was assigned for monthly rentals of \$1,000 or more. For income, midpoints of the coded intervals were used—the intervals being in tens of dollars for incomes up to \$10,000 and in thousands of dollars for incomes over \$10,000, except that a mean of \$50,000 was assigned for incomes of \$25,000 or more. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by primary families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

Data on rent-income ratios are restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units.

Value.—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for on the current market (April 1960). Value data are restricted to owner-occupied nonfarm units having only one housing unit in the property and no business. A business for this purpose is defined as a clearly recognizable commercial establishment such as a restaurant, store, or filling station. Units in multiunit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations. Also excluded were rural units on farms and all rural units on places of 10 acres or more (whether farm or nonfarm units). The values of such units are not provided because of heterogeneity in the use and size of the property.

A property generally consists of the house and the land on which it stands. The estimated value of the entire property including the land was to be reported, even if the occupant owned the house but not the land, or the property was owned jointly with another owner.

The median value of housing units is the theoretical value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half the cases exceeding this value. In the computation of the median, the lower limit of a class interval was assumed to stand at the beginning of the value group, and the upper limit at the beginning of the successive value group. Medians were rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

The 1960 Census contained several innovations with respect to the collection and processing of the data. Much of the information in 1960 was obtained by self-enumeration supplemented by follow-up procedures; a two-stage census was introduced in the more populous sections of the country, representing about

four-fifths of the population; and considerable use was made of sampling. A further innovation was the formal review of the enumerator's work during the course of enumeration. Finally, extensive use was made of electronic equipment to process the data and produce the final tables.

A summary of the procedures for collecting and processing the data is given below. Additional information on the 1960 practices is given in *1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas*; in chapter C (Series PC(1)-C reports), as well as in chapter D (Series PC(1)-D reports), of *1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population*; and in *United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Principal Data-Collection Forms and Procedures*. A detailed description of the collection and processing of data is provided in a report entitled *Eighteenth Decennial Census: Procedural History*.

COLLECTION OF DATA

Data-collection forms.—Two basic types of forms were used for collecting data in the 1960 Census—the Advance Census Report (ACR) and the Household Questionnaire which respondents were asked to fill, and the FOSDIC schedules which the enumerators used to record the information for processing.

Enumeration procedures.—Before the enumeration began, the Post Office Department delivered an ACR to households on postal delivery routes in all parts of the United States. This form contained questions which were to be answered for every occupied unit and every person. Household members were requested to fill the ACR and have it ready for the enumerator when he called. The enumerator transcribed the information from the ACR to a FOSDIC schedule, or entered it directly on the FOSDIC schedule during direct interview.

In the densely populated areas of the United States (with approximately 82 percent of the population and 35 percent of the land area), the enumerator who called for the ACR left a Household Questionnaire with each sample household. This questionnaire, which contained additional questions, was to be completed for the sample housing unit and for each person in the household and mailed to the local census office. Subsequently, the information was transcribed from the Household Questionnaire to a sample FOSDIC schedule. If the enumerator found that the questionnaire was incompletely filled or had not been mailed, or if he detected answers containing obvious inconsistencies, he obtained the information by personal visit or by telephone. In the populous areas, accordingly, the census data were obtained in a "two stage" procedure—the first stage for the collection of data for the 100-percent items and the second stage for the sample items.

In the remaining areas, a "single stage"² procedure was used. When the enumerator picked up the ACR, he obtained the information for the sample items by direct interview and recorded it directly on the sample FOSDIC schedule.

Methods of obtaining information.—Information was obtained through self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation. The following were self-enumeration items which appeared on the ACR: Persons in the household, relationship to head, sex, color, age, marital status, kitchen or cooking equipment, rooms, water supply, toilet and bathing facilities, and tenure. Value of property and monthly contract rent appeared on the ACR in the cities and places for which city block statistics are published (and on the Household Questionnaire elsewhere).

