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SUMMARY OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS
APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary data

(This report summarizes the data previously published in individual reports for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940. The individual reports were issued in the HC-3 series and numbered in alphabetical order according to the name of the area)

Substantial increases in home ownership were among the significant developments in housing in the large standard metropolitan areas during the forties, according to preliminary sample data from the 1950 Census of Housing. By 1950, most of these standard metropolitan areas had more home owners than renters; whereas, in 1940, the reverse was true.

The 57 standard metropolitan areas summarized in this report contain a little more than two-fifths of all the dwelling units in the United States.

There were wide variations in the housing characteristics for these metropolitan areas. Owner occupancy ranged from 31 percent to 70 percent. The size of household varied from 2.5 to 3.4 persons, while dwelling units averaged from 3.8 to 5.8 rooms. Median rents for nonfarm rental units ranged from about $22 to $65; median values for nonfarm single family owner homes ranged from $5,200 to $14,000.

Figures on these and other housing characteristics, based on preliminary sample data from the 1950 Census of Housing, are contained in this summary report released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The data for the 57 standard metropolitan areas do not necessarily reflect the characteristics of all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas in the United States.

Because the 1950 data 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

Inventory.--The 57 metropolitan areas experienced varying degrees of growth in their housing inventories during the decade. The Miami area had the greatest growth; it doubled its count since 1940. The Norfolk-Portsmouth and San Diego areas, both of which were centers of considerable defense activity, were next. Generally, among the 57 metropolitan areas, those in the West and South had the largest proportionate gains. Most of the increase resulted from new construction--particularly the housing constructed during the building boom in the postwar years--and the remainder resulted from conversions.

A few metropolitan areas, such as the Scranton area and the Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton area, remained about the same size; gains through new construction and conversion were offset by losses.

Dwelling units in the 57 metropolitan areas constituted about the same proportion of the United States total in 1950 as in 1940; about 43 percent of all the dwelling units in the Nation were located in these metropolitan areas in 1950.

Vacancies.--Although there were large increases in the housing inventories during the forties, the supply of available vacant dwelling units was generally small. In 49 of the 57 metropolitan areas, the available vacancy rate was only 1 or 2 percent; in two of the areas, the available vacancy rate was 5 percent or more. Available vacancies are those which are being offered for rent or sale for year-round use and are not dilapidated.

The gross vacancy rate in some of the metropolitan areas was much higher than the available vacancy rate. The available vacancy rate, however, constitutes a more practical measure of the supply of vacant dwelling units in an area. Gross vacancies include, in addition to the available vacancies, some vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy, others which are dilapidated, and still others which have already been rented or sold or are being held off the rental or sale market for other reasons.

Tenure.--In spite of rising construction costs and sale prices, home ownership rose sharply in all the metropolitan areas during the forties. The proportions of owner-occupied units moved upward so substantially that, by 1950, 42 of the 57 metropolitan areas had more owners than renters, compared with only 6 such areas in 1940.

Owner-occupied (percent of all occupied units)	Number of standard metropolitan areas	
	1950	1940
20% to 29%	...	2
30% to 39%	2	17
40% to 49%	13	32
50% to 59%	27	6
60% to 70%	15	...

The New York-Northeastern New Jersey area, with its many large rental structures, had the lowest percentage of home ownership; it was lowest in 1940 also. The Youngstown, Akron, and Duluth-Superior areas were among the highest in both years. In general, those metropolitan areas which were highest in 1940 tended to be highest in 1950.

The gain in home ownership resulted from new construction and from the sale of existing rental homes for owner occupancy. The shift from renter to owner occupancy was so great in many of the metropolitan areas that, although there was an increase in total dwelling units, there was an actual decrease in the number of renters.

The Philadelphia area had one of the largest increases in home ownership along with one of the largest decreases in renters. It had one and three-fourths times as many owners as in 1940, but only three-fourths as many renters. Owner occupancy rose from 44 percent in 1940 to 65 percent in 1950.

The 57 metropolitan areas contained about 40 percent of all the owner-occupied dwelling units in the United States and 50 percent of all the renter-occupied units.

Table A.--OWNER-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS: 1950 AND 1940

Standard metropolitan area	Percent owner occupied		Standard metropolitan area	Percent owner occupied	
	1950	1940		1950	1940
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	31	24	Denver	55	42
New Orleans	38	26	Utica-Rome	55	47
Hartford	40	33	Los Angeles	56	40
Chicago	42	32	Nashville	56	38
Washington, D. C.	43	39	San Antonio	56	42
Boston	44	35	Syracuse	56	42
Memphis	45	32	Buffalo	57	40
Norfolk-Portsmouth	45	35	Johnstown	57	45
Providence	45	37	Pittsburgh	57	41
Worcester	46	36	Harrisburg	58	46
Charleston, W. Va.	47	35	Houston	58	42
St. Louis	48	38	Indianapolis	58	41
Springfield-Holyoke	48	35	Dallas	59	39
Cincinnati	49	40	Minneapolis-St. Paul	59	47
Milwaukee	49	37	Kansas City, Mo.	60	41
Atlanta	50	34	Dayton	61	47
Birmingham	50	33	Rochester	61	47
San Diego	51	45	Wheeling-Steubenville	61	47
Louisville	52	42	Seattle	62	51
Miami	52	41	Allentown-Bethlehem	63	46
Scranton	52	45	Detroit	64	46
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	53	44	Omaha	64	49
Columbus, Ohio	53	43	Portland, Oreg.	64	55
Richmond	53	39	Tampa-St. Petersburg	64	45
San Francisco-Oakland	53	41	Philadelphia	65	44
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	53	43	Toledo	65	50
Baltimore	55	44	Duluth-Superior	66	56
Cleveland	55	40	Akron	69	53
			Youngstown	70	55

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Type of structure.--Despite the volume of single-family homes constructed since 1940, there was relatively little change in the proportion of dwelling units in 1-dwelling-unit detached structures. Neither was there much change in the proportion of dwelling units in the larger multi-unit structures. The San Diego and Washington, D. C., areas were among the few noted exceptions. In the San Diego area, the proportion of 1-dwelling-unit detached structures decreased from 77 percent in 1940 to 67 percent in 1950. The Washington, D. C., area had one of the largest gains in structures with 5 or more dwelling units; about 33 percent of the dwelling units in the metropolitan area were in these larger multi-unit structures in 1950, as compared with 23 percent in 1940.

The proportions of dwelling units in 1-dwelling-unit detached structures ranged from less than one-fourth to about three-fourths. Metropolitan areas having the smallest percentages were the New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Baltimore, and Philadelphia areas. The latter two had substantial proportions of row houses. In the proportion of dwelling units in the larger multi-unit structures, the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area far outranked all the other areas by having 45 percent of its dwelling units in structures containing 5 or more units.

Rooms and persons.--In most of the metropolitan areas, dwelling units contained fewer rooms than in 1940. Generally, the metropolitan areas with the smallest median number of rooms were in the South and West, while those with the largest were in the Northeast. The medians in 1950 ranged from 3.8 to 5.8 rooms. Among the metropolitan areas showing the greatest change since 1940 were the Dayton area, whose median of 5.3 rooms in 1940 dropped to 4.8 in 1950, and the Atlanta area, whose median rose from 3.9 in 1940 to 4.5 rooms in 1950.

The proportions of 1-room units in 1950 varied from less than 1 percent to 7 percent, and units containing 6 rooms or more varied from 15 to 60 percent. Generally, the percentage of 1-room units and the percentage of units with 6 rooms or more decreased since 1940.

