

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

Final Report HC(4) Part 1B-9

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

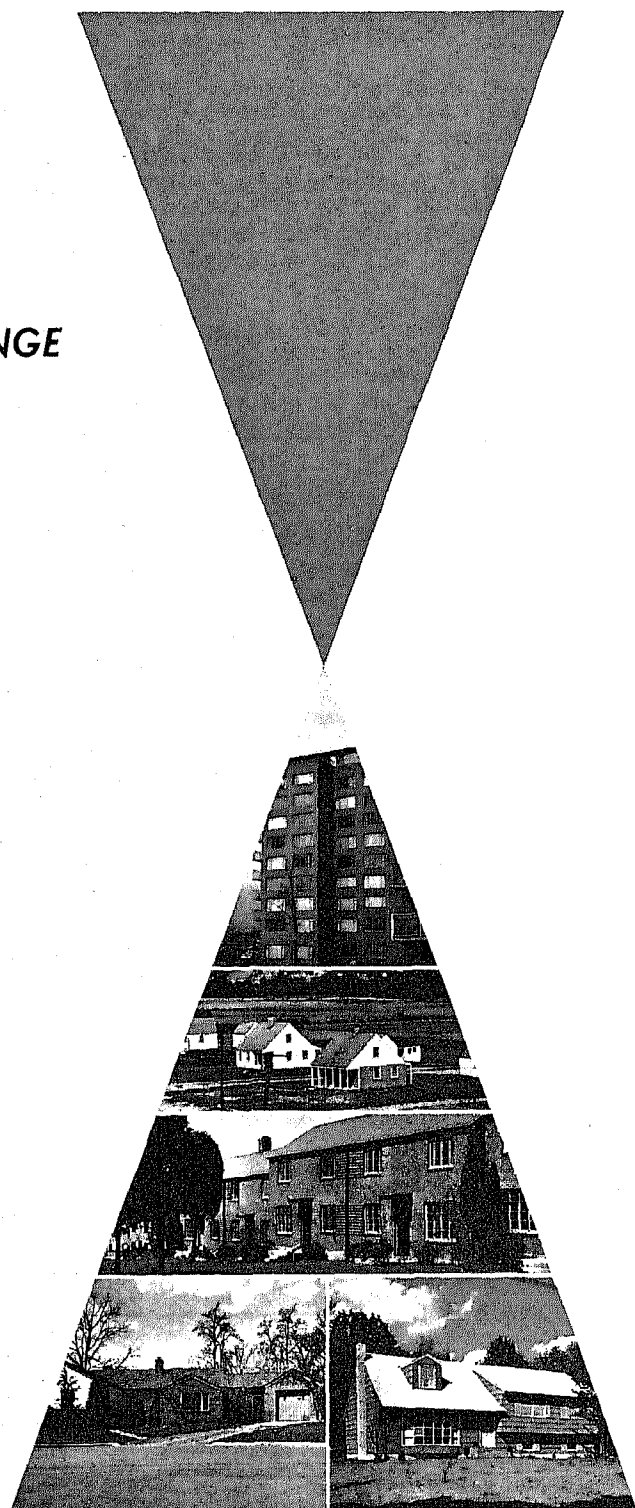
Philadelphia Pa.—N.J., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

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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.

May 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
2. Atlanta SMSA
3. Boston SMSA
4. Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area
5. Dallas SMSA
6. Detroit SMSA | 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 | 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								Same units	
				Recent movers: Characteristic of present unit									
	Total units	Available vacant units: Total and new construction		Location and tenure	Tenure	Contract rent	Value	Age of head	Persons 65 years old and over	New construction units: Number of rooms	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 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 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.

