U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960
HC(S1)-56

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Abbeville, La.

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the Town of Abbeville.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.
# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

## HOUSING

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- I States and Small Areas
- II Metropolitan Housing
- III City Blocks
- IV Components of Inventory Change
- V Residential Finance
- VI Rural Housing

### Series NC(51) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities

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## POPULATION

### Volume
- I Characteristics of the Population
- II Subject Reports
- III Selected Area Reports
- IV Summary and Analytical Report

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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1. Bessemer
2. Birmingham
3. Dothan and vicinity
4. Florence
5. Mobile
6. Grand Bay area
7. Gulf Shores
8. Huntsville
9. Montgomery
10. Mobile and vicinity
11. Muscle Shoals and vicinity

### ARKANSAS
12. Little Rock
13. Texarkana

### CALIFORNIA
14. Bakersfield
15. Fresno and vicinity
16. Los Angeles
17. Passadena
18. San Francisco
19. Stockton area

### COLORADO
20. Denver

### CONNECTICUT
21. Bridgeport
22. New Haven
23. Stamford
24. Stratford

### FLORIDA
25. Daytona Beach
26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity
27. Miami and vicinity
28. Orlando
29. St. Petersburg
30. Tampa

### GEORGIA
31. Americus and vicinity
32. Atlanta area
33. Atlanta
34. Augusta
35. Savannah area
36. Brunswick and vicinity
37. Cedarhut and vicinity
38. Columbus

### GEORGIA—Con.
39. Dublin
40. East Point
41. Lawrenceville
42. Macon
43. Marietta
44. Muscogee County (part)
45. Newnan
46. Rome
47. Savannah
48. Valdosta and vicinity

### HAWAII
49. Honolulu
50. Decatur
51. Joliet and vicinity
52. Rock Island

### ILLINOIS
53. Hammond

### INDIANA
54. Kansas City

### KANSAS
55. Kansas City

### COLORADO
56. Abbeville
57. Benton Rouge area
58. Church Point
59. Eunice
60. Lake Charles and vicinity
61. Opelousas and vicinity
62. Ville Platte

### LOUISIANA
63. Biloxi
64. Pascagoula and vicinity

### MISSISSIPPI
65. Gulfport and vicinity
66. Meridian
67. Moss Point
68. Panola and vicinity
69. Vicksburg

### MISSOURI
70. Mount Clemens
71. Muskegon Heights
72. Saginaw
73. Dalhousie
74. Minneapolis
75. St. Paul
76. Gulfport and vicinity
77. Meridian
78. Moss Point
79. Panola and vicinity
80. Vicksburg
81. Columbus
82. Kansas City
83. Mexico
84. Merced
85. St. Louis

### MINNESOTA
86. Reno and vicinity

### NEW JERSEY
87. Atlantic City
88. Bayonne
89. Camden
90. Edison Township
91. Hoboken
92. Jersey City
93. Morristown
94. Newark
95. Princeton
96. Trenton
97. Union City
98. Albany
99. Buffalo
100. Freeport
101. Syracuse
102. Tunkhannock

### NEW YORK
103. Durham
104. Wilmington
105. Wilson
106. Winston-Salem

### OHIO
107. Cincinnati
108. Lorain and vicinity
109. Steubenville area

### PENNSYLVANIA
110. Meadville
111. Newpport
112. Woonsocket and vicinity

### TENNESSEE
113. Dyersburg
114. Gallatin
115. Knoxville
116. Lebanon
117. Memphis
118. Morristown
119. Nashville and vicinity
120. Newbern

### TEXAS
121. Austin
122. Borger
123. Corpus Christi
124. Dallas
125. Denison
126. El Paso
127. Fort Worth
128. Galveston
129. Gladewater and vicinity
130. Harlingen
131. Houston
132. Orange and vicinity
133. San Antonio
134. Wichita Falls

### VIRGINIA
135. Newport News
136. Richmond

### WASHINGTON
137. Seattle

### WEST VIRGINIA
138. Wheeling

### WISCONSIN
139. Milwaukee
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

General........................................ 1
Description of tables..................... 1
Definitions and explanations............. 1
Interpretation of definitions............ 1
Housing unit................................ 2
Occupied housing unit.................... 2
Color.......................................... 2
Tenure......................................... 2
Rooms......................................... 2
Condition................................... 3
Water supply................................ 3
Toilet and bathing facilities............ 3
Plumbing facilities....................... 3
Substandard housing unit............... 4
Household.................................... 4
Head of household.......................... 4
Persons in household..................... 4
Definitions and explanations--Con. .......................... 4
Persons per room............................ 4
Nonrelatives................................ 4
Elderly persons............................ 4
Primary family.............................. 4
Head of primary family................... 4
Age of head of primary family.......... 4
Persons in primary family............... 4
Minors in primary family............... 4
Rent.......................................... 4
Family income............................. 5
Gross rent as percentage of income .... 5
Collection and processing of data...... 5
Sample design and sampling variability 6
Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3..7

TABLES

Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.......................... 8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.......................... 9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.......................... 10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.......................... 10
This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the town of Abbeville.

