

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-95

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Princeton, N.J.

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

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 4, 1961)
Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)

Sound.....	1,172	177	92
Hot cold water...	451	76	37
Private bath...	126	14	3
Private toilet...	265	62	10
Hot piped water...	330	25	1
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1
Hot water...	476	46	1
Private bath...	181	8	1
Private toilet...	312	37	1
Hot water...	363	17	1
.....	1,434	21	1
.....	481	1	1
.....	953	1	1
.....	648	1	1
.....	919	1	1
.....	551	1	1
.....	455	1	1
.....	340	1	1
.....	305	1	1
.....	239	1	1
.....	16	1	1

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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.

The tabulations in this report were prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the Borough of Princeton.

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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PRINCETON, 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 borough of Princeton.

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.....	2,939	2,568	298
Owner occupied.....	1,246	1,163	83
Renter occupied.....	1,620	1,405	215
Vacant, available for rent...	10	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	63	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	122	75	47
Owner.....	16	8	8
Renter.....	106	67	39

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, 5 percent of those with white households and 18 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 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.....	16	8	8	106	67	39	7	5	2	23	16	7
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	39	27	12	...	...	...	12	9	3
2 rooms.....	1	1	1	9	7	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
3 rooms.....	1	...	...	18	16	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
4 rooms.....	2	1	...	24	9	15	2	2	...	7	3	4
5 rooms.....	1	...	1	11	6	5	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 rooms.....	8	2	6	3	...	3	4	2	2	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	13	7	6	74	55	19	5	4	1	16	13	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	3	1	2	31	11	20	2	1	1	6	2	4
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	8	3	5	38	15	23	3	2	1	10	6	4
Flush toilet, shared.....	7	4	3	63	47	16	3	2	1	10	7	3
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1	1	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	7	3	4	26	12	14	3	2	1	5	3	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	7	3	4	63	47	16	2	1	1	10	7	3
No bathtub or shower.....	2	2	...	17	8	9	2	2	...	8	6	2
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	6	4	2	60	50	10	3	2	1	13	10	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	4	3	1	55	45	10	2	1	1	11	8	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	5	1	4	28	11	17	2	1	1	7	4	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	2	...	2	7	3	4	1	...	1	2	1	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	...	...	...	9	2	7	...	...	...	4	2	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	3	1	2	12	6	6	1	1	...	1	1	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	5	3	2	18	6	12	2	2	...	3	2	1
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	4	2	2	11	6	5	1	1	...	2	2	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	1	1	...	7	...	7	1	1	...	1	...	1
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	4	3	1	54	41	13	3	2	1	16	13	3
2 persons.....	5	2	3	20	12	8	1	1	...	1	1	...
3 persons.....	1	...	1	15	6	9	1	...	1	3	1	2
4 persons.....	3	2	1	8	4	4	2	2	...	1	...	1
5 persons.....	1	1	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	1
6 persons.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	13	8	5	41	22	19	7	5	2	7	5	2
0.75 to 1.00.....	2	...	2	54	42	12	...	...	...	14	10	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	1	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	...	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	12	7	5	100	66	34	5	4	1	20	16	4
1.....	4	1	3	6	1	5	2	1	1	3	...	3
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	11	7	4	87	54	33	5	4	1	21	16	5
1 or more.....	5	1	4	19	13	6	2	1	1	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.....	10	5	5	35	14	21	4	3	1	6	3	3
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	6	3	3	16	9	7	3	2	1	2	1	1
3 persons.....	1	...	1	8	2	6	...	...	...	2	1	1
4 persons.....	1	1	...	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	1	1	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	1
6 persons.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	6	4	2	18	9	9	4	3	1	4	2	2
1 minor.....	2	...	2	9	4	5	...	...	...	1	1	...
2 minors.....	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
3 minors.....	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	9	5	4	21	9	12	4	3	1	2	1	1
Other.....	...	...	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	3	1	2
Female.....	1	...	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	1	...	1	16	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	5	2	3	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	4	3	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

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...	35	14	21
Rent paid.....	34	13	21
No cash rent.....	1	1	...

J.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-96

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Trenton, N.J.

