

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

Final Report HC(4) Part 1B-12

COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE Part 1B: Inventory Characteristics

Buffalo, N.Y.,

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

Prepared under the supervision of
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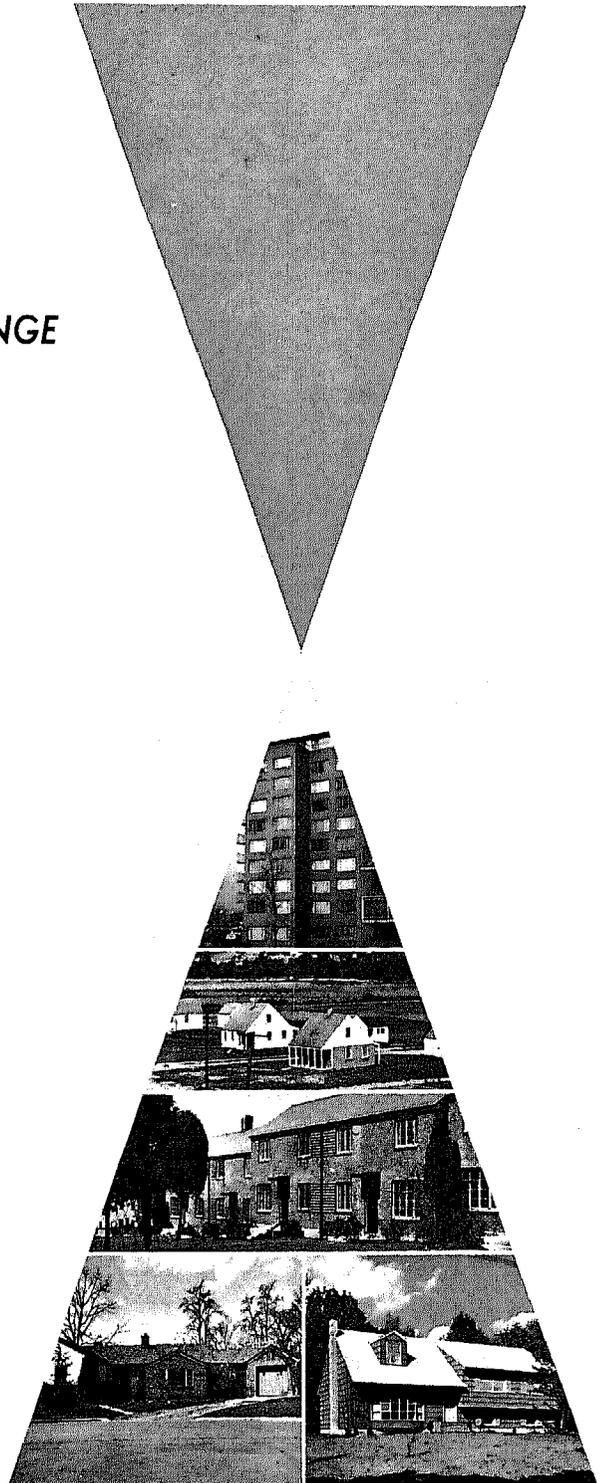


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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.*
Volume IV. *Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics*
Final Report HC(4), Part 1B, No. 12.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.,
or any of the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce — Price 30 cents.

PREFACE

This report presents cross-tabulations of characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers, cross-tabulations of characteristics of new construction units and units which were the same in 1950 and 1959, and characteristics of available vacant units. The statistics are based on results of the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey, which is part of the 1960 Census of Housing. December 1959 is regarded as the survey date although the procedure for estimating some of the components required data compiled from the census returns of the April enumeration of the 1960 Census.

This report is one of the series of 18 reports which constitutes Part 1B of Volume IV. A separate report is issued for the United States, by regions, for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area, the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area, for the Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Philadelphia, and Seattle Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; and for the Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco-Oakland, and Washington (D. C.-Md.-Va.) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The last eight areas named had a population of over one million in the 1950 Census of Population; the first nine areas, three of which were under one million, are the areas for which separate statistics were provided in the 1956 National Housing Inventory, the first survey to measure components of change.

Part 1A of Volume IV provides statistics on the counts and basic characteristics of all the components of change—new construction and other additions, conversions, mergers, demolitions and other losses, and dwelling units which were the same in 1950 and 1959—and some cross-tabulations of characteristics of new construction and same units. Reports are issued for the United States, by regions, and for the 17 metropolitan areas named above. The series of 18 reports constitutes 1960 Census of Housing, Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change, Part 1A, 1950-1959 Components.

Authorization for the 1960 Census of Housing was provided in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for a decennial census of housing, including utilities and equipment, to be taken in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The law further provides that, in advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census, preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected.

The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals to achieve a census having optimum value to users of housing statistics. The Housing Advisory Committee was organized by the Director of the Bureau of the Census and was made up of persons in private industry, universities, and local governments. It advised on various aspects of the housing census programs except the technical phases of the Residential Finance program for which the Technical Advisory Committee on Residential Finance was organized. A Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council, organized by the Bureau of the Budget and made up of persons in Federal agencies, also advised on the basic programs. A joint staff committee, set up by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Director of the Bureau of the Census, concentrated on aspects of particular interest to the housing agencies. In addition to the committees, working groups of specialists in housing subjects assisted the Census Bureau staff in the evaluation and improvement of housing concepts. A number of other committees, groups, and individuals also made contributions to the planning of the housing census.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of persons both within and outside the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities of the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey. Specific responsibilities were exercised by members of the Housing, Statistical Methods, Decennial Operations, Field, and Geography Divisions. The survey was planned and developed under the direction of Wayne F. Daugherty, then Chief, assisted by Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, Housing Division. Beulah Washabaugh assisted in planning and developing the content of this report and, with the help of Philip S. Sidel and Aneda E. France, was responsible for the preparation of the textual materials. J. Hugh Rose, assisted by Meyer Zitter, was responsible for the development of plans for field work. Aaron Josowitz, assisted by Elmo E. Beach, Martin W. Gilbert, and William E. Derrah, developed and coordinated the survey procedures.

Important contributions were made by Glen S. Taylor, then Chief, Jervis Braunstein, Morris Gorinson, George E. Turner, Morton Somer, E. Richard Bourdon, and Orville Slye of the Decennial Operations Division in the processing and compilation of the statistics; George F. Klink and G. Paul Sylvestre of the Field Division in the collection of the information; and William T. Fay, Robert C. Klove, and Robert L. Hagan of the Geography Division in the preparation of the maps for enumeration and publication. The planning and development of the sample design and estimation procedures were under the direction of Joseph Steinberg, Robert H. Hanson, and Robert H. Finch, Jr., assisted by Arnold Sirota, Elaine V. Davidson, Bernie Cornett, Anthony Turner, and Elmore Seraille of the Statistical Methods Division. The technical editorial work was under the supervision of Mildred M. Russell of the Population Division, assisted by Louise L. Douglas. Important contributions were also made by the staffs of the Administrative Service Division, Everett H. Burke, Chief; Budget and Management Division, Charles H. Alexander, Chief; Data Processing Systems Division, Robert F. Drury, Chief; Personnel Division, James P. Taff, Chief; and Statistical Research Division, William N. Hurwitz, Chief.

June 1962.

PUBLICATION PROGRAM OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING

Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in seven housing volumes as described below. A separate series containing the census tract reports is a joint publication with data from the 1960 Census of Population. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the final reports. The source of the data is the April 1960 enumeration, except for Volumes IV and V which are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and completed in 1960. Prior to the final reports, several series of preliminary and advance reports were issued. Some unpublished statistics can be obtained for the cost of preparing a copy and certain special tabulations can be prepared, on a reimbursable basis, on request to the Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I (Series HC(1) reports). States and Small Areas. Information about all subjects covered in the April 1960 enumeration, with a separate report for the United States by regions and geographic divisions, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. In the State reports, information is shown for the State as a whole and for each standard metropolitan statistical area, urbanized area, place of 1,000 inhabitants or more, county, and the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm parts of the county. The volume covers occupancy characteristics such as tenure, vacancy status, color, number of persons; structural characteristics, such as number of rooms and year structure built; condition of unit; plumbing facilities, such as water supply, and toilet and bathing facilities; equipment and fuels, including heating equipment, air conditioning, television sets, clothes washing machine, heating fuel, cooking fuel, and water heating fuel; and financial characteristics including value and rent.

Volume II (Series HC(2) reports). Metropolitan Housing. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics, with a separate report for the United States by geographic divisions, and for each of the 192 standard metropolitan statistical areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more in the United States and Puerto Rico. Separate statistics for each of the 134 places of 100,000 inhabitants or more are included in the metropolitan area reports.

Volume III (Series HC(3) reports). City Blocks. Separate reports for cities and other urban places having 50,000 inhabitants or more prior to and at the time of the 1960 Census, and for a number of smaller localities which arranged for block statistics. Data for a limited number of characteristics are presented by blocks. Statistics for 467 cities and localities in the United States and Puerto Rico are published in 421 separate reports.

Volume IV (Series HC(4) reports). Components of Inventory Change. Information on the source of the 1959 inventory and the disposition of the 1950 and 1956 inventories. Data are provided for components of change such as new construction, conversion, merger, demolition, and other additions and losses. Part 1 of the volume contains the 1950 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas). Part 1 is published in two sets of reports for each area. Part 1A presents basic 1950 and 1959 data, with emphasis on the counts and characteristics of the components of change; Part 1B presents additional information on characteristics of the inventory, including characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers. Part 2 contains the 1957 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and separate reports for 9 of the selected areas (standard metropolitan areas defined for the 1956 inventory).

Volume V. Residential Finance. Information on financing of residential property, including characteristics of mortgages, properties, and homeowners. Part 1 of the volume is a report on homeowner properties for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas). Part 2 is a report on rental and vacant properties for the United States.

Volume VI. Rural Housing. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics for the 121 economic subregions of the United States, for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm housing units.

Volume VII. Housing of Senior Citizens. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics of units occupied by persons 60 years old and over, for the United States, each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Series PHC(1) reports. Census Tracts. Separate reports for 180 tracted areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. The reports contain information, by census tracts, on both housing and population subjects. (This series is the same as the tract reports included in the publication program for the 1960 Census of Population.)

Series HC(S1) reports. Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities. Separate reports for 139 localities in the United States. The program was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The reports contain data on both owner- and renter-occupied housing units defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria, with emphasis on gross rent, size of family, and income of renter families.

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LIST OF REPORTS IN VOLUME IV, PART 1B

(Of the areas listed below, 15 are standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 are standard consolidated areas)

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. United States and Regions | 7. Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA | 13. Cleveland SMSA |
| 2. Atlanta SMSA | 8. New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area | 14. Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA |
| 3. Boston SMSA | 9. Philadelphia SMSA | 15. Pittsburgh SMSA |
| 4. Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area | 10. Seattle SMSA | 16. St. Louis SMSA |
| 5. Dallas SMSA | 11. Baltimore SMSA | 17. San Francisco-Oakland SMSA |
| 6. Detroit SMSA | 12. Buffalo SMSA | 18. Washington (D.C.-Md.-Va.) SMSA |

SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF UNIT AND TABLE NUMBER

Subject	Simple distribution, 1959			Cross-classification, 1959								
	Total units	Available vacant units: Total and new construction		Location and tenure	Recent movers: Characteristic of present unit					New construction units: Number of rooms	Same units	
		For sale	For rent		Tenure	Contract rent	Value	Age of head	Persons 65 years old and over		Gross rent	Value
	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table
Counts of:												
All dwelling units.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New construction.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Same.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1959 CHARACTERISTIC												
Occupancy:												
Persons.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year moved into unit.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy status.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Structural:												
Rooms.....	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Units in structure.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year structure built.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condition and plumbing facilities:												
Bathrooms.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Condition and plumbing.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Plumbing facilities.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial:												
Contract rent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross rent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly rent asked.....	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale price asked.....	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household:												
Household composition by age of head.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Persons 65 years old and over.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950 CHARACTERISTIC												
Gross rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Value.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
CHARACTERISTIC OF PREVIOUS UNIT OF RECENT MOVERS												
Location.....	2
Location and tenure.....	3
Tenure change (previous to present unit).....	4	...	4
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Value.....	5

Components of Inventory Change

INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS

GENERAL

This report presents statistics on the characteristics of units occupied by recent movers, characteristics of selected components of change in the housing inventory for the period 1950 to 1959, and characteristics of available vacant units. Data are based on information for a sample of dwelling units enumerated in the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey as part of the 1960 Census of Housing. The survey was designed to measure changes since the 1950 Census, taken in April 1950. Because comparison with 1950 was made on a unit-by-unit basis for components of change, the dwelling unit as defined in 1950 was used as the reporting unit in this survey.

Statistics on housing occupied by recent movers (households that moved in 1958 or 1959) cover characteristics of the present and previous units; the location, tenure, value or rent of the present unit is cross-tabulated by the respective characteristic of the previous unit. In addition, age of head and presence of persons 65 years old and over are tabulated according to changes in tenure of the previous and the present units. Statistics on components of change consist of a cross-tabulation of number of rooms by selected items for "new construction" units, and a cross-tabulation of the 1959 and 1950 value or gross rent for "same" units. Statistics for vacant units consist of simple distributions of the 1959 characteristics of available units, separately for total and new construction units.

Counts and simple distributions of both the 1959 and 1950 characteristics for all the components of change and for the total inventory are provided in Part 1A of this volume (1960 Census of Housing, Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change, Part 1A, 1950-1959 Components). The statistics relate to such components as new construction and other additions, conversions, mergers, demolitions and other losses, and dwelling units that were the same in 1950 and 1959. Also in Part 1A, for units classified as "same," the 1959 characteristic is cross-tabulated by the 1950 characteristic for tenure and color and for condition and plumbing facilities; for units classified as "new construction," value and rent are cross-tabulated by number of rooms, number of persons, and household composition.

A separate report is published for the United States, by regions, and for each of the 17 selected metropolitan areas listed on page VI. Data for the 15 standard metropolitan statistical areas relate to the boundaries as of June 8, 1959; for the 2 standard consolidated areas, the data relate to the boundaries in December 1959, which were the same boundaries used for the April enumeration of the 1960 Census.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES

All the data in this report are based on a sample of dwelling units. The counts of dwelling units by components of change, shown on the first four lines of table 1, are based on a larger sample than the data on characteristics in the remainder of the report (see "Sample design").

Table 1 presents simple distributions of selected 1959 characteristics of the total housing inventory. With a few minor exceptions, they are excerpts from table 1 in Part 1A of Volume IV. The data are reproduced in this report, Part 1B,

for convenience in analyzing characteristics of parts of the inventory (tables 2 to 10) in relation to the total.

Tables 2 to 6 provide characteristics of units occupied by recent movers. In tables 2, 3, 5, and 6, the characteristic of the present unit is cross-tabulated by the characteristic of the previous unit. The subjects covered in these tables include location (whether this SMSA, other SMSA, or outside SMSA), tenure, value, and contract rent. In each table, the characteristic of the present unit is identified in the boxhead of the table and the characteristic of the previous unit in the stub. In table 4, the categories in the stub describe the change in tenure from the previous to the present unit. Change in tenure is cross-tabulated by the age of the head of the present unit and the presence of persons 65 years old and over. No detail is shown for the previous unit in tables 2 to 6 when the households in the present and previous units are different, as indicated by different heads.

Table 7 is a cross-tabulation of 1959 characteristics of "new construction" units--number of rooms by condition and plumbing facilities, bathrooms, persons, and household composition. Other tabulations for new construction units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Tables 8 and 9 are cross-tabulations of the 1959 and 1950 value or gross rent for "same" units. The 1950 information was transcribed from the 1950 Census records for the specific unit. For this reason, the tabulations are limited to units for which 1950 Census records were available. The boxhead of the table describes the characteristic of the unit in 1959, and the stub of the table describes the characteristic of the same unit in 1950. Other tabulations for same units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Table 10 presents simple distributions of characteristics of available vacant units. Separate statistics are shown for units available for sale and units available for rent, for the total inventory and for new construction.

MAP

The report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) includes a map showing the boundaries of the SMSA and the central city (or cities) defined as of June 8, 1959. Differences between the 1959 boundaries and those for the April 1960 Census and the 1950 Census are indicated by a note on the map. For the standard consolidated areas (SCA's), the map shows the boundaries of the areas and the central cities, as defined for this report, and the note describes their relation to the 1950 SMA boundaries and to the 1960 SCA's.

RELATION TO APRIL 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING

The December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey is part of the 1960 decennial census program. Although the concepts of components of change and the comparison of present and previous housing of recent movers are unique to this portion of the census program, the definitions for many of the characteristics that were enumerated in 1959 are the same as those in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census (see "Definitions and explanations").

Some data on characteristics of housing cross-tabulated by year structure built and characteristics by year moved into unit (present units of recent movers) are available in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing; and data on vacant units are available in Volume II as well as in Volume I, States and Small Areas. Differences between the December 1959 survey and the April 1960 Census include: The use of the "dwelling unit" concept in 1959 in contrast to the "housing unit" concept in 1960; the use of a sample of land area segments in 1959 in contrast to the 100-percent coverage for some items and a sample of housing units for others in 1960; and the extensive use of self-enumeration in 1960 in contrast to direct interview and use of 1950 Census records in the 1959 survey. (See 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for more complete discussion of the April 1960 Census.) Also, for some standard metropolitan statistical areas, there are differences in boundaries between 1959 and 1960.

Although information for the April 1960 Census was collected as of April 1960, information for the Components of Inventory Change survey was collected as of the date of enumeration. For the latter, the bulk of the enumeration was completed by December 1959, and the statistics may be regarded as referring to that date. In the estimation procedure used for some of the components, however, data from a sample of the census returns of the April enumeration were required (see "Estimation procedure").

COMPARABILITY WITH 1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING

With a few exceptions, the types of data presented in this report are not covered in the 1950 Census of Housing. Data for some of the characteristics of the total inventory in table 1 are available from the 1950 Census reports and characteristics of vacant units are available for 1950 except that characteristics other than sale price and rent are available only for the combined group of for-sale and for-rent vacant units. For individual characteristics, however, essentially the same definitions, including the "dwelling unit" concept, were used in the December 1959 survey as were used in the 1950 Census of Housing. The corresponding 1950 data for the inventory items in table 1 and a discussion of differences in concepts are given in Part 1A of Volume IV.

RELATION TO 1956 NATIONAL HOUSING INVENTORY

Data on components of change were collected for the first time in the National Housing Inventory survey in 1956. The 1959 program used essentially the same concepts and both programs used the "dwelling unit" as the reporting unit. The 1956 program provided separate statistics for the United States, by regions, and for each of 9 standard metropolitan areas--Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Seattle.

Among the subjects covered in the 1956 survey which are also presented in this report are: tenure and vacancy status; persons, year moved into unit, and sex and age of head (household composition); rooms, units in structure, and year structure built; condition and plumbing facilities; and value, gross rent, and contract rent. Cross-tabulations of characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers, cross-tabulations of characteristics of same units, characteristics of vacant units, and simple distributions of characteristics of new construction units also are available from the 1956 survey for each of the areas listed above. See 1956 National Housing Inventory, Volume I, Components of Change 1950 to 1956 and Volume III, Characteristics of the 1956 Inventory. The concepts are essentially the same as those used in the 1959 survey.

The 1959 and 1956 characteristics of the total inventory and characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers may be compared, taking into account any changes

in boundaries since 1956 and relevant estimates of sampling variability. Comparison of counts and characteristics for individual components, however, should be made with care. Subtraction of the 1950-1956 results from the 1950-1959 results for a component does not necessarily produce component-of-change data for the period 1957 to 1959. Units can shift from one component in 1956 to another component by 1959 (for example, from "same" in 1956 to "conversion" by 1959). In addition, differences in procedures for collecting, editing, and tabulating the data can affect the relation between the 1950-1956 results and the 1950-1959 results.

COMPARABILITY WITH DATA FROM OTHER SOURCES

Statistics on counts of "new construction" units differ in several respects from statistics on residential construction published from other sources. Statistics on building permits and housing starts for some areas were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, until July 1959 and by the Bureau of the Census since that time. These statistics are not entirely comparable with estimates from the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey. In particular, there are differences in coverage, concepts, definitions, and survey techniques, as well as differences in timing of starts in relation to completions.

1960 PUBLICATION PROGRAM

Final housing reports.--Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in Volumes I to VII and in a joint housing and population series consisting of reports for census tracts. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the final reports. Volumes I to IV and the census tract reports are issued as series of individual reports; Volumes I and II are later bound into volumes. Volumes V to VII are issued only as bound volumes.

The source of Volumes I, II, III, VI, and VII and the housing data in the census tract reports is the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing. The special reports for local housing authorities are based on results of the April enumeration and, for most areas, on data collected at a later date for nonsample households.

Data for Volumes IV and V are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and completed in 1960. Separate data are published for the United States and 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas).

The titles and contents of the reports are described on page IV. For the most part, they are comparable to the series published from the 1950 Census of Housing. The 1960 Volumes I, II, and VI are similar to 1950 Volumes I, II, and III, respectively. Volume III of 1960 corresponds to the series of reports on block statistics which constituted 1950 Volume V. Volume IV of 1960 has no 1950 counterpart but corresponds to Volumes I and III of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. Volume V of 1960 corresponds to Volume IV of 1950 and, in part, to Volume II of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. In 1950, census tract reports were published as Volume III of the 1950 Census of Population. Special reports for local housing authorities were published for 219 areas in 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-6, Special Tabulations for Local Housing Authorities. The type of data presented in 1960 Volume VII has not been published in previous census reports.

Preliminary and advance reports.--Statistics for many of the subjects covered in the census were released in several series of preliminary and advance reports. The figures in the preliminary and advance reports are superseded by the data in the final reports.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

During the processing of the data for publication, more data are tabulated than it is possible to print in the final reports. A limited amount of unpublished data is available and

photocopies can be provided at cost. Also, certain special tabulations can be prepared on a reimbursable basis. Requests for photocopies or for additional information should be addressed to Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The concepts of components of change, that pertain uniquely to components of inventory change programs, are essentially the same as those used in the first such survey conducted in 1956. Likewise, the concepts applying to previous and present units of recent movers remained essentially the same as in 1956. Comparison with the 1956 survey can be made only for selected areas and selected characteristics (see section on "Relation to 1956 National Housing Inventory").

In the definitions and explanations of the characteristics of the inventory, which are given below, comparison is made with the definitions used in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing and in the 1950 Census of Housing even though the types of data presented in this report (except data for the total inventory and vacant units) are not available in reports of the April 1960 and the April 1950 Censuses. For purposes of measuring unit-by-unit change since 1950, the 1950 concept of "dwelling unit" was retained. Definitions of characteristics of dwelling units are comparable, for the most part, with those used in the April 1960 Census as well as in the 1950 Census.

Comparability is affected by differences in procedure as well as differences in definition and description of categories. Information for this report was obtained by direct interview except for a few items which were reported by the enumerator on the basis of his observation, and by a combination of direct interview and comparison with the 1950 Census records for purposes of determining the component of change. In the 1950 Census, information was obtained by direct interview and observation, and in the April 1960 Census by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator.

The definitions which follow conform to those provided to the enumerator and reflect the intended meaning of the question asked. As in all surveys, there were some failures to execute the instructions exactly, and some erroneous interpretations have undoubtedly gone undetected.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).--To permit all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of general-purpose statistics, the Bureau of the Budget has established "standard metropolitan statistical areas" (SMSA's). Each such area is defined by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a committee composed of representatives of the major statistical agencies of the Federal Government.

Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have at least 15,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. A more detailed discussion of the criteria used to define SMSA's is given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas.

The title of an SMSA always identifies the central city or cities. The largest city of an SMSA is a central city. Up to

two additional cities in an SMSA may be central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (a) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants; (b) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000 except that, in the case of twin cities, both are central cities.

In the reports for the 15 SMSA's, the boundaries of the area are indicated on the map which is included in the respective report. The boundaries are those defined as of June 8, 1959. (Changes in boundaries after this date are not reflected in the December 1959 survey.) In some cases, the 1959 boundaries differ from the 1950 boundaries and the boundaries defined for the April 1960 Census. In 1950, the areas were called standard metropolitan areas (SMA's).

The central city (cities) of the SMSA is also indicated on the map. The boundaries of these cities conform to those used for the April 1960 Census.

Standard consolidated area (SCA).--In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former is identical with the New York-Northeastern New Jersey SMA of 1950, with New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic as central cities, and the latter corresponds roughly to the Chicago SMA of 1950 (two more counties having been added), with Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago as central cities in 1959.

In the reports for these two SCA's, the boundaries of the area and the central cities are indicated on the map which is included in the respective report. The boundaries are the same as those defined for the SCA's in the April 1960 Census. The constituent parts of the SCA are listed on page 14 of the area report.

Urban-rural and farm-nonfarm residence.--Although this report contains no separate statistics for urban and rural housing or for farm and nonfarm housing, these concepts are applied when determining which units are included in the data on financial characteristics. For other characteristics, all units are included--urban and rural and farm and nonfarm.

For this report, urban areas are those designated urban for the 1950 Census. No adjustment was made for the fact that some areas which were rural in 1950 would have been urban in 1959, and vice versa.

In 1950, urban housing comprised all dwelling units in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe around cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining dwelling units were classified as rural.

In rural territory, farm residence is determined on the basis of number of acres in the place and total sales of farm products in 1959. An occupied dwelling unit is classified as a farm dwelling unit if it is located on a place of 10 or more

acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1959, or on a place of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1959. Occupied units for which cash rent is paid are classified as nonfarm housing if the rent does not include any land used for farming (or ranching). The same definition of farm residence was used in the April 1960 Census.

With respect to the classification of the previous units occupied by recent movers (for value and rent data in tables 5 and 6), a modified definition of farm residence was used. A previous unit was classified as a farm unit if it was located outside a city and if it was on a place of 10 or more acres. For purposes of the 1960 classification for value and rent data in tables 8 and 9, the 1950 Census definition was used. In 1950, farm residence in rural territory was determined by the respondent's answer to the question, "Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?" In addition, 1950 instructions to the enumerators specified that a house was to be classified as nonfarm if the occupants paid cash rent for the house and yard only. Differences in definitions, however, are believed to have little effect on the relationships presented in these tables.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters in the Components of Inventory Change program in December 1959 were enumerated as dwelling units or quasi-unit quarters. Usually a dwelling unit is a house, apartment, or flat. However, it may be a trailer or a single room in a residential hotel. A structure intended primarily for business or other nonresidential use may also contain a dwelling unit; for example, the rooms in a warehouse where the watchman lives. Quasi-unit quarters (or quasi-units) are found in such places as institutions, dormitories, barracks, and rooming houses.

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 dwelling unit is defined as (1) a group of rooms occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters and having either separate cooking equipment or separate entrance; or (2) a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate quarters if (a) it has separate cooking equipment, (b) it is located in a regular apartment house, or (c) it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure.

Mobile trailers and tents, boats, and railroad cars are included in the inventory if they are occupied as dwelling units. They are excluded if they are vacant, used only for extra sleeping space or vacations, or used only for business. Trailers on a permanent foundation, whether occupied or vacant, are included in the inventory if they are occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Both vacant and occupied dwelling units are included in the housing inventory. Vacant quarters are not included, however, if they are still under construction, being used for nonresidential purposes, unfit for human habitation, condemned, or scheduled for demolition (see "Vacant dwelling unit").

Determination of dwelling unit.--The decision as to what constitutes a dwelling unit was made on the basis of the living arrangements of the occupants, and not on relationship. The enumerator was instructed to ask whether more than one family lived in the house (or apartment) and, if so, whether they lived and ate with the family or had separate quarters. If only one family lived in the house (or apartment) or if the additional persons lived and ate with the family, the enumerator regarded the house (or apartment) as one dwelling unit and no further probing was necessary. On the other hand, if the additional persons had separate quarters, the enumerator was to determine whether their quarters were separate dwelling units on the basis of either separate cooking equipment or two or

more rooms and separate entrance. Quarters that did not meet either criterion were not considered sufficiently separate to qualify as dwelling units; such quarters were combined into one dwelling unit (unless the combined quarters contained five or more lodgers, in which case they were considered quasi-unit quarters).

The enumerator was also instructed to ask whether there were other persons or families living in the building or elsewhere on the property and whether there were any vacant apartments on the property. Vacant quarters, to be considered dwelling units, also had to meet the criterion of separate cooking equipment or two or more rooms with separate entrance.

Separate cooking equipment is defined as (1) a regular range or stove, whether or not it is used, or (2) other equipment such as a hotplate or electrical appliance if (a) it is used regularly for the preparation of meals, or (b) most of the quarters in the structure have a regular stove, hotplate, or similar equipment. Equipment is for exclusive use if it is used only by the occupants of one unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the dwelling unit. Vacant units with no cooking equipment at the time of enumeration are considered to have cooking equipment if the last occupants had such equipment.

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance if the occupants can reach their quarters directly through an outside door or if they can reach their quarters through a common hall and need not pass through a room which is part of another unit.

Regular apartment house.--In a regular apartment house, each apartment is one dwelling unit if it is occupied or intended for occupancy by a single family or by a person living alone. Usually, such apartments have separate cooking equipment or consist of two or more rooms and a separate entrance; however, they may consist of only one room and lack separate cooking equipment.

Rooming house, boarding house.--If the quarters of any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house have separate cooking equipment or consist of two or more rooms and separate entrance, such quarters are considered separate dwelling units. The remaining quarters are combined with the landlord's quarters or with each other if the landlord does not live in the structure. If the combined quarters contain four or fewer lodgers, they are classified as one dwelling unit; if the combined quarters contain five or more lodgers, they are classified as a quasi-unit. In a dormitory, sorority house, fraternity house, residence hall, monastery, convent, nurses' home, mission, and flophouse, all the living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants (see "Quasi-unit").

The distinction between rooming houses and regular apartment houses, and between rooming houses and hotels, was made by the enumerator presumably on the basis of local usage.

Hotel, motel.--In a hotel or motel where the majority of the accommodations are "permanent," each of the quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or consists of two or more rooms rented as a suite. All the remaining living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit. In a "transient" hotel or motel, all the living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants. A hotel or motel is considered "permanent" if more than half the rooms, suites, or other living accommodations are occupied or reserved for occupancy by guests who seek lodging for a period of time (usually a month or more) and who are as a rule granted reductions from the daily or weekly rates (see "Quasi-unit").

Institution, general hospital.--Family quarters of staff personnel are separate dwelling units if they are located in a building containing only family quarters for staff personnel. All other living quarters are considered a quasi-unit (see "Quasi-unit").

Comparability with 1950 Census.--The definition of "dwelling unit" used in the December 1959 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Comparability with April 1960 Census.--In the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing, the unit of enumeration was the housing unit. Although the definition of "housing unit" in 1960 is essentially similar to that of "dwelling unit" in the December 1959 survey, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not cover all private living accommodations. (The "dwelling unit" concept was retained for the December 1959 survey to permit unit-by-unit comparison with 1950.) In the April 1960 Census, a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants of the quarters.

The main difference between dwelling units and housing units is in the treatment of one-room quarters. In the April 1960 Census, separate living quarters consisting of one room without separate cooking equipment qualify as a housing unit if the room has direct access whether in an apartment house, rooming house, or house converted to apartment use. In hotels in 1960, a single room qualifies as a housing unit if occupied by a usual resident (i.e., a person who considers the hotel his usual place of residence or a person who has no usual place of residence elsewhere); a vacant room (including quarters temporarily occupied by a nonresident) qualifies as a housing unit only if 75 percent or more of the accommodations in the hotel are occupied by usual residents. In the December 1959 survey, separate living quarters consisting of one room without cooking equipment qualify as a dwelling unit only when located in a regular apartment house or when the room constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. In hotels in 1959, occupied and vacant quarters consisting of one room are classified as dwelling units only if they have separate cooking equipment and if they are in a permanent hotel.

The evidence thus far suggests that the use of the dwelling unit concept in the December 1959 survey instead of the housing unit concept as in the April 1960 Census has relatively little effect on the counts for large areas and for the Nation. Any effect which the change in concept may have on comparability can be expected to be greatest in statistics for certain census tracts and blocks, shown in other reports. Living quarters classified as housing units but which would not be classified as dwelling units tend to be clustered in tracts and blocks where many persons live separately in single rooms in hotels, rooming houses, and other light housekeeping quarters.

As indicated above, the housing unit concept is more inclusive than the dwelling unit concept. The single effect of the conceptual difference, however, may not be revealed by the results of two separate surveys or censuses. For the December 1959 survey and the April 1960 Census, other factors which affect comparability include the different enumeration procedures employed, the degree of overenumeration and underenumeration in both the survey and the census, the sampling variability of the 1959 estimate, and the ratio estimation procedure used for the 1959 results. The results of the two enumerations are being evaluated in more detail. (See also section on "Relation to April 1960 Census of Housing" and footnote on table 1.)

Quasi-unit.--Occupied quarters which do not qualify as dwelling units are considered quasi-units in the December 1959 survey. Such quarters were called nondwelling-unit quarters in 1950. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, transient accommodations, military and other types of barracks, college

dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Quasi-units are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters contain five or more lodgers. The concept of quasi-units, or nondwelling-unit quarters, is similar to the concept of group quarters in the April 1960 Census. Quarters classified as quasi-units are not included in the housing inventory.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

The housing inventory has been divided into components to reflect the several kinds of changes that occur. The term "components of change" refers to these individual parts, which are designed to explain (a) the source of the 1959 housing inventory, and (b) the disposition of the 1950 housing inventory. In terms of the 1959 inventory, the components of change consist of: same units, units added through new construction, units added through other sources, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger. In terms of the 1950 inventory, the components of change consist of: same units, units lost through demolition, units lost through other means, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger.

The above classifications were obtained largely by comparing each dwelling unit in the sample directly with the 1950 Census returns. Through the procedures used in this survey, it was possible to classify the component of change on the basis of the situation existing in 1959 and the situation reported in the 1950 Census records (see "Collection and processing of data"). In instances where the 1950 records were missing or the identification was incomplete, the enumerator determined the classification through inquiry of the present occupants or informed neighbors.

Selected characteristics of two components--"same" units and "new construction" units--are presented in this report. Both 1959 and 1950 data for all the components and additional cross-tabulations for same units and new construction units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Same units.--Living quarters enumerated as one dwelling unit in 1959 are classified as "same" if the quarters existed as one and only one dwelling unit in 1950. Thus, "same" units are common to both the 1950 and 1959 inventories. Units which changed after 1950 but by 1959 had changed back to the 1950 status are also considered "same" units. For example, a 1950 dwelling unit converted into several units and later merged to one unit, or a dwelling unit changed to nonresidential use and later restored to its 1950 residential use are "same" units.

Changes in the characteristics of a dwelling unit since 1950 do not affect its classification as "same" if it was one dwelling unit in 1950 and in 1959. Examples of such changes in characteristics are: finishing a bedroom in the attic, installing an extra bathroom, and enlarging the kitchen.

New construction.--Any dwelling unit built between April 1950 and December 1959 is classified as a unit added by "new construction." Dwelling units built in that period but removed from the housing inventory before December 1959 are not reflected in the figures in this report. Dwelling units built during the period but subsequently changed by conversion or merger are classified as new construction in terms of the number existing in December 1959. Vacant units under construction at the time of enumeration were enumerated only if construction had proceeded to the point that all the exterior windows and doors were installed and final usable floors were in place.

Statistics in this report on the number of new construction units may differ from the number of units built since 1950 according to the data on year built from the April 1960 Census (in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas and Volume II, Metropolitan Housing). In the December 1959 survey, units are classified as "new construction" if the reported date of construction is later than April 1950 and if the address of the unit does not appear in the 1950 Census records.

In the April 1960 Census, information on year built is based on the respondent's memory or estimate of the date of construction. Comparison between the December 1959 and the April 1960 results should take account of the difference in procedures as well as the sampling variability in each of the samples. (Information on year built was collected from a 25-percent sample of units in the April 1960 Census.)

Other.--In table 1, the 1959 counts of dwelling units are given for new construction units, same units, and other units. Units in the "other" category consist of units added through means other than new construction, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger. (See Part 1A of Volume IV for a complete discussion and data for individual components.)

UNITS OCCUPIED BY RECENT MOVERS

Households that moved into their present units in 1958 or 1959 are termed "recent movers." The household is classified by year moved on the basis of information reported for the head of the household.

In the April 1960 Census of Housing reports, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing, a few characteristics are available for present units occupied by recent movers. They are provided in the cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics by the year the head moved into the unit.

Present and previous units of recent movers.--The "present" unit is the unit occupied by the recent mover at the time of enumeration. The previous unit is the unit from which he moved. If the household moved more than once during 1958 or 1959, the previous unit is the one from which the household last moved.

In table 2, location of the present unit as shown in the boxhead is either "in central city" or "not in central city" of the metropolitan area for which this report is issued. For the SMSA's with two central cities (Los Angeles-Long Beach, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Oakland), the category "in a central city" means that the unit is located in one of the central cities. For the two SCA's (New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Chicago-Northwestern Indiana), the category "in a central city" refers to any one of the central cities of the SMSA's which comprise the SCA.

The location of the previous unit, as shown in the stub of table 2, may be in one of three groups. In the reports for the 15 SMSA's, the category "inside this SMSA" means that the previous unit was located in the same SMSA as the present unit. For the SMSA's with two central cities, "in a central city" may be either city, not necessarily the same city as the city in which the present unit is located. "Inside other SMSA" means that the previous unit was located inside an SMSA but not in the same SMSA as the present unit. "Outside SMSA's" refers to territory outside any of the SMSA's defined as of June 8, 1959; the subcategories distinguish previous units that were located in the same State as the present unit and those that were in a different State. In the reports for the two SCA's, the category "inside this metropolitan area" means that the previous unit was located inside the same area as the present unit, either in one of the central cities or outside the central cities of the SCA. "Inside other metropolitan area" means that the previous unit was located in an SMSA but not in any of the areas which make up the SCA (see footnote on table 2).

Same or different head.--Characteristics of the present and previous units occupied by recent movers are largely restricted to units whose households were "essentially the same" households in the two units. A household for which the head in the present unit was also the head in the previous unit (identified in the tables as "same head") is considered essentially the same even though there may have been some changes in the composition of the household. Conversely, a household in which there was no change except for a new household head was, nevertheless, considered a household with "different head."

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied dwelling unit.--A dwelling unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent, such as persons on vacation. Units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence are also considered "occupied." For example, a unit occupied by migratory workers who have no usual residence elsewhere is considered occupied; however, if the migrants have a residence elsewhere, the unit in which they are temporarily living is classified as vacant.

This same definition for classifying a unit as occupied was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Vacant dwelling unit.--A dwelling unit is "vacant" if no persons are living in it at the time of enumeration. However, if its occupants are only temporarily absent, the unit is considered occupied. Units temporarily occupied entirely by persons having a usual place of residence elsewhere are classified as vacant (the unit at their usual residence is considered occupied). A vacant unit may be furnished or unfurnished; it may be offered for rent or sale; it may have been rented or sold but the new occupants have not moved in; or it may be held off the market for the owner's occasional or future use, for speculation, or for other reasons.

