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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLUMBUS, 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 Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area,¹ dwelling units average fewer 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.

¹ The Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Franklin County, Ohio.

Data are shown for the total standard metropolitan area, which includes Columbus city, and for Columbus city alone.

Dwelling unit inventory.---The total number of dwelling units in the standard metropolitan area was approximately 148,700, an increase of 39,000, or 36 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.

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

Subject	Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area		Columbus city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OCCUPANCY				
All dwelling units.....	148,700	100	110,000	100
Occupied dwelling units.....	144,900	97	108,000	98
Owner occupied.....	77,000	52	50,500	46
Renter occupied.....	67,900	46	57,500	52
Vacant dwelling units.....	3,800	3	2,000	2
Nonseasonal not dilapidated, for rent or sale.....	1,600	1	900	1
POPULATION				
Total population.....	503,400	...	375,900	...
Population in dwelling units.....	472,200	...	344,700	...

PRELIMINARY

For the same period, dwelling units in Columbus city alone increased at a slower rate; the number increased to 110,000 by 1950, a gain of 23,200 dwelling units, or 27 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 in the past decade was the substantial increase in home ownership. Much of the gain in home ownership resulted from new construction and some from the sale of existing rental homes for owner occupancy.

In the metropolitan area, homes occupied by their owners increased 71 percent in contrast to the net increase of 12 percent in the number occupied by renters. About 77,000, or 53 percent of the occupied dwelling units in the metropolitan area, were owner-occupied in 1950; these figures compare with 45,000, or 43 percent, in 1940.

In the city also, there was a considerable gain in owner occupancy since 1940. Owner-occupied units increased 63 percent in contrast to the net increase of 9 percent in renter-occupied units. About 50,500, or 47 percent of the occupied dwelling units in the city, were owner-occupied in 1950 as compared with 31,000, or 37 percent, in 1940.

Rooms and persons.---On the average, dwelling units contained fewer rooms and households consisted of fewer persons than in 1940. The median number of rooms was 5.1 in 1950 and 5.5 in 1940. Three percent of the total were 1-room units, and about 40 percent contained 6 rooms or more. The median number of persons in occupied dwelling units was 2.9 in 1950, compared with 3.2 in 1940. More than one-half (55 percent) of the units in 1950 contained 2 or 3 persons.

For the city, the distribution of dwelling units by rooms and the distribution by persons were similar to those for the standard metropolitan area as a whole.

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Type of structure.---About three-fifths (58 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 8 percent were in multi-unit structures containing 5 or more units.

Within the city alone, one-half the units were in 1-dwelling-unit detached structures, and one-tenth were in the larger multi-unit structures.

Condition and plumbing facilities.---Approximately 8 out of 10 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 about the same as for the metropolitan area as a whole.

Rent and value.---The median monthly rent of nonfarm rental units was \$37. One-fourth of the units were renting for \$26 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 \$8,900. One-fourth of the units were estimated to sell for \$6,200 or less, and one-fourth were estimated at \$13,000 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.

Rents and values within the city were about the same as in the metropolitan area as a whole.

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. Small differences between these two numbers may appear in the population and housing reports, however, because the data for the reports were processed independently.

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, 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 fringe. 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 21,500 dwelling units selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Housing. These dwelling units are located in about 110 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
1,000.....	1,000	800	50,000...	5,900	4,900
2,500.....	1,500	1,300	75,000...	6,800	5,200
5,000.....	2,100	1,800	100,000...	7,100	5,100
10,000.....	3,000	2,500	125,000...	7,100	...
25,000.....	4,500	3,800	145,000...	6,800	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 67,900 renter-occupied dwelling units in the standard metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 6,500. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure obtained from a complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 61,400 and 74,400.

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		
	53,000	64,000	146,000	36,000	56,000	108,000
	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	1	1
5 or 95	3	2	2	3	2	2
10 or 90	4	3	2	4	3	2
25 or 75	6	5	3	5	4	3
50	7	6	4	6	5	4

To illustrate, of the estimated 65,400 renter-occupied dwelling units in the standard metropolitan area reporting on condition and plumbing facilities, 11 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 obtained from a complete tabulation of the 1950 Census would be between 8 percent and 14 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 COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Tenure	1950		1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA					
Occupied dwelling units.....	144,900	100	105,742	100	37
Owner occupied.....	77,000	53	45,008	43	71
Renter occupied.....	67,900	47	60,734	57	12
COLUMBUS CITY					
Occupied dwelling units.....	108,000	100	83,597	100	29
Owner occupied.....	50,500	47	30,950	37	63
Renter occupied.....	57,500	53	52,647	63	9

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

Rooms	1950		1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA					
All dwelling units.....	148,700	...	109,737	...	36
Number reporting.....	145,100	100	107,852	100	...
1 room.....	4,000	3	2,517	2	59
2 rooms.....	9,500	7	4,472	4	112
3 rooms.....	15,200	10	7,764	7	96
4 rooms.....	25,300	17	12,275	11	106
5 rooms.....	33,000	23	25,982	24	27
6 rooms.....	37,300	26	34,835	32	7
7 rooms or more.....	20,800	14	20,007	19	4
Median number of rooms.....	5.1	...	5.5
COLUMBUS CITY					
All dwelling units.....	110,000	...	86,752	...	27
Number reporting.....	107,200	100	85,342	100	...
1 room.....	3,200	3	2,160	3	48
2 rooms.....	7,900	7	3,847	5	105
3 rooms.....	12,100	11	6,287	7	92
4 rooms.....	19,800	18	9,735	11	103
5 rooms.....	26,200	24	21,559	25	22
6 rooms.....	26,300	25	28,431	33	-8
7 rooms or more.....	11,800	11	13,323	16	-11
Median number of rooms.....	4.9	...	5.5