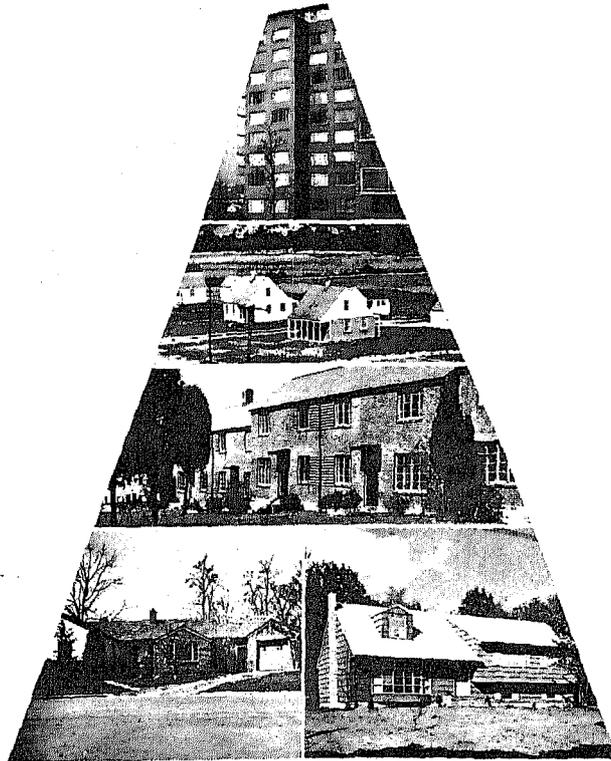
Prepared under the supervision of
WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief
Housing Division

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
private toilet..	265	62	203
hard piped water..	330	25	305
.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
be bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	17	464
.....	953	17	936
.....	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 Trenton, New Jersey.

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, Jarvis 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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TRENTON, 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 Trenton.

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.....	34,913	27,652	5,995
Owner occupied.....	19,664	16,805	2,859
Renter occupied.....	13,983	10,847	3,136
Vacant, available for rent...	615	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	651	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,853	1,790	1,063
Owner.....	647	348	299
Renter.....	2,206	1,442	764

As indicated in table A, approximately 8 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 24 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.6	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)	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.....	647	348	299	2,206	1,442	764	161	125	36	375	326	49
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	3	...	991	799	192	1	1	...	198	189	9
2 rooms.....	14	13	1	361	212	149	4	4	...	50	48	2
3 rooms.....	47	33	14	316	168	148	17	13	4	36	31	5
4 rooms.....	87	52	35	228	120	108	28	24	4	42	26	16
5 rooms.....	134	71	63	144	73	71	31	21	10	29	20	9
6 rooms.....	197	90	107	98	47	51	48	34	14	12	9	3
7 rooms.....	88	47	41	41	16	25	15	13	2	3	2	1
8 rooms or more.....	77	39	38	27	7	20	17	15	2	5	1	4
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	480	214	266	1,821	1,153	668	114	81	33	282	245	37
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	164	133	31	381	288	93	47	44	3	92	80	12
Piped water outside structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	2	...	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	529	266	263	816	403	413	121	89	32	147	112	35
Flush toilet, shared.....	104	72	32	1,368	1,028	340	32	28	4	219	206	13
Other toilet facilities or none.....	14	10	4	22	11	11	8	8	...	9	8	1
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	444	201	243	696	329	367	88	61	27	107	79	28
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	106	74	32	1,392	1,049	343	34	30	4	226	213	13
No bathtub or shower.....	97	73	24	118	64	54	39	34	5	42	34	8
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	211	183	28	965	819	149	58	56	2	191	187	4
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	83	75	8	64	60	4	13	13	...	19	18	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	46	44	2	62	53	9	18	18	...	22	21	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	82	64	18	839	706	134	27	25	2	149	147	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	84	58	26	440	300	139	38	31	7	89	80	9
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	24	17	7	44	32	12	11	10	1	13	11	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	36	25	11	31	17	14	16	11	5	11	10	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	24	16	8	365	251	113	11	10	1	65	59	6
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	352	107	245	798	322	476	65	38	27	95	59	36
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	323	97	226	553	222	331	58	32	26	69	46	23
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	29	10	19	245	100	145	7	6	1	26	13	13
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	110	84	26	1,214	972	242	53	47	6	272	256	16
2 persons.....	156	103	53	408	228	180	60	47	13	63	51	12
3 persons.....	100	58	42	197	99	98	29	17	12	25	12	13
4 persons.....	83	44	39	138	58	80	5	4	1	7	3	4
5 persons.....	64	29	35	89	33	56	4	3	1	2	1	1
6 persons.....	56	14	42	67	23	44	6	4	2	2	1	1
7 persons.....	30	5	25	40	16	24	1	1	...	2	1	1
8 persons.....	16	4	12	35	6	29	3	2	1	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	32	6	25	18	7	11	...	...	...	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	438	274	164	652	403	249	146	115	31	146	112	34
0.76 to 1.00.....	124	50	74	1,204	901	303	10	5	5	213	202	11
1.01 to 1.50.....	62	20	42	156	58	98	5	5	...	5	3	2
1.51 or more.....	23	4	19	194	80	114	...	...	...	11	9	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	530	267	263	2,106	1,371	735	101	79	22	319	281	38
1.....	106	72	34	89	64	25	55	41	14	50	41	9
2 or more.....	11	9	2	11	7	4	5	5	...	6	4	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	552	307	245	2,072	1,392	680	135	106	29	350	315	35
1 or more.....	95	41	54	134	50	84	26	19	7	25	11	14