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

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 11,000 dwelling units and the subsample for the characteristics consists of 3,800 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.....	1,328,400	14,600	100.0	...
New construction.....	292,800	11,100	22.0	0.8
Same.....	952,600	6,700	71.7	0.9
Other.....	83,000	7,500	6.2	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 57,900 and the number whose present units (same head) are owner occupied is 87,900 the standard error of the 30,100 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	75,000.....	7,000
5,000.....	2,000	100,000.....	8,000
10,000.....	2,500	250,000.....	13,500
25,000.....	4,000	500,000.....	19,000
50,000.....	5,500	1,000,000.....	28,000

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

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage				
	25,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,328,000
2 or 98.....	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3
5 or 95.....	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.5
10 or 90.....	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7
25 or 75.....	5.9	3.3	2.2	1.5	1.0
50.....	6.6	3.8	2.4	1.8	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 239,500 households, or one-fifth of the 1,259,000 households in the Philadelphia SMSA, had moved into their present units during the two-year period 1958-1959. About 138,200, or three-fifths of the households that moved, were renters in their present units while the remaining 101,400 households owned their homes.

Recent movers were evenly distributed inside and outside the central city (Philadelphia). 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. Seven out of ten owners in 1959 lived in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area; in contrast, only four out of ten 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 consisted of different households. The composition of owner households changed with about the same frequency as the composition of renter households. About 13 percent of the recent movers who owned their present units and 19 percent of the renter recent movers 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..	239,500	...	114,300	125,300
Same head.....	200,100	100.0	93,100	107,000
Inside this SMSA.....	173,400	86.7	85,800	87,600
In central city.....	96,900	48.4	78,400	18,600
Not in central city.....	76,500	38.2	7,400	69,100
Outside this SMSA.....	26,700	13.3	7,300	19,300
Different head.....	39,400	...	21,200	18,300

As shown in table A, the bulk of the moves were local. Approximately 87 percent of the recent movers with same head moved within the Philadelphia SMSA. Of this group, around 18,600 households moved from the central city to the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area while 7,400 moved in the opposite direction. About one-half (54 percent) of the 26,700 households that moved from outside the SMSA were from other metropolitan areas in the Nation; the remaining 46 percent arrived from nonmetropolitan areas.

Homeownership among recent movers rose from 29 percent (57,900 households) in previous units to 44 percent (87,900 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 one-half of the household heads who moved from renter-occupied units were under 35 years of age; in comparison, only one-fifth 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.....	200,100	100.0	42.2	24.5	26.1	7.2
Previous unit owner occupied....	57,900	100.0	21.0	34.3	36.4	8.3
Present unit owner occupied....	44,000	100.0	19.0	39.7	33.0	8.3
Present unit renter occupied..	13,900	100.0	27.2	17.1	47.2	8.5
Previous unit renter occupied....	142,200	100.0	50.8	20.5	21.9	6.8
Present unit owner occupied....	44,000	100.0	64.4	20.8	13.1	1.7
Present unit renter occupied..	98,200	100.0	44.8	20.3	25.9	9.0

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 37,000, compared to 17,000 whose rental expenditures decreased, or a ratio of about two to one. Approximately 24,000 households reported rents that fell within the same intervals, although they may have reported different rental amounts.

Values of owner-occupied properties showed marked changes from the previous to the present property. Around 27,000 owners reported higher values for their present unit than their previous unit, compared with 3,000 owners who reported lower values for their present unit. About 3,000 households reported amounts that fell within the same value intervals.

Characteristics of new construction units.--Approximately 292,800 units, or 22 percent of the 1959 inventory, were built during the period April 1950 to December 1959. About 239,800 units, or 82 percent of the new units, were owner occupied, 43,700 units (15 percent) were renter occupied, and the remaining 9,300 (3 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 two-fifths 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 92 percent of the new owner units were occupied by families in this category, compared with 74 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 dwelling unit in 1950. These units are not necessarily identical with

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

respect to facilities, services, equipment, or condition. Approximately 952,600 units, or 72 percent of the units existing in 1959, were classified as "same." About 624,400 units (69 percent of the occupied "same" units) were owner occupied and 274,300 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.