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

Table A.—Occupancy and Tenure, by Color of Occupants: 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Non-white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total housing units</td>
<td>3,233</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner occupied</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>1,702</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter occupied</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant, available for rent</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant, all other</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied substandard</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As indicated in table A, approximately 27 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 27 percent of those with white households and 86 percent of those with nonwhite households were substandard.

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

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other
types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in-charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair, or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,
roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

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

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

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

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

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

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."
Substandard housing unit.—A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal
parts—one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA**

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

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

Data on gross rent and family income presented in Tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.
The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1969 and the rent data are for April 1969. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1969 for most areas and calendar 1968 for the remaining areas. The income data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

**Sample Design and Sampling Variability**

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

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

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

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and 4 are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

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

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in Table 8 for percentages with bases of Substandard Housing Units occupied by the white renter primary families, and in Table 6 for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in Substandard Housing Units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 96 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

**Table 8.** Standards of Reliability for Characteristics of Total Renter Primary Families in Substandard Housing Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated percentage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Estimated percentage</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or 99</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10 or 99</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 99</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>25 or 75</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 99</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illustration:** For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in Substandard Housing Units, the standard error shown in Table 8 is 1.0 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.0 percent, that is, it would lie between 8.0 and 11.0 percent. The chances are about 96 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

**Table 6.** Standards of Reliability for Characteristics of White Renter Primary Families in Substandard Housing Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic is:</th>
<th>Then the standard error of the percentage of total renter primary families having the characteristic is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or 99</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 99</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or 99</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or 99</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illustration:** The following example illustrates the use of Table 6 to determine the standard error of the percentage shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of $3,000 to $5,000, is reported for 8.0 percent of total families and for about 9.0 percent of the white families. The standard error is 1.0 percent as found in Table 6 on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for the white families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 8.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.
The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

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

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

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 90-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is $2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error-confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see column c), in this case $1,900 and $2,650, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see column e). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the $250 income class interval ($1,750 to $1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, $1,900, was obtained by adding to $1,750 the interpolated value $45.0 or 45.0 times $250, or approximately $100. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.
Table 1.—NURSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>All occupied units</th>
<th>Owner occupied</th>
<th>Renter occupied</th>
<th>Household head 65 years and over</th>
<th>Owner occupied</th>
<th>Renter occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Non-white</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Non-white</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Non-white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOUSING**

- Occupied substandard housing units...... 427 299 128 439 536 155 144 81 54 62 61 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bedrooms</th>
<th>All occupied units</th>
<th>Owner occupied</th>
<th>Renter occupied</th>
<th>Household head 65 years and over</th>
<th>Owner occupied</th>
<th>Renter occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Non-white</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Non-white</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White Non-white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER SUPPLY**

- Hot and cold piped water inside structure.......................... 62 43 39 68 77 11 15 12 7 5 4 1
- Only cold piped water inside structure................................. 32 18 14 30 40 10 12 10 5 7 7 4
- No piped water..................................................................... 72 50 22 77 84 13 15 10 6 4 2 1

**TOILET FACILITIES**

- Flush toilet, exclusive use.............................................. 350 250 100 342 222 120 123 78 44 29 17 10
- Flush toilet, shared....................................................... 70 50 20 72 47 25 60 50 30 20 10 2
- Other toilet facilities or none.......................................... 242 152 90 236 139 97 243 152 91 52 28 5

**BATHING FACILITIES**

- Bath or shower, exclusive use.......................................... 63 45 18 65 52 13 64 45 19 9 6 3
- Bath or shower, shared.................................................... 50 30 20 50 30 20 50 30 20 10 10 2
- No bath or shower................................................................ 179 62 117 181 125 56 128 67 61 28 18 10

**CONDITION AND PLUMBING**

- Sound.............................................................................. 73 69 4 77 51 26 74 69 4 57 20 21
- With priv. toilet & bath & only cold water.......................... 66 44 22 68 51 17 66 44 22 51 20 21
- With private toilet, no private bath.................................... 18 14 4 18 14 4 18 14 4 18 14 4
- With piped water, no private toilet...................................... 10 6 4 10 6 4 10 6 4 10 6 4
- Leaking piped water in structure....................................... 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1