In the 10 years, there was a trend toward smaller households in most of the metropolitan areas. In a few metropolitan areas, such as the Scranton, Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Johnstown, and Charleston, W. Va., areas, the decreases were substantial.

The median size of household in 1950 varied from 2.5 to 3.4 persons. Households containing 2 or 3 persons were the most numerous; they constituted from about one-half to three-fifths of the households in the individual metropolitan areas.

The proportions of 1-person households increased slightly since 1940 while the larger households decreased in most of the metropolitan areas. By 1950, the percentages of 1-person households ranged from 6 to 16 percent and the percentages of households with 6 persons or more ranged from 5 to 15 percent.

The data on persons per room indicate less crowding in 1950 than in 1940. The proportions of units having more than 1 person per room ranged from 5 percent to 28 percent in the 57 metropolitan areas in

1950. Generally, the metropolitan areas with the largest proportions of such units were in the South.

Condition and plumbing facilities.--Although the 57 metropolitan areas contained approximately 43 percent of all the dwelling units in the United States in 1950, they contained 55 percent of all the units which were not dilapidated, had hot running water, and a private toilet and bath. In about one-half the metropolitan areas, at least 75 percent of the units were of this quality.

The proportions of such units in the metropolitan areas ranged from approximately 50 percent to 90 percent. The Birmingham and Nashville areas were among the areas with the smallest proportions of units of this quality; while Cleveland and the West Coast areas of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland were among those with the largest proportions.

Rent.--In 32 of the 57 metropolitan areas, the median monthly rent of nonfarm rental units fell in the $30 to $39 rent class. The medians ranged from $22 to $65.

The Miami area, with $65, and the Washington, D. C., area with $61, were far above any of the other areas. In the Miami area, one-fourth of the units were renting for $91 or more; in the Washington, D. C., area, one-fourth were renting for $80 or more.

Rent data for 1940 and 1950 do not necessarily reflect changes in rent for identical units. The addition of new units to the rental market through construction and conversion and the extensive shifts from renter to owner occupancy resulted in a largely different group of rental units in 1950.

Rental units consist of renter-occupied dwelling units and available vacant units for rent.

Value.--As with rent, the Washington, D. C., area had one of the highest medians in value of owner homes. The median price which owners of nonfarm single family homes estimated their properties would sell for was approximately $14,000 in the Washington, D. C., area. The Hartford and Cleveland areas were also high with medians of $13,400 and $13,200. In the Washington, D. C., area, one-fourth of the properties were estimated at $18,800 or more; the corresponding figure was $19,400 for the Cleveland area and $17,500 for the Hartford area.

Among the metropolitan areas with the lowest values were the Johnstown area with $5,200 and the Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton area with $5,700. In a little less than one-half the metropolitan areas, median values were estimated between $7,500 and $9,999; and in one-fourth of the metropolitan areas, the median was $10,000 or more.

Owner homes consist of 1-dwelling-unit owner-occupied structures with no other dwelling units on the property, and 1-dwelling-unit available vacant structures for sale.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The tables in the report summarize the results of preliminary sample tabulations from the 1950 Census of Housing for the 57 standard metropolitan areas having a population of 250,000 or more in 1940. Individual reports for these areas were issued in the HC-3 series of reports. Figures are shown for each standard metropolitan area, and in addition, for each central city having a population of 250,000 or more in 1940. Separate statistics are presented for dwelling units occupied by nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of the metropolitan area. For a central city of 250,000 or more in 1940, statistics for dwelling units occupied by nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the metropolitan area and the central city.

Data from the 1940 Census are also shown if the items are comparable and if the 1940 data for such items were tabulated. The 1940 data are for the counties (cities, towns) which constitute the 1950 standard metropolitan area. The 1940 data for a central city are for the city as it was defined in 1940.

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.

Occupancy and type of structure are reported for all dwelling units, and tenure and number of persons are reported for all occupied dwelling units. For all other subjects in this report, the figures are based on units for which the specific characteristic was reported.

In table A, the standard metropolitan areas are listed in order according to the size of the 1950 preliminary sample figure. Whenever two or more metropolitan areas have identical figures, they are listed alphabetically.

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. The counties (cities, towns) which constitute the standard metropolitan area are designated in the individual report.

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,

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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. 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 living quarters in such structures as large rooming houses, 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 considered 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 by one definition and not by 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 in dwelling units, 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 large 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.

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 the classes presented in this summary report. The 1950 category "1 dwelling unit detached without business" is comparable to the 1940 "1 family detached." The classification of units in the larger structures, those with 5 or more dwelling units, is the same for both censuses. Figures for type of structure are the number of dwelling units in a particular type of structure and are not the number of structures.

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.

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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 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. 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,[1] 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 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 estimated monthly rents were 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.

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. Median rents are shown in dollars, and median values in hundreds of dollars.

[1] 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.

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on samples of dwelling units systematically selected from all dwelling units enumerated in the 1950 Census of Housing in each 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 absolute figures is independently rounded to the nearest hundred; percentages and medians 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. In general, the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability. The approximate sampling variability of the 1950 estimates for a particular standard metropolitan area is contained in the individual report.

In table A, in which the metropolitan areas are listed by the size of the 1950 estimate, the final results obtained from complete tabulations of the 1950 data may change slightly the relative positions of the areas.

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.