Newly constructed vacant units are included in the inventory if construction has reached the point that all the exterior windows and doors are installed and the final usable floors are in place. If construction had not reached this point, the unit was not enumerated.

Dilapidated vacant units were enumerated as dwelling units provided they were still usable as living quarters. Vacant quarters were not enumerated if they were unfit for human habitation. Vacant quarters are defined as unfit for human habitation if, through deterioration or vandalism, most of the doors and windows are missing and the floors are unsafe. If doors and windows are boarded up or stored to keep them from being destroyed, they are not to be considered missing.

Vacant quarters are excluded from the housing inventory if there is positive evidence (a sign, notice, or mark on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished. Vacant quarters condemned for reasons of health or safety so that further occupancy is prohibited are likewise excluded from the inventory. Also excluded are quarters used for commercial or business purposes or used for the storage of hay, machinery, business supplies and the like, unless the use is only temporary, in which case they were enumerated as dwelling units.

With few exceptions, these same general instructions were used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census. In 1959 and 1960, however, the instructions for enumerating certain vacant units were more specific than in 1950, particularly the instructions regarding units to be demolished, units unfit for human habitation, and units being used for nonresidential purposes.

Vacancy status.--Available vacant units are units which are for year-round occupancy, are not dilapidated, and are offered for rent or for sale. Units available for sale only are the available vacant units which are offered for sale only; they exclude units offered "for sale or rent." Units available for rent are the available vacant units which are offered for rent and those offered for rent or sale at the same time. Other vacant units comprise the remaining vacant dwelling units. They comprise dilapidated units, seasonal units, units rented or sold and awaiting occupancy, units held for occasional use, and units held off the market for other reasons. Year-round dwelling units are units which are usually occupied or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. Seasonal units are intended for occupancy during only a season of the year.

The same definition of vacancy status was used in the April 1960 Census (except that "not dilapidated" units were classified as "sound" or "deteriorating" in 1960). Comparability may

be affected in some areas, however, because of the use of two categories for condition in 1959 compared with three in 1960, and the use of the dwelling unit concept in 1959 compared with the housing unit concept in 1960.

The definitions used in the 1950 Census also were the same as those used in the December 1959 survey. Available vacant units were identified as "nonseasonal not dilapidated" units in 1950; and 1950 "nonresident" units (units temporarily occupied by persons with usual place of residence elsewhere) are included in the category "other" vacant units.

Persons.--All persons enumerated as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the dwelling unit. These persons include not only occupants related to the head but also any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

The same concept was applied in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Tenure.--A dwelling unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner need not be the head of the household. A cooperative apartment unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner lives in it.

All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash as well as units occupied without payment of cash rent. Units rented for cash are units for which any money rent is paid or contracted for. Such rent is commonly paid by the occupants but may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Units for which no cash rent is paid include units provided by relatives not living in the unit and occupied without rental payment, units provided in exchange for services rendered, and units occupied by a tenant farmer or sharecropper who does not pay any cash rent. The categories "cash rent" paid and "no cash rent" are shown separately in some of the tables.

The same definition of tenure was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Year moved into unit.--Data on year moved into unit are based on information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported.

The year the head moves is not necessarily the same year other members of the household move, although in the great majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. The statistics roughly reflect turnover in occupancy of units but do not indicate the total number of changes in occupancy that have occurred in a given period.

The same concept of year moved into unit was used in the April 1960 Census but no information on year moved was obtained in the 1950 Census.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not considered as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage; porches, unless they are permanently enclosed and suitable for year-round use; and offices used only by persons not living in the unit. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is considered a separate room if there is a partition from floor to ceiling. If a room is shared by occupants of more than one unit, it is included with the unit from which it is most easily reached. The same concept was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Units in structure.--In determining the number of units in the structure, the enumerator was instructed to count both occupied and vacant dwelling units, but not business units or quasi-units. A structure is defined as a separate building that either has open space on all four sides, or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. For row houses, double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof. In apartment developments or in housing developments of the village or garden type, each building with open space on all sides is a separate structure. Statistics are presented in terms of number of dwelling units rather than number of residential structures.

Essentially the same concept was used in the April 1960 Census. Comparability may be affected, however, by the difference in the concept of dwelling unit in 1959 and housing unit in April 1960.

The 1959 data are not entirely comparable with data from the 1950 Census for units in 1- and 2-unit structures. For some of the 1950 data, units in detached and attached structures were shown separately for 1- and 2-unit structures, but those in semidetached structures containing 1 or 2 units were combined into one category.

Year structure built.--"Year built" refers to the date the original construction of the structure was completed, not to any later remodeling, addition, or conversion. For trailers, the model year was assumed to be the year built.

The figures on the number of units built during a given period relate to the number of units in existence at the time of enumeration. The figures reflect the number of units constructed during a given period plus the number created by conversions in structures originally built during that period, minus the number lost in structures built during the period. Losses occur through demolition, fire, flood, disaster; change to nonresidential use; or merger to fewer dwelling units.

Data on year built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many of the other items. In most cases, the information was given according to memory or estimates of the occupants of the structure or of other persons who had lived in the neighborhood a long time. Data on year built are available from the April 1960 Census and the 1950 Census (although no separate statistics are available for vacant units in 1950). While the definitions were the same in the three enumerations, comparability of the data may be affected by relatively large reporting errors. The data from the December 1959 survey, particularly for the period 1950 to 1959, may differ from data derived from other sources because of the special procedures employed in the Components of Inventory Change program (see discussion on "new construction" in section on "Components of change").

CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

Both the condition of a dwelling unit and the type of plumbing facilities are considered measures of the quality of housing. Categories representing various levels of housing quality have been established by presenting the items in combination.

To measure condition, the enumerator classified each dwelling unit in one of two categories: not dilapidated or dilapidated. The plumbing facilities that are combined with condition are: water supply, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the dwelling unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria related to the extent or degree of visible defects. The types of defects the enumerator was to look for are associated with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to the physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or makeshift construction. These are signs of other structural defects which may be hidden. Defects which would be revealed only by a

more careful inspection than is possible during a census, such as the presence of dampness or infestation, inadequate wiring, and rotted beams, are not included in the criteria for determining the condition of a unit.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants. Such housing has (a) one or more critical defects; or (b) has a combination of minor defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding; or (c) is of inadequate original construction. The defects are either so critical or so widespread that the dwelling unit is below the generally accepted minimum standard for housing and should be torn down, extensively repaired, or rebuilt.

A critical defect is serious enough in itself to warrant classifying a unit as dilapidated. Examples of critical defects are: holes, open cracks, or rotted, loose, or missing material (clapboard siding, shingles, bricks, concrete, tile, plaster, or floorboards) over a considerable area of the foundation, outside walls, roof, chimney, or inside walls, floors, or ceilings; substantial sagging of floors, walls, or roof; and extensive damage by storm, fire, or flood.

To be classified as dilapidated on the basis of minor defects, a dwelling unit must have such defects in sufficient number or extent that it no longer provides safe and adequate shelter. No set number of minor defects is required. Examples of minor defects are: holes, open cracks, rotted, loose, or missing materials in the foundation, walls, roof, floors, or ceilings but not over a considerable area; shaky or unsafe porch, steps, or railings; several broken or missing windowpanes; some rotted or loose window frames or sashes that are no longer rainproof or windproof; broken or loose stair treads, or broken, loose, or missing risers, balusters, or railings of inside or outside stairs; deep wear on doorsills, doorframes, outside or inside steps or floors; and damaged, unsafe, or makeshift chimney such as a stovepipe or other uninsulated pipe leading directly from the stove to the outside through a hole in the roof, wall, or window. Such defects are signs of neglect which lead to serious structural deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Inadequate original construction includes: shacks, huts, or tents; structures with makeshift walls or roofs, or built of packing boxes, scrap lumber or tin; structures lacking foundations (walls rest directly on the ground); structures with dirt floors; and cellars, sheds, barns, garages, or other places not originally intended for living quarters and inadequately converted to such use. Such units are classified as dilapidated.

The enumerator was instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, age of the structure, or the race or color of the occupants. He was cautioned, for example, that although lack of paint is only a slight defect, this and other signs of neglect are warnings to look closely for more serious defects. Also, exterior covering may improve the appearance of a structure but not its condition, and the sturdiness of brick or other masonry walls can be misleading if there are defects in other parts of the structure.

The enumerator was provided with detailed oral and written instructions and with visual aids. A filmstrip of photographs depicted various types of defects and a recorded narrative explained how to determine the classification of condition on the basis of these defects. Nevertheless, it was not possible to achieve uniform results in applying the criteria for determining the condition of a unit. Data on condition for large areas, which are based on the work of a number of enumerators, tend to have a smaller margin of relative error than data for small areas, which depend on the work of only a few enumerators.

The concept, definition, and training materials used in the December 1959 survey were the same as those used in the 1950 Census. In the April 1960 Census, three levels of condition are reported: sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated. The 1959 "dilapidated" and the 1960 "dilapidated" are considered

comparable categories since the same basic concept of dilapidation was used; and the 1959 category "not dilapidated" is considered comparable with the 1960 categories "sound" and "deteriorating" combined. It is possible, however, that the change in categories introduced an element of difference between the 1959 and 1960 statistics.

Plumbing facilities.--The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have piped hot and cold water inside the structure, and flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Units "lacking only hot water" have all the facilities except hot water. Units "lacking other plumbing facilities" may (or may not) have hot water but lack one or more of the other specified facilities; also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structure and units whose occupants share toilet or bathing facilities with the occupants of another dwelling unit. The combination of "lacking only hot water" and "lacking other plumbing facilities" is presented as "lacking some or all facilities" in some of the tables.

Facilities are "for exclusive use" if they are used only by the occupants of the one dwelling unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the dwelling unit. Facilities are considered "inside the structure" if they are located in the same structure as the dwelling unit; they may be located within the dwelling unit itself, or in a hallway, basement, or room used by occupants of several units. A unit has "hot" water whether hot water is available the year round or only part of the time; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year.

The same concepts were used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census. The 1959 category "with all plumbing facilities" is equivalent to the 1950 "with private toilet and bath and hot running water;" the 1959 "lacking only hot water" is equivalent to the 1950 "with private toilet and bath, and only cold water;" and the 1959 "lacking other plumbing facilities" is equivalent to the 1950 combination of "with running water, lacking private toilet or bath" and "no running water."

Bathroom.--A dwelling unit has a complete bathroom if it has a flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit and also has piped hot water. The facilities must be located inside the structure but need not be in the same room. Units with two or more complete bathrooms and units with a partial bathroom in addition to a complete bathroom are included in the category "more than 1." Units which lack one or more of the specified facilities are included in the category "shared or none" together with units which share bathroom facilities.

This same concept was used in the April 1960 Census. In 1950, however, no data on the number of bathrooms were provided although data were presented on the number of units with both private flush toilet and bathtub (or shower).

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value.--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for on the current market. Value data are restricted to owner-occupied units having only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. A business for this purpose is defined as a clearly recognizable commercial establishment such as a restaurant, store, or filling station. Units in multiunit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations; and in rural territory units on farms and all units on places of 10 acres or more (whether farm or nonfarm) also were excluded. The values of such units are not provided because of variation in the use and size of the property.

A property generally consists of the house and the land on which it stands. The estimated value of the entire property, including the land, was to be reported, even if the occupant owned the house but not the land, or the property was owned jointly with another owner.

The definition of value and the restriction on the type of units for which value data are presented are the same as for the April 1960 Census. In 1950 also, these same concepts were used with a minor exception--the 1950 data excluded farm units in rural areas but may have included some nonfarm units on places of 10 acres or more.

In table 8, the 1959 value is cross-tabulated by the 1950 value for "same" units. A unit is classified as "same" if it was one and only one dwelling unit in both 1959 and 1950 regardless of its characteristics. Thus, the shift in values between 1950 and 1959 may reflect differences in condition, equipment, or alterations, as well as changes in price level. The comparison is restricted to owner-occupied nonfarm units with only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. The category "all other occupied and vacant units" in the boxhead comprises units which in 1959 were classified as trailer, renter-occupied, or vacant units, or were classified as owner-occupied units with more than one unit in the property, with business, on a farm, or on a place of 10 or more acres in rural territory. The comparable category in the stub comprises units whose 1950 classification was trailer; renter-occupied; vacant; or owner-occupied with more than one unit in the property, with business, or on a farm.

In table 5, the value of the previous unit occupied by recent movers is cross-tabulated by the value of the present unit. The comparison is restricted to owner-occupied nonfarm units with only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. In the stub, the category "all other occupied units" comprises households whose previous units were renter-occupied units, farm units, or owner-occupied nonfarm units with more than one unit in the property or with business. Similarly, "all other occupied units" in the boxhead describes households whose present units are trailers; renter-occupied units; or owner-occupied units with more than one unit in the property, with business, on a farm, or on a place of 10 or more acres in rural territory.

Sale price asked.--For vacant units, the sale price is the amount asked for the property including the structure and its land. The price is the amount asked at the time of enumeration and may differ from the price at which the property is sold. The data are restricted to properties available for sale which have only one dwelling unit and no business. Units in multi-unit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations; and in rural territory, units on places of 10 acres or more were excluded.

Contract rent.--Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. If the rent includes payment for a business unit or additional dwelling units, an estimate of the rent for the dwelling unit being enumerated is reported. Rent paid by lodgers or roomers is disregarded if they are members of the household. The data exclude rents for farm units in rural territory. These same concepts were used in the April 1960 Census, as well as in the 1950 Census.

In table 6, the contract rent of the previous unit occupied by recent movers is cross-tabulated by the contract rent of the present unit. The comparison is restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units. In the stub, the category "all other occupied units" comprises households whose previous units were either owner-occupied units or renter-occupied farm units. Similarly, "all other occupied units" in the boxhead describes households whose present units are of one of these types.

Gross rent.--The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the rental payment. If the utility or fuel bill covered a business

unit or additional dwelling units, an amount was to be reported for the one dwelling unit being enumerated. Rent data exclude rents for farm units in rural territory.

The same concept and restriction on the type of units for which gross rent is presented were used for the April 1960 Census. For the 1950 data in table 9, this same procedure was followed. For the 1950 data in the 1950 Census reports, however, an additional adjustment was made to gross rent; if the use of furniture was included in the contract rent, the reported estimated rent of the unit without furniture was used in the computation.

In table 9, the 1959 gross rent is cross-tabulated by the 1950 gross rent for "same" units. A unit is classified as "same" if it was one and only one dwelling unit in both 1959 and 1950 regardless of its characteristics. Thus, the shift in rents may reflect differences in facilities, services, or condition, as well as changes in the level of rents. Changes reflected by these data are not comparable with changes in rents obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its Consumer Price Index. The data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics represent changes in rent for essentially identical units with identical services and facilities. The comparison in table 9 is restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units. The category "all other occupied and vacant units" in the boxhead comprises units which in 1959 were classified as owner-occupied, renter-occupied farm, or vacant units. The comparable category in the stub comprises units whose 1950 classification is one of these types.

Monthly rent asked.--For vacant units, the monthly rent is the amount asked for the unit. The rent is the amount asked at the time of enumeration and may differ from the rent contracted for when the unit is taken. The data are restricted to vacant units available for rent; and in rural territory, the data exclude rents for vacant units on places of 10 acres or more.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics are based on information reported for each member of the household. Each person was listed by name, and information was recorded on age and relationship to head. Information for similar items, as well as marital status, was recorded for each household member in the 1960 and 1950 Censuses of Population.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a dwelling unit. By definition, therefore, the count of occupied dwelling units would be the same as the count of households.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the person considered to be the head by the household members. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for the purpose of census tabulations.

Household composition.--Each household in the group "male head, wife present, no nonrelatives" consists of the head, his wife, and other persons, if any, all of whom are related to him. A household was classified in this category if both the husband and wife were reported as members of the household even though one or the other may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The category "other male head" includes those dwelling units occupied by households with male head, wife present, with nonrelatives living with them; male heads who are married, but with wife absent because of separation or other reason where husband and wife maintain separate residences for several months or more; and male heads who are widowed, divorced, or single. "Female head" comprises all households with female heads regardless of their marital status.

A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers (roomers, partners, wards, and foster children) and resident employees are included as nonrelatives.

Comparable data on household composition are available from the April 1960 Census in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing. The categories differ, however, in that one-person households in the 1960 report are shown separately and are not included in the categories "other male head" and "female head."

Categories similar to the 1959 categories are available from the 1950 Census in 1950 Census of Housing, Volume II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics. However, the 1950 data for standard metropolitan areas exclude rural-farm units.

Persons 65 years old and over.--All persons, including the head, who are members of the household and are 65 years old and

over are included in the count of persons 65 years and over. In table 1, the statistics are presented in terms of the number of occupied units having 0, 1, 2, or 3 or more such persons. Though the total number of persons 65 years old and over cannot be derived from the distribution, the number can probably be closely estimated; units with 3 or more persons 65 and over seldom have more than 3 such persons. In table 4, only two categories are shown--"none" and "1 or more."

Selected data on characteristics of housing occupied by persons 60 years old and over are available from the April 1960 Census in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume VII, Housing of Senior Citizens. No comparable data are available from the 1950 Census.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

The collection and processing of data in the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey differed in several important respects from the procedures used in other parts of the 1960 Census program and in the 1950 Census. A brief description of the procedures used in the December 1959 survey is given below. A detailed description of the forms and procedures used in the collection of the data is given in a report entitled Survey of Components of Change and Residential Finance of the United States Census of Housing, 1960: Principal Data-Collection Forms and Procedures. Additional information on procedures will appear in a report entitled Eighteenth Decennial Census: Procedural History.

COLLECTION OF DATA

Survey design.--The December 1959 survey was designed to utilize, whenever possible, the sampling materials and information from the 1956 National Housing Inventory (NHI). In the NHI and in the December 1959 survey, data were collected for dwelling units located in a sample of clusters or land area segments representative of the area. In the 9 metropolitan areas for which separate estimates were provided in the NHI,¹ the 1959 sample consisted, in large part, of segments that were used also in the 1956 survey. As described in "Sample design," the 1959 survey used additional segments to reflect new construction and boundary changes. In the 8 remaining metropolitan areas, the sample for the most part consisted of segments selected especially for the 1959 survey, although it included a few segments which had been used for the national estimates in the NHI.

Timing.--December 1959 is the survey date for the Components of Inventory Change survey, and the statistics may be regarded as applying to that date. Some of the enumeration, however, began in late October 1959 and some extended into early 1960. Information reported by the enumerator reflected the situation at the time of enumeration.

For purposes of the estimation procedure for new construction units, which required some data from the census returns, a second visit was made to the segments. In this visit, the enumerator determined the number of housing units in the segment as enumerated by the April 1960 Census enumerator. Most of these visits were made in June and July 1960.

Survey techniques.--The techniques used in the survey were designed primarily to measure counts and characteristics of components of change. For determining the component of change, comparison was made with the 1950 Census records on a unit-by-unit basis. For characteristics of dwelling units covered in this report, a subsample was selected from the units existing in 1959. A description of the various survey techniques is given in Part 1A of Volume IV.

¹ For names of areas, see "Relation to 1956 National Housing Inventory."

Data collection forms.--Several basic forms were used for collecting data in the December 1959 survey and for transcribing data from the 1950 Census records. Most of the forms were of the conventional type, on which the enumerator recorded information by marking a precoded check box or writing in numerical answers or word entries. The form that was used for recording characteristics of units in the subsample was a FOSDIC schedule on which the enumerator recorded information by marking appropriate circles.

Enumeration procedure.--As indicated above under "Survey techniques," the determination of the component of change utilized the information recorded by the census enumerator in 1950. For segments not in the NHI survey, the 1959 enumerator listed each dwelling unit existing in the segment and reported its status (same, conversion, merger, new construction, or other addition) after referring to the 1950 Census records. For segments which were in the NHI survey, the enumerator followed a similar procedure except that the comparison was made with the 1956 records. In a later clerical operation, the change for the entire 1950 to 1959 period was coded.

Information on the 1959 characteristics of dwelling units was obtained by direct interview with the occupants. For vacant units, information was obtained from owners, landlords, neighbors, or other persons presumed to know about the unit. In a small percentage of cases, interviews for the characteristics were incomplete because the occupants were not found at home despite repeated calls or were not available for some other reason.

Training and field review.--The enumerators were given detailed training and their work was reviewed. In addition to written instructions, many audio-visual aids were used. During the training, the enumerators used a workbook which contained practice exercises and illustrations. In the initial phases of their work, the enumerators were given on-the-spot training by supervisory or technical personnel. This was followed by a series of regularly scheduled field reviews of the enumerator's work by his crew leader or supervisor. The operation was designed to assure at an early stage that the enumerator was performing his duties properly and had corrected any errors he had made. When the quality of an enumerator's work was established as acceptable, the extent of the review was reduced, but a minimum review of all questionnaires for completeness and consistency was retained.

PROCESSING OF DATA

Mechanical processing.--Both conventional and electronic tabulating equipment were used in the editing, coding, and tabulating of the data. In addition, a limited amount of editing and coding was performed as a clerical operation.

To process the data, schedules were sent to the central processing office in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where the manual editing and coding were accomplished, the FOSDIC schedules were microfilmed, and a card was punched for each unit enumerated on the conventional-type schedules. In Washington, the markings on the microfilm of the FOSDIC schedules were converted to signals on magnetic tape by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). The tape was processed by an electronic computer which did some further editing and coding and tabulated the data. Data on the punchcards were processed partly by conventional and partly by electronic equipment.

The procedures used for processing the results of the December 1959 survey are a combination of those used in the April 1960 Census and those used in the 1950 Census. The April 1960 Census used FOSDIC schedules and electronic equipment, whereas the 1950 Census used conventional-type schedules and conventional tabulators for most of the reports.

Editing.--In a large statistical operation, human and mechanical errors occasionally arise in one form or another, such as failure to obtain or record the required information, recording information in the wrong place, misreading position markings, and mechanical failure of the processing equipment. Inconsistencies and nonresponses were eliminated partly in the manual edit and partly by mechanical equipment. Intensive effort was made to keep errors to a practicable minimum.

For the component-of-change classification, most of the editing was performed manually. The edit included an independent clerical comparison with the 1950 Census records (and with the NHI records for units in the NHI) to verify the assigned classification.

For the characteristics of dwelling units, the editing and coding, for the most part, were accomplished by mechanical equipment. When information was missing, an entry was assigned based on related information reported for the unit or on information reported for a similar unit. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, tenure was automatically edited as "rented." For a few items, including condition of a unit, if the 1959 information was not reported and if the unit was classified as "same," the entry

reported in 1950 (or in 1956 if in NHI) was assigned in 1959. For value and rent data for some of the tables, a "not reported" category was retained.

ACCURACY OF DATA

As in any survey, the results are subject to sampling variability, errors in the field work, and errors that occur in processing and tabulating. Aside from variation due to sampling (see "Sampling variability"), such errors also occur in a complete enumeration.

There are several possible sources of errors. Some enumerators may have missed occasional dwelling units in their segments or they may have misread the segment boundaries from the maps. They may not have asked the questions in the prescribed fashion, resulting in lack of uniformity in the statistics. The initial training and field review early in the enumeration corrected some of the errors arising from misunderstandings by the enumerator.

The data also are limited by the extent of the respondent's knowledge and his willingness to report accurately. For some units, information could not be obtained because of the temporary absence of the occupants and it was necessary to interview a neighbor or other informed respondent.

Editing and coding in the processing operations are subject to some inaccuracies. For example, the address and other information reported for the previous unit of a recent mover were not always adequate to determine accurately whether the unit was inside or outside the city limits of the central city.

Figures from the 100-percent tabulations of the 1950 and 1960 Censuses were used to obtain factors for the final estimates of some of the components (see "Estimation procedure"). The estimation procedure tended to improve the sampling variability of the estimates and, in some cases, to reduce biases resulting from underenumeration or overenumeration of dwelling units as well as noninterviews. The census figures also are subject to some small degree of error, as was revealed in the Post-Enumeration Survey of the 1950 Census.

Careful efforts were made at each step to reduce the effects of errors. However, it is unlikely that the controls were able to eliminate the effects of all of them.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The discussion below is limited primarily to a description of the sample design and procedures which pertain to the estimates of characteristics of dwelling units. A more detailed discussion, including a description of the procedures for obtaining estimates of the counts of the individual components of change, is provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample used for the survey consisted of dwelling units located in clusters or land area segments representative of the area. The sampling materials from the 1956 NHI were used to the extent consistent with the requirements of the December 1959 survey.

Prior to the conduct of the December 1959 survey, a "new construction" universe was established. This universe consisted of areas of extensive new construction since 1950 for areas which were not covered in the NHI, and since 1956 for areas which were covered in the NHI. In the NHI, the universe of new construction for the period 1950 to 1956 had been established and incorporated in the 1956 survey. These universes of new construction were treated separately for sampling purposes to improve the efficiency of the sample design. Typically, about one-half of the new construction units (units built between 1950 and 1959) as estimated in the December 1959 survey were

reported in segments selected from the total universe of new construction, 1950 to 1959; the remaining new construction units came from segments not in the new construction universe.

For the 9 metropolitan areas for which the 1956 NHI survey provided separate estimates, the sample in 1959 consisted of segments used in the NHI supplemented by segments selected from the separate universe of new construction since the 1956 survey. For metropolitan areas which had additions to their boundaries since 1956, additional segments were included in the sample to reflect the changes in boundaries. The sample in each of the 9 areas consisted of approximately 1,400 segments, of which about 400 were selected from the total 1950 to 1959 universe of new construction units. In the remaining 8 metropolitan areas, the sample in each area consisted of approximately 750 segments of which about 125 were selected from the total 1950 to 1959 universe of new construction.

The measures of the counts of units by components of change were obtained from the enumeration of all units within the sample of clusters or land area segments, i.e., the "full" sample. The 1959 characteristics of the components were enumerated in a "subsample" of units within the segments. As the enumerator listed each unit in the segment, he obtained the detailed information on characteristics for the subsample cases. For the 1950 characteristics in tables 8 and 9, data were transcribed from the 1950 Census records for units in the subsample.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The method of estimation of the final figures for counts of the components of change incorporated a ratio estimation procedure for some of the components. The ratio estimates used information available from the 1950 Census and the April 1960 Census based on the 100-percent enumeration. The ratio estimates of the type used tend to improve the sampling variability of the estimates where there is sufficiently high correlation between sample estimates of components and sample estimates of the census totals. Where there was an indication that the correlation was inadequate, the final estimates were obtained by inflating the sample figures by the reciprocal of the probability used in the selection of the sample.

One ratio estimation procedure was used for the group of components arising out of units in existence in 1950 (i.e., same units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other losses) and another was used for estimates of new construction. The latter procedure involved obtaining data from a second visit to the same set of segments that were used to measure new construction. In this second visit to these segments, conducted after the April enumeration of the 1960 Census, the 1960 Census returns were used to determine the total number of housing units enumerated in each segment by the census enumerator. With this information, growth in the decade as shown by the 1950 and 1960 Census totals (based on the 100-percent enumeration) could be used to develop ratio estimates for counts of new construction units. For units added through other sources, the final figures were obtained by inflating the sample figures by the reciprocal of the probability used in the selection of the sample.

The above procedures produced the estimates of counts of individual components, which are based on the full sample. For characteristics of dwelling units, which are based on the subsample, additional ratio estimate factors were used for each of the components of change, and these factors made the total for each component based on the subsample consistent with the total based on the full sample.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken, using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability. As calculated for this report, the standard error does not incorporate the effect of random errors of response, processing, or coverage, nor does it take into account the effect of any systematic biases due to these types of errors. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2-1/2 times the standard error.

Sample size.--For the metropolitan area covered in this report, the full sample for the counts by components of change consists of 7,100 dwelling units and the subsample for the characteristics consists of 2,100 dwelling units. The source of the various estimates is summarized in table I.

Table I.—SOURCE OF TABULATIONS

Table and item	Source
Table 1: Counts of all dwelling units, new construction, same, and other (first four lines).....	Full sample,
Characteristics (remainder of table).....	Subsample.
Tables 2 to 10: Characteristics.....	Subsample.

Standard error of numbers and percentages.--Standard errors of the counts of components of change (shown on the first four lines of detail table 1) are given in table II. Standard errors for estimates of characteristics of dwelling units (detail tables 2 to 10 and remainder of detail table 1) are given in tables III and IV. In order to derive standard errors which could be applied to the wide variety of dwelling units covered in this report and which could be prepared at moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, tables III and IV are to be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table II.—STANDARD ERROR OF COUNTS OF 1959 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE
(Based on full sample)

1959 inventory	Number		Percent of all units	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All dwelling units.....	396,300	8,200	100.0	...
New construction.....	84,300	7,200	21.3	1.0
Same.....	291,900	3,500	73.7	1.0
Other.....	20,000	1,600	5.1	0.6

For characteristics of present and previous units in tables 2 to 6 and characteristics of same units in tables 8 and 9, change in an item is also subject to sampling variability. An approximation of the standard error of the change can be derived by considering the change as an estimate and obtaining the standard error of an estimate of this size from table III. For example, if the number of households whose previous units were owner occupied was 13,800 and the number whose present units (same head) are owner occupied is 22,900 the standard error of the 9,100 difference is read from table III.

For characteristics in detail table 1, the 1959 statistics may be compared with items from the 1950 Census. The standard error of the difference between a figure based on the 100-percent enumeration in 1950 and the sample in 1959 is identical to the standard error of the 1959 estimate.

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which the percentage is based. Table IV contains approximations of standard errors which may be applied to percentage distributions of characteristics of dwelling units.

Table III.—STANDARD ERROR OF CHARACTERISTICS
(Based on subsample)

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
1,000.....	700	100,000.....	5,500
5,000.....	1,500	150,000.....	6,500
10,000.....	2,000	200,000.....	7,000
25,000.....	3,000	250,000.....	8,000
50,000.....	4,000	300,000.....	8,500

Table IV.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGES OF CHARACTERISTICS
(Based on subsample)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage				
	10,000	50,000	200,000	350,000	396,000
2 or 98.....	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
5 or 95.....	4.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.6
10 or 90.....	6.8	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.8
25 or 75.....	8.5	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.2
50.....	10.6	4.2	2.0	1.5	1.4

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Units occupied by recent movers.--Data on households that moved in 1958 or 1959 (recent movers) cast light on mobility and shifts in tenure, rents, and values associated with changes in residence. As of December 1959, approximately 82,000 households, or one-fifth of the 379,900 households in the Buffalo SMSA, had moved into their present units during the two-year period 1958-1959. About 57,700, or seven-tenths of the households that moved, were renters in their present units while the remaining 24,400 households owned their homes.

Recent movers were evenly distributed inside and outside the central city (Buffalo). Owner households resided mostly in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area, that is, within the SMSA but outside the central city, whereas renter households lived primarily inside the central city. Four out of five owners in 1959 lived in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area; in contrast, only two out of five renters lived outside the central city (table 2).

About seven out of eight recent-mover households were essentially the same households, that is, the head in the present unit was also the head in the previous unit; the remaining one-eighth involved either the formation of a new household or a change in head (table 2).

Table A.--RECENT MOVERS: LOCATION OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959
(Based on sample)

Location of previous unit	Total		Location of present unit	
	Number	Per- cent	In central city	Not in central city
Units occupied by recent movers.	82,000	...	38,500	43,500
Same head.....	71,900	100.0	32,900	38,900
Inside this SMSA.....	64,600	89.8	30,500	34,000
In central city.....	35,900	49.9	26,800	9,000
Not in central city.....	28,700	39.9	3,700	25,000
Outside this SMSA.....	7,300	10.2	2,400	4,900
Different head.....	10,100	...	5,600	4,600

As shown in table A, the bulk of the moves were local. Approximately 90 percent of the recent movers with same head moved within the Buffalo SMSA. Of this group, around 9,000 households moved from the central city to the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area while 3,700 moved in the opposite direction. About 4,500 (62 percent) of the 7,300 households that moved from outside the Buffalo SMSA were from nonmetropolitan areas in the Nation; the remaining 2,800 arrived from other metropolitan areas.

Homeownership among recent movers rose from 19 percent (13,800 households) in previous units to 32 percent (22,900 households) in the present units. Household heads moving from units that were previously renter occupied were more frequently under 35 years of age than those moving from units that were owner occupied. As shown in table B, about one-half of the household heads who moved from renter-occupied units were in this age group, compared with three-tenths of the household heads moving from owner-occupied units.

The cross-tabulations of previous rents and values with present rents and values (tables 5 and 6) describe changes in expenditures by essentially identical households. The number of recent movers (reporting rents in both the previous and present

Table B.--RECENT MOVERS: AGE OF HEAD BY TENURE OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959
(Based on sample)

Tenure	Total number	Percent by age of head				
		Total	Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Units occupied by recent movers: Same head.....	71,900	100.0	48.0	25.5	21.5	5.0
Previous unit owner occupied....	13,800	100.0	31.0	31.7	32.1	5.2
Present unit owner occupied...	8,800	100.0	22.9	41.9	31.0	4.2
Present unit renter occupied..	5,000	100.0	45.3	13.8	34.0	6.9
Previous unit renter occupied...	58,100	100.0	52.1	23.9	19.0	5.0
Present unit owner occupied...	14,100	100.0	59.7	25.4	13.6	1.3
Present unit renter occupied..	44,000	100.0	49.6	23.5	20.7	6.2

units) whose rental expenditures increased was about 15,200 and the number whose rental expenditures decreased was 12,800. Approximately 8,700 households reported rents that fell within the same intervals, although they may have reported different rental amounts.

The cross-tabulated data on values of owner-occupied properties show marked changes from the previous to the present property. Around 4,800 owners reported higher values for their present unit than their previous unit, compared with 200 owners who reported lower values for their present unit. About 700 households reported amounts that fell within the same value intervals.

Characteristics of new construction units.--Approximately 84,300 units, or 21 percent of the 1959 inventory, were built during the period April 1950 to December 1959. About 70,200 units, or 83 percent of the new units, were owner occupied, 10,200 units (12 percent) were renter occupied, and the remaining 3,900 (5 percent) were vacant units of all types. Practically all new units were not dilapidated and had all plumbing facilities (hot water, private toilet and bath). Around one-fifth of the new units had more than one bathroom. Husband-wife families with no nonrelatives constituted about 91 percent of the households in new owner units and 76 percent of the households in new renter units. The cross-tabulation of characteristics by size of unit (number of rooms) indicates that the incidence of larger households and husband-wife families with no nonrelatives was greater in the larger units than in the smaller units. Other characteristics of "new construction" units are available in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Changes in characteristics of same units.--"Same" units represent the older portion of the housing inventory. Living quarters enumerated as one dwelling unit in 1959 were classified as "same" if the quarters existed as one and only one dwelling unit in 1950. These units are not necessarily identical with respect to facilities, services, equipment, or condition. Approximately 291,900 units, or three-fourths of the units existing in 1959, were classified as "same." About 155,100 units (55 percent of the occupied "same" units) were owner occupied and 125,300 were occupied by renters. Although there were shifts in the tenure of individual units, the overall rates were at about the same level in 1950 and 1959.

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

The cross-tabulations of 1950 and 1959 rents and values (tables 8 and 9) illustrate rent and value changes for "same" units during the 1950-1959 period. The median gross rent for "same" units which were renter occupied in 1950 and 1959 (and for which rent was reported in both periods) increased about 48 percent--from \$48 in 1950 to \$71 in 1959. Table C summarizes changes in rent in terms of consolidated class intervals for units for which gross rent was reported in both periods.

Table C.--SAME UNITS: CHANGES IN GROSS RENT, 1950 TO 1959

(Based on sample. Percent distribution)

1950 gross rent	Total	In lower class interval in 1959	In same class interval in 1959	In higher class interval in 1959
Less than \$40.....	100.0	...	20.7	79.3
\$40 to \$59.....	100.0	0.9	19.6	79.5
\$60 to \$79.....	100.0	5.7	36.0	58.3
\$80 or more.....	100.0	11.1	88.9	...

Similarly, value of owner-occupied properties showed an overall increase. The median value for "same" units which were occupied by owners in 1950 and 1959 (and for which value was reported in both periods) increased about 39 percent--from \$10,100 to \$14,000. Table D summarizes changes in value in terms of consolidated class intervals. Other 1950 and 1959 characteristics of "same" units are presented in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Table D.--SAME UNITS: CHANGES IN VALUE, 1950 TO 1959

(Based on sample. Percent distribution)

1950 value	Total	In lower class interval in 1959	In same class interval in 1959	In higher class interval in 1959
Less than \$5,000.....	100.0	...	5.0	95.0
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	100.0	1.7	28.3	70.0
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	100.0	4.8	36.8	58.4
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	100.0	13.8	32.4	53.8
\$20,000 or more.....	100.0	13.6	86.4	...

Vacant units on the market.--In 1959, vacant units amounted to 16,400 or 4.1 percent of the total inventory. However, 7,000 of these units were dilapidated or held off the market, leaving 9,400 available for rent or for sale.

The 2,100 vacant units available for sale represented 0.9 percent of the total homeowner supply (the homeowner supply consisting of owner-occupied units and vacant units available for sale).

The 7,300 vacant units available for rent represented 4.7 percent of the total supply of rental units (renter-occupied units plus vacant units available for rent). Available vacancies for rent consisted largely of older units; about five-sixths were built before 1950. Approximately 14 percent of the vacant units were single-unit structures, 67 percent were in 2- to 4-unit structures, and 19 percent in structures containing 5 units or more. Virtually all the available vacant units for rent had all plumbing facilities, and around four-fifths had 4 rooms or more. The median rent asked for the available vacancies was \$58.

