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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS: APRIL 1, 1950

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

Home ownership is substantially greater in Illinois, dwelling units average about the same number of rooms, and the average size of household is smaller than 10 years ago, according to preliminary sample data from the 1950 Census of Housing.

The number of dwelling units increased much faster than population in the past decade. The total number of dwelling units is approximately 2,630,000 or about 15 percent more than in 1940. For the same period, population in dwelling units gained 9 percent.

One-half the total occupied dwelling units are owner-occupied. The shift from renter to owner occupancy since 1940 has been considerable. Homes occupied by their owners increased by 43 percent, in contrast to very little change in the number occupied by renters.

On the average, households consist of fewer persons, the median being 3.0 in 1950 and 3.2 in 1940. The median number of rooms in a dwelling unit is 4.7 in 1950, practically the same as in 1940.

Approximately 2 out of 3 dwelling units have hot running water, are equipped with a private bath and flush toilet, and are not dilapidated.

For nonfarm rental homes, the median monthly rent is $43. The median value of nonfarm 1-dwelling unit owner homes is $8,700.

Figures on these and other housing characteristics in the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Because the 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." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also small differences between figures.

Table 1.--OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Subject	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OCCUPANCY						
All dwelling units	2,630,000	100.0	2,058,000	100.0	572,000	100.0
Occupied dwelling units	2,540,000	96.6	2,009,000	97.6	532,000	93.0
Owner occupied	1,264,000	48.1	916,000	44.5	348,000	60.8
Renter occupied	1,276,000	48.5	1,092,000	53.1	183,000	32.0
Vacant dwelling units	89,000	3.4	49,000	2.4	40,000	7.0
Nonseasonal not dilapidated, for rent or sale	30,000	1.1	23,000	1.1	7,000	1.2
POPULATION						
Population in dwelling units	8,340,000	-	6,445,000	-	1,895,000	-
Population per occupied dwelling unit	3.3	-	3.2	-	3.6	-

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Inventory.--The total number of dwelling units in Illinois in April 1950 was approximately 2,630,000, an increase of 349,000, or about 15 percent over the 2,281,000 dwelling units in 1940. Most of the increase was the result of new construction; however, some units resulted from conversions which increased the number of dwelling units in existing structures.

Urban and rural-nonfarm dwelling units amounted to 2,396,000, about nine-tenths of the total; the remaining 234,000 were dwelling units on rural farms. Urban units alone amounted to 2,058,000 or a little less than eight-tenths of the total dwelling units in the State.

The preliminary data indicate a gross vacancy rate of 3.4 percent or a total of 89,000 vacant units. An analysis of their characteristics, however, indicates that the available vacancy rate was relatively small, 1.1 percent of the total dwelling units. An available vacant unit is one which is nonseasonal, not dilapidated, and offered for rent or sale. Of the remaining vacancies, about one-fifth were for seasonal use and four-fifths were nonseasonal units either held off the rental or sale market or dilapidated.

Tenure.--One of the most significant developments since 1940 is the substantial increase in home ownership. The gain resulted not only from new construction but also from the sale of existing rental homes for owner occupancy. There were 1,264,000 owner-occupied units, or 50 percent of the total occupied dwelling units in 1950, compared with 883,000, or 40 percent, in 1940. The percentage of home ownership in 1950 was below the figure for the United States as a whole, which was 55 percent of all occupied dwelling units.[1]

Type of structure.--One-half the dwelling units in the State were 1-dwelling-unit detached structures without business. The proportion ranged from 40 percent for urban dwelling units to 96 percent for rural-farm units.

One-fifth of the total dwelling units were in multi-unit structures containing 5 or more units; practically all of these were in urban areas.

Rooms and persons.--The median number of rooms in a dwelling unit was 4.7, about the same as in 1940. The 1- and 2-room units constituted 12 percent of the total dwelling units in 1950, and units with 7 rooms or more constituted about the same proportion, 13 percent.

On the average, farm units in 1950 were considerably larger than nonfarm units; the median for farm units was 5.8 rooms in contrast to the median of 4.6 for nonfarm units.

Households were smaller in 1950. The median number of persons in a household was 3.0 in 1950 and 3.2 in 1940. Over one-half the units in 1950 contained 2 or 3 persons.

