

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-85

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

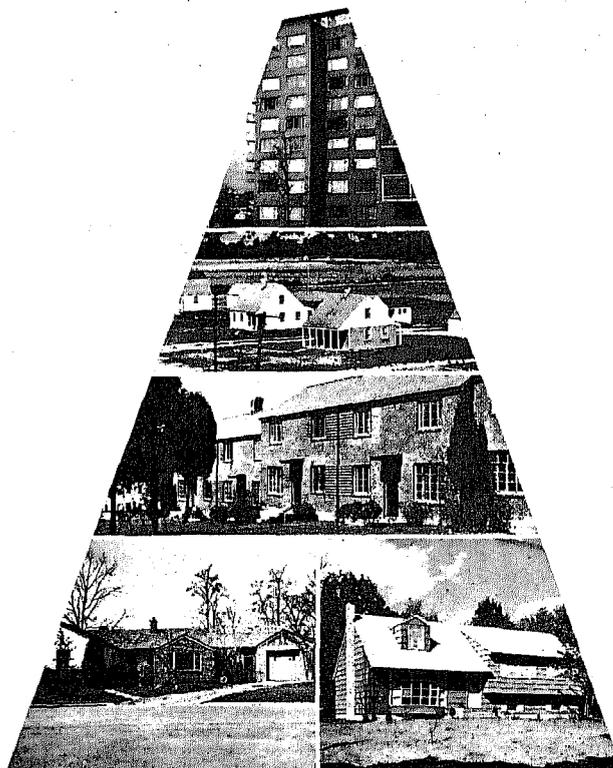
St. Louis, Mo.

Prepared under the supervision of
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Housing Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
By cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
By cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	16		16
	3		3



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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 St. Louis Housing Authority.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	262,984	188,411	60,240
Owner occupied.....	94,882	78,778	16,104
Renter occupied.....	153,769	109,633	44,136
Vacant, available for rent...	8,838	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	5,495	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	53,635	32,529	21,106
Owner.....	5,954	4,005	1,949
Renter.....	47,681	28,524	19,157

As indicated in table A, approximately 22 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 26 percent of those with white households and 43 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

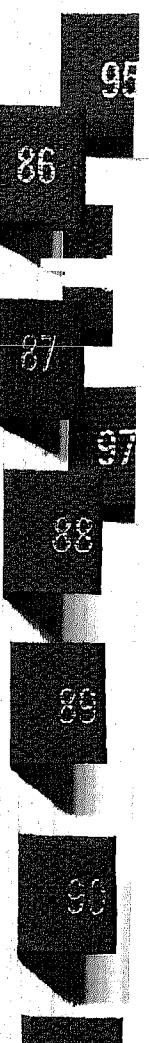
In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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



SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	5,954	4,005	1,949	47,681	28,524	19,157	2,007	1,567	440	10,071	6,894	3,177
ROOMS												
1 room.....	116	78	38	9,414	7,166	2,248	39	27	12	2,587	2,223	364
2 rooms.....	422	327	95	12,072	6,987	5,085	179	160	19	2,596	1,692	904
3 rooms.....	2,301	1,625	676	18,870	10,814	8,056	897	723	174	3,796	2,429	1,367
4 rooms.....	1,426	964	462	5,244	2,646	2,598	450	350	100	804	423	381
5 rooms.....	752	495	257	1,355	602	753	197	150	47	169	80	89
6 rooms.....	488	293	195	488	213	275	131	93	38	73	24	49
7 rooms.....	184	98	86	136	60	76	44	24	20	24	12	12
8 rooms or more.....	265	125	140	102	36	66	70	40	30	22	11	11
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	2,893	1,847	1,046	21,570	14,604	6,966	761	552	209	3,675	2,892	783
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	3,043	2,142	901	29,951	13,799	12,152	1,237	1,007	230	6,348	3,962	2,386
Piped water outside structure.....	5	4	1	22	18	4	3	3	...	6	4	2
No piped water.....	13	12	1	138	103	35	6	5	1	42	36	6
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	4,203	3,002	1,201	24,942	14,091	10,851	1,501	1,224	277	5,632	3,615	2,017
Flush toilet, shared.....	1,643	907	736	22,027	13,949	8,078	464	306	158	4,209	3,096	1,113
Other toilet facilities or none.....	108	96	12	712	484	228	42	37	5	230	183	47
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	2,835	1,971	864	11,290	5,826	5,464	969	770	199	2,204	1,313	891
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	1,745	981	764	21,554	13,915	7,639	483	328	155	3,994	3,016	978
No bathtub or shower.....	1,374	1,053	321	14,837	8,783	6,054	555	469	86	3,873	2,565	1,308
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	2,765	1,993	772	20,744	14,711	6,033	1,050	881	169	4,533	3,679	854
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	992	775	217	3,267	2,153	1,114	456	405	51	859	651	208
With private toilet, no private bath.....	684	554	130	4,663	3,315	1,348	279	249	30	1,244	991	253
With piped water, no private toilet.....	1,088	663	425	12,793	9,228	3,565	314	226	88	2,424	2,033	391
With no piped water.....	1	1	...	21	15	6	1	1	...	6	4	2
Deteriorating.....	1,817	1,122	695	18,253	9,822	8,431	619	446	173	3,860	2,401	1,459
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	710	444	266	4,315	1,725	2,590	266	189	77	786	365	421
With private toilet, no private bath.....	580	413	167	6,299	3,742	2,557	202	165	37	1,339	1,018	521
With piped water, no private toilet.....	522	261	261	7,585	4,322	3,263	149	90	59	1,523	1,009	514
With no piped water.....	5	4	1	54	33	21	2	2	...	12	9	3
Dilapidated.....	1,372	890	482	8,684	3,991	4,693	338	240	98	1,678	814	864
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	841	574	267	1,887	1,225	662	169	120	49	199	128	71
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	531	316	215	6,797	2,766	4,031	169	120	49	1,479	686	793
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	1,605	1,251	354	18,938	12,763	6,175	885	748	137	6,601	4,897	1,704
2 persons.....	1,747	1,258	489	11,488	6,750	4,738	744	592	152	2,530	1,575	955
3 persons.....	834	540	294	5,711	3,283	2,428	208	145	63	522	257	265
4 persons.....	577	359	218	3,983	2,331	1,652	69	41	28	202	96	106
5 persons.....	414	243	171	2,820	1,543	1,277	51	27	24	96	39	57
6 persons.....	250	146	104	1,872	900	972	19	6	13	50	13	37
7 persons.....	177	92	85	1,159	493	666	13	6	7	25	8	17
8 persons.....	134	53	81	724	229	495	10	1	9	20	5	15
9 persons or more.....	216	63	153	986	232	754	8	1	7	25	4	21
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	3,806	2,761	1,045	19,072	10,984	8,088	1,702	1,382	320	6,232	4,015	2,217
0.76 to 1.00.....	1,027	664	363	15,812	11,008	4,804	223	145	78	3,305	2,609	696
1.01 to 1.50.....	580	323	257	4,895	2,794	2,101	49	30	19	204	92	112
1.51 or more.....	541	257	284	7,902	3,738	4,164	33	10	23	330	178	152
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	4,862	3,206	1,656	44,412	26,607	17,805	1,342	1,036	306	8,383	5,794	2,589
1.....	1,014	749	265	3,115	1,843	1,272	622	498	124	1,612	1,052	560
2 or more.....	78	50	28	154	74	80	43	33	10	76	48	28
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	5,541	3,807	1,734	45,096	27,488	17,608	1,862	1,481	381	9,562	6,688	2,874
1 or more.....	413	198	215	2,585	1,036	1,549	145	86	59	509	206	303

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	4,174	2,655	1,519	27,178	15,094	12,084	1,040	766	274	3,093	1,845	1,248
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,734	1,232	502	10,723	6,372	4,351	730	578	152	2,315	1,487	828
3 persons.....	779	513	266	5,327	3,141	2,186	180	126	54	426	221	205
4 persons.....	548	349	199	3,786	2,253	1,533	50	31	19	157	73	84
5 persons.....	375	224	151	2,736	1,513	1,223	35	19	16	84	37	47
6 persons.....	234	137	97	1,810	877	933	16	4	12	44	10	34
7 persons.....	166	90	76	1,141	494	647	11	6	5	23	8	15
8 persons or more.....	338	110	228	1,655	444	1,211	18	2	16	44	9	35
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	2,094	1,462	632	10,534	6,277	4,257	890	695	195	2,556	1,639	917
1 minor.....	619	392	227	5,406	3,254	2,152	71	43	28	291	131	160
2 minors.....	485	302	183	3,854	2,311	1,543	39	20	19	103	33	70
3 minors.....	336	198	138	2,757	1,494	1,263	15	2	13	57	21	36
4 minors.....	235	138	97	1,827	880	947	16	5	11	43	12	31
5 minors.....	145	73	72	1,183	479	704	5	...	5	20	6	14
6 minors or more.....	260	90	170	1,617	399	1,218	4	1	3	23	3	20
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	3,087	1,995	1,092	19,493	11,972	7,521	667	487	180	2,012	1,232	780
Other.....	319	220	99	1,561	869	692	112	80	32	308	185	123
Female.....	768	440	328	6,124	2,253	3,871	261	199	62	773	428	345
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	5	5	...	799	580	219	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	1,212	713	499	14,891	8,092	6,799	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,917	1,171	746	8,395	4,577	3,818	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	1,040	766	274	3,093	1,845	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	27,178	15,094	12,084	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	26,625	14,785	11,840	Rent paid: Number.....	26,625	14,785	11,840
No cash rent.....	553	309	244	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	4.9	4.7	5.1
Rent paid: Number.....	26,625	14,785	11,840	\$20 to \$24.....	7.9	6.2	10.1
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	14.4	16.2	12.3
Less than \$25.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	\$30 to \$34.....	15.1	13.2	17.4
\$25 to \$29.....	2.0	2.2	1.7	\$35 to \$39.....	12.6	11.2	14.5
\$30 to \$34.....	5.8	5.0	6.9	\$40 to \$44.....	10.3	10.0	10.8
\$35 to \$39.....	7.2	7.7	6.6	\$45 to \$49.....	7.5	7.2	7.8
\$40 to \$44.....	11.9	10.9	13.0	\$50 to \$59.....	12.4	11.7	13.2
\$45 to \$49.....	9.5	9.2	9.8	\$60 to \$74.....	11.9	15.9	6.9
\$50 to \$54.....	13.4	14.2	12.5	\$75 or more.....	2.5	3.5	1.2
\$55 to \$59.....	10.2	10.2	10.3	Not reported.....	0.5	0.2	0.7
\$60 to \$74.....	20.0	23.1	16.2	Median.....dollars..	37	39	36
\$75 or more.....	5.5	6.0	4.9				
Not reported.....	13.5	10.5	17.1				
Median.....dollars..	52	53	50				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	32.4	34.3	29.9
Number.....	26,625	14,785	11,840	Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	1.7	5.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.0	1.5	2.7
Less than \$1,000.....	12.1	8.0	17.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	2.0	2.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.9	5.0	7.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	1.7	3.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.5	7.0	8.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	1.7	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.5	4.7	8.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.6	2.0	1.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.5	5.7	7.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.5	6.5	6.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.9	7.2	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.7	5.7	5.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	5.2	1.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.3	17.9	9.8	\$6,000 or more.....	4.1	6.2	1.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	11.7	2.9	Not reported.....	4.9	3.5	6.6
\$6,000 or more.....	11.0	16.4	4.4	5 persons or more.....	27.3	22.9	32.8
Not reported.....	16.2	11.4	22.1	Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	1.5	4.6
2 persons.....	40.3	42.8	37.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.2	0.5	2.0
Less than \$1,000.....	5.9	4.7	7.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.9	1.2	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.7	3.0	2.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	0.5	3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.5	3.7	3.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.2	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	2.5	1.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.8	2.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	1.2	2.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.2	4.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.4	6.2	4.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	3.0	1.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	2.8	1.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.0	4.5	3.4	\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	4.0	0.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	3.7	0.2	Not reported.....	4.5	2.5	7.1
\$6,000 or more.....	4.4	6.2	2.2	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.8	5.5	8.3	All families.....dollars..	3,270	4,080	2,210
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,570	4,230	2,100

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	18.7	17.9	19.6
Number.....	26,625	14,785	11,840	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.4	5.2	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	17.2	24.1	8.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.1	5.2	7.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.5	20.6	13.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	3.7	3.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.0	13.2	10.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	1.0	1.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.1	6.7	9.8	32.5 or more.....	0.9	1.0	0.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.9	4.2	5.6	Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	1.0
32.5 or more.....	17.2	14.2	20.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.3	17.9	9.8
Not computed.....	23.2	16.9	30.9	Less than 12.5.....	2.8	3.7	1.7
Less than \$1,500.....	18.0	13.0	24.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.2	8.2	5.9
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.8	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.7	5.0	2.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	...	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.2	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.5	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	0.5	2.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	0.5	1.5	Not computed.....	0.1	0.2	...
32.5 or more.....	10.5	8.5	13.0	\$5,000 or more.....	18.8	28.1	7.3
Not computed.....	4.0	2.0	6.4	Less than 12.5.....	12.6	18.7	5.1
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	14.0	11.7	16.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.5	6.7	1.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.8	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.5	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.2	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	1.5	0.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.3	2.0	4.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	2.2	3.0	Not computed.....	1.2	1.7	0.5
32.5 or more.....	5.8	4.7	7.1	Income not reported.....	16.2	11.4	22.1
Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	1.0				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-86