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 one-third--from \$46 in 1950 to \$61 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	...	24.7	75.3
\$40 to \$59.....	100.0	6.8	40.4	52.8
\$60 to \$79.....	100.0	16.9	47.3	35.8
\$80 to \$99.....	100.0	14.0	32.1	53.9
\$100 or more.....	100.0	45.3	54.7	...

Value of owner-occupied properties showed a similar 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 one-fifth--from \$8,000 to \$9,600. 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	...	35.2	64.8
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	100.0	5.4	63.1	31.5
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	100.0	9.6	58.8	31.6
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	100.0	25.7	45.3	29.0
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	100.0	28.1	27.9	44.0
\$25,000 and over.....	100.0	31.1	68.9	...

Vacant units on the market.--In 1959, vacant units amounted to 69,400 or 5.2 percent of the total inventory. However, 28,300 of these units were dilapidated or held off the market, leaving 41,100 units available for rent or for sale.

The 14,300 vacant units available for sale represented 1.6 percent of the total homeowner supply (the homeowner supply consisting of owner-occupied units and vacant units available for sale). Available vacancies for sale consisted largely of older units; about seven-tenths were built before 1950. Practically all the vacant units had all plumbing facilities (hot water, private toilet and bath), and about 83 percent were single-unit properties. Approximately two-thirds of the available vacancies for sale were units that had 6 rooms or more; the median sale price asked was \$11,400.

The 26,800 vacant units available for rent represented 6.9 percent of the total supply of rental units (renter-occupied units plus vacant units available for rent). About nine-tenths of the available vacancies for rent were built before 1950. Approximately one-fifth of the vacant units were single-unit structures, one-half were in 2- to 4-unit structures, and the remaining vacancies were in structures containing 5 units or more. Virtually all the available vacancies for rent had all plumbing facilities; the median rent asked was \$60.