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 1.--ALL DWELLING UNITS, 1950 AND 1940, AND OCCUPANCY OF DWELLING UNITS, 1950, FOR SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Standard metropolitan area	HC-3 Report No.	All dwelling units			Occupied dwelling units, 1950		Vacant dwelling units, 1950			
							Total		Available[1]	
		1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950	Number	Population in dwelling units	Number	Percent of all dwelling units	Number	Percent of all dwelling units
Akron, Ohio	1	121,700	93,994	29	118,400	402,800	3,300	3	1,200	1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	2	154,500	142,035	9	150,400	495,600	4,100	3	1,300	1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	3	129,700	106,871	21	125,600	429,000	4,100	3	1,300	1
Atlanta, Ga.	4	191,100	140,627	36	184,400	641,000	6,700	4	3,000	2
Baltimore, Md.	5	371,900	300,246	24	354,400	1,275,600	17,500	5	7,300	2
Birmingham, Ala.	6	161,400	122,744	31	153,000	545,600	8,500	5	3,800	2
Boston, Mass.	7	680,700	596,921	14	665,600	2,270,800	15,100	2	6,100	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	8	317,000	264,062	20	310,100	1,058,600	6,900	2	1,800	1
Charleston, W. Va.	9	88,600	66,634	33	84,800	316,700	3,800	4	1,300	1
Chicago, Ill.	10	1,620,400	1,384,268	17	1,589,400	5,252,800	31,000	2	12,700	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	11	289,100	240,929	20	282,400	877,500	6,700	2	3,600	1
Cleveland, Ohio	12	430,500	364,534	18	421,300	1,409,300	9,200	2	4,200	1
Columbus, Ohio	13	148,700	109,737	36	144,900	472,200	3,800	3	1,600	1
Dallas, Texas	14	197,500	120,164	64	186,600	593,500	10,900	6	4,600	2
Dayton, Ohio	15	133,000	93,922	42	130,300	435,200	2,800	2	1,000	1
Denver, Colo.	16	178,300	128,261	39	170,600	530,200	7,800	4	3,200	2
Detroit, Mich.	17	840,200	645,649	30	804,700	2,913,900	35,600	4	10,000	1
Duluth (Minn.)--Superior (Wis.)	18	87,200	76,147	15	75,500	243,600	11,700	13	1,000	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	19	86,200	69,510	24	82,400	280,500	3,800	4	800	1
Hartford, Conn.	20	103,800	79,234	31	101,900	338,200	1,900	2	800	1
Houston, Texas	21	251,900	154,628	63	236,400	778,500	15,600	6	9,100	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	22	168,400	136,877	23	163,500	529,300	5,000	3	2,500	1
Johnstown, Pa.	23	80,300	70,447	14	77,700	288,100	2,600	3	400	...
Kansas City, Mo.	24	261,400	218,880	19	254,300	787,700	7,100	3	3,400	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	25	1,532,300	1,010,550	52	1,455,500	4,231,600	76,900	5	49,600	3
Louisville, Ky.	26	173,400	130,827	33	168,500	567,900	4,900	3	2,100	1
Memphis, Tenn.	27	139,500	99,413	40	135,200	461,400	4,300	3	2,300	2
Miami, Fla.	28	190,300	90,472	110	158,100	472,600	32,200	17	18,800	10
Milwaukee, Wis.	29	257,000	216,530	19	253,000	838,400	3,900	2	1,400	1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	30	358,800	276,575	30	333,800	1,067,300	25,000	7	2,900	1
Nashville, Tenn.	31	91,900	69,639	32	89,000	307,500	3,000	3	1,000	1
New Orleans, La.	32	212,200	152,284	39	196,200	671,500	15,900	7	6,100	3
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	33	3,819,600	3,421,913	12	3,741,200	12,449,900	78,400	2	30,200	1
New York portion	33	2,836,100	2,597,187	9	2,784,400	9,200,800	51,700	2	22,700	1
New Jersey portion	33	983,500	824,726	19	956,800	3,249,000	26,700	3	7,500	1
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	34	125,400	69,417	81	119,300	400,900	6,000	5	2,300	2
Omaha, Nebr.	35	106,400	94,514	13	104,400	345,600	2,000	2	700	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	36	1,015,800	875,513	16	985,300	3,461,600	30,500	3	9,100	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	37	620,500	537,809	15	607,000	2,132,400	13,500	2	4,700	1
Portland, Oreg.	38	254,600	174,190	46	233,500	680,800	21,200	8	7,400	3
Providence, R. I.	39	222,600	187,901	18	211,900	714,400	10,700	5	2,800	1
Richmond, Va.	40	90,300	70,819	28	87,500	310,800	2,800	3	1,200	1
Rochester, N. Y.	41	149,200	127,776	17	143,300	467,900	5,900	4	1,300	1
St. Louis, Mo.	42	494,000	428,668	15	482,300	1,582,300	11,700	2	4,500	1
San Antonio, Texas	43	141,300	90,252	57	134,200	484,400	7,200	5	3,000	2
San Diego, Calif.	44	184,300	100,245	84	169,800	530,900	14,500	8	6,000	3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	45	791,900	495,518	60	729,700	2,125,400	62,200	8	16,700	2
Scranton, Pa.	46	74,400	74,450	...	71,600	250,900	2,700	4	400	1
Seattle, Wash.	47	254,800	183,151	39	240,900	696,000	13,900	5	6,400	3
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	48	112,600	99,361	13	110,300	371,600	2,200	2	800	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	49	100,600	85,649	17	98,000	323,400	2,700	3	900	1
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	50	153,900	93,575	64	132,500	398,600	21,400	14	7,700	5
Toledo, Ohio	51	120,500	99,965	21	118,100	385,100	2,400	2	1,000	1
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	52	90,100	76,383	18	83,500	272,200	6,600	7	900	1
Washington, D. C.	53	402,600	265,997	51	393,000	1,341,200	9,700	2	6,400	2
Wheeling (W. Va.)--Steubenville (Ohio)	54	104,800	94,248	11	100,700	347,600	4,100	4	700	1
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Pa.	55	111,900	105,633	6	108,100	387,300	3,900	3	600	1
Worcester, Mass.	56	78,700	65,802	20	76,300	264,000	2,400	3	600	1
Youngstown, Ohio	57	149,100	121,012	23	145,300	521,000	3,800	3	1,600	1

[1] An available vacant unit is a nonseasonal not dilapidated vacancy which is being offered for rent or sale.