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.....	503	244	259	901	431	470	93	65	28	83	61	22
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	159	99	60	362	198	164	56	41	15	54	44	10
3 persons.....	91	51	40	179	97	82	20	12	8	18	11	7
4 persons.....	77	43	34	128	55	73	6	4	2	3	2	1
5 persons.....	52	24	28	81	32	49	2	2	...	2	1	1
6 persons.....	54	14	40	63	22	41	6	3	3	2	1	1
7 persons.....	28	5	23	36	14	22	2	2	...	2	1	1
8 persons or more.....	42	8	34	52	13	39	1	1	...	2	1	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	203	129	74	347	199	148	71	53	18	67	53	14
1 minor.....	85	47	38	177	88	89	14	7	7	10	5	5
2 minors.....	67	35	32	139	68	71	4	2	2	2	1	1
3 minors.....	54	16	38	95	34	61	4	3	1	2	1	1
4 minors.....	38	7	31	58	18	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	23	4	19	40	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	33	6	27	45	9	36	...	...	...	2	1	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	362	172	190	612	315	297	56	37	19	55	42	13
Other.....	49	31	18	63	36	27	17	10	7	10	6	4
Female.....	92	41	51	226	80	146	20	18	2	18	13	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	20	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	184	65	119	574	219	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	225	113	112	224	142	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	93	65	28	83	61	22	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	901	431	470	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	876	418	458	Rent paid: Number.....	876	418	458
No cash rent.....	25	13	12	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	1.5	2.2	0.8
Rent paid: Number.....	876	418	458	\$25 to \$29.....	2.9	3.5	2.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	2.9	4.9	1.2
Less than \$30.....	0.8	0.4	1.2	\$35 to \$39.....	4.4	7.1	2.0
\$30 to \$34.....	1.0	1.8	0.4	\$40 to \$44.....	6.7	8.4	5.2
\$35 to \$39.....	1.5	2.7	0.4	\$45 to \$49.....	6.9	7.5	6.4
\$40 to \$44.....	3.3	4.4	2.4	\$50 to \$59.....	12.4	13.7	11.2
\$45 to \$49.....	5.6	8.8	2.8	\$60 to \$69.....	21.4	23.9	19.2
\$50 to \$59.....	10.5	14.6	6.8	\$70 to \$79.....	10.7	8.9	12.4
\$60 to \$69.....	18.0	23.5	13.2	\$80 to \$89.....	18.6	12.4	24.0
\$70 to \$79.....	13.7	11.5	15.6	\$100 or more.....	6.6	2.2	10.4
\$80 to \$89.....	20.3	13.7	26.0	Not reported.....	5.0	5.3	4.8
\$100 or more.....	13.1	6.2	19.2	Median.....dollars..	64	60	69
Not reported.....	12.2	12.4	12.0				
Median.....dollars..	72	64	80				