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	1,328,393	100.0	PERSONS		
New construction.....	292,786	22.0	All occupied units.....	1,258,988	100.0
Same.....	952,642	71.7	1 person.....	149,715	11.9
Other.....	82,965	6.2	2 persons.....	348,662	27.7
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			3 persons.....	248,425	19.7
All units.....	1,328,393	100.0	4 persons.....	230,842	18.3
Occupied.....	1,258,988	94.8	5 persons.....	141,365	11.2
Owner occupied.....	894,128	67.3	6 persons or more.....	139,979	11.1
Renter occupied.....	364,860	27.5	Owner occupied.....		
Vacant.....	69,405	5.2	1 person.....	894,128	100.0
Available for sale only.....	14,269	1.1	2 persons.....	68,817	7.7
Available for rent.....	26,844	2.0	3 persons.....	235,617	26.4
Other.....	28,292	2.1	4 persons.....	178,205	19.9
CONDITION AND PLUMBING			5 persons.....	188,075	21.0
All units.....	1,328,393	100.0	6 persons or more.....	117,278	13.1
Not dilapidated.....	1,278,426	96.2	Renter occupied.....		
With all plumbing facilities.....	1,230,767	92.7	1 person.....	364,860	100.0
Lacking only hot water.....	8,564	0.6	2 persons.....	80,898	22.2
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	39,095	2.9	3 persons.....	113,045	31.0
Dilapidated.....	49,967	3.8	4 persons.....	70,220	19.2
Owner occupied.....			5 persons.....	42,767	11.7
Not dilapidated.....	894,128	100.0	6 persons or more.....	24,087	6.6
With all plumbing facilities.....	882,030	98.6	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD		
Lacking only hot water.....	868,867	97.2	All occupied units.....	1,258,988	100.0
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	4,099	0.5	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	928,659	73.8
Dilapidated.....	9,064	1.0	Under 45 years.....	476,797	37.9
Renter occupied.....			45 to 64 years.....	360,201	28.6
Not dilapidated.....	364,860	100.0	65 years and over.....	91,661	7.2
With all plumbing facilities.....	333,900	91.5	Other male head.....	110,953	8.8
Lacking only hot water.....	305,974	83.9	Under 65 years.....	80,204	6.4
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	3,133	0.9	65 years and over.....	30,749	2.4
Dilapidated.....	24,793	6.8	Female head.....	219,376	17.4
Vacant.....			Under 65 years.....	150,106	11.9
1.....	69,405	...	65 years and over.....	69,270	5.5
BATHROOMS			Owner occupied.....		
All units.....	1,328,393	100.0	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	894,128	100.0
1.....	1,005,853	75.7	Under 45 years.....	708,564	79.2
More than 1.....	277,456	19.4	45 to 64 years.....	336,615	37.6
Shared or none.....	65,084	4.9	65 years and over.....	297,458	33.3
Owner occupied.....			Other male head.....	74,491	8.3
1.....	894,128	100.0	Under 65 years.....	66,042	7.4
More than 1.....	643,035	71.9	65 years and over.....	43,655	4.9
Shared or none.....	234,047	26.2	Renter occupied.....		
Renter occupied.....			1 person.....	364,860	100.0
1.....	310,771	85.2	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	220,095	60.3
More than 1.....	15,049	4.1	Under 45 years.....	140,182	38.4
Shared or none.....	39,040	10.7	45 to 64 years.....	62,743	17.2
Vacant.....			65 years and over.....	17,170	4.7
1.....	69,405	...	Other male head.....	44,911	12.3
ROOMS			Under 65 years.....	36,549	10.0
All units.....	1,328,393	100.0	65 years and over.....	8,362	2.3
1 and 2 rooms.....	62,020	4.7	Female head.....	99,854	27.4
3 rooms.....	120,643	9.1	Under 65 years.....	81,028	22.2
4 rooms.....	155,973	11.7	65 years and over.....	18,826	5.2
5 rooms.....	207,814	15.6	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT		
6 rooms.....	436,703	32.9	All occupied units.....	1,258,988	100.0
7 rooms or more.....	345,240	26.0	1958 and 1959.....	239,529	19.0
Owner occupied.....			1955 to 1957.....	302,135	24.0
1 and 2 rooms.....	894,128	100.0	1950 to 1954.....	272,062	21.6
3 rooms.....	2,434	0.3	1949 or earlier.....	445,262	35.4
4 rooms.....	14,228	1.6	Owner occupied.....		
5 rooms.....	60,979	6.8	1958 and 1959.....	894,128	100.0
6 rooms.....	141,329	15.8	1955 to 1957.....	101,355	11.3
7 rooms or more.....	374,902	41.9	1950 to 1954.....	171,352	19.2
Renter occupied.....			1950 to 1954.....	226,575	25.3
1 and 2 rooms.....	364,860	100.0	1949 or earlier.....	394,846	44.2
3 rooms.....	51,703	14.2	Renter occupied.....		
4 rooms.....	91,078	25.0	1958 and 1959.....	364,860	100.0
5 rooms.....	81,562	22.4	1955 to 1957.....	138,174	37.9
6 rooms.....	58,657	16.1	1950 to 1954.....	130,783	35.8
7 rooms or more.....	48,056	13.2	1950 to 1954.....	45,487	12.5
Vacant.....			1949 or earlier.....	50,416	13.8
1.....	69,405	...			