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Table 2.--TENURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Standard metropolitan area	1950					1940					Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total occupied dwelling units	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Total occupied dwelling units	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Total occupied dwelling units	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Akron, Ohio	118,400	81,800	69	36,600	31	91,561	48,440	53	43,121	47	29	69	-15
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	150,400	79,600	53	70,800	47	132,309	57,624	44	74,685	56	14	38	-5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	125,600	79,200	63	46,400	37	102,767	47,457	46	55,310	54	22	67	-16
Atlanta, Ga.	184,400	92,700	50	91,700	50	135,448	45,488	34	89,960	66	36	104	2
Baltimore, Md.	354,400	194,300	55	160,100	45	280,230	123,220	44	157,010	56	26	58	2
Birmingham, Ala.	153,000	76,100	50	76,900	50	119,034	39,651	33	79,383	67	29	92	-3
Boston, Mass.	665,600	291,100	44	374,500	56	558,175	194,968	35	363,207	65	19	49	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	310,100	176,900	57	133,200	43	250,886	100,752	40	150,134	60	24	76	-11
Charleston, W. Va.	84,800	40,000	47	44,900	53	64,726	22,723	35	42,003	65	31	76	7
Chicago, Ill.	1,589,400	673,200	42	916,200	58	1,322,784	420,925	32	901,859	68	20	60	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	282,400	138,500	49	143,900	51	227,579	91,859	40	135,720	60	24	51	6
Cleveland, Ohio	421,300	232,400	55	188,900	45	350,293	139,436	40	210,857	60	20	67	-10
Columbus, Ohio	144,900	77,000	53	67,900	47	105,742	45,008	43	60,734	57	37	71	12
Dallas, Texas	186,600	109,200	59	77,400	41	113,020	44,604	39	68,416	61	65	145	13
Dayton, Ohio	130,300	78,900	61	51,300	39	91,800	43,554	47	48,246	53	42	81	6
Denver, Colo.	170,600	93,300	55	77,300	45	120,119	50,716	42	69,403	58	42	84	11
Detroit, Mich.	804,700	514,900	64	289,800	36	616,510	281,780	46	334,730	54	31	83	-13
Duluth (Minn.)--Superior (Wis.)	75,500	50,100	66	25,400	34	69,485	39,103	56	30,382	44	9	28	-16
Harrisburg, Pa.	82,400	47,500	58	34,900	42	66,991	31,075	46	35,916	54	23	53	-3
Hartford, Conn.	101,900	41,000	40	60,900	60	77,479	25,584	33	51,895	67	32	60	17
Houston, Texas	236,400	136,000	58	100,400	42	146,403	60,914	42	85,489	58	61	123	17
Indianapolis, Ind.	163,500	94,200	58	69,300	42	131,660	53,971	41	77,689	59	24	75	-11
Johnstown, Pa.	77,700	44,500	57	33,200	43	68,935	31,140	45	37,795	55	13	43	-12
Kansas City, Mo.	254,300	151,700	60	102,600	40	203,941	83,070	41	120,871	59	25	83	-15
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,455,500	811,800	56	643,700	44	934,629	377,751	40	556,878	60	56	115	16
Louisville, Ky.	168,500	88,200	52	80,300	48	124,814	52,468	42	72,346	58	35	68	11
Memphis, Tenn.	135,200	60,400	45	74,800	55	96,769	30,683	32	66,086	68	40	97	13
Miami, Fla.	158,100	82,100	52	75,900	48	75,934	31,414	41	44,520	59	108	161	70
Milwaukee, Wis.	253,000	124,700	49	128,400	51	209,682	78,057	37	131,625	63	21	60	-2
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	333,800	195,400	59	138,300	41	263,508	124,788	47	138,720	53	27	57	...
Nashville, Tenn.	89,000	49,700	56	39,200	44	66,923	25,351	38	41,572	62	33	96	-6
New Orleans, La.	196,200	73,700	38	122,500	62	147,545	38,651	26	108,894	74	33	91	12
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	3,741,200	1,165,500	31	2,575,700	69	3,146,120	747,445	24	2,398,675	76	19	56	7
New York portion	2,784,400	715,800	26	2,068,600	74	2,367,583	471,323	20	1,896,260	80	18	52	9
New Jersey portion	956,800	449,700	47	507,100	53	778,537	276,122	35	502,415	65	23	63	1
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	119,300	53,400	45	65,900	55	66,332	23,100	35	43,232	65	80	131	52
Omaha, Nebr.	104,400	67,200	64	37,200	36	89,487	43,454	49	46,033	51	17	55	-19
Philadelphia, Pa.	985,300	635,900	65	349,300	35	831,031	363,961	44	467,070	56	19	75	-25
Pittsburgh, Pa.	607,000	345,400	57	261,600	43	525,474	213,404	41	312,070	59	16	62	-16
Portland, Oreg.	233,500	150,100	64	83,300	36	161,443	89,393	55	72,050	45	45	68	16
Providence, R. I.	211,900	95,900	45	116,100	55	177,761	65,140	37	112,621	63	19	47	3
Richmond, Va.	87,500	46,600	53	41,000	47	68,356	26,845	39	41,511	61	28	74	-1
Rochester, N. Y.	143,300	86,800	61	56,500	39	121,086	56,460	47	64,626	53	18	54	-13
St. Louis, Mo.	482,300	233,100	48	249,100	52	403,040	152,976	38	250,064	62	20	52	...
San Antonio, Texas	134,200	74,500	56	59,600	44	84,692	35,716	42	48,976	58	58	109	22
San Diego, Calif.	169,800	87,100	51	82,700	49	90,179	40,917	45	49,262	55	88	113	68
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	729,700	387,000	53	342,700	47	462,693	191,639	41	271,054	59	58	102	26
Scranton, Pa.	71,600	37,100	52	34,500	48	72,374	32,379	45	39,995	55	-1	15	-14
Seattle, Wash.	240,900	149,300	62	91,600	38	169,125	86,069	51	83,056	49	42	73	10
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	110,300	52,800	48	57,500	52	95,216	33,032	35	62,184	65	16	60	-8
Syracuse, N. Y.	98,000	54,400	56	43,600	44	80,630	33,896	42	46,734	58	22	60	-7
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	132,500	84,700	64	47,800	36	78,830	35,749	45	43,081	55	68	137	11
Toledo, Ohio	118,100	77,300	65	40,700	34	96,079	48,197	50	47,882	50	23	60	-15
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	83,500	46,100	55	37,400	45	69,195	32,412	47	36,783	53	21	42	2
Washington, D. C.	393,000	167,500	43	225,500	57	249,973	97,143	39	152,830	61	57	72	48
Wheeling (W. Va.)--Steubenville (Ohio)	100,700	61,800	61	38,800	39	92,298	43,224	47	49,074	53	9	43	-21
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Pa.	108,100	57,600	53	50,400	47	102,117	44,275	43	57,842	57	6	30	-13
Worcester, Mass.	76,300	34,900	46	41,300	54	63,425	23,066	36	40,359	64	20	51	2
Youngstown, Ohio	145,300	101,100	70	44,200	30	118,588	65,515	55	53,073	45	23	54	-17