The remaining questions for occupied units appeared as self-enumeration items on the Household Questionnaire with the following exceptions. Condition of a unit was always determined by the enumerator through his observation; information required for identifying separate housing units was obtained through observation, direct interview, and self-enumeration; number of

² States enumerated completely on a single-stage basis were: Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. States enumerated partly, but not completely, on a single-stage basis were: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

units in structure was determined by the enumerator largely on the basis of the listing of units in the census; and, in structures with five housing units or more, information on such items as year built and heating fuel was to be obtained by the enumerator from the resident owner, manager, or janitor. Items not filled on the ACR or on the Household Questionnaire were enumerated by direct interview.

Field review.—One of the important innovations in the 1960 Census was a series of regularly scheduled "field reviews" of the enumerator's work by his crew leader or by a field reviewer. This operation was designed to assure at an early stage of the work that the enumerator was performing his duties properly and had corrected any errors he had made.

PROCESSING OF DATA

Electronic processing.—Electronic scanning and computing devices and auxiliary equipment were used to a considerable extent to process the data. Information was recorded on FOSDIC schedules in the form of shaded circles. The schedules were microfilmed, and the markings were converted to signals on magnetic tape by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). The tape, in turn, was processed by an electronic computer, which was used extensively to edit, code, and tabulate the data. A high-speed electronic printer printed the numbers, captions (column heads), and stubs on the final tables.

The extensive use of electronic equipment ensured a more uniform and more flexible edit than could have been accomplished manually or by less intricate mechanical equipment. In the editing operations, improved techniques of allocation for nonresponses and inconsistencies were feasible. Moreover, the use of FOSDIC completely eliminated the cardpunching operation and thereby removed one important source of error in the published statistics; the new types of error introduced by the use of FOSDIC were probably minor by comparison.

Practically all the editing and coding operations for housing characteristics were accomplished by electronic equipment. For household characteristics, however, a few items were edited and coded manually. These were items which required the reading of written entries rather than the reading of marked circles. For example, the numerical entries for income were recorded as coded amounts on the FOSDIC schedule in a manual operation. The coding of relationship and the identification of the members of the family group also were accomplished manually.

Editing.—In a mass statistical operation, such as a national census, human and mechanical errors occasionally arise in one form or another, such as failure to obtain or record the required information, recording information in the wrong place, misreading position markings, and skipping pages. These were kept to a tolerable level by means of operational control systems. Nonresponses and inconsistencies were eliminated by using the computer to assign entries and correct inconsistencies. In general, few assignments or corrections were required, although the amount varied by subject and by enumerator. Whenever information was missing for a housing item, an allocation procedure was used to assign an acceptable entry, thereby eliminating the need for a "not reported" category in the tabulations. An acceptable entry was assigned also when the reported information was inconsistent. A similar procedure was followed when information was missing or was unacceptable for a population item.

The assignment of an acceptable entry was based on related information reported for the housing unit or person or on information reported for a similar unit or person in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented." On the other hand, if the unit was reported as "rented" but the amount of rent was missing, the computer automatically assigned the rent that was reported for the preceding renter-occupied unit. Another tech-

nique is illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment of age. The computer stored reported ages of persons by sex, color or race, household relationship, and marital status. Each stored age was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same characteristics and having age reported was processed through the computer. This stored age was assigned to the next person whose age was unknown and who otherwise had the same characteristics. A similar procedure was used in the assignment of wage or salary income, which is one of the components of total income; when wage or salary income of a person was unknown, the assignment was made on the basis of sex, age, color, major occupation group, and number of weeks worked in 1959. The use of electronic equipment in the assignment of acceptable entries made feasible the use of information implicit in the 1960 data being tabulated.

The extent of the allocations for nonresponse or for inconsistency is shown for States, urban places by size group, and other areas in appendix tables in Volume I of the 1960 Housing reports and in chapters B, C, and D (Series PC(1)-B, C, and D reports) of Volume I of the 1960 Population reports.