¹ The number of "housing units" based on the 100-percent count in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing is 1,333,821; 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.....	1,258,988	100.0	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	362,530	...
None.....	997,254	79.2	Reporting.....	348,251	100.0
1 person.....	196,703	15.6	Less than \$40.....	28,905	8.3
2 persons.....	62,143	4.9	\$40 to \$59.....	105,304	30.2
3 persons or more.....	2,888	0.2	\$60 to \$79.....	115,429	33.1
Owner occupied.....	894,128	100.0	\$80 to \$99.....	51,754	14.9
None.....	685,697	76.7	\$100 to \$119.....	24,880	7.1
1 person.....	153,461	17.2	\$120 to \$149.....	14,107	4.1
2 persons.....	52,082	5.8	\$150 to \$199.....	4,590	1.3
3 persons or more.....	2,888	0.3	\$200 or more.....	3,282	0.9
Renter occupied.....	364,860	100.0	No cash rent.....	14,279	...
None.....	311,557	85.4	CONTRACT RENT		
1 person.....	43,242	11.9	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	362,530	...
2 persons.....	10,061	2.8	Reporting.....	348,251	100.0
3 persons or more.....	...	...	Less than \$40.....	56,295	16.2
VALUE			\$40 to \$59.....	135,759	39.0
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	796,606	100.0	\$60 to \$79.....	97,201	27.9
Less than \$5,000.....	53,210	6.7	\$80 to \$99.....	30,513	8.8
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	117,239	14.7	\$100 to \$119.....	13,441	3.9
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	145,239	18.2	\$120 to \$149.....	8,315	2.4
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	165,874	20.8	\$150 to \$199.....	4,116	1.2
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	110,239	13.8	\$200 or more.....	2,611	0.7
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	82,200	10.3	No cash rent.....	14,279	...
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	40,925	5.1			
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	41,131	5.2			
\$25,000 to \$34,900.....	22,054	2.8			
\$35,000 or more.....	18,495	2.3			

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.....	239,529	114,273	125,256	32,168	69,187	82,105	56,069
Same head.....	200,101	93,113	106,988	25,987	61,960	67,126	45,028
Inside this SMSA.....	173,438	85,792	87,646	25,799	52,383	59,993	35,263
In central city.....	96,945	78,373	18,572	23,750	14,840	54,623	3,732
Not in central city.....	76,493	7,419	69,074	2,049	37,543	5,370	31,531
Inside other SMSA.....	14,352	4,248	10,104	188	6,330	4,060	3,774
In central city.....	8,292	2,685	5,607	188	3,481	2,497	2,126
Not in central city.....	6,060	1,563	4,497	...	2,849	1,563	1,648
Outside SMSA's.....	12,311	3,073	9,238	...	3,247	3,073	5,991
Same State.....	3,375	1,058	2,317	...	476	1,058	1,841
Different State.....	8,936	2,015	6,921	...	2,771	2,015	4,150
Different head.....	39,428	21,160	18,268	6,181	7,227	14,979	11,041
Inside this SMSA.....	33,703	18,609	15,094	6,181	6,615	12,428	8,479
Not in this SMSA.....	5,725	2,551	3,174	...	612	2,551	2,562

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..	239,529	101,355	136,141	2,033	Inside this SMSA.....	207,141	90,978	114,829	1,334
Same head.....	200,101	87,947	110,788	1,366	Same head.....	173,438	78,182	94,589	667
Owner occupied.....	57,872	43,952	13,920	...	Owner occupied.....	50,107	39,445	10,662	...
Renter occupied:					Cash rent.....	120,115	37,611	82,169	335
Cash rent.....	137,637	42,409	94,527	701	No cash rent.....	3,216	1,126	1,758	332
No cash rent.....	4,592	1,586	2,341	665	Different head.....	33,703	12,796	20,240	667
Different head.....	39,428	13,408	25,353	667	Not in this SMSA.....	32,388	10,377	21,312	699

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.....	239,529	112,788	55,466	55,001	16,274	239,529	216,911	22,618
Same head.....	200,101	84,440	48,935	52,284	14,442	200,101	180,462	19,639
Previous unit owner occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	43,952	8,351	17,448	14,519	3,634	43,952	38,937	5,015
Present unit renter occupied.....	13,920	3,783	2,375	6,576	1,186	13,920	12,734	1,186
Previous unit renter occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	43,995	28,331	9,146	5,759	759	43,995	42,126	1,869
Present unit renter occupied.....	98,234	43,975	19,966	25,430	8,863	98,234	86,665	11,569
Different head.....	39,428	28,348	6,531	2,717	1,832	39,428	36,449	2,979