Table 3.--NUMBER OF PERSONS AND PERSONS PER ROOM IN OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950 AND 1940

Standard metropolitan area	Occupied dwelling units		Number of persons in dwelling unit								Median number of persons		1.01 or more persons per room			
			1950				1940						1950		1940	
			1 person		6 persons or more		1 person		6 persons or more				Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
	1950	1940	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	1950	1940				
Akron, Ohio.....	118,400	91,561	8,400	7	11,000	9	4,597	5	12,091	13	3.1	3.3	11,200	9	10,050	11
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.....	150,400	132,309	14,100	9	12,400	9	11,371	9	15,264	12	3.0	3.1	9,300	6	8,721	7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.....	125,600	102,767	8,600	7	13,800	11	5,646	5	17,260	17	3.2	3.4	9,900	8	10,299	10
Atlanta, Ga.....	184,400	135,448	12,900	7	20,700	11	7,938	6	20,858	15	3.1	3.3	34,700	20	38,827	29
Baltimore, Md.....	354,400	280,230	27,500	8	43,200	12	20,004	7	43,907	16	3.2	3.3	42,300	12	36,750	13
Birmingham, Ala.....	153,000	119,034	11,400	7	17,200	12	6,518	5	20,268	17	3.1	3.4	33,000	22	37,168	32
Boston, Mass.....	665,600	558,175	57,500	9	73,400	11	39,904	7	93,073	17	3.2	3.4	62,800	10	67,342	12
Buffalo, N. Y.....	310,100	250,886	18,900	6	30,600	10	13,911	6	37,345	15	3.2	3.4	21,300	7	23,664	10
Charleston, W. Va...	84,800	64,726	5,200	6	12,700	15	2,723	4	15,258	24	3.3	3.8	18,700	22	21,632	34
Chicago, Ill.....	1,589,400	1,322,784	150,100	9	126,600	8	94,667	7	161,118	12	2.9	3.2	214,100	14	206,390	16
Cincinnati, Ohio....	282,400	227,579	33,700	12	21,100	8	19,895	9	24,686	11	2.8	3.0	44,600	16	44,718	20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	421,300	350,293	32,900	8	36,000	9	22,124	6	42,356	12	3.0	3.2	34,300	8	35,018	10
Columbus, Ohio.....	144,900	105,742	12,900	9	12,400	9	7,147	7	13,078	12	2.9	3.2	15,500	11	11,301	11
Dallas, Texas.....	186,600	113,020	15,200	8	14,900	8	7,793	7	12,934	11	2.9	3.1	31,400	17	26,042	23
Dayton, Ohio.....	130,300	91,800	9,200	7	11,600	9	6,153	7	10,966	12	3.1	3.1	19,100	15	10,949	12
Denver, Colo.....	170,600	120,119	22,500	13	13,400	8	14,408	12	11,096	9	2.7	2.8	25,400	15	19,736	17
Detroit, Mich.....	804,700	616,510	49,000	6	81,400	11	29,315	5	93,878	15	3.2	3.4	75,200	9	87,951	14
Duluth (Minn.)--Superior (Wis.)....	75,500	69,485	8,700	12	6,500	9	6,993	10	8,965	13	3.0	3.2	8,100	11	11,011	16
Harrisburg, Pa.....	82,400	66,991	6,700	8	8,000	10	4,651	7	10,013	15	3.0	3.2	6,400	8	5,647	8
Hartford, Conn.....	101,900	77,479	8,100	8	8,100	8	4,521	6	11,055	14	3.1	3.4	11,100	11	9,700	13
Houston, Texas.....	236,400	146,403	18,600	8	21,100	9	10,105	7	18,215	12	3.0	3.2	42,500	19	34,582	24
Indianapolis, Ind...	163,500	131,660	15,700	10	12,900	8	9,527	7	14,633	11	2.8	3.0	19,600	12	17,019	13
Johnstown, Pa.....	77,700	68,935	5,300	7	12,000	15	3,620	5	16,879	24	3.4	3.9	11,900	15	16,577	24
Kansas City, Mo.....	254,300	203,941	29,600	12	17,700	7	19,504	10	19,741	10	2.7	2.9	34,900	14	29,650	15
Los Angeles, Calif..	1,455,500	934,629	215,700	15	81,400	6	124,702	13	66,866	7	2.6	2.7	136,500	9	105,241	11
Louisville, Ky.....	168,500	124,814	14,200	8	17,300	10	9,931	8	16,686	13	3.1	3.1	34,700	20	28,457	23
Memphis, Tenn.....	135,200	96,769	10,500	8	14,600	11	8,152	8	13,923	14	3.1	3.1	33,700	25	30,137	32
Miami, Fla.....	158,100	75,934	17,200	11	9,700	6	6,793	9	8,795	12	2.6	2.9	20,900	13	15,210	20
Milwaukee, Wis.....	253,000	209,682	19,400	8	19,600	7	13,805	7	25,521	12	3.0	3.3	24,000	10	24,361	12
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	333,800	263,508	41,100	12	27,900	9	23,838	9	30,407	12	2.9	3.1	40,100	12	35,093	13
Nashville, Tenn.....	89,000	66,923	6,000	7	10,200	11	4,420	7	10,382	16	3.1	3.3	16,900	19	17,674	27
New Orleans, La.....	196,200	147,545	22,400	11	21,600	11	13,839	9	23,415	16	3.0	3.2	45,000	23	41,184	28
New York-Northeastern New Jersey.	3,741,200	3,146,120	392,300	10	319,300	9	215,134	7	399,597	13	3.1	3.3	526,700	15	517,532	17
New York portion..	2,784,400	2,367,583	324,400	12	233,700	9	176,353	7	289,034	12	3.0	3.3	431,500	15	414,554	18
New Jersey portion	956,800	778,537	67,900	7	85,600	9	38,781	5	110,563	14	3.1	3.4	95,200	10	102,978	13
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.....	119,300	66,332	9,300	8	11,900	10	4,129	6	10,248	15	3.1	3.3	17,800	15	11,652	18
Omaha, Nebr.....	104,400	89,407	9,200	9	9,800	9	7,098	8	11,323	13	3.0	3.2	12,800	13	13,488	15
Philadelphia, Pa....	985,300	831,031	80,900	8	108,400	11	55,844	7	132,565	16	3.2	3.4	77,100	8	86,655	11
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	607,000	525,474	42,000	7	64,400	10	30,806	6	94,740	18	3.3	3.5	90,000	15	126,750	24
Portland, Oreg.....	233,500	161,443	33,300	14	14,200	6	22,773	14	10,886	7	2.6	2.7	21,900	9	14,361	9
Providence, R. I....	211,900	177,761	18,800	9	19,400	9	12,779	7	27,906	16	3.1	3.3	19,600	9	23,796	14
Richmond, Va.....	87,500	68,356	6,300	7	10,400	11	4,057	6	10,977	16	3.1	3.3	11,600	13	12,439	18
Rochester, N. Y.....	143,300	121,086	14,700	10	10,900	7	9,158	8	14,922	12	2.9	3.2	7,200	5	7,833	7
St. Louis, Mo.....	482,300	403,040	51,800	11	40,000	8	28,664	7	46,650	12	2.8	3.1	87,500	19	84,518	21
San Antonio, Texas..	134,200	84,692	13,200	10	18,400	14	7,193	8	13,669	16	3.1	3.2	37,900	28	26,251	31
San Diego, Calif....	169,800	90,179	19,100	11	11,100	7	12,658	14	6,417	7	2.8	2.6	22,000	13	10,028	11
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	729,700	462,693	110,100	15	39,600	5	66,367	14	29,053	6	2.6	2.6	71,100	10	36,933	8
Scranton, Pa.....	71,600	72,374	5,500	8	8,100	11	3,461	5	14,944	21	3.2	3.7	6,000	8	11,984	17
Seattle, Wash.....	240,900	169,125	38,300	16	13,500	5	31,020	18	10,144	6	2.6	2.5	20,800	9	15,454	9
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	110,300	95,216	7,700	7	9,900	9	5,279	6	14,064	15	3.1	3.4	9,200	9	10,594	11
Syracuse, N. Y.....	98,000	80,630	7,200	7	9,100	9	5,977	7	10,970	14	3.1	3.2	6,500	7	5,957	8
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	132,500	78,830	18,000	14	8,900	6	8,434	11	9,161	12	2.5	2.9	15,900	12	13,060	17
Toledo, Ohio.....	118,100	96,079	10,800	9	10,200	8	6,599	7	11,456	12	2.9	3.1	9,200	8	8,651	9
Utica-Rome, N. Y....	83,500	69,195	8,700	10	7,900	10	5,987	8	9,987	14	3.0	3.2	5,200	6	5,317	8
Washington, D. C....	393,000	249,973	36,500	9	43,100	11	20,283	8	39,460	16	3.1	3.2	49,900	13	45,296	18
Wheeling (W. Va.)--Steubenville (Ohio)	100,700	92,298	7,900	8	11,300	11	5,870	6	16,678	18	3.2	3.5	13,600	13	20,014	22
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Pa.....	108,100	102,117	7,300	7	13,700	13	4,015	4	24,488	24	3.3	3.9	10,400	10	19,335	19
Worcester, Mass.....	76,300	63,425	5,200	7	7,600	10	3,505	6	10,080	16	3.2	3.4	7,100	9	7,378	12
Youngstown, Ohio....	145,300	118,588	8,300	6	18,100	13	5,804	5	22,918	19	3.3	3.6	17,900	12	20,108	17