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.....	37.4	36.7	38.0
Number.....	876	418	458	Less than \$1,500.....	5.3	4.4	6.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.3	1.8	2.8
Less than \$1,500.....	13.2	13.7	12.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.4	2.2	4.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.3	5.8	6.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	1.3	4.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.2	8.8	9.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.0	3.5	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.7	4.9	8.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	2.2	2.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.1	12.0	10.4	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.9	2.7	3.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.2	7.5	8.8	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.5	3.5	1.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8.2	8.9	7.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.6	4.9	2.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7.4	6.6	8.0	\$6,000 or more.....	5.7	7.5	4.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9.0	9.7	8.4	Not reported.....	2.9	2.7	3.2
\$6,000 or more.....	10.9	11.5	10.4	5 persons or more.....	26.2	17.7	33.6
Not reported.....	9.7	10.6	8.8	Less than \$1,500.....	2.1	0.9	3.2
2 persons.....	36.4	45.6	28.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.7	1.8	1.6
Less than \$1,500.....	5.8	8.4	3.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	2.6	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.3	2.2	2.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	1.3	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.6	4.0	3.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	2.7	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	2.2	1.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	1.3	4.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.4	5.8	3.2	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.0	1.8	4.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	4.0	2.0	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.3	1.3	3.2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.3	4.4	0.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	...	4.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.5	1.8	3.2	\$6,000 or more.....	2.7	1.8	3.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.1	4.9	1.6	Not reported.....	1.7	2.2	1.2
\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	2.2	2.8	Median income:			
Not reported.....	5.0	5.8	4.4	All families.....dollars..	3,440	3,480	3,380
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,440	4,290	3,020

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.....	17.9	16.8	18.8
Number.....	876	418	458	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	1.8	0.4
Less than 12.5.....	10.2	14.6	6.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.7	4.4	1.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.4	16.4	10.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	4.0	4.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.2	13.3	11.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	2.7	2.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.0	9.3	14.4	32.5 or more.....	5.7	3.1	8.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.6	7.0	8.0	Not computed.....	1.3	0.4	2.0
32.5 or more.....	28.4	23.0	33.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	23.7	23.0	24.4
Not computed.....	16.2	16.4	16.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.4	2.7	0.4
Less than \$1,500.....	13.2	13.7	12.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.9	5.7	2.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	0.9	1.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.8	6.2	5.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	0.4	1.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.7	3.5	7.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.4	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	2.7	4.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	32.5 or more.....	2.1	1.3	2.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.4	...	Not computed.....	1.3	0.9	1.6
32.5 or more.....	8.2	8.0	8.4	\$5,000 or more.....	20.0	21.3	18.8
Not computed.....	2.3	3.1	1.6	Less than 12.5.....	7.1	10.6	4.0
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	15.5	14.6	16.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.6	8.4	6.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	...	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.7	1.3	4.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	...	2.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.9	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.3	0.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	1.3	0.8	Not computed.....	1.3	0.9	1.6
32.5 or more.....	12.4	10.6	14.0	Income not reported.....	9.7	10.6	8.8
Not computed.....	0.4	0.5	0.4				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-97

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Union City, N.J.

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

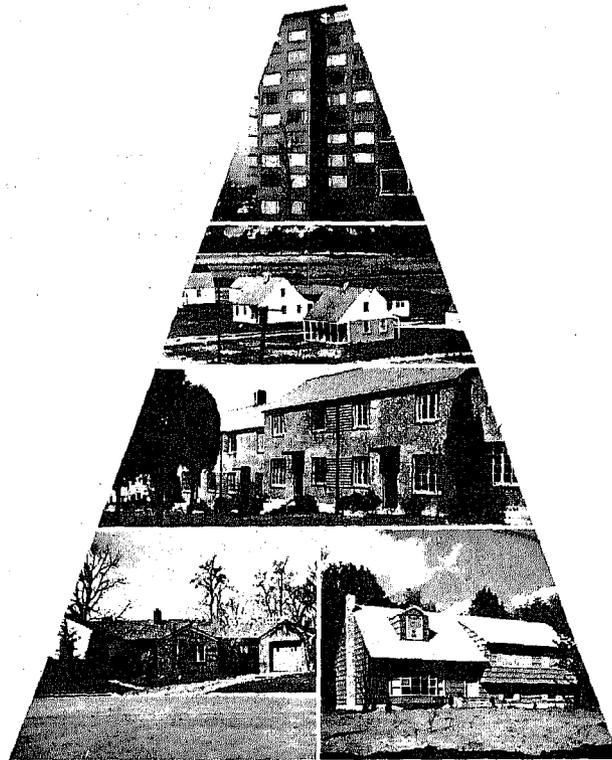
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	3
private toilet..	265	62	
piped water..	330	25	
ing.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	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 Union 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.