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 re-reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	239,529	90,442	1,761	8,536	9,307	22,741	19,158	10,230	6,231	6,706	5,603	169	149,087
Same head.....	200,101	78,655	1,057	5,887	7,227	19,676	16,877	9,615	5,838	6,706	5,603	169	121,446
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	50,711	34,479	...	2,601	2,050	5,081	7,398	6,120	1,941	4,939	4,180	169	16,232
Less than \$5,000.....	5,974	4,353	...	1,350	308	1,341	1,021	333	...	...	...	...	1,621
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	7,266	3,109	...	...	1,389	...	528	469	119	604	...	...	4,137
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	11,424	8,822	...	1,251	...	1,249	3,198	1,013	1,056	901	154	...	2,602
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	10,798	7,687	...	...	353	1,451	1,536	2,689	537	958	163	...	3,111
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	4,936	3,508	...	...	...	671	445	1,120	...	1,121	151	...	1,428
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	3,428	3,006	...	...	...	369	...	157	229	971	1,280	...	422
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	1,201	851	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	120	494	...	350
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	1,626	1,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	960	...	402
\$25,000 or more.....	2,320	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	978	...	1,240
Not reported.....	1,738	839	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	...	...	169	899
All other occupied units.....	149,390	44,176	1,057	3,286	5,177	14,595	9,479	3,495	3,897	1,767	1,423	...	105,214
Different head.....	39,428	11,787	704	2,649	2,080	3,065	2,281	615	393	...	...	...	27,641

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.....	239,529	137,508	4,976	10,125	20,093	20,298	29,715	18,239	13,821	8,777	8,233	3,231	102,021
Same head.....	200,101	111,488	4,103	8,954	15,241	16,831	24,018	14,430	11,066	6,768	7,513	2,564	88,613
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	139,382	96,180	4,103	6,547	13,205	15,779	21,922	12,519	9,109	5,260	5,505	2,231	43,202
Less than \$30.....	3,977	2,892	660	704	668	705	...	155	...	...	...	...	685
\$30 to \$39.....	10,439	8,562	...	1,409	3,860	1,037	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	3,491
\$40 to \$49.....	17,664	14,173	1,063	1,484	2,103	3,650	4,833	353	687	...	...	...	1,877
\$50 to \$59.....	24,759	15,651	...	542	1,682	5,833	4,438	1,722	1,082	...	...	...	9,108
\$60 to \$69.....	26,589	19,189	...	1,371	1,724	1,742	6,487	5,383	1,443	704	335	...	7,400
\$70 to \$79.....	11,305	5,932	...	333	686	1,054	642	1,187	1,234	347	114	...	5,373
\$80 to \$99.....	12,406	5,500	334	...	...	353	1,400	333	1,687	172	1,221	...	6,906
\$100 to \$119.....	4,827	2,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	1,562	335	...	2,347
\$120 or more.....	6,828	4,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	1,377	2,937	...	2,283
No cash rent or rent not reported.....	20,988	17,256	2,046	704	2,482	1,405	2,712	3,386	2,162	1,098	563	698	3,732
All other occupied units.....	60,719	15,308	...	2,407	2,036	1,052	2,096	1,911	1,937	1,508	2,008	333	45,411
Different head.....	39,428	26,020	873	1,171	4,852	3,467	5,697	3,809	2,755	2,009	720	667	13,408