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Reno, Nev., and Vicinity

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



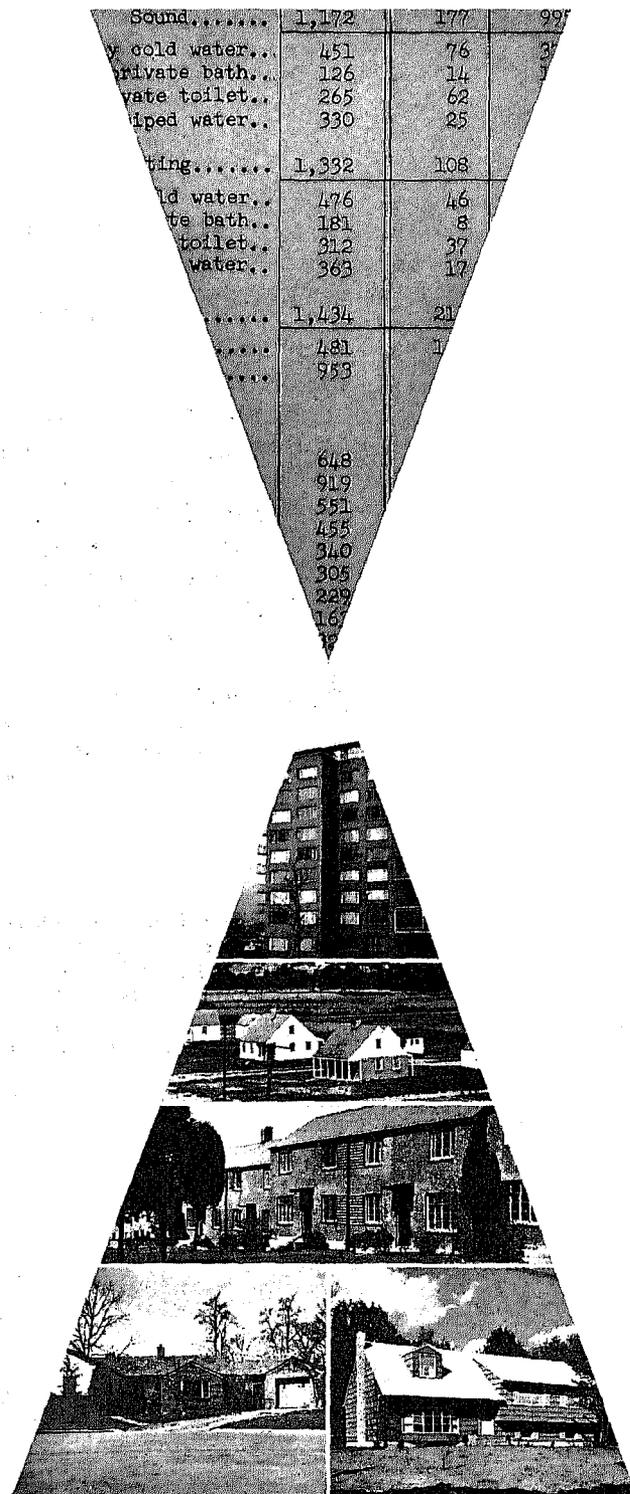
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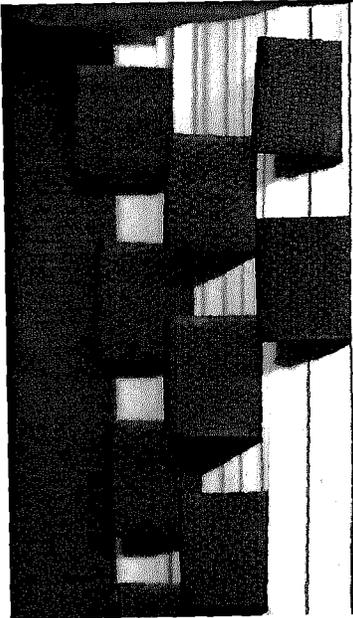
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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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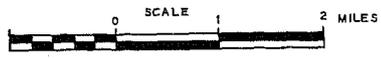
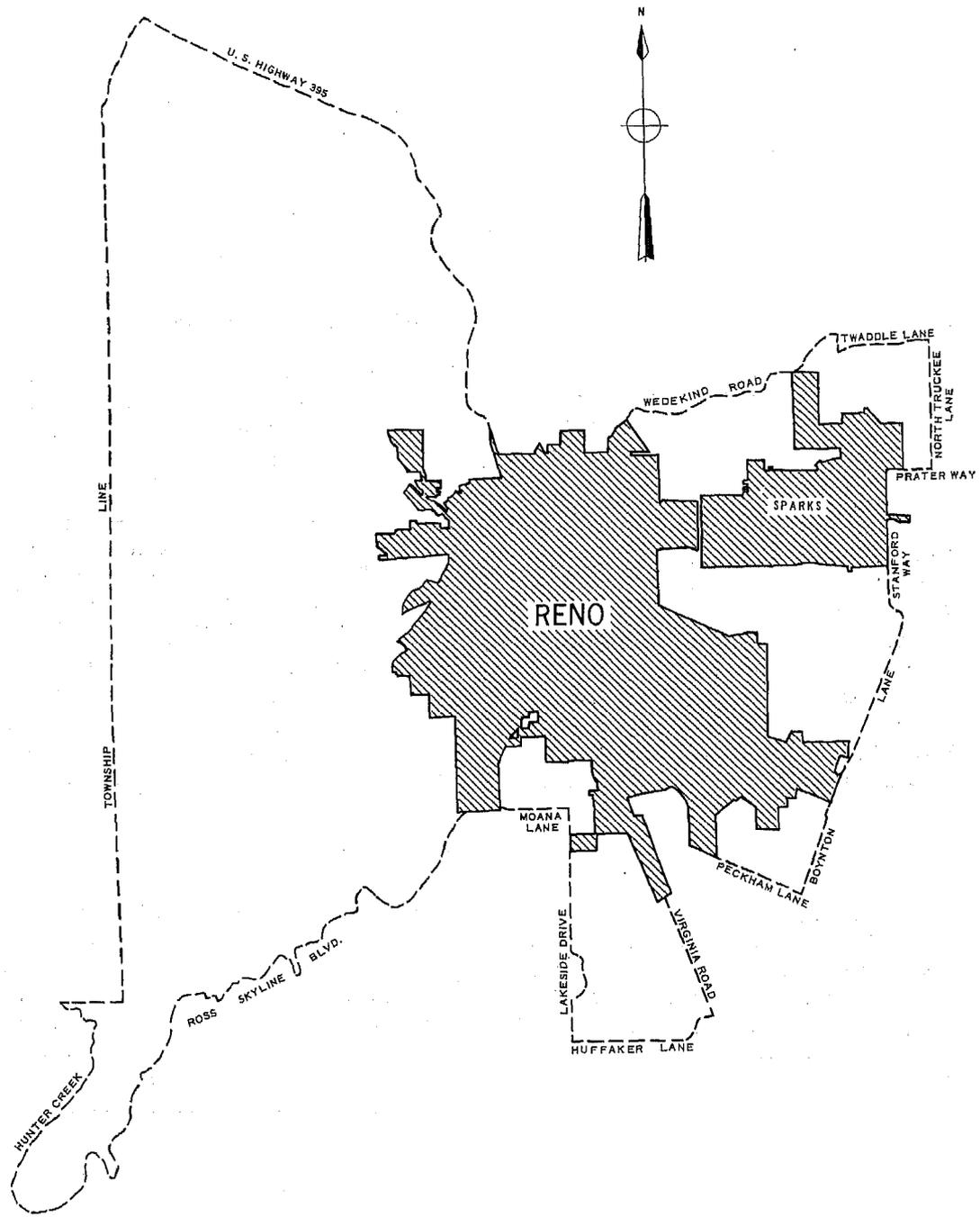
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
RENO, NEVADA AND VICINITY
APRIL 1960



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

RENO, NEVADA, AND VICINITY

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	26,296	24,245	694
Owner occupied.....	13,884	13,640	244
Renter occupied.....	11,055	10,605	450
Vacant, available for rent...	792	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	565	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,280	2,095	185
Owner.....	276	223	53
Renter.....	2,004	1,872	132

As indicated in table A, approximately 9 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 18 percent of those with white households and 29 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	276	223	53	2,004	1,872	132	94	79	15	561	544	17
ROOMS												
1 room.....	28	23	5	1,319	1,259	60	8	7	1	364	356	8
2 rooms.....	60	42	18	381	353	28	22	15	7	144	140	4
3 rooms.....	49	42	7	144	124	20	18	15	3	36	32	4
4 rooms.....	58	45	13	86	69	17	14	13	1	13	12	1
5 rooms.....	35	30	5	47	41	6	17	16	1	2	2	...
6 rooms.....	26	24	2	16	15	1	8	8	...	1	1	...
7 rooms.....	8	8	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	12	9	3	6	6	...	4	2	2	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	180	165	15	1,542	1,442	100	65	61	4	359	347	12
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	69	47	22	383	365	18	19	14	5	166	163	3
Piped water outside structure.....	14	2	12	35	26	9	5	1	4	17	15	2
No piped water.....	13	9	4	44	39	5	5	3	2	19	19	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	161	151	10	342	303	39	63	58	5	64	60	4
Flush toilet, shared.....	33	32	1	1,543	1,470	73	11	11	...	445	435	10
Other toilet facilities or none.....	82	40	42	119	99	20	20	10	10	52	49	3
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	153	143	10	307	269	38	57	52	5	46	43	3
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	27	26	1	1,518	1,445	73	10	10	...	428	418	10
No bathtub or shower.....	96	54	42	179	158	21	27	17	10	87	83	4
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	74	69	5	981	927	54	19	16	3	243	236	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	15	14	1	10	10	...	5	4	1	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	6	6	...	29	28	1	1	1	...	12	12	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	42	2	935	885	50	9	9	...	225	218	7
Lacking piped water in structure.....	9	7	2	7	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	...
Deteriorating.....	36	20	16	481	457	24	7	4	3	137	135	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	2	1	1	12	10	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	6	6	...	11	9	2	2	2	...	3	2	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	24	11	13	439	420	19	4	2	2	121	120	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	4	2	2	19	18	1	1	...	1	9	9	...
Dilapidated.....	166	134	32	542	488	54	68	59	9	181	173	8
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	124	117	7	262	229	33	48	45	3	33	30	3
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	42	17	25	280	259	21	20	14	6	148	143	5
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	97	85	12	1,539	1,470	69	47	40	7	500	490	10
2 persons.....	78	68	10	271	248	23	29	27	2	51	47	4
3 persons.....	30	27	3	78	67	11	9	9	...	7	7	...
4 persons.....	21	15	6	50	38	12	2	1	1	2	...	2
5 persons.....	11	4	7	27	22	5	1	...	1	1	...	1
6 persons.....	21	16	5	14	11	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
7 persons.....	7	4	3	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	6	3	3	9	6	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	5	1	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	160	143	17	470	437	33	75	65	10	180	176	4
0.76 to 1.00.....	59	48	11	1,334	1,263	71	11	9	2	353	343	10
1.01 to 1.50.....	23	15	8	49	40	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	34	17	17	151	132	19	8	5	3	27	25	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	240	192	48	1,953	1,823	130	72	61	11	529	512	17
1.....	35	30	5	51	49	2	22	18	4	32	32	...
2 or more.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	254	203	51	1,933	1,813	120	86	73	13	556	539	17
1 or more.....	22	20	2	71	59	12	8	6	2	5	5	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	170	129	41	416	358	58	44	36	8	56	49	7
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	79	68	11	237	214	23	31	28	3	47	43	4
3 persons.....	25	22	3	70	62	8	5	5	...	6	6	...
4 persons.....	20	13	7	51	40	11	3	1	2	2	...	2
5 persons.....	12	6	6	24	19	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 persons.....	17	13	4	13	11	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	6	3	3	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	11	4	7	9	6	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	86	74	12	236	212	24	37	32	5	54	48	6
1 minor.....	21	17	4	66	56	10	3	2	1	1	1	...
2 minors.....	20	14	6	59	48	11	1	1	...	1	...	1
3 minors.....	19	10	9	26	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	13	9	4	11	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	5	3	2	8	6	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	6	2	4	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	120	93	27	339	292	47	26	21	5	45	42	3
Other.....	16	12	4	24	21	3	5	4	1	4	3	1
Female.....	34	24	10	53	45	8	13	11	2	7	4	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	48	30	18	197	160	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	77	63	14	152	138	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	44	36	8	56	49	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	416	358	58	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	398	350	48	Rent paid: Number.....	398	350	48
No cash rent.....	18	8	10	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	3.3	3.4	2.9
Rent paid: Number.....	398	350	48	\$25 to \$29.....	0.8	0.5	2.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	3.3	2.4	8.6
Less than \$30.....	1.7	1.9	...	\$35 to \$39.....	1.6	1.0	5.7
\$30 to \$34.....	1.7	1.9	...	\$40 to \$44.....	8.8	9.7	2.9
\$35 to \$39.....	0.8	0.5	2.9	\$45 to \$49.....	3.7	3.4	5.7
\$40 to \$44.....	2.5	2.9	...	\$50 to \$59.....	11.5	9.7	22.8
\$45 to \$49.....	4.0	2.4	14.3	\$60 to \$69.....	17.9	18.4	14.3
\$50 to \$59.....	8.3	8.3	8.6	\$70 to \$79.....	17.9	18.4	14.3
\$60 to \$69.....	12.5	13.1	8.6	\$80 to \$89.....	12.9	13.6	8.6
\$70 to \$79.....	14.1	14.6	11.4	\$90 to \$99.....	5.9	6.8	...
\$80 to \$89.....	16.1	15.0	22.9	\$100 or more.....	12.5	12.6	11.3
\$90 to \$99.....	24.1	24.8	20.0	Not reported.....	66	67	...
\$100 or more.....	14.1	14.6	11.4	Median.....dollars..			
Not reported.....							
Median.....dollars..	78	77	...				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	398	350	48	3 or 4 persons.....	31.5	31.1	34.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,500.....	1.3	1.5	...
Less than \$1,500.....	8.3	8.7	5.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	4.4	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	1.5	8.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.8	6.3	17.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	1.9	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.1	7.3	5.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.4	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.2	5.8	8.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	1.5	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.2	6.3	5.7	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.0	1.5	5.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.0	5.8	14.3	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.5	1.9	5.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.6	6.3	8.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.2	4.4	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9.1	9.2	8.6	\$6,000 or more.....	8.7	9.2	5.7
\$6,000 or more.....	24.6	25.7	17.1	Not reported.....	5.0	5.3	2.9
Not reported.....	13.3	14.1	8.6	5 persons or more.....	14.3	13.1	22.9
2 persons.....	54.0	55.8	42.9	Less than \$1,500.....	...	...	...
Less than \$1,500.....	7.1	7.3	5.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.4	0.5	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	4.4	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.4	0.5	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.9	4.4	8.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.4	0.5	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.0	4.9	5.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.4	1.0	2.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.4	5.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	1.0	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	3.9	2.9	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.2	1.0	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.7	3.4	5.7	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.4	0.5	2.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.7	3.9	2.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.6	1.5	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.3	3.4	2.9	\$6,000 or more.....	7.5	7.3	8.6
\$6,000 or more.....	8.4	9.2	2.9	Not reported.....	1.6	1.0	5.7
Not reported.....	6.7	7.8	...	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	4,290	4,350	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,940	5,170	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	398	350	48	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	12.4	12.1	14.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.5	...
Less than 12.5.....	11.6	11.1	14.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.5	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.2	15.1	8.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	1.5	5.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.8	17.5	20.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.2	4.9	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.0	10.7	5.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.3	2.9	5.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.1	8.7	11.4	32.5 or more.....	2.1	1.9	2.9
32.5 or more.....	20.7	19.4	28.6	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	16.6	17.5	11.4	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	22.7	21.4	31.4
Less than \$2,000.....	12.1	13.1	5.7	Less than 12.5.....	1.2	1.0	2.9
Less than 12.5.....	1.2	1.0	2.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.4	5.8	2.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.3	7.8	11.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.5	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	1.9	5.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.0	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.7	3.4	5.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.5	...	32.5 or more.....	1.6	1.5	2.9
32.5 or more.....	8.0	8.7	2.9	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	1.3	1.4	...	\$6,000 or more.....	24.6	25.7	17.1
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	14.9	13.6	22.9	Less than 12.5.....	8.7	8.7	8.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.5	7.8	5.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	1.0	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	6.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.5	2.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	1.5	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	1.5	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	1.9	...	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	8.6	6.8	20.0	Not computed.....	1.2	1.0	2.9
Not computed.....	0.8	1.0	...	Income not reported.....	13.3	14.1	8.6

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Atlantic City, N.J.

