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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF PUERTO RICO: APRIL 1, 1950

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

There are fewer persons per room in spite of a substantial increase in the population, rents are higher, the number of dwelling units in structures with concrete exterior walls more than doubled, and fewer homes lack plumbing facilities than 10 years ago, according to preliminary sample data from the 1950 Census of Housing. Figures on these and other housing characteristics in Puerto Rico were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The number of dwelling units in 1950 was approximately 456,000, an increase of 94,000 since 1940. Additions resulted, for the most part, from new construction.

The rate of increase in home ownership was greater between 1940 and 1950 than that of rental housing. Owner-occupied units increased 29 percent between 1940 and 1950, whereas renter-occupied units increased 15

percent. Owner-occupied dwelling units were further classified according to the tenure of the land. The number of owner-occupied dwelling units on rented or rent-free land totaled 151,000, or 53 percent of all owner-occupied units. In urban areas, 59 percent of the owner-occupied homes were in this category, whereas in rural areas, 50 percent fell into this class.

Compared with 1940, the average household consisted of fewer persons, whereas the average number of rooms per dwelling unit increased. The median number of persons in a household was 4.6, a slight decline from the 4.8 in 1940. The median number of rooms increased from 2.5 in 1940 to 3.2 in 1950. About 43 percent of the occupied dwelling units contained more than 1½ persons per room in 1950, compared with 57 percent in 1940. The number of occupied dwelling units containing more than 2 persons per room

Table 1.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change 1940 to 1950, not shown where 1950 figure is less than 25,000)

Occupancy and tenure	1950						1940	
	Total		Urban		Rural		Number	Per-cent
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent		
All dwelling units.....	456,000	100.0	195,000	100.0	261,000	100.0	361,888	100.0
Occupied dwelling units.....	440,000	96.5	189,000	96.9	251,000	96.2	355,626	98.3
Owner occupied.....	283,000	62.1	98,000	50.3	185,000	70.9	219,840	60.7
Percent of all occupied dwelling units.....	64.3	...	51.9	...	73.7	...	61.8	...
Dwelling and land owned.....	133,000	29.2	40,000	20.5	93,000	35.6	(1)	...
Dwelling owned, land rented or rent free.....	151,000	33.1	58,000	29.7	92,000	35.2	(1)	...
Renter occupied.....	156,000	34.2	90,000	46.2	66,000	25.3	135,786	37.5
14.9								
Vacant and nonresident dwelling units.....	17,000	3.7	6,000	3.1	10,000	3.8	6,262	1.7
Nonfarm vacant not dilapidated, for rent or sale.....	2,000	0.4	1,000	0.5	1,000	0.4	(1)	...
Other vacant and nonresident dwelling units.....	14,000	3.1	5,000	2.6	9,000	3.4	(1)	...

¹ Data not available

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decreased by about one-fifth during the decade, from 133,000 in 1940 to 105,000 in 1950.

Dwelling units with wooden exterior walls continued to predominate, constituting more than three-quarters of all dwelling units in 1950. On the other hand, dwelling units with concrete exterior walls constituted about 13 percent of all dwelling units in 1950, as compared with only 6 percent in 1940.

Approximately 16 percent of all dwelling units were equipped with private bath and flush toilet.

The median value of nonfarm owner-occupied homes for which the lot was also owned was \$588, whereas that for units standing on land rented or rent free was \$289. For nonfarm rental homes, the median monthly rent was \$9.

Occupancy and tenure.--The total number of dwelling units in Puerto Rico in April 1950 was approximately 456,000, an increase of 94,000, or about 26 percent, over the 361,888 dwelling units in 1940. Urban dwelling units constituted 195,000, or about 43 percent of the total; the remaining 261,000 were located in rural areas.