**Deteriorating**

- With priv. toilet & bath & only cold water.......................... 67 45 22 69 53 16 67 45 22 53 20 22
- With private toilet, no private bath.................................... 39 27 12 42 33 9 39 27 12 33 9 9
- With piped water, no private toilet...................................... 9 5 4 9 5 4 9 5 4 9 5 4
- Leaking piped water in structure....................................... 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1

**Discolored**

- With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.............................. 256 199 57 262 157 105 256 199 57 149 64 95
- With private toilet and hot water...................................... 148 117 31 155 122 33 148 117 31 122 33 31
- Leaking hot water, private toilet or bank............................ 148 117 31 155 122 33 148 117 31 122 33 31

**PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD**

- 1 person........................................................................... 87 51 36 92 57 35 87 51 36 92 57 35
- 2 persons.......................................................................... 138 87 51 155 98 57 138 87 51 155 98 57
- 4 persons.......................................................................... 55 30 25 55 30 25 55 30 25 55 30 25
- 5 persons.......................................................................... 28 16 12 28 16 12 28 16 12 28 16 12
- 6 persons.......................................................................... 6 3 3 6 3 3 6 3 3 6 3 3
- 7 persons.......................................................................... 11 6 5 11 6 5 11 6 5 11 6 5
- 8 persons.......................................................................... 8 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4
- 9 persons or more............................................................. 11 6 5 11 6 5 11 6 5 11 6 5

**PERSONS PER ROOM**

- 0.75 or less....................................................................... 96 63 33 100 66 34 96 63 33 100 66 34
- 0.75 to 1.00 ..................................................................... 79 53 26 79 53 26 79 53 26 79 53 26
- 1.01 to 1.50....................................................................... 82 54 28 82 54 28 82 54 28 82 54 28
- 1.51 or over....................................................................... 27 18 9 27 18 9 27 18 9 27 18 9

**RELATIVES OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD**

- None................................................................................. 392 279 113 388 280 108 392 279 113 388 280 108
- 1 or more.......................................................................... 15 9 6 16 10 6 15 9 6 16 10 6

**NONRELATIVES**

- None................................................................................. 422 294 128 439 536 155 422 294 128 439 536 155
- 1 or more.......................................................................... 15 9 6 16 10 6 15 9 6 16 10 6
Table 1.—HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960—Con.
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>All occupied units</th>
<th>Household head 65 years and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Owner occupied</td>
<td>Renter occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total White</td>
<td>Non-White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>332</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in primary family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons...</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 persons...</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons...</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 persons...</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 persons...</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 persons...</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 persons or more...</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minors in primary family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 minor...</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 minor...</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 minor...</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 minor...</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 minor...</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 minor...</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 minor...</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of primary family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife present...</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female:</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of head of primary family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 21 years...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 44 years...</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64 years...</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over...</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.—GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR HIBERU SUBSTANDARD HOUINS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Non-white</th>
<th>Contract Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renter units occupied by primary families</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter paid</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No cash rent</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS RENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter paid: Number</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $5.00</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.00 to $9.99</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10.00 to $14.99</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15.00 to $19.99</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20.00 to $24.99</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25.00 to $29.99</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30.00 to $39.99</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40.00 to $44.99</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50.00 to $59.99</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60.00 to $79.99</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$80.00 to $99.99</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median, Dollars</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Family Income by Size of Family, for Primary Renter Families in Substandard Housing Units: 1960

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family income by size of family</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Non-white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $1,000</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 to $1,499</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500 to $1,999</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 to $2,499</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500 to $2,999</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000 to $3,499</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,500 to $3,999</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000 to $4,999</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 or more</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $1,000</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 to $1,499</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500 to $1,999</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 to $2,499</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500 to $2,999</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000 to $3,499</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,500 to $3,999</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000 to $4,999</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 or more</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Gross Rent as Percentage of Family Income, for Primary Renter Families in Substandard Housing Units: 1960

(The term “substandard” is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family income by gross rent as a percentage of income</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Non-white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 12.5%</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5 to 17.4%</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.5 to 22.4%</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.5 to 27.4%</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5 to 32.4%</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.5 or more</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not computed</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $1,000</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 12.5%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5 to 17.4%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.5 to 22.4%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.5 to 27.4%</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5 to 32.4%</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.5 or more</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not computed</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $1,000</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 12.5%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5 to 17.4%</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.5 to 22.4%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.5 to 27.4%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5 to 32.4%</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.5 or more</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family income by gross rent as a percentage of income</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Non-white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,500 to $2,499</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500 to $3,499</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,500 or more</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not computed</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median income:
- All families: $1,920
- 3 or 4 persons: $1,380

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