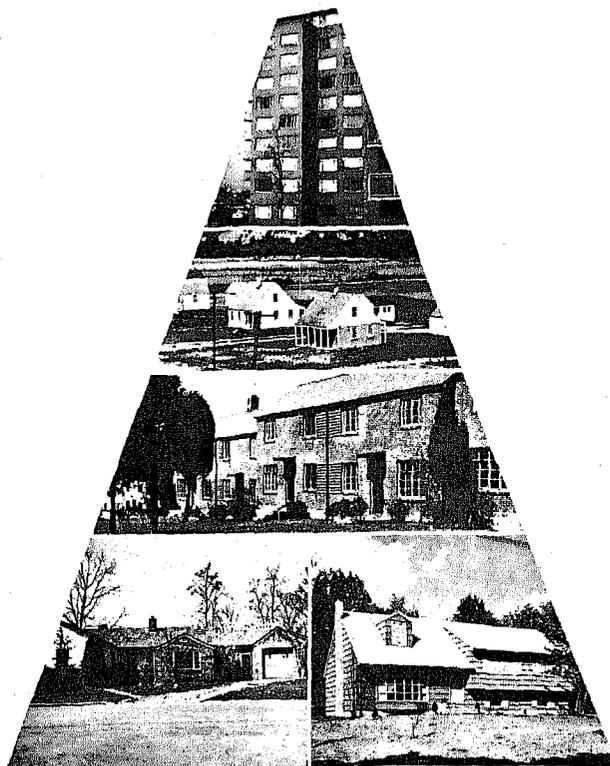
Prepared under the supervision of
WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief
Housing Division

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot piped water..	330	25	305
Hotting.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot piped water..	363	17	346
Hotting.....	1,434	21	1,413
Hot cold water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	953	1	952
Private toilet..			
Hot piped water..			
Hotting.....	648		648
Hot cold water..	919		919
Private bath..	551		551
Private toilet..	455		455
Hot piped water..	340		340
Hotting.....	305		305
Hot cold water..	229		229
Private bath..	167		167
Private toilet..	72		72
Hot piped water..			
Hotting.....			



95

9

97

88

89

90

91

92





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of Atlantic City, N.J.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

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 Atlantic City.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	24,793	14,390	6,631
Owner occupied.....	7,183	4,828	2,355
Renter occupied.....	13,838	9,562	4,276
Vacant, available for rent...	835	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,937	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	931	434	497
Owner.....	126	76	50
Renter.....	805	358	447

As indicated in table A, approximately 4 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 4 percent of those with white households and 10 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic is--	Then the standard error of the percentage of total renter primary families having the characteristic is--
1 or 99.....	0.3
5 or 95.....	0.7
10 or 90.....	1.0
25 or 75.....	1.4
50.....	1.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

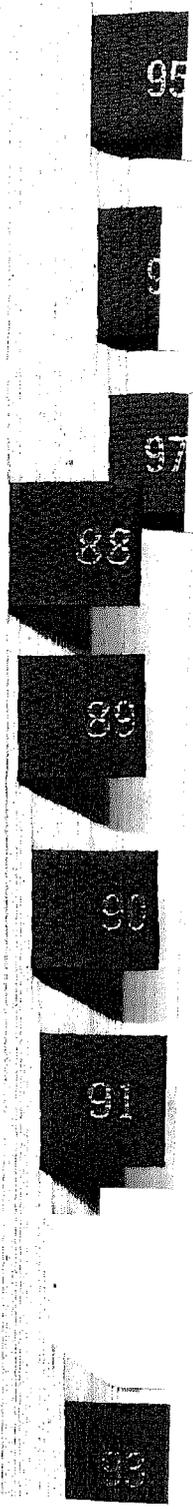


Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	126	76	50	805	358	447	42	31	11	223	131	92
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	336	181	155	1	1	...	101	76	25
2 rooms.....	4	4	...	70	36	34	2	2	...	23	14	9
3 rooms.....	4	4	...	99	40	59	3	3	...	25	14	11
4 rooms.....	20	9	11	87	30	57	5	3	2	30	15	15
5 rooms.....	6	3	3	92	35	57	4	1	3	15	7	8
6 rooms.....	42	22	20	72	22	50	10	8	2	18	4	14
7 rooms.....	14	8	6	25	4	21	3	2	1	8	...	8
8 rooms or more.....	35	25	10	24	10	14	14	11	3	3	1	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	88	43	45	692	302	390	28	20	8	190	107	83
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	37	32	5	113	56	57	13	10	3	33	24	9
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	99	57	42	364	124	240	28	22	6	89	33	56
Flush toilet, shared.....	22	15	7	438	232	206	11	7	4	132	97	35
Other toilet facilities or none.....	5	4	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	90	51	39	332	111	221	25	20	5	76	24	52
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	20	13	7	445	234	211	8	5	3	137	99	38
No bathtub or shower.....	16	12	4	28	13	15	9	6	3	10	8	2
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	39	34	5	349	228	121	17	15	2	116	95	21
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	16	16	...	27	23	4	4	4	...	9	9	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	5	4	1	17	11	6	3	3	...	8	6	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	17	13	4	305	194	111	9	7	2	99	80	19
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	18	11	7	161	47	114	6	3	3	43	22	21
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	6	5	1	19	5	14	2	2	...	4	1	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	4	1	3	17	4	13	1	...	1	4	3	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	8	5	3	125	38	87	3	1	2	35	18	17
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	69	31	38	295	83	212	19	13	6	64	14	50
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	61	25	36	270	74	196	15	11	4	58	12	46
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	8	6	2	25	9	16	4	2	2	6	2	4
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	21	16	5	421	233	188	13	10	3	147	100	47
2 persons.....	26	13	13	142	48	94	10	6	4	42	18	24
3 persons.....	20	16	4	65	22	43	9	9	...	9	2	7
4 persons.....	24	14	10	54	21	33	6	5	1	13	5	8
5 persons.....	16	8	8	37	12	25	2	...	2	4	3	1
6 persons.....	8	4	4	26	7	19	1	1	...	3	3	...
7 persons.....	4	2	2	23	7	16	1	...	1	4	...	4
8 persons.....	1	1	...	17	3	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	6	2	4	20	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	93	59	34	287	121	166	37	27	10	104	48	56
0.76 to 1.00.....	19	11	8	393	204	189	3	2	1	104	75	29
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	5	4	51	15	36	1	1	...	5	3	2
1.51 or more.....	5	1	4	74	18	56	1	1	...	10	5	5
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	94	55	39	735	329	406	21	15	6	180	113	67
1.....	24	15	9	61	25	36	15	11	4	38	15	23
2 or more.....	8	6	2	9	4	5	6	5	1	5	3	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	96	58	38	722	336	386	27	19	8	200	125	75
1 or more.....	30	18	12	83	22	61	15	12	3	23	6	17

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	96	54	42	336	112	224	25	17	8	56	26	30
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	36	19	17	119	44	75	17	10	7	32	16	16
3 persons.....	13	10	3	53	18	35	4	4	...	5	1	4
4 persons.....	19	11	8	49	18	31	2	2	...	7	3	4
5 persons.....	13	8	5	34	10	24	1	1	...	4	3	1
6 persons.....	5	2	3	23	7	16	...	...	...	3	3	...
7 persons.....	4	2	2	26	7	19	1	...	1	4	...	4
8 persons or more.....	6	2	4	32	8	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	49	29	20	129	50	79	22	15	7	46	21	25
1 minor.....	12	9	3	58	20	38	1	1	...	3	2	1
2 minors.....	12	7	5	44	15	29	1	1	...	3	2	1
3 minors.....	13	6	7	32	12	20	1	...	1	2	1	1
4 minors.....	2	...	2	20	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	2	1	1	25	6	19	...	...	...	2	...	2
6 minors or more.....	6	2	4	28	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	75	46	29	212	83	129	19	14	5	40	19	21
Other.....	4	2	2	20	10	10	2	1	1	9	5	4
Female.....	17	6	11	104	19	85	4	2	2	7	2	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	34	15	19	169	42	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	37	22	15	108	44	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	25	17	8	56	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	336	112	224	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	330	107	223	Rent paid: Number.....	330	107	223
No cash rent.....	6	5	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	6.2	8.3	5.4
Rent paid: Number.....	330	107	223	\$30 to \$34.....	10.2	6.3	11.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$35 to \$39.....	6.3	2.1	7.8
Less than \$40.....	2.3	...	3.1	\$40 to \$44.....	8.5	8.3	8.5
\$40 to \$44.....	4.5	4.2	4.7	\$45 to \$49.....	7.9	6.3	8.5
\$45 to \$49.....	5.7	4.2	6.2	\$50 to \$54.....	13.4	25.0	9.3
\$50 to \$54.....	8.5	8.3	8.5	\$55 to \$59.....	5.1	4.2	5.4
\$55 to \$59.....	8.3	16.7	5.4	\$60 to \$69.....	15.3	10.4	17.1
\$60 to \$69.....	22.6	25.0	21.7	\$70 to \$79.....	2.3	2.1	2.3
\$70 to \$79.....	13.1	8.3	14.8	\$80 or more.....	3.9	6.3	3.1
\$80 or more.....	11.3	10.4	11.6	Not reported.....	20.9	20.8	20.9
Not reported.....	23.7	22.9	24.0	Median.....dollars..	50	...	48
Median.....dollars..	63	...	64				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	29.9	33.3	28.6
Number.....	330	107	223	Less than \$1,000.....	2.8	6.2	1.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.7	...	2.3
Less than \$1,000.....	8.0	6.3	8.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	...	2.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.4	4.1	8.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.9	...	3.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.3	2.1	7.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	2.1	1.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.0	...	5.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.2	4.2	1.5
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.2	2.1	6.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	2.1	0.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.6	6.3	5.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	2.1	3.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.3	12.5	10.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	...	0.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.7	12.5	10.1	\$4,000 or more.....	3.3	6.2	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.6	6.3	5.4	Not reported.....	9.0	10.4	8.5
\$4,000 or more.....	10.0	18.7	7.0	5 persons or more.....	32.9	25.0	35.7
Not reported.....	25.9	29.1	24.8	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	...	2.3
2 persons.....	37.2	41.7	35.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	...	...	...
Less than \$1,000.....	3.5	...	4.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	2.1	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	4.2	6.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.6	...	0.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.9	...	3.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.5	...	4.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.6	...	0.8	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.8	2.1	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	...	...	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.5	2.0	5.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.6	...	0.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	2.1	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.6	...	4.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	2.1	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.4	8.3	3.1	\$4,000 or more.....	4.5	8.3	3.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	4.2	1.6	Not reported.....	7.4	6.3	7.8
\$4,000 or more.....	2.2	4.2	1.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	9.5	12.5	8.5	All families.....dollars..	2,530	...	2,300
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,190	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	22.0	25.0	20.9
Number.....	330	107	223	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	...	2.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.6	6.3	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.6	10.4	3.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	7.3	12.5	5.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.1	4.2	5.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.2	16.6	9.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	4.2	6.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.5	8.3	8.5	32.5 or more.....	3.9	6.2	3.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	10.8	6.3	12.4	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	32.4	18.7	37.2	\$3,500 or more.....	15.6	25.0	12.4
Not computed.....	28.2	31.3	26.4	Less than 12.5.....	1.6	4.2	0.8
Less than \$1,500.....	15.4	10.4	17.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.5	12.4	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.9	4.2	0.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.8	4.2	2.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	2.1	0.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	...	1.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	0.6	...	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	...	0.8	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.0	6.2	13.9	Income not reported.....	25.9	29.2	24.8
Not computed.....	1.7	2.1	1.6				
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	21.1	10.4	24.8				
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	...	0.8				
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	...	0.8				
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	2.1	3.8				
32.5 or more.....	16.0	6.2	19.4				
Not computed.....	0.5	2.1	...				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Bayonne, N.J.