Table 1.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING INVENTORY: 1959

[Based on sample; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
All dwelling units ¹	396,258	100.0	PERSONS		
New construction.....	84,333	21.3	All occupied units.....	379,885	100.0
Same.....	291,894	73.7	1 person.....	43,335	11.4
Other.....	20,031	5.1	2 persons.....	108,071	28.4
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			3 persons.....	70,701	18.6
All units.....	396,258	100.0	4 persons.....	73,327	19.3
Occupied.....	379,885	95.9	5 persons.....	47,166	12.4
Owner occupied.....	233,546	58.9	6 persons or more.....	37,285	9.8
Renter occupied.....	146,339	36.9	Owner occupied.....		
Vacant.....	16,373	4.1	1 person.....	233,546	100.0
Available for sale only.....	2,136	0.5	2 persons.....	14,765	6.3
Available for rent.....	7,263	1.8	3 persons.....	67,888	29.1
Other.....	6,974	1.8	4 persons.....	42,930	18.4
CONDITION AND PLUMBING			5 persons.....	48,010	20.6
All units.....	396,258	100.0	6 persons or more.....	35,477	15.2
Not dilapidated.....	388,776	98.1	Renter occupied.....		
With all plumbing facilities.....	374,806	94.6	1 person.....	146,339	100.0
Lacking only hot water.....	1,799	0.4	2 persons.....	28,570	19.5
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	12,211	3.1	3 persons.....	40,183	27.5
Dilapidated.....	7,482	1.9	4 persons.....	27,771	19.0
Owner occupied.....			5 persons.....	25,317	17.3
Not dilapidated.....	230,918	98.9	6 persons or more.....	11,689	8.0
With all plumbing facilities.....	226,668	97.1	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD		
Lacking only hot water.....	535	0.2	All occupied units.....	379,885	100.0
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	3,715	1.6	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	290,696	76.5
Dilapidated.....	2,628	1.1	Under 45 years.....	149,073	39.2
Renter occupied.....			45 to 64 years.....	107,706	28.4
Not dilapidated.....	146,339	100.0	65 years and over.....	33,917	8.9
With all plumbing facilities.....	142,532	97.4	Other male head.....	29,787	7.8
Lacking only hot water.....	134,133	91.7	Under 65 years.....	21,357	5.6
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	872	0.6	65 years and over.....	8,430	2.2
Dilapidated.....	7,527	5.1	Female head.....	59,402	15.6
Vacant.....			Under 65 years.....	40,133	10.6
BATHROOMS	16,373	...	65 years and over.....	19,269	5.1
All units.....	396,258	100.0	Owner occupied.....		
1.....	333,524	84.2	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	233,546	100.0
More than 1.....	47,344	11.9	Under 45 years.....	190,909	81.7
Shared or none.....	15,390	3.9	45 to 64 years.....	85,743	36.7
Owner occupied.....			65 years and over.....	79,185	33.9
1.....	233,546	100.0	Other male head.....	25,981	11.1
More than 1.....	186,329	79.8	Under 65 years.....	13,163	5.6
Shared or none.....	42,251	18.1	65 years and over.....	8,746	3.7
Renter occupied.....			Female head.....	4,417	1.9
1.....	146,339	100.0	Under 65 years.....	29,474	12.6
More than 1.....	133,725	91.4	65 years and over.....	17,222	7.4
Shared or none.....	3,863	2.6	Renter occupied.....		
Vacant.....			Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	146,339	100.0
ROOMS	16,373	...	Under 45 years.....	99,787	68.2
All units.....	396,258	100.0	45 to 64 years.....	63,330	43.3
1 and 2 rooms.....	7,052	1.8	65 years and over.....	28,521	19.5
3 rooms.....	29,349	7.4	Other male head.....	7,936	5.4
4 rooms.....	64,496	16.3	Under 65 years.....	16,624	11.4
5 rooms.....	101,679	25.7	65 years and over.....	12,611	8.6
6 rooms.....	115,486	29.1	Female head.....	4,013	2.7
7 rooms or more.....	78,196	19.7	Under 65 years.....	29,928	20.5
Owner occupied.....			65 years and over.....	22,911	15.7
1 and 2 rooms.....	233,546	100.0	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT		
3 rooms.....	362	0.2	All occupied units.....	379,885	100.0
4 rooms.....	4,247	1.8	1958 and 1959.....	82,008	21.6
5 rooms.....	23,445	10.0	1955 to 1957.....	92,619	24.4
6 rooms.....	63,681	27.3	1950 to 1954.....	74,674	19.7
7 rooms or more.....	81,193	34.8	1949 or earlier.....	130,584	34.4
Renter occupied.....			Owner occupied.....		
1 and 2 rooms.....	146,339	100.0	1958 and 1959.....	233,546	100.0
3 rooms.....	6,370	4.4	1955 to 1957.....	24,350	10.4
4 rooms.....	22,832	15.6	1950 to 1954.....	52,170	22.3
5 rooms.....	36,485	24.9	1949 or earlier.....	52,193	22.3
6 rooms.....	35,516	24.3	Renter occupied.....		
7 rooms or more.....	30,279	20.7	1958 and 1959.....	146,339	100.0
Vacant.....			1955 to 1957.....	57,658	39.4
16,373	...		1950 to 1954.....	40,449	27.6
			1949 or earlier.....	22,481	15.4
			1949 or earlier.....	25,751	17.6

¹ The number of "housing units" based on the 100-percent count in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing is 409,766; for comparability between housing unit and dwelling unit, see section on "Dwelling unit."

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

Table 1.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING INVENTORY: 1959—Con.

[Based on sample; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER			GROSS RENT		
All occupied units.....	379,885	100.0	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	145,657	...
None.....	299,531	78.8	Reporting.....	140,031	100.0
1 person.....	55,957	14.7	Less than \$40.....	6,988	5.0
2 persons.....	23,874	6.3	\$40 to \$59.....	28,971	20.7
3 persons or more.....	523	0.1	\$60 to \$79.....	47,991	34.3
Owner occupied.....	233,546	100.0	\$80 to \$99.....	32,633	23.3
None.....	177,828	76.1	\$100 to \$119.....	14,501	10.4
1 person.....	36,673	15.7	\$120 to \$149.....	5,449	3.9
2 persons.....	18,693	8.0	\$150 to \$199.....	2,982	2.1
3 persons or more.....	352	0.2	\$200 or more.....	516	0.4
Renter occupied.....	146,339	100.0	No cash rent.....	5,626	...
None.....	121,703	83.2	CONTRACT RENT		
1 person.....	19,284	13.2	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	145,657	...
2 persons.....	5,181	3.5	Reporting.....	140,031	100.0
3 persons or more.....	171	0.1	Less than \$40.....	21,252	15.2
VALUE			\$40 to \$59.....	46,998	33.5
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	167,623	100.0	\$60 to \$79.....	44,911	32.1
Less than \$5,000.....	3,015	1.8	\$80 to \$99.....	16,804	12.0
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	5,608	3.3	\$100 to \$119.....	3,972	2.8
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	15,625	9.3	\$120 to \$149.....	3,335	2.4
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	24,519	14.6	\$150 to \$199.....	2,283	1.6
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	30,412	18.1	\$200 or more.....	516	0.4
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	28,873	17.2	No cash rent.....	5,626	...
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	23,868	14.2			
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	18,010	10.7			
\$25,000 to \$34,900.....	13,134	7.8			
\$35,000 or more.....	4,599	2.7			

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 2.—RECENT MOVERS: LOCATION AND TENURE OF PRESENT UNIT BY LOCATION OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Location	Total	Present unit: Tenure and location in this SMSA					
		All occupied		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
		In central city	Not in central city	In central city	Not in central city	In central city	Not in central city
Units occupied by recent movers.....	82,008	38,494	43,514	5,089	19,261	33,405	24,253
Same head.....	71,886	32,943	38,943	4,409	18,497	28,534	20,446
Inside this SMSA.....	64,563	30,543	34,020	4,223	16,950	26,320	17,070
In central city.....	35,853	26,806	9,047	4,051	4,937	22,755	4,110
Not in central city.....	28,710	3,737	24,973	172	12,013	3,565	12,960
Inside other SMSA.....	2,782	702	2,080	186	808	516	1,272
In central city.....	1,054	516	538	...	234	516	304
Not in central city.....	1,728	186	1,542	186	574	...	968
Outside SMSA's.....	4,541	1,698	2,843	...	739	1,698	2,104
Same State.....	2,578	1,181	1,397	...	391	1,181	1,006
Different State.....	1,963	517	1,446	...	348	517	1,098
Different head.....	10,122	5,551	4,571	680	764	4,871	3,807
Inside this SMSA.....	9,090	5,034	4,056	680	764	4,354	3,292
Not in this SMSA.....	1,032	517	515	...	...	517	515

Table 3.—RECENT MOVERS: TENURE OF PRESENT UNIT BY TENURE OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Tenure and location	Total	Present unit: Tenure			Previous unit: Tenure and location	Total	Present unit: Tenure		
		Owner occupied	Renter occupied				Owner occupied	Renter occupied	
			Cash rent	No cash rent				Cash rent	No cash rent
All units occupied by recent movers..	82,008	24,350	56,991	667	Inside this SMSA.....	73,653	22,617	50,540	496
Same head.....	71,886	22,906	48,713	267	Same head.....	64,563	21,173	43,294	96
Owner occupied.....	13,826	8,835	4,991	...	Owner occupied.....	11,517	7,827	3,690	...
Renter occupied:					Cash rent.....	51,582	13,158	38,424	...
Cash rent.....	56,253	13,883	42,370	...	No cash rent.....	1,464	188	1,180	96
No cash rent.....	1,807	188	1,352	267	Different head.....	9,090	1,444	7,246	400
Different head.....	10,122	1,444	8,278	400	Not in this SMSA.....	8,355	1,733	6,451	171

Table 4.—RECENT MOVERS: AGE OF HEAD AND PRESENCE OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TENURE OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Tenure	Present unit							
	Age of head					Persons 65 years old and over		
	Total	Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	None	1 or more
Units occupied by recent movers.....	82,008	42,310	19,671	16,075	3,952	82,008	75,312	6,696
Same head.....	71,886	34,531	18,293	15,452	3,610	71,886	66,381	5,505
Previous unit owner occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	8,835	2,019	3,702	2,740	374	8,835	8,273	562
Present unit renter occupied.....	4,991	2,263	686	1,697	345	4,991	4,078	913
Previous unit renter occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	14,071	8,407	3,579	1,909	176	14,071	13,450	621
Present unit renter occupied.....	43,989	21,842	10,326	9,106	2,715	43,989	40,580	3,409
Different head.....	10,122	7,779	1,378	623	342	10,122	8,931	1,191

Table 5.—RECENT MOVERS: VALUE OF PRESENT PROPERTY BY VALUE OF PREVIOUS PROPERTY, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous property: Value	Total	Present property: Value											All other occupied units
		Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹											
		Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,400	\$7,500 to \$9,900	\$10,000 to \$12,400	\$12,500 to \$14,900	\$15,000 to \$17,400	\$17,500 to \$19,900	\$20,000 to \$24,900	\$25,000 or more	Not reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	82,008	19,434	...	...	1,066	1,806	3,608	2,569	5,182	1,804	3,038	361	62,574
Same head.....	71,886	18,502	...	...	893	1,635	3,274	2,491	5,006	1,804	3,038	361	53,384
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	10,169	6,217	...	...	175	...	701	187	1,890	480	2,611	173	3,952
Less than \$5,000.....	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	1,245	352	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	173	893
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	1,272	929	...	...	...	...	178	...	751	...	...	...	343
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	600	443	...	...	175	...	...	187	...	...	81	...	177
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	1,775	1,435	...	...	...	...	344	...	374	...	717	...	340
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	1,737	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	202	300	...	658
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	1,483	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	102	846	...	347
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	700	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	352	...	172
\$25,000 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported.....	729	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	414
All other occupied units.....	61,717	12,285	...	...	718	1,635	2,573	2,304	3,116	1,324	427	188	49,432
Different head.....	10,122	932	...	...	173	171	334	78	176	...	...	...	9,190

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 6.—RECENT MOVERS: CONTRACT RENT OF PRESENT UNIT BY CONTRACT RENT OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Contract rent	Total	Present unit: Contract rent											All other occupied units
		Renter-occupied nonfarm units											
		Total	Less than \$30	\$30 to \$39	\$40 to \$49	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$119	\$120 or more	No cash rent or rent not reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	82,008	57,658	1,563	2,035	7,453	8,770	13,508	9,111	9,527	2,122	2,563	1,006	24,350
Same head.....	71,886	48,980	1,040	1,692	6,360	8,136	12,050	7,337	8,538	1,491	1,730	606	22,906
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	56,319	42,599	1,040	1,519	5,355	7,546	11,047	6,372	6,708	1,319	1,183	510	13,720
Less than \$30.....	2,530	2,359	344	173	832	321	173	516	...	...	...	...	171
\$30 to \$39.....	3,909	2,378	171	316	918	459	342	172	...	...	...	...	1,531
\$40 to \$49.....	6,322	4,314	...	343	782	997	834	722	636	...	...	...	2,008
\$50 to \$59.....	6,205	4,616	...	344	1,031	1,350	686	516	689	...	...	...	1,589
\$60 to \$69.....	12,330	9,573	...	172	500	1,502	3,935	1,835	1,556	73	...	...	2,757
\$70 to \$79.....	9,334	7,076	...	...	1,119	1,885	1,692	871	1,174	163	172	...	2,258
\$80 to \$99.....	5,628	4,284	...	...	...	856	870	347	1,143	895	173	...	1,344
\$100 to \$119.....	2,432	1,583	...	...	...	...	1,237	...	156	...	190	...	849
\$120 or more.....	896	535	...	...	...	...	172	...	175	188	...	...	361
No cash rent or rent not reported.....	6,733	5,881	525	171	173	176	1,106	1,393	1,179	...	648	510	852
All other occupied units.....	15,567	6,381	...	173	1,005	590	1,003	965	1,830	172	547	96	9,186
Different head.....	10,122	8,678	523	343	1,093	634	1,458	1,774	989	631	833	400	1,444

Table 7.—NEW CONSTRUCTION: NUMBER OF ROOMS, BY CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES, BATHROOMS, PERSONS, AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY TENURE, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Subject	Total	1 and 2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms or more
All dwelling units.....	84,333	795	3,598	13,862	32,416	24,317	9,345
CONDITION AND PLUMBING							
All units.....	84,333	795	3,598	13,862	32,416	24,317	9,345
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	83,395	795	3,223	13,675	32,228	24,317	9,157
Lacking some or all facilities.....	750	...	375	187	188	...	...
Dilapidated.....	188	...	...	...	...	...	188
Owner occupied.....	70,245	362	571	9,658	29,396	21,288	8,970
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	69,682	362	571	9,471	29,208	21,288	8,782
Lacking some or all facilities.....	375	...	...	187	188	...	...
Dilapidated.....	188	...	...	...	...	...	188
Renter occupied.....	10,154	289	2,652	3,444	1,785	1,796	188
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	10,154	289	2,652	3,444	1,785	1,796	188
Lacking some or all facilities.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	3,934	144	375	760	1,235	1,233	187
BATHROOMS							
All units.....	84,333	795	3,598	13,862	32,416	24,317	9,345
1.....	64,996	655	3,223	13,300	28,163	15,596	4,029
More than 1.....	18,399	140	...	375	4,065	8,721	5,098
Shared or none.....	938	...	375	187	188	...	188
Owner occupied.....	70,245	362	571	9,658	29,396	21,288	8,970
1.....	52,624	222	571	9,096	25,440	13,424	3,871
More than 1.....	17,058	140	...	375	3,768	7,864	4,911
Shared or none.....	563	...	...	187	188	...	188
Renter occupied.....	10,154	289	2,652	3,444	1,785	1,796	188
1.....	9,779	289	2,652	3,444	1,785	1,421	188
More than 1.....	375	...	...	...	...	375	...
Shared or none.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	3,934	144	375	760	1,235	1,233	187
PERSONS							
All occupied units.....	80,399	651	3,223	13,102	31,181	23,084	9,158
1 person.....	3,499	511	787	969	789	443	...
2 persons.....	16,951	...	1,250	4,924	6,105	3,616	1,056
3 persons.....	15,748	...	1,186	3,629	4,923	4,551	1,459
4 persons.....	19,904	...	...	1,462	8,677	6,962	2,803
5 persons.....	15,548	...	...	2,118	6,979	5,048	1,403
6 persons or more.....	8,749	140	...	...	3,708	2,464	2,437
Owner occupied.....	70,245	362	571	9,658	29,396	21,288	8,970
1 person.....	1,995	222	...	729	789	255	...
2 persons.....	15,103	...	383	4,131	5,917	3,616	1,056
3 persons.....	12,969	...	188	2,513	4,632	4,177	1,459
4 persons.....	18,241	...	...	1,158	8,049	6,419	2,615
5 persons.....	14,557	...	...	1,127	6,979	5,048	1,403
6 persons or more.....	7,380	140	...	...	3,030	1,773	2,437
Renter occupied.....	10,154	289	2,652	3,444	1,785	1,796	188
1 person.....	1,504	289	787	240	...	188	...
2 persons.....	1,848	...	867	793	188	...	...
3 persons.....	2,779	...	998	1,116	291	374	...
4 persons.....	1,663	...	...	304	628	543	188
5 persons.....	991	...	...	991	...	...	...
6 persons or more.....	1,369	...	...	...	678	691	...
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD							
All occupied units.....	80,399	651	3,223	13,102	31,181	23,084	9,158
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	71,411	140	2,248	10,072	29,012	21,266	8,673
Under 45 years.....	46,364	...	2,080	5,685	19,565	14,839	4,195
45 to 64 years.....	21,810	140	...	3,662	7,505	6,213	4,280
65 years and over.....	3,237	...	168	725	1,942	214	188
Other male head.....	3,444	144	647	1,228	507	809	109
Female head.....	5,544	367	328	1,802	1,662	1,009	376
Owner occupied.....	70,245	362	571	9,658	29,396	21,288	8,970
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	63,709	140	383	7,671	27,227	19,803	8,485
Under 45 years.....	39,798	...	215	3,774	17,780	13,834	4,195
45 to 64 years.....	20,674	140	...	3,172	7,505	5,755	4,102
65 years and over.....	3,237	...	168	725	1,942	214	188
Other male head.....	1,591	...	...	354	507	621	109
Female head.....	4,945	222	188	1,633	1,662	864	376
Renter occupied.....	10,154	289	2,652	3,444	1,785	1,796	188
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	7,702	...	1,865	2,401	1,785	1,463	188
Under 45 years.....	6,566	...	1,865	1,911	1,785	1,005	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,136	...	...	490	...	458	188
65 years and over.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other male head.....	1,853	144	647	874	...	188	...
Female head.....	599	145	140	169	...	145	...

Table 8.—SAME UNITS: 1959 VALUE OF PROPERTY BY 1950 VALUE OF PROPERTY

[Based on sample; see text]

1950 value	Total	1959 value											All other occupied and vacant units
		Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹											
		Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,400	\$7,500 to \$9,900	\$10,000 to \$12,400	\$12,500 to \$14,900	\$15,000 to \$17,400	\$17,500 to \$19,900	\$20,000 to \$24,900	\$25,000 or more	Not reported	
Same units, 1950 and 1959: With 1950 records available.....	279,165	94,458	1,396	4,503	13,777	17,687	18,490	13,878	9,191	5,461	8,164	1,911	184,707
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	92,580	81,884	1,045	3,628	11,487	13,839	16,682	12,652	8,595	4,761	7,636	1,559	10,696
Less than \$5,000.....	7,347	7,171	352	2,238	2,263	1,632	172	343	...	...	...	...	176
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	16,695	14,166	518	1,039	4,069	3,832	2,064	1,050	520	385	...	689	2,529
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	21,421	18,221	...	176	3,644	4,749	5,986	2,242	896	...	352	...	3,200
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	26,294	23,585	...	...	1,168	2,211	7,661	5,756	4,330	1,584	528	347	2,709
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	4,826	4,479	...	175	...	213	104	2,267	788	756	176	...	347
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	7,589	6,367	...	...	...	850	172	523	1,358	1,333	1,955	176	1,222
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	1,402	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	175	352	352	352	...	171
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	2,136	1,965	...	...	...	...	176	...	351	...	1,438	...	171
\$25,000 or more.....	3,186	3,186	...	...	...	352	...	...	175	...	2,659	...	...
Not reported.....	1,684	1,513	175	...	343	...	523	120	176	...	176	...	171
All other occupied and vacant units..	186,585	12,574	351	875	2,290	3,848	1,808	1,226	596	700	528	352	174,011

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 9.—SAME UNITS: 1959 GROSS RENT BY 1950 GROSS RENT

[Based on sample; see text]

1950 gross rent	Total	1959 gross rent										No cash rent or rent not reported	All other occupied and vacant units
		Renter-occupied nonfarm units											
		Total	Less than \$30	\$30 to \$39	\$40 to \$49	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$119	\$120 or more		
Same units, 1950 and 1959: With 1950 records available.....	279,165	118,568	1,546	4,664	8,129	14,676	19,901	20,417	25,546	10,212	5,778	7,699	160,597
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	122,264	95,424	1,546	4,321	6,925	12,778	17,225	17,348	19,818	6,210	4,167	5,086	26,840
Less than \$30.....	10,950	9,737	688	2,075	1,918	1,855	1,128	520	1,034	...	...	519	1,213
\$30 to \$39.....	21,647	16,526	515	1,898	2,518	4,664	3,215	1,986	866	...	176	688	5,121
\$40 to \$49.....	29,850	22,605	172	1,456	4,993	5,774	4,288	4,237	643	...	...	866	7,245
\$50 to \$59.....	23,517	17,805	...	346	859	3,935	5,312	4,578	1,916	344	...	515	5,712
\$60 to \$69.....	11,860	9,557	...	172	176	1,264	2,920	3,583	1,043	172	227	171	2,303
\$70 to \$79.....	3,977	2,933	...	344	...	...	171	1,211	692	344	171	1,044	1,761
\$80 to \$99.....	6,537	4,776	...	...	172	...	546	2,526	1,155	377	...	173	864
\$100 to \$119.....	1,552	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	344	171	864	...	176	...
\$120 or more.....	2,071	1,895	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	1,719	171	2,100	2,092
No cash rent or rent not reported..	10,303	8,211	171	172	171	59	1,733	1,605	1,439	590	...	...	...
All other occupied and vacant units..	156,901	23,144	...	343	1,204	1,898	2,676	3,069	5,728	4,002	1,611	2,613	133,757

Table 10.—AVAILABLE VACANT UNITS: CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL AND NEW CONSTRUCTION UNITS, 1959

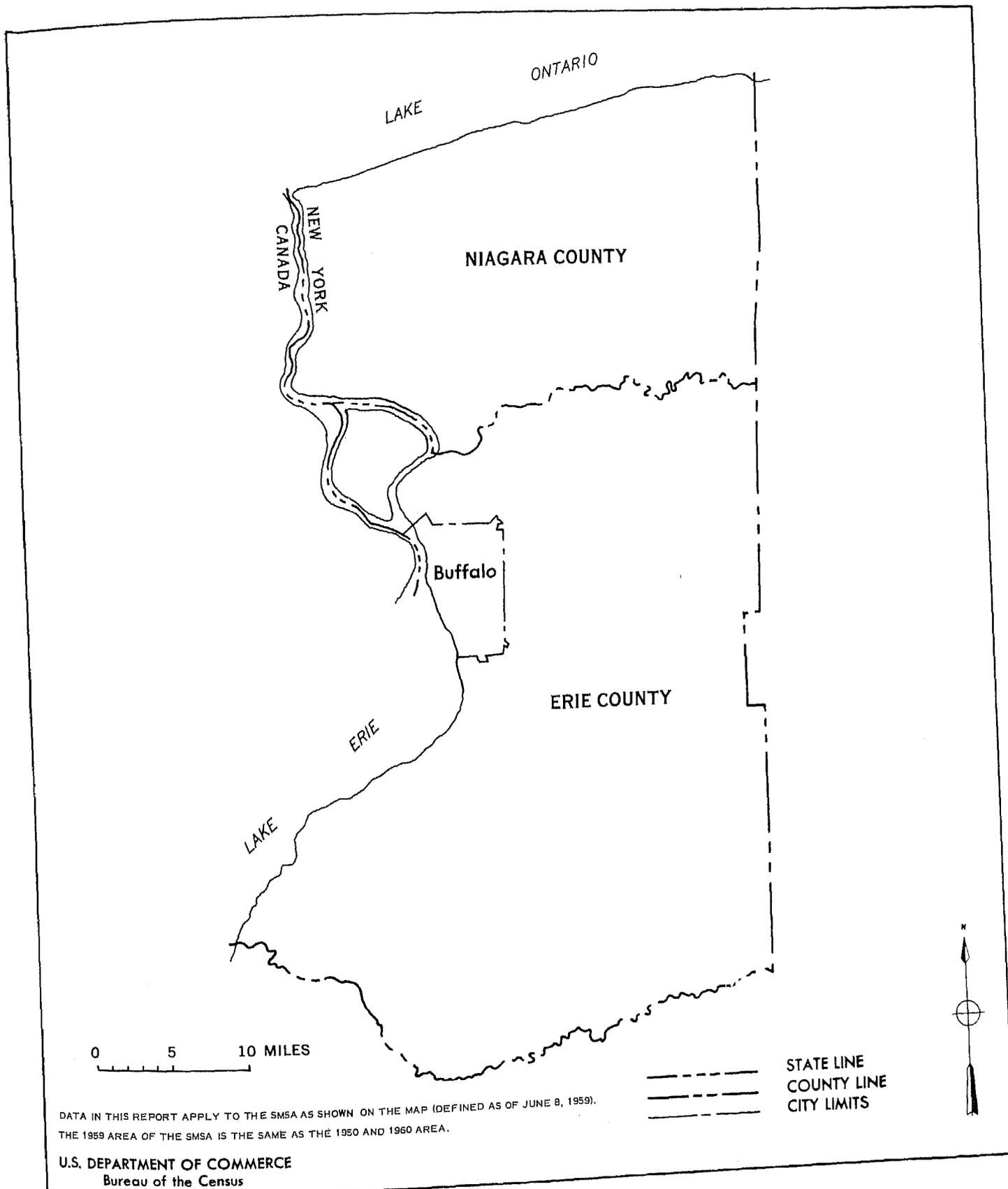
(Based on sample; see text)

Subject	Total	New construction	Subject	Total	New construction
Vacant units available for sale.....	2,136	502	Vacant units available for rent.....	7,263	1,152
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1.....	1,809	502	1.....	1,052	...
2.....	154	...	2 to 4.....	4,855	140
3 or more.....	173	...	5 to 19.....	344	...
			20 or more.....	1,012	1,012
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1957 to 1959.....	502	502	1957 to 1959.....	868	868
April 1950 to 1956.....	...	...	April 1950 to 1956.....	284	284
1940 to March 1950.....	176	...	1940 to March 1950.....	1,446	...
1939 or earlier.....	1,458	...	1939 or earlier.....	4,665	...
ROOMS			ROOMS		
3 rooms or less.....	...	...	1 and 2 rooms.....	144	144
4 rooms.....	154	...	3 rooms.....	1,483	...
5 rooms.....	678	502	4 rooms.....	3,027	572
6 rooms or more.....	1,304	...	5 rooms or more.....	2,609	436
PLUMBING FACILITIES			PLUMBING FACILITIES		
With all facilities.....	1,806	502	With all facilities.....	7,000	1,152
Lacking some or all facilities.....	330	...	Lacking some or all facilities.....	263	...
SALE PRICE ASKED			RENT ASKED		
Nonfarm available for sale ¹	1,809	502	Nonfarm available for rent.....	7,263	1,152
Less than \$5,000.....	...	...	Less than \$30.....	...	...
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	...	...	\$30 to \$39.....	927	144
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	1,059	280	\$40 to \$49.....	1,325	288
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	574	222	\$50 to \$59.....	1,737	432
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	176	...	\$60 to \$69.....	1,222	...
\$25,000 or more.....	...	...	\$70 to \$79.....	1,017	148
			\$80 to \$89.....	687	140
			\$100 to \$149.....	348	...
			\$150 or more.....	...	...

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Buffalo, N.Y.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA



U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

Final Report HC(4) Part 1B-13

COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE *Part 1B: Inventory Characteristics*

Cleveland, Ohio,
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

Prepared under the supervision of
DANIEL B. RATHBUN, Chief
Housing Division



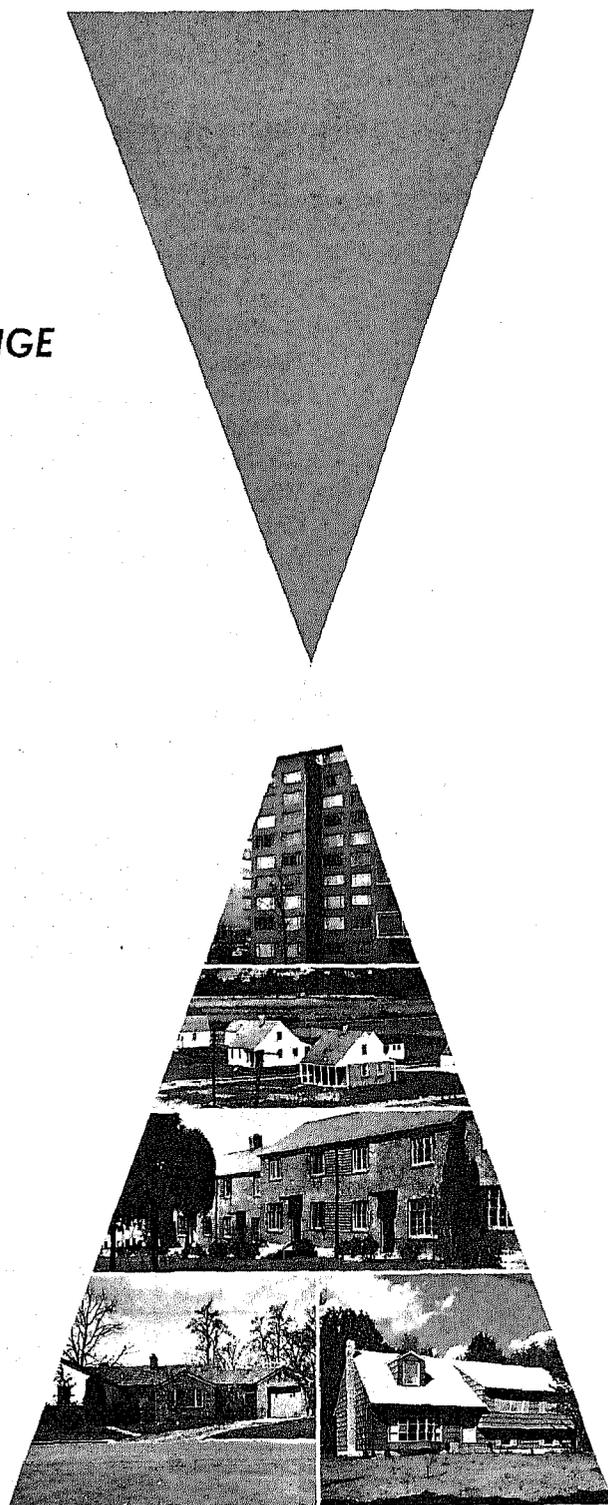
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.*
Volume IV. *Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics*
Final Report HC(4), Part 1B, No. 13.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.,
or any of the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce — Price 30 cents.

PREFACE

This report presents cross-tabulations of characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers, cross-tabulations of characteristics of new construction units and units which were the same in 1950 and 1959, and characteristics of available vacant units. The statistics are based on results of the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey, which is part of the 1960 Census of Housing. December 1959 is regarded as the survey date although the procedure for estimating some of the components required data compiled from the census returns of the April enumeration of the 1960 Census.

This report is one of the series of 18 reports which constitutes Part 1B of Volume IV. A separate report is issued for the United States, by regions, for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area, the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area, for the Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Philadelphia, and Seattle Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; and for the Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco-Oakland, and Washington (D. C.-Md.-Va.) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The last eight areas named had a population of over one million in the 1950 Census of Population; the first nine areas, three of which were under one million, are the areas for which separate statistics were provided in the 1956 National Housing Inventory, the first survey to measure components of change.

Part 1A of Volume IV provides statistics on the counts and basic characteristics of all the components of change—new construction and other additions, conversions, mergers, demolitions and other losses, and dwelling units which were the same in 1950 and 1959—and some cross-tabulations of characteristics of new construction and same units. Reports are issued for the United States, by regions, and for the 17 metropolitan areas named above. The series of 18 reports constitutes 1960 Census of Housing, Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change, Part 1A, 1950-1959 Components.

Authorization for the 1960 Census of Housing was provided in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for a decennial census of housing, including utilities and equipment, to be taken in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The law further provides that, in advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census, preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected.

The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals to achieve a census having optimum value to users of housing statistics. The Housing Advisory Committee was organized by the Director of the Bureau of the Census and was made up of persons in private industry, universities, and local governments. It advised on various aspects of the housing census programs except the technical phases of the Residential Finance program for which the Technical Advisory Committee on Residential Finance was organized. A Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council, organized by the Bureau of the Budget and made up of persons in Federal agencies, also advised on the basic programs. A joint staff committee, set up by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Director of the Bureau of the Census, concentrated on aspects of particular interest to the housing agencies. In addition to the committees, working groups of specialists in housing subjects assisted the Census Bureau staff in the evaluation and improvement of housing concepts. A number of other committees, groups, and individuals also made contributions to the planning of the housing census.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of persons both within and outside the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities of the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey. Specific responsibilities were exercised by members of the Housing, Statistical Methods, Decennial Operations, Field, and Geography Divisions. The survey was planned and developed under the direction of Wayne F. Daugherty, then Chief, assisted by Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, Housing Division. Beulah Washabaugh assisted in planning and developing the content of this report and, with the help of Philip S. Sidel and Aneda E. France, was responsible for the preparation of the textual materials. J. Hugh Rose, assisted by Meyer Zitter, was responsible for the development of plans for field work. Aaron Josowitz, assisted by Elmo E. Beach, Martin W. Gilbert, and William E. Derrah, developed and coordinated the survey procedures.

Important contributions were made by Glen S. Taylor, then Chief, Jervis Braunstein, Morris Gorinson, George E. Turner, Morton Somer, E. Richard Bourdon, and Orville Slye of the Decennial Operations Division in the processing and compilation of the statistics; George F. Klink and G. Paul Sylvestre of the Field Division in the collection of the information; and William T. Fay, Robert C. Klove, and Robert L. Hagan of the Geography Division in the preparation of the maps for enumeration and publication. The planning and development of the sample design and estimation procedures were under the direction of Joseph Steinberg, Robert H. Hanson, and Robert H. Finch, Jr., assisted by Arnold Sirota, Elaine V. Davidson, Bernie Cornett, Anthony Turner, and Elmore Seraille of the Statistical Methods Division. The technical editorial work was under the supervision of Mildred M. Russell of the Population Division, assisted by Louise L. Douglas. Important contributions were also made by the staffs of the Administrative Service Division, Everett H. Burke, Chief; Budget and Management Division, Charles H. Alexander, Chief; Data Processing Systems Division, Robert F. Drury, Chief; Personnel Division, James P. Taff, Chief; and Statistical Research Division, William N. Hurwitz, Chief.

July 1962.

PUBLICATION PROGRAM OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING

Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in seven housing volumes as described below. A separate series containing the census tract reports is a joint publication with data from the 1960 Census of Population. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the final reports. The source of the data is the April 1960 enumeration, except for Volumes IV and V which are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and completed in 1960. Prior to the final reports, several series of preliminary and advance reports were issued. Some unpublished statistics can be obtained for the cost of preparing a copy and certain special tabulations can be prepared, on a reimbursable basis, on request to the Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I (Series HC(1) reports). States and Small Areas. Information about all subjects covered in the April 1960 enumeration, with a separate report for the United States by regions and geographic divisions, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. In the State reports, information is shown for the State as a whole and for each standard metropolitan statistical area, urbanized area, place of 1,000 inhabitants or more, county, and the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm parts of the county. The volume covers occupancy characteristics such as tenure, vacancy status, color, number of persons; structural characteristics, such as number of rooms and year structure built; condition of unit; plumbing facilities, such as water supply, and toilet and bathing facilities; equipment and fuels, including heating equipment, air conditioning, television sets, clothes washing machine, heating fuel, cooking fuel, and water heating fuel; and financial characteristics including value and rent.

Volume II (Series HC(2) reports). Metropolitan Housing. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics, with a separate report for the United States by geographic divisions, and for each of the 192 standard metropolitan statistical areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more in the United States and Puerto Rico. Separate statistics for each of the 134 places of 100,000 inhabitants or more are included in the metropolitan area reports.

Volume III (Series HC(3) reports). City Blocks. Separate reports for cities and other urban places having 50,000 inhabitants or more prior to and at the time of the 1960 Census, and for a number of smaller localities which arranged for block statistics. Data for a limited number of characteristics are presented by blocks. Statistics for 467 cities and localities in the United States and Puerto Rico are published in 421 separate reports.

Volume IV (Series HC(4) reports). Components of Inventory Change. Information on the source of the 1959 inventory and the disposition of the 1950 and 1956 inventories. Data are provided for components of change such as new construction, conversion, merger, demolition, and other additions and losses. Part 1 of the volume contains the 1950 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas). Part 1 is published in two sets of reports for each area. Part 1A presents basic 1950 and 1959 data, with emphasis on the counts and characteristics of the components of change; Part 1B presents additional information on characteristics of the inventory, including characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers. Part 2 contains the 1957 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and separate reports for 9 of the selected areas (standard metropolitan areas defined for the 1956 inventory).

Volume V. Residential Finance. Information on financing of residential property, including characteristics of mortgages, properties, and homeowners. Part 1 of the volume is a report on homeowner properties for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas). Part 2 is a report on rental and vacant properties for the United States.

Volume VI. Rural Housing. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics for the 121 economic subregions of the United States, for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm housing units.

Volume VII. Housing of Senior Citizens. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics of units occupied by persons 60 years old and over, for the United States, each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Series PHC(1) reports. Census Tracts. Separate reports for 180 tracted areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. The reports contain information, by census tracts, on both housing and population subjects. (This series is the same as the tract reports included in the publication program for the 1960 Census of Population.)

Series HC(S1) reports. Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities. Separate reports for 139 localities in the United States. The program was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The reports contain data on both owner- and renter-occupied housing units defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria, with emphasis on gross rent, size of family, and income of renter families.

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(Of the areas listed below, 15 are standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959,
and 2 are standard consolidated areas)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United States and Regions 2. Atlanta SMSA 3. Boston SMSA 4. Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area 5. Dallas SMSA 6. Detroit SMSA | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA 8. New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area 9. Philadelphia SMSA 10. Seattle SMSA 11. Baltimore SMSA 12. Buffalo SMSA | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Cleveland SMSA 14. Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA 15. Pittsburgh SMSA 16. St. Louis SMSA 17. San Francisco-Oakland SMSA 18. Washington (D.C.-Md.-Va.) SMSA |
|--|--|--|

SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF UNIT AND TABLE NUMBER

Subject	Simple distribution, 1959			Cross-classification, 1959								
	Total units	Available vacant units: Total and new construction		Recent movers: Characteristic of present unit						New construction units: Number of rooms	Same units	
		Location and tenure	Tenure	Contract rent	Value	Age of head	Persons 65 years old and over	Gross rent	Value			
											For sale	For rent
Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	
Counts of:												
All dwelling units.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New construction.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Same.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1959 CHARACTERISTIC												
Occupancy:												
Persons.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year moved into unit.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy status.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Structural:												
Rooms.....	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Units in structure.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year structure built.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condition and plumbing facilities:												
Bathrooms.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Condition and plumbing.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Plumbing facilities.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial:												
Contract rent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross rent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly rent asked.....	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale price asked.....	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household:												
Household composition by age of head.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Persons 65 years old and over.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950 CHARACTERISTIC												
Gross rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Value.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
CHARACTERISTIC OF PREVIOUS UNIT OF RECENT MOVERS												
Location.....	2
Location and tenure.....	3
Tenure change (previous to present unit).....	4	4
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Components of Inventory Change

INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS

GENERAL

This report presents statistics on the characteristics of units occupied by recent movers, characteristics of selected components of change in the housing inventory for the period 1950 to 1959, and characteristics of available vacant units. Data are based on information for a sample of dwelling units enumerated in the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey as part of the 1960 Census of Housing. The survey was designed to measure changes since the 1950 Census, taken in April 1950. Because comparison with 1950 was made on a unit-by-unit basis for components of change, the dwelling unit as defined in 1950 was used as the reporting unit in this survey.