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Table 4.--TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING UNITS, FOR SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Standard metropolitan area	Dwelling units by type of structure								Number of rooms in dwelling units								Median number of rooms	
	1950				1940				1950				1940					
	1 dwelling unit detached		5 dwelling unit or more		1 dwelling unit detached		5 dwelling unit or more		1 room		6 rooms or more		1 room		6 rooms or more			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1950	1940
Akron, Ohio	85,600	70	6,500	6	68,807	73	3,920	4	1,300	1	52,400	44	1,196	1	48,488	52	5.2	5.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	60,000	39	11,200	8	57,344	40	9,224	6	1,400	1	79,700	53	1,873	1	85,133	61	5.6	5.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	51,800	40	6,300	5	45,727	43	3,313	3	1,300	1	71,800	55	997	1	70,577	67	5.7	6.0
Atlanta, Ga.	105,600	55	25,200	13	74,869	53	15,957	11	5,500	3	49,600	27	7,823	6	31,927	23	4.5	3.9
Baltimore, Md.	82,000	22	26,800	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,000	1	167,300	46	4,465	2	149,674	51	5.2	5.5
Birmingham, Ala.	93,600	58	12,900	8	75,586	62	5,941	5	2,900	2	37,800	24	3,448	3	26,363	22	4.1	3.8
Boston, Mass.	204,100	30	121,200	18	196,879	33	89,538	15	10,000	1	287,100	43	9,721	2	265,235	45	5.2	5.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	143,200	45	18,000	6	113,601	43	17,015	6	2,200	1	165,000	53	2,837	1	148,502	57	5.6	5.7
Charleston, W. Va.	65,400	74	4,300	5	51,340	77	2,978	4	1,700	2	20,800	24	2,336	4	16,002	24	4.4	4.3
Chicago, Ill.	520,000	32	445,000	28	406,918	29	426,677	31	85,700	5	425,200	26	73,091	5	398,432	29	4.5	4.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	116,500	40	53,100	18	103,204	43	37,554	16	9,200	3	60,300	21	8,776	4	54,807	23	4.0	4.0
Cleveland, Ohio	206,700	48	76,400	18	153,347	42	59,387	16	6,600	2	169,300	40	9,115	3	145,690	40	5.1	5.2
Columbus, Ohio	86,400	58	12,500	8	66,617	61	8,362	7	4,000	3	58,100	40	2,517	2	54,842	51	5.1	5.5
Dallas, Texas	131,800	67	14,000	8	74,317	62	10,048	8	8,500	4	39,700	20	7,759	7	25,848	22	4.3	4.2
Dayton, Ohio	86,700	65	10,900	8	62,409	66	6,304	7	4,600	4	42,300	32	3,192	3	40,703	44	4.8	5.3
Denver, Colo.	101,100	57	34,200	19	77,500	60	24,026	19	10,300	6	36,900	21	9,616	8	27,980	22	4.2	4.4
Detroit, Mich.	504,500	60	94,300	11	333,112	52	93,183	14	10,500	1	302,800	37	15,753	2	241,023	38	5.1	5.1
Duluth (Minn.)--Superior (Wis.)	59,000	68	7,200	8	51,923	68	5,966	8	4,600	5	25,900	31	4,492	6	23,755	31	4.6	4.6
Harrisburg, Pa.	33,500	39	4,000	5	28,483	41	2,815	4	1,200	1	46,200	54	852	1	46,576	67	5.7	6.1
Hartford, Conn.	34,400	33	31,800	30	26,045	33	19,824	25	3,100	3	33,900	33	1,651	2	29,905	39	4.8	5.1
Houston, Texas	182,300	72	14,500	6	103,892	67	9,857	6	8,500	3	41,100	16	10,447	7	29,491	19	4.3	4.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	93,000	55	19,700	12	80,799	59	16,604	12	5,100	3	49,900	30	4,416	3	43,487	32	4.7	4.9
Johnstown, Pa.	47,300	59	3,400	4	42,355	60	2,256	3	800	1	36,400	47	1,090	2	32,839	47	5.3	5.3
Kansas City, Mo.	160,300	61	48,000	18	134,766	62	43,844	20	12,900	5	61,800	25	12,253	6	59,667	28	4.5	4.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,011,800	66	184,700	12	645,035	64	164,605	16	51,100	3	329,100	22	45,660	5	216,158	22	4.4	4.3
Louisville, Ky.	97,900	56	16,800	10	78,575	60	11,754	9	6,900	4	32,000	19	5,934	5	26,594	21	4.1	4.2
Memphis, Tenn.	69,900	50	22,500	16	56,248	57	11,790	12	8,600	6	22,200	16	8,236	8	16,608	17	3.8	3.4
Miami, Fla.	114,000	60	38,000	20	55,401	61	18,370	20	9,400	5	34,700	19	4,778	5	18,671	21	4.1	4.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	97,200	38	33,800	13	79,778	37	31,244	14	7,800	3	77,800	30	9,189	4	72,857	34	4.9	5.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	203,100	57	66,500	19	146,653	53	50,510	18	23,200	7	94,500	27	17,675	6	88,187	32	4.5	4.8
Nashville, Tenn.	59,600	65	3,200	3	42,952	62	5,110	7	1,700	2	22,100	25	2,743	4	16,602	24	4.3	4.1
New Orleans, La.	71,200	34	22,100	11	42,080	28	19,401	13	11,600	6	32,000	15	11,223	7	25,645	17	4.0	3.9
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	786,100	21	1,727,700	45	783,710	23	1,567,636	46	122,200	3	959,300	25	83,633	2	944,566	28	4.3	4.4
New York portion	440,600	16	1,520,400	53	470,917	18	1,407,701	54	115,100	4	628,100	22	76,089	3	631,758	25	4.1	4.2
New Jersey portion	345,500	35	207,300	22	312,793	38	159,935	19	7,100	1	331,300	34	7,544	1	312,808	39	4.8	5.0
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	63,400	51	14,800	12	38,058	55	6,010	9	1,900	2	31,200	26	933	1	23,032	34	4.4	4.8
Omaha, Nebr.	74,700	70	11,900	11	68,129	72	12,247	13	2,600	3	30,100	29	4,907	5	30,860	33	4.8	4.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	241,700	24	79,000	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11,100	1	595,000	60	15,456	2	553,136	64	5.8	5.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	319,800	52	46,900	8	272,565	51	36,449	7	13,100	2	218,300	36	14,896	3	179,516	34	4.8	4.6
Portland, Oreg.	186,300	73	34,500	14	132,895	76	26,100	15	12,500	5	67,700	27	11,246	7	54,120	32	4.5	4.7
Providence, R. I.	76,200	34	23,400	10	66,370	35	17,113	9	2,600	1	77,000	35	2,728	1	73,972	40	4.9	5.1
Richmond, Va.	48,400	54	8,800	10	34,009	48	5,865	8	900	1	27,000	30	1,308	2	24,166	34	4.7	4.7
Rochester, N. Y.	82,400	55	19,800	13	73,152	57	12,509	10	4,000	3	71,700	49	3,239	3	71,164	57	5.4	5.7
St. Louis, Mo.	228,800	46	70,700	14	195,566	46	57,029	13	16,100	3	82,800	18	14,651	3	78,202	18	3.9	4.0
San Antonio, Texas	98,600	70	11,200	8	62,425	69	5,824	6	6,700	5	19,800	15	6,755	8	14,309	16	3.9	3.8
San Diego, Calif.	123,300	67	18,200	10	77,074	77	9,184	9	3,500	2	33,800	19	4,214	4	21,245	21	4.3	4.4
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	(1)	(1)	177,400	23	(1)	(1)	117,028	24	28,800	4	146,500	18	22,339	5	118,984	24	4.3	4.6
Scranton, Pa.	31,500	42	3,700	5	30,963	42	3,057	4	300	...	37,800	51	634	1	38,195	52	5.5	5.6
Seattle, Wash.	173,600	68	42,700	17	124,457	68	43,065	24	13,400	5	58,400	23	19,258	11	43,819	24	4.3	4.2
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	41,800	37	24,300	22	33,671	34	22,034	22	900	1	42,100	38	641	1	42,577	43	5.1	5.3
Syracuse, N. Y.	46,900	47	9,200	9	43,362	51	8,664	10	1,300	1	51,000	52	1,364	2	49,678	59	5.6	5.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	110,100	72	11,600	7	66,629	71	7,993	9	7,500	5	31,300	21	4,327	5	24,879	27	4.2	4.5
Toledo, Ohio	79,000	66	9,500	8	66,972	67	7,961	8	2,000	2	53,000	45	2,391	2	50,020	50	5.3	5.5
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	41,900	47	9,500	11	39,981	52	5,130	7	800	1	45,900	52	610	1	47,719	63	5.6	6.0
Washington, D. C.	123,500	31	130,700	33	92,818	35	62,420	23	8,700	2	136,200	34	11,877	5	104,989	40	4.4	4.8
Wheeling (W. Va.)--Steubenville (Ohio)	70,400	67	2,500	2	61,964	66	2,485	3	1,700	2	37,900	37	1,997	2	34,385	37	4.9	4.8
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Pa.	54,900	49	4,000	4	50,963	48	3,587	3	600	1	62,000	56	903	1	62,137	59	5.7	5.8
Worcester, Mass.	27,300	35	9,300	12	22,416	34	6,799	10	700	1	32,800	42	657	1	30,786	48	5.2	5.4
Youngstown, Ohio	107,200	72	4,900	3	90,232	75	3,027	3	1,900	1	62,500	43	1,775	1	60,667	51	5.2	5.5

[1] Data not published in the preliminary report.