There was a faster growth of households than of population during the last ten years, primarily because of the large number of marriages during the decade. The number of households increased by 16 percent, whereas the population in households increased by 9 percent.

Even though there was a large increase in the number of households, there has been no change proportionately in the sharing of homes since 1940. Married couples who did not have their own households but were sharing the homes of others amounted to 151,000, or 7 percent of the total married couples in 1950, compared with 122,000, or about the same proportion in 1940.

Condition and plumbing facilities.--Approximately 2 out of 3 dwelling units had hot running water, were equipped with a private bath and private flush toilet in the structure, and were not dilapidated. The comparable ratio for the whole United States was the same, 2 out of 3. The proportion ranged from 74 percent for urban dwelling units in the State to only 31 percent for rural-farm units.

Rent.--The rent level in Illinois was above the average for the Nation. The median monthly rent for nonfarm rental units was $43 compared with $35 for all of the United States. One-fourth of the rental units in the State were renting for less than $30 and one-fifth were renting for $60 or more. Rental units include renter-occupied dwelling units and nonseasonal vacant units which were offered for rent and were not dilapidated.

Value.--The median price which nonfarm home owners estimated their properties would sell for was $8,700, about $1,300 higher than the $7,400 median for the United States as a whole. Almost one-fourth were estimated to sell for less than $5,000 and one-sixth were estimated at $15,000 or more. These properties include 1-dwelling-unit owner-occupied structures and 1-dwelling-unit nonseasonal vacant structures which were for sale and were not dilapidated.

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[1] U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1, 1950," Preliminary Reports, 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-5, No. 1.

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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.

Urban and rural areas.--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 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.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--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 was paid for the house and yard only were classified as nonfarm. Furthermore, dwelling units on institutional grounds and in summer camps and tourist courts were classified as nonfarm.

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 of 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.

Population in dwelling units.--The population count shown in table 1 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. The population in dwelling units is used in computing population per occupied dwelling unit; in the 1940 Census

[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.

Reports on Housing, the total population was used in the computation.

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.

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 as they are presented in this report. The category "1-dwelling-unit detached without business" of 1950 is comparable to the "1-family detached" of 1940. Units in the "Other 1- to 4-dwelling-unit" group of 1950 are comparable to the dwelling units in the combined 1940 count of "1-family attached," "2-family side-by-side," "2-family other," "3-family," "4-family," and "1- to 4-family with business." 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.

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,

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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 nonseasonal 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.

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

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 contract monthly 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 2,600 dwelling units selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Housing. These dwelling units are located in about 800 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed 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.

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 thousand; 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
10,000.....	7,000	500,000.....	49,000
25,000.....	12,000	1,000,000.....	69,000
50,000.....	16,000	1,500,000.....	79,000
100,000.....	22,000	2,000,000.....	85,000
250,000.....	35,000	2,540,000.....	88,000

To illustrate, there are an estimated 338,000 rural-nonfarm dwelling units in the State. The sampling variability is about 40,000. 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 298,000 and 378,000.

In addition to the estimated number of dwelling units with specified characteristics, 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:					
	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,540,000
	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	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6
5 or 95	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.9
10 or 90	6.4	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.3
25 or 75	9.3	5.9	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.8
50	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.4	2.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 338,000 rural-nonfarm dwelling units in the State, 84.6 percent were in 1-dwelling-unit detached structures without business. The sampling variability is about 4.0 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 80.6 percent and 88.6 percent.

The tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of dwelling units. The 1940 figures are 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.