Statistics on housing occupied by recent movers (households that moved in 1958 or 1959) cover characteristics of the present and previous units; the location, tenure, value or rent of the present unit is cross-tabulated by the respective characteristic of the previous unit. In addition, age of head and presence of persons 65 years old and over are tabulated according to changes in tenure of the previous and the present units. Statistics on components of change consist of a cross-tabulation of number of rooms by selected items for "new construction" units, and a cross-tabulation of the 1959 and 1950 value or gross rent for "same" units. Statistics for vacant units consist of simple distributions of the 1959 characteristics of available units, separately for total and new construction units.

Counts and simple distributions of both the 1959 and 1950 characteristics for all the components of change and for the total inventory are provided in Part 1A of this volume (1960 Census of Housing, Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change, Part 1A, 1950-1959 Components). The statistics relate to such components as new construction and other additions, conversions, mergers, demolitions and other losses, and dwelling units that were the same in 1950 and 1959. Also in Part 1A, for units classified as "same," the 1959 characteristic is cross-tabulated by the 1950 characteristic for tenure and color and for condition and plumbing facilities; for units classified as "new construction," value and rent are cross-tabulated by number of rooms, number of persons, and household composition.

A separate report is published for the United States, by regions, and for each of the 17 selected metropolitan areas listed on page VI. Data for the 15 standard metropolitan statistical areas relate to the boundaries as of June 8, 1959; for the 2 standard consolidated areas, the data relate to the boundaries in December 1959, which were the same boundaries used for the April enumeration of the 1960 Census.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES

All the data in this report are based on a sample of dwelling units. The counts of dwelling units by components of change, shown on the first four lines of table 1, are based on a larger sample than the data on characteristics in the remainder of the report (see "Sample design").

Table 1 presents simple distributions of selected 1959 characteristics of the total housing inventory. With a few minor exceptions, they are excerpts from table 1 in Part 1A of Volume IV. The data are reproduced in this report, Part 1B,

for convenience in analyzing characteristics of parts of the inventory (tables 2 to 10) in relation to the total.

Tables 2 to 6 provide characteristics of units occupied by recent movers. In tables 2, 3, 5, and 6, the characteristic of the present unit is cross-tabulated by the characteristic of the previous unit. The subjects covered in these tables include location (whether this SMSA, other SMSA, or outside SMSA), tenure, value, and contract rent. In each table, the characteristic of the present unit is identified in the boxhead of the table and the characteristic of the previous unit in the stub. In table 4, the categories in the stub describe the change in tenure from the previous to the present unit. Change in tenure is cross-tabulated by the age of the head of the present unit and the presence of persons 65 years old and over. No detail is shown for the previous unit in tables 2 to 6 when the households in the present and previous units are different, as indicated by different heads.

Table 7 is a cross-tabulation of 1959 characteristics of "new construction" units--number of rooms by condition and plumbing facilities, bathrooms, persons, and household composition. Other tabulations for new construction units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Tables 8 and 9 are cross-tabulations of the 1959 and 1950 value or gross rent for "same" units. The 1950 information was transcribed from the 1950 Census records for the specific unit. For this reason, the tabulations are limited to units for which 1950 Census records were available. The boxhead of the table describes the characteristic of the unit in 1959, and the stub of the table describes the characteristic of the same unit in 1950. Other tabulations for same units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Table 10 presents simple distributions of characteristics of available vacant units. Separate statistics are shown for units available for sale and units available for rent, for the total inventory and for new construction.

MAP

The report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) includes a map showing the boundaries of the SMSA and the central city (or cities) defined as of June 8, 1959. Differences between the 1959 boundaries and those for the April 1960 Census and the 1950 Census are indicated by a note on the map. For the standard consolidated areas (SCA's), the map shows the boundaries of the areas and the central cities, as defined for this report, and the note describes their relation to the 1950 SMA boundaries and to the 1960 SCA's.

RELATION TO APRIL 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING

The December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey is part of the 1960 decennial census program. Although the concepts of components of change and the comparison of present and previous housing of recent movers are unique to this portion of the census program, the definitions for many of the characteristics that were enumerated in 1959 are the same as those in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census (see "Definitions and explanations").

Some data on characteristics of housing cross-tabulated by year structure built and characteristics by year moved into unit (present units of recent movers) are available in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing; and data on vacant units are available in Volume II as well as in Volume I, States and Small Areas. Differences between the December 1959 survey and the April 1960 Census include: The use of the "dwelling unit" concept in 1959 in contrast to the "housing unit" concept in 1960; the use of a sample of land area segments in 1959 in contrast to the 100-percent coverage for some items and a sample of housing units for others in 1960; and the extensive use of self-enumeration in 1960 in contrast to direct interview and use of 1950 Census records in the 1959 survey. (See 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for more complete discussion of the April 1960 Census.) Also, for some standard metropolitan statistical areas, there are differences in boundaries between 1959 and 1960.

Although information for the April 1960 Census was collected as of April 1960, information for the Components of Inventory Change survey was collected as of the date of enumeration. For the latter, the bulk of the enumeration was completed by December 1959, and the statistics may be regarded as referring to that date. In the estimation procedure used for some of the components, however, data from a sample of the census returns of the April enumeration were required (see "Estimation procedure").

COMPARABILITY WITH 1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING

With a few exceptions, the types of data presented in this report are not covered in the 1950 Census of Housing. Data for some of the characteristics of the total inventory in table 1 are available from the 1950 Census reports and characteristics of vacant units are available for 1950 except that characteristics other than sale price and rent are available only for the combined group of for-sale and for-rent vacant units. For individual characteristics, however, essentially the same definitions, including the "dwelling unit" concept, were used in the December 1959 survey as were used in the 1950 Census of Housing. The corresponding 1950 data for the inventory items in table 1 and a discussion of differences in concepts are given in Part 1A of Volume IV.

RELATION TO 1956 NATIONAL HOUSING INVENTORY

Data on components of change were collected for the first time in the National Housing Inventory survey in 1956. The 1959 program used essentially the same concepts and both programs used the "dwelling unit" as the reporting unit. The 1956 program provided separate statistics for the United States, by regions, and for each of 9 standard metropolitan areas--Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Seattle.

Among the subjects covered in the 1956 survey which are also presented in this report are: tenure and vacancy status; persons, year moved into unit, and sex and age of head (household composition); rooms, units in structure, and year structure built; condition and plumbing facilities; and value, gross rent, and contract rent. Cross-tabulations of characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers, cross-tabulations of characteristics of same units, characteristics of vacant units, and simple distributions of characteristics of new construction units also are available from the 1956 survey for each of the areas listed above. See 1956 National Housing Inventory, Volume I, Components of Change 1950 to 1956 and Volume III, Characteristics of the 1956 Inventory. The concepts are essentially the same as those used in the 1959 survey.

The 1959 and 1956 characteristics of the total inventory and characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers may be compared, taking into account any changes

in boundaries since 1956 and relevant estimates of sampling variability. Comparison of counts and characteristics for individual components, however, should be made with care. Subtraction of the 1950-1956 results from the 1950-1959 results for a component does not necessarily produce component-of-change data for the period 1957 to 1959. Units can shift from one component in 1956 to another component by 1959 (for example, from "same" in 1956 to "conversion" by 1959). In addition, differences in procedures for collecting, editing, and tabulating the data can affect the relation between the 1950-1956 results and the 1950-1959 results.

COMPARABILITY WITH DATA FROM OTHER SOURCES

Statistics on counts of "new construction" units differ in several respects from statistics on residential construction published from other sources. Statistics on building permits and housing starts for some areas were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, until July 1959 and by the Bureau of the Census since that time. These statistics are not entirely comparable with estimates from the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey. In particular, there are differences in coverage, concepts, definitions, and survey techniques, as well as differences in timing of starts in relation to completions.

1960 PUBLICATION PROGRAM

Final housing reports.--Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in Volumes I to VII and in a joint housing and population series consisting of reports for census tracts. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the final reports. Volumes I to IV and the census tract reports are issued as series of individual reports; Volumes I and II are later bound into volumes. Volumes V to VII are issued only as bound volumes.

The source of Volumes I, II, III, VI, and VII and the housing data in the census tract reports is the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing. The special reports for local housing authorities are based on results of the April enumeration and, for most areas, on data collected at a later date for nonsample households.

Data for Volumes IV and V are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and completed in 1960. Separate data are published for the United States and 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas).

The titles and contents of the reports are described on page IV. For the most part, they are comparable to the series published from the 1950 Census of Housing. The 1960 Volumes I, II, and VI are similar to 1950 Volumes I, II, and III, respectively. Volume III of 1960 corresponds to the series of reports on block statistics which constituted 1950 Volume V. Volume IV of 1960 has no 1950 counterpart but corresponds to Volumes I and III of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. Volume V of 1960 corresponds to Volume IV of 1950 and, in part, to Volume II of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. In 1950, census tract reports were published as Volume III of the 1950 Census of Population. Special reports for local housing authorities were published for 219 areas in 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-6, Special Tabulations for Local Housing Authorities. The type of data presented in 1960 Volume VII has not been published in previous census reports.

Preliminary and advance reports.--Statistics for many of the subjects covered in the census were released in several series of preliminary and advance reports. The figures in the preliminary and advance reports are superseded by the data in the final reports.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

During the processing of the data for publication, more data are tabulated than it is possible to print in the final reports. A limited amount of unpublished data is available and

photocopies can be provided at cost. Also, certain special tabulations can be prepared on a reimbursable basis. Requests for photocopies or for additional information should be addressed to Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The concepts of components of change, that pertain uniquely to components of inventory change programs, are essentially the same as those used in the first such survey conducted in 1956. Likewise, the concepts applying to previous and present units of recent movers remained essentially the same as in 1956. Comparison with the 1956 survey can be made only for selected areas and selected characteristics (see section on "Relation to 1956 National Housing Inventory").

In the definitions and explanations of the characteristics of the inventory, which are given below, comparison is made with the definitions used in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing and in the 1950 Census of Housing even though the types of data presented in this report (except data for the total inventory and vacant units) are not available in reports of the April 1960 and the April 1950 Censuses. For purposes of measuring unit-by-unit change since 1950, the 1950 concept of "dwelling unit" was retained. Definitions of characteristics of dwelling units are comparable, for the most part, with those used in the April 1960 Census as well as in the 1950 Census.

Comparability is affected by differences in procedure as well as differences in definition and description of categories. Information for this report was obtained by direct interview except for a few items which were reported by the enumerator on the basis of his observation, and by a combination of direct interview and comparison with the 1950 Census records for purposes of determining the component of change. In the 1950 Census, information was obtained by direct interview and observation, and in the April 1960 Census by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator.

The definitions which follow conform to those provided to the enumerator and reflect the intended meaning of the question asked. As in all surveys, there were some failures to execute the instructions exactly, and some erroneous interpretations have undoubtedly gone undetected.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).--To permit all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of general-purpose statistics, the Bureau of the Budget has established "standard metropolitan statistical areas" (SMSA's). Each such area is defined by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a committee composed of representatives of the major statistical agencies of the Federal Government.

Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have at least 15,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. A more detailed discussion of the criteria used to define SMSA's is given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas.

The title of an SMSA always identifies the central city or cities. The largest city of an SMSA is a central city. Up to

two additional cities in an SMSA may be central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (a) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants; (b) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000 except that, in the case of twin cities, both are central cities.

In the reports for the 15 SMSA's, the boundaries of the area are indicated on the map which is included in the respective report. The boundaries are those defined as of June 8, 1959. (Changes in boundaries after this date are not reflected in the December 1959 survey.) In some cases, the 1959 boundaries differ from the 1950 boundaries and the boundaries defined for the April 1960 Census. In 1950, the areas were called standard metropolitan areas (SMA's).

The central city (cities) of the SMSA is also indicated on the map. The boundaries of these cities conform to those used for the April 1960 Census.

Standard consolidated area (SCA).--In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former is identical with the New York-Northeastern New Jersey SMA of 1950, with New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic as central cities, and the latter corresponds roughly to the Chicago SMA of 1950 (two more counties having been added), with Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago as central cities in 1959.

In the reports for these two SCA's, the boundaries of the area and the central cities are indicated on the map which is included in the respective report. The boundaries are the same as those defined for the SCA's in the April 1960 Census. The constituent parts of the SCA are listed on page 14 of the area report.

Urban-rural and farm-nonfarm residence.--Although this report contains no separate statistics for urban and rural housing or for farm and nonfarm housing, these concepts are applied when determining which units are included in the data on financial characteristics. For other characteristics, all units are included--urban and rural and farm and nonfarm.

For this report, urban areas are those designated urban for the 1950 Census. No adjustment was made for the fact that some areas which were rural in 1950 would have been urban in 1959, and vice versa.

In 1950, urban housing comprised all dwelling units in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe around cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining dwelling units were classified as rural.

In rural territory, farm residence is determined on the basis of number of acres in the place and total sales of farm products in 1959. An occupied dwelling unit is classified as a farm dwelling unit if it is located on a place of 10 or more

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acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1959, or on a place of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1959. Occupied units for which cash rent is paid are classified as nonfarm housing if the rent does not include any land used for farming (or ranching). The same definition of farm residence was used in the April 1960 Census.

With respect to the classification of the previous units occupied by recent movers (for value and rent data in tables 5 and 6), a modified definition of farm residence was used. A previous unit was classified as a farm unit if it was located outside a city and if it was on a place of 10 or more acres. For purposes of the 1950 classification for value and rent data in tables 8 and 9, the 1950 Census definition was used. In 1950, farm residence in rural territory was determined by the respondent's answer to the question, "Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?" In addition, 1950 instructions to the enumerators specified that a house was to be classified as nonfarm if the occupants paid cash rent for the house and yard only. Differences in definitions, however, are believed to have little effect on the relationships presented in these tables.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters in the Components of Inventory Change program in December 1959 were enumerated as dwelling units or quasi-unit quarters. Usually a dwelling unit is a house, apartment, or flat. However, it may be a trailer or a single room in a residential hotel. A structure intended primarily for business or other nonresidential use may also contain a dwelling unit; for example, the rooms in a warehouse where the watchman lives. Quasi-unit quarters (or quasi-units) are found in such places as institutions, dormitories, barracks, and rooming houses.

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 dwelling unit is defined as (1) a group of rooms occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters and having either separate cooking equipment or separate entrance; or (2) a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate quarters if (a) it has separate cooking equipment, (b) it is located in a regular apartment house, or (c) it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure.

Mobile trailers and tents, boats, and railroad cars are included in the inventory if they are occupied as dwelling units. They are excluded if they are vacant, used only for extra sleeping space or vacations, or used only for business. Trailers on a permanent foundation, whether occupied or vacant, are included in the inventory if they are occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Both vacant and occupied dwelling units are included in the housing inventory. Vacant quarters are not included, however, if they are still under construction, being used for non-residential purposes, unfit for human habitation, condemned, or scheduled for demolition (see "Vacant dwelling unit").

Determination of dwelling unit.--The decision as to what constitutes a dwelling unit was made on the basis of the living arrangements of the occupants, and not on relationship. The enumerator was instructed to ask whether more than one family lived in the house (or apartment) and, if so, whether they lived and ate with the family or had separate quarters. If only one family lived in the house (or apartment) or if the additional persons lived and ate with the family, the enumerator regarded the house (or apartment) as one dwelling unit and no further probing was necessary. On the other hand, if the additional persons had separate quarters, the enumerator was to determine whether their quarters were separate dwelling units on the basis of either separate cooking equipment or two or

more rooms and separate entrance. Quarters that did not meet either criterion were not considered sufficiently separate to qualify as dwelling units; such quarters were combined into one dwelling unit (unless the combined quarters contained five or more lodgers, in which case they were considered quasi-unit quarters).

The enumerator was also instructed to ask whether there were other persons or families living in the building or elsewhere on the property and whether there were any vacant apartments on the property. Vacant quarters, to be considered dwelling units, also had to meet the criterion of separate cooking equipment or two or more rooms with separate entrance.

Separate cooking equipment is defined as (1) a regular range or stove, whether or not it is used, or (2) other equipment such as a hotplate or electrical appliance if (a) it is used regularly for the preparation of meals, or (b) most of the quarters in the structure have a regular stove, hotplate, or similar equipment. Equipment is for exclusive use if it is used only by the occupants of one unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the dwelling unit. Vacant units with no cooking equipment at the time of enumeration are considered to have cooking equipment if the last occupants had such equipment.

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance if the occupants can reach their quarters directly through an outside door or if they can reach their quarters through a common hall and need not pass through a room which is part of another unit.

Regular apartment house.--In a regular apartment house, each apartment is one dwelling unit if it is occupied or intended for occupancy by a single family or by a person living alone. Usually, such apartments have separate cooking equipment or consist of two or more rooms and a separate entrance; however, they may consist of only one room and lack separate cooking equipment.

Rooming house, boarding house.--If the quarters of any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house have separate cooking equipment or consist of two or more rooms and separate entrance, such quarters are considered separate dwelling units. The remaining quarters are combined with the landlord's quarters or with each other if the landlord does not live in the structure. If the combined quarters contain four or fewer lodgers, they are classified as one dwelling unit; if the combined quarters contain five or more lodgers, they are classified as a quasi-unit. In a dormitory, sorority house, fraternity house, residence hall, monastery, convent, nurses' home, mission, and flophouse, all the living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants (see "Quasi-unit").

The distinction between rooming houses and regular apartment houses, and between rooming houses and hotels, was made by the enumerator presumably on the basis of local usage.

Hotel, motel.--In a hotel or motel where the majority of the accommodations are "permanent," each of the quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or consists of two or more rooms rented as a suite. All the remaining living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit. In a "transient" hotel or motel, all the living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants. A hotel or motel is considered "permanent" if more than half the rooms, suites, or other living accommodations are occupied or reserved for occupancy by guests who seek lodging for a period of time (usually a month or more) and who are as a rule granted reductions from the daily or weekly rates (see "Quasi-unit").

Institution, general hospital.--Family quarters of staff personnel are separate dwelling units if they are located in a building containing only family quarters for staff personnel. All other living quarters are considered a quasi-unit (see "Quasi-unit").

Comparability with 1950 Census.--The definition of "dwelling unit" used in the December 1959 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Comparability with April 1960 Census.--In the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing, the unit of enumeration was the housing unit. Although the definition of "housing unit" in 1960 is essentially similar to that of "dwelling unit" in the December 1959 survey, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not cover all private living accommodations. (The "dwelling unit" concept was retained for the December 1959 survey to permit unit-by-unit comparison with 1950.) In the April 1960 Census, a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants of the quarters.

The main difference between dwelling units and housing units is in the treatment of one-room quarters. In the April 1960 Census, separate living quarters consisting of one room without separate cooking equipment qualify as a housing unit if the room has direct access whether in an apartment house, rooming house, or house converted to apartment use. In hotels in 1960, a single room qualifies as a housing unit if occupied by a usual resident (i.e., a person who considers the hotel his usual place of residence or a person who has no usual place of residence elsewhere); a vacant room (including quarters temporarily occupied by a nonresident) qualifies as a housing unit only if 75 percent or more of the accommodations in the hotel are occupied by usual residents. In the December 1959 survey, separate living quarters consisting of one room without cooking equipment qualify as a dwelling unit only when located in a regular apartment house or when the room constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. In hotels in 1959, occupied and vacant quarters consisting of one room are classified as dwelling units only if they have separate cooking equipment and if they are in a permanent hotel.

The evidence thus far suggests that the use of the dwelling unit concept in the December 1959 survey instead of the housing unit concept as in the April 1960 Census has relatively little effect on the counts for large areas and for the Nation. Any effect which the change in concept may have on comparability can be expected to be greatest in statistics for certain census tracts and blocks, shown in other reports. Living quarters classified as housing units but which would not be classified as dwelling units tend to be clustered in tracts and blocks where many persons live separately in single rooms in hotels, rooming houses, and other light housekeeping quarters.

As indicated above, the housing unit concept is more inclusive than the dwelling unit concept. The single effect of the conceptual difference, however, may not be revealed by the results of two separate surveys or censuses. For the December 1959 survey and the April 1960 Census, other factors which affect comparability include the different enumeration procedures employed, the degree of overenumeration and underenumeration in both the survey and the census, the sampling variability of the 1959 estimate, and the ratio estimation procedure used for the 1959 results. The results of the two enumerations are being evaluated in more detail. (See also section on "Relation to April 1960 Census of Housing" and footnote on table 1.)

Quasi-unit.--Occupied quarters which do not qualify as dwelling units are considered quasi-units in the December 1959 survey. Such quarters were called nondwelling-unit quarters in 1950. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, transient accommodations, military and other types of barracks, college

dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Quasi-units are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters contain five or more lodgers. The concept of quasi-units, or nondwelling-unit quarters, is similar to the concept of group quarters in the April 1960 Census. Quarters classified as quasi-units are not included in the housing inventory.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

The housing inventory has been divided into components to reflect the several kinds of changes that occur. The term "components of change" refers to these individual parts, which are designed to explain (a) the source of the 1959 housing inventory, and (b) the disposition of the 1950 housing inventory. In terms of the 1959 inventory, the components of change consist of: same units, units added through new construction, units added through other sources, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger. In terms of the 1950 inventory, the components of change consist of: same units, units lost through demolition, units lost through other means, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger.

The above classifications were obtained largely by comparing each dwelling unit in the sample directly with the 1950 Census returns. Through the procedures used in this survey, it was possible to classify the component of change on the basis of the situation existing in 1959 and the situation reported in the 1950 Census records (see "Collection and processing of data"). In instances where the 1950 records were missing or the identification was incomplete, the enumerator determined the classification through inquiry of the present occupants or informed neighbors.

Selected characteristics of two components--"same" units and "new construction" units--are presented in this report. Both 1959 and 1950 data for all the components and additional cross-tabulations for same units and new construction units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Same units.--Living quarters enumerated as one dwelling unit in 1959 are classified as "same" if the quarters existed as one and only one dwelling unit in 1950. Thus, "same" units are common to both the 1950 and 1959 inventories. Units which changed after 1950 but by 1959 had changed back to the 1950 status are also considered "same" units. For example, a 1950 dwelling unit converted into several units and later merged to one unit, or a dwelling unit changed to nonresidential use and later restored to its 1950 residential use are "same" units.

Changes in the characteristics of a dwelling unit since 1950 do not affect its classification as "same" if it was one dwelling unit in 1950 and in 1959. Examples of such changes in characteristics are: finishing a bedroom in the attic, installing an extra bathroom, and enlarging the kitchen.

New construction.--Any dwelling unit built between April 1950 and December 1959 is classified as a unit added by "new construction." Dwelling units built in that period but removed from the housing inventory before December 1959 are not reflected in the figures in this report. Dwelling units built during the period but subsequently changed by conversion or merger are classified as new construction in terms of the number existing in December 1959. Vacant units under construction at the time of enumeration were enumerated only if construction had proceeded to the point that all the exterior windows and doors were installed and final usable floors were in place.

Statistics in this report on the number of new construction units may differ from the number of units built since 1950 according to the data on year built from the April 1960 Census (in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas and Volume II, Metropolitan Housing). In the December 1959 survey, units are classified as "new construction" if the reported date of construction is later than April 1950 and if the address of the unit does not appear in the 1950 Census records.

In the April 1960 Census, information on year built is based on the respondent's memory or estimate of the date of construction. Comparison between the December 1959 and the April 1960 results should take account of the difference in procedures as well as the sampling variability in each of the samples. (Information on year built was collected from a 25-percent sample of units in the April 1960 Census.)

Other.--In table 1, the 1959 counts of dwelling units are given for new construction units, same units, and other units. Units in the "other" category consist of units added through means other than new construction, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger. (See Part 1A of Volume IV for a complete discussion and data for individual components.)

UNITS OCCUPIED BY RECENT MOVERS

Households that moved into their present units in 1958 or 1959 are termed "recent movers." The household is classified by year moved on the basis of information reported for the head of the household.

In the April 1960 Census of Housing reports, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing, a few characteristics are available for present units occupied by recent movers. They are provided in the cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics by the year the head moved into the unit.

Present and previous units of recent movers.--The "present" unit is the unit occupied by the recent mover at the time of enumeration. The previous unit is the unit from which he moved. If the household moved more than once during 1958 or 1959, the previous unit is the one from which the household last moved.

In table 2, location of the present unit as shown in the boxhead is either "in central city" or "not in central city" of the metropolitan area for which this report is issued. For the SMSA's with two central cities (Los Angeles-Long Beach, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Oakland), the category "in a central city" means that the unit is located in one of the central cities. For the two SCA's (New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Chicago-Northwestern Indiana), the category "in a central city" refers to any one of the central cities of the SMSA's which comprise the SCA.

The location of the previous unit, as shown in the stub of table 2, may be in one of three groups. In the reports for the 15 SMSA's, the category "inside this SMSA" means that the previous unit was located in the same SMSA as the present unit. For the SMSA's with two central cities, "in a central city" may be either city, not necessarily the same city as the city in which the present unit is located. "Inside other SMSA" means that the previous unit was located inside an SMSA but not in the same SMSA as the present unit. "Outside SMSA's" refers to territory outside any of the SMSA's defined as of June 8, 1959; the subcategories distinguish previous units that were located in the same State as the present unit and those that were in a different State. In the reports for the two SCA's, the category "inside this metropolitan area" means that the previous unit was located inside the same area as the present unit, either in one of the central cities or outside the central cities of the SCA. "Inside other metropolitan area" means that the previous unit was located in an SMSA but not in any of the areas which make up the SCA (see footnote on table 2).

Same or different head.--Characteristics of the present and previous units occupied by recent movers are largely restricted to units whose households were "essentially the same" households in the two units. A household for which the head in the present unit was also the head in the previous unit (identified in the tables as "same head") is considered essentially the same even though there may have been some changes in the composition of the household. Conversely, a household in which there was no change except for a new household head was, nevertheless, considered a household with "different head."

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied dwelling unit.--A dwelling unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent, such as persons on vacation. Units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence are also considered "occupied." For example, a unit occupied by migratory workers who have no usual residence elsewhere is considered occupied; however, if the migrants have a residence elsewhere, the unit in which they are temporarily living is classified as vacant.

This same definition for classifying a unit as occupied was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Vacant dwelling unit.--A dwelling unit is "vacant" if no persons are living in it at the time of enumeration. However, if its occupants are only temporarily absent, the unit is considered occupied. Units temporarily occupied entirely by persons having a usual place of residence elsewhere are classified as vacant (the unit at their usual residence is considered occupied). A vacant unit may be furnished or unfurnished; it may be offered for rent or sale; it may have been rented or sold but the new occupants have not moved in; or it may be held off the market for the owner's occasional or future use, for speculation, or for other reasons.

Newly constructed vacant units are included in the inventory if construction has reached the point that all the exterior windows and doors are installed and the final usable floors are in place. If construction had not reached this point, the unit was not enumerated.

Dilapidated vacant units were enumerated as dwelling units provided they were still usable as living quarters. Vacant quarters were not enumerated if they were unfit for human habitation. Vacant quarters are defined as unfit for human habitation if, through deterioration or vandalism, most of the doors and windows are missing and the floors are unsafe. If doors and windows are boarded up or stored to keep them from being destroyed, they are not to be considered missing.

Vacant quarters are excluded from the housing inventory if there is positive evidence (a sign, notice, or mark on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished. Vacant quarters condemned for reasons of health or safety so that further occupancy is prohibited are likewise excluded from the inventory. Also excluded are quarters used for commercial or business purposes or used for the storage of hay, machinery, business supplies and the like, unless the use is only temporary, in which case they were enumerated as dwelling units.

With few exceptions, these same general instructions were used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census. In 1959 and 1960, however, the instructions for enumerating certain vacant units were more specific than in 1950, particularly the instructions regarding units to be demolished, units unfit for human habitation, and units being used for nonresidential purposes.

Vacancy status.--Available vacant units are units which are for year-round occupancy, are not dilapidated, and are offered for rent or for sale. Units available for sale only are the available vacant units which are offered for sale only; they exclude units offered "for sale or rent." Units available for rent are the available vacant units which are offered for rent and those offered for rent or sale at the same time. Other vacant units comprise the remaining vacant dwelling units. They comprise dilapidated units, seasonal units, units rented or sold and awaiting occupancy, units held for occasional use, and units held off the market for other reasons. Year-round dwelling units are units which are usually occupied or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. Seasonal units are intended for occupancy during only a season of the year.

The same definition of vacancy status was used in the April 1960 Census (except that "not dilapidated" units were classified as "sound" or "deteriorating" in 1960). Comparability may

be affected in some areas, however, because of the use of two categories for condition in 1959 compared with three in 1960, and the use of the dwelling unit concept in 1959 compared with the housing unit concept in 1960.

The definitions used in the 1950 Census also were the same as those used in the December 1959 survey. Available vacant units were identified as "nonseasonal not dilapidated" units in 1950; and 1950 "nonresident" units (units temporarily occupied by persons with usual place of residence elsewhere) are included in the category "other" vacant units.

Persons.--All persons enumerated as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the dwelling unit. These persons include not only occupants related to the head but also any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

The same concept was applied in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Tenure.--A dwelling unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner need not be the head of the household. A cooperative apartment unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner lives in it.

All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash as well as units occupied without payment of cash rent. Units rented for cash are units for which any money rent is paid or contracted for. Such rent is commonly paid by the occupants but may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Units for which no cash rent is paid include units provided by relatives not living in the unit and occupied without rental payment, units provided in exchange for services rendered, and units occupied by a tenant farmer or sharecropper who does not pay any cash rent. The categories "cash rent" paid and "no cash rent" are shown separately in some of the tables.

The same definition of tenure was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Year moved into unit.--Data on year moved into unit are based on information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported.

The year the head moves is not necessarily the same year other members of the household move, although in the great majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. The statistics roughly reflect turnover in occupancy of units but do not indicate the total number of changes in occupancy that have occurred in a given period.

The same concept of year moved into unit was used in the April 1960 Census but no information on year moved was obtained in the 1950 Census.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not considered as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage; porches, unless they are permanently enclosed and suitable for year-round use; and offices used only by persons not living in the unit. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is considered a separate room if there is a partition from floor to ceiling. If a room is shared by occupants of more than one unit, it is included with the unit from which it is most easily reached. The same concept was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Units in structure.--In determining the number of units in the structure, the enumerator was instructed to count both occupied and vacant dwelling units, but not business units or quasi-units. A structure is defined as a separate building that either has open space on all four sides, or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. For row houses, double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof. In apartment developments or in housing developments of the village or garden type, each building with open space on all sides is a separate structure. Statistics are presented in terms of number of dwelling units rather than number of residential structures.

Essentially the same concept was used in the April 1960 Census. Comparability may be affected, however, by the difference in the concept of dwelling unit in 1959 and housing unit in April 1960.

The 1959 data are not entirely comparable with data from the 1950 Census for units in 1- and 2-unit structures. For some of the 1950 data, units in detached and attached structures were shown separately for 1- and 2-unit structures, but those in semidetached structures containing 1 or 2 units were combined into one category.

Year structure built.--"Year built" refers to the date the original construction of the structure was completed, not to any later remodeling, addition, or conversion. For trailers, the model year was assumed to be the year built.

The figures on the number of units built during a given period relate to the number of units in existence at the time of enumeration. The figures reflect the number of units constructed during a given period plus the number created by conversions in structures originally built during that period, minus the number lost in structures built during the period. Losses occur through demolition, fire, flood, disaster; change to nonresidential use; or merger to fewer dwelling units.

Data on year built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many of the other items. In most cases, the information was given according to memory or estimates of the occupants of the structure or of other persons who had lived in the neighborhood a long time. Data on year built are available from the April 1960 Census and the 1950 Census (although no separate statistics are available for vacant units in 1950). While the definitions were the same in the three enumerations, comparability of the data may be affected by relatively large reporting errors. The data from the December 1959 survey, particularly for the period 1950 to 1959, may differ from data derived from other sources because of the special procedures employed in the Components of Inventory Change program (see discussion on "new construction" in section on "Components of change").

CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

Both the condition of a dwelling unit and the type of plumbing facilities are considered measures of the quality of housing. Categories representing various levels of housing quality have been established by presenting the items in combination.

To measure condition, the enumerator classified each dwelling unit in one of two categories: not dilapidated or dilapidated. The plumbing facilities that are combined with condition are: water supply, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the dwelling unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria related to the extent or degree of visible defects. The types of defects the enumerator was to look for are associated with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to the physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or makeshift construction. These are signs of other structural defects which may be hidden. Defects which would be revealed only by a

more careful inspection than is possible during a census, such as the presence of dampness or infestation, inadequate wiring, and rotted beams, are not included in the criteria for determining the condition of a unit.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants. Such housing has (a) one or more critical defects; or (b) has a combination of minor defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding; or (c) is of inadequate original construction. The defects are either so critical or so widespread that the dwelling unit is below the generally accepted minimum standard for housing and should be torn down, extensively repaired, or rebuilt.

A critical defect is serious enough in itself to warrant classifying a unit as dilapidated. Examples of critical defects are: holes, open cracks, or rotted, loose, or missing material (clapboard siding, shingles, bricks, concrete, tile, plaster, or floorboards) over a considerable area of the foundation, outside walls, roof, chimney, or inside walls, floors, or ceilings; substantial sagging of floors, walls, or roof; and extensive damage by storm, fire, or flood.

To be classified as dilapidated on the basis of minor defects, a dwelling unit must have such defects in sufficient number or extent that it no longer provides safe and adequate shelter. No set number of minor defects is required. Examples of minor defects are: holes, open cracks, rotted, loose, or missing materials in the foundation, walls, roof, floors, or ceilings but not over a considerable area; shaky or unsafe porch, steps, or railings; several broken or missing windowpanes; some rotted or loose window frames or sashes that are no longer rainproof or windproof; broken or loose stair treads, or broken, loose, or missing risers, balusters, or railings of inside or outside stairs; deep wear on doorsills, doorframes, outside or inside steps or floors; and damaged, unsafe, or makeshift chimney such as a stovepipe or other uninsulated pipe leading directly from the stove to the outside through a hole in the roof, wall, or window. Such defects are signs of neglect which lead to serious structural deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Inadequate original construction includes: shacks, huts, or tents; structures with makeshift walls or roofs, or built of packing boxes, scrap lumber or tin; structures lacking foundations (walls rest directly on the ground); structures with dirt floors; and cellars, sheds, barns, garages, or other places not originally intended for living quarters and inadequately converted to such use. Such units are classified as dilapidated.

The enumerator was instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, age of the structure, or the race or color of the occupants. He was cautioned, for example, that although lack of paint is only a slight defect, this and other signs of neglect are warnings to look closely for more serious defects. Also, exterior covering may improve the appearance of a structure but not its condition, and the sturdiness of brick or other masonry walls can be misleading if there are defects in other parts of the structure.

The enumerator was provided with detailed oral and written instructions and with visual aids. A filmstrip of photographs depicted various types of defects and a recorded narrative explained how to determine the classification of condition on the basis of these defects. Nevertheless, it was not possible to achieve uniform results in applying the criteria for determining the condition of a unit. Data on condition for large areas, which are based on the work of a number of enumerators, tend to have a smaller margin of relative error than data for small areas, which depend on the work of only a few enumerators.

The concept, definition, and training materials used in the December 1959 survey were the same as those used in the 1950 Census. In the April 1960 Census, three levels of condition are reported: sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated. The 1959 "dilapidated" and the 1960 "dilapidated" are considered

comparable categories since the same basic concept of dilapidation was used; and the 1959 category "not dilapidated" is considered comparable with the 1960 categories "sound" and "deteriorating" combined. It is possible, however, that the change in categories introduced an element of difference between the 1959 and 1960 statistics.

Plumbing facilities.--The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have piped hot and cold water inside the structure, and flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Units "lacking only hot water" have all the facilities except hot water. Units "lacking other plumbing facilities" may (or may not) have hot water but lack one or more of the other specified facilities; also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structure and units whose occupants share toilet or bathing facilities with the occupants of another dwelling unit. The combination of "lacking only hot water" and "lacking other plumbing facilities" is presented as "lacking some or all facilities" in some of the tables.

Facilities are "for exclusive use" if they are used only by the occupants of the one dwelling unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the dwelling unit. Facilities are considered "inside the structure" if they are located in the same structure as the dwelling unit; they may be located within the dwelling unit itself, or in a hallway, basement, or room used by occupants of several units. A unit has "hot" water whether hot water is available the year round or only part of the time; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year.

The same concepts were used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census. The 1959 category "with all plumbing facilities" is equivalent to the 1960 "with private toilet and bath and hot running water;" the 1959 "lacking only hot water" is equivalent to the 1960 "with private toilet and bath, and only cold water;" and the 1959 "lacking other plumbing facilities" is equivalent to the 1960 combination of "with running water, lacking private toilet or bath" and "no running water."

Bathroom.--A dwelling unit has a complete bathroom if it has a flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit and also has piped hot water. The facilities must be located inside the structure but need not be in the same room. Units with two or more complete bathrooms and units with a partial bathroom in addition to a complete bathroom are included in the category "more than 1." Units which lack one or more of the specified facilities are included in the category "shared or none" together with units which share bathroom facilities.

This same concept was used in the April 1960 Census. In 1950, however, no data on the number of bathrooms were provided although data were presented on the number of units with both private flush toilet and bathtub (or shower).

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value.--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for on the current market. Value data are restricted to owner-occupied units having only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. A business for this purpose is defined as a clearly recognizable commercial establishment such as a restaurant, store, or filling station. Units in multiunit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations; and in rural territory units on farms and all units on places of 10 acres or more (whether farm or nonfarm) also were excluded. The values of such units are not provided because of variation in the use and size of the property.

A property generally consists of the house and the land on which it stands. The estimated value of the entire property, including the land, was to be reported, even if the occupant owned the house but not the land, or the property was owned jointly with another owner.

The definition of value and the restriction on the type of units for which value data are presented are the same as for the April 1960 Census. In 1950 also, these same concepts were used with a minor exception--the 1950 data excluded farm units in rural areas but may have included some nonfarm units on places of 10 acres or more.

In table 8, the 1959 value is cross-tabulated by the 1950 value for "same" units. A unit is classified as "same" if it was one and only one dwelling unit in both 1959 and 1960 regardless of its characteristics. Thus, the shift in values between 1950 and 1959 may reflect differences in condition, equipment, or alterations, as well as changes in price level. The comparison is restricted to owner-occupied nonfarm units with only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. The category "all other occupied and vacant units" in the boxhead comprises units which in 1959 were classified as trailer, renter-occupied, or vacant units, or were classified as owner-occupied units with more than one unit in the property, with business, on a farm, or on a place of 10 or more acres in rural territory. The comparable category in the stub comprises units whose 1950 classification was trailer; renter-occupied; vacant; or owner-occupied with more than one unit in the property, with business, or on a farm.

In table 5, the value of the previous unit occupied by recent movers is cross-tabulated by the value of the present unit. The comparison is restricted to owner-occupied nonfarm units with only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. In the stub, the category "all other occupied units" comprises households whose previous units were renter-occupied units, farm units, or owner-occupied nonfarm units with more than one unit in the property or with business. Similarly, "all other occupied units" in the boxhead describes households whose present units are trailers; renter-occupied units; or owner-occupied units with more than one unit in the property, with business, on a farm, or on a place of 10 or more acres in rural territory.

