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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940. The reports will be numbered in alphabetical order according to the name of the area)

Home ownership is substantially greater in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area,¹ dwelling units average about the same number of rooms, and the average size of household is smaller than 10 years ago. Figures on these and other housing characteristics, based on preliminary sample data from the 1950 Census of Housing, were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Data are shown for the total standard metropolitan area, which

includes Cleveland city, and for Cleveland city alone.

Dwelling unit inventory.--The total number of dwelling units in the standard metropolitan area was approximately 430,500, an increase of 66,000, or 18 percent, since 1940. Part of the increase was the result of new construction and part was the result of conversions which increased the number of dwelling units in existing structures.

¹ The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cuyahoga and Lake Counties, Ohio.

For the same period, dwelling units in Cleveland city alone increased at a slower

Table 1.--OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY: 1950

Subject	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area		Cleveland city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OCCUPANCY				
All dwelling units.....	430,500	100	262,900	100
Occupied dwelling units.....	421,300	98	258,800	98
Owner occupied.....	232,400	54	111,800	43
Renter occupied.....	188,900	44	147,000	56
Vacant dwelling units.....	9,200	2	4,100	2
Nonseasonal not dilapidated, for rent or sale.....	4,200	1	2,000	1
POPULATION				
Total population.....	1,465,500	...	914,000	...
Population in dwelling units.....	1,409,300	...	869,700	...

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rate; the number increased to 262,900 by 1950, a gain of 13,000 dwelling units, or 5 percent, since 1940.

A relatively small proportion of the total dwelling units in the metropolitan area were vacant and available for occupancy. Available vacancies amounted to only 1 percent of all dwelling units. Within the city, the rate was equally low. An available vacant unit is one which is nonseasonal, not dilapidated, and offered for rent or sale.

Tenure.--One of the most significant developments since 1940 was the substantial increase in home ownership. In the metropolitan area, homes occupied by their owners increased 67 percent in contrast to the net decrease of 10 percent in the number occupied by renters.

The gain in home ownership resulted largely from new construction and from the sale of existing rental homes for owner occupancy. About 232,400, or 55 percent of the occupied dwelling units in the metropolitan area, were owner-occupied in 1950; these figures compare with 139,400, or 40 percent, in 1940.

In the city also, the shift from renter to owner occupancy since 1940 was considerable. There was an increase of 39 percent in owner-occupied units in contrast to the net decrease of 9 percent in renter-occupied units. About 111,800 or 43 percent of the occupied dwelling units in the city were owner-occupied in 1950 as compared with 80,500 or 33 percent in 1940.

Rooms and persons.--On the average, dwelling units contained about the same number of rooms and households consisted of fewer persons than in 1940. The median number of rooms was 5.1 in 1950. Only 2 percent of the total were 1-room units, and one-fifth (20 percent) contained 7 rooms or more. The median number of persons in occupied dwelling units was 3.0 in 1950, compared with 3.2 in 1940. More than half (53 percent) of the units in 1950 contained 2 or 3 persons.

For the city, the distribution of dwelling units by persons in 1950 was similar to the distribution for the entire metropolitan area. However, the distribution by rooms differed in that the city had proportionately fewer dwelling units with 6 rooms or more. The median for the city alone was 4.8 rooms.

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Type of structure.--About one-half (48 percent) of the units in the metropolitan area were in 1-dwelling-unit detached structures without business. One-third (34 percent) of the total were in other types of 1-dwelling-unit structures or in small multi-unit structures, those containing 2, 3, or 4 dwelling units. The remaining 18 percent were in multi-unit structures containing 5 or more units.

Within the city alone, units in 1-dwelling-unit detached structures were less predominant than in the total metropolitan area; such units amounted to one-third (33 percent) of the dwelling units in the city.

Condition and plumbing facilities.--Approximately 9 out of 10 (90 percent) dwelling units had hot running water, were equipped with a private bath and flush toilet in the structure, and were not dilapidated. For the city, the proportion of such units was 86 percent.