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

ACCURACY OF DATA

As explained earlier, information was obtained through self-enumeration and direct-interview procedures. The forms used

by household members for self-enumeration were necessarily different from those used by the enumerator in direct interview, although the intent of the two types of forms was the same. The use of self-enumeration forms allowed household members to see the questions as worded and to consult household records to ascertain the correct answers. Furthermore, the self-enumeration forms provided brief but uniform explanations for some of the items and called attention to the response categories in a uniform manner. The less detailed wording for some items on the FOSDIO schedules was supplemented by the training and instructions given to the enumerators. The enumerators received standardized and formal training in canvassing their districts, in interviewing, and in filling out the schedules. During training, they used a workbook which contained practice exercises and illustrations. Filmstrips with accompanying narratives and recorded interviews were also used. The fine distinctions made in the instructions, however, were probably not ordinarily conveyed to the respondents, unless they asked the enumerator for clarification of a particular point.

In the processing of the data, careful efforts were made at each step to reduce the effects of errors. Errors occurred through failure to obtain complete and consistent information, incorrect recording of information on the FOSDIO schedules or incorrectly transferring it from the self-enumeration forms, faulty markings on the FOSDIO schedules, and the like.

Some of the innovations in the 1960 Census reduced errors and others produced a more consistent quality of results. According to present plans, one or more reports evaluating the statistics of the 1960 Census will be published later.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

SAMPLE DESIGN

Although some information was collected for all housing units and all persons, the data in this report are based on samples. The unit of sampling was the housing unit and all its occupants. The enumerator was instructed to assign a Sample Key letter (A, B, C, or D) to each housing unit sequentially in the order in which he first visited the unit, whether or not he completed the interview. Each enumerator was given a random key letter to start his assignment, and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of visiting and listing individual units at an address. Each housing unit which was assigned the key letter "A" was designated as a sample unit for housing data, and all persons enumerated in the unit were included in the sample for population data.

Information for the housing units and persons in the sample was recorded on sample FOSDIO schedules. For population data, the same questions appeared on all the sample schedules. For housing data, four-fifths of the sample schedules carried questions comprising the 20-percent sample items. Items which appeared on all the sample housing schedules comprised the 25-percent sample items. The population sample consisted of 25 percent of the population, while the housing samples for this report were 20 or 25 percent of the housing units.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 25-percent sample of persons or 20- or 25-percent sample of housing units in each area, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions. Generally, for large areas, the deviation from the estimated sample size was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. The 25-percent sample as finally processed comprised 24.53 percent of the total occupied housing units and 24.71 percent of the total population in the United States as a whole.

Sample rate for tabulation.—In all tables except table 8, the figures are based on the 25-percent sample. In table 8, the figures are based on the 20-percent sample for "elevator in structure" and "units in structure" and on the 25-percent sample for "trailers."

The medians shown in this report are computed from distributions based on weighted samples tabulated at a 25-percent sample rate. The median is not shown where the base is less than 200 housing units in tables 6 and 7 or where the base is less than 200 persons in table 4.

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on samples of housing units for this report are estimates that were developed through the use of a ratio estimation procedure. Essentially, this procedure was carried out for each of four groups of occupied housing units in each area, separately for the 25- and 20-percent samples.³ The groups are as follows:

Group	Tenure, color
1	Owner occupied, white
2	Owner occupied, nonwhite
3	Renter occupied, white
4	Renter occupied, nonwhite

³ Estimates of characteristics of the occupied housing units from the sample for a given area are produced using the formula:

$$x' = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{x_i y_i}{y_i}$$

where x' is the estimate of the characteristic for the area obtained through the use of the ratio estimation procedure,
 x_i is the count of sample housing units with the characteristic for the area in one of the 4 groups,
 y_i is the count of sample housing units for the area in the same one of the 4 groups, and
 Y_i is the complete count of housing units for the area in the same one of the 4 groups.