Sale price asked.--For vacant units, the sale price is the amount asked for the property including the structure and its land. The price is the amount asked at the time of enumeration and may differ from the price at which the property is sold. The data are restricted to properties available for sale which have only one dwelling unit and no business. Units in multi-unit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations; and in rural territory, units on places of 10 acres or more were excluded.

Contract rent.--Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. If the rent includes payment for a business unit or additional dwelling units, an estimate of the rent for the dwelling unit being enumerated is reported. Rent paid by lodgers or roomers is disregarded if they are members of the household. The data exclude rents for farm units in rural territory. These same concepts were used in the April 1960 Census, as well as in the 1950 Census.

In table 6, the contract rent of the previous unit occupied by recent movers is cross-tabulated by the contract rent of the present unit. The comparison is restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units. In the stub, the category "all other occupied units" comprises households whose previous units were either owner-occupied units or renter-occupied farm units. Similarly, "all other occupied units" in the boxhead describes households whose present units are of one of these types.

Gross rent.--The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the rental payment. If the utility or fuel bill covered a business

unit or additional dwelling units, an amount was to be reported for the one dwelling unit being enumerated. Rent data exclude rents for farm units in rural territory.

The same concept and restriction on the type of units for which gross rent is presented were used for the April 1960 Census. For the 1950 data in table 9, this same procedure was followed. For the 1950 data in the 1950 Census reports, however, an additional adjustment was made to gross rent; if the use of furniture was included in the contract rent, the reported estimated rent of the unit without furniture was used in the computation.

In table 9, the 1959 gross rent is cross-tabulated by the 1950 gross rent for "same" units. A unit is classified as "same" if it was one and only one dwelling unit in both 1959 and 1950 regardless of its characteristics. Thus, the shift in rents may reflect differences in facilities, services, or condition, as well as changes in the level of rents. Changes reflected by these data are not comparable with changes in rents obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its Consumer Price Index. The data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics represent changes in rent for essentially identical units with identical services and facilities. The comparison in table 9 is restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units. The category "all other occupied and vacant units" in the boxhead comprises units which in 1959 were classified as owner-occupied, renter-occupied farm, or vacant units. The comparable category in the stub comprises units whose 1950 classification is one of these types.

Monthly rent asked.--For vacant units, the monthly rent is the amount asked for the unit. The rent is the amount asked at the time of enumeration and may differ from the rent contracted for when the unit is taken. The data are restricted to vacant units available for rent; and in rural territory, the data exclude rents for vacant units on places of 10 acres or more.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics are based on information reported for each member of the household. Each person was listed by name, and information was recorded on age and relationship to head. Information for similar items, as well as marital status, was recorded for each household member in the 1960 and 1950 Censuses of Population.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a dwelling unit. By definition, therefore, the count of occupied dwelling units would be the same as the count of households.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the person considered to be the head by the household members. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for the purpose of census tabulations.

Household composition.--Each household in the group "male head, wife present, no nonrelatives" consists of the head, his wife, and other persons, if any, all of whom are related to him. A household was classified in this category if both the husband and wife were reported as members of the household even though one or the other may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The category "other male head" includes those dwelling units occupied by households with male head, wife present, with nonrelatives living with them; male heads who are married, but with wife absent because of separation or other reason where husband and wife maintain separate residences for several months or more; and male heads who are widowed, divorced, or single. "Female head" comprises all households with female heads regardless of their marital status.

A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers (roomers, partners, wards, and foster children) and resident employees are included as nonrelatives.

Comparable data on household composition are available from the April 1960 Census in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing. The categories differ, however, in that one-person households in the 1960 report are shown separately and are not included in the categories "other male head" and "female head."

Categories similar to the 1959 categories are available from the 1950 Census in 1950 Census of Housing, Volume II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics. However, the 1950 data for standard metropolitan areas exclude rural-farm units.

Persons 65 years old and over.--All persons, including the head, who are members of the household and are 65 years old and

over are included in the count of persons 65 years and over. In table 1, the statistics are presented in terms of the number of occupied units having 0, 1, 2, or 3 or more such persons. Though the total number of persons 65 years old and over cannot be derived from the distribution, the number can probably be closely estimated; units with 3 or more persons 65 and over seldom have more than 3 such persons. In table 4, only two categories are shown--"none" and "1 or more."

Selected data on characteristics of housing occupied by persons 60 years old and over are available from the April 1960 Census in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume VII, Housing of Senior Citizens. No comparable data are available from the 1950 Census.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

The collection and processing of data in the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey differed in several important respects from the procedures used in other parts of the 1960 Census program and in the 1950 Census. A brief description of the procedures used in the December 1959 survey is given below. A detailed description of the forms and procedures used in the collection of the data is given in a report entitled Survey of Components of Change and Residential Finance of the United States Census of Housing, 1960: Principal Data-Collection Forms and Procedures. Additional information on procedures will appear in a report entitled Eighteenth Decennial Census: Procedural History.

COLLECTION OF DATA

Survey design.--The December 1959 survey was designed to utilize, whenever possible, the sampling materials and information from the 1956 National Housing Inventory (NHI). In the NHI and in the December 1959 survey, data were collected for dwelling units located in a sample of clusters or land area segments representative of the area. In the 9 metropolitan areas for which separate estimates were provided in the NHI,¹ the 1959 sample consisted, in large part, of segments that were used also in the 1956 survey. As described in "Sample design," the 1959 survey used additional segments to reflect new construction and boundary changes. In the 8 remaining metropolitan areas, the sample for the most part consisted of segments selected especially for the 1959 survey, although it included a few segments which had been used for the national estimates in the NHI.

Timing.--December 1959 is the survey date for the Components of Inventory Change survey, and the statistics may be regarded as applying to that date. Some of the enumeration, however, began in late October 1959 and some extended into early 1960. Information reported by the enumerator reflected the situation at the time of enumeration.

For purposes of the estimation procedure for new construction units, which required some data from the census returns, a second visit was made to the segments. In this visit, the enumerator determined the number of housing units in the segment as enumerated by the April 1960 Census enumerator. Most of these visits were made in June and July 1960.

Survey techniques.--The techniques used in the survey were designed primarily to measure counts and characteristics of components of change. For determining the component of change, comparison was made with the 1950 Census records on a unit-by-unit basis. For characteristics of dwelling units covered in this report, a subsample was selected from the units existing in 1959. A description of the various survey techniques is given in Part 1A of Volume IV.

¹ For names of areas, see "Relation to 1956 National Housing Inventory."

Data collection forms.--Several basic forms were used for collecting data in the December 1959 survey and for transcribing data from the 1950 Census records. Most of the forms were of the conventional type, on which the enumerator recorded information by marking a precoded check box or writing in numerical answers or word entries. The form that was used for recording characteristics of units in the subsample was a FOSDIC schedule on which the enumerator recorded information by marking appropriate circles.

Enumeration procedure.--As indicated above under "Survey techniques," the determination of the component of change utilized the information recorded by the census enumerator in 1950. For segments not in the NHI survey, the 1959 enumerator listed each dwelling unit existing in the segment and reported its status (same, conversion, merger, new construction, or other addition) after referring to the 1950 Census records. For segments which were in the NHI survey, the enumerator followed a similar procedure except that the comparison was made with the 1956 records. In a later clerical operation, the change for the entire 1950 to 1959 period was coded.

Information on the 1959 characteristics of dwelling units was obtained by direct interview with the occupants. For vacant units, information was obtained from owners, landlords, neighbors, or other persons presumed to know about the unit. In a small percentage of cases, interviews for the characteristics were incomplete because the occupants were not found at home despite repeated calls or were not available for some other reason.

Training and field review.--The enumerators were given detailed training and their work was reviewed. In addition to written instructions, many audio-visual aids were used. During the training, the enumerators used a workbook which contained practice exercises and illustrations. In the initial phases of their work, the enumerators were given on-the-spot training by supervisory or technical personnel. This was followed by a series of regularly scheduled field reviews of the enumerator's work by his crew leader or supervisor. The operation was designed to assure at an early stage that the enumerator was performing his duties properly and had corrected any errors he had made. When the quality of an enumerator's work was established as acceptable, the extent of the review was reduced, but a minimum review of all questionnaires for completeness and consistency was retained.

PROCESSING OF DATA

Mechanical processing.--Both conventional and electronic tabulating equipment were used in the editing, coding, and tabulating of the data. In addition, a limited amount of editing and coding was performed as a clerical operation.

To process the data, schedules were sent to the central processing office in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where the manual editing and coding were accomplished, the FOSDIC schedules were microfilmed, and a card was punched for each unit enumerated on the conventional-type schedules. In Washington, the markings on the microfilm of the FOSDIC schedules were converted to signals on magnetic tape by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). The tape was processed by an electronic computer which did some further editing and coding and tabulated the data. Data on the punchcards were processed partly by conventional and partly by electronic equipment.

The procedures used for processing the results of the December 1959 survey are a combination of those used in the April 1960 Census and those used in the 1950 Census. The April 1960 Census used FOSDIC schedules and electronic equipment, whereas the 1950 Census used conventional-type schedules and conventional tabulators for most of the reports.

Editing.--In a large statistical operation, human and mechanical errors occasionally arise in one form or another, such as failure to obtain or record the required information, recording information in the wrong place, misreading position markings, and mechanical failure of the processing equipment. Inconsistencies and nonresponses were eliminated partly in the manual edit and partly by mechanical equipment. Intensive effort was made to keep errors to a practicable minimum.

For the component-of-change classification, most of the editing was performed manually. The edit included an independent clerical comparison with the 1950 Census records (and with the NHI records for units in the NHI) to verify the assigned classification.

For the characteristics of dwelling units, the editing and coding, for the most part, were accomplished by mechanical equipment. When information was missing, an entry was assigned based on related information reported for the unit or on information reported for a similar unit. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, tenure was automatically edited as "rented." For a few items, including condition of a unit, if the 1959 information was not reported and if the unit was classified as "same," the entry

reported in 1950 (or in 1956 if in NHI) was assigned in 1959. For value and rent data for some of the tables, a "not reported" category was retained.

ACCURACY OF DATA

As in any survey, the results are subject to sampling variability, errors in the field work, and errors that occur in processing and tabulating. Aside from variation due to sampling (see "Sampling variability"), such errors also occur in a complete enumeration.

There are several possible sources of errors. Some enumerators may have missed occasional dwelling units in their segments or they may have misread the segment boundaries from the maps. They may not have asked the questions in the prescribed fashion, resulting in lack of uniformity in the statistics. The initial training and field review early in the enumeration corrected some of the errors arising from misunderstandings by the enumerator.

The data also are limited by the extent of the respondent's knowledge and his willingness to report accurately. For some units, information could not be obtained because of the temporary absence of the occupants and it was necessary to interview a neighbor or other informed respondent.

Editing and coding in the processing operations are subject to some inaccuracies. For example, the address and other information reported for the previous unit of a recent mover were not always adequate to determine accurately whether the unit was inside or outside the city limits of the central city.

Figures from the 100-percent tabulations of the 1950 and 1960 Censuses were used to obtain factors for the final estimates of some of the components (see "Estimation procedure"). The estimation procedure tended to improve the sampling variability of the estimates and, in some cases, to reduce biases resulting from underenumeration or overenumeration of dwelling units as well as noninterviews. The census figures also are subject to some small degree of error, as was revealed in the Post-Enumeration Survey of the 1950 Census.

Careful efforts were made at each step to reduce the effects of errors. However, it is unlikely that the controls were able to eliminate the effects of all of them.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The discussion below is limited primarily to a description of the sample design and procedures which pertain to the estimates of characteristics of dwelling units. A more detailed discussion, including a description of the procedures for obtaining estimates of the counts of the individual components of change, is provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample used for the survey consisted of dwelling units located in clusters or land area segments representative of the area. The sampling materials from the 1956 NHI were used to the extent consistent with the requirements of the December 1959 survey.

Prior to the conduct of the December 1959 survey, a "new construction" universe was established. This universe consisted of areas of extensive new construction since 1950 for areas which were not covered in the NHI, and since 1956 for areas which were covered in the NHI. In the NHI, the universe of new construction for the period 1950 to 1956 had been established and incorporated in the 1956 survey. These universes of new construction were treated separately for sampling purposes to improve the efficiency of the sample design. Typically, about one-half of the new construction units (units built between 1950 and 1959) as estimated in the December 1959 survey were

reported in segments selected from the total universe of new construction, 1950 to 1959; the remaining new construction units came from segments not in the new construction universe.

For the 9 metropolitan areas for which the 1956 NHI survey provided separate estimates, the sample in 1959 consisted of segments used in the NHI supplemented by segments selected from the separate universe of new construction since the 1956 survey. For metropolitan areas which had additions to their boundaries since 1956, additional segments were included in the sample to reflect the changes in boundaries. The sample in each of the 9 areas consisted of approximately 1,400 segments, of which about 400 were selected from the total 1950 to 1959 universe of new construction units. In the remaining 8 metropolitan areas, the sample in each area consisted of approximately 750 segments of which about 125 were selected from the total 1950 to 1959 universe of new construction.

The measures of the counts of units by components of change were obtained from the enumeration of all units within the sample of clusters or land area segments, i.e., the "full" sample. The 1959 characteristics of the components were enumerated in a "subsample" of units within the segments. As the enumerator listed each unit in the segment, he obtained the detailed information on characteristics for the subsample cases. For the 1950 characteristics in tables 8 and 9, data were transcribed from the 1950 Census records for units in the subsample.

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The method of estimation of the final figures for counts of the components of change incorporated a ratio estimation procedure for some of the components. The ratio estimates used information available from the 1950 Census and the April 1960 Census based on the 100-percent enumeration. The ratio estimates of the type used tend to improve the sampling variability of the estimates where there is sufficiently high correlation between sample estimates of components and sample estimates of the census totals. Where there was an indication that the correlation was inadequate, the final estimates were obtained by inflating the sample figures by the reciprocal of the probability used in the selection of the sample.

One ratio estimation procedure was used for the group of components arising out of units in existence in 1950 (i.e., same units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other losses) and another was used for estimates of new construction. The latter procedure involved obtaining data from a second visit to the same set of segments that were used to measure new construction. In this second visit to these segments, conducted after the April enumeration of the 1960 Census, the 1960 Census returns were used to determine the total number of housing units enumerated in each segment by the census enumerator. With this information, growth in the decade as shown by the 1950 and 1960 Census totals (based on the 100-percent enumeration) could be used to develop ratio estimates for counts of new construction units. For units added through other sources, the final figures were obtained by inflating the sample figures by the reciprocal of the probability used in the selection of the sample.

The above procedures produced the estimates of counts of individual components, which are based on the full sample. For characteristics of dwelling units, which are based on the subsample, additional ratio estimate factors were used for each of the components of change, and these factors made the total for each component based on the subsample consistent with the total based on the full sample.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken, using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability. As calculated for this report, the standard error does not incorporate the effect of random errors of response, processing, or coverage, nor does it take into account the effect of any systematic biases due to these types of errors. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2-1/2 times the standard error.

Sample size.—For the metropolitan area covered in this report, the full sample for the counts by components of change consists of 6,400 dwelling units and the subsample for the characteristics consists of 1,900 dwelling units. The source of the various estimates is summarized in table I.

Table I.—SOURCE OF TABULATIONS

Table and item	Source
Table 1: Counts of all dwelling units, new construction, same, and other (first four lines).....	Full sample.
Characteristics (remainder of table).....	Subsample.
Tables 2 to 10: Characteristics.....	Subsample.

Standard error of numbers and percentages.—Standard errors of the counts of components of change (shown on the first four lines of detail table 1) are given in table II. Standard errors for estimates of characteristics of dwelling units (detail tables 2 to 10 and remainder of detail table 1) are given in tables III and IV. In order to derive standard errors which could be applied to the wide variety of dwelling units covered in this report and which could be prepared at moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, tables III and IV are to be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table II.—STANDARD ERROR OF COUNTS OF 1959 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

(Based on full sample)

1959 inventory	Number		Percent of all units	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All dwelling units.....	557,800	8,300	100.0	...
New construction.....	131,000	5,000	23.5	0.9
Same.....	405,000	5,600	72.6	0.7
Other.....	21,800	2,100	3.9	0.5

For characteristics of present and previous units in tables 2 to 6 and characteristics of same units in tables 8 and 9, change in an item is also subject to sampling variability. An approximation of the standard error of the change can be derived by considering the change as an estimate and obtaining the standard error of an estimate of this size from table III. For example, if the number of households whose previous units were owner occupied was 21,300 and the number whose present units (same head) are owner occupied is 40,300 the standard error of the 18,900 difference is read from table III.

For characteristics in detail table 1, the 1959 statistics may be compared with items from the 1950 Census. The standard error of the difference between a figure based on the 100-percent enumeration in 1950 and the sample in 1959 is identical to the standard error of the 1959 estimate.

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which the percentage is based. Table IV contains approximations of standard errors which may be applied to percentage distributions of characteristics of dwelling units.

Table III.—STANDARD ERROR OF CHARACTERISTICS

(Based on subsample)

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
1,000.....	900	100,000.....	6,000
5,000.....	2,000	150,000.....	7,000
10,000.....	2,500	200,000.....	7,500
25,000.....	3,500	350,000.....	9,500
50,000.....	4,500	500,000.....	11,500

Table IV.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGES OF CHARACTERISTICS

(Based on subsample)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage				
	10,000	50,000	200,000	350,000	558,000
2 or 98.....	3.4	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.4
5 or 95.....	5.4	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.6
10 or 90.....	8.5	3.3	1.4	1.0	0.8
25 or 75.....	10.6	4.4	2.0	1.4	1.1
50.....	13.0	4.9	2.3	1.6	1.2

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Units occupied by recent movers.--Data on households that moved in 1958 or 1959 (recent movers) cast light on mobility and shifts in tenure, rents, and values associated with changes in residence. As of December 1959, approximately 130,500 households, or one-fourth of the 532,400 households in the Cleveland SMSA, had moved into their present units during the two-year period 1958-1959. About 84,500, or two-thirds of the households that moved, were renters in their present units while the remaining 46,000 households owned their homes.

Approximately three-fifths of all recent movers resided within the city limits of Cleveland (central city). Owner households lived mostly in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area, that is, within the SMSA but outside the central city, whereas renter households lived primarily inside the central city. About three-fourths of the owners in 1959 lived in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area; in contrast, only one-fourth of the renters lived outside the central city (table 2).

About five out of six recent-mover households were essentially the same households, that is, the head in the present unit was also the head in the previous unit; the remaining one-sixth involved either the formation of a new household or a change in head (table 2).

Table A.--RECENT MOVERS: LOCATION OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959
(Based on sample)

Location of previous unit	Total		Location of present unit	
	Number	Per- cent	In central city	Not in central city
Units occupied by recent movers..	130,500	...	74,200	56,200
Same head.....	109,000	100.0	61,800	47,300
Inside this SMSA.....	98,400	90.3	58,000	40,400
In central city.....	73,400	67.3	56,100	17,300
Not in central city.....	25,000	23.0	1,900	23,100
Outside this SMSA.....	10,600	9.7	3,800	6,900
Different head.....	21,400	...	12,500	9,000

As shown in table A, the bulk of the moves were local. Approximately 90 percent of the recent movers with same head moved within the Cleveland SMSA. Of this group, around 17,300 households moved from the central city to the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area while 1,900 moved in the opposite direction. About 7,500 (70 percent) of the 10,600 households that moved from outside the SMSA were from other metropolitan areas in the Nation; the remaining 3,200 households arrived from nonmetropolitan areas.

Homeownership among recent movers rose from 20 percent (21,300 households) in previous units to 37 percent (40,300 households) in the present units. Household heads moving from units that were previously renter occupied were more frequently under 35 years of age than those moving from units that were owner occupied. As shown in table B, about one-half of the household heads who moved from renter-occupied units were in this age group, compared with one-fourth of the household heads moving from owner-occupied units.

Table B.--RECENT MOVERS: AGE OF HEAD BY TENURE OF PRESENT
AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959

(Based on sample)

Tenure	Total number	Percent by age of head				
		Total	Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Units occupied by recent movers: Same head.....	109,000	100.0	46.5	28.7	21.1	3.7
Previous unit owner occupied....	21,300	100.0	27.3	33.0	33.0	6.7
Present unit owner occupied....	16,400	100.0	21.6	38.1	33.4	6.9
Present unit renter occupied..	4,900	100.0	46.5	15.9	31.7	5.9
Previous unit renter occupied...	87,700	100.0	51.1	27.6	18.3	3.0
Present unit owner occupied...	23,900	100.0	52.1	30.6	16.1	1.2
Present unit renter occupied..	63,800	100.0	50.7	26.5	19.1	3.7

The cross-tabulations of previous rents and values with present rents and values (tables 5 and 6) describe changes in expenditures by essentially identical households. The rents paid by the great majority of the households remained unchanged or shifted in an upward direction. The number of recent movers (reporting rents in both the previous and present units) whose rental expenditures increased was about 27,200 and the number whose rental expenditures decreased was 18,300. Approximately 11,900 households reported rents that fell within the same intervals, although they may have reported different rental amounts.

The cross-tabulated data on values of owner-occupied properties show marked changes from the previous to the present property. Around 10,500 owners reported higher values for their present unit than their previous unit, compared with 800 owners who reported lower values for their present unit. About 1,200 households reported amounts that fell within the same value intervals.

Characteristics of new construction units.--Approximately 131,000 units, or one-fourth of the 1959 inventory, were built during the period April 1950 to December 1959. About 108,200 units, or 83 percent of the new units, were owner occupied, 16,600 units (13 percent) were renter occupied, and the remaining 6,300 (5 percent) were vacant units of all types. Practically all new units were not dilapidated and had all plumbing facilities (hot water, private toilet and bath). Around three-tenths of the new units had more than one bathroom. Husband-wife families with no nonrelatives constituted about 94 percent of the households in new owner units and 83 percent of the households in new renter units. Households in new owner properties were markedly larger in terms of number of persons than the corresponding renter households. The cross-tabulation of characteristics by size of unit (number of rooms) indicates that the incidence of larger households and husband-wife families with no nonrelatives was greater in the larger units than in the smaller units. Other characteristics of "new construction" units are available in Part IA of Volume IV.

Changes in characteristics of same units.--"Same" units represent the older portion of the housing inventory. Living quarters enumerated as one dwelling unit in 1959 were classified as "same" if the quarters existed as one and only one dwelling unit in 1950. These units are not necessarily identical with respect to facilities, services, equipment, or condition.

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

Approximately 405,000 units, or 73 percent of the units existing in 1959, were classified as "same." About 220,300 units (57 percent of the occupied "same" units) were owner occupied and 167,200 were occupied by renters. Although there were shifts in the tenure of individual units, the overall rates were at about the same level in 1950 and 1959.

The cross-tabulations of 1950 and 1959 rents and values (tables 8 and 9) illustrate rent and value changes for "same" units during the 1950-1959 period. The median gross rent for "same" units which were renter occupied in 1950 and 1959 (and for which rent was reported in both periods) increased about 72 percent--from \$46 in 1950 to \$79 in 1959. Table C summarizes changes in rent in terms of consolidated class intervals for units for which gross rent was reported in both periods.

Table C.--SAME UNITS: CHANGES IN GROSS RENT, 1950 TO 1959
(Based on sample. Percent distribution)

1950 gross rent	Total	In lower class interval in 1959	In same class interval in 1959	In higher class interval in 1959
Less than \$40.....	100.0	...	13.0	87.0
\$40 to \$59.....	100.0	0.5	10.0	89.5
\$60 to \$79.....	100.0	1.2	29.7	69.1
\$80 or more.....	100.0	15.6	84.4	...

Similarly, value of owner-occupied properties showed an overall increase. The median value for "same" units which were occupied by owners in 1950 and 1959 (and for which value was reported in both periods) increased about 43 percent--from \$12,000 to \$17,100. Table D summarizes changes in value in terms of consolidated class intervals. Other 1950 and 1959 characteristics of "same" units are presented in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Table D.--SAME UNITS: CHANGES IN VALUE, 1950 TO 1959

(Based on sample. Percent distribution)

1950 value	Total	In lower class interval in 1959	In same class interval in 1959	In higher class interval in 1959
Less than \$5,000.....	100.0	...	...	100.0
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	100.0	...	17.3	82.7
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	100.0	2.8	21.4	75.8
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	100.0	...	42.5	57.5
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	100.0	2.9	13.0	84.1
\$25,000 or more.....	100.0	4.9	95.1	...

Vacant units on the market.--In 1959, vacant units amounted to 25,400 or 4.6 percent of the total inventory. However, 10,100 of these units were dilapidated or held off the market, leaving 15,300 available for rent or for sale.

The 3,800 vacant units available for sale represented 1.1 percent of the total homeowner supply (the homeowner supply consisting of owner-occupied units and vacant units available for sale). All the available vacancies for sale had all plumbing facilities and 3,300 had 5 rooms or more; about 2,500 were built in the period 1950-1959.

The 11,500 vacant units available for rent represented 5.4 percent of the total supply of rental units (renter-occupied units plus vacant units available for rent). Available vacancies for rent consisted largely of older units; about nine-tenths were built before 1950. Approximately 41 percent of the vacant units were in structures containing 5 units or more, 43 percent were in 2- to 4-unit structures, and the remainder were single-unit structures. Virtually all the available vacant units for rent had all plumbing facilities and about three-fifths had 4 rooms or more. The median rent asked for the available vacancies was \$72.

Table 1.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING INVENTORY: 1959

[Based on sample; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
All dwelling units ¹	557,793	100.0	PERSONS		
New construction.....	130,999	23.5	All occupied units.....	532,403	100.0
Same.....	405,028	72.6	1 person.....	49,004	9.2
Other.....	21,766	3.9	2 persons.....	152,342	28.8
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			3 persons.....	102,438	19.2
All units.....	557,793	100.0	4 persons.....	100,323	18.8
Occupied.....	532,403	95.4	5 persons.....	71,432	13.4
Owner occupied.....	332,833	59.7	6 persons or more.....	55,864	10.5
Renter occupied.....	199,570	35.8	Owner occupied.....		
Vacant.....	25,390	4.6	1 person.....	19,502	5.9
Available for sale only.....	3,840	0.7	2 persons.....	92,631	27.8
Available for rent.....	11,450	2.1	3 persons.....	60,039	18.0
Other.....	10,100	1.8	4 persons.....	69,807	21.0
CONDITION AND PLUMBING			5 persons.....	50,572	15.2
All units.....	557,793	100.0	6 persons or more.....	40,282	12.1
Not dilapidated.....	531,434	95.3	Renter occupied.....		
With all plumbing facilities.....	516,558	92.6	1 person.....	29,502	14.8
Lacking only hot water.....	789	0.1	2 persons.....	60,711	30.4
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	14,087	2.5	3 persons.....	42,399	21.2
Dilapidated.....	26,359	4.7	4 persons.....	30,516	15.3
Owner occupied.....			5 persons.....	20,860	10.5
Not dilapidated.....	326,670	98.1	6 persons or more.....	15,582	7.8
With all plumbing facilities.....	323,137	97.7	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD		
Lacking only hot water.....	789	0.2	All occupied units.....	532,403	100.0
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	744	0.2	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	416,239	78.2
Dilapidated.....	6,163	1.9	Under 45 years.....	224,538	42.2
Renter occupied.....			45 to 64 years.....	143,877	27.0
Not dilapidated.....	182,686	91.5	65 years and over.....	47,824	9.0
With all plumbing facilities.....	169,590	85.0	Other male head.....	35,108	6.6
Lacking only hot water.....	...	...	Under 65 years.....	27,679	5.2
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	13,096	6.6	65 years and over.....	7,429	1.4
Dilapidated.....	16,884	8.5	Female head.....	81,056	15.2
Vacant.....			Under 65 years.....	59,544	11.2
25,390	...	...	65 years and over.....	21,512	4.0
BATHROOMS			Owner occupied.....		
All units.....	557,793	100.0	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	332,833	100.0
1.....	409,973	73.5	Under 45 years.....	279,443	84.0
More than 1.....	128,144	23.0	Under 45 years.....	134,386	40.4
Shared or none.....	19,676	3.5	45 to 64 years.....	106,838	32.1
Owner occupied.....			65 years and over.....	38,219	11.5
1.....	332,833	100.0	Other male head.....	15,981	4.8
More than 1.....	215,032	64.6	Under 65 years.....	10,576	3.2
Shared or none.....	115,975	34.8	65 years and over.....	5,405	1.6
Renter occupied.....			Female head.....	37,409	11.2
1.....	199,570	100.0	Under 65 years.....	24,537	7.4
More than 1.....	173,008	86.7	65 years and over.....	12,872	3.9
Shared or none.....	9,947	5.0	Renter occupied.....		
Vacant.....			Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	199,570	100.0
25,390	...	...	Under 45 years.....	136,796	68.5
ROOMS			Under 45 years.....	90,152	45.2
All units.....	557,793	100.0	45 to 64 years.....	37,059	18.6
1 and 2 rooms.....	18,158	3.3	65 years and over.....	9,605	4.8
3 rooms.....	50,026	9.0	Other male head.....	19,127	9.6
4 rooms.....	91,648	16.4	Under 65 years.....	17,103	8.6
5 rooms.....	172,070	30.8	65 years and over.....	2,024	1.0
6 rooms.....	139,275	25.0	Female head.....	43,647	21.9
7 rooms or more.....	86,616	15.5	Under 65 years.....	35,007	17.5
Owner occupied.....			65 years and over.....	8,640	4.3
1 and 2 rooms.....	857	0.3	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT		
3 rooms.....	4,328	1.3	All occupied units.....	532,403	100.0
4 rooms.....	37,185	11.2	1958 and 1959.....	130,475	24.5
5 rooms.....	102,396	30.8	1955 to 1957.....	134,090	25.2
6 rooms.....	110,954	33.3	1950 to 1954.....	117,880	22.1
7 rooms or more.....	77,113	23.2	1949 or earlier.....	149,958	28.2
Renter occupied.....			Owner occupied.....		
1 and 2 rooms.....	13,335	6.7	1958 and 1959.....	332,833	100.0
3 rooms.....	41,148	20.6	1955 and 1959.....	45,974	13.8
4 rooms.....	49,530	24.8	1955 to 1957.....	72,371	21.7
5 rooms.....	64,134	32.1	1950 to 1954.....	91,791	27.6
6 rooms.....	24,391	12.2	1949 or earlier.....	122,697	36.9
7 rooms or more.....	7,032	3.5	Renter occupied.....		
Vacant.....			1958 and 1959.....	199,570	100.0
25,390	...	...	1955 and 1957.....	84,501	42.3
Footnote			1955 to 1957.....	61,719	30.9
1 The number of "housing units" based on the 100-percent count in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing is 562,452; for comparability between housing unit and dwelling unit, see section on "Dwelling unit."			1950 to 1954.....	26,089	13.1
			1949 or earlier.....	27,261	13.7

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

Table 1.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING INVENTORY: 1959—Con.

[Based on sample; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER			GROSS RENT		
All occupied units.....	532,403	100.0	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	199,570	...
None.....	427,367	80.3	Reporting.....	189,332	100.0
1 person.....	68,754	12.9	Less than \$40.....	8,479	4.5
2 persons.....	35,246	6.6	\$40 to \$59.....	25,088	13.3
3 persons or more.....	1,036	0.2	\$60 to \$79.....	54,624	28.9
Owner occupied.....	332,833	100.0	\$80 to \$99.....	54,735	28.9
None.....	255,056	76.6	\$100 to \$119.....	24,853	13.1
1 person.....	48,387	14.5	\$120 to \$149.....	14,416	7.6
2 persons.....	28,601	8.6	\$150 to \$199.....	4,806	2.5
3 persons or more.....	789	0.2	\$200 or more.....	2,331	1.2
Renter occupied.....	199,570	100.0	No cash rent.....	10,238	...
None.....	172,311	86.3	CONTRACT RENT		
1 person.....	20,367	10.2	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	199,570	...
2 persons.....	6,645	3.3	Reporting.....	189,332	100.0
3 persons or more.....	247	0.1	Less than \$40.....	17,775	9.4
VALUE			\$40 to \$59.....	36,297	19.1
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	274,251	100.0	\$60 to \$79.....	70,900	37.4
Less than \$5,000.....	542	0.2	\$80 to \$99.....	33,879	17.9
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	2,814	1.0	\$100 to \$119.....	19,082	10.1
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	10,966	4.0	\$120 to \$149.....	6,908	3.6
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	19,065	7.0	\$150 to \$199.....	2,788	1.5
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	29,764	10.9	\$200 or more.....	1,743	0.9
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	57,752	21.1	No cash rent.....	10,238	...
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	53,531	19.5			
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	47,103	17.2			
\$25,000 to \$34,900.....	37,814	13.8			
\$35,000 or more.....	14,920	5.4			

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 2.—RECENT MOVERS: LOCATION AND TENURE OF PRESENT UNIT BY LOCATION OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Location	Total	Present unit: Tenure and location in this SMSA					
		All occupied		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
		In central city	Not in central city	In central city	Not in central city	In central city	Not in central city
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,475	74,233	56,242	11,146	34,828	63,087	21,414
Same head.....	109,032	61,766	47,266	9,910	30,354	51,856	16,912
Inside this SMSA.....	98,421	58,011	40,410	9,910	26,257	48,101	14,153
In central city.....	73,396	56,085	17,311	9,539	11,765	46,546	5,546
Not in central city.....	25,025	1,926	23,099	371	14,492	1,555	8,607
Inside other SMSA.....	7,453	2,766	4,687	...	3,185	2,766	1,502
In central city.....	2,931	1,236	1,695	...	1,175	1,236	520
Not in central city.....	4,522	1,530	2,992	...	2,010	1,530	982
Outside SMSA's.....	3,158	989	2,169	...	912	989	1,257
Same State.....	1,292	247	1,045	...	587	247	458
Different State.....	1,866	742	1,124	...	325	742	799
Different head.....	21,443	12,467	8,976	1,236	4,474	11,231	4,502
Inside this SMSA.....	19,774	11,972	7,802	988	4,181	10,984	3,621
Not in this SMSA.....	1,669	495	1,174	248	293	247	881

Table 3.—RECENT MOVERS: TENURE OF PRESENT UNIT BY TENURE OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Tenure and location	Total	Present unit: Tenure			Previous unit: Tenure and location	Total	Present unit: Tenure		
		Owner occupied	Renter occupied				Owner occupied	Renter occupied	
			Cash rent	No cash rent				Cash rent	No cash rent
All units occupied by recent movers..	130,475	45,974	81,949	2,552	Inside this SMSA.....	118,195	41,336	74,555	2,304
Same head.....	109,032	40,264	66,463	2,305	Same head.....	98,421	36,167	60,197	2,077
Owner occupied.....	21,341	16,394	4,947	...	Owner occupied.....	17,294	13,471	3,823	...
Renter occupied:					Cash rent.....	76,832	20,271	54,713	1,848
Cash rent.....	82,993	21,445	59,700	1,848	No cash rent.....	4,295	2,425	1,661	209
No cash rent.....	4,698	2,425	1,816	457	Different head.....	19,774	5,169	14,358	247
Different head.....	21,443	5,710	15,486	247	Not in this SMSA.....	12,280	4,638	7,394	248

Table 4.—RECENT MOVERS: AGE OF HEAD AND PRESENCE OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TENURE OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Tenure	Present unit							
	Age of head					Persons 65 years old and over		
	Total	Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	None	1 or more
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,475	66,257	33,535	25,375	5,308	130,475	120,817	9,658
Same head.....	109,032	50,657	31,251	23,052	4,072	109,032	101,150	7,882
Previous unit owner occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	16,394	3,533	6,251	5,478	1,132	16,394	13,996	2,398
Present unit renter occupied.....	4,947	2,298	788	1,568	293	4,947	3,820	1,127
Previous unit renter occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	23,870	12,435	7,300	3,841	294	23,870	23,148	722
Present unit renter occupied.....	63,821	32,391	16,912	12,165	2,353	63,821	60,186	3,635
Different head.....	21,443	15,600	2,284	2,323	1,236	21,443	19,667	1,776

Table 5.—RECENT MOVERS: VALUE OF PRESENT PROPERTY BY VALUE OF PREVIOUS PROPERTY, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous property: Value	Total	Present property: Value											All other occupied units
		Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹											
		Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,400	\$7,500 to \$9,900	\$10,000 to \$12,400	\$12,500 to \$14,900	\$15,000 to \$17,400	\$17,500 to \$19,900	\$20,000 to \$24,900	\$25,000 or more	Not reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,475	39,896	...	...	1,084	2,418	4,547	9,580	6,872	6,759	8,387	249	90,579
Same head.....	109,032	35,515	...	...	1,084	2,418	2,850	8,101	6,490	6,127	8,196	249	73,517
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	18,198	13,067	...	...	543	...	...	1,900	2,393	3,457	4,525	249	5,131
Less than \$5,000.....	332	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	790	543	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	249	...	...	247
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	3,545	2,419	...	...	543	...	...	295	1,581	...	...	...	1,126
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	1,891	1,891	...	...	...	...	...	544	293	542	512	...	...
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	4,195	3,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,372	803	...	...	833
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	2,734	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	294	295	...	2,145
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	1,917	1,917	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	1,690	...	...
\$25,000 or more.....	1,518	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	1,225	...	293
Not reported.....	1,029	542	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	249	487
All other occupied units.....	90,834	22,448	...	...	541	2,418	2,850	6,201	4,097	2,670	3,671	...	68,386
Different head.....	21,443	4,381	...	...	...	...	1,697	1,479	382	632	191	...	17,062

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 6.—RECENT MOVERS: CONTRACT RENT OF PRESENT UNIT BY CONTRACT RENT OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Contract rent	Total	Present unit: Contract rent											All other occupied units
		Renter-occupied nonfarm units											
		Total	Less than \$30	\$30 to \$39	\$40 to \$49	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$119	\$120 or more	No cash rent or rent not reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,475	84,801	2,473	2,789	4,590	7,635	17,146	18,650	14,539	10,391	3,416	2,872	45,974
Same head.....	109,032	68,768	2,217	2,047	2,852	5,040	13,982	16,425	12,596	7,862	3,122	2,625	40,264
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	87,691	63,821	2,217	2,047	2,852	5,040	12,947	16,178	11,560	5,561	2,794	2,625	23,870
Less than \$30.....	1,541	1,293	303	247	247	249	247	...	...	...	...	...	248
\$30 to \$39.....	2,911	2,275	...	247	...	320	...	741	456	249	...	...	626
\$40 to \$49.....	7,215	5,574	320	247	303	1,532	798	1,036	789	...	...	...	1,641
\$50 to \$59.....	10,531	8,629	...	247	742	3,070	2,157	1,284	...	...	...	...	1,902
\$60 to \$69.....	15,438	11,552	...	548	1,345	496	2,273	4,591	2,051	248	...	...	3,886
\$70 to \$79.....	16,397	13,355	247	...	...	991	3,819	3,758	3,017	742	533	248	3,042
\$80 to \$99.....	14,642	8,667	265	247	...	248	1,455	2,566	1,584	1,267	788	247	5,975
\$100 to \$119.....	6,551	5,134	247	...	...	462	248	540	1,226	1,870	541	...	1,417
\$120 or more.....	4,965	2,826	...	...	249	...	247	...	751	744	835	...	2,139
No cash rent or rent not reported.....	7,500	4,516	248	511	461	...	790	789	402	441	97	777	2,984
All other occupied units.....	21,341	4,947	...	...	...	...	1,035	247	1,036	2,301	328	...	16,394
Different head.....	21,443	15,733	256	742	1,738	2,595	3,164	2,225	1,943	2,529	294	247	5,710

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

Table 7.—NEW CONSTRUCTION: NUMBER OF ROOMS, BY CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES, BATHROOMS, PERSONS, AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY TENURE, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Subject	Total	1 and 2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms or more
All dwelling units.....	130,999	499	7,268	19,944	48,658	41,653	12,977
CONDITION AND PLUMBING							
All units.....	130,999	499	7,268	19,944	48,658	41,653	12,977
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	130,253	499	7,268	19,696	48,658	41,404	12,728
Lacking some or all facilities.....	248	...	...	248	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	498	...	...	...	...	249	249
Owner occupied.....	108,157	...	645	14,480	42,984	37,789	12,259
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	107,411	...	645	14,232	42,984	37,540	12,010
Lacking some or all facilities.....	248	...	...	248	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	498	...	...	...	...	249	249
Renter occupied.....	16,561	...	5,876	4,949	4,071	1,665	...
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	16,561	...	5,876	4,949	4,071	1,665	...
Lacking some or all facilities.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	6,281	499	747	515	1,603	2,199	718
BATHROOMS							
All units.....	130,999	499	7,268	19,944	48,658	41,653	12,977
1.....	91,558	499	7,268	18,989	41,889	20,778	2,135
More than 1.....	39,193	...	...	707	6,769	20,875	10,842
Shared or none.....	248	...	...	248	...	...	...
Owner occupied.....	108,157	...	645	14,480	42,984	37,789	12,259
1.....	72,818	...	645	13,525	36,939	19,822	1,887
More than 1.....	35,091	...	...	707	6,045	17,967	10,372
Shared or none.....	248	...	...	248	...	...	...
Renter occupied.....	16,561	...	5,876	4,949	4,071	1,665	...
1.....	14,434	...	5,876	4,949	3,347	262	...
More than 1.....	2,127	...	...	...	724	1,403	...
Shared or none.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	6,281	499	747	515	1,603	2,199	718
PERSONS							
All occupied units.....	124,718	...	6,521	19,429	47,055	39,454	12,259
1 person.....	3,604	...	2,360	...	995	249	...
2 persons.....	28,481	...	3,912	7,645	10,537	5,947	440
3 persons.....	19,568	...	...	5,077	10,330	3,149	1,012
4 persons.....	33,493	...	249	4,840	10,731	12,101	5,272
5 persons.....	22,983	...	...	1,573	7,380	11,976	2,056
6 persons or more.....	16,587	...	...	294	7,082	6,032	3,179
Owner occupied.....	108,157	...	645	14,480	42,984	37,789	12,259
1 person.....	1,493	...	249	...	995	249	...
2 persons.....	21,020	...	396	5,656	8,821	5,707	440
3 persons.....	16,800	...	...	3,573	9,551	2,664	1,012
4 persons.....	30,743	...	...	3,898	9,682	11,591	5,272
5 persons.....	22,041	...	...	1,059	7,380	11,546	2,056
6 persons or more.....	16,060	...	...	294	6,555	6,032	3,179
Renter occupied.....	16,561	...	5,876	4,949	4,071	1,665	...
1 person.....	2,111	...	2,111	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	7,461	...	3,516	1,989	1,716	240	...
3 persons.....	2,768	...	...	1,504	779	485	...
4 persons.....	2,750	...	249	942	1,049	510	...
5 persons.....	944	...	...	514	...	430	...
6 persons or more.....	527	...	...	...	527	...	...
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD							
All occupied units.....	124,718	...	6,521	19,429	47,055	39,454	12,259
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	115,320	...	4,161	18,399	42,986	37,780	11,994
Under 45 years.....	79,303	...	1,244	12,689	29,268	26,979	9,123
45 to 64 years.....	29,110	...	1,390	3,215	12,225	9,409	2,871
65 years and over.....	6,907	...	1,527	2,495	1,493	1,392	...
Other male head.....	2,550	...	545	498	1,077	165	265
Female head.....	6,848	...	1,815	532	2,992	1,509	...
Owner occupied.....	108,157	...	645	14,480	42,984	37,789	12,259
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	101,548	...	396	13,716	39,162	36,280	11,994
Under 45 years.....	71,807	...	...	9,030	27,188	26,466	9,123
45 to 64 years.....	24,885	...	396	2,448	10,748	8,422	2,871
65 years and over.....	4,856	...	...	2,238	1,226	1,392	...
Other male head.....	1,840	...	...	498	1,077	...	265
Female head.....	4,769	...	249	266	2,745	1,509	...
Renter occupied.....	16,561	...	5,876	4,949	4,071	1,665	...
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	13,772	...	3,765	4,683	3,824	1,500	...
Under 45 years.....	7,496	...	1,244	3,659	2,080	513	...
45 to 64 years.....	4,225	...	994	767	1,477	987	...
65 years and over.....	2,051	...	1,527	297	267	...	...
Other male head.....	710	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female head.....	2,079	...	1,566	266	247	165	...