Rent and value.--The median monthly rent of nonfarm rental units was \$39. One-fourth of the units were renting for \$28 or less, and one-fourth were renting for \$51 or more. Rental units consist of renter-occupied dwelling units and nonseasonal vacant units which were offered for rent and were not dilapidated.

The median price which nonfarm home owners estimated their properties would sell for was approximately \$13,200. One-fourth of the units were estimated to sell for \$9,400 or less, and one-fourth were estimated at \$19,400 or more. These properties consist of 1-dwelling-unit owner-occupied structures with no other dwelling units on the property, and 1-dwelling-unit nonseasonal vacant structures which were for sale and were not dilapidated.

The rent level within the city was lower than in the metropolitan area as a whole. The median for the city was \$35, and one-fourth were renting for \$26 or less. Values for owner units also were lower than those for the total metropolitan area; the median for the city was \$10,200 and one-fourth of the units were estimated at \$7,800 or less.

Reliability of the 1950 data.--Because the 1950 data in this report are based on a sample, the results are subject to sampling variability as explained in the section "Reliability of 1950 estimates." The smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also small differences between figures.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The tables in the report show the results of the 1950 Census of Housing based on a preliminary sample of dwelling units. Data from the 1940 Census are also shown if the items are comparable and if the 1940 data for such items were tabulated. Differences in definitions and procedures used in the 1950 and 1940 Censuses are explained below for each of the items.

Changes from the 1940 concepts were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Standard metropolitan area.--A standard metropolitan area has been established and defined in connection with each city of 50,000 or more in 1950, and may contain more than one such city. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Standard metropolitan areas replace the metropolitan districts for which the 1940 Census data were presented. Metropolitan districts were defined for every city of 50,000 or more in 1940, and sometimes included two or more such cities. In addition to central cities, metropolitan districts included all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places which met population density qualifications, as distinguished from areas for 1950, which are for the most part defined in terms of whole counties. Because of differences in definition, the metropolitan district may include territory not included in the standard metropolitan area; on the other hand, for a small number of areas the two definitions are entirely or almost identical. Usually, however, a standard metropolitan area is more inclusive than the associated metropolitan district, and the two kinds of areas are not generally comparable.

Dwelling unit.--In general, a dwelling unit is a group of rooms or a single room, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, by a family or other group of persons living together or by a person living alone.

A group of rooms, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or a separate entrance. A single room, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment, or if it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. Also, each apartment in a regular apartment house is a dwelling unit even though it may not

have separate cooking equipment. Excluded from the dwelling unit count are rooming house quarters which do not meet the above qualifications, and living quarters in such structures as institutions, dormitories, and transient hotels and tourist courts.

In the 1940 Census, a dwelling unit was defined as the living quarters occupied or intended for occupancy by one household. A household consisted of a family or other group of persons living together with common housekeeping arrangements, or a person living entirely alone.

The number of dwelling units, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of dwelling units shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a dwelling unit in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census. As a result, some living quarters may have been classified as separate dwelling units in the one census and not in the other. However, the net effect of the change in the instructions is probably small.

Data on occupied dwelling units and households.--A household consists of those persons who live in a dwelling unit, including not only family members, but also lodgers, servants, and other unrelated persons who live there. By definition, the number of occupied dwelling units is the same as the number of households.

Total population and population in dwelling units.--Both the total population and the population in dwelling units are shown in table 1. The population in dwelling units represents the population in living quarters which are defined as dwelling units; it excludes practically all of the population in such structures as rooming houses, institutions, dormitories, and transient hotels and tourist courts.

Vacant dwelling unit.--A dwelling unit is considered vacant if no persons are living in it at the time of enumeration. Vacant units are enumerated if they are intended for occupancy as living quarters regardless of their condition. New units not yet occupied are enumerated as vacant dwelling units if construction has proceeded to the extent that all the exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place.