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Table 5.--CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES, RENT, AND VALUE OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950

Standard metropolitan area	Condition and plumbing facilities								Contract monthly rent of nonfarm rental units[1]			Value of nonfarm owner units[2]		
	All dwelling units				Renter-occupied									
	Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot water		Dilapidated, or no running water		Not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot water		Dilapidated, or no running water		Median rent	One-fourth rented for less than--	One-fourth rented for more than--	Median value	One-fourth valued at less than--	One-fourth valued at more than--
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
Akron, Ohio	92,500	78	8,900	7	23,500	66	3,900	11	$38	$28	$49	$8,300	$6,000	$11,600
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	123,800	82	8,600	6	32,300	75	5,000	7	33	22	49	9,900	7,000	13,500
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	91,500	72	10,900	9	27,900	61	5,200	11	31	20	43	7,700	5,400	11,000
Atlanta, Ga.	113,600	62	39,500	22	42,200	48	26,600	30	30	16	56	9,100	5,800	13,000
Baltimore, Md.	283,500	79	28,100	8	105,400	68	19,400	12	40	27	54	7,800	5,600	11,300
Birmingham, Ala.	83,500	52	31,000	19	28,700	38	20,300	27	22	12	40	6,400	3,900	9,000
Boston, Mass.	582,600	88	32,500	5	303,700	83	21,700	6	37	27	49	10,200	7,600	14,400
Buffalo, N. Y.	263,400	85	24,700	8	103,900	80	12,500	10	34	24	46	9,800	7,100	13,800
Charleston, W. Va.	49,400	57	24,200	28	22,300	51	14,500	33	26	13	42	6,900	4,000	11,500
Chicago, Ill.	1,199,800	76	100,300	6	620,900	70	65,500	7	43	30	56	11,400	8,100	14,500
Cincinnati, Ohio	204,300	72	17,300	6	80,000	57	12,700	9	32	18	48	10,500	7,700	14,000
Cleveland, Ohio	377,900	90	19,500	5	151,000	82	14,800	8	39	28	51	13,200	9,400	19,400
Columbus, Ohio	111,100	78	12,800	9	45,400	69	7,100	11	37	26	51	8,900	6,200	13,000
Dallas, Texas	133,700	69	32,000	17	48,300	64	13,300	18	44	29	66	7,300	4,600	10,800
Dayton, Ohio	91,400	71	14,800	11	30,700	61	6,600	13	37	29	51	9,000	6,300	12,900
Denver, Colo.	125,200	73	18,100	11	46,500	63	8,900	12	38	27	53	9,500	6,100	13,600
Detroit, Mich.	718,400	89	41,600	5	225,900	80	27,400	10	43	33	53	9,400	7,100	12,900
Duluth (Minn.)--Superior (Wis.)	48,900	58	19,900	23	14,300	57	3,200	13	29	20	42	6,100	3,900	8,600
Harrisburg, Pa.	60,200	71	10,400	12	22,500	66	4,300	13	37	23	50	7,800	5,200	11,900
Hartford, Conn.	89,500	87	2,900	3	50,000	83	2,200	4	38	28	51	13,400	10,400	17,500
Houston, Texas	173,200	71	30,800	13	59,200	60	16,000	16	45	32	61	7,300	4,600	10,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	115,100	71	17,800	11	38,600	58	10,800	16	39	26	54	8,400	5,500	13,900
Johnstown, Pa.	43,100	56	12,200	16	15,500	48	6,000	19	24	15	35	5,200	3,100	8,200
Kansas City, Mo.	173,700	69	28,300	11	53,400	55	16,000	16	37	26	49	6,800	4,600	9,700
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,364,200	91	51,900	3	548,900	87	30,300	5	45	32	63	10,100	7,800	13,900
Louisville, Ky.	112,900	67	20,800	12	42,800	55	12,800	16	34	22	47	7,300	4,700	10,900
Memphis, Tenn.	77,500	56	29,300	21	33,700	46	20,800	28	34	17	51	7,100	4,300	10,500
Miami, Fla.	157,800	85	9,000	5	59,500	80	5,600	8	65	46	91	9,000	6,400	13,500
Milwaukee, Wis.	207,600	82	12,700	5	92,200	73	10,200	8	44	33	57	11,900	8,900	14,800
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	244,700	71	36,800	11	80,900	61	11,200	8	39	28	53	9,200	6,600	13,100
Nashville, Tenn.	46,700	52	25,900	29	14,300	37	15,200	40	27	14	45	6,600	4,200	9,700
New Orleans, La.	120,300	59	36,600	18	58,800	50	27,500	23	24	15	38	8,600	4,900	13,200
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	3,253,900	88	208,900	6	2,111,400	85	182,700	7	42	31	56	12,400	9,100	16,300
New York portion	2,426,000	89	150,500	5	1,719,900	86	137,200	7	42	32	57	12,400	9,200	16,300
New Jersey portion	827,900	86	58,400	6	391,500	79	45,500	9	38	27	53	12,400	8,900	16,400
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	81,800	67	18,400	15	39,700	62	11,800	18	35	22	49	6,800	4,400	10,000
Omaha, Nebr.	78,500	76	7,600	7	23,900	67	3,000	8	43	29	57	7,100	4,800	10,300
Philadelphia, Pa.	849,200	86	51,700	5	246,800	73	33,900	10	37	26	51	8,200	5,800	11,800
Pittsburgh, Pa.	415,600	69	58,800	10	146,000	57	32,300	13	34	23	48	8,100	5,400	12,300
Portland, Oreg.	206,000	83	17,800	7	62,700	77	5,600	7	38	30	51	7,500	5,400	10,800
Providence, R. I.	133,700	61	10,700	5	52,500	46	6,500	6	26	19	36	10,500	7,500	14,100
Richmond, Va.	59,300	67	14,200	16	22,500	57	8,500	21	33	16	56	7,700	5,300	11,800
Rochester, N. Y.	128,000	88	6,400	4	44,800	82	3,300	6	41	30	52	10,400	7,900	13,600
St. Louis, Mo.	285,900	61	70,500	15	115,100	49	44,200	19	29	18	47	7,900	4,900	12,700
San Antonio, Texas	78,400	57	27,800	20	27,800	48	16,200	28	33	19	50	6,000	3,600	8,900
San Diego, Calif.	161,300	90	8,300	5	72,900	90	3,700	5	37	29	51	9,600	7,100	13,500
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	698,600	90	24,500	3	287,200	86	13,200	4	40	32	54	10,700	7,700	13,800
Scranton, Pa.	55,400	76	4,500	6	23,800	70	2,500	7	26	19	36	6,000	4,100	8,600
Seattle, Wash.	212,000	86	14,400	6	68,600	78	6,000	7	38	29	50	8,700	6,100	12,500
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	94,400	85	5,300	5	45,100	80	3,700	7	31	23	41	8,800	6,700	11,900
Syracuse, N. Y.	77,800	79	8,100	8	29,900	70	5,200	12	36	26	48	10,100	7,400	13,800
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	98,800	67	14,600	10	26,400	58	6,400	14	42	27	60	7,000	4,200	11,400
Toledo, Ohio	96,600	82	10,000	9	30,000	76	4,000	10	38	27	50	7,500	5,400	11,100
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	63,500	73	7,500	9	25,400	69	3,100	8	30	21	43	7,300	5,200	11,000
Washington, D. C.	339,800	86	26,900	7	186,300	85	18,200	7	61	46	80	14,000	10,500	18,800
Wheeling (W. Va.)--Steubenville (Ohio)	63,100	62	20,800	20	20,300	54	9,300	25	25	17	37	6,600	4,100	10,700
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Pa.	77,900	72	9,100	8	32,000	65	4,900	10	25	18	37	5,700	3,900	8,100
Worcester, Mass.	61,700	79	2,500	3	30,100	74	1,500	4	31	23	41	9,000	6,400	12,500
Youngstown, Ohio	106,900	73	16,100	11	26,800	62	6,500	15	33	22	45	7,700	5,400	11,200

[1] Consist of renter-occupied units and available vacant units for rent.
[2] Consist of 1-dwelling-unit owner-occupied structures with no other dwelling units on the property, and 1-dwelling-unit available vacant structures for sale.