Table 8.—SAME UNITS: 1959 VALUE OF PROPERTY BY 1950 VALUE OF PROPERTY

[Based on sample; see text]

1950 value	Total	1959 value											All other occupied and vacant units
		Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹											
		Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,400	\$7,500 to \$9,900	\$10,000 to \$12,400	\$12,500 to \$14,900	\$15,000 to \$17,400	\$17,500 to \$19,900	\$20,000 to \$24,900	\$25,000 or more	Not reported	
Same units, 1950 and 1959: With 1950 records available.....	392,836	160,896	...	2,567	10,274	15,822	25,123	30,130	26,032	19,519	26,765	4,664	231,940
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	156,729	147,613	...	2,320	8,401	12,667	23,795	29,001	24,410	17,507	25,589	3,923	9,116
Less than \$5,000.....	2,863	2,863	...	...	1,534	541	248	...	...	247	293	...	247
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	17,384	15,241	...	2,072	2,225	3,966	3,162	2,549	...	...	...	1,020	2,143
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	25,128	24,247	...	...	2,228	6,380	10,337	1,039	2,980	540	...	743	881
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	42,014	38,674	...	248	1,285	1,285	9,260	14,168	8,733	2,029	...	1,666	3,340
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	18,966	18,379	...	...	...	495	788	7,733	4,733	3,206	1,177	247	587
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	17,837	17,050	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	5,415	7,020	1,984	...	787
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	6,767	6,474	...	...	...	...	...	293	1,668	2,844	1,669	...	293
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	10,194	10,194	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	1,328	8,371	...	...
\$25,000 or more.....	12,872	12,082	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	293	11,495	...	790
Not reported.....	2,704	2,409	...	...	834	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	295
All other occupied and vacant units..	236,107	13,283	...	247	1,873	3,155	1,328	1,129	1,622	2,012	1,176	741	222,824

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 9.—SAME UNITS: 1959 GROSS RENT BY 1950 GROSS RENT

[Based on sample; see text]

1950 gross rent	Total	1959 gross rent											All other occupied and vacant units
		Renter-occupied nonfarm units											
		Total	Less than \$30	\$30 to \$39	\$40 to \$49	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$119	\$120 or more	No cash rent or rent not reported	
Same units, 1950 and 1959: With 1950 records available.....	392,836	161,304	2,719	3,773	9,798	11,054	17,039	29,036	45,674	17,347	12,421	12,443	231,532
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	169,628	132,762	2,472	3,279	9,304	8,936	14,521	25,601	36,329	14,442	7,911	9,967	36,866
Less than \$30.....	15,995	14,019	1,236	1,530	3,771	2,071	958	989	2,226	248	...	990	1,976
\$30 to \$39.....	35,005	28,080	989	1,255	3,260	2,413	6,233	5,090	5,088	541	249	2,562	6,925
\$40 to \$49.....	42,228	33,622	...	...	1,239	2,723	4,361	9,342	10,175	3,308	247	2,227	8,606
\$50 to \$59.....	30,940	23,084	...	247	787	588	1,283	4,023	10,052	3,694	1,036	1,374	7,856
\$60 to \$69.....	17,513	13,184	...	...	...	247	958	2,473	3,897	2,814	2,054	741	4,329
\$70 to \$79.....	9,280	7,952	...	...	...	...	247	2,228	3,063	1,085	834	495	1,328
\$80 to \$99.....	4,283	3,695	...	...	...	247	...	496	...	1,624	1,328	...	588
\$100 to \$119.....	2,707	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	...	1,331
\$120 or more.....	1,578	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	542	...	294
No cash rent or rent not reported..	10,099	6,466	247	247	247	247	234	960	1,084	1,128	494	1,578	3,633
All other occupied and vacant units..	223,208	28,542	247	494	494	2,118	2,518	3,435	9,345	2,905	4,510	2,476	194,666

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

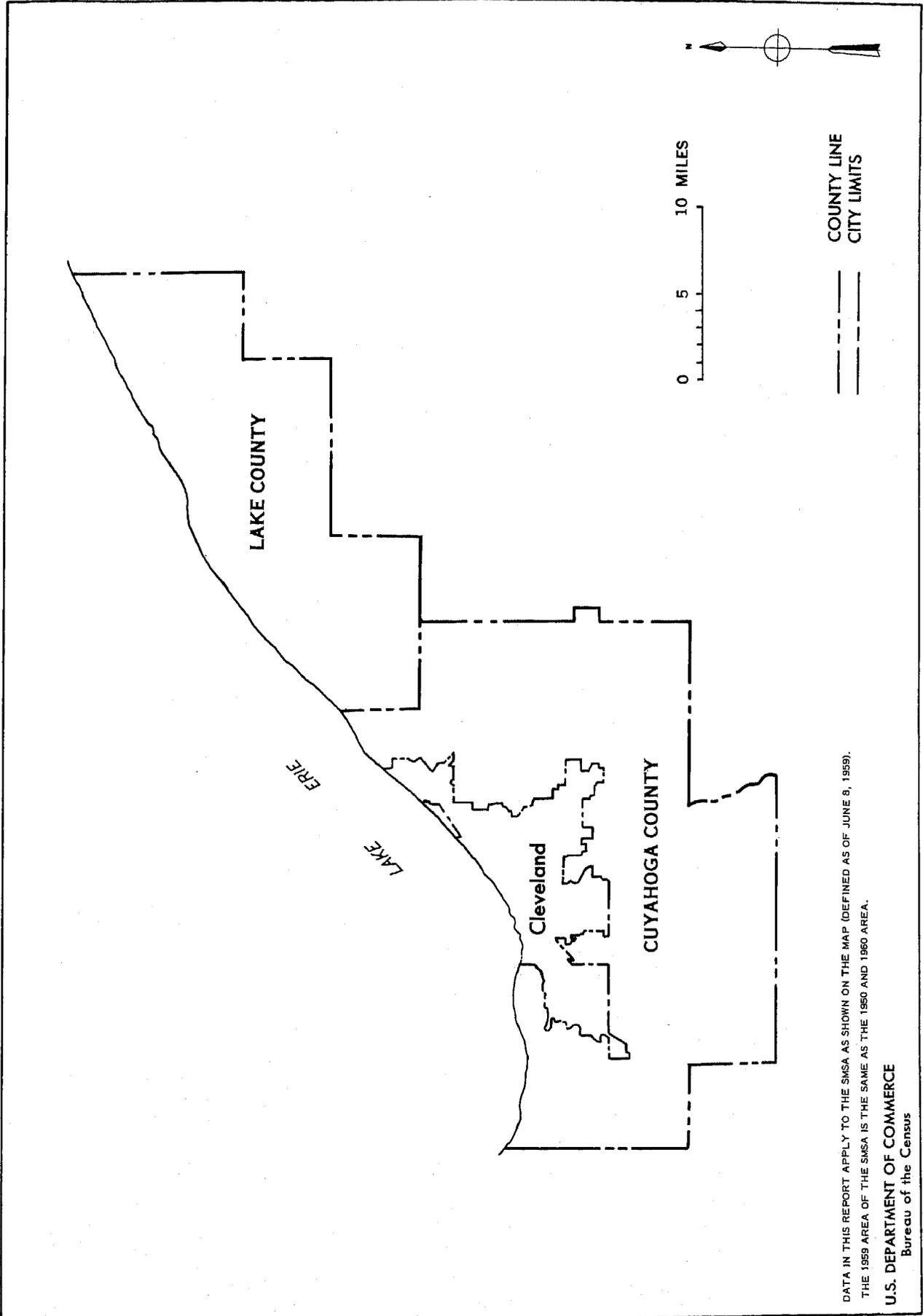
Table 10.—AVAILABLE VACANT UNITS: CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL AND NEW CONSTRUCTION UNITS, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Subject	Total	New construction	Subject	Total	New construction
Vacant units available for sale.....	3,840	2,512	Vacant units available for rent.....	11,450	1,014
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1.....	2,508	2,014	1.....	1,825	...
2.....	247	...	2 to 4.....	4,893	...
3 or more.....	1,085	498	5 to 19.....	2,744	764
			20 or more.....	1,988	250
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1957 to 1959.....	2,263	2,263	1957 to 1959.....	...	...
April 1950 to 1956.....	249	249	April 1950 to 1956.....	1,014	1,014
1940 to March 1950.....	...	...	1940 to March 1950.....	247	...
1939 or earlier.....	1,328	...	1939 or earlier.....	10,189	...
ROOMS			ROOMS		
3 rooms or less.....	293	...	1 and 2 rooms.....	2,729	250
4 rooms.....	249	249	3 rooms.....	1,982	498
5 rooms.....	1,133	839	4 rooms.....	3,106	266
6 rooms or more.....	2,165	1,424	5 rooms or more.....	3,633	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES			PLUMBING FACILITIES		
With all facilities.....	3,840	2,512	With all facilities.....	11,203	1,014
Lacking some or all facilities.....	...	...	Lacking some or all facilities.....	247	...
SALE PRICE ASKED			RENT ASKED		
Nonfarm available for sale ¹	2,508	2,014	Nonfarm available for rent.....	11,450	1,014
Less than \$5,000.....	...	...	Less than \$30.....	...	...
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	...	...	\$30 to \$39.....	247	...
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	810	563	\$40 to \$49.....	1,329	...
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	403	156	\$50 to \$59.....	1,939	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	537	537	\$60 to \$69.....	1,758	...
\$25,000 or more.....	758	758	\$70 to \$79.....	1,874	...
			\$80 to \$99.....	3,042	...
			\$100 to \$149.....	1,261	1,014
			\$150 or more.....	...	...

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Cleveland, Ohio
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA



DATA IN THIS REPORT APPLY TO THE SMSA AS SHOWN ON THE MAP (DEFINED AS OF JUNE 8, 1959).
THE 1959 AREA OF THE SMSA IS THE SAME AS THE 1950 AND 1960 AREA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

Final Report HC(4) Part 1B-14

COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE

Part 1B: Inventory Characteristics

Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.,

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

Prepared under the supervision of
DANIEL B. RATHBUN, Chief
Housing Division



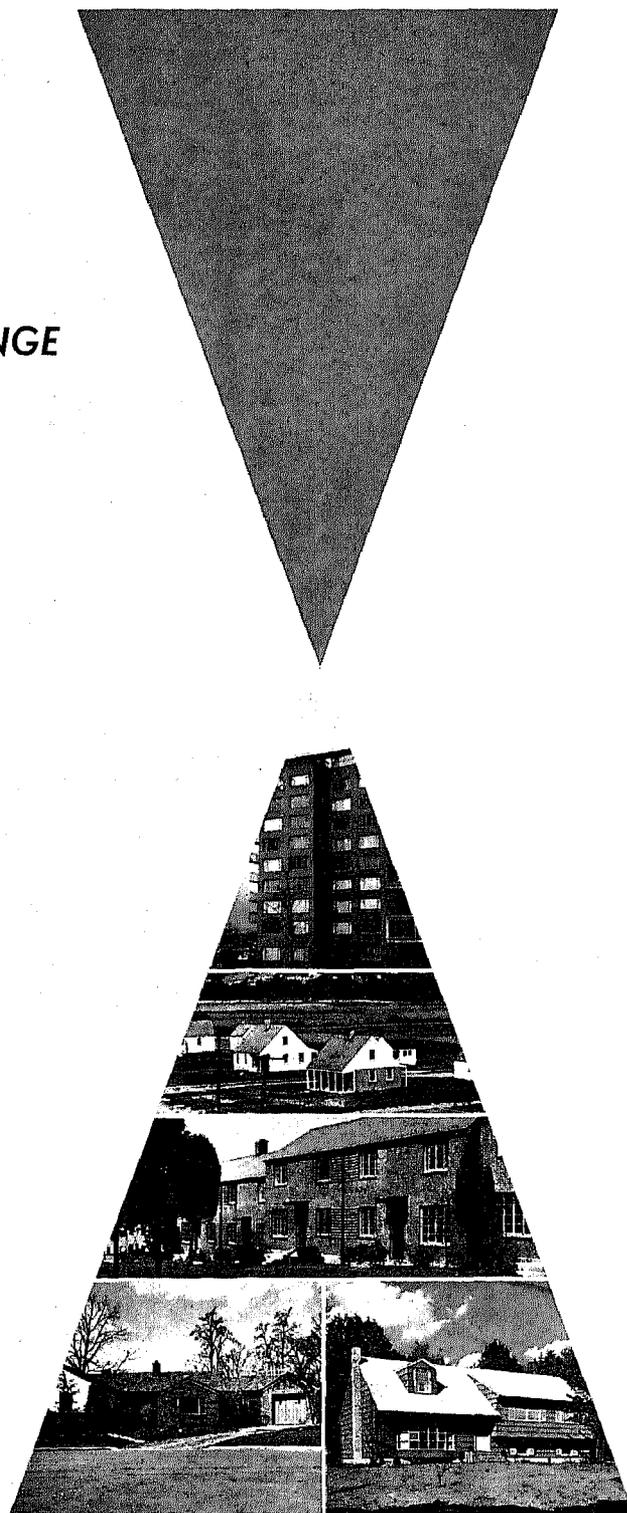
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, *Director (From May 1, 1961)*

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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.*
Volume IV. *Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics*
Final Report HC(4), Part 1B, No. 14.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.,
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PREFACE

This report presents cross-tabulations of characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers, cross-tabulations of characteristics of new construction units and units which were the same in 1950 and 1959, and characteristics of available vacant units. The statistics are based on results of the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey, which is part of the 1960 Census of Housing. December 1959 is regarded as the survey date although the procedure for estimating some of the components required data compiled from the census returns of the April enumeration of the 1960 Census.

This report is one of the series of 18 reports which constitutes Part 1B of Volume IV. A separate report is issued for the United States, by regions, for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area, the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area, for the Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Philadelphia, and Seattle Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; and for the Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco-Oakland, and Washington (D. C.-Md.-Va.) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The last eight areas named had a population of over one million in the 1950 Census of Population; the first nine areas, three of which were under one million, are the areas for which separate statistics were provided in the 1956 National Housing Inventory, the first survey to measure components of change.

Part 1A of Volume IV provides statistics on the counts and basic characteristics of all the components of change—new construction and other additions, conversions, mergers, demolitions and other losses, and dwelling units which were the same in 1950 and 1959—and some cross-tabulations of characteristics of new construction and same units. Reports are issued for the United States, by regions, and for the 17 metropolitan areas named above. The series of 18 reports constitutes 1960 Census of Housing, Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change, Part 1A, 1950-1959 Components.

Authorization for the 1960 Census of Housing was provided in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for a decennial census of housing, including utilities and equipment, to be taken in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The law further provides that, in advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census, preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected.

The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals to achieve a census having optimum value to users of housing statistics. The Housing Advisory Committee was organized by the Director of the Bureau of the Census and was made up of persons in private industry, universities, and local governments. It advised on various aspects of the housing census programs except the technical phases of the Residential Finance program for which the Technical Advisory Committee on Residential Finance was organized. A Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council, organized by the Bureau of the Budget and made up of persons in Federal agencies, also advised on the basic programs. A joint staff committee, set up by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Director of the Bureau of the Census, concentrated on aspects of particular interest to the housing agencies. In addition to the committees, working groups of specialists in housing subjects assisted the Census Bureau staff in the evaluation and improvement of housing concepts. A number of other committees, groups, and individuals also made contributions to the planning of the housing census.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of persons both within and outside the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities of the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey. Specific responsibilities were exercised by members of the Housing, Statistical Methods, Decennial Operations, Field, and Geography Divisions. The survey was planned and developed under the direction of Wayne F. Daugherty, then Chief, assisted by Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, Housing Division. Beulah Washabaugh assisted in planning and developing the content of this report and, with the help of Philip S. Sidel and Aneda E. France, was responsible for the preparation of the textual materials. J. Hugh Rose, assisted by Meyer Zitter, was responsible for the development of plans for field work. Aaron Josowitz, assisted by Elmo E. Beach, Martin W. Gilbert, and William E. Derrah, developed and coordinated the survey procedures.

Important contributions were made by Glen S. Taylor, then Chief, Jervis Braunstein, Morris Gorinson, George E. Turner, Morton Somer, E. Richard Bourdon, and Orville Slye of the Decennial Operations Division in the processing and compilation of the statistics; George F. Klink and G. Paul Sylvestre of the Field Division in the collection of the information; and William T. Fay, Robert C. Klove, and Robert L. Hagan of the Geography Division in the preparation of the maps for enumeration and publication. The planning and development of the sample design and estimation procedures were under the direction of Joseph Steinberg, Robert H. Hanson, and Robert H. Finch, Jr., assisted by Arnold Sirota, Elaine V. Davidson, Bernie Cornett, Anthony Turner, and Elmore Seraille of the Statistical Methods Division. The technical editorial work was under the supervision of Mildred M. Russell of the Population Division, assisted by Louise L. Douglas. Important contributions were also made by the staffs of the Administrative Service Division, Everett H. Burke, Chief; Budget and Management Division, Charles H. Alexander, Chief; Data Processing Systems Division, Robert F. Drury, Chief; Personnel Division, James P. Taff, Chief; and Statistical Research Division, William N. Hurwitz, Chief.

PUBLICATION PROGRAM OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING

Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in seven housing volumes as described below. A separate series containing the census tract reports is a joint publication with data from the 1960 Census of Population. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the final reports. The source of the data is the April 1960 enumeration, except for Volumes IV and V which are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and completed in 1960. Prior to the final reports, several series of preliminary and advance reports were issued. Some unpublished statistics can be obtained for the cost of preparing a copy and certain special tabulations can be prepared, on a reimbursable basis, on request to the Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I (Series HC(1) reports). States and Small Areas. Information about all subjects covered in the April 1960 enumeration, with a separate report for the United States by regions and geographic divisions, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. In the State reports, information is shown for the State as a whole and for each standard metropolitan statistical area, urbanized area, place of 1,000 inhabitants or more, county, and the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm parts of the county. The volume covers occupancy characteristics such as tenure, vacancy status, color, number of persons; structural characteristics, such as number of rooms and year structure built; condition of unit; plumbing facilities, such as water supply, and toilet and bathing facilities; equipment and fuels, including heating equipment, air conditioning, television sets, clothes washing machine, heating fuel, cooking fuel, and water heating fuel; and financial characteristics including value and rent.

Volume II (Series HC(2) reports). Metropolitan Housing. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics, with a separate report for the United States by geographic divisions, and for each of the 192 standard metropolitan statistical areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more in the United States and Puerto Rico. Separate statistics for each of the 134 places of 100,000 inhabitants or more are included in the metropolitan area reports.

Volume III (Series HC(3) reports). City Blocks. Separate reports for cities and other urban places having 50,000 inhabitants or more prior to and at the time of the 1960 Census, and for a number of smaller localities which arranged for block statistics. Data for a limited number of characteristics are presented by blocks. Statistics for 467 cities and localities in the United States and Puerto Rico are published in 421 separate reports.

Volume IV (Series HC(4) reports). Components of Inventory Change. Information on the source of the 1959 inventory and the disposition of the 1950 and 1956 inventories. Data are provided for components of change such as new construction, conversion, merger, demolition, and other additions and losses. Part 1 of the volume contains the 1950 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas). Part 1 is published in two sets of reports for each area. Part 1A presents basic 1950 and 1959 data, with emphasis on the counts and characteristics of the components of change; Part 1B presents additional information on characteristics of the inventory, including characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers. Part 2 contains the 1957 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and separate reports for 9 of the selected areas (standard metropolitan areas defined for the 1956 inventory).

Volume V. Residential Finance. Information on financing of residential property, including characteristics of mortgages, properties, and homeowners. Part 1 of the volume is a report on homeowner properties for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas). Part 2 is a report on rental and vacant properties for the United States.

Volume VI. Rural Housing. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics for the 121 economic subregions of the United States, for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm housing units.

Volume VII. Housing of Senior Citizens. Cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics of units occupied by persons 60 years old and over, for the United States, each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Series PHC(1) reports. Census Tracts. Separate reports for 180 tracted areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. The reports contain information, by census tracts, on both housing and population subjects. (This series is the same as the tract reports included in the publication program for the 1960 Census of Population.)

Series HC(S1) reports. Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities. Separate reports for 139 localities in the United States. The program was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The reports contain data on both owner- and renter-occupied housing units defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria, with emphasis on gross rent, size of family, and income of renter families.

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- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
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| 2. Atlanta SMSA | 8. New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area | 14. Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA |
| 3. Boston SMSA | 9. Philadelphia SMSA | 15. Pittsburgh SMSA |
| 4. Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area | 10. Seattle SMSA | 16. St. Louis SMSA |
| 5. Dallas SMSA | 11. Baltimore SMSA | 17. San Francisco-Oakland SMSA |
| 6. Detroit SMSA | 12. Buffalo SMSA | 18. Washington (D.C.-Md.-Va.) SMSA |

SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF UNIT AND TABLE NUMBER

Subject	Simple distribution, 1959			Cross-classification, 1959								
	Total units	Available vacant units: Total and new construction		Recent movers: Characteristic of present unit						New construction units: Number of rooms	Same units	
		Location and tenure	Tenure	Contract rent	Value	Age of head	Persons 65 years old and over	Gross rent	Value			
		For sale	For rent									
Counts of:	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table
All dwelling units.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New construction.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Same.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1959 CHARACTERISTIC												
Occupancy:												
Persons.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year moved into unit.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy status.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Structural:												
Rooms.....	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Units in structure.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year structure built.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condition and plumbing facilities:												
Bathrooms.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Condition and plumbing.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Plumbing facilities.....	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial:												
Contract rent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross rent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly rent asked.....	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale price asked.....	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household:												
Household composition by age of head.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Persons 65 years old and over.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By tenure.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950 CHARACTERISTIC												
Gross rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Value.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
CHARACTERISTIC OF PREVIOUS UNIT OF RECENT MOVERS												
Location.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Location and tenure.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenure change (previous to present unit).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Contract rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

Components of Inventory Change

INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS

GENERAL

This report presents statistics on the characteristics of units occupied by recent movers, characteristics of selected components of change in the housing inventory for the period 1950 to 1959, and characteristics of available vacant units. Data are based on information for a sample of dwelling units enumerated in the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey as part of the 1960 Census of Housing. The survey was designed to measure changes since the 1950 Census, taken in April 1950. Because comparison with 1950 was made on a unit-by-unit basis for components of change, the dwelling unit as defined in 1950 was used as the reporting unit in this survey.

Statistics on housing occupied by recent movers (households that moved in 1958 or 1959) cover characteristics of the present and previous units; the location, tenure, value or rent of the present unit is cross-tabulated by the respective characteristic of the previous unit. In addition, age of head and presence of persons 65 years old and over are tabulated according to changes in tenure of the previous and the present units. Statistics on components of change consist of a cross-tabulation of number of rooms by selected items for "new construction" units, and a cross-tabulation of the 1959 and 1950 value or gross rent for "same" units. Statistics for vacant units consist of simple distributions of the 1959 characteristics of available units, separately for total and new construction units.

Counts and simple distributions of both the 1959 and 1950 characteristics for all the components of change and for the total inventory are provided in Part 1A of this volume (1960 Census of Housing, Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change, Part 1A, 1950-1959 Components). The statistics relate to such components as new construction and other additions, conversions, mergers, demolitions and other losses, and dwelling units that were the same in 1950 and 1959. Also in Part 1A, for units classified as "same," the 1959 characteristic is cross-tabulated by the 1950 characteristic for tenure and color and for condition and plumbing facilities; for units classified as "new construction," value and rent are cross-tabulated by number of rooms, number of persons, and household composition.

A separate report is published for the United States, by regions, and for each of the 17 selected metropolitan areas listed on page VI. Data for the 15 standard metropolitan statistical areas relate to the boundaries as of June 8, 1959; for the 2 standard consolidated areas, the data relate to the boundaries in December 1959, which were the same boundaries used for the April enumeration of the 1960 Census.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES

All the data in this report are based on a sample of dwelling units. The counts of dwelling units by components of change, shown on the first four lines of table 1, are based on a larger sample than the data on characteristics in the remainder of the report (see "Sample design").

Table 1 presents simple distributions of selected 1959 characteristics of the total housing inventory. With a few minor exceptions, they are excerpts from table 1 in Part 1A of Volume IV. The data are reproduced in this report, Part 1B,

for convenience in analyzing characteristics of parts of the inventory (tables 2 to 10) in relation to the total.

Tables 2 to 6 provide characteristics of units occupied by recent movers. In tables 2, 3, 5, and 6, the characteristic of the present unit is cross-tabulated by the characteristic of the previous unit. The subjects covered in these tables include location (whether this SMSA, other SMSA, or outside SMSA), tenure, value, and contract rent. In each table, the characteristic of the present unit is identified in the boxhead of the table and the characteristic of the previous unit in the stub. In table 4, the categories in the stub describe the change in tenure from the previous to the present unit. Change in tenure is cross-tabulated by the age of the head of the present unit and the presence of persons 65 years old and over. No detail is shown for the previous unit in tables 2 to 6 when the households in the present and previous units are different, as indicated by different heads.

Table 7 is a cross-tabulation of 1959 characteristics of "new construction" units--number of rooms by condition and plumbing facilities, bathrooms, persons, and household composition. Other tabulations for new construction units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Tables 8 and 9 are cross-tabulations of the 1959 and 1950 value or gross rent for "same" units. The 1950 information was transcribed from the 1960 Census records for the specific unit. For this reason, the tabulations are limited to units for which 1950 Census records were available. The boxhead of the table describes the characteristic of the unit in 1959, and the stub of the table describes the characteristic of the same unit in 1950. Other tabulations for same units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Table 10 presents simple distributions of characteristics of available vacant units. Separate statistics are shown for units available for sale and units available for rent, for the total inventory and for new construction.

MAP

The report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) includes a map showing the boundaries of the SMSA and the central city (or cities) defined as of June 8, 1959. Differences between the 1959 boundaries and those for the April 1960 Census and the 1950 Census are indicated by a note on the map. For the standard consolidated areas (SCA's), the map shows the boundaries of the areas and the central cities, as defined for this report, and the note describes their relation to the 1950 SMA boundaries and to the 1960 SCA's.

RELATION TO APRIL 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING

The December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey is part of the 1960 decennial census program. Although the concepts of components of change and the comparison of present and previous housing of recent movers are unique to this portion of the census program, the definitions for many of the characteristics that were enumerated in 1959 are the same as those in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census (see "Definitions and explanations").

Some data on characteristics of housing cross-tabulated by year structure built and characteristics by year moved into unit (present units of recent movers) are available in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing; and data on vacant units are available in Volume II as well as in Volume I, States and Small Areas. Differences between the December 1959 survey and the April 1960 Census include: The use of the "dwelling unit" concept in 1959 in contrast to the "housing unit" concept in 1960; the use of a sample of land area segments in 1959 in contrast to the 100-percent coverage for some items and a sample of housing units for others in 1960; and the extensive use of self-enumeration in 1960 in contrast to direct interview and use of 1950 Census records in the 1959 survey. (See 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for more complete discussion of the April 1960 Census.) Also, for some standard metropolitan statistical areas, there are differences in boundaries between 1959 and 1960.

Although information for the April 1960 Census was collected as of April 1960, information for the Components of Inventory Change survey was collected as of the date of enumeration. For the latter, the bulk of the enumeration was completed by December 1959, and the statistics may be regarded as referring to that date. In the estimation procedure used for some of the components, however, data from a sample of the census returns of the April enumeration were required (see "Estimation procedure").

COMPARABILITY WITH 1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING

With a few exceptions, the types of data presented in this report are not covered in the 1950 Census of Housing. Data for some of the characteristics of the total inventory in table 1 are available from the 1950 Census reports and characteristics of vacant units are available for 1950 except that characteristics other than sale price and rent are available only for the combined group of for-sale and for-rent vacant units. For individual characteristics, however, essentially the same definitions, including the "dwelling unit" concept, were used in the December 1959 survey as were used in the 1950 Census of Housing. The corresponding 1950 data for the inventory items in table 1 and a discussion of differences in concepts are given in Part 1A of Volume IV.

RELATION TO 1956 NATIONAL HOUSING INVENTORY

Data on components of change were collected for the first time in the National Housing Inventory survey in 1956. The 1959 program used essentially the same concepts and both programs used the "dwelling unit" as the reporting unit. The 1956 program provided separate statistics for the United States, by regions, and for each of 9 standard metropolitan areas--Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Seattle.

Among the subjects covered in the 1956 survey which are also presented in this report are: tenure and vacancy status; persons, year moved into unit, and sex and age of head (household composition); rooms, units in structure, and year structure built; condition and plumbing facilities; and value, gross rent, and contract rent. Cross-tabulations of characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers, cross-tabulations of characteristics of same units, characteristics of vacant units, and simple distributions of characteristics of new construction units also are available from the 1956 survey for each of the areas listed above. See 1956 National Housing Inventory, Volume I, Components of Change 1950 to 1956 and Volume III, Characteristics of the 1956 Inventory. The concepts are essentially the same as those used in the 1959 survey.

The 1959 and 1956 characteristics of the total inventory and characteristics of the present and previous residences of recent movers may be compared, taking into account any changes

in boundaries since 1956 and relevant estimates of sampling variability. Comparison of counts and characteristics for individual components, however, should be made with care. Subtraction of the 1950-1956 results from the 1950-1959 results for a component does not necessarily produce component-of-change data for the period 1957 to 1959. Units can shift from one component in 1956 to another component by 1959 (for example, from "same" in 1956 to "conversion" by 1959). In addition, differences in procedures for collecting, editing, and tabulating the data can affect the relation between the 1950-1956 results and the 1950-1959 results.

COMPARABILITY WITH DATA FROM OTHER SOURCES

Statistics on counts of "new construction" units differ in several respects from statistics on residential construction published from other sources. Statistics on building permits and housing starts for some areas were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, until July 1959 and by the Bureau of the Census since that time. These statistics are not entirely comparable with estimates from the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey. In particular, there are differences in coverage, concepts, definitions, and survey techniques, as well as differences in timing of starts in relation to completions.

1960 PUBLICATION PROGRAM

Final housing reports.--Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in Volumes I to VII and in a joint housing and population series consisting of reports for census tracts. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the final reports. Volumes I to IV and the census tract reports are issued as series of individual reports; Volumes I and II are later bound into volumes. Volumes V to VII are issued only as bound volumes.

The source of Volumes I, II, III, VI, and VII and the housing data in the census tract reports is the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing. The special reports for local housing authorities are based on results of the April enumeration and, for most areas, on data collected at a later date for nonsample households.

Data for Volumes IV and V are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and completed in 1960. Separate data are published for the United States and 17 selected metropolitan areas (15 standard metropolitan statistical areas, defined as of June 8, 1959, and 2 standard consolidated areas).

The titles and contents of the reports are described on page IV. For the most part, they are comparable to the series published from the 1950 Census of Housing. The 1960 Volumes I, II, and VI are similar to 1950 Volumes I, II, and III, respectively. Volume III of 1960 corresponds to the series of reports on block statistics which constituted 1950 Volume V. Volume IV of 1960 has no 1950 counterpart but corresponds to Volumes I and III of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. Volume V of 1960 corresponds to Volume IV of 1950 and, in part, to Volume II of the 1956 National Housing Inventory. In 1950, census tract reports were published as Volume III of the 1950 Census of Population. Special reports for local housing authorities were published for 219 areas in 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-6, Special Tabulations for Local Housing Authorities. The type of data presented in 1960 Volume VII has not been published in previous census reports.

Preliminary and advance reports.--Statistics for many of the subjects covered in the census were released in several series of preliminary and advance reports. The figures in the preliminary and advance reports are superseded by the data in the final reports.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

During the processing of the data for publication, more data are tabulated than it is possible to print in the final reports. A limited amount of unpublished data is available and

photocopies can be provided at cost. Also, certain special tabulations can be prepared on a reimbursable basis. Requests for photocopies or for additional information should be addressed to Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The concepts of components of change, that pertain uniquely to components of inventory change programs, are essentially the same as those used in the first such survey conducted in 1956. Likewise, the concepts applying to previous and present units of recent movers remained essentially the same as in 1956. Comparison with the 1956 survey can be made only for selected areas and selected characteristics (see section on "Relation to 1956 National Housing Inventory").

In the definitions and explanations of the characteristics of the inventory, which are given below, comparison is made with the definitions used in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing and in the 1950 Census of Housing even though the types of data presented in this report (except data for the total inventory and vacant units) are not available in reports of the April 1960 and the April 1950 Censuses. For purposes of measuring unit-by-unit change since 1950, the 1950 concept of "dwelling unit" was retained. Definitions of characteristics of dwelling units are comparable, for the most part, with those used in the April 1960 Census as well as in the 1950 Census.

Comparability is affected by differences in procedure as well as differences in definition and description of categories. Information for this report was obtained by direct interview except for a few items which were reported by the enumerator on the basis of his observation, and by a combination of direct interview and comparison with the 1950 Census records for purposes of determining the component of change. In the 1950 Census, information was obtained by direct interview and observation, and in the April 1960 Census by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator.

The definitions which follow conform to those provided to the enumerator and reflect the intended meaning of the question asked. As in all surveys, there were some failures to execute the instructions exactly, and some erroneous interpretations have undoubtedly gone undetected.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).--To permit all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of general-purpose statistics, the Bureau of the Budget has established "standard metropolitan statistical areas" (SMSA's). Each such area is defined by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a committee composed of representatives of the major statistical agencies of the Federal Government.

Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have at least 15,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. A more detailed discussion of the criteria used to define SMSA's is given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas.

The title of an SMSA always identifies the central city or cities. The largest city of an SMSA is a central city. Up to

two additional cities in an SMSA may be central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (a) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants; (b) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000 except that, in the case of twin cities, both are central cities.

In the reports for the 15 SMSA's, the boundaries of the area are indicated on the map which is included in the respective report. The boundaries are those defined as of June 8, 1959. (Changes in boundaries after this date are not reflected in the December 1959 survey.) In some cases, the 1959 boundaries differ from the 1950 boundaries and the boundaries defined for the April 1960 Census. In 1950, the areas were called standard metropolitan areas (SMA's).

The central city (cities) of the SMSA is also indicated on the map. The boundaries of these cities conform to those used for the April 1960 Census.