Approximately 440,000 dwelling units were occupied, of which 283,000 were owner-occupied and 156,000 were renter-occupied. Of the owner-occupied dwelling units, 151,000, or 53 percent, were owner-occupied homes on rented or rent-free land. The proportion of occupied dwelling units that were owner-occupied increased slightly from 62 percent in 1940 to 64 percent in 1950; there was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of renter-occupied dwelling units from 38 percent in 1940 to 36 percent in 1950.

Vacancies.--The preliminary data indicate a gross vacancy rate of about 4 percent, or a total of 17,000 vacant and nonresident units. An analysis of their characteristics, however, indicates that the available vacancy rate among the nonfarm units was relatively very small, less than 1 percent of the total dwelling units. An available vacant unit is one which is not dilapidated and is offered for sale or for rent. "Other vacant and nonresident dwelling units" are primarily vacant farm units and nonfarm units either held off the rental or sale market or dilapidated.

Rooms and persons.--Compared with 1940, there was a decrease in the smaller units but a decided increase in the larger units. The 1- and 2-room units constituted 30 percent of all dwelling units in 1950 and 49 percent in 1940; units with 4 rooms or more constituted 40 percent in 1950 and 28 percent in 1940. New con-

struction of larger dwelling units had a significant effect on the median number of rooms; the increase was from 2.5 rooms in 1940 to 3.2 in 1950. In 1950, the median number of rooms for urban units was 3.8, whereas that for rural areas was 3.0. The corresponding medians in 1940 were 3.1 and 2.4, respectively.

Between 1940 and 1950, there was a decrease in the proportion of dwelling units that contained more than 1 person per room, 72 percent in 1940 and 61 percent in 1950. However, there was a slight increase in the number of units with more than 1 person per room; in 1940 there were 253,000 units and in 1950 there were 266,000 units.

Households were smaller in 1950. The median number of persons was 4.6 in 1950, as compared with 4.8 in 1940. Approximately one-fiftieth of the dwelling units in 1950 contained only 1 person, about one-tenth contained 2 persons or more, and about two-fifths of the units contained only 3 to 5 persons. The median number of persons in urban units was 4.2, whereas that for rural units was 5.0.

There was a faster growth of households than of population during the last 10 years, primarily because of the large number of marriages during the decade. The number of households increased 24 percent, whereas the population in households increased by 19 percent.

Even though there was a large increase in the number of households, there has been practically 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 27,000, or about 8 percent of the total married and consensually married couples in 1950, about the same proportion as in 1940.

Type of structure.--About 82 percent of all dwelling units in Puerto Rico were in 1-dwelling unit structures. The proportion was about 61 percent for urban dwelling units and 95 percent for rural units. Only 5 percent of the total dwelling units were in multi-unit structures containing 5 or more dwellings; practically all of these were in urban areas.

Exterior material.--Although the numeric increase in dwelling units with wooden exterior walls was approximately equal to that of dwelling units with concrete walls, the percentage of concrete dwellings more than doubled during the decade. In 1950, about 57,000, or 13 percent were of concrete, compared with 22,774, or 5 percent, in 1940. The increase in concrete construction resulted mainly from the impetus giv-

to the manufacture of cement on the Island during the decade.

Condition and plumbing facilities.--Approximately 15 percent of all dwelling units were equipped with private bath and private flush toilet in the structure, had running water, and were not dilapidated. The proportion of such units was much higher among urban than among rural dwelling units--about 30 percent of all urban and only 4 percent of all rural units. The proportion of units which had the specified plumbing facilities and were not dilapidated was considerably higher for renter-occupied dwelling units than for all dwelling units.

Only about one out of three dwelling units had running water inside the structure. The proportion with inside running water varied from 58 percent in urban units to 15 percent in rural units.

Value.--Value of nonfarm dwelling units was obtained only for 1-dwelling-unit structures without business. Of all owner-occupied dwelling units or vacant units for sale only, approximately 190,000 were 1-dwelling-unit structures. Owner-occupied dwelling units were further classified according to the tenure of the land on which they were built. Of the 187,000 owner-occupied homes reporting value, 82,000 or 43 percent, were units where both the dwelling and the land were owned; the remaining 105,000 were owned dwelling units on land rented or rent free.