The classification "for rent" consists of vacant units offered for rent. The "for sale only" group is limited to those for sale only and not for rent. Vacant units which are not for rent or sale include units already rented or sold but not yet occupied, newly constructed units awaiting final completion and which have already been rented or sold, and units held off the market for other reasons.

The enumeration of vacant units in the 1950 Census of Housing is not entirely comparable with the procedure used in the 1940 Census. In 1940, vacant units were enumerated if they were habitable; vacant units which were uninhabitable and beyond repair were omitted from the enumeration. Vacant

units for sale and vacant units for rent were enumerated as one combined category. The "for sale or rent" vacancies included all habitable vacant units which were available for occupancy even though not actually being offered for rent or sale at the time of enumeration, that is, all dwelling units which were vacant except those held for occupancy of an absent household.

In both censuses, dwelling units occupied entirely by nonresidents are included with vacant units not for rent or sale.

Vacant trailers, tents, houseboats, and railroad cars are excluded from the dwelling unit inventory in both 1950 and 1940.

Type of structure.--A separate structure has open space on all four sides or has vertical walls dividing it from all other structures.

A "1-dwelling-unit detached" structure has open space on all four sides and contains only one dwelling unit.

A "1-dwelling-unit attached" structure contains only one dwelling unit and is one of a row of three or more adjoining structures, or is attached to a nonresidential structure.

"Other 1- to 4-dwelling-unit" structures include 1-dwelling-unit semidetached structures and all structures with 2, 3, or 4 dwelling units. A semidetached structure is one of two adjoining residential structures, each with open space on the remaining three sides.

The definitions of type of structure used in the 1950 Census of Housing are slightly different from those used in the 1940 Census. However, a direct comparison can be made between the 1950 and the 1940 data for some of the classes presented in this report. Units in the "1- to 4-dwelling-unit" group of 1950 are comparable to the dwelling units in the combined 1940 count of "1-family detached," "1-family attached," "2-family side-by-side," "2-family other," "3-family," "4-family," and "1- to 4-family with business." The 1950 category "1-dwelling unit detached without business" is comparable to the 1940 "1-family detached." The 1950 category "1-dwelling unit attached without business" is not comparable to the 1940 "1-family attached"; the 1940 category includes some units which are reported as semidetached in 1950. The classification of units in the larger structures, those with 5 or more dwelling units, is the same for both censuses.

Condition and plumbing facilities.--Data on condition of a dwelling unit are shown in combination with data for selected plumbing facilities and are, therefore, limited to units for which condition and all the plumbing items are reported. Plumbing facilities include water supply, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities.

A dwelling unit is reported with private toilet and bath if it has both a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. Running water and cold water refer to piped running water inside the

structure. The "no running water" category refers to piped running water outside the structure and to other sources, such as a hand pump.

For the item on condition, dwelling units are classified as "not dilapidated" or "dilapidated." A dwelling unit is dilapidated when it has serious deficiencies, is run-down or neglected, or is of inadequate original construction, so that the dwelling unit does not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements or it endangers the safety of the occupants. Dilapidated dwelling units are so classified either because of deterioration, as evidenced by the presence of one or more critical deficiencies or a combination of minor deficiencies, or because of inadequate original construction, such that they should be torn down, extensively repaired, or rebuilt.

In the 1940 Census, data on condition were collected showing dwelling units "needing major repairs." Dwelling units were classified as needing major repairs when such parts of the structure as floors, roof, plaster, walls, or foundation required repairs or replacements, the continued neglect of which would have seriously impaired the soundness of the structure and created a hazard to its safety as a place of residence.

Because the definitions of the two terms differ significantly, the 1940 count of dwelling units needing major repairs and the 1950 count of dilapidated dwelling units are not comparable.

Data on rent and value.--Data on rent and value are limited to nonfarm dwelling units. Nonfarm units consist of all urban and rural-nonfarm dwelling units. The definitions of urban and rural-nonfarm residence used in 1950 are somewhat different from those used previously.