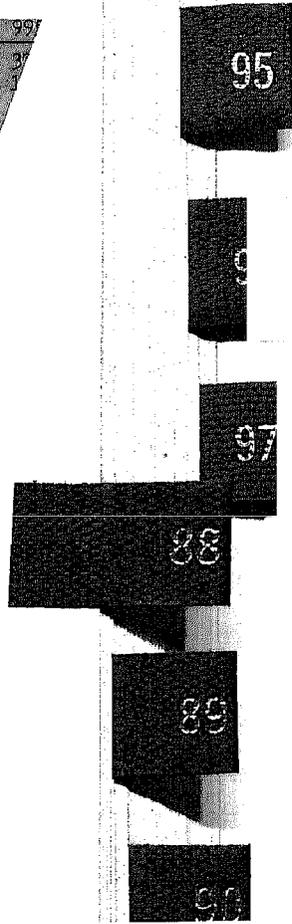
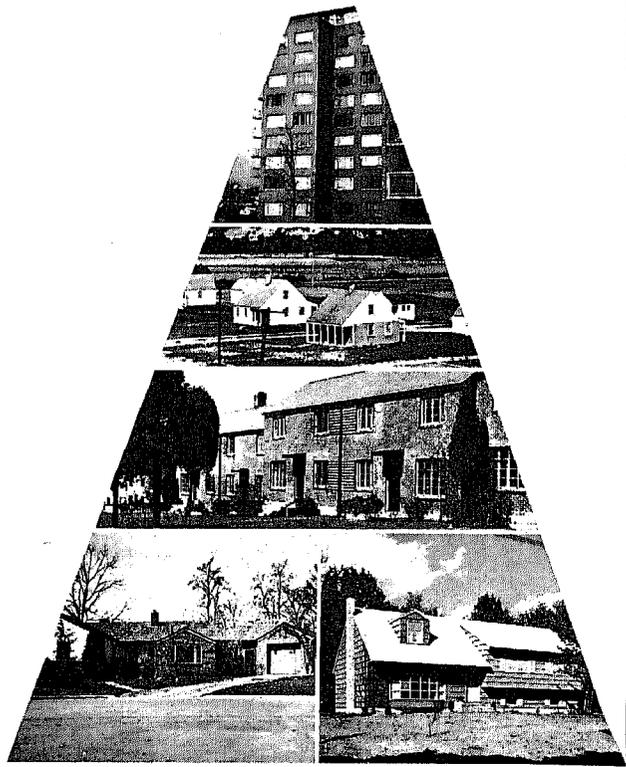
Prepared under the supervision of
WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief
Housing Division

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

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



Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water...	451	76	375
private bath...	126	14	112
ivate toilet...	265	62	203
ipped water...	330	25	305
ting.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	12		12





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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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II	Metropolitan Housing
III	City Blocks
IV	Components of Inventory Change
V	Residential Finance
VI	Rural Housing
Series HC(S1)	Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities

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

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

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

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BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	23,394	22,095	666
Owner occupied.....	8,423	8,345	78
Renter occupied.....	14,338	13,750	588
Vacant, available for rent...	330	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	303	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,657	1,444	213
Owner.....	184	181	3
Renter.....	1,473	1,263	210

As indicated in table A, approximately 7 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 9 percent of those with white households and 36 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	184	181	3	1,473	1,263	210	86	86	...	298	277	21
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	3	...	166	164	2	1	1	...	42	42	...
2 rooms.....	7	7	...	99	89	10	5	5	...	31	30	1
3 rooms.....	31	30	1	335	292	43	18	18	...	81	78	3
4 rooms.....	62	62	...	642	524	118	28	28	...	111	99	12
5 rooms.....	32	31	1	181	153	28	17	17	...	26	22	4
6 rooms.....	32	31	1	40	33	7	10	10	...	4	3	1
7 rooms.....	7	7	...	5	4	1	3	3	...	2	2	...
8 rooms or more.....	10	10	...	5	4	1	4	4	...	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	124	121	3	780	652	128	57	57	...	139	128	11
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	58	58	...	693	611	82	29	29	...	159	149	10
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	136	134	2	1,093	964	129	58	58	...	225	215	10
Flush toilet, shared.....	43	42	1	373	295	78	26	26	...	71	60	11
Other toilet facilities or none.....	5	5	...	7	4	3	2	2	...	2	2	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	98	95	3	653	560	93	38	38	...	104	98	6
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	31	31	...	237	226	11	21	21	...	50	49	1
No bathtub or shower.....	55	55	...	583	477	106	27	27	...	144	130	14
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	98	97	1	589	564	25	54	54	...	128	126	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	24	24	...	151	151	...	13	13	...	30	30	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	34	34	...	197	192	5	18	18	...	51	51	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	40	39	1	241	221	20	23	23	...	47	45	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	29	29	...	442	385	57	20	20	...	103	98	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	12	12	...	151	148	3	9	9	...	32	32	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	12	12	...	202	187	15	7	7	...	54	52	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	5	5	...	89	50	39	4	4	...	17	14	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	57	55	2	442	314	128	12	12	...	67	53	14
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	48	46	2	285	223	62	10	10	...	38	32	6
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	9	9	...	157	91	66	2	2	...	29	21	8
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	52	52	...	485	433	52	31	31	...	164	156	8
2 persons.....	59	59	...	340	291	49	38	38	...	86	78	8
3 persons.....	22	21	1	230	193	37	7	7	...	34	32	2
4 persons.....	18	18	...	201	170	31	7	7	...	8	5	3
5 persons.....	12	11	1	97	83	14	2	2	...	1	1	...
6 persons.....	9	9	...	65	52	13	...	...	...	4	4	...
7 persons.....	6	6	...	22	16	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	2	2	...	16	13	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	4	3	1	17	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	135	134	1	833	705	128	75	75	...	237	218	19
0.76 to 1.00.....	28	28	...	415	374	41	10	10	...	56	54	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	16	16	...	153	125	28	1	1	...	2	2	...
1.51 or more.....	5	3	2	72	59	13	...	...	...	3	3	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	134	131	3	1,335	1,136	199	52	52	...	229	213	16
1.....	48	48	...	135	125	10	33	33	...	68	63	5
2 or more.....	2	2	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	175	172	3	1,437	1,244	193	82	82	...	288	269	19
1 or more.....	9	9	...	36	19	17	4	4	...	10	8	2

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	127	124	3	970	819	151	52	52	...	129	116	13
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	56	56	...	336	284	52	36	36	...	85	75	10
3 persons.....	22	21	1	222	191	31	8	8	...	31	31	...
4 persons.....	17	17	...	196	168	28	5	5	...	7	4	3
5 persons.....	13	12	1	97	83	14	2	2	...	1	1	...
6 persons.....	8	8	...	65	53	12	...	...	...	4	4	...
7 persons.....	5	5	...	22	15	7	...	...	...	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	6	5	1	32	25	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	78	78	...	386	329	57	48	48	...	115	105	10
1 minor.....	17	16	1	197	170	27	3	3	...	12	9	3
2 minors.....	7	7	...	181	156	25	1	1	...	1	1	...
3 minors.....	13	12	1	107	91	16	...	...	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	6	6	...	46	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	3	3	...	21	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	3	2	1	32	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	93	90	3	716	605	111	35	35	...	80	74	6
Other.....	13	13	...	82	70	12	4	4	...	16	13	3
Female.....	21	21	...	172	144	28	13	13	...	33	29	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	25	24	1	490	395	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	50	48	2	343	301	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	92	92	...	129	116	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	970	819	151	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	961	810	151	Rent paid: Number.....	961	810	151
No cash rent.....	9	9	...	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	8.2	9.3	1.6
Rent paid: Number.....	961	810	151	\$25 to \$29.....	15.7	16.2	12.7
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	13.2	13.5	11.9
Less than \$30.....	0.4	0.3	0.8	\$35 to \$39.....	17.3	16.9	19.8
\$30 to \$34.....	2.9	3.1	1.6	\$40 to \$44.....	12.7	12.1	16.7
\$35 to \$39.....	5.7	6.2	2.4	\$45 to \$49.....	10.9	10.7	11.9
\$40 to \$44.....	8.6	9.0	6.3	\$50 to \$59.....	8.8	9.0	7.9
\$45 to \$49.....	10.2	10.3	9.5	\$60 to \$69.....	4.2	4.1	4.8
\$50 to \$59.....	23.8	23.8	23.8	\$70 to \$79.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
\$60 to \$69.....	19.7	19.7	19.8	\$80 or more.....	2.1	2.4	...
\$70 to \$79.....	12.1	11.4	16.7	Not reported.....	4.4	3.4	10.3
\$80 to \$99.....	5.6	5.5	6.4	Median.....dollars..	38	37	39
\$100 or more.....	2.1	2.4	...				
Not reported.....	8.9	8.3	12.7				
Median.....dollars..	57	57	59				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	961	810	151	3 or 4 persons.....	43.4	44.1	38.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,500.....	2.5	2.4	3.2
Less than \$1,500.....	8.7	7.6	15.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	2.1	3.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.5	5.2	7.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.5	1.4	2.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	3.8	5.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	0.7	0.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.8	4.1	8.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	1.7	5.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.4	4.1	12.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	2.1	4.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.6	6.6	7.1	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.3	4.5	3.2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	9.4	10.0	5.6	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.0	4.1	3.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7.3	7.2	7.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.6	8.6	1.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.8	17.9	3.2	\$6,000 or more.....	13.8	14.5	9.5
\$6,000 or more.....	25.6	27.6	13.5	Not reported.....	2.1	2.1	2.4
Not reported.....	7.0	5.9	13.5	5 persons or more.....	20.7	19.3	29.4
2 persons.....	35.9	36.6	31.7	Less than \$1,500.....	0.8	0.3	3.2
Less than \$1,500.....	5.4	4.8	8.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.9	0.7	2.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.3	2.4	1.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.7	0.7	0.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	1.7	2.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.3	0.7	4.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	2.8	3.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.6	1.4	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	1.0	4.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	2.1	1.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	2.4	1.6	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.1	2.1	2.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.0	3.4	1.7	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.5	1.4	2.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.8	1.7	2.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.2	3.4	1.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.0	5.9	...	\$6,000 or more.....	5.2	5.9	1.6
\$6,000 or more.....	6.5	7.2	2.4	Not reported.....	1.4	0.7	5.6
Not reported.....	3.5	3.1	5.6	Median income: All families.....dollars..	4,650	4,890	3,270
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	5,110	5,240	3,950

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	961	810	151	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	23.3	23.8	20.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	4.5	5.2	0.8
Less than 12.5.....	35.1	38.9	11.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.6	8.6	8.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.4	19.0	15.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.9	6.6	8.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.4	13.8	18.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	2.1	2.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.4	6.2	14.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	2.7	4.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.6	9.0	20.6	Not computed.....	0.9	1.0	...
Not computed.....	11.1	10.4	15.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.8	17.9	3.2
Less than \$2,000.....	14.1	12.7	22.2	Less than 12.5.....	8.4	9.7	0.8
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.4	1.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	5.9	1.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	...	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	1.4	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	1.0	1.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.7	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	8.2	6.9	15.9	Not computed.....	0.6	0.7	...
Not computed.....	2.7	2.8	2.4	\$6,000 or more.....	25.6	27.6	13.5
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	14.2	12.1	27.0	Less than 12.5.....	20.7	22.8	8.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	3.8	4.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.7	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.0	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	5.2	4.8	7.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.8	2.8	10.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	1.7	4.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	2.4	2.1	4.8	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Income not reported.....	7.0	5.9	13.5

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-89

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Camden, N.J.

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
plumbed water..	330	25	305
ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	310		310
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	12		12

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

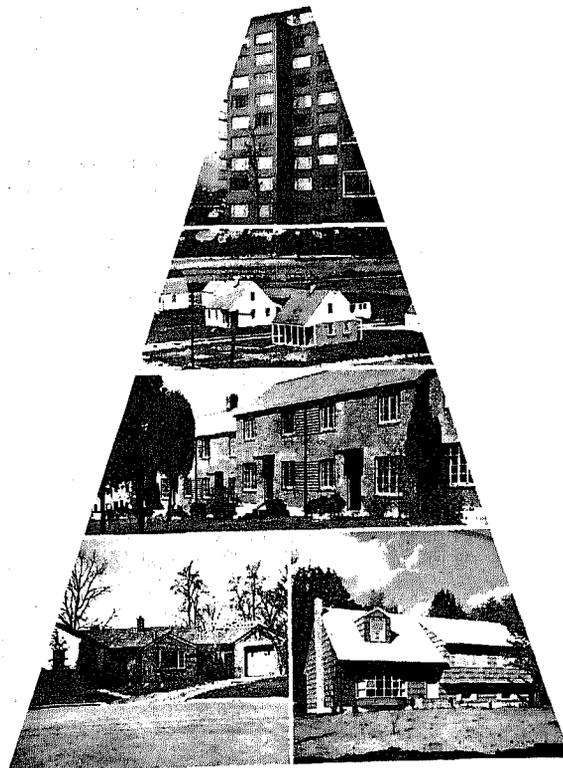
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	37,015	28,017	7,191
Owner occupied.....	22,552	19,212	3,340
Renter occupied.....	12,656	8,805	3,851
Vacant, available for rent...	683	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,124	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,002	1,407	1,595
Owner.....	818	412	406
Renter.....	2,184	995	1,189

As indicated in table A, approximately 9 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 11 percent of those with white households and 31 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	818	412	406	2,184	995	1,189	231	155	76	331	206	125
ROOMS												
1 room.....	7	5	2	442	337	105	5	4	1	92	85	7
2 rooms.....	11	9	2	453	220	233	2	2	...	65	52	13
3 rooms.....	33	30	3	289	117	172	13	12	1	26	14	12
4 rooms.....	109	54	55	269	107	162	33	24	9	31	15	16
5 rooms.....	288	107	181	479	128	351	82	44	38	86	26	60
6 rooms.....	217	114	103	176	61	115	54	43	11	18	11	7
7 rooms.....	79	52	27	41	12	29	26	18	8	5	1	4
8 rooms or more.....	74	41	33	35	13	22	16	8	8	8	2	6
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	415	244	171	1,282	712	570	112	80	32	175	145	30
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	398	165	233	897	279	618	118	74	44	155	60	95
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	5	3	2	5	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	677	318	359	974	309	665	183	112	71	135	52	83
Flush toilet, shared.....	118	84	34	1,096	653	443	40	37	3	171	146	25
Other toilet facilities or none.....	23	10	13	114	33	81	8	6	2	25	8	17
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	531	264	267	630	232	398	129	83	46	65	33	32
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	99	71	28	1,109	658	451	37	34	3	172	144	28
No bathtub or shower.....	188	77	111	445	105	340	65	38	27	94	29	65
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	284	159	125	714	417	297	102	78	24	119	82	37
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	112	56	56	106	45	61	41	31	10	15	6	9
With private toilet, no private bath.....	91	43	48	119	37	82	30	19	11	30	10	20
With piped water, no private toilet.....	81	60	21	488	334	154	31	28	3	74	66	8
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	169	87	82	855	393	462	51	37	14	146	94	52
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	77	41	36	157	57	100	22	15	7	26	9	17
With private toilet, no private bath.....	47	20	27	124	37	87	14	9	5	23	8	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	25	19	371	297	274	14	12	2	97	77	20
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	365	166	199	615	185	430	78	40	38	66	30	36
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	258	137	121	239	102	137	49	27	22	14	12	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	107	29	78	376	83	293	29	13	16	52	18	34
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	160	101	59	784	506	278	71	52	19	197	151	46
2 persons.....	214	113	101	463	190	273	89	67	22	82	43	39
3 persons.....	116	48	68	311	117	194	30	17	13	29	7	22
4 persons.....	84	46	38	205	64	141	16	10	6	13	4	9
5 persons.....	93	47	46	162	44	118	15	6	9	4	...	4
6 persons.....	49	23	26	91	33	58	5	1	4	3	1	2
7 persons.....	29	12	17	63	14	49	1	...	1	...	...	1
8 persons.....	29	9	20	41	12	29	1	...	1	...	...	1
9 persons or more.....	44	13	31	64	15	49	3	2	1	2	...	2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	559	305	254	900	377	523	198	140	58	205	107	98
0.76 to 1.00.....	132	59	73	797	466	331	25	12	13	109	91	18
1.01 to 1.50.....	79	33	46	259	73	186	5	2	3	8	1	7
1.51 or more.....	48	15	33	228	79	149	3	1	2	9	7	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	664	323	341	2,040	936	1,104	145	90	55	272	175	97
1.....	142	82	60	134	54	80	77	59	18	54	29	25
2 or more.....	12	7	5	10	5	5	9	6	3	5	2	3
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	702	367	335	1,953	935	1,018	187	126	61	294	196	98
1 or more.....	116	45	71	231	60	171	44	29	15	37	10	27