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

Persons in dwelling unit	1950		1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA					
Occupied dwelling units.....	144,900	100	105,742	100	37
1 person.....	12,900	9	7,147	7	80
2 persons.....	44,800	31	29,366	28	53
3 persons.....	34,300	24	25,101	24	37
4 persons.....	26,800	18	19,287	18	39
5 persons.....	13,700	9	11,763	11	16
6 persons.....	7,200	5	6,229	6	16
7 persons or more.....	5,200	4	6,849	6	-24
Median number of persons.....	2.9	...	3.2
COLUMBUS CITY					
Occupied dwelling units.....	108,000	100	83,597	100	29
1 person.....	10,700	10	5,947	7	80
2 persons.....	34,600	32	23,865	29	45
3 persons.....	25,200	23	19,837	24	27
4 persons.....	18,600	17	14,845	18	25
5 persons.....	9,800	9	8,981	11	9
6 persons.....	5,300	5	4,785	6	11
7 persons or more.....	3,700	3	5,337	6	-31
Median number of persons.....	2.8	...	3.1

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

Persons per room	1950		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
Occupied dwelling units.....	144,900	...	105,742	...
Number reporting.....	141,900	100	104,144	100
1.00 or less.....	126,400	89	92,843	89
1.01 to 1.50.....	10,200	7	7,331	7
1.51 or more.....	5,300	4	3,970	4
COLUMBUS CITY				
Occupied dwelling units.....	108,000	...	83,597	...
Number reporting.....	105,600	100	82,434	100
1.00 or less.....	94,000	89	73,518	89
1.01 to 1.50.....	7,700	7	5,917	7
1.51 or more.....	3,900	4	2,999	4

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

Type of structure	1950		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
All dwelling units.....	148,700	100	109,737	100
1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	136,200	92	101,375	92
1 dwelling unit detached without business..	86,400	58	66,617	61
1 dwelling unit attached without business..	2,300	2	(1)	(1)
Other 1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	47,500	32	(1)	(1)
5 to 9 dwelling unit.....	8,000	5	4,619	4
10 dwelling unit or more.....	4,500	3	3,743	3
COLUMBUS CITY				
All dwelling units.....	110,000	100	86,752	100
1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	97,600	89	78,929	91
1 dwelling unit detached without business..	53,800	49	46,250	53
1 dwelling unit attached without business..	2,200	2	(1)	(1)
Other 1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	41,600	38	(1)	(1)
5 to 9 dwelling unit.....	7,900	7	4,465	5
10 dwelling unit or more.....	4,500	4	3,358	4

¹ Data not available.

Table 7.--CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS CITY: 1950
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Condition and plumbing facilities	Number	Percent
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA		
All dwelling units.....	148,700	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	143,200	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	111,100	78
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	1,000	1
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	18,300	13
Dilapidated or no running water.....	12,800	9
Renter occupied.....	67,900	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	65,400	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	45,400	69
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	300	...
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	12,500	19
Dilapidated or no running water.....	7,100	11
COLUMBUS CITY		
All dwelling units.....	110,000	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	106,100	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	85,800	81
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	500	...
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	14,100	13
Dilapidated or no running water.....	5,700	5
Renter occupied.....	57,500	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities.....	55,500	100
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water..	39,500	71
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water.....	200	...
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath..	11,500	21
Dilapidated or no running water.....	4,400	8

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

Contract monthly rent	Number	Per-cent
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA		
Renter-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for rent-- Number reporting.....	62,400	100
Under \$10.....	600	1
\$10 to \$14.....	1,900	3
\$15 to \$19.....	4,000	6
\$20 to \$29.....	13,300	21
\$30 to \$39.....	14,600	23
\$40 to \$49.....	11,600	19
\$50 to \$59.....	7,600	12
\$60 to \$74.....	5,400	9
\$75 to \$99.....	2,600	4
\$100 or more.....	700	1
Median rent.....	\$37	...
COLUMBUS CITY		
Renter-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for rent-- Number reporting.....	54,700	100
Under \$10.....	400	1
\$10 to \$14.....	1,400	3
\$15 to \$19.....	3,500	6
\$20 to \$29.....	11,700	21
\$30 to \$39.....	13,000	24
\$40 to \$49.....	10,000	18
\$50 to \$59.....	6,900	13
\$60 to \$74.....	4,900	9
\$75 to \$99.....	2,300	4
\$100 or more.....	600	1
Median rent.....	\$37	...

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 COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS CITY: 1950

Value of one-dwelling structures	Number	Per-cent
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA		
Owner-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for sale only--Number reporting.....	52,900	100
Under \$3,000.....	2,400	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	5,500	10
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	10,900	21
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	13,100	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	12,800	24
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	4,300	8
\$20,000 or more.....	3,900	7
Median value.....	\$8,910	...
COLUMBUS CITY		
Owner-occupied dwelling units, and vacant ¹ units for sale only--Number reporting.....	35,700	100
Under \$3,000.....	1,200	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	3,800	11
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	8,300	23
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	10,000	28
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	9,500	27
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	2,000	6
\$20,000 or more.....	800	2
Median value.....	\$8,588	...

¹ Excludes seasonal and dilapidated vacant units.