According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, urban areas comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,² and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringes. The remaining areas are classified as rural.

According to the old definition, urban areas comprised all places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated places and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

In rural areas, dwelling units are subdivided into rural-farm units, which comprise all dwelling units on farms, and rural-nonfarm units which comprise the remaining rural units. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, dwelling units on farms for which cash rent is paid for the

² Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in other States.

house and yard only are classified as nonfarm. Furthermore, dwelling units on institutional grounds and in summer camps and tourist courts are classified as nonfarm.

Contract monthly rent.--Contract monthly rent is the rent contracted for by renters of nonfarm dwelling units at the time of enumeration. The rent is the amount contracted for regardless of whether it includes furniture, heating fuel, electricity, cooking fuel, water, or other services sometimes supplied. Dwelling units which are occupied rent free are not included with the units reporting rent.

A similar definition was used in the 1940 Census except that an estimated monthly rent was reported and tabulated for the nonfarm units which were occupied rent free.

Monthly rent for vacant dwelling units is the amount asked for the dwelling unit at the time of enumeration, and is presented in 1950 for the non-seasonal not dilapidated vacant units for rent. The 1940 rent data for vacant dwelling units, however, applied to all vacant units classified as for sale or rent.

Because the 1950 rent data in this report are combined for renter-occupied and selected vacant dwelling units, they are not comparable with the 1940 results.

The 1950 rent data are limited to nonfarm rental units for which rental amounts are reported; the number reporting rent, therefore, is not the total number of nonfarm rental units. The data in this report may include rentals for a few farm units reporting rent which, because of the method of tabulating the preliminary sample, were included with the nonfarm units.

Value.--Value data are shown for nonfarm owner-occupied dwelling units and vacant nonseasonal not dilapidated units which are for sale only. Value is shown only if the unit is in a one-dwelling-unit structure without business and if it is the only dwelling unit included in the property. The value represents the amount for which the owner estimates that the property, including such land as belongs with it, would sell under ordinary conditions and not at forced sale. For vacant units, it is the sale price asked by the owner.

Units for which value data were published from the 1940 Census included owner-occupied dwelling units in multi-dwelling-unit structures as well as in one-dwelling-unit structures. If the owner-occupied unit was in a structure containing more than one dwelling unit, or if a part of the structure was used for business purposes, the value reported in 1940 represented only that portion occupied by the owner and his household. No value data were collected for vacant units in 1940.

The 1950 value data are limited to nonfarm owner units for which an amount was reported; the number reporting value, therefore, is not the total number of nonfarm owner units. The data in this

report may include values for a few farm units reporting value which, because of the method of tabulating the preliminary sample, were included with the nonfarm units.

Median.--The median is the figure which divides the number of dwelling units reporting on a characteristic into two equal groups--one group containing units for which the figures for the characteristic are smaller than the median, and the other containing units for which the figures for the characteristic are larger than the median. For example, the median rent is the rent which divides the units into two equal groups, one having rents lower than the median and the other having rents higher than the median.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 25,800 dwelling units selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Housing. These dwelling units are located in about 125 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the standard metropolitan area.

The 1940 figures in this report are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Housing. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Housing.

Each of the 1950 figures is independently rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore the detailed figures do not necessarily add to the totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute figures.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--Because the 1950 estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations which would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data		Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city		Metropolitan area	Central city
2,500....	2,400	1,900	150,000....	16,000	11,200
5,000....	3,400	2,600	200,000....	17,700	11,500
10,000....	4,700	3,700	250,000....	18,500	10,900
25,000....	7,400	5,700	300,000....	18,700	...
50,000....	10,200	7,700	350,000....	18,700	...
75,000....	12,200	9,100	400,000....	18,100	...
100,000....	13,700	10,100			

To illustrate, there were an estimated 188,900 renter-occupied dwelling units in the standard metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 17,300. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 171,600 and 206,200.