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	611	288	323	1,271	449	822	137	85	52	110	48	62
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	204	103	101	409	164	245	81	58	23	72	40	32
3 persons.....	105	46	59	272	110	162	24	15	9	21	5	16
4 persons.....	85	46	39	192	63	129	14	8	6	9	2	7
5 persons.....	77	39	38	146	41	105	10	2	8	2	...	2
6 persons.....	43	21	22	92	32	60	4	...	4	3	1	2
7 persons.....	27	12	15	59	12	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	70	21	49	101	27	74	4	2	2	3	...	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	250	134	116	393	166	227	106	74	32	85	44	41
1 minor.....	96	36	60	260	109	151	16	7	9	9	2	7
2 minors.....	79	38	41	206	70	136	7	2	5	9	1	8
3 minors.....	60	35	25	147	37	110	3	1	2	5	...	5
4 minors.....	38	16	22	108	27	81	3	...	3	...	...	...
5 minors.....	31	12	19	63	17	46	1	...	1	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	57	17	40	94	23	71	1	1	...	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	427	224	203	811	335	476	82	56	26	64	35	29
Other.....	50	20	30	99	38	61	12	7	5	16	3	13
Female.....	134	44	90	361	76	285	43	22	21	30	10	20
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	33	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	217	92	125	785	248	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	257	111	146	343	142	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	137	85	52	110	48	62	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,271	449	822	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,245	432	813	Rent paid: Number.....	1,245	432	813
No cash rent.....	26	17	9	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	7.0	3.8	8.4
Rent paid: Number.....	1,245	432	813	\$25 to \$29.....	12.2	10.7	12.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	12.4	12.3	12.4
Less than \$30.....	1.2	1.1	1.2	\$35 to \$39.....	9.2	9.1	9.2
\$30 to \$34.....	4.0	3.2	4.4	\$40 to \$44.....	10.0	9.1	10.4
\$35 to \$39.....	5.0	5.3	4.8	\$45 to \$49.....	9.4	8.0	10.0
\$40 to \$44.....	8.2	7.0	8.8	\$50 to \$59.....	19.3	18.7	19.6
\$45 to \$49.....	12.0	12.8	11.6	\$60 to \$69.....	13.3	18.2	11.2
\$50 to \$59.....	23.1	24.6	22.4	\$70 to \$79.....	2.3	2.1	2.4
\$60 to \$69.....	16.4	19.3	15.2	\$80 or more.....	2.3	2.1	2.4
\$70 to \$79.....	9.4	8.0	10.0	Not reported.....	2.6	5.9	1.2
\$80 to \$99.....	8.3	8.0	8.4	Median.....dollars..	43	46	43
\$100 or more.....	1.0	0.5	1.2				
Not reported.....	11.4	10.2	12.0				
Median.....dollars..	56	55	56				

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,245	432	813	3 or 4 persons.....	37.6	38.5	37.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.6	2.7	4.0
Less than \$1,000.....	11.7	10.2	12.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.3	2.7	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.0	6.4	7.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.9	2.7	4.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.2	6.4	7.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	3.2	1.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.9	9.1	8.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	1.6	2.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.2	6.9	8.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	4.3	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.2	8.6	8.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	2.7	2.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.1	6.4	8.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.4	9.6	6.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	17.4	17.1	17.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	3.7	2.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.5	10.2	6.4	\$6,000 or more.....	3.6	2.7	4.0
\$6,000 or more.....	8.7	10.2	8.0	Not reported.....	3.0	2.7	3.2
Not reported.....	7.1	8.6	6.4	5 persons or more.....	33.0	26.2	36.0
2 persons.....	29.4	35.3	26.8	Less than \$1,000.....	2.7	1.6	3.2
Less than \$1,000.....	5.4	5.9	5.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.6	...	0.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	3.7	2.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.9	...	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.4	3.7	0.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.4	2.1	4.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.4	3.7	3.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.2	2.1	3.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	3.2	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	2.7	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	1.6	2.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	2.7	3.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	1.1	2.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.6	4.3	7.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	3.2	3.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.6	3.2	2.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.4	3.2	2.0	\$6,000 or more.....	3.9	5.4	3.2
\$6,000 or more.....	1.2	2.2	0.8	Not reported.....	1.8	2.1	1.6
Not reported.....	2.3	3.7	1.6	Median income: All families.....dollars..	3,210	3,390	3,130
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,340	3,650	3,180

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,245	432	813	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	16.4	15.5	16.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Less than 12.5.....	14.0	15.0	13.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.2	3.2	3.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.5	19.8	18.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.4	4.8	2.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.7	17.1	10.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.5	4.8	7.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	13.0	10.7	14.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	1.6	0.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.0	6.9	5.6	32.5 or more.....	1.7	1.1	2.0
32.5 or more.....	19.8	15.5	21.6	Not computed.....	0.8	...	1.2
Not computed.....	16.0	15.0	16.4	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	25.5	23.5	26.4
Less than \$1,500.....	18.7	16.6	19.6	Less than 12.5.....	3.2	3.2	3.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	1.1	0.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.4	9.6	10.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.2	7.5	5.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.5	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.1	1.1	4.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.6	0.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	...	1.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	1.6	0.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	11.1	8.0	12.4	Not computed.....	1.8	2.1	1.6
Not computed.....	4.5	3.8	4.8	\$5,000 or more.....	16.2	20.3	14.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	16.1	15.5	16.4	Less than 12.5.....	9.9	10.7	9.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.4	7.0	3.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	2.1	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	2.1	1.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	3.2	2.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.6	3.8	3.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	7.0	6.4	7.2	Not computed.....	0.7	0.5	0.8
Not computed.....	1.1	...	1.6	Income not reported.....	7.1	8.6	6.4

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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Edison Township, N.J.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot water..	330	25	305
Sound.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot water..	363	17	346
Sound.....	1,434	21	1,413
Hot water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	953		953
Private toilet..			
Hot water..			
Sound.....	648		648
Hot water..	919		919
Private bath..	551		551
Private toilet..	455		455
Hot water..	340		340
Sound.....	305		305
Hot water..	229		229
Private bath..	16		16
Private toilet..			
Hot water..			

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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PREFACE

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

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

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

The tabulations in this report were prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the Township of Edison.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

June 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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EDISON TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

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 Edison township in Middlesex County.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	12,576	11,723	328
Owner occupied.....	9,957	9,793	164
Renter occupied.....	2,094	1,930	164
Vacant, available for rent...	148	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	377	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	329	225	104
Owner.....	187	141	46
Renter.....	142	84	58

As indicated in table A, approximately 3 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 4 percent of those with white households and 35 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

Table 2 shows the number of primary renter families in substandard units paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent.

Because of the small number of the latter, the Public Housing Administration recommended that collection and processing of data on gross rent and family income for these families be omitted. The Housing Authority concurred in this recommendation.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

The tables in this report were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures may differ slightly from corresponding figures in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, although based on the same data, because of differences in processing and compiling.

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	187	141	46	142	84	58	68	56	12	30	23	7
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	2	1	13	13	...	2	1	1	3	3	...
2 rooms.....	16	13	3	24	18	6	9	7	2	8	7	1
3 rooms.....	24	22	2	31	19	12	7	7	...	7	5	2
4 rooms.....	57	38	19	37	16	21	15	12	3	4	2	2
5 rooms.....	41	32	9	23	13	10	14	11	3	5	4	1
6 rooms.....	24	18	6	6	1	5	8	8	...	2	1	1
7 rooms.....	9	7	2	2	1	1	7	6	1	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	13	9	4	6	3	3	6	4	2	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	80	67	13	64	48	16	22	18	4	9	8	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	80	66	14	44	24	20	35	32	3	9	7	2
Piped water outside structure.....	11	2	9	23	4	19	3	1	2	8	4	4
No piped water.....	16	6	10	11	8	3	8	5	3	4	4	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	120	99	21	71	51	20	40	34	6	13	11	2
Flush toilet, shared.....	11	11	...	20	18	2	2	2	...	1	1	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	56	31	25	51	15	36	26	20	6	16	11	5
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	97	78	19	50	35	15	32	26	6	9	7	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	13	13	...	22	20	2	2	2	...	2	2	...
No bathtub or shower.....	77	50	27	70	29	41	34	28	6	19	14	5
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	71	63	8	31	30	1	25	25	...	3	3	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	25	22	3	6	6	...	9	9	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	18	17	1	9	9	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	22	20	2	15	14	1	10	10	...	1	1	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	6	4	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	34	28	6	32	17	15	18	15	3	3	2	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	13	10	3	7	6	1	8	6	2	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	10	9	1	6	4	2	5	5	...	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	8	2	10	4	6	4	3	1	...	...	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	9	3	6	1	1	...	2	1	1
Dilapidated.....	82	50	32	79	37	42	25	16	9	24	18	6
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	48	37	11	30	20	10	13	9	4	5	4	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	34	13	21	49	17	32	12	7	5	19	14	5
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	54	46	8	34	28	6	28	26	2	15	13	2
2 persons.....	57	41	16	29	19	10	23	19	4	10	8	2
3 persons.....	26	18	8	18	14	4	12	7	5	3	2	1
4 persons.....	25	21	4	12	9	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	6	5	1	12	9	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	8	5	3	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	4	3	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 persons.....	2	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	5	1	4	19	...	19	1	...	1	1	...	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	138	106	32	50	34	16	61	52	9	21	17	4
0.76 to 1.00.....	29	24	5	44	38	6	6	4	2	7	6	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	9	6	17	8	9	1	...	1	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	5	2	3	31	4	27	...	...	...	1	...	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	143	105	38	125	74	51	41	34	7	22	17	5
1.....	40	33	7	15	8	7	25	21	4	7	5	2
2 or more.....	4	3	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	171	134	37	132	82	50	63	53	10	28	23	5
1 or more.....	16	7	9	10	2	8	5	3	2	2	...	2

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	123	90	33	105	55	50	35	27	8	14	10	4
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	52	39	13	28	19	9	19	16	3	9	8	1
3 persons.....	25	17	8	18	14	4	11	7	4	3	2	1
4 persons.....	21	19	2	10	8	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	6	5	1	14	10	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	8	5	3	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	5	3	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	6	2	4	22	1	21	1	...	1	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	68	53	15	31	21	10	29	25	4	11	10	1
1 minor.....	16	11	5	18	13	5	5	2	3	1	...	1
2 minors.....	16	13	3	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	8	5	3	14	11	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
4 minors.....	6	4	2	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	4	3	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	5	1	4	20	...	20	1	...	1	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	97	71	26	83	40	43	29	22	7	9	6	3
Other.....	12	11	1	9	7	2	3	3	...	4	3	1
Female.....	14	8	6	13	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	37	34	3	62	33	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	51	29	22	29	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	35	27	8	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Rent status	Total	White	Nonwhite
Renter units occupied by primary families...	105	55	50
Rent paid.....	93	47	46
No cash rent.....	12	8	4

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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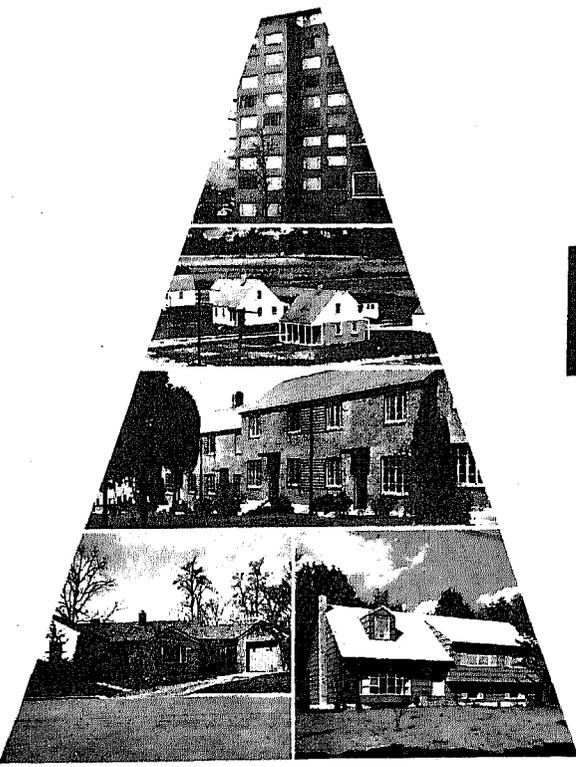
Hoboken, N.J.