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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.....	292,786	2,798	10,236	35,107	66,389	111,314	66,942
CONDITION AND PLUMBING							
All units.....	292,786	2,798	10,236	35,107	66,389	111,314	66,942
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	290,373	2,128	9,901	34,436	66,021	110,945	66,942
Lacking some or all facilities.....	1,038	670	...	...	368	...	...
Dilapidated.....	1,375	...	335	671	...	369	...
Owner occupied.....	239,788	...	1,048	18,321	54,773	103,338	62,308
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	238,380	...	1,048	17,650	54,405	102,969	62,308
Lacking some or all facilities.....	368	...	...	...	368	...	...
Dilapidated.....	1,040	...	...	671	...	369	...
Renter occupied.....	43,667	2,297	8,777	15,546	9,975	4,833	2,239
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	42,662	1,627	8,442	15,546	9,975	4,833	2,239
Lacking some or all facilities.....	670	670	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	335	...	335	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	9,331	501	411	1,240	1,641	3,143	2,395
BATHROOMS							
All units.....	292,786	2,798	10,236	35,107	66,389	111,314	66,942
1.....	165,028	2,128	9,648	33,744	53,340	53,174	12,994
More than 1.....	125,714	...	253	692	12,681	58,140	53,948
Shared or none.....	2,044	670	335	671	368	...	...
Owner occupied.....	239,788	...	1,048	18,321	54,773	103,338	62,308
1.....	121,687	...	1,048	17,193	43,526	48,706	11,214
More than 1.....	117,062	...	...	457	10,879	54,632	51,094
Shared or none.....	1,039	...	...	671	368	...	...
Renter occupied.....	43,667	2,297	8,777	15,546	9,975	4,833	2,239
1.....	39,177	1,627	8,189	15,311	9,330	3,170	1,550
More than 1.....	3,485	...	253	235	645	1,663	689
Shared or none.....	1,005	670	335	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	9,331	501	411	1,240	1,641	3,143	2,395
PERSONS							
All occupied units.....	283,455	2,297	9,825	33,867	64,748	108,171	64,547
1 person.....	13,833	972	3,589	2,652	3,898	1,990	732
2 persons.....	71,010	655	5,244	10,316	19,692	26,157	8,946
3 persons.....	57,882	...	404	6,990	13,805	26,687	9,996
4 persons.....	72,934	670	588	7,025	13,975	28,915	21,761
5 persons.....	38,535	...	...	3,569	7,735	15,787	11,444
6 persons or more.....	29,261	...	...	3,315	5,643	8,635	11,668
Owner occupied.....	239,788	...	1,048	18,321	54,773	103,338	62,308
1 person.....	7,459	...	...	1,005	3,898	1,990	566
2 persons.....	56,117	...	819	5,007	17,025	24,320	8,946
3 persons.....	47,453	...	229	3,375	9,229	25,523	9,097
4 persons.....	66,474	...	...	3,745	12,566	28,633	21,530
5 persons.....	36,205	...	...	2,562	7,102	15,577	10,984
6 persons or more.....	26,080	...	...	2,627	4,953	7,315	11,185
Renter occupied.....	43,667	2,297	8,777	15,546	9,975	4,833	2,239
1 person.....	6,374	972	3,589	1,647	...	...	166
2 persons.....	14,893	655	4,425	5,309	2,667	1,837	...
3 persons.....	10,429	...	175	3,615	4,576	1,164	899
4 persons.....	6,460	670	588	3,280	1,409	282	231
5 persons.....	2,330	...	...	1,007	633	230	460
6 persons or more.....	3,181	...	...	688	690	1,320	483
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD							
All occupied units.....	283,455	2,297	9,825	33,867	64,748	108,171	64,547
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	253,836	320	5,886	28,494	56,746	100,382	62,008
Under 45 years.....	167,795	127	3,519	21,626	32,633	61,980	47,910
45 to 64 years.....	71,892	193	1,683	3,905	21,190	31,833	13,088
65 years and over.....	14,149	...	684	2,963	2,923	6,569	1,010
Other male head.....	7,373	762	1,200	672	3,098	360	1,281
Female head.....	22,246	1,215	2,739	4,701	4,904	7,429	1,258
Owner occupied.....	239,788	...	1,048	18,321	54,773	103,338	62,308
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	221,545	...	1,048	17,087	47,590	95,885	59,935
Under 45 years.....	143,785	...	229	12,045	25,778	59,896	45,837
45 to 64 years.....	65,935	...	254	2,607	19,224	30,762	13,088
65 years and over.....	11,825	...	565	2,435	2,588	5,227	1,010
Other male head.....	4,373	...	...	...	3,098	360	1,115
Female head.....	13,670	...	...	1,234	4,085	7,093	1,258
Renter occupied.....	43,667	2,297	8,777	15,546	9,975	4,833	2,239
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	32,291	320	4,838	11,407	9,156	4,497	2,073
Under 45 years.....	24,010	127	3,290	9,581	6,855	2,084	2,073
45 to 64 years.....	5,957	193	1,429	1,298	1,966	1,071	...
65 years and over.....	2,324	...	119	528	335	1,342	...
Other male head.....	2,800	762	1,200	672	...	...	166
Female head.....	8,576	1,215	2,739	3,467	819	336	...