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.--NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING UNITS, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Rooms	1950										1940, total		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm						Rural farm				
			Total		Urban		Rural nonfarm						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All dwelling units.....	2,630,000	-	2,396,000	-	2,058,000	-	338,000	-	234,000	-	2,280,826	-	15.3
Number reporting.....	2,586,000	100.0	2,355,000	100.0	2,022,000	100.0	333,000	100.0	230,000	100.0	2,257,180	100.0	-
1 room.....	121,000	4.7	117,000	5.0	110,000	5.4	8,000	2.4	3,000	1.3	95,125	4.2	27.2
2 rooms.....	194,000	7.5	191,000	8.1	167,000	8.3	24,000	7.2	3,000	1.3	154,787	6.9	25.3
3 rooms.....	292,000	11.3	285,000	12.1	226,000	11.2	59,000	17.7	7,000	3.0	225,827	10.0	29.3
4 rooms.....	566,000	21.9	526,000	22.3	449,000	22.2	78,000	23.4	39,000	17.0	473,661	21.0	19.5
5 rooms.....	604,000	23.4	555,000	23.6	487,000	24.1	68,000	20.4	49,000	21.3	544,497	24.1	10.9
6 rooms.....	477,000	18.4	432,000	18.3	383,000	18.9	49,000	14.7	45,000	19.6	416,278	18.4	14.6
7 rooms.....	172,000	6.7	139,000	5.9	112,000	5.5	27,000	8.1	33,000	14.3	162,703	7.2	5.7
8 rooms or more.....	161,000	6.2	110,000	4.7	89,000	4.4	21,000	6.3	51,000	22.2	184,302	8.2	-12.6
Median number of rooms.....	4.7	-	4.6	-	4.6	-	4.5	-	5.8	-	4.8	-	-

Table 3.--TENURE, NUMBER OF PERSONS, AND PERSONS PER ROOM, IN OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	1950										1940, total		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm						Rural farm				
			Total		Urban		Rural nonfarm						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Occupied dwelling units..	2,540,000	100.0	2,319,000	100.0	2,009,000	100.0	310,000	100.0	222,000	100.0	2,192,724	100.0	15.8
TENURE													
Owner occupied.....	1,264,000	49.8	1,126,000	48.6	916,000	45.6	210,000	67.7	139,000	62.6	882,870	40.3	43.2
Renter occupied.....	1,276,000	50.2	1,193,000	51.4	1,092,000	54.4	100,000	32.3	83,000	37.4	1,309,854	59.7	-2.6
NUMBER OF PERSONS													
1 person.....	240,000	9.4	228,000	9.8	194,000	9.7	34,000	11.0	12,000	5.4	167,013	7.6	43.7
2 persons.....	752,000	29.6	691,000	29.8	596,000	29.7	95,000	30.6	61,000	27.5	578,779	26.4	29.9
3 persons.....	600,000	23.6	555,000	23.9	493,000	24.5	62,000	20.0	45,000	20.3	519,715	23.7	15.4
4 persons.....	474,000	18.7	438,000	18.9	380,000	18.9	58,000	18.7	36,000	16.2	416,074	19.0	13.9
5 persons.....	253,000	10.0	216,000	9.3	180,000	9.0	36,000	11.6	37,000	16.7	245,516	11.2	3.0
6 persons.....	110,000	4.3	99,000	4.3	89,000	4.4	10,000	3.2	11,000	5.0	130,310	5.9	-15.6
7 persons or more.....	111,000	4.4	92,000	4.0	76,000	3.8	15,000	4.8	20,000	9.0	135,317	6.2	-18.0
Median number of persons.....	3.0	-	2.9	-	2.9	-	2.9	-	3.3	-	3.2	-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM													
Number reporting.....	2,511,000	100.0	2,291,000	100.0	1,983,000	100.0	308,000	100.0	219,000	100.0	2,172,101	100.0	-
1.00 or less.....	2,174,000	86.6	1,985,000	86.6	1,727,000	87.1	258,000	83.8	189,000	86.3	1,841,676	84.8	18.0
1.01 to 1.50.....	192,000	7.6	173,000	7.6	146,000	7.4	27,000	8.8	19,000	8.7	210,414	9.7	-8.8
1.51 or more.....	145,000	5.8	133,000	5.8	110,000	5.5	23,000	7.5	12,000	5.5	120,011	5.5	20.8

Table 4.--TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Type of structure	1950										1940, total	
	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm						Rural farm			
			Total		Urban		Rural nonfarm					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All dwelling units.....	2,630,000	100.0	2,396,000	100.0	2,058,000	100.0	338,000	100.0	234,000	100.0	2,280,826	100.0
1 dwelling unit detached without business.....	1,325,000	50.4	1,100,000	45.9	814,000	39.6	286,000	84.6	225,000	96.2	1,154,244	50.6
Other 1 to 4 dwelling unit.....	768,000	29.2	759,000	31.7	712,000	34.6	47,000	13.9	9,000	3.8	688,941	30.2
5 dwelling unit or more.....	537,000	20.4	537,000	22.4	531,000	25.8	5,000	1.5	-	-	437,641	19.2