Prepared under the supervision of
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 Housing Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 Luther H. Hodges, Secretary
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	35
private bath..	126	14	1
private toilet..	265	62	
pipid water..	330	25	
ting.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	16,436	15,107	421
Owner occupied.....	2,131	2,117	14
Renter occupied.....	13,397	12,990	407
Vacant, available for rent...	682	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	226	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	6,275	5,956	319
Owner.....	313	306	7
Renter.....	5,962	5,650	312

As indicated in table A, approximately 40 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 43 percent of those with white households and 77 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.4 percent. This standard error of 1.4 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	313	306	7	5,962	5,650	312	114	113	1	1,012	991	21
ROOMS												
1 room.....	2	2	...	507	496	11	2	2	...	133	131	2
2 rooms.....	9	9	...	172	151	21	8	8	...	50	48	2
3 rooms.....	40	39	1	969	911	58	17	17	...	218	213	5
4 rooms.....	117	114	3	3,292	3,094	198	41	41	...	431	421	10
5 rooms.....	78	77	1	840	823	17	20	19	1	149	148	1
6 rooms.....	29	28	1	134	130	4	9	9	...	26	25	1
7 rooms.....	9	8	1	32	30	2	3	3	...	3	3	...
8 rooms or more.....	29	29	...	16	15	1	14	14	...	2	2	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	114	113	1	1,497	1,470	27	44	44	...	283	283	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	198	192	6	4,463	4,178	285	69	68	1	728	707	21
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	253	248	5	4,121	3,949	172	81	80	1	656	648	8
Flush toilet, shared.....	57	55	2	1,831	1,692	139	31	31	...	351	339	12
Other toilet facilities or none.....	3	3	...	10	9	1	2	2	...	5	4	1
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	203	199	4	3,075	2,942	133	60	60	...	434	428	6
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	33	32	1	747	734	13	17	17	...	176	176	...
No bathtub or shower.....	77	75	2	2,140	1,974	166	37	36	1	402	387	15
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	199	198	1	3,685	3,613	72	74	74	...	655	649	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	112	111	1	1,925	1,879	46	34	34	...	271	269	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	40	40	...	657	653	4	13	13	...	131	130	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	47	47	...	1,102	1,080	22	27	27	...	252	249	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	55	50	5	1,526	1,407	119	22	22	...	258	253	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	31	28	3	574	537	37	8	8	...	81	80	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	13	13	...	385	361	24	8	8	...	85	85	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	8	2	566	508	58	5	5	...	92	88	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	59	58	1	751	630	121	18	17	...	99	89	10
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	47	47	...	245	242	3	12	12	...	36	36	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	12	11	1	506	388	118	6	5	1	63	53	10
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	64	63	1	1,418	1,365	53	36	36	...	526	519	7
2 persons.....	108	107	1	1,402	1,344	58	52	51	1	329	319	10
3 persons.....	54	53	1	1,049	1,012	37	14	14	...	89	88	1
4 persons.....	43	42	1	976	929	47	10	10	...	45	44	1
5 persons.....	22	20	2	534	498	36	1	1	...	16	15	1
6 persons.....	14	14	...	279	251	28	1	1	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	6	6	...	150	127	23	...	...	...	4	3	1
8 persons.....	1	1	...	74	66	8	...	...	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	1	...	1	80	58	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	243	240	3	3,188	3,067	121	105	104	1	799	782	17
0.76 to 1.00.....	45	44	1	1,666	1,606	60	8	8	...	186	184	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	19	2	750	683	67	1	1	...	19	17	2
1.51 or more.....	4	3	1	358	294	64	...	...	...	8	8	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	246	240	6	5,500	5,196	304	72	71	1	775	756	19
1.....	61	60	1	447	439	8	41	41	...	233	231	2
2 or more.....	6	6	...	15	15	...	1	1	...	4	4	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	294	289	5	5,771	5,482	289	109	109	...	971	954	17
1 or more.....	19	17	2	191	168	23	5	4	1	41	37	4

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	243	239	4	4,441	4,196	245	76	76	...	454	444	10
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	111	111	...	1,351	1,300	51	53	53	...	306	299	7
3 persons.....	55	54	1	1,022	990	32	14	14	...	84	84	...
4 persons.....	41	41	...	969	922	47	8	8	...	43	42	1
5 persons.....	19	17	2	530	494	36	...	...	...	14	13	1
6 persons.....	12	12	...	272	246	26	1	1	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	3	3	...	149	126	23	...	...	...	4	3	1
8 persons or more.....	2	1	1	148	118	30	...	...	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	142	142	...	1,499	1,456	43	67	67	...	392	387	5
1 minor.....	46	44	2	1,027	989	38	8	8	...	50	47	3
2 minors.....	25	25	...	924	875	49	...	...	...	7	6	1
3 minors.....	19	18	1	484	444	40	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	8	8	...	258	232	26	...	...	...	3	3	...
5 minors.....	2	2	...	120	101	19	...	...	...	2	1	1
6 minors or more.....	1	...	1	129	99	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	186	182	4	3,601	3,420	181	50	50	...	303	298	5
Other.....	20	20	...	246	239	7	8	8	...	48	47	1
Female.....	37	37	...	594	537	57	18	18	...	103	99	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	80	70	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	49	46	3	2,507	2,324	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	118	117	1	1,400	1,358	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	76	76	...	454	444	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	4,441	4,196	245	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	4,391	4,152	239	Rent paid: Number.....	4,391	4,152	239
No cash rent.....	50	44	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.1	5.3	2.3
Rent paid: Number.....	4,391	4,152	239	\$25 to \$29.....	7.3	7.5	2.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	16.1	16.6	6.4
Less than \$30.....	2.2	2.3	0.6	\$35 to \$39.....	18.5	18.6	15.8
\$30 to \$34.....	1.2	1.3	0.6	\$40 to \$44.....	19.2	19.1	22.2
\$35 to \$39.....	3.2	3.3	2.3	\$45 to \$49.....	18.4	18.6	15.2
\$40 to \$44.....	4.9	5.0	2.3	\$50 to \$59.....	10.5	10.1	21.1
\$45 to \$49.....	15.1	15.6	5.8	\$60 to \$69.....	3.0	2.8	7.0
\$50 to \$54.....	18.4	18.6	14.0	\$70 to \$79.....	1.1	1.0	3.5
\$55 to \$59.....	13.8	13.8	12.9	\$80 or more.....	0.5	0.5	...
\$60 to \$69.....	22.5	22.6	20.5	Not reported.....	0.2	...	3.5
\$70 to \$79.....	8.2	7.5	21.6	Median.....dollars..	40	40	44
\$80 or more.....	3.1	2.8	11.1				
Not reported.....	7.4	7.3	8.8				
Median.....dollars..	55	55	63				

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	39.3	39.7	29.8
Number.....	4,391	4,152	239	Less than \$1,500.....	3.0	3.0	2.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.3	1.2	1.2
Less than \$1,500.....	8.9	8.8	11.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.5	4.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.0	4.0	4.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.9	4.8	8.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.0	4.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.2	4.0	7.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.0	4.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.3	5.0	10.5	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.5	3.5	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.5	5.3	9.9	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.1	3.3	0.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10.1	10.1	11.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.1	7.3	2.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.3	6.3	7.0	\$6,000 or more.....	10.9	11.3	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	16.8	17.1	9.9	Not reported.....	3.7	3.8	2.9
\$6,000 or more.....	26.4	27.1	11.1	5 persons or more.....	27.4	26.4	48.6
Not reported.....	7.6	7.5	9.4	Less than \$1,500.....	2.2	2.0	5.3
2 persons.....	33.4	33.9	21.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.7	0.7	0.6
Less than \$1,500.....	3.8	3.8	4.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.6	0.5	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.0	2.0	2.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.9	0.7	4.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.7	2.8	0.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	1.8	4.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.5	1.5	0.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.5	5.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.3	1.2	1.8	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.9	3.8	5.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	2.8	0.6	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.4	1.3	4.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.8	2.8	2.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.6	3.5	5.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.8	1.8	2.3	\$6,000 or more.....	9.1	9.3	5.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.1	6.3	1.8	Not reported.....	1.4	1.3	4.1
\$6,000 or more.....	6.3	6.5	2.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.5	2.5	2.3	All families.....dollars..	4,760	4,840	3,690
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	5,040	5,090	3,430

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	21.9	21.6	28.1
Number.....	4,391	4,152	239	Less than 12.5.....	3.0	3.0	2.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	11.4	11.6	8.8
Less than 12.5.....	35.7	36.7	14.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.1	4.8	12.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.1	22.4	17.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.5	3.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	9.4	9.0	18.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	0.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.9	7.8	11.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	3.3	5.3	Not computed.....	0.7	0.8	0.6
32.5 or more.....	10.1	9.5	22.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	16.8	17.1	9.9
Not computed.....	11.3	11.3	11.1	Less than 12.5.....	9.3	9.5	4.1
Less than \$2,000.....	12.9	12.8	15.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.6	6.8	3.5
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.5	1.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.5	2.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.8	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.0	...	Not computed.....	0.2	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	8.3	8.0	14.6	\$6,000 or more.....	26.4	27.2	11.1
Not computed.....	1.9	2.0	...	Less than 12.5.....	22.6	23.4	7.0
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	14.4	13.8	25.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.1	3.0	4.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.3	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	1.0	1.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.0	3.0	3.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.6	5.5	7.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.4	2.3	4.7	Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	1.8	1.5	7.6	Income not reported.....	7.6	7.5	9.4
Not computed.....	0.3	0.3	1.2				

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Jersey City, N.J.

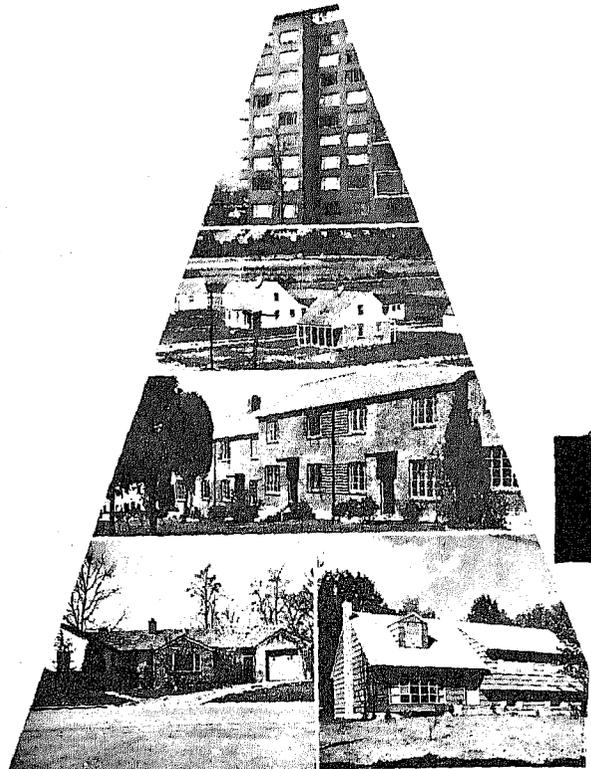
Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
plumbed water..	330	25	305
.....	1,332	108	1,224
plumbed water..	476	46	430
private bath..	181	8	173
private toilet..	312	37	275
plumbed water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	91,915	78,339	10,213
Owner occupied.....	23,806	21,980	1,826
Renter occupied.....	64,746	56,359	8,387
Vacant, available for rent...	2,092	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,271	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	13,923	10,323	3,600
Owner.....	1,121	905	216
Renter.....	12,802	9,418	3,384

As indicated in table A, approximately 16 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 17 percent of those with white households and 40 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,121	905	216	12,802	9,418	3,384	413	373	40	2,181	1,969	212
ROOMS												
1 room.....	22	16	6	2,300	1,782	518	6	3	3	386	359	27
2 rooms.....	27	23	4	794	522	272	13	11	2	169	147	22
3 rooms.....	127	103	24	1,615	1,148	467	57	54	3	351	314	37
4 rooms.....	383	337	46	5,662	4,177	1,485	162	152	10	933	852	81
5 rooms.....	235	196	39	2,058	1,543	515	82	76	6	297	261	36
6 rooms.....	161	116	45	277	185	92	43	36	7	36	27	9
7 rooms.....	84	66	18	62	44	18	28	25	3	7	7	...
8 rooms or more.....	82	48	34	34	17	17	22	16	6	2	2	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	760	593	167	6,705	4,968	1,737	261	230	31	998	917	81
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	355	307	48	6,090	4,444	1,646	151	142	9	1,181	1,051	130
Piped water outside structure.....	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
No piped water.....	4	3	1	5	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	759	618	141	7,005	5,095	1,910	277	254	23	1,138	1,017	121
Flush toilet, shared.....	352	278	74	5,763	4,298	1,465	134	117	17	1,033	944	89
Other toilet facilities or none.....	10	9	1	34	25	9	2	2	...	10	8	2
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	517	398	119	4,657	3,393	1,264	173	153	20	660	584	76
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	331	255	76	3,437	2,484	953	108	92	16	528	482	46
No bathtub or shower.....	273	252	21	4,708	3,541	1,167	132	128	4	993	903	90
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	578	504	74	5,917	5,043	874	239	221	18	1,121	1,076	45
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	163	143	20	1,622	1,369	253	71	66	5	291	272	19
With private toilet, no private bath.....	169	157	12	1,095	970	125	76	73	3	222	217	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	242	200	42	3,199	2,703	496	91	81	10	608	587	21
Lacking piped water in structure.....	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	260	212	48	4,215	3,001	1,214	96	87	9	747	672	75
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	66	56	10	1,189	868	321	20	19	1	182	162	20
With private toilet, no private bath.....	94	83	11	1,105	856	249	35	34	1	237	221	16
With piped water, no private toilet.....	99	72	27	1,918	1,274	644	41	34	7	328	289	39
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	283	189	94	2,670	1,374	1,296	78	65	13	313	221	92
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	235	155	80	1,208	709	499	61	48	13	96	73	23
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	48	34	14	1,462	665	797	17	17	...	217	148	69
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	276	237	39	4,417	3,557	860	156	143	13	1,215	1,125	90
2 persons.....	318	273	45	2,737	1,966	771	159	146	13	631	565	66
3 persons.....	174	146	28	1,763	1,270	493	61	54	7	218	187	31
4 persons.....	124	104	20	1,560	1,163	397	17	16	1	71	61	10
5 persons.....	89	68	21	1,050	730	320	12	11	1	30	22	8
6 persons.....	47	29	18	569	359	210	6	3	3	8	5	3
7 persons.....	37	22	15	310	173	137	...	...	...	4	3	1
8 persons.....	25	13	12	185	100	85	1	...	1	2	...	2
9 persons or more.....	31	13	18	211	100	111	1	...	1	2	1	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	805	681	124	6,215	4,772	1,443	379	347	32	1,642	1,490	152
0.76 to 1.00.....	188	149	39	4,216	3,243	973	27	23	4	488	444	44
1.01 to 1.50.....	83	57	26	1,471	962	509	4	3	1	25	18	7
1.51 or more.....	45	18	27	900	441	459	3	...	3	26	17	9
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	884	694	190	11,829	8,602	3,227	258	233	25	1,691	1,526	165
1.....	223	200	23	941	791	150	149	136	13	482	435	47
2 or more.....	14	11	3	32	25	7	6	4	2	8	8	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,063	873	190	12,416	9,214	3,202	391	359	32	2,111	1,920	191
1 or more.....	58	32	26	386	204	182	22	14	8	70	49	21