The median value of nonfarm dwelling units where both the dwelling and land were owned, including vacant units for sale only, was \$588, whereas that for dwelling owned, land rented or rent free, was \$289; the corresponding median values for urban units were \$2,500 and \$574, respectively.

Rent.--In 1950, the median monthly contract rent of nonfarm rental units was \$9; the urban median monthly rental was \$10. Approximately 19 percent of the units were renting for less than \$5 in 1950. At the upper end of the rent scale, only 8 percent of the renters were paying \$50 or more.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The figures shown in the tables of this report are based on a sample of dwelling units transcribed from the 1950 Census of Housing. 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 defini-

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itions 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.--Urban areas comprise all incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining areas are classified as rural.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--In rural areas, dwelling units are subdivided into rural-farm units, which comprise all dwelling units on tracts of land of more than three acres, and rural-nonfarm units which comprise the remaining rural units. Nonfarm units represent the combination of urban and rural-nonfarm dwelling units. Dwelling units on institutional grounds are classified as nonfarm.

Dwelling unit.--In general, a dwelling 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 people 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. Each apartment in a regular apartment house is a dwelling unit even though it may not have separate cooking equipment. In 1950, independent quarters occupied by servants or other employees and situated on the property of the employer were not considered separate dwelling units unless the occupants used separate kitchen facilities. Excluded from the dwelling unit classification are rooming house quarters which do not meet above qualifications and living quarters in structures as institutions, dormitories, and transient hotels.

In the 1940 Census, a dwelling unit was defined as living quarters occupied or intended for occupancy by one household. A household consisted of a family or other group of people 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. Some 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 2 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. The population in dwelling units is used in computing population per occupied dwelling unit; in the 1940 Census 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

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

Type of structure.--The definition of type of structure used in the 1950 Census of Housing is only slightly different from that used in the 1940 Census. A direct comparison, therefore, can be made between the 1950 and the 1940 data.

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 a shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. Running water refers 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. Slum dwellings if located on swampy land are automatically classified as dilapidated regardless of condition or age. 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.

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 of the figures that 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
5,000.....	2,000	100,000.....	10,000
10,000.....	3,000	200,000.....	14,000
25,000.....	5,000	300,000.....	16,000
50,000.....	7,000	440,000.....	19,000

To illustrate, there are an estimated 156,000 renter-occupied dwelling units in Puerto Rico. The sampling variability is about 12,000. 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 144,000 and 168,000.

In addition to the estimated number of dwelling units with the 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.

To illustrate, of the estimated 156,000 renter-occupied dwelling units reporting on condition and plumbing facilities, 32.7 percent are dilapidated. The sampling variability is about 4.1 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 28.6 percent and 36.8 percent.

If the estimated 1950 percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:				
	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	440,000
	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	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.7
5 or 95	4.6	3.2	2.2	1.3	1.1
10 or 90	6.3	4.5	3.1	1.8	1.5
25 or 75	9.1	6.4	4.5	2.6	2.2
50	10.5	7.4	5.2	3.0	2.5

The tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of dwelling units for which data are presented. 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 in 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.--POPULATION AND NUMBER OF PERSONS IN OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	1950						1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Total		Urban		Rural		Number	Percent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
POPULATION IN DWELLING UNITS									
Total.....	2,191,000	...	879,000	...	1,312,000	...	1,842,256	...	18.9
Population per occupied dwelling unit.	5.0	...	4.7	...	5.2	...	5.2
NUMBER OF PERSONS									
Occupied dwelling units.....	440,000	100.0	189,000	100.0	251,000	100.0	355,626	100.0	23.7
1 person.....	31,000	7.0	15,000	7.9	16,000	6.4	19,207	5.4	61.4
2 persons.....	49,000	11.1	24,000	12.7	25,000	10.0	40,486	11.4	21.0
3 persons.....	68,000	15.5	33,000	17.5	35,000	13.9	50,625	14.2	34.3
4 persons.....	65,000	14.8	31,000	16.4	34,000	13.5	52,751	14.8	23.2
5 persons.....	60,000	13.6	27,000	14.3	33,000	13.1	48,694	13.7	23.2
6 persons.....	52,000	11.8	24,000	12.7	28,000	11.2	41,354	11.6	25.7
7 persons.....	39,000	8.9	14,000	7.4	25,000	10.0	32,618	9.2	19.6
8 persons.....	26,000	5.9	7,000	3.7	19,000	7.6	24,366	6.9	6.7
9 persons or more.....	50,000	11.4	14,000	7.4	36,000	14.3	45,525	12.8	9.8
Median number of persons.....	4.6	...	4.2	...	5.0	...	4.8

Table 3.--NUMBER OF ROOMS AND PERSONS PER ROOM, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	1950						1940		Percent change, 1940 to 1950
	Total		Urban		Rural		Number	Percent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
NUMBER OF ROOMS									
All dwelling units.....	456,000	...	195,000	...	261,000	...	361,888	...	26.0
Number reporting.....	455,000	100.0	194,000	100.0	260,000	100.0	358,022	100.0	...
1 rooms.....	43,000	9.5	24,000	12.3	19,000	7.3	61,057	17.1	-29.6
2 rooms.....	91,000	20.0	28,000	14.4	63,000	24.2	114,541	32.0	-20.6
3 rooms.....	137,000	30.1	34,000	17.5	103,000	39.6	83,363	23.3	64.3
4 rooms.....	72,000	15.8	35,000	18.0	37,000	14.2	38,614	10.8	86.5
5 rooms.....	54,000	11.9	32,000	16.5	23,000	8.8	23,935	6.7	125.6
6 rooms or more.....	57,000	12.5	42,000	21.6	16,000	6.2	36,512	10.2	56.1
Median number of rooms.....	3.2	...	3.8	...	3.0	...	2.5
PERSONS PER ROOM									
Occupied dwelling units.....	440,000	...	189,000	...	251,000	...	355,626	...	23.7
Number reporting.....	439,000	100.0	188,000	100.0	251,000	100.0	352,173	100.0	...
1.00 or less.....	174,000	39.6	96,000	51.1	78,000	31.1	98,486	28.0	76.7
1.01 to 1.50.....	76,000	17.3	35,000	18.6	41,000	16.3	52,976	15.0	43.5
1.51 to 2.00.....	85,000	19.4	31,000	16.5	54,000	21.5	68,195	19.4	24.6
2.01 or more.....	105,000	23.9	27,000	14.4	78,000	31.1	132,516	37.6	-20.8

Table 4.--TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND EXTERIOR MATERIAL OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	1950						1940	
	Total		Urban		Rural		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
TYPE OF STRUCTURE								
All dwelling units.....	456,000	100.0	195,000	100.0	261,000	100.0	361,888	100.0
1 dwelling unit.....	374,000	82.0	126,000	64.6	248,000	95.0	344,086	95.1
2 to 4 dwelling unit.....	60,000	13.2	48,000	24.6	12,000	4.6		
5 dwelling unit or more.....	22,000	4.8	21,000	10.8	1,000	0.4		
EXTERIOR MATERIAL								
All dwelling units.....	456,000	...	195,000	...	261,000	...	361,888	...
Number reporting.....	453,000	100.0	194,000	100.0	259,000	100.0	355,129	100.0
Wooden walls.....	351,000	77.5	149,000	76.8	202,000	78.0	316,843	89.2
Metal roof.....	300,000	66.2	129,000	66.5	170,000	65.6	267,979	75.5
Other roof.....	52,000	11.5	20,000	10.3	32,000	12.4	48,864	13.8
Concrete walls.....	57,000	12.6	43,000	22.2	13,000	5.0	22,774	6.4
Other walls.....	45,000	9.9	2,000	1.0	43,000	16.6	15,512	4.4