September 1961.

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UNION 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 Union City, New Jersey.

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.....	19,145	18,502	43
Owner occupied.....	4,063	4,058	5
Renter occupied.....	14,482	14,444	38
Vacant, available for rent...	374	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	226	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,550	2,528	22
Owner.....	172	171	1
Renter.....	2,378	2,357	21

As indicated in table A, approximately 14 percent of the occupied housing units, including 16 percent of the units with renter occupants, were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration.

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.

Data on gross rent, contract rent, and family income were not tabulated for nonwhite primary families occupying substandard housing units on a cash rent basis, because of their small number. Hence distributions are shown in tables 2, 3, and 4, and medians are shown in tables 2 and 3, for white families only.

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 were prepared from data collected on a sample basis during the 1960 Census. Consequently, the percentage distributions 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 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 renter primary families. 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	Standard error	Estimated percentage	Standard error
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.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above table 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) By referring to the last entry in table B, 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.....	172	171	1	2,378	2,357	21	76	76	...	640	640	...
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	297	293	4	1	1	...	63	63	...
2 rooms.....	7	7	...	263	263	...	3	3	...	82	82	...
3 rooms.....	29	29	...	539	538	1	15	15	...	186	186	...
4 rooms.....	62	61	1	1,030	1,022	8	28	28	...	258	258	...
5 rooms.....	37	37	...	195	187	8	12	12	...	35	35	...
6 rooms.....	16	16	...	45	45	...	10	10	...	14	14	...
7 rooms.....	12	12	...	7	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	8	8	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	121	120	1	1,453	1,440	13	47	47	...	338	338	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	50	50	...	924	916	8	28	28	...	301	301	...
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	133	133	...	1,469	1,455	14	59	59	...	378	378	...
Flush toilet, shared.....	37	36	1	902	895	7	16	16	...	297	297	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	2	2	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	5	5	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	93	93	...	960	955	5	40	40	...	192	192	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	34	34	...	520	517	3	16	16	...	112	112	...
No bathtub or shower.....	45	44	1	898	885	13	20	20	...	336	336	...
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	87	87	...	1,054	1,050	4	45	45	...	316	316	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	22	22	...	291	291	...	12	12	...	77	77	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	36	36	...	305	304	1	21	21	...	112	112	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	28	28	...	457	454	3	11	11	...	126	126	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	25	24	1	621	619	2	11	11	...	178	178	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	12	12	...	131	131	...	7	7	...	31	31	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	6	6	...	178	177	1	2	2	...	62	62	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	7	6	1	312	311	1	2	2	...	85	85	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	60	60	...	703	688	15	20	20	...	146	146	...
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	48	48	...	377	375	2	14	14	...	59	59	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	12	12	...	326	313	13	6	6	...	87	87	...
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	53	53	...	996	990	6	35	35	...	409	409	...
2 persons.....	51	50	1	610	609	1	30	30	...	195	195	...
3 persons.....	21	21	...	283	279	4	6	6	...	23	23	...
4 persons.....	21	21	...	214	212	2	5	5	...	9	9	...
5 persons.....	13	13	...	131	127	4	...	...	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	5	5	...	76	74	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	7	7	...	32	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	1	1	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	132	131	1	1,472	1,465	7	71	71	...	553	553	...
0.76 to 1.00.....	27	27	...	595	586	9	5	5	...	83	83	...
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	9	...	205	202	3	...	...	...	4	4	...
1.51 or more.....	4	4	...	106	104	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	137	136	1	2,159	2,138	21	49	49	...	518	518	...
1.....	31	31	...	214	214	...	23	23	...	119	119	...
2 or more.....	4	4	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	3	3	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	163	162	1	2,313	2,294	19	73	73	...	625	625	...
1 or more.....	9	9	...	65	63	2	3	3	...	15	15	...