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	819	652	167	8,160	5,735	2,425	243	221	22	916	809	107
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	313	269	44	2,616	1,897	719	156	144	12	605	544	61
3 persons.....	170	143	27	1,718	1,237	481	57	51	6	198	175	23
4 persons.....	122	103	19	1,532	1,155	377	16	15	1	70	61	9
5 persons.....	84	63	21	1,039	723	316	9	9	...	28	21	7
6 persons.....	43	27	16	569	356	213	3	2	1	8	5	3
7 persons.....	33	22	11	298	171	127	...	...	...	3	2	1
8 persons or more.....	54	25	29	388	196	192	2	...	2	4	1	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	444	385	59	2,943	2,230	713	220	204	16	807	732	75
1 minor.....	116	90	26	1,597	1,106	491	17	13	4	71	53	18
2 minors.....	93	79	16	1,487	1,089	398	2	2	...	23	15	8
3 minors.....	72	49	23	951	664	287	3	2	1	8	5	3
4 minors.....	35	23	12	552	319	233	1	...	1	4	3	1
5 minors.....	19	11	8	282	153	129	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	38	15	23	348	174	174	...	...	...	2	...	2
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	613	481	132	6,221	4,474	1,747	159	143	16	579	516	63
Other.....	78	70	8	534	401	133	35	32	3	100	83	17
Female.....	128	101	27	1,405	860	545	49	46	3	237	210	27
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	112	55	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	241	166	75	4,435	2,786	1,649	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	335	265	70	2,697	2,085	612	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	243	221	22	916	809	107	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	8,160	5,735	2,425	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	8,055	5,654	2,401	Rent paid: Number.....	8,055	5,654	2,401
No cash rent.....	105	81	24	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.8	7.4	1.9
Rent paid: Number.....	8,055	5,654	2,401	\$25 to \$29.....	9.0	11.2	3.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	14.3	17.3	7.1
Less than \$30.....	0.7	1.0	...	\$35 to \$39.....	16.6	19.1	10.7
\$30 to \$34.....	2.2	2.7	1.1	\$40 to \$44.....	13.8	15.6	9.6
\$35 to \$39.....	4.9	5.9	2.5	\$45 to \$49.....	12.4	11.7	14.3
\$40 to \$44.....	5.0	5.7	3.3	\$50 to \$59.....	15.2	9.4	29.1
\$45 to \$49.....	9.8	12.1	4.4	\$60 to \$69.....	7.5	3.7	16.4
\$50 to \$59.....	24.7	26.5	20.3	\$70 to \$79.....	2.5	1.7	4.4
\$60 to \$69.....	19.7	18.8	21.9	\$80 or more.....	2.7	2.7	2.7
\$70 to \$79.....	13.7	11.1	19.7	Not reported.....	0.2	0.2	...
\$80 to \$99.....	8.2	6.4	12.3	Median.....dollars..	41	38	50
\$100 or more.....	1.6	1.5	1.9				
Not reported.....	9.5	8.2	12.6				
Median.....dollars..	59	56	65				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	40.4	44.1	31.8
Number.....	8,055	5,654	2,401	Less than \$1,500.....	2.5	2.5	2.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.8	0.7	1.1
Less than \$1,500.....	7.3	6.9	8.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.2	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	3.7	4.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.4	1.2	1.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.5	3.0	8.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	2.5	2.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	5.0	6.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	3.2	1.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.8	5.7	9.3	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.0	3.0	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	7.9	7.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.7	3.0	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.4	6.9	8.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.1	8.2	4.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.5	6.0	7.9	\$6,000 or more.....	12.3	15.6	4.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.5	17.3	11.2	Not reported.....	3.7	3.0	5.5
\$6,000 or more.....	25.6	29.7	15.6	5 persons or more.....	29.4	26.0	37.5
Not reported.....	9.4	7.9	12.9	Less than \$1,500.....	1.7	1.5	2.2
2 persons.....	30.2	29.9	30.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.7	0.5	1.1
Less than \$1,500.....	3.1	3.0	3.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.8	...	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.3	2.5	1.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.0	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	1.7	2.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	1.5	4.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	1.7	2.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.2	3.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	1.7	2.7	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.6	0.8	3.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.0	3.5	1.9	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.0	1.7	2.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.8	3.2	1.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.1	5.7	3.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.8	1.2	3.0	\$6,000 or more.....	8.2	8.4	7.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.3	3.5	2.7	Not reported.....	2.9	2.7	3.3
\$6,000 or more.....	5.1	5.7	3.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.8	2.2	4.1	All families.....dollars..	4,700	5,060	3,980
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	5,140	5,390	4,180

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	21.6	20.8	23.6
Number.....	8,055	5,654	2,401	Less than 12.5.....	2.9	3.7	0.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.0	8.2	7.7
Less than 12.5.....	29.5	35.9	14.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.7	5.9	8.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	21.1	21.5	20.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	1.5	4.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.8	11.2	13.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	0.7	1.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.0	6.9	10.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	3.5	7.4	Not computed.....	0.8	0.7	1.1
32.5 or more.....	10.9	8.9	15.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.5	17.3	11.2
Not computed.....	14.1	12.1	18.7	Less than 12.5.....	4.7	6.7	2.5
Less than \$2,000.....	11.1	10.7	12.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.5	8.4	6.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.3	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.7	1.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	...	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	...	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.5	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.3	Not computed.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
32.5 or more.....	7.0	6.7	8.2	\$6,000 or more.....	25.6	29.7	15.6
Not computed.....	2.1	1.9	2.5	Less than 12.5.....	20.6	25.0	10.1
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	16.8	13.6	24.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.0	4.0	4.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.5	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.2	1.2	1.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.6	5.2	3.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.3	5.0	6.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.1	2.0	5.8	Not computed.....	0.8	0.2	1.4
32.5 or more.....	3.7	2.2	7.4	Income not reported.....	9.4	7.9	12.9
Not computed.....	0.6	0.7	0.5				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-93

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Morristown, N.J.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

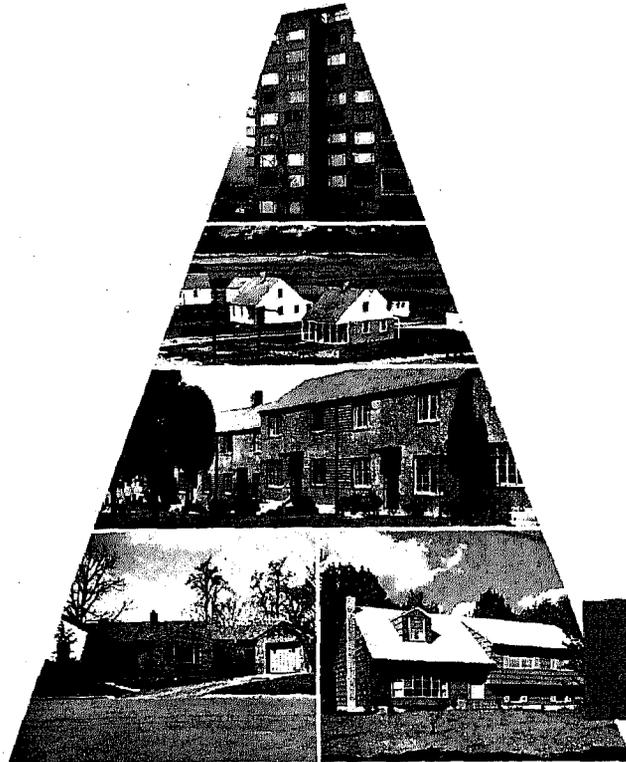
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,472	197	3
Hot water.....	451	75	3
Private bath.....	126	14	
Waste toilet.....	265	62	
Hard water.....	330	23	
Plumbing.....	1,392	108	
Hot water.....	476	46	
Private bath.....	181	8	
Waste toilet.....	312	37	
Hard water.....	363	17	
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	
Hot water.....	481	1	
Private bath.....	953		
Waste toilet.....			
Hard water.....			
Plumbing.....			
Hot water.....	848		
Private bath.....	919		
Waste toilet.....	551		
Hard water.....	455		
Plumbing.....	340		
Hot water.....	307		
Private bath.....	322		
Waste toilet.....	6		



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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 Morristown.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

July 1961.

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MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

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 Morristown.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	5,854	5,005	598
Owner occupied.....	2,236	2,055	181
Renter occupied.....	3,367	2,950	417
Vacant, available for rent...	150	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	101	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	512	346	166
Owner.....	58	39	19
Renter.....	454	307	147

As indicated in table A, approximately 9 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 10 percent of those with white households and 35 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

For this area, tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on data for all primary families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard housing units. Enumeration schedules were prepared and assigned for field interviews for all families except those from which income and gross rent data had been obtained in the 25-percent

decennial census sample. Hence, the distributions and medians of these tables are not subject to sampling variability.

Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the proportion of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and condition of the housing unit. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures for housing units shown in table A and in table 1 may differ slightly from corresponding figures in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, although based on the same data, because of differences in processing and compiling.

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	58	39	19	454	307	147	27	19	8	106	90	16
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	137	127	10	...	...	...	48	47	1
2 rooms.....	...	...	...	43	36	7	...	...	...	10	9	1
3 rooms.....	5	5	...	102	64	38	4	4	...	18	17	1
4 rooms.....	7	5	2	91	40	51	6	4	2	18	11	7
5 rooms.....	15	8	7	49	24	25	4	4	...	8	3	5
6 rooms.....	13	9	4	24	13	11	8	5	3	4	3	1
7 rooms.....	8	6	2	5	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	10	6	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	45	35	10	336	230	106	23	17	6	72	64	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	13	4	9	115	74	41	4	2	2	32	24	8
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	43	27	16	218	97	121	20	14	6	40	25	15
Flush toilet, shared.....	15	12	3	233	207	26	7	5	2	64	63	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	38	24	14	171	80	91	17	11	6	25	18	7
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	16	14	2	240	212	28	8	7	1	67	66	1
No bathtub or shower.....	4	1	3	43	15	28	2	1	1	14	6	8
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	26	19	7	179	150	29	12	8	4	53	50	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	5	1	4	12	8	4	2	...	2	2	2	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	7	7	...	9	7	2	3	3	...	6	4	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	14	11	3	155	132	23	7	5	2	43	42	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....	4	1	3	81	64	17	1	1	...	22	20	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	2	...	2	17	12	5	...	...	...	4	3	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	2	1	1	14	4	10	1	1	...	3	2	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	...	...	...	50	48	2	...	...	...	15	15	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	28	19	9	194	93	101	14	10	5	31	20	11
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	24	17	7	127	52	75	14	10	5	16	11	5
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	4	2	2	67	41	26	...	...	...	15	9	6
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	11	11	...	187	165	22	9	9	...	67	64	3
2 persons.....	17	12	5	93	64	29	7	5	2	24	20	4
3 persons.....	14	9	5	55	32	23	7	3	4	9	5	4
4 persons.....	5	4	1	43	18	25	1	1	...	2	...	2
5 persons.....	3	...	3	28	13	15	2	...	2	2	1	1
6 persons.....	3	2	1	21	8	13	1	1	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	2	1	1	10	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons.....	1	...	1	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	2	...	2	10	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	47	37	10	167	113	54	25	19	6	48	38	10
0.76 to 1.00.....	7	2	5	203	157	46	2	...	2	54	50	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	2	...	2	44	18	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	2	...	2	40	19	21	...	...	...	4	2	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	47	33	14	423	284	139	23	18	5	88	76	12
1.....	10	5	5	30	23	7	4	1	3	18	14	4
2 or more.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	50	34	16	423	292	131	22	16	6	101	86	15
1 or more.....	8	5	3	31	15	16	5	3	2	5	4	1

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	41	24	17	252	131	121	14	7	7	34	22	12
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	16	10	6	90	59	31	4	2	2	21	17	4
3 persons.....	9	7	2	52	29	23	6	3	3	7	4	3
4 persons.....	5	4	1	37	15	22	1	1	...	2	...	2
5 persons.....	3	...	3	28	13	15	2	...	2	2	1	1
6 persons.....	4	2	2	18	8	10	1	1	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	1	1	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	3	...	3	16	3	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	23	13	10	102	63	39	11	4	7	27	20	7
1 minor.....	6	5	1	48	26	22	2	2	...	3	1	2
2 minors.....	5	3	2	36	17	19	...	...	...	1	...	1
3 minors.....	2	2	...	31	14	17	1	1	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	2	...	2	14	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 minors.....	1	1	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	2	...	2	13	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	23	13	10	178	93	85	4	2	2	20	15	5
Other.....	6	4	2	21	9	12	3	1	2	5	1	4
Female:												
Female.....	12	7	5	53	29	24	7	4	3	9	6	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	13	7	6	123	56	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	15	10	5	92	50	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	13	7	6	34	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	252	131	121	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	241	128	113	Rent paid: Number.....	241	128	113
No cash rent.....	11	3	8	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$40.....	7.0	9.8	4.0
Rent paid: Number.....	241	128	113	\$40 to \$44.....	5.2	8.0	2.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$45 to \$49.....	4.7	6.3	3.0
Less than \$50.....	5.2	7.1	3.0	\$50 to \$54.....	14.6	10.7	18.8
\$50 to \$59.....	5.6	8.0	3.0	\$55 to \$59.....	8.9	11.6	5.9
\$60 to \$69.....	16.4	24.1	7.9	\$60 to \$69.....	16.0	17.9	13.9
\$70 to \$79.....	11.3	8.0	14.9	\$70 to \$79.....	10.3	7.1	13.9
\$80 to \$89.....	20.7	20.5	20.8	\$80 to \$89.....	8.0	8.0	7.9
\$90 to \$99.....	8.5	8.0	8.9	\$90 or more.....	4.7	5.4	4.0
\$100 or more.....	10.8	7.1	14.9	Not reported.....	20.7	15.2	26.7
Not reported.....	21.6	17.0	26.7	Median.....dollars..	59	58	62
Median.....dollars..	80	71	83				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.7	34.8	34.6
Number.....	241	128	113	Less than \$1,500.....	0.5	...	1.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.9	0.9	1.0
Less than \$1,500.....	5.2	6.3	4.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	1.8	3.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	4.5	1.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.3	3.6	3.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.2	5.4	5.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	2.7	1.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.6	6.3	6.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	3.6	1.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.6	6.3	5.0	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.3	1.8	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.0	8.9	6.9	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.8	4.5	1.0
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	9.9	8.9	10.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.3	3.6	3.0
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.6	8.9	4.0	\$6,000 or more.....	8.5	8.0	8.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.5	7.1	7.9	Not reported.....	6.6	4.5	8.9
\$6,000 or more.....	21.6	19.6	23.8	5 persons or more.....	27.7	23.2	32.7
Not reported.....	21.1	17.9	24.8	Less than \$1,500.....	0.9	0.9	1.0
2 persons.....	37.6	42.0	32.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.5	0.9	...
Less than \$1,500.....	3.8	5.4	2.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.5	...	1.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.4	2.7	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.9	0.9	1.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	3.6	1.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.9	0.9	1.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	1.8	3.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	1.8	5.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	2.7	3.0	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.8	3.6	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	3.6	1.0	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.9	2.7	1.0
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.7	3.6	5.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	2.7	2.0
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	\$6,000 or more.....	9.9	8.0	11.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	0.9	3.0	Not reported.....	3.8	0.9	6.9
\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	3.6	3.0	Median income:			
Not reported.....	10.8	12.5	8.9	All families.....dollars..	4,310	4,200	4,410
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,580	...	...