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

Condition and plumbing facilities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All dwelling units.....	456,000	...	195,000	...	261,000	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities..	453,000	100.0	194,000	100.0	259,000	100.0
Not dilapidated:						
With private flush toilet and bath, and running water inside structure.....	69,000	15.2	58,000	29.9	10,000	3.9
Lacking private flush toilet or bath, but with running water inside structure.....	65,000	14.3	41,000	21.1	24,000	9.3
No running water inside structure.....	173,000	38.2	45,000	23.2	128,000	49.4
Dilapidated:						
With private flush toilet and bath, and running water inside structure.....	2,000	0.4	2,000	1.0
Lacking private flush toilet or bath, but with running water inside structure.....	17,000	3.8	11,000	5.7	6,000	2.3
No running water inside structure.....	127,000	28.0	37,000	19.1	90,000	34.7
Renter-occupied dwelling units.....	156,000	...	90,000	...	66,000	...
Number reporting condition and plumbing facilities..	156,000	100.0	90,000	100.0	66,000	100.0
Not dilapidated:						
With private flush toilet and bath, and running water inside structure.....	36,000	23.1	31,000	34.4	5,000	7.6
Lacking private flush toilet or bath, but with running water inside structure.....	24,000	15.4	18,000	20.0	6,000	9.1
No running water inside structure.....	45,000	28.8	16,000	17.8	29,000	43.9
Dilapidated.....	51,000	32.7	25,000	27.8	26,000	39.4

Table 6.--VALUE OF NONFARM OWNER-OCCUPIED AND SELECTED VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR PUERTO RICO: 1950

Value of one-dwelling-unit structures	Total nonfarm		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied (dwelling and land owned) and vacant for sale only ¹	83,000	...	33,000	...
Number reporting value.....	82,000	100.0	33,000	100.0
Under \$200.....	19,000	23.2	2,000	6.1
\$200 to \$499.....	19,000	23.2	3,000	9.1
\$500 to \$999.....	17,000	20.7	8,000	24.2
\$1,000 to \$2,999.....	9,000	11.0	5,000	15.2
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	8,000	9.8	7,000	21.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	6,000	7.3	5,000	15.2
\$10,000 or more.....	4,000	4.9	3,000	9.1
Median value.....	\$588	...	\$2,500	...
Owner-occupied (dwelling owned, land rented or rent free).....	107,000	...	49,000	...
Number reporting value.....	105,000	100.0	49,000	100.0
Under \$200.....	40,000	38.1	7,000	14.3
\$200 to \$499.....	30,000	28.6	15,000	30.6
\$500 to \$999.....	24,000	22.9	17,000	34.7
\$1,000 to \$2,999.....	9,000	8.6	8,000	16.3
\$3,000 or more.....	2,000	1.9	2,000	4.1
Median value.....	\$289	...	\$574	...

¹ Excludes dilapidated vacant dwelling units.

Table 7.--CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT OF NONFARM RENTER-OCCUPIED AND SELECTED VACANT DWELLING UNITS, FOR PUERTO RICO: 1950

Contract monthly rent	Total nonfarm		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter-occupied and vacant for rent ¹	121,000	...	91,000	...
Number reporting rent.....	89,000	100.0	78,000	100.0
\$1 to \$4.....	17,000	19.1	14,000	17.9
\$5 to \$9.....	28,000	31.5	24,000	30.8
\$10 to \$19.....	20,000	22.5	18,000	23.1
\$20 to \$29.....	9,000	10.1	8,000	10.3
\$30 to \$49.....	8,000	9.0	7,000	9.0
\$50 or more.....	7,000	7.9	6,000	7.7
Number occupied rent free.....	31,000	...	12,000	...
Median rent for units reporting rent.....	\$9	...	\$10	...

¹ Excludes all dilapidated vacant dwelling units.