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	114	113	1	1,336	1,323	13	40	40	...	216	216	...
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	50	49	1	578	578	...	31	31	...	181	181	...
3 persons.....	19	19	...	274	270	4	4	4	...	22	22	...
4 persons.....	20	20	...	214	212	2	5	5	...	9	9	...
5 persons.....	12	12	...	127	124	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	5	5	...	77	75	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	7	7	...	30	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	1	1	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	65	64	1	610	608	2	39	39	...	202	202	...
1 minor.....	14	14	...	271	269	2	1	1	...	10	10	...
2 minors.....	15	15	...	203	200	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
3 minors.....	9	9	...	118	116	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	3	3	...	76	73	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 minors.....	5	5	...	32	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	3	3	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	85	85	...	1,052	1,041	11	24	24	...	155	155	...
Other.....	17	16	1	83	83	...	8	8	...	18	18	...
Female.....	12	12	...	201	199	2	8	8	...	43	43	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	30	30	...	615	605	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	44	43	1	490	487	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	40	40	...	216	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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
CONTRACT RENT							
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,336	1,323	13	Rent paid: Number.....	1,303	1,290	13
Rent paid.....	1,303	1,290	13	Percent.....	...	100.0	...
No cash rent.....	33	33	...	Less than \$25.....	...	5.6	...
GROSS RENT							
Rent paid: Number.....	1,303	1,290	13	\$25 to \$29.....	...	4.9	...
Percent.....	...	100.0	...	\$30 to \$34.....	...	12.2	...
Less than \$30.....	...	1.0	...	\$35 to \$39.....	...	18.7	...
\$30 to \$34.....	...	1.3	...	\$40 to \$44.....	...	15.5	...
\$35 to \$39.....	...	3.9	...	\$45 to \$49.....	...	11.5	...
\$40 to \$44.....	...	7.6	...	\$50 to \$59.....	...	16.8	...
\$45 to \$49.....	...	11.9	...	\$60 to \$69.....	...	4.6	...
\$50 to \$59.....	...	25.0	...	\$70 to \$79.....	...	5.6	...
\$60 to \$69.....	...	20.7	...	\$80 to \$99.....	...	4.6	...
\$70 to \$79.....	...	11.5	...	\$100 or more.....	...	5.6	...
\$80 to \$99.....	...	9.9	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$100 or more.....	...	1.6	...	Median.....dollars..	...	42	...
Not reported.....	...	5.6	...				
Median.....dollars..	...	58	...				

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.....	...	39.2	...
Number.....	1,303	1,290	13	Less than \$1,000.....	...	1.7	...
Percent.....	...	100.0	...	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	...	1.0	...
Less than \$1,000.....	...	6.9	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	0.7	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	...	3.9	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	...	1.3	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	5.6	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	3.3	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	...	6.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	1.6	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	4.3	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	2.3	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	7.2	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	3.6	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	3.9	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	8.5	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	13.5	...	\$6,000 or more.....	...	14.1	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	16.8	...	Not reported.....	...	1.0	...
\$6,000 or more.....	...	25.7	...	5 persons or more.....	...	18.7	...
Not reported.....	...	5.6	...	Less than \$1,000.....	...	0.7	...
2 persons.....	...	42.1	...	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	...	1.0	...
Less than \$1,000.....	...	4.6	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	1.6	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	...	3.0	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	...	0.3	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	3.9	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	1.3	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	...	3.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	1.0	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	3.3	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	2.6	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	3.3	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	2.0	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	1.3	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	7.2	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	4.9	...	\$6,000 or more.....	...	1.0	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	6.3	...	Not reported.....	...	1.0	...
\$6,000 or more.....	...	4.3	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	...	3.6	...	All families.....dollars..	...	4,650	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	5,420	...

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.....	...	17.4	...
Number.....	1,303	1,290	13	Less than 12.5.....	...	1.7	...
Percent.....	...	100.0	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	9.2	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	30.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	3.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	21.7	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	1.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	11.2	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	5.9	...	32.5 or more.....	...	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	4.6	...	Not computed.....	...	0.6	...
32.5 or more.....	...	15.5	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	16.8	...
Not computed.....	...	10.8	...	Less than 12.5.....	...	7.9	...
Less than \$2,000.....	...	16.4	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	6.6	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	1.7	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	0.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	0.6	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	1.3	...	Not computed.....	...	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	...	11.2	...	\$6,000 or more.....	...	25.7	...
Not computed.....	...	3.0	...	Less than 12.5.....	...	20.4	...
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	...	18.1	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	4.6	...
Less than 12.5.....	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	1.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	5.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	3.9	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	3.0	...	Not computed.....	...	0.7	...
32.5 or more.....	...	3.9	...	Income not reported.....	...	5.6	...
Not computed.....	...	0.7	...				