The 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated 1950 percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	Metropolitan area			Central city		
	100,000	200,000	430,000	50,000	100,000	250,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:					
2 or 98	2	1	1	2	2	1
5 or 95	3	2	2	4	3	2
10 or 90	5	3	2	5	4	2
25 or 75	7	5	3	7	5	3
50	7	5	4	8	6	4

To illustrate, of the estimated 184,600 renter-occupied dwelling units in the standard metropolitan area reporting on condition and plumbing facilities, 8 percent were dilapidated or had no running water. The sampling variability is about 3 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 5 percent and 11 percent.

Some of the tables in the report show the percent change from 1940 to 1950. The 1940 figure is used as the base in computing the percent change. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability of the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of dwelling units possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all dwelling units are also subject to these biases.

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Table 2.--TENURE OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY:
1950 AND 1940

Tenure	1950		1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA					
Occupied dwelling units.....	421,300	100	350,293	100	20
Owner occupied.....	232,400	55	139,436	40	67
Renter occupied.....	188,900	45	210,857	60	-10
CLEVELAND CITY					
Occupied dwelling units.....	258,800	100	242,267	100	7
Owner occupied.....	111,800	43	80,540	33	39
Renter occupied.....	147,000	57	161,727	67	-9

Table 3.--NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY:
1950 AND 1940

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Rooms	1950		1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA					
All dwelling units.....	430,500	...	364,534	...	18
Number reporting.....	424,200	100	361,484	100	...
1 room.....	6,600	2	9,115	3	-28
2 rooms.....	18,700	4	15,992	4	17
3 rooms.....	46,500	11	32,510	9	43
4 rooms.....	79,700	19	54,294	15	47
5 rooms.....	103,400	24	103,883	29	...
6 rooms.....	83,600	20	85,623	24	-2
7 rooms or more.....	85,700	20	60,067	17	43
Median number of rooms.....	5.1	...	5.2
CLEVELAND CITY					
All dwelling units.....	262,900	...	249,896	...	5
Number reporting.....	260,500	100	247,832	100	...
1 room.....	5,400	2	8,197	3	-34
2 rooms.....	16,500	6	13,606	5	21
3 rooms.....	29,000	11	24,479	10	18
4 rooms.....	54,800	21	43,260	17	27
5 rooms.....	75,500	29	78,161	32	-3
6 rooms.....	50,600	19	51,237	21	-1
7 rooms or more.....	28,500	11	28,892	12	-1
Median number of rooms.....	4.8	...	4.9

Table 4.--NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Persons in dwelling unit	1950		1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA					
Occupied dwelling units.....	421,300	100	350,293	100	20
1 person.....	32,900	8	22,124	6	49
2 persons.....	123,800	29	89,464	26	38
3 persons.....	101,700	24	85,376	24	19
4 persons.....	82,400	20	70,002	20	18
5 persons.....	44,500	11	40,971	12	9
6 persons.....	20,200	5	21,330	6	-5
7 persons or more.....	15,800	4	21,026	6	-25
Median number of persons.....	3.0	...	3.2
CLEVELAND CITY					
Occupied dwelling units.....	258,800	100	242,267	100	7
1 person.....	22,500	9	17,770	7	27
2 persons.....	75,700	29	61,768	25	23
3 persons.....	60,700	23	57,689	24	5
4 persons.....	48,600	19	46,444	19	5
5 persons.....	26,700	10	27,696	11	-4
6 persons.....	13,000	5	15,057	6	-14
7 persons or more.....	11,700	5	15,843	7	-26
Median number of persons.....	3.0	...	3.2