Standard consolidated area (SCA).--In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former is identical with the New York-Northeastern New Jersey SMA of 1950, with New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic as central cities, and the latter corresponds roughly to the Chicago SMA of 1950 (two more counties having been added), with Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago as central cities in 1959.

In the reports for these two SCA's, the boundaries of the area and the central cities are indicated on the map which is included in the respective report. The boundaries are the same as those defined for the SCA's in the April 1960 Census. The constituent parts of the SCA are listed on page 14 of the area report.

Urban-rural and farm-nonfarm residence.--Although this report contains no separate statistics for urban and rural housing or for farm and nonfarm housing, these concepts are applied when determining which units are included in the data on financial characteristics. For other characteristics, all units are included--urban and rural and farm and nonfarm.

For this report, urban areas are those designated urban for the 1950 Census. No adjustment was made for the fact that some areas which were rural in 1950 would have been urban in 1959, and vice versa.

In 1950, urban housing comprised all dwelling units in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe around cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining dwelling units were classified as rural.

In rural territory, farm residence is determined on the basis of number of acres in the place and total sales of farm products in 1959. An occupied dwelling unit is classified as a farm dwelling unit if it is located on a place of 10 or more

acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1959, or on a place of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1959. Occupied units for which cash rent is paid are classified as nonfarm housing if the rent does not include any land used for farming (or ranching). The same definition of farm residence was used in the April 1960 Census.

With respect to the classification of the previous units occupied by recent movers (for value and rent data in tables 5 and 6), a modified definition of farm residence was used. A previous unit was classified as a farm unit if it was located outside a city and if it was on a place of 10 or more acres. For purposes of the 1950 classification for value and rent data in tables 8 and 9, the 1950 Census definition was used. In 1950, farm residence in rural territory was determined by the respondent's answer to the question, "Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?" In addition, 1950 instructions to the enumerators specified that a house was to be classified as nonfarm if the occupants paid cash rent for the house and yard only. Differences in definitions, however, are believed to have little effect on the relationships presented in these tables.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters in the Components of Inventory Change program in December 1959 were enumerated as dwelling units or quasi-unit quarters. Usually a dwelling unit is a house, apartment, or flat. However, it may be a trailer or a single room in a residential hotel. A structure intended primarily for business or other nonresidential use may also contain a dwelling unit; for example, the rooms in a warehouse where the watchman lives. Quasi-unit quarters (or quasi-units) are found in such places as institutions, dormitories, barracks, and rooming houses.

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 dwelling unit is defined as (1) a group of rooms occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters and having either separate cooking equipment or separate entrance; or (2) a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate quarters if (a) it has separate cooking equipment, (b) it is located in a regular apartment house, or (c) it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure.

Mobile trailers and tents, boats, and railroad cars are included in the inventory if they are occupied as dwelling units. They are excluded if they are vacant, used only for extra sleeping space or vacations, or used only for business. Trailers on a permanent foundation, whether occupied or vacant, are included in the inventory if they are occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Both vacant and occupied dwelling units are included in the housing inventory. Vacant quarters are not included, however, if they are still under construction, being used for non-residential purposes, unfit for human habitation, condemned, or scheduled for demolition (see "Vacant dwelling unit").

Determination of dwelling unit.--The decision as to what constitutes a dwelling unit was made on the basis of the living arrangements of the occupants, and not on relationship. The enumerator was instructed to ask whether more than one family lived in the house (or apartment) and, if so, whether they lived and ate with the family or had separate quarters. If only one family lived in the house (or apartment) or if the additional persons lived and ate with the family, the enumerator regarded the house (or apartment) as one dwelling unit and no further probing was necessary. On the other hand, if the additional persons had separate quarters, the enumerator was to determine whether their quarters were separate dwelling units on the basis of either separate cooking equipment or two or

more rooms and separate entrance. Quarters that did not meet either criterion were not considered sufficiently separate to qualify as dwelling units; such quarters were combined into one dwelling unit (unless the combined quarters contained five or more lodgers, in which case they were considered quasi-unit quarters).

The enumerator was also instructed to ask whether there were other persons or families living in the building or elsewhere on the property and whether there were any vacant apartments on the property. Vacant quarters, to be considered dwelling units, also had to meet the criterion of separate cooking equipment or two or more rooms with separate entrance.

Separate cooking equipment is defined as (1) a regular range or stove, whether or not it is used, or (2) other equipment such as a hotplate or electrical appliance if (a) it is used regularly for the preparation of meals, or (b) most of the quarters in the structure have a regular stove, hotplate, or similar equipment. Equipment is for exclusive use if it is used only by the occupants of one unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the dwelling unit. Vacant units with no cooking equipment at the time of enumeration are considered to have cooking equipment if the last occupants had such equipment.

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance if the occupants can reach their quarters directly through an outside door or if they can reach their quarters through a common hall and need not pass through a room which is part of another unit.

Regular apartment house.--In a regular apartment house, each apartment is one dwelling unit if it is occupied or intended for occupancy by a single family or by a person living alone. Usually, such apartments have separate cooking equipment or consist of two or more rooms and a separate entrance; however, they may consist of only one room and lack separate cooking equipment.

Rooming house, boarding house.--If the quarters of any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house have separate cooking equipment or consist of two or more rooms and separate entrance, such quarters are considered separate dwelling units. The remaining quarters are combined with the landlord's quarters or with each other if the landlord does not live in the structure. If the combined quarters contain four or fewer lodgers, they are classified as one dwelling unit; if the combined quarters contain five or more lodgers, they are classified as a quasi-unit. In a dormitory, sorority house, fraternity house, residence hall, monastery, convent, nurses' home, mission, and flophouse, all the living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants (see "Quasi-unit").

The distinction between rooming houses and regular apartment houses, and between rooming houses and hotels, was made by the enumerator presumably on the basis of local usage.

Hotel, motel.--In a hotel or motel where the majority of the accommodations are "permanent," each of the quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or consists of two or more rooms rented as a suite. All the remaining living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit. In a "transient" hotel or motel, all the living quarters are combined and classified as a quasi-unit regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants. A hotel or motel is considered "permanent" if more than half the rooms, suites, or other living accommodations are occupied or reserved for occupancy by guests who seek lodging for a period of time (usually a month or more) and who are as a rule granted reductions from the daily or weekly rates (see "Quasi-unit").

Institution, general hospital.--Family quarters of staff personnel are separate dwelling units if they are located in a building containing only family quarters for staff personnel. All other living quarters are considered a quasi-unit (see "Quasi-unit").

Comparability with 1950 Census.--The definition of "dwelling unit" used in the December 1959 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Comparability with April 1960 Census.--In the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing, the unit of enumeration was the housing unit. Although the definition of "housing unit" in 1960 is essentially similar to that of "dwelling unit" in the December 1959 survey, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not cover all private living accommodations. (The "dwelling unit" concept was retained for the December 1959 survey to permit unit-by-unit comparison with 1950.) In the April 1960 Census, a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants of the quarters.

The main difference between dwelling units and housing units is in the treatment of one-room quarters. In the April 1960 Census, separate living quarters consisting of one room without separate cooking equipment qualify as a housing unit if the room has direct access whether in an apartment house, rooming house, or house converted to apartment use. In hotels in 1960, a single room qualifies as a housing unit if occupied by a usual resident (i.e., a person who considers the hotel his usual place of residence or a person who has no usual place of residence elsewhere); a vacant room (including quarters temporarily occupied by a nonresident) qualifies as a housing unit only if 75 percent or more of the accommodations in the hotel are occupied by usual residents. In the December 1959 survey, separate living quarters consisting of one room without cooking equipment qualify as a dwelling unit only when located in a regular apartment house or when the room constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. In hotels in 1959, occupied and vacant quarters consisting of one room are classified as dwelling units only if they have separate cooking equipment and if they are in a permanent hotel.

The evidence thus far suggests that the use of the dwelling unit concept in the December 1959 survey instead of the housing unit concept as in the April 1960 Census has relatively little effect on the counts for large areas and for the Nation. Any effect which the change in concept may have on comparability can be expected to be greatest in statistics for certain census tracts and blocks, shown in other reports. Living quarters classified as housing units but which would not be classified as dwelling units tend to be clustered in tracts and blocks where many persons live separately in single rooms in hotels, rooming houses, and other light housekeeping quarters.

As indicated above, the housing unit concept is more inclusive than the dwelling unit concept. The single effect of the conceptual difference, however, may not be revealed by the results of two separate surveys or censuses. For the December 1959 survey and the April 1960 Census, other factors which affect comparability include the different enumeration procedures employed, the degree of overenumeration and underenumeration in both the survey and the census, the sampling variability of the 1959 estimate, and the ratio estimation procedure used for the 1959 results. The results of the two enumerations are being evaluated in more detail. (See also section on "Relation to April 1960 Census of Housing" and footnote on table 1.)

Quasi-unit.--Occupied quarters which do not qualify as dwelling units are considered quasi-units in the December 1959 survey. Such quarters were called nondwelling-unit quarters in 1950. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, transient accommodations, military and other types of barracks, college

dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Quasi-units are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters contain five or more lodgers. The concept of quasi-units, or nondwelling-unit quarters, is similar to the concept of group quarters in the April 1960 Census. Quarters classified as quasi-units are not included in the housing inventory.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

The housing inventory has been divided into components to reflect the several kinds of changes that occur. The term "components of change" refers to these individual parts, which are designed to explain (a) the source of the 1959 housing inventory, and (b) the disposition of the 1950 housing inventory. In terms of the 1959 inventory, the components of change consist of: same units, units added through new construction, units added through other sources, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger. In terms of the 1950 inventory, the components of change consist of: same units, units lost through demolition, units lost through other means, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger.

The above classifications were obtained largely by comparing each dwelling unit in the sample directly with the 1950 Census returns. Through the procedures used in this survey, it was possible to classify the component of change on the basis of the situation existing in 1959 and the situation reported in the 1950 Census records (see "Collection and processing of data"). In instances where the 1950 records were missing or the identification was incomplete, the enumerator determined the classification through inquiry of the present occupants or informed neighbors.

Selected characteristics of two components--"same" units and "new construction" units--are presented in this report. Both 1959 and 1950 data for all the components and additional cross-tabulations for same units and new construction units are provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Same units.--Living quarters enumerated as one dwelling unit in 1959 are classified as "same" if the quarters existed as one and only one dwelling unit in 1950. Thus, "same" units are common to both the 1950 and 1959 inventories. Units which changed after 1950 but by 1959 had changed back to the 1950 status are also considered "same" units. For example, a 1950 dwelling unit converted into several units and later merged to one unit, or a dwelling unit changed to nonresidential use and later restored to its 1950 residential use are "same" units.

Changes in the characteristics of a dwelling unit since 1950 do not affect its classification as "same" if it was one dwelling unit in 1950 and in 1959. Examples of such changes in characteristics are: finishing a bedroom in the attic, installing an extra bathroom, and enlarging the kitchen.

New construction.--Any dwelling unit built between April 1950 and December 1959 is classified as a unit added by "new construction." Dwelling units built in that period but removed from the housing inventory before December 1959 are not reflected in the figures in this report. Dwelling units built during the period but subsequently changed by conversion or merger are classified as new construction in terms of the number existing in December 1959. Vacant units under construction at the time of enumeration were enumerated only if construction had proceeded to the point that all the exterior windows and doors were installed and final usable floors were in place.

Statistics in this report on the number of new construction units may differ from the number of units built since 1950 according to the data on year built from the April 1960 Census (in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas and Volume II, Metropolitan Housing). In the December 1959 survey, units are classified as "new construction" if the reported date of construction is later than April 1950 and if the address of the unit does not appear in the 1950 Census records.

In the April 1960 Census, information on year built is based on the respondent's memory or estimate of the date of construction. Comparison between the December 1959 and the April 1960 results should take account of the difference in procedures as well as the sampling variability in each of the samples. (Information on year built was collected from a 25-percent sample of units in the April 1960 Census.)

Other.--In table 1, the 1959 counts of dwelling units are given for new construction units, same units, and other units. Units in the "other" category consist of units added through means other than new construction, units changed by conversion, and units changed by merger. (See Part 1A of Volume IV for a complete discussion and data for individual components.)

UNITS OCCUPIED BY RECENT MOVERS

Households that moved into their present units in 1958 or 1959 are termed "recent movers." The household is classified by year moved on the basis of information reported for the head of the household.

In the April 1960 Census of Housing reports, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing, a few characteristics are available for present units occupied by recent movers. They are provided in the cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics by the year the head moved into the unit.

Present and previous units of recent movers.--The "present" unit is the unit occupied by the recent mover at the time of enumeration. The previous unit is the unit from which he moved. If the household moved more than once during 1958 or 1959, the previous unit is the one from which the household last moved.

In table 2, location of the present unit as shown in the boxhead is either "in central city" or "not in central city" of the metropolitan area for which this report is issued. For the SMSA's with two central cities (Los Angeles-Long Beach, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Oakland), the category "in a central city" means that the unit is located in one of the central cities. For the two SCA's (New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Chicago-Northwestern Indiana), the category "in a central city" refers to any one of the central cities of the SMSA's which comprise the SCA.

The location of the previous unit, as shown in the stub of table 2, may be in one of three groups. In the reports for the 15 SMSA's, the category "inside this SMSA" means that the previous unit was located in the same SMSA as the present unit. For the SMSA's with two central cities, "in a central city" may be either city, not necessarily the same city as the city in which the present unit is located. "Inside other SMSA" means that the previous unit was located inside an SMSA but not in the same SMSA as the present unit. "Outside SMSA's" refers to territory outside any of the SMSA's defined as of June 8, 1959; the subcategories distinguish previous units that were located in the same State as the present unit and those that were in a different State. In the reports for the two SCA's, the category "inside this metropolitan area" means that the previous unit was located inside the same area as the present unit, either in one of the central cities or outside the central cities of the SCA. "Inside other metropolitan area" means that the previous unit was located in an SMSA but not in any of the areas which make up the SCA (see footnote on table 2).

Same or different head.--Characteristics of the present and previous units occupied by recent movers are largely restricted to units whose households were "essentially the same" households in the two units. A household for which the head in the present unit was also the head in the previous unit (identified in the tables as "same head") is considered essentially the same even though there may have been some changes in the composition of the household. Conversely, a household in which there was no change except for a new household head was, nevertheless, considered a household with "different head."

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied dwelling unit.--A dwelling unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent, such as persons on vacation. Units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence are also considered "occupied." For example, a unit occupied by migratory workers who have no usual residence elsewhere is considered occupied; however, if the migrants have a residence elsewhere, the unit in which they are temporarily living is classified as vacant.

This same definition for classifying a unit as occupied was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Vacant dwelling unit.--A dwelling unit is "vacant" if no persons are living in it at the time of enumeration. However, if its occupants are only temporarily absent, the unit is considered occupied. Units temporarily occupied entirely by persons having a usual place of residence elsewhere are classified as vacant (the unit at their usual residence is considered occupied). A vacant unit may be furnished or unfurnished; it may be offered for rent or sale; it may have been rented or sold but the new occupants have not moved in; or it may be held off the market for the owner's occasional or future use, for speculation, or for other reasons.

Newly constructed vacant units are included in the inventory if construction has reached the point that all the exterior windows and doors are installed and the final usable floors are in place. If construction had not reached this point, the unit was not enumerated.

Dilapidated vacant units were enumerated as dwelling units provided they were still usable as living quarters. Vacant quarters were not enumerated if they were unfit for human habitation. Vacant quarters are defined as unfit for human habitation if, through deterioration or vandalism, most of the doors and windows are missing and the floors are unsafe. If doors and windows are boarded up or stored to keep them from being destroyed, they are not to be considered missing.

Vacant quarters are excluded from the housing inventory if there is positive evidence (a sign, notice, or mark on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished. Vacant quarters condemned for reasons of health or safety so that further occupancy is prohibited are likewise excluded from the inventory. Also excluded are quarters used for commercial or business purposes or used for the storage of hay, machinery, business supplies and the like, unless the use is only temporary, in which case they were enumerated as dwelling units.

With few exceptions, these same general instructions were used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census. In 1959 and 1960, however, the instructions for enumerating certain vacant units were more specific than in 1950, particularly the instructions regarding units to be demolished, units unfit for human habitation, and units being used for nonresidential purposes.

Vacancy status.--Available vacant units are units which are for year-round occupancy, are not dilapidated, and are offered for rent or for sale. Units available for sale only are the available vacant units which are offered for sale only; they exclude units offered "for sale or rent." Units available for rent are the available vacant units which are offered for rent and those offered for rent or sale at the same time. Other vacant units comprise the remaining vacant dwelling units. They comprise dilapidated units, seasonal units, units rented or sold and awaiting occupancy, units held for occasional use, and units held off the market for other reasons. Year-round dwelling units are units which are usually occupied or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. Seasonal units are intended for occupancy during only a season of the year.

The same definition of vacancy status was used in the April 1960 Census (except that "not dilapidated" units were classified as "sound" or "deteriorating" in 1960). Comparability may

be affected in some areas, however, because of the use of two categories for condition in 1959 compared with three in 1960, and the use of the dwelling unit concept in 1959 compared with the housing unit concept in 1960.

The definitions used in the 1950 Census also were the same as those used in the December 1959 survey. Available vacant units were identified as "nonseasonal not dilapidated" units in 1950; and 1950 "nonresident" units (units temporarily occupied by persons with usual place of residence elsewhere) are included in the category "other" vacant units.

Persons.--All persons enumerated as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the dwelling unit. These persons include not only occupants related to the head but also any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

The same concept was applied in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Tenure.--A dwelling unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner need not be the head of the household. A cooperative apartment unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner lives in it.

All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash as well as units occupied without payment of cash rent. Units rented for cash are units for which any money rent is paid or contracted for. Such rent is commonly paid by the occupants but may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Units for which no cash rent is paid include units provided by relatives not living in the unit and occupied without rental payment, units provided in exchange for services rendered, and units occupied by a tenant farmer or sharecropper who does not pay any cash rent. The categories "cash rent" paid and "no cash rent" are shown separately in some of the tables.

The same definition of tenure was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Year moved into unit.--Data on year moved into unit are based on information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported.

The year the head moves is not necessarily the same year other members of the household move, although in the great majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. The statistics roughly reflect turnover in occupancy of units but do not indicate the total number of changes in occupancy that have occurred in a given period.

The same concept of year moved into unit was used in the April 1960 Census but no information on year moved was obtained in the 1950 Census.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not considered as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage; porches, unless they are permanently enclosed and suitable for year-round use; and offices used only by persons not living in the unit. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is considered a separate room if there is a partition from floor to ceiling. If a room is shared by occupants of more than one unit, it is included with the unit from which it is most easily reached. The same concept was used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census.

Units in structure.--In determining the number of units in the structure, the enumerator was instructed to count both occupied and vacant dwelling units, but not business units or quasi-units. A structure is defined as a separate building that either has open space on all four sides, or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. For row houses, double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof. In apartment developments or in housing developments of the village or garden type, each building with open space on all sides is a separate structure. Statistics are presented in terms of number of dwelling units rather than number of residential structures.

Essentially the same concept was used in the April 1960 Census. Comparability may be affected, however, by the difference in the concept of dwelling unit in 1959 and housing unit in April 1960.

The 1959 data are not entirely comparable with data from the 1950 Census for units in 1- and 2-unit structures. For some of the 1950 data, units in detached and attached structures were shown separately for 1- and 2-unit structures, but those in semidetached structures containing 1 or 2 units were combined into one category.

Year structure built.--"Year built" refers to the date the original construction of the structure was completed, not to any later remodeling, addition, or conversion. For trailers, the model year was assumed to be the year built.

The figures on the number of units built during a given period relate to the number of units in existence at the time of enumeration. The figures reflect the number of units constructed during a given period plus the number created by conversions in structures originally built during that period, minus the number lost in structures built during the period. Losses occur through demolition, fire, flood, disaster; change to nonresidential use; or merger to fewer dwelling units.

Data on year built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many of the other items. In most cases, the information was given according to memory or estimates of the occupants of the structure or of other persons who had lived in the neighborhood a long time. Data on year built are available from the April 1960 Census and the 1950 Census (although no separate statistics are available for vacant units in 1950). While the definitions were the same in the three enumerations, comparability of the data may be affected by relatively large reporting errors. The data from the December 1959 survey, particularly for the period 1950 to 1959, may differ from data derived from other sources because of the special procedures employed in the Components of Inventory Change program (see discussion on "new construction" in section on "Components of change").

CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

Both the condition of a dwelling unit and the type of plumbing facilities are considered measures of the quality of housing. Categories representing various levels of housing quality have been established by presenting the items in combination.

To measure condition, the enumerator classified each dwelling unit in one of two categories: not dilapidated or dilapidated. The plumbing facilities that are combined with condition are: water supply, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the dwelling unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria related to the extent or degree of visible defects. The types of defects the enumerator was to look for are associated with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to the physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or makeshift construction. These are signs of other structural defects which may be hidden. Defects which would be revealed only by a

more careful inspection than is possible during a census, such as the presence of dampness or infestation, inadequate wiring, and rotted beams, are not included in the criteria for determining the condition of a unit.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants. Such housing has (a) one or more critical defects; or (b) has a combination of minor defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding; or (c) is of inadequate original construction. The defects are either so critical or so widespread that the dwelling unit is below the generally accepted minimum standard for housing and should be torn down, extensively repaired, or rebuilt.

A critical defect is serious enough in itself to warrant classifying a unit as dilapidated. Examples of critical defects are: holes, open cracks, or rotted, loose, or missing material (clapboard siding, shingles, bricks, concrete, tile, plaster, or floorboards) over a considerable area of the foundation, outside walls, roof, chimney, or inside walls, floors, or ceilings; substantial sagging of floors, walls, or roof; and extensive damage by storm, fire, or flood.

To be classified as dilapidated on the basis of minor defects, a dwelling unit must have such defects in sufficient number or extent that it no longer provides safe and adequate shelter. No set number of minor defects is required. Examples of minor defects are: holes, open cracks, rotted, loose, or missing materials in the foundation, walls, roof, floors, or ceilings but not over a considerable area; shaky or unsafe porch, steps, or railings; several broken or missing window-panes; some rotted or loose window frames or sashes that are no longer rainproof or windproof; broken or loose stair treads, or broken, loose, or missing risers, balusters, or railings of inside or outside stairs; deep wear on doorsills, doorframes, outside or inside steps or floors; and damaged, unsafe, or makeshift chimney such as a stovepipe or other uninsulated pipe leading directly from the stove to the outside through a hole in the roof, wall, or window. Such defects are signs of neglect which lead to serious structural deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Inadequate original construction includes: shacks, huts, or tents; structures with makeshift walls or roofs, or built of packing boxes, scrap lumber or tin; structures lacking foundations (walls rest directly on the ground); structures with dirt floors; and cellars, sheds, barns, garages, or other places not originally intended for living quarters and inadequately converted to such use. Such units are classified as dilapidated.

The enumerator was instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, age of the structure, or the race or color of the occupants. He was cautioned, for example, that although lack of paint is only a slight defect, this and other signs of neglect are warnings to look closely for more serious defects. Also, exterior covering may improve the appearance of a structure but not its condition, and the sturdiness of brick or other masonry walls can be misleading if there are defects in other parts of the structure.

The enumerator was provided with detailed oral and written instructions and with visual aids. A filmstrip of photographs depicted various types of defects and a recorded narrative explained how to determine the classification of condition on the basis of these defects. Nevertheless, it was not possible to achieve uniform results in applying the criteria for determining the condition of a unit. Data on condition for large areas, which are based on the work of a number of enumerators, tend to have a smaller margin of relative error than data for small areas, which depend on the work of only a few enumerators.

The concept, definition, and training materials used in the December 1959 survey were the same as those used in the 1950 Census. In the April 1960 Census, three levels of condition are reported: sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated. The 1959 "dilapidated" and the 1960 "dilapidated" are considered

comparable categories since the same basic concept of dilapidation was used; and the 1959 category "not dilapidated" is considered comparable with the 1960 categories "sound" and "deteriorating" combined. It is possible, however, that the change in categories introduced an element of difference between the 1959 and 1960 statistics.

Plumbing facilities.--The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have piped hot and cold water inside the structure, and flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Units "lacking only hot water" have all the facilities except hot water. Units "lacking other plumbing facilities" may (or may not) have hot water but lack one or more of the other specified facilities; also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structure and units whose occupants share toilet or bathing facilities with the occupants of another dwelling unit. The combination of "lacking only hot water" and "lacking other plumbing facilities" is presented as "lacking some or all facilities" in some of the tables.

Facilities are "for exclusive use" if they are used only by the occupants of the one dwelling unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the dwelling unit. Facilities are considered "inside the structure" if they are located in the same structure as the dwelling unit; they may be located within the dwelling unit itself, or in a hallway, basement, or room used by occupants of several units. A unit has "hot" water whether hot water is available the year round or only part of the time; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year.

The same concepts were used in the April 1960 Census and in the 1950 Census. The 1959 category "with all plumbing facilities" is equivalent to the 1950 "with private toilet and bath and hot running water;" the 1959 "lacking only hot water" is equivalent to the 1950 "with private toilet and bath, and only cold water;" and the 1959 "lacking other plumbing facilities" is equivalent to the 1950 combination of "with running water, lacking private toilet or bath" and "no running water."

Bathroom.--A dwelling unit has a complete bathroom if it has a flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit and also has piped hot water. The facilities must be located inside the structure but need not be in the same room. Units with two or more complete bathrooms and units with a partial bathroom in addition to a complete bathroom are included in the category "more than 1." Units which lack one or more of the specified facilities are included in the category "shared or none" together with units which share bathroom facilities.

This same concept was used in the April 1960 Census. In 1950, however, no data on the number of bathrooms were provided although data were presented on the number of units with both private flush toilet and bathtub (or shower).

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value.--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for on the current market. Value data are restricted to owner-occupied units having only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. A business for this purpose is defined as a clearly recognizable commercial establishment such as a restaurant, store, or filling station. Units in multiunit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations; and in rural territory units on farms and all units on places of 10 acres or more (whether farm or nonfarm) also were excluded. The values of such units are not provided because of variation in the use and size of the property.

A property generally consists of the house and the land on which it stands. The estimated value of the entire property, including the land, was to be reported, even if the occupant owned the house but not the land, or the property was owned jointly with another owner.

The definition of value and the restriction on the type of units for which value data are presented are the same as for the April 1960 Census. In 1950 also, these same concepts were used with a minor exception--the 1950 data excluded farm units in rural areas but may have included some nonfarm units on places of 10 acres or more.

In table 8, the 1959 Value is cross-tabulated by the 1950 value for "same" units. A unit is classified as "same" if it was one and only one dwelling unit in both 1959 and 1950 regardless of its characteristics. Thus, the shift in values between 1950 and 1959 may reflect differences in condition, equipment, or alterations, as well as changes in price level. The comparison is restricted to owner-occupied nonfarm units with only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. The category "all other occupied and vacant units" in the boxhead comprises units which in 1959 were classified as trailer, renter-occupied, or vacant units, or were classified as owner-occupied units with more than one unit in the property, with business, on a farm, or on a place of 10 or more acres in rural territory. The comparable category in the stub comprises units whose 1950 classification was trailer; renter-occupied; vacant; or owner-occupied with more than one unit in the property, with business, or on a farm.

In table 5, the value of the previous unit occupied by recent movers is cross-tabulated by the value of the present unit. The comparison is restricted to owner-occupied nonfarm units with only one dwelling unit in the property and no business. In the stub, the category "all other occupied units" comprises households whose previous units were renter-occupied units, farm units, or owner-occupied nonfarm units with more than one unit in the property or with business. Similarly, "all other occupied units" in the boxhead describes households whose present units are trailers; renter-occupied units; or owner-occupied units with more than one unit in the property, with business, on a farm, or on a place of 10 or more acres in rural territory.

Sale price asked.--For vacant units, the sale price is the amount asked for the property including the structure and its land. The price is the amount asked at the time of enumeration and may differ from the price at which the property is sold. The data are restricted to properties available for sale which have only one dwelling unit and no business. Units in multi-unit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations; and in rural territory, units on places of 10 acres or more were excluded.

Contract rent.--Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. If the rent includes payment for a business unit or additional dwelling units, an estimate of the rent for the dwelling unit being enumerated is reported. Rent paid by lodgers or roomers is disregarded if they are members of the household. The data exclude rents for farm units in rural territory. These same concepts were used in the April 1960 Census, as well as in the 1950 Census.

In table 6, the contract rent of the previous unit occupied by recent movers is cross-tabulated by the contract rent of the present unit. The comparison is restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units. In the stub, the category "all other occupied units" comprises households whose previous units were either owner-occupied units or renter-occupied farm units. Similarly, "all other occupied units" in the boxhead describes households whose present units are of one of these types.

Gross rent.--The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the rental payment. If the utility or fuel bill covered a business

unit or additional dwelling units, an amount was to be reported for the one dwelling unit being enumerated. Rent data exclude rents for farm units in rural territory.

The same concept and restriction on the type of units for which gross rent is presented were used for the April 1960 Census. For the 1950 data in table 9, this same procedure was followed. For the 1950 data in the 1950 Census reports, however, an additional adjustment was made to gross rent; if the use of furniture was included in the contract rent, the reported estimated rent of the unit without furniture was used in the computation.

In table 9, the 1959 gross rent is cross-tabulated by the 1950 gross rent for "same" units. A unit is classified as "same" if it was one and only one dwelling unit in both 1959 and 1950 regardless of its characteristics. Thus, the shift in rents may reflect differences in facilities, services, or condition, as well as changes in the level of rents. Changes reflected by these data are not comparable with changes in rents obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its Consumer Price Index. The data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics represent changes in rent for essentially identical units with identical services and facilities. The comparison in table 9 is restricted to renter-occupied nonfarm units. The category "all other occupied and vacant units" in the boxhead comprises units which in 1959 were classified as owner-occupied, renter-occupied farm, or vacant units. The comparable category in the stub comprises units whose 1950 classification is one of these types.

Monthly rent asked.--For vacant units, the monthly rent is the amount asked for the unit. The rent is the amount asked at the time of enumeration and may differ from the rent contracted for when the unit is taken. The data are restricted to vacant units available for rent; and in rural territory, the data exclude rents for vacant units on places of 10 acres or more.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics are based on information reported for each member of the household. Each person was listed by name, and information was recorded on age and relationship to head. Information for similar items, as well as marital status, was recorded for each household member in the 1960 and 1950 Censuses of Population.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a dwelling unit. By definition, therefore, the count of occupied dwelling units would be the same as the count of households.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the person considered to be the head by the household members. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for the purpose of census tabulations.

Household composition.--Each household in the group "male head, wife present, no nonrelatives" consists of the head, his wife, and other persons, if any, all of whom are related to him. A household was classified in this category if both the husband and wife were reported as members of the household even though one or the other may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The category "other male head" includes those dwelling units occupied by households with male head, wife present, with nonrelatives living with them; male heads who are married, but with wife absent because of separation or other reason where husband and wife maintain separate residences for several months or more; and male heads who are widowed, divorced, or single. "Female head" comprises all households with female heads regardless of their marital status.

A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers (roomers, partners, wards, and foster children) and resident employees are included as nonrelatives.

Comparable data on household composition are available from the April 1960 Census in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume II, Metropolitan Housing. The categories differ, however, in that one-person households in the 1960 report are shown separately and are not included in the categories "other male head" and "female head."

Categories similar to the 1959 categories are available from the 1950 Census in 1950 Census of Housing, Volume II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics. However, the 1950 data for standard metropolitan areas exclude rural-farm units.

Persons 65 years old and over.--All persons, including the head, who are members of the household and are 65 years old and

over are included in the count of persons 65 years and over. In table 1, the statistics are presented in terms of the number of occupied units having 0, 1, 2, or 3 or more such persons. Though the total number of persons 65 years old and over cannot be derived from the distribution, the number can probably be closely estimated; units with 3 or more persons 65 and over seldom have more than 3 such persons. In table 4, only two categories are shown--"none" and "1 or more."

Selected data on characteristics of housing occupied by persons 60 years old and over are available from the April 1960 Census in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume VII, Housing of Senior Citizens. No comparable data are available from the 1950 Census.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

The collection and processing of data in the December 1959 Components of Inventory Change survey differed in several important respects from the procedures used in other parts of the 1960 Census program and in the 1950 Census. A brief description of the procedures used in the December 1959 survey is given below. A detailed description of the forms and procedures used in the collection of the data is given in a report entitled Survey of Components of Change and Residential Finance of the United States Census of Housing, 1960: Principal Data-Collection Forms and Procedures. Additional information on procedures will appear in a report entitled Eighteenth Decennial Census: Procedural History.

COLLECTION OF DATA

Survey design.--The December 1959 survey was designed to utilize, whenever possible, the sampling materials and information from the 1956 National Housing Inventory (NHI). In the NHI and in the December 1959 survey, data were collected for dwelling units located in a sample of clusters or land area segments representative of the area. In the 9 metropolitan areas for which separate estimates were provided in the NHI,¹ the 1959 sample consisted, in large part, of segments that were used also in the 1956 survey. As described in "Sample design," the 1959 survey used additional segments to reflect new construction and boundary changes. In the 8 remaining metropolitan areas, the sample for the most part consisted of segments selected especially for the 1959 survey, although it included a few segments which had been used for the national estimates in the NHI.

Timing.--December 1959 is the survey date for the Components of Inventory Change survey, and the statistics may be regarded as applying to that date. Some of the enumeration, however, began in late October 1959 and some extended into early 1960. Information reported by the enumerator reflected the situation at the time of enumeration.

For purposes of the estimation procedure for new construction units, which required some data from the census returns, a second visit was made to the segments. In this visit, the enumerator determined the number of housing units in the segment as enumerated by the April 1960 Census enumerator. Most of these visits were made in June and July 1960.

Survey techniques.--The techniques used in the survey were designed primarily to measure counts and characteristics of components of change. For determining the component of change, comparison was made with the 1950 Census records on a unit-by-unit basis. For characteristics of dwelling units covered in this report, a subsample was selected from the units existing in 1959. A description of the various survey techniques is given in Part 1A of Volume IV.

¹ For names of areas, see "Relation to 1956 National Housing Inventory."

Data collection forms.--Several basic forms were used for collecting data in the December 1959 survey and for transcribing data from the 1950 Census records. Most of the forms were of the conventional type, on which the enumerator recorded information by marking a precoded check box or writing in numerical answers or word entries. The form that was used for recording characteristics of units in the subsample was a FOSDIC schedule on which the enumerator recorded information by marking appropriate circles.

Enumeration procedure.--As indicated above under "Survey techniques," the determination of the component of change utilized the information recorded by the census enumerator in 1950. For segments not in the NHI survey, the 1959 enumerator listed each dwelling unit existing in the segment and reported its status (same, conversion, merger, new construction, or other addition) after referring to the 1950 Census records. For segments which were in the NHI survey, the enumerator followed a similar procedure except that the comparison was made with the 1956 records. In a later clerical operation, the change for the entire 1950 to 1959 period was coded.

Information on the 1959 characteristics of dwelling units was obtained by direct interview with the occupants. For vacant units, information was obtained from owners, landlords, neighbors, or other persons presumed to know about the unit. In a small percentage of cases, interviews for the characteristics were incomplete because the occupants were not found at home despite repeated calls or were not available for some other reason.

Training and field review.--The enumerators were given detailed training and their work was reviewed. In addition to written instructions, many audio-visual aids were used. During the training, the enumerators used a workbook which contained practice exercises and illustrations. In the initial phases of their work, the enumerators were given on-the-spot training by supervisory or technical personnel. This was followed by a series of regularly scheduled field reviews of the enumerator's work by his crew leader or supervisor. The operation was designed to assure at an early stage that the enumerator was performing his duties properly and had corrected any errors he had made. When the quality of an enumerator's work was established as acceptable, the extent of the review was reduced, but a minimum review of all questionnaires for completeness and consistency was retained.

PROCESSING OF DATA

Mechanical processing.--Both conventional and electronic tabulating equipment were used in the editing, coding, and tabulating of the data. In addition, a limited amount of editing and coding was performed as a clerical operation.

To process the data, schedules were sent to the central processing office in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where the manual editing and coding were accomplished, the FOSDIC schedules were microfilmed, and a card was punched for each unit enumerated on the conventional-type schedules. In Washington, the markings on the microfilm of the FOSDIC schedules were converted to signals on magnetic tape by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). The tape was processed by an electronic computer which did some further editing and coding and tabulated the data. Data on the punchcards were processed partly by conventional and partly by electronic equipment.

The procedures used for processing the results of the December 1959 survey are a combination of those used in the April 1960 Census and those used in the 1950 Census. The April 1960 Census used FOSDIC schedules and electronic equipment, whereas the 1950 Census used conventional-type schedules and conventional tabulators for most of the reports.

Editing.--In a large statistical operation, human and mechanical errors occasionally arise in one form or another, such as failure to obtain or record the required information, recording information in the wrong place, misreading position markings, and mechanical failure of the processing equipment. Inconsistencies and nonresponses were eliminated partly in the manual edit and partly by mechanical equipment. Intensive effort was made to keep errors to a practicable minimum.

For the component-of-change classification, most of the editing was performed manually. The edit included an independent clerical comparison with the 1950 Census records (and with the NHI records for units in the NHI) to verify the assigned classification.

For the characteristics of dwelling units, the editing and coding, for the most part, were accomplished by mechanical equipment. When information was missing, an entry was assigned based on related information reported for the unit or on information reported for a similar unit. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, tenure was automatically edited as "rented." For a few items, including condition of a unit, if the 1959 information was not reported and if the unit was classified as "same," the entry

reported in 1950 (or in 1956 if in NHI) was assigned in 1959. For value and rent data for some of the tables, a "not reported" category was retained.

ACCURACY OF DATA

As in any survey, the results are subject to sampling variability, errors in the field work, and errors that occur in processing and tabulating. Aside from variation due to sampling (see "Sampling variability"), such errors also occur in a complete enumeration.

There are several possible sources of errors. Some enumerators may have missed occasional dwelling units in their segments or they may have misread the segment boundaries from the maps. They may not have asked the questions in the prescribed fashion, resulting in lack of uniformity in the statistics. The initial training and field review early in the enumeration corrected some of the errors arising from misunderstandings by the enumerator.

The data also are limited by the extent of the respondent's knowledge and his willingness to report accurately. For some units, information could not be obtained because of the temporary absence of the occupants and it was necessary to interview a neighbor or other informed respondent.

Editing and coding in the processing operations are subject to some inaccuracies. For example, the address and other information reported for the previous unit of a recent mover were not always adequate to determine accurately whether the unit was inside or outside the city limits of the central city.

Figures from the 100-percent tabulations of the 1950 and 1960 Censuses were used to obtain factors for the final estimates of some of the components (see "Estimation procedure"). The estimation procedure tended to improve the sampling variability of the estimates and, in some cases, to reduce biases resulting from underenumeration or overenumeration of dwelling units as well as noninterviews. The census figures also are subject to some small degree of error, as was revealed in the Post-Enumeration Survey of the 1950 Census.