For each of the four groups, the ratio of the complete count to the sample count of housing units in the group was determined. Each sample housing unit in the group was assigned an integral weight so the sum of the weights would equal the complete count for the group. For example, if the ratio for a group was 4.2, one-fifth of the housing units (selected at random) within the group were assigned a weight of 5, and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 4. The use of such a combination of integral weights rather than a single fractional weight was adopted to avoid the complications involved in rounding. For the 25-percent sample tabulations, where there were fewer than 50 housing units in the complete count in a group or where the resulting weight would be over 16, groups were, in general, combined in a specific order to satisfy these two conditions. A similar procedure with appropriate values was used for the 20-percent sample tabulations.

Estimates of characteristics of the population in housing units for this report were obtained by using the housing unit weight for all persons in sample housing units. In the 1960 Population reports, a ratio estimation procedure similar to that described above was carried out for each of 44 groups of persons. The groups were defined on the basis of age, color, sex, head by tenure of unit, and nonhead. Therefore, the sample estimates of population characteristics tabulated for this report will differ from and generally have larger relative sampling errors than estimates presented in the 1960 Population reports.

For all housing units, the ratio estimates achieve some of the gains of stratification which would have been obtained if the sample had been stratified by the groups for which separate ratio estimates were computed. For all housing units, the net effect would be a reduction in the sampling variability and in the bias of many statistics below that which would be obtained by weighting the results of the 25-percent sample by a uniform factor of 4 (or the 20-percent sample by 5).

For housing units occupied by persons 60 and over, gains from ratio estimation are trivial for most characteristics. The standard errors of the estimates of housing units as well as population characteristics of persons 60 and over will, in general, approach those expected from simple random sampling.

The ratio estimation procedure was generally applied to the smallest complete geographic area for which any data were to be published. Thus, an estimation area may be a city, tract within a city, SMSA, urbanized area, or the rural part of a county.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Standard error.—The figures in this report are subject to sampling variability, which can be estimated by using tables Q, R, and S. These tables do not reflect the effect of response variance, processing variance, or bias arising in the collection, processing, and estimation steps; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being prepared and will be published at a later date. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate based on a sample and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks.

Tables Q and R show rough estimates of the standard errors of estimated numbers of persons for characteristics in tables 1 and 2, respectively. Table S shows rough estimates of the standard errors of estimated numbers of persons or housing units for characteristics in tables 3 to 10. For most estimates, linear interpolation in tables Q, R, and S will provide reasonably accurate results.

TABLE Q.—ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN TABLE I

[Range of 2 chances out of 3]

Estimated number ¹	All persons 60 years and over	Persons 60 and over in households having—		
		1 person 60 years and over	2 persons 60 years and over	3 persons or more 60 years and over
50.....	15	15	20	30
100.....	20	20	30	40
250.....	40	30	50	60
500.....	50	40	60	80
1,000.....	60	50	80	110
2,500.....	90	80	120	170
5,000.....	130	110	160	220
10,000.....	180	160	220	280
15,000.....	230	190	270	340
20,000.....	260	220	310	390
25,000.....	290	250	350	440
50,000.....	410	350	490	620
75,000.....	(1)	(1)	600	760
100,000.....	(1)	(1)	700	880
150,000.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,100

¹ For estimated numbers larger than 50,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 50,000.

An estimate of the standard error of a characteristic in table 1 is obtained from the column in table Q having the corresponding number of persons 60 and over in the household. For example, to obtain a rough estimate of the standard error for a number in the column headed "2-person households: 1 person 60 years and over" in table 1, refer to the column "1 person 60 years and over" in table Q for the appropriate estimated standard error.

Table R is to be used for rough estimates of the standard error of characteristics in table 2. The characteristics listed in the stub of table 2 correspond to the characteristics in table R. For example, the standard error of a characteristic in table 2 on the line "oldest member other than head, in households with head under 60 years" is on the same line in table R.