Table 5.--PERSONS PER ROOM IN DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Persons per room	1950		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
Occupied dwelling units.....	421,300	...	350,293	...
Number reporting.....	416,700	100	347,893	100
1.00 or less.....	382,400	92	312,875	90
1.01 to 1.50.....	25,200	6	26,214	8
1.51 or more.....	9,100	2	8,804	3
CLEVELAND CITY				
Occupied dwelling units.....	258,800	...	242,267	...
Number reporting.....	256,700	100	240,510	100
1.00 or less.....	229,700	89	211,512	88
1.01 to 1.50.....	19,400	8	21,620	9
1.51 or more.....	7,600	3	7,378	3

Table 6.--TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Type of structure	1950		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
All dwelling units.....	430,500	100	364,534	100
1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	354,100	82	305,147	84
1 dwelling unit detached without business..	206,700	48	153,347	42
1 dwelling unit attached without business..	800	...	(1)	(1)
Other 1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	146,700	34	(1)	(1)
5 dwelling unit or more.....	76,400	18	59,387	16
CLEVELAND CITY				
All dwelling units.....	262,900	100	249,896	100
1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	209,400	80	201,645	81
1 dwelling unit detached without business..	85,700	33	77,334	31
1 dwelling unit attached without business..	500	...	(1)	(1)
Other 1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	123,200	47	(1)	(1)
5 dwelling unit or more.....	53,500	20	48,251	19

¹ Data not available.

Table 7.--CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Condition and plumbing facilities	Number	Percent
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA		
All dwelling units.....	430,500	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	421,400	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	377,900	90
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	1,700	...
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	22,400	5
Dilapidated or no running water.....	19,500	5
Renter occupied.....	188,900	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	184,600	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	151,000	82
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	900	...
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	17,900	10
Dilapidated or no running water.....	14,800	8
CLEVELAND CITY		
All dwelling units.....	262,900	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	257,600	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	220,400	86
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	900	...
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	19,600	8
Dilapidated or no running water.....	16,700	6
Renter occupied.....	147,000	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	143,800	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	112,100	78
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	600	...
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	17,200	12
Dilapidated or no running water.....	13,800	10

Table 8.--CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM RENTER-OCCUPIED AND SELECTED VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Contract monthly rent	Number	Per- cent
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA		
Renter-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for rent-- Number reporting.....	179,400	100
Under \$10.....	700	...
\$10 to \$14.....	3,400	2
\$15 to \$19.....	8,500	5
\$20 to \$29.....	37,700	21
\$30 to \$39.....	43,300	24
\$40 to \$49.....	38,200	21
\$50 to \$59.....	21,200	12
\$60 to \$74.....	15,600	9
\$75 to \$99.....	7,700	4
\$100 or more.....	3,200	2
Median rent.....	\$39	...
CLEVELAND CITY		
Renter-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for rent-- Number reporting.....	141,600	100
Under \$10.....	600	...
\$10 to \$14.....	3,300	2
\$15 to \$19.....	8,200	6
\$20 to \$29.....	35,400	25
\$30 to \$39.....	39,700	28
\$40 to \$49.....	29,500	21
\$50 to \$59.....	11,800	8
\$60 to \$74.....	8,000	6
\$75 to \$99.....	4,300	3
\$100 or more.....	900	1
Median rent.....	\$35	...

¹ Excludes seasonal and dilapidated vacant units.

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Table 9.--VALUE OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM OWNER-OCCUPIED AND SELECTED VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Value of one-dwelling structures	Number	Per- cent
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA		
Owner-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for sale only--Number reporting.....	172,700	100
Under \$3,000.....	1,300	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	3,700	2
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	15,200	9
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	28,800	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	57,100	33
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	26,500	15
\$20,000 or more.....	40,200	23
Median value.....	\$13,221	...
CLEVELAND CITY		
Owner-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for sale only--Number reporting.....	69,500	100
Under \$3,000.....	300	...
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	2,400	3
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	11,900	17
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	18,600	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	29,900	43
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	5,800	8
\$20,000 or more.....	700	1
Median value.....	\$10,209	...

¹ Excludes seasonal and dilapidated vacant units.