Careful efforts were made at each step to reduce the effects of errors. However, it is unlikely that the controls were able to eliminate the effects of all of them.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The discussion below is limited primarily to a description of the sample design and procedures which pertain to the estimates of characteristics of dwelling units. A more detailed discussion, including a description of the procedures for obtaining estimates of the counts of the individual components of change, is provided in Part 1A of Volume IV.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample used for the survey consisted of dwelling units located in clusters or land area segments representative of the area. The sampling materials from the 1956 NHI were used to the extent consistent with the requirements of the December 1959 survey.

Prior to the conduct of the December 1959 survey, a "new construction" universe was established. This universe consisted of areas of extensive new construction since 1950 for areas which were not covered in the NHI, and since 1956 for areas which were covered in the NHI. In the NHI, the universe of new construction for the period 1950 to 1956 had been established and incorporated in the 1956 survey. These universes of new construction were treated separately for sampling purposes to improve the efficiency of the sample design. Typically, about one-half of the new construction units (units built between 1950 and 1959) as estimated in the December 1959 survey were

reported in segments selected from the total universe of new construction, 1950 to 1959; the remaining new construction units came from segments not in the new construction universe.

For the 9 metropolitan areas for which the 1956 NHI survey provided separate estimates, the sample in 1959 consisted of segments used in the NHI supplemented by segments selected from the separate universe of new construction since the 1956 survey. For metropolitan areas which had additions to their boundaries since 1956, additional segments were included in the sample to reflect the changes in boundaries. The sample in each of the 9 areas consisted of approximately 1,400 segments, of which about 400 were selected from the total 1950 to 1959 universe of new construction units. In the remaining 8 metropolitan areas, the sample in each area consisted of approximately 750 segments of which about 125 were selected from the total 1950 to 1959 universe of new construction.

The measures of the counts of units by components of change were obtained from the enumeration of all units within the sample of clusters or land area segments, i.e., the "full" sample. The 1959 characteristics of the components were enumerated in a "subsample" of units within the segments. As the enumerator listed each unit in the segment, he obtained the detailed information on characteristics for the subsample cases. For the 1950 characteristics in tables 8 and 9, data were transcribed from the 1950 Census records for units in the subsample.

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ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The method of estimation of the final figures for counts of the components of change incorporated a ratio estimation procedure for some of the components. The ratio estimates used information available from the 1950 Census and the April 1960 Census based on the 100-percent enumeration. The ratio estimates of the type used tend to improve the sampling variability of the estimates where there is sufficiently high correlation between sample estimates of components and sample estimates of the census totals. Where there was an indication that the correlation was inadequate, the final estimates were obtained by inflating the sample figures by the reciprocal of the probability used in the selection of the sample.

One ratio estimation procedure was used for the group of components arising out of units in existence in 1950 (i.e., same units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other losses) and another was used for estimates of new construction. The latter procedure involved obtaining data from a second visit to the same set of segments that were used to measure new construction. In this second visit to these segments, conducted after the April enumeration of the 1960 Census, the 1960 Census returns were used to determine the total number of housing units enumerated in each segment by the census enumerator. With this information, growth in the decade as shown by the 1950 and 1960 Census totals (based on the 100-percent enumeration) could be used to develop ratio estimates for counts of new construction units. For units added through other sources, the final figures were obtained by inflating the sample figures by the reciprocal of the probability used in the selection of the sample.

The above procedures produced the estimates of counts of individual components, which are based on the full sample. For characteristics of dwelling units, which are based on the subsample, additional ratio estimate factors were used for each of the components of change, and these factors made the total for each component based on the subsample consistent with the total based on the full sample.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken, using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability. As calculated for this report, the standard error does not incorporate the effect of random errors of response, processing, or coverage, nor does it take into account the effect of any systematic biases due to these types of errors. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2-1/2 times the standard error.

Sample size.--For the metropolitan area covered in this report, the full sample for the counts by components of change consists of 7,000 dwelling units and the subsample for the characteristics consists of 2,100 dwelling units. The source of the various estimates is summarized in table I.

Table I.—SOURCE OF TABULATIONS

Table and item	Source
Table 1: Counts of all dwelling units, new construction, same, and other (first four lines).....	Full sample.
Characteristics (remainder of table).....	Subsample.
Tables 2 to 10: Characteristics.....	Subsample.

Standard error of numbers and percentages.--Standard errors of the counts of components of change (shown on the first four lines of detail table 1) are given in table II. Standard errors for estimates of characteristics of dwelling units (detail tables 2 to 10 and remainder of detail table 1) are given in tables III and IV. In order to derive standard errors which could be applied to the wide variety of dwelling units covered in this report and which could be prepared at moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, tables III and IV are to be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table II.—STANDARD ERROR OF COUNTS OF 1959 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE
(Based on full sample)

1959 inventory	Number		Percent of all units	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All dwelling units.....	462,600	7,000	100.0	...
New construction.....	128,800	6,100	27.8	1.1
Same.....	312,500	2,300	67.5	1.1
Other.....	21,400	2,200	4.6	0.5

For characteristics of present and previous units in tables 2 to 6 and characteristics of same units in tables 8 and 9, change in an item is also subject to sampling variability. An approximation of the standard error of the change can be derived by considering the change as an estimate and obtaining the standard error of an estimate of this size from table III. For example, if the number of households whose previous units were owner occupied was 34,600 and the number whose present units (same head) are owner occupied is 54,200 the standard error of the 19,600 difference is read from table III.

For characteristics in detail table 1, the 1959 statistics may be compared with items from the 1950 Census. The standard error of the difference between a figure based on the 100-percent enumeration in 1950 and the sample in 1959 is identical to the standard error of the 1959 estimate.

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which the percentage is based. Table IV contains approximations of standard errors which may be applied to percentage distributions of characteristics of dwelling units.

Table III.—STANDARD ERROR OF CHARACTERISTICS
(Based on subsample)

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
1,000.....	600	100,000.....	6,000
5,000.....	1,400	150,000.....	7,200
10,000.....	2,000	200,000.....	8,400
25,000.....	3,000	250,000.....	9,500
50,000.....	4,300	300,000.....	10,100

Table IV.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGES OF CHARACTERISTICS
(Based on subsample)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage				
	10,000	50,000	200,000	350,000	463,000
2 or 98.....	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
5 or 95.....	4.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.6
10 or 90.....	5.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.9
25 or 75.....	7.5	3.8	1.9	1.4	1.2
50.....	9.8	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.4

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Units occupied by recent movers.--Data on households that moved in 1958 or 1959 (recent movers) cast light on mobility and shifts in tenure, rents, and values associated with changes in residence. As of December 1959, approximately 130,500 households, or three-tenths of the 442,900 households in the Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA, had moved into their present units during the two-year period 1958-1959. About 71,000, or 54 percent of the households that moved, were renters in their present units while the remaining 59,500 households owned their homes.

Recent movers resided mostly within the city limits of Minneapolis and St. Paul (central cities). Most of the owner households, however, lived in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area, that is, within the SMSA but outside the central cities, whereas renter households lived primarily inside the central cities. About 70 percent of the owners in 1959 lived in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area; in contrast, only 15 percent of the renters lived outside the central cities (table 2).

About four out of five recent-mover households were essentially the same households, that is, the head in the present unit was also the head in the previous unit; the remaining one-fifth were different households. The composition of renter households changed more frequently than the composition of owner households. About 25 percent of the renter recent movers involved either the formation of a new household or a change in head compared with 9 percent of the recent movers who owned their present units (table 2).

Table A.--RECENT MOVERS: LOCATION OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959
(Based on sample)

Location of previous unit	Total		Location of present unit	
	Number	Per- cent	In a central city	Not in a central city
Units occupied by recent movers..	130,500	...	77,800	52,700
Same head.....	107,400	100.0	60,500	46,900
Inside this SMSA.....	90,000	83.8	52,100	37,900
In a central city.....	67,400	62.7	46,400	20,900
Not in a central city.....	22,600	21.1	5,700	17,000
Outside this SMSA.....	17,400	16.2	8,400	9,000
Different head.....	23,100	...	17,300	5,800

As shown in table A, the bulk of the moves were local. Approximately 84 percent of the recent movers with same head moved within the Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA. Of this group, around 20,900 households moved from the central cities to the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area while 5,700 moved in the opposite direction. About half the 17,400 households that moved from outside the SMSA were from nonmetropolitan areas in the Nation; the remaining households arrived from other metropolitan areas.

Homeownership among recent movers rose from 32 percent (34,600 households) in previous units to 50 percent (54,200 households) in the present units. Household heads moving from units that were previously renter occupied were younger than those moving from units that were owner occupied. As shown in table B, about 57 percent of the household heads who moved from renter-occupied units were under 35 years of age; in comparison, only 29 percent of the household heads moving from owner-occupied units were in this age group.

Table B.--RECENT MOVERS: AGE OF HEAD BY TENURE OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959

(Based on sample)

Tenure	Total number	Percent by age of head				
		Total	Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Units occupied by recent movers: Same head.....	107,400	100.0	47.9	22.0	22.1	8.0
Previous unit owner occupied....	34,600	100.0	29.3	33.7	26.8	10.2
Present unit owner occupied....	27,900	100.0	27.3	38.4	26.7	7.6
Present unit renter occupied..	6,700	100.0	37.5	14.4	27.2	20.9
Previous unit renter occupied...	72,800	100.0	56.8	16.4	19.9	6.9
Present unit owner occupied...	26,400	100.0	65.5	16.9	16.1	1.5
Present unit renter occupied..	46,400	100.0	51.9	16.1	22.0	10.0

The cross-tabulations of previous rents and values with present rents and values (tables 5 and 6) describe changes in expenditures by essentially identical households. The rents paid by the great majority of the households remained unchanged or shifted in an upward direction. The number of recent movers (reporting rents in both the previous and present units) whose rental expenditures increased was about 21,900, compared to 9,900 whose rental expenditures decreased, or a ratio of about 2 to 1. Approximately 7,100 households reported rents that fell within the same intervals, although they may have reported different rental amounts.

The cross-tabulated data on values of owner-occupied properties show marked changes from the previous to the present property. Around 12,300 owners reported higher values for their present unit than their previous unit, compared with 2,300 owners who reported lower values for their present unit. About 3,600 households reported amounts that fell within the same value intervals.

Characteristics of new construction units.--Approximately 128,800 units, or 28 percent of the 1959 inventory, were built during the period April 1950 to December 1959. About 100,400 units, or 78 percent of the new units, were owner occupied, 19,200 units (15 percent) were renter occupied, and the remaining 9,200 (7 percent) were vacant units of all types. Practically all new units were not dilapidated and had all plumbing facilities (hot water, private toilet and bath). Around one-fourth of the new units had more than one bathroom. Husband-wife families with no nonrelatives were more prevalent in new owner-occupied properties than in renter units. About 94 percent of the new owner units were occupied by families in this category, compared with 50 percent of the renter units. Households in new owner properties were also markedly larger in terms of number of persons than the corresponding renter households. The cross-tabulation of characteristics by size of unit (number of rooms) indicates that the incidence of larger households and husband-wife families with no nonrelatives was greater in the larger units than in the smaller units. Other characteristics of new construction units are available in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Changes in characteristics of same units.--"Same" units represent the older portion of the housing inventory. Living quarters enumerated as one dwelling unit in 1959 were classified as "same" if the quarters existed as one and only one

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dwelling unit in 1950. These units are not necessarily identical with respect to facilities, services, equipment, or condition. Approximately 312,500 units, or two-thirds of the units existing in 1959, were classified as "same." About 203,200 units (67 percent of the occupied "same" units) were owner occupied and 99,800 were occupied by renters. Although there were shifts in the tenure of individual units, the overall rates were at about the same level in 1950 and 1959.

Table C.--SAME UNITS: CHANGES IN GROSS RENT, 1950 TO 1959
(Based on sample. Percent distribution)

1950 gross rent	Total	In lower class interval in 1959	In same class interval in 1959	In higher class interval in 1959
Less than \$40.....	100.0	...	20.9	79.1
\$40 to \$59.....	100.0	2.9	14.8	82.3
\$60 to \$79.....	100.0	7.2	33.5	59.3
\$80 or more.....	100.0	14.3	85.7	...

Table D.--SAME UNITS: CHANGES IN VALUE, 1950 TO 1959
(Based on sample. Percent distribution)

1950 value	Total	In lower class interval in 1959	In same class interval in 1959	In higher class interval in 1959
Less than \$5,000.....	100.0	...	4.9	95.1
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	100.0	0.9	28.6	70.5
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	100.0	1.2	46.7	52.1
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	100.0	10.5	56.5	33.0
\$20,000 or more.....	100.0	11.0	89.0	...

The cross-tabulations of 1950 and 1959 rents and values (tables 8 and 9) illustrate rent and value changes for "same" units during the 1950-1959 period. The median gross rent for "same" units which were renter occupied in 1950 and 1959 (and for which rent was reported in both periods) increased about 53 percent--from \$47 in 1950 to \$72 in 1959. Table C summarizes changes in rent in terms of consolidated class intervals for units for which gross rent was reported in both periods.

Similarly, value of owner-occupied properties showed an overall increase. The median value for "same" units which were occupied by owners in 1950 and 1959 (and for which value was reported in both periods) increased about 34 percent--from \$10,500 to \$14,100. Table D summarizes changes in value in terms of consolidated class intervals. Other 1950 and 1959 characteristics of "same" units are presented in Part 1A of Volume IV.

Vacant units on the market.--In 1959, vacant units amounted to 19,700 or 4.3 percent of the total inventory. However, 10,800 of these units were dilapidated or held off the market, leaving 8,900 available for rent or for sale.

The 4,300 vacant units available for sale represented 1.4 percent of the total homeowner supply (the homeowner supply consisting of owner-occupied units and vacant units available for sale). The greater number of the vacancies (3,500) were built in the period 1950-1959. All available vacancies for sale were units that had 5 rooms or more, and 3,600 of the 4,300 vacant units were single-unit properties.

The 4,600 vacant units available for rent represented 3.4 percent of the total supply of rental units (renter-occupied units plus vacant units available for rent). Available vacancies for rent consisted largely of older units; about 3,800 were built before 1950. Only 1,000 of the 4,600 vacancies for rent had 5 rooms or more, and 4,200 were in multiunit structures.

Table 1.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING INVENTORY: 1959

[Based on sample; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
All dwelling units ¹	462,646	100.0	PERSONS		
New construction.....	128,751	27.8	All occupied units.....	442,906	100.0
Same.....	312,474	67.5	1 person.....	60,277	13.6
Other.....	21,421	4.6	2 persons.....	130,567	29.5
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			3 persons.....	76,013	17.2
All units.....	462,646	100.0	4 persons.....	68,219	15.4
Occupied.....	442,906	95.7	5 persons.....	53,574	12.1
Owner occupied.....	312,273	67.5	6 persons or more.....	54,256	12.2
Renter occupied.....	130,633	28.2	Owner occupied.....		
Vacant.....	19,740	4.3	1 person.....	26,423	8.5
Available for sale only.....	4,336	0.9	2 persons.....	86,168	27.6
Available for rent.....	4,574	1.0	3 persons.....	52,292	16.7
Other.....	10,830	2.3	4 persons.....	55,387	17.7
CONDITION AND PLUMBING			5 persons.....	44,681	14.3
All units.....	462,646	100.0	6 persons or more.....	47,322	15.2
Not dilapidated.....	434,422	98.2	Renter occupied.....		
With all plumbing facilities.....	428,103	92.5	1 person.....	33,854	25.9
Lacking only hot water.....	2,556	0.6	2 persons.....	44,399	34.0
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	23,763	5.1	3 persons.....	23,721	18.2
Dilapidated.....	8,224	1.8	4 persons.....	12,832	9.8
Owner occupied.....			5 persons.....	8,893	6.8
Not dilapidated.....	309,478	99.1	6 persons or more.....	6,934	5.3
With all plumbing facilities.....	303,718	97.3	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD		
Lacking only hot water.....	1,117	0.4	All occupied units.....	442,906	100.0
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	4,643	1.5	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	326,681	73.8
Dilapidated.....	2,795	0.9	Under 45 years.....	177,930	40.2
Renter occupied.....			45 to 64 years.....	109,224	24.7
Not dilapidated.....	127,005	97.2	65 years and over.....	39,527	8.9
With all plumbing facilities.....	111,235	85.2	Other male head.....	34,916	7.9
Lacking only hot water.....	606	0.5	Under 65 years.....	23,378	5.3
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	15,164	11.6	65 years and over.....	11,538	2.6
Dilapidated.....	3,628	2.8	Female head.....	81,309	18.4
Vacant.....			Under 65 years.....	54,331	12.3
Not dilapidated.....	19,740	...	65 years and over.....	26,978	6.1
BATHROOMS			Owner occupied.....		
All units.....	462,646	100.0	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	255,112	81.7
1.....	349,905	75.6	Under 45 years.....	131,034	42.0
More than 1.....	82,164	17.8	45 to 64 years.....	91,122	29.2
Shared or none.....	30,577	6.6	65 years and over.....	32,936	10.6
Owner occupied.....			Other male head.....	19,907	6.4
1.....	231,310	74.1	Under 65 years.....	11,342	3.6
More than 1.....	73,959	23.7	65 years and over.....	8,565	2.7
Shared or none.....	7,004	2.2	Female head.....	37,254	11.9
Renter occupied.....			Under 65 years.....	22,328	7.2
1.....	107,201	82.1	65 years and over.....	14,926	4.8
More than 1.....	5,436	4.2	Renter occupied.....		
Shared or none.....	17,996	13.8	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	71,569	54.8
Vacant.....			Under 45 years.....	46,896	35.9
Not dilapidated.....	19,740	...	45 to 64 years.....	18,102	13.9
ROOMS			65 years and over.....	6,571	5.0
All units.....	462,646	100.0	Other male head.....	15,009	11.5
1 and 2 rooms.....	31,159	6.7	Under 65 years.....	12,036	9.2
3 rooms.....	40,717	8.8	65 years and over.....	2,973	2.3
4 rooms.....	82,240	17.8	Female head.....	44,055	33.7
5 rooms.....	155,112	33.5	Under 65 years.....	32,003	24.5
6 rooms.....	87,989	19.0	65 years and over.....	12,052	9.2
7 rooms or more.....	65,429	14.1	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner occupied.....			All occupied units.....	442,906	100.0
1 and 2 rooms.....	1,214	0.4	1958 and 1959.....	130,504	29.5
3 rooms.....	6,208	2.0	1955 to 1957.....	89,862	20.3
4 rooms.....	48,414	15.5	1950 to 1954.....	88,227	19.9
5 rooms.....	123,844	39.7	1949 or earlier.....	134,313	30.3
6 rooms.....	73,055	23.4	Owner occupied.....		
7 rooms or more.....	59,538	19.1	1958 and 1959.....	59,455	19.0
Renter occupied.....			1955 to 1957.....	61,471	19.7
1 and 2 rooms.....	26,982	20.7	1950 to 1954.....	72,636	23.3
3 rooms.....	30,689	23.5	1949 or earlier.....	118,711	38.0
4 rooms.....	30,977	23.7	Renter occupied.....		
5 rooms.....	25,927	19.8	1958 and 1959.....	71,049	54.4
6 rooms.....	10,836	8.3	1955 to 1957.....	28,391	21.7
7 rooms or more.....	5,222	4.0	1950 to 1954.....	15,591	11.9
Vacant.....			1949 or earlier.....	15,602	11.9
Not dilapidated.....	19,740	...			

¹ The number of "housing units" based on the 100-percent count in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing is 463,110; for comparability between housing unit and dwelling unit, see section on "Dwelling unit."

Table 1.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING INVENTORY: 1959—Con.

[Based on sample; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER			GROSS RENT		
All occupied units.....	442,906	100.0	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	130,254	...
None.....	349,640	78.9	Reporting.....	125,322	100.0
1 person.....	60,735	13.7	Less than \$40.....	7,466	6.0
2 persons.....	31,300	7.1	\$40 to \$59.....	17,718	14.1
3 persons or more.....	1,231	0.3	\$60 to \$79.....	38,299	30.6
Owner occupied.....	312,273	100.0	\$80 to \$99.....	26,279	21.0
None.....	242,820	77.8	\$100 to \$119.....	19,065	15.2
1 person.....	42,885	13.7	\$120 to \$149.....	10,204	8.1
2 persons.....	25,337	8.1	\$150 to \$199.....	3,801	3.0
3 persons or more.....	1,231	0.4	\$200 or more.....	2,490	2.0
Renter occupied.....	130,633	100.0	No cash rent.....	4,932	...
None.....	106,820	81.8	CONTRACT RENT		
1 person.....	17,850	13.7	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	130,254	...
2 persons.....	5,963	4.6	Reporting.....	125,322	100.0
3 persons or more.....	...	...	Less than \$40.....	11,507	9.2
VALUE			\$40 to \$59.....	28,224	22.5
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	265,814	100.0	\$60 to \$79.....	43,532	34.7
Less than \$5,000.....	1,727	0.6	\$80 to \$99.....	19,343	15.4
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	9,115	3.4	\$100 to \$119.....	14,325	11.4
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	18,700	7.0	\$120 to \$149.....	4,829	3.9
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	40,274	15.2	\$150 to \$199.....	1,812	1.4
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	57,500	21.6	\$200 or more.....	1,750	1.4
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	57,137	21.5	No cash rent.....	4,932	...
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	28,772	10.6			
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	27,880	10.5			
\$25,000 to \$34,900.....	19,814	7.5			
\$35,000 or more.....	5,395	2.0			

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 2.—RECENT MOVERS: LOCATION AND TENURE OF PRESENT UNIT BY LOCATION OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Location	Total	Present unit: Tenure and location in this SMSA					
		All occupied		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
		In a central city	Not in a central city	In a central city	Not in a central city	In a central city	Not in a central city
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,504	77,834	52,670	17,740	41,715	60,094	10,955
Same head.....	107,392	60,538	46,854	16,411	37,809	44,127	9,045
Inside this SMSA.....	89,994	52,094	37,900	15,410	30,794	36,684	7,106
In a central city.....	67,373	46,429	20,944	13,194	17,196	33,235	3,748
Not in a central city.....	22,621	5,665	16,956	2,216	13,598	3,449	3,358
Inside other SMSA.....	8,321	4,035	4,286	596	3,415	3,439	871
In central city.....	5,493	2,520	2,973	406	2,270	2,114	703
Not in central city.....	2,828	1,515	1,313	190	1,145	1,325	168
Outside SMSA's.....	9,077	4,409	4,668	405	3,600	4,004	1,068
Same State.....	3,205	1,380	1,825	202	1,245	1,178	580
Different State.....	5,872	3,029	2,843	203	2,355	2,826	488
Different head.....	23,112	17,296	5,816	1,329	3,906	15,967	1,910
Inside this SMSA.....	17,711	12,663	5,048	1,002	3,527	11,661	1,521
Not in this SMSA.....	5,401	4,633	768	327	379	4,306	389

Table 3.—RECENT MOVERS: TENURE OF PRESENT UNIT BY TENURE OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Tenure and location	Total	Present unit: Tenure			Previous unit: Tenure and location	Total	Present unit: Tenure		
		Owner occupied	Renter occupied				Owner occupied	Renter occupied	
			Cash rent	No cash rent				Cash rent	No cash rent
All units occupied by recent movers..	130,504	59,455	69,981	1,068	Inside this SMSA.....	107,705	50,733	55,904	1,068
Same head.....	107,392	54,220	52,294	878	Same head.....	89,994	46,204	42,912	878
Owner occupied.....	34,593	27,868	6,536	189	Owner occupied.....	27,492	22,888	4,415	189
Renter occupied:					Cash rent.....	60,072	22,178	37,894	...
Cash rent.....	69,768	25,018	44,750	...	No cash rent.....	2,430	1,138	603	...
No cash rent.....	3,031	1,334	1,008	689	Different head.....	17,711	4,529	12,992	190
Different head.....	23,112	5,235	17,687	190	Not in this SMSA.....	22,799	8,722	14,077	...

Table 4.—RECENT MOVERS: AGE OF HEAD AND PRESENCE OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TENURE OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS UNITS, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Tenure	Present unit							
	Total	Age of head				Persons 65 years old and over		
		Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	None	1 or more
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,504	70,738	25,632	24,742	9,392	130,504	119,211	11,293
Same head.....	107,392	51,473	23,584	23,753	8,582	107,392	97,112	10,280
Previous unit owner occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	27,868	7,615	10,688	7,449	2,116	27,868	24,900	2,968
Present unit renter occupied.....	6,725	2,521	967	1,831	1,406	6,725	5,319	1,406
Previous unit renter occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	26,352	17,247	4,464	4,248	393	26,352	25,113	1,239
Present unit renter occupied.....	46,447	24,090	7,465	10,225	4,667	46,447	41,780	4,667
Different head.....	23,112	19,265	2,048	989	810	23,112	22,099	1,013

Table 5.—RECENT MOVERS: VALUE OF PRESENT PROPERTY BY VALUE OF PREVIOUS PROPERTY, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous property: Value	Total	Present property: Value											All other occupied units
		Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹											
		Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,400	\$7,500 to \$9,900	\$10,000 to \$12,400	\$12,500 to \$14,900	\$15,000 to \$17,400	\$17,500 to \$19,900	\$20,000 to \$24,900	\$25,000 or more	Not reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,504	50,559	...	653	2,639	5,113	10,579	13,279	5,159	4,414	8,330	393	79,945
Same head.....	107,392	46,788	...	653	2,246	4,249	9,581	12,281	4,832	4,223	8,330	393	60,604
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	28,126	19,865	...	...	478	508	3,967	6,815	1,324	2,628	3,955	190	8,261
Less than \$5,000.....	1,781	1,174	...	...	...	115	215	844	...	...	...	...	607
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	1,608	799	...	...	204	203	392	...	...	...	...	...	809
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	1,842	1,069	...	...	...	...	376	514	...	179	...	...	773
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	3,978	2,956	...	...	...	...	394	190	...	...	...	...	1,022
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	5,271	3,472	...	...	274	...	1,791	969	259	...	179	...	1,789
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	4,792	3,524	...	...	...	...	799	654	362	...	...	...	1,268
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	2,501	1,918	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	392	1,336	...	583
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	2,846	2,596	...	...	...	...	...	319	242	...	944	1,091	250
\$25,000 or more.....	1,198	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	202	181	...	544
Not reported.....	2,309	1,703	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	...	180	190	...	606
All other occupied units.....	79,266	26,923	...	653	1,768	3,741	5,614	5,466	3,508	1,595	4,375	203	52,343
Different head.....	23,112	3,771	...	...	393	864	998	998	327	191	...	...	19,341

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 6.—RECENT MOVERS: CONTRACT RENT OF PRESENT UNIT BY CONTRACT RENT OF PREVIOUS UNIT, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Previous unit: Contract rent	Total	Present unit: Contract rent											All other occupied units
		Renter-occupied nonfarm units											
		Total	Less than \$30	\$30 to \$39	\$40 to \$49	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 to \$79	\$80 to \$89	\$90 to \$99	\$100 to \$119	\$120 or more		No cash rent or rent not reported
Units occupied by recent movers.....	130,504	71,049	1,079	3,226	3,543	8,315	13,550	10,889	11,901	10,001	6,048	2,497	59,455
Same head.....	107,392	53,172	662	2,405	2,935	6,261	9,311	6,009	9,466	8,839	4,977	2,307	54,220
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	70,505	44,545	460	1,999	2,543	6,071	7,500	5,169	7,995	7,451	3,239	2,118	25,960
Less than \$30.....	797	606	...	202	...	202	...	...	...	...	202	...	191
\$30 to \$39.....	2,832	2,449	...	...	798	1,021	585	45	...	...	...	...	383
\$40 to \$49.....	5,921	3,668	...	...	...	1,427	1,795	40	203	...	203	...	2,253
\$50 to \$59.....	9,438	6,897	203	810	772	987	1,600	1,019	836	489	181	...	2,541
\$60 to \$69.....	10,230	8,003	...	...	366	1,214	1,465	1,016	859	2,223	253	607	2,227
\$70 to \$79.....	10,939	7,034	257	...	202	405	1,213	1,200	2,510	1,045	202	...	3,905
\$80 to \$89.....	13,806	6,545	...	...	405	406	1,019	1,019	2,736	1,769	1,010	200	7,261
\$90 to \$99.....	5,374	2,985	...	...	219	...	...	...	961	203	...	...	2,389
\$100 to \$119.....	2,979	1,580	...	...	190	214	...	1,400	381	795	...	...	1,399
\$120 or more.....	8,189	4,778	...	785	...	406	222	830	451	583	190	1,311	3,411
No cash rent or rent not reported.....													
All other occupied units.....	36,887	8,627	202	406	392	190	1,811	840	1,471	1,388	1,738	189	28,260
Different head.....	23,112	17,877	417	821	608	2,054	4,239	4,880	2,435	1,162	1,071	190	5,235

Table 7.—NEW CONSTRUCTION: NUMBER OF ROOMS, BY CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES, BATHROOMS, PERSONS, AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY TENURE, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Subject	Total	1 and 2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms or more
All dwelling units.....	128,751	5,574	9,637	19,591	58,577	26,056	9,316
CONDITION AND PLUMBING							
All units.....	128,751	5,574	9,637	19,591	58,577	26,056	9,316
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	126,408	5,034	8,194	19,591	58,217	26,056	9,316
Lacking some or all facilities.....	1,983	540	1,443	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	360	...	...	...	360	...	...
Owner occupied.....	100,407	598	614	16,258	52,689	21,100	9,148
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	100,047	598	614	16,258	52,329	21,100	9,148
Lacking some or all facilities.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	360	...	...	...	360	...	...
Renter occupied.....	19,157	4,616	7,380	2,953	2,586	1,454	168
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	18,977	4,436	7,380	2,953	2,586	1,454	168
Lacking some or all facilities.....	180	180	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	9,187	360	1,643	380	3,302	3,502	...
BATHROOMS							
All units.....	128,751	5,574	9,637	19,591	58,577	26,056	9,316
1.....	96,883	5,034	8,194	18,747	47,480	15,763	1,665
More than 1.....	29,885	...	...	844	11,097	10,293	7,651
Shared or none.....	1,983	540	1,443	...	...	...	...
Owner occupied.....	100,407	598	614	16,258	52,689	21,100	9,148
1.....	74,469	598	614	15,414	43,530	12,648	1,665
More than 1.....	25,938	...	...	844	9,159	8,452	7,483
Shared or none.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renter occupied.....	19,157	4,616	7,380	2,953	2,586	1,454	168
1.....	17,320	4,436	7,380	2,953	2,279	272	...
More than 1.....	1,637	...	...	...	307	1,182	168
Shared or none.....	180	180	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	9,187	360	1,643	380	3,302	3,502	...
PERSONS							
All occupied units.....	119,564	5,214	7,994	19,211	55,275	22,554	9,316
1 person.....	6,775	1,929	2,621	924	1,111	190	...
2 persons.....	28,022	3,024	3,331	7,844	8,907	3,184	1,732
3 persons.....	17,634	261	1,471	2,275	7,922	5,344	361
4 persons.....	25,175	...	...	5,248	12,983	5,380	1,564
5 persons.....	22,125	...	318	2,560	12,112	4,788	2,347
6 persons or more.....	19,833	...	253	360	12,240	3,668	3,312
Owner occupied.....	100,407	598	614	16,258	52,689	21,100	9,148
1 person.....	2,035	...	...	924	1,111	...	...
2 persons.....	20,994	337	361	6,473	8,907	3,184	1,732
3 persons.....	14,323	261	...	1,616	7,007	5,078	361
4 persons.....	24,061	...	...	4,877	12,240	5,380	1,564
5 persons.....	20,674	...	...	2,008	11,531	4,788	2,347
6 persons or more.....	18,320	...	253	360	11,893	2,670	3,144
Renter occupied.....	19,157	4,616	7,380	2,953	2,586	1,454	168
1 person.....	4,740	1,929	2,621	...	...	190	...
2 persons.....	7,028	2,687	2,970	1,371	...	...	...
3 persons.....	3,311	...	1,471	659	915	266	...
4 persons.....	1,114	...	...	371	743	...	...
5 persons.....	1,451	...	318	552	581	...	...
6 persons or more.....	1,513	...	...	...	347	998	168
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD							
All occupied units.....	119,564	5,214	7,994	19,211	55,275	22,554	9,316
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	103,969	1,697	4,230	16,645	51,387	21,065	8,945
Under 45 years.....	75,747	908	2,412	12,107	38,776	15,354	6,190
45 to 64 years.....	24,113	789	1,371	3,434	11,375	4,569	2,575
65 years and over.....	4,109	...	447	1,104	1,236	1,142	180
Other male head.....	6,509	...	1,532	443	1,662	747	190
Female head.....	9,086	1,582	2,232	2,123	2,226	742	181
Owner occupied.....	100,407	598	614	16,258	52,689	21,100	9,148
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	94,463	598	614	14,583	49,343	20,548	8,777
Under 45 years.....	68,319	...	253	10,475	36,732	14,837	6,022
45 to 64 years.....	22,662	598	361	3,184	11,375	4,569	2,575
65 years and over.....	3,482	...	...	924	1,236	1,142	180
Other male head.....	1,861	...	...	190	1,481	...	190
Female head.....	4,083	...	...	1,485	1,865	552	181
Renter occupied.....	19,157	4,616	7,380	2,953	2,586	1,454	168
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	9,506	1,099	3,616	2,062	2,044	517	168
Under 45 years.....	7,428	908	2,159	1,632	2,044	517	168
45 to 64 years.....	1,451	191	1,010	250	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	627	...	447	180	...	...	...
Other male head.....	4,648	1,935	1,532	253	181	747	...
Female head.....	5,003	1,582	2,232	638	361	190	...

Table 8.—SAME UNITS: 1959 VALUE OF PROPERTY BY 1950 VALUE OF PROPERTY

[Based on sample; see text]

1950 value	Total	1959 value											All other occupied and vacant units
		Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹											
		Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,400	\$7,500 to \$9,900	\$10,000 to \$12,400	\$12,500 to \$14,900	\$15,000 to \$17,400	\$17,500 to \$19,900	\$20,000 to \$24,900	\$25,000 or more	Not reported	
Same units, 1950 and 1959: With 1950 records available.....	287,466	150,009	1,037	7,203	16,136	30,897	30,987	27,881	12,694	10,744	10,416	2,014	137,457
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	142,203	133,039	847	6,215	14,005	27,069	28,068	25,701	11,561	9,115	8,444	2,014	9,164
Less than \$5,000.....	11,750	9,223	455	3,180	2,851	1,572	785	190	...	190	...	...	2,527
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	20,397	18,583	392	2,823	7,989	5,002	1,176	391	405	203	...	202	1,814
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	31,594	29,176	...	...	2,569	12,846	7,393	4,569	785	203	...	811	2,418
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	40,167	38,953	...	...	596	5,472	15,342	11,731	2,268	1,760	1,176	608	1,214
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	10,197	9,994	...	...	...	190	1,584	3,745	2,667	1,606	202	...	203
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	14,160	13,754	...	...	...	392	1,383	4,351	4,436	2,191	1,001	...	406
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	3,104	3,104	...	...	...	...	...	534	203	1,176	1,191	...	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	3,923	3,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	1,392	1,747	...	189
\$25,000 or more.....	3,913	3,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	394	2,924	393	...
Not reported.....	2,998	2,605	...	212	...	1,595	405	190	...	...	203	...	393
All other occupied and vacant units..	145,263	16,970	190	988	2,131	3,828	2,919	2,180	1,133	1,629	1,972	...	128,293

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Table 9.—SAME UNITS: 1959 GROSS RENT BY 1950 GROSS RENT

[Based on sample; see text]

1950 gross rent	Total	1959 gross rent											All other occupied and vacant units
		Renter-occupied nonfarm units											
		Total	Less than \$30	\$30 to \$39	\$40 to \$49	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$119	\$120 or more	No cash rent or rent not reported	
Same units, 1950 and 1959: With 1950 records available.....	287,466	95,745	1,213	4,530	5,518	8,463	15,899	15,772	20,619	9,412	6,702	7,617	191,721
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	95,529	74,797	1,011	3,935	5,113	8,071	13,887	12,946	14,346	7,817	3,849	3,822	20,732
Less than \$30.....	6,077	4,452	808	1,212	1,014	809	609	...	...	...	...	...	1,625
\$30 to \$39.....	17,003	14,583	...	1,824	3,087	2,429	2,822	1,610	1,797	407	...	...	2,420
\$40 to \$49.....	24,274	22,058	203	696	1,012	3,618	6,650	4,039	4,218	609	...	1,013	2,216
\$50 to \$59.....	15,791	11,017	...	...	...	...	2,187	3,399	3,418	1,000	203	...	4,774
\$60 to \$69.....	9,441	7,473	...	203	...	406	607	2,026	1,710	2,128	...	393	1,968
\$70 to \$79.....	5,874	4,252	...	...	...	202	203	962	1,013	1,265	607	...	1,622
\$80 to \$99.....	4,974	4,434	...	...	...	202	203	404	811	1,802	810	202	540
\$100 to \$119.....	1,579	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	606	...	771
\$120 or more.....	1,405	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	406	...	797
No cash rent or rent not reported..	9,111	5,112	...	...	...	405	606	506	1,379	202	1,217	797	3,999
All other occupied and vacant units..	191,937	20,948	202	595	405	392	2,012	2,826	6,273	1,595	2,853	3,795	170,989

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

Table 10.—AVAILABLE VACANT UNITS: CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL AND NEW CONSTRUCTION UNITS, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Subject	Total	New construction	Subject	Total	New construction
Vacant units available for sale.....	4,336	3,503	Vacant units available for rent.....	4,574	741
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1.....	3,603	2,960	1.....	393	190
2.....	733	543	2 to 4.....	2,360	551
3 or more.....	...	...	5 to 19.....	1,012	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			20 or more.....	809	...
1957 to 1959.....	3,503	3,503	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
April 1950 to 1956.....	...	...	1957 to 1959.....	551	551
1940 to March 1950.....	...	...	April 1950 to 1956.....	190	190
1939 or earlier.....	833	...	1940 to March 1950.....	202	...
ROOMS			1939 or earlier.....	3,631	...
3 rooms or less.....	...	...	ROOMS		
4 rooms.....	...	...	1 and 2 rooms.....	1,821	...
5 rooms.....	1,554	721	3 rooms.....	606	...
6 rooms or more.....	2,782	2,782	4 rooms.....	1,178	380
PLUMBING FACILITIES			5 rooms or more.....	969	361
With all facilities.....	3,693	3,503	PLUMBING FACILITIES		
Lacking some or all facilities.....	643	...	With all facilities.....	3,371	741
SALE PRICE ASKED			Lacking some or all facilities.....	1,203	...
Nonfarm available for sale ¹	3,603	2,960	RENT ASKED		
Less than \$5,000.....	...	...	Nonfarm available for rent.....	4,574	741
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	643	...	Less than \$30.....	203	...
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	2,005	2,005	\$30 to \$39.....	407	...
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	657	657	\$40 to \$49.....	595	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	298	298	\$50 to \$59.....	1,012	...
\$25,000 or more.....	...	...	\$60 to \$69.....	1,012	...
			\$70 to \$79.....	202	...
			\$80 to \$89.....	592	190
			\$90 to \$99.....	551	551
			\$100 to \$149.....	...	...
			\$150 or more.....	...	...

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