Table 5.--CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Condition and plumbing facilities	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm						Rural farm	
			Total		Urban		Rural nonfarm			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
All dwelling units	2,630,000	-	2,396,000	-	2,058,000	-	338,000	-	234,000	-
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities	2,550,000	100.0	2,322,000	100.0	1,998,000	100.0	324,000	100.0	228,000	100.0
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water	1,671,000	65.5	1,601,000	68.9	1,476,000	73.9	126,000	38.9	70,000	30.7
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water	121,000	4.7	114,000	4.9	101,000	5.1	13,000	4.0	7,000	3.1
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath	350,000	13.7	318,000	13.7	261,000	13.1	58,000	17.9	32,000	14.0
Dilapidated or no running water	409,000	16.0	288,000	12.4	161,000	8.1	128,000	39.5	120,000	52.6
Renter occupied	1,276,000	-	1,193,000	-	1,092,000	-	100,000	-	83,000	-
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities	1,234,000	100.0	1,153,000	100.0	1,054,000	100.0	98,000	-	82,000	-
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot running water	750,000	60.8	732,000	63.5	704,000	66.8	27,000	-	19,000	-
Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and only cold running water	65,000	5.3	60,000	5.2	55,000	5.2	5,000	-	4,000	-
Not dilapidated, with running water, lacking private toilet or bath	219,000	17.7	207,000	18.0	189,000	17.9	17,000	-	12,000	-
Dilapidated or no running water	201,000	16.3	154,000	13.4	106,000	10.1	48,000	-	47,000	-

Table 6.--CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM RENTER-OCCUPIED AND SELECTED VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950

(Median and percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Contract monthly rent	Urban and rural nonfarm		Urban		Rural nonfarm	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter-occupied dwelling units; and vacant[1] units for rent	1,206,000	-	1,103,000	-	103,000	-
Number reporting[2]	1,119,000	100.0	1,043,000	100.0	76,000	-
Under $10	19,000	1.7	12,000	1.2	8,000	-
$10 to $19	99,000	8.8	78,000	7.5	21,000	-
$20 to $29	172,000	15.4	148,000	14.2	24,000	-
$30 to $39	193,000	17.2	189,000	18.1	4,000	-
$40 to $49	235,000	21.0	228,000	21.9	7,000	-
$50 to $59	164,000	14.7	155,000	14.9	9,000	-
$60 to $74	131,000	11.7	128,000	12.3	2,000	-
$75 to $99	76,000	6.8	73,000	7.0	2,000	-
$100 or more	30,000	2.7	30,000	2.9	-	-
Median rent	$43	-	$44	-	-	-

[1] Excludes seasonal and dilapidated vacant units.
[2] Excludes units occupied rent free.

Table 7.--VALUE OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM OWNER-OCCUPIED AND SELECTED VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950

Value of one dwelling unit structures	Urban and rural nonfarm		Urban		Rural nonfarm	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied dwelling units; and vacant[1] units for sale only	805,000	-	619,000	-	186,000	-
Number reporting	774,000	100.0	600,000	100.0	175,000	100.0
Under $2,000	46,000	5.9	14,000	2.3	33,000	18.9
$2,000 to $2,999	42,000	5.4	22,000	3.7	21,000	12.0
$3,000 to $4,999	91,000	11.8	54,000	9.0	37,000	21.1
$5,000 to $7,499	147,000	19.0	109,000	18.2	38,000	21.7
$7,500 to $9,999	125,000	16.1	102,000	17.0	23,000	13.1
$10,000 to $14,999	187,000	24.2	168,000	28.0	20,000	11.4
$15,000 to $19,999	80,000	10.3	77,000	12.8	2,000	1.1
$20,000 or more	56,000	7.2	55,000	9.2	1,000	0.6
Median value	$8,700	-	$9,900	-	$4,800	-

[1] Excludes seasonal and dilapidated vacant units.

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