The first column in table S is to be used for a rough estimate of the standard error for characteristics in tables 3 to 7 and 9 and 10. For characteristics in table 8, use the second column in table S for characteristics under "trailers," the third column in table S for characteristics under "1 unit" in structure, and the fourth column for all other data.

Illustrations: According to table A-1 in chapter 3 for Alabama, there are 14,490 persons in "3-person households: 2 persons 60 years and over: with head 65 to 74 years." Table Q shows that, for an estimate of 14,490 persons in the category "2 persons 60 years and over," a rough estimate of the standard error is about 265. The chances are approximately 2 out of 3 that the results of a complete count would not differ by more than 265 from the estimated 14,490. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that the results of a complete count would differ by as much as 662, that is, by 2½ times the standard error.

Table A-2a in chapter 1 for the United States shows a total of 25,633 persons in renter-occupied housing units in the category "85 and over"; a total of 12,186 persons in the category "oldest member other than head, in households with head under 60 years: wife oldest member"; and 109 persons in the cross-tabulation of these two categories. According to table R, a rough estimate of the standard error of the 25,633 persons 85 and over on the line "Persons in housing units" is about 354. Table R also shows rough estimates of the standard error of estimated numbers on the line "oldest member other than head, in households with head under 60 years: wife oldest member." For the 12,186 and 109 persons in this category, the standard errors are approximately 173 and 21, respectively.

Housing of Senior Citizens

TABLE R.—ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN TABLE 2

[Range of 2 chances out of 3]

Characteristic	Standard error if estimated number ¹ is—											
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	50,000
Persons in housing units.....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490
Oldest member other than head, in households with head under 60 years....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Wife oldest member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Other relative oldest member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
With other male head.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Other relative oldest member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Nonrelative oldest member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
With female head.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Other relative oldest member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Nonrelative oldest member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Head and oldest other member, in households with head 60 years and over....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490
With male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490
Head.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Wife oldest other member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Other relative oldest other member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
With other male head.....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490
2 or more persons.....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490
Head.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Other relative oldest other member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Nonrelative oldest other member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
1-person households.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
With female head.....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490
2 or more persons.....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490
Head.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Other relative oldest other member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Nonrelative oldest other member.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
1-person households.....	15	20	30	40	50	80	110	160	190	220	250	350
Other persons 60 years and over.....	20	30	50	60	80	120	160	220	270	310	350	490

¹ For estimated numbers larger than 50,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 50,000.

Table C-9 in chapter 2 for the United States shows 45,161 renter-occupied units with "oldest member 60 to 64 years." This table also shows that 4,172 of these housing units were built between 1940 and 1949 and that the head moved into the housing unit between 1955 and 1960. Rough estimates of the standard errors of the 45,161 and 4,172 housing units (obtained from the first column of table S) are approximately 331 and 100, respectively.

The standard errors estimated from tables Q, R, and S are not directly applicable to differences between two estimates. The estimates of sampling errors are to be applied differently in the following three situations:

1. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

2. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the difference should be considered as the sample estimate; the standard error of this difference may be obtained directly.

3. For a difference between a sample estimate and one based on a complete count, the standard error of the difference is identical with the standard error of the estimate based on the sample.

TABLE S.—ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS OR HOUSING UNITS IN TABLES 3 TO 10

[Range of 2 chances out of 3]

Estimated number ¹	Characteristics in tables 3 to 7, 9, and 10	Characteristics in table 8		
		In the column "trailers"	In the column "1 unit" in structure	All other columns
50.....	15	15	30	15
100.....	20	20	40	20
250.....	30	30	60	40
500.....	40	40	80	50
1,000.....	50	50	110	80
2,500.....	80	80	160	90
5,000.....	110	110	220	130
10,000.....	160	160	310	190
15,000.....	190	190	380	230
20,000.....	220	220	440	260
25,000.....	250	250	490	290
50,000.....	350	350	700	420

¹ For estimated numbers larger than 50,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 50,000.