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	13.6	15.2	11.9
Number.....	241	128	113	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.9	...
Less than 12.5.....	11.7	16.1	6.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.2	5.4	3.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.2	13.4	12.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.2	7.1	3.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.8	14.3	21.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	0.9	3.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.8	13.4	7.9	32.5 or more.....	1.9	0.9	3.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.2	5.4	5.0	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	18.3	17.8	18.8	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	24.0	25.0	22.8
Not computed.....	23.0	19.6	26.7	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	0.9	1.0
Less than \$2,000.....	8.0	10.7	5.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	7.1	3.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.9	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.5	8.0	8.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.6	6.3	5.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	1.8	2.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	1.4	0.9	2.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.8	...	Not computed.....	0.5	...	1.0
32.5 or more.....	6.1	8.0	4.0	\$6,000 or more.....	21.6	19.6	23.7
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	9.9	13.4	5.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.0	4.5	9.9
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.9	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	...	6.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.9	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	0.9	2.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	1.4	1.8	1.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.9	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	8.9	8.0	9.9	Income not reported.....	21.1	17.9	24.8
Not computed.....	...	...	...	

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-94

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Newark, N.J.

Prepared under the supervision of
WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief
Housing Division



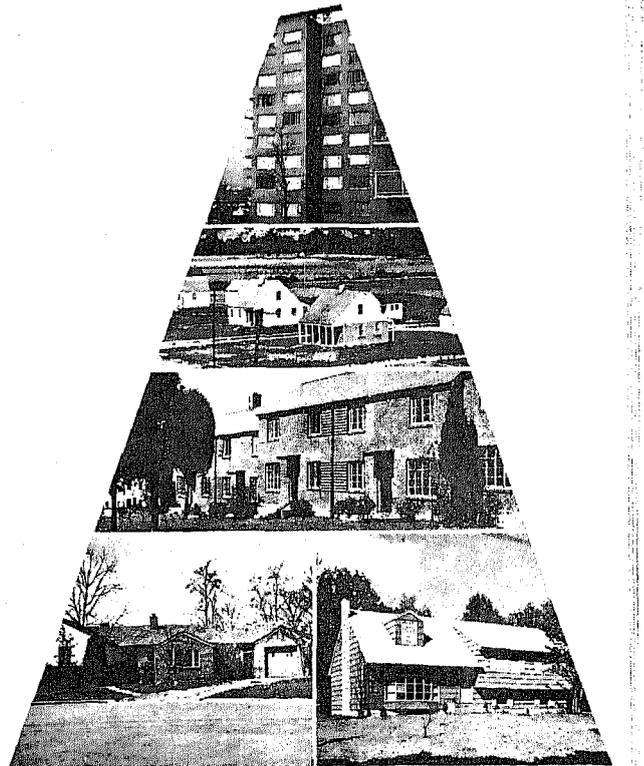
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)
Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
By cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot water..	330	25	305
.....	1,332	108	1,224
By cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
.....	648		648
.....	919		919
.....	551		551
.....	455		455
.....	340		340
.....	305		305
.....	229		229
.....	167		167
.....	32		32





BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

RICHARD M. SCAMMON, *Director*

A. ROSS ECKLER, *Deputy Director*
HOWARD C. GRIEVES, *Assistant Director*
CONRAD TAEUBER, *Assistant Director*
MORRIS H. HANSEN, *Assistant Director for Statistical Standards*
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A. W. VON STRUVE, *Acting Public Information Officer*

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PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Newark.

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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of Newark.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non- white
Total housing units.....	134,872	88,612	39,160
Owner occupied.....	28,802	23,626	5,176
Renter occupied.....	98,970	64,986	33,984
Vacant, available for rent...	5,439	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,661	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	22,066	9,468	12,598
Owner.....	1,233	685	548
Renter.....	20,833	8,783	12,050

As indicated in table A, approximately 17 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 14 percent of those with white households and 35 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no-bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 for both white and nonwhite families were prepared from data collected on a sample basis during the 1960 Census. Consequently, the percentage distributions for both white and nonwhite families in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulations of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7
10 or 90.....	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7
25 or 75.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
50.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points

of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent

yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$ times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,233	685	548	20,833	8,783	12,050	384	299	85	2,606	1,678	928
ROOMS												
1 room.....	25	14	11	4,875	3,002	1,873	8	6	2	676	548	128
2 rooms.....	50	30	20	2,589	1,176	1,413	15	13	2	304	222	82
3 rooms.....	154	104	50	4,186	1,739	2,447	60	52	8	626	404	222
4 rooms.....	300	184	116	5,405	1,618	3,787	98	80	18	636	302	334
5 rooms.....	314	155	159	2,880	942	1,938	86	66	20	278	155	123
6 rooms.....	198	91	107	715	255	460	60	41	19	66	37	29
7 rooms.....	74	44	30	131	36	95	23	14	9	14	6	8
8 rooms or more.....	118	63	55	52	15	37	34	27	7	6	4	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	858	422	436	12,947	5,622	7,325	249	179	70	1,414	975	439
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	369	258	111	7,861	3,153	4,708	131	116	15	1,190	701	489
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	6	5	1	24	7	17	4	4	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	994	562	432	13,141	4,505	8,636	317	252	65	1,665	935	730
Flush toilet, shared.....	225	111	114	7,571	4,211	3,360	61	41	20	912	718	194
Other toilet facilities or none.....	14	12	2	121	67	54	6	6	...	29	25	4
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	770	391	379	8,447	2,719	5,728	227	170	57	884	465	419
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	242	124	118	7,582	4,207	3,375	75	54	21	897	710	187
No bathtub or shower.....	221	170	51	4,804	1,857	2,947	82	75	7	825	503	322
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	397	301	96	6,173	4,271	1,902	142	136	6	987	825	162
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	118	96	22	1,448	914	534	49	48	1	217	163	54
With private toilet, no private bath.....	130	119	11	1,401	1,069	332	57	57	...	289	253	36
With piped water, no private toilet.....	147	85	62	3,315	2,282	1,033	35	30	5	479	407	72
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	1	1	9	6	3	1	1	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....	264	160	104	7,109	2,947	4,162	90	71	19	885	570	315
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	97	68	29	1,652	610	1,042	36	34	2	210	111	99
With private toilet, no private bath.....	89	60	29	1,945	632	1,313	31	25	6	293	168	125
With piped water, no private toilet.....	75	29	46	3,502	1,703	1,799	20	9	11	382	291	91
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	3	...	10	2	8	3	3	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	572	224	348	7,551	1,565	5,986	152	92	60	734	283	451
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	505	199	306	4,446	998	3,448	129	79	50	362	154	208
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	67	25	42	3,105	567	2,538	23	13	10	372	129	243
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	272	192	80	7,722	4,280	3,442	116	100	16	1,522	1,074	448
2 persons.....	350	226	124	4,626	1,844	2,782	155	128	27	695	412	283
3 persons.....	205	106	99	2,827	1,031	1,796	58	40	18	226	131	95
4 persons.....	143	66	77	2,081	750	1,331	31	18	13	84	39	45
5 persons.....	95	41	54	1,452	448	1,004	10	7	3	39	14	25
6 persons.....	63	21	42	899	217	682	6	5	1	12	2	10
7 persons.....	38	11	27	524	105	419	2	...	2	8	2	6
8 persons.....	29	9	20	349	61	288	3	...	3	11	1	10
9 persons or more.....	38	13	25	353	47	306	3	1	2	9	3	6
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	862	535	327	8,631	3,456	5,175	342	271	71	1,666	1,003	663
0.76 to 1.00.....	218	96	122	7,696	4,028	3,668	31	24	7	821	614	207
1.01 to 1.50.....	101	38	63	2,316	674	1,642	5	2	3	49	19	30
1.51 or more.....	52	16	36	2,190	625	1,565	6	2	4	70	42	28
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	979	513	466	19,694	8,174	11,520	225	180	45	2,100	1,350	750
1.....	232	160	72	1,085	585	500	146	111	35	485	316	169
2 or more.....	22	12	10	54	24	30	13	8	5	21	12	9
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,122	643	479	19,473	8,538	10,935	354	279	75	2,448	1,622	826
1 or more.....	111	42	69	1,360	245	1,115	30	20	10	158	56	102

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	916	472	444	12,326	4,330	7,996	249	184	65	961	558	403
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	353	220	133	4,300	1,728	2,572	149	121	28	621	383	238
3 persons.....	191	100	91	2,629	1,004	1,625	52	35	17	193	121	72
4 persons.....	130	65	65	1,982	739	1,243	27	17	10	80	36	44
5 persons.....	86	36	50	1,369	437	932	10	6	4	32	10	22
6 persons.....	63	20	43	873	213	660	5	4	1	9	2	7
7 persons.....	34	10	24	515	105	410	...	...	...	7	2	5
8 persons or more.....	59	21	38	658	104	554	6	1	5	19	4	15
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	449	289	160	4,408	1,917	2,491	209	164	45	780	498	282
1 minor.....	168	70	98	2,589	930	1,659	24	13	11	108	49	59
2 minors.....	118	51	67	2,020	708	1,312	10	6	4	33	6	27
3 minors.....	72	24	48	1,378	397	981	1	...	1	19	2	17
4 minors.....	45	20	25	832	206	626	...	...	...	7	1	6
5 minors.....	25	6	19	502	89	413	4	1	3	5	1	4
6 minors or more.....	39	12	27	597	83	514	1	...	1	9	1	8
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	680	335	345	8,690	3,376	5,314	162	114	48	608	377	231
Other.....	69	40	29	849	357	492	24	21	3	109	62	47
Female.....	167	97	70	2,787	597	2,190	63	49	14	244	119	125
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	1	1	196	74	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	292	99	183	7,451	2,197	5,294	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	383	188	195	3,718	1,541	2,177	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	249	184	65	961	558	403	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	12,326	4,330	7,996	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	12,126	4,238	7,888	Rent paid: Number.....	12,126	4,238	7,888
No cash rent.....	200	92	108	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	3.3	5.2	2.2
Rent paid: Number.....	12,126	4,238	7,888	\$25 to \$29.....	4.9	8.9	2.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	6.5	10.4	4.4
Less than \$40.....	4.0	6.8	2.5	\$35 to \$39.....	10.5	15.9	7.7
\$40 to \$44.....	3.3	5.7	2.0	\$40 to \$44.....	11.6	11.8	11.6
\$45 to \$49.....	4.8	9.1	2.5	\$45 to \$49.....	10.8	11.8	10.4
\$50 to \$54.....	6.4	8.4	5.4	\$50 to \$54.....	12.7	10.2	14.1
\$55 to \$59.....	6.2	8.6	4.9	\$55 to \$59.....	7.0	5.2	7.9
\$60 to \$69.....	13.7	17.5	11.6	\$60 to \$69.....	15.1	9.1	18.3
\$70 to \$79.....	12.9	13.0	12.8	\$70 to \$79.....	8.5	6.3	9.6
\$80 to \$89.....	9.4	6.3	11.1	\$80 or more.....	7.6	5.2	8.9
\$90 to \$99.....	4.9	2.6	6.2	Not reported.....	1.5	...	2.2
\$100 or more.....	3.8	1.6	4.9	Median.....dollars..	56	44	53
Not reported.....	30.6	20.4	36.1				
Median.....dollars..	67	61	72				

Table 3.--FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	37.3	36.6	37.8
Number.....	12,126	4,238	7,888	Less than \$1,500.....	2.5	1.6	3.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.7	0.3	1.0
Less than \$1,500.....	7.7	8.4	7.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.3	1.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	2.6	3.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.8	1.3	0.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.2	3.9	5.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	2.3	3.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.8	1.8	1.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.0	6.3	7.4	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.7	3.7	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.0	5.5	4.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.1	1.8	0.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.1	7.8	5.2	\$6,000 or more.....	2.3	3.9	1.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.4	5.2	3.9	Not reported.....	6.0	8.9	4.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.2	11.0	5.2		15.1	9.7	18.0
\$6,000 or more.....	12.2	18.5	8.9	5 persons or more.....	32.1	22.7	37.0
Not reported.....	38.3	27.1	44.2	Less than \$1,500.....	1.4	0.8	1.7
2 persons.....	30.6	40.7	25.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.0	...	1.5
Less than \$1,500.....	3.9	6.0	2.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	0.5	2.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	2.3	1.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	1.3	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	2.1	2.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	1.6	2.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	2.1	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	2.3	1.5	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.9	1.8	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.6	0.7	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.7	1.0	2.0
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.5	2.3	1.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.6	3.4	2.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.6	2.3	1.2	\$6,000 or more.....	4.0	5.0	3.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	3.7	1.5	Not reported.....	11.3	5.2	14.6
\$6,000 or more.....	2.3	4.7	1.0	Median income:			
Not reported.....	11.8	12.3	11.6	All families.....dollars..	3,910	4,390	3,500
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,190	4,820	3,710

Table 4.--GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.5	13.1	9.1
Number.....	12,126	4,238	7,888	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.8	0.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.4	5.2	2.5
Less than 12.5.....	11.9	21.1	6.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.7	3.1	2.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	11.7	18.3	8.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	2.1	3.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	8.3	7.3	8.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	7.6	8.6	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.1	3.1	4.7	Not computed.....	0.7	0.5	0.7
32.5 or more.....	12.2	10.7	13.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.2	10.9	5.2
Not computed.....	43.5	31.9	49.6	Less than 12.5.....	2.1	4.2	1.0
Less than \$2,000.....	10.9	10.9	10.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.5	5.5	1.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.8	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	1.0	2.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.3	0.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	...	0.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.5	...	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	Not computed.....	0.2	...	0.2
32.5 or more.....	6.9	7.3	6.7	\$6,000 or more.....	12.2	18.5	8.9
Not computed.....	2.2	1.5	2.5	Less than 12.5.....	7.7	13.8	4.4
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	8.9	7.6	9.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.4	3.4	3.5
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.5	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	2.1	1.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	1.6	2.2	Not computed.....	0.7	1.0	0.5
32.5 or more.....	3.9	2.4	4.7	Income not reported.....	38.3	27.2	44.2
Not computed.....	0.8	0.5	1.0				
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	12.0	11.8	12.1				
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.5	0.2				
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	3.4	0.7				
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.9	2.4	3.2				
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	2.6	4.0				
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	1.0	2.0				
32.5 or more.....	1.2	0.8	1.5				
Not computed.....	0.7	1.0	0.5				