Table 6.--CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR SELECTED CITIES: 1950 AND 1940

City	All dwelling units			Occupied dwelling units				All dwelling units, 1950			Occupied dwelling units, 1950			
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950	1950	1940	Percent owner-occupied 1950	Percent owner-occupied 1940	Percent in 1-dwelling-unit detached structures	Percent not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot water	Median number of rooms	Median number of persons	Percent having 1.01 or more persons per room	Median contract monthly rent of rental units, 1950[1]	Median value of owner units, 1950[2]
Atlanta, Ga.....	95,400	84,764	13	93,500	82,000	41	25	41	57	3.8	3.0	23	$25	$8,200
Baltimore, Md.....	279,300	236,442	18	268,200	227,582	50	41	9	80	5.1	3.1	13	41	7,200
Boston, Mass.....	227,900	211,514	8	224,000	197,393	24	21	9	83	4.7	3.0	12	35	9,000
Buffalo, N. Y.....	166,400	157,780	5	164,300	151,937	44	32	25	88	5.6	3.1	7	33	8,800
Chicago, Ill.....	1,085,600	989,503	10	1,068,900	949,744	31	24	16	77	4.4	2.9	15	44	12,000
Cincinnati, Ohio....	164,200	144,284	14	160,300	135,809	36	33	25	65	3.6	2.6	19	29	11,500
Cleveland, Ohio.....	262,900	249,896	5	258,800	242,267	43	33	33	86	4.8	3.0	11	35	10,200
Columbus, Ohio.....	110,000	86,752	27	108,000	83,597	47	37	49	81	4.9	2.8	11	37	8,600
Dallas, Texas.....	137,400	89,512	53	131,100	84,091	53	35	58	79	4.5	2.9	13	46	8,400
Denver, Colo.....	132,500	101,143	31	129,400	96,777	51	38	49	77	4.3	2.6	12	38	10,400
Detroit, Mich.....	526,700	441,454	19	514,900	425,547	56	39	48	89	5.1	3.1	9	43	9,700
Houston, Texas.....	187,100	113,326	65	176,400	107,530	50	34	65	73	4.3	2.9	16	46	8,100
Indianapolis, Ind...	129,700	116,598	11	126,700	112,231	53	36	48	70	4.7	2.8	13	38	7,300
Jersey City, N. J...	85,300	84,797	1	84,200	79,684	24	18	7	82	4.3	3.2	14	35	7,200
Kansas City, Mo.....	151,800	133,157	14	148,600	122,103	49	31	44	72	4.3	2.5	13	37	6,900
Los Angeles, Calif..	~~1,593,900~~ 709,100	~~1,010,550~~ 629,251	~~58~~ 34	676,000	493,087	46	34	55	90	4.2	2.5	10	43	10,600
Louisville, Ky.....	115,400	94,189	23	112,600	89,955	49	36	50	65	3.9	2.9	23	33	6,800
Memphis, Tenn.....	117,600	83,246	41	114,300	81,081	45	31	47	57	3.8	3.0	25	32	7,300
Milwaukee, Wis.....	189,300	169,865	11	186,700	164,335	40	32	27	79	4.8	3.0	10	44	10,500
Minneapolis, Minn...	162,100	147,647	10	159,200	142,834	50	41	42	77	4.6	2.7	10	41	10,300
Newark, N. J.....	127,100	116,757	9	123,800	112,194	23	18	9	76	4.4	3.2	15	35	9,800
New Orleans, La.....	169,700	137,165	24	164,700	133,040	33	24	24	60	3.9	2.9	22	24	9,200
New York City.....	2,376,900	2,218,372	7	2,343,000	2,047,919	19	16	7	87	4.0	3.0	16	42	12,400
Oakland, Calif.....	137,200	103,709	32	132,900	99,325	49	43	(3)	88	4.3	2.5	11	41	10,100
Philadelphia, Pa....	590,800	533,332	11	578,400	506,980	57	39	3	86	5.7	3.1	10	36	7,100
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	190,000	179,867	6	187,400	175,163	44	32	31	67	4.4	3.1	16	37	8,600
Portland, Oreg.....	134,600	108,745	24	129,700	102,063	57	48	61	90	4.7	2.4	8	39	8,200
Providence, R. I....	73,400	69,735	5	71,300	67,501	32	28	17	59	4.8	3.0	11	26	11,400
Rochester, N. Y.....	101,900	93,893	9	100,100	90,039	50	40	39	90	5.1	2.8	5	41	9,100
St. Louis, Mo.....	256,800	251,610	2	250,400	234,872	33	27	24	60	3.5	2.7	22	29	8,800
St. Paul, Minn.....	94,700	83,294	14	93,400	80,557	54	47	45	73	4.6	2.9	13	37	9,200
San Antonio, Texas..	113,100	69,731	62	108,400	65,745	54	38	64	63	4.0	3.1	26	36	6,700
San Francisco, Calif	266,100	222,176	20	257,800	206,011	37	31	(3)	88	4.1	2.3	7	40	12,200
Seattle, Wash.....	164,100	134,807	22	158,600	126,354	55	44	58	87	4.4	2.4	7	38	9,400
Toledo, Ohio.....	94,100	82,607	14	92,600	79,341	61	46	59	89	5.4	2.8	6	38	8,000
Washington, D. C....	224,300	185,128	21	220,000	173,445	40	30	16	86	4.5	2.9	15	54	14,800

[1] See footnote 1 on table 5. [2] See footnote 2 on table 5. [3] Data not published in the preliminary report.

Table 7.--CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NONWHITE PERSONS, FOR SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND CITIES: 1950 AND 1940

Standard metropolitan area and central city	Occupied dwelling units					Occupied dwelling units, 1950					
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950	Percent owner-occupied 1950	Percent owner-occupied 1940	Percent not dilapidated, with private toilet and bath, and hot water	Median number of rooms	Median number of persons	Percent having 1.01 or more persons per room	Median contract monthly rent of renter-occupied units	Median value of owner units[1]
Atlanta, Ga.....	44,000	37,210	18	29	15	22	3.1	3.2	40	$16	$4,000
Atlanta.....	35,000	28,342	23	26	13	26	3.1	3.1	37	16	5,100
Birmingham, Ala.....	52,600	46,974	12	31	19	16	3.2	3.1	37	13	3,100
Memphis, Tenn.....	43,400	42,788	1	35	20	18	3.1	3.1	40	14	3,400
Memphis.....	38,300	34,870	10	34	20	20	3.1	3.1	40	14	3,700
Nashville, Tenn.....	18,800	15,479	21	34	26	14	3.5	2.9	29	12	3,700
New Orleans, La.....	60,500	44,268	37	26	12	21	3.1	2.9	38	16	4,000
New Orleans.....	52,100	41,494	26	21	11	23	3.2	2.9	38	16	4,200
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.....	27,700	22,282	24	32	24	24	3.8	3.0	28	15	2,300
Richmond, Va.....	23,200	18,391	26	40	26	23	3.8	3.3	29	14	3,800
Washington, D. C.....	74,400	47,799	56	42	24	64	4.5	3.6	31	41	10,900
Washington.....	60,800	39,917	52	38	19	71	4.5	3.6	30	43	12,100

[1] Consist of 1-dwelling-unit owner-occupied structures with no other dwelling units on the property.

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