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.....	825,516	493,963	47,961	104,457	121,305	89,437	50,140	34,697	12,737	13,546	16,590	3,093	331,553
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	451,363	405,622	33,464	84,594	98,929	76,809	43,408	28,002	12,404	12,214	13,744	2,054	45,741
Less than \$5,000.....	67,455	56,159	19,528	24,689	8,224	2,348	704	...	...	...	...	...	11,296
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	139,724	125,593	10,473	48,211	51,373	11,780	1,036	1,664	...	...	...	1,056	14,131
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	105,246	96,405	1,370	7,913	32,029	39,296	11,785	3,347	...	...	665	...	8,841
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	66,683	61,984	685	1,350	5,170	18,234	19,821	10,381	2,682	2,997	332	332	4,699
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	19,177	16,807	...	353	...	2,407	5,635	5,795	2,617	...	...	...	2,370
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	17,641	16,290	352	333	...	2,411	1,370	3,760	4,403	1,997	1,664	...	1,351
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	7,692	6,322	...	...	...	...	1,353	706	1,372	2,225	666	...	1,370
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	8,692	8,359	...	...	...	...	333	1,683	332	2,331	3,680	...	333
\$25,000 or more.....	10,439	9,774	352	...	...	...	686	...	333	1,666	6,737	...	665
Not reported.....	8,614	7,929	704	1,745	2,133	333	685	666	665	333	665	...	685
All other occupied and vacant units..	374,153	88,341	14,497	19,863	22,376	12,628	6,732	6,695	333	1,332	2,846	1,039	285,812

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.....	825,516	226,672	3,799	15,547	29,556	41,799	41,521	28,017	30,960	11,288	5,363	18,822	598,844
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	270,362	182,104	2,762	15,214	27,480	36,632	36,960	17,505	21,378	7,196	3,327	13,650	88,258
Less than \$30.....	21,240	14,250	1,059	4,206	2,447	2,779	1,351	352	333	...	...	1,723	6,990
\$30 to \$39.....	54,962	39,282	1,038	5,824	9,153	10,145	5,910	1,434	1,961	1,039	...	2,778	15,680
\$40 to \$49.....	70,431	50,951	332	4,480	10,654	12,533	11,906	6,266	3,112	...	...	1,668	19,480
\$50 to \$59.....	43,320	28,382	...	352	1,371	5,969	7,342	5,285	4,381	393	1,174	2,115	14,938
\$60 to \$69.....	22,766	15,641	...	...	1,371	1,019	5,872	2,093	3,274	332	587	1,056	7,125
\$70 to \$79.....	12,117	5,948	...	...	1,408	...	704	1,038	2,817	352	...	...	6,169
\$80 to \$99.....	11,292	8,602	...	...	...	705	353	...	2,427	3,357	724	1,036	2,690
\$100 to \$119.....	6,149	3,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	1,371	724	...	2,684
\$120 or more.....	3,917	1,115	...	...	352	...	...	...	352	59	...	...	2,802
No cash rent or rent not reported..	24,168	14,468	333	352	2,095	2,445	3,522	1,037	1,351	...	59	3,274	9,700
All other occupied and vacant units..	555,154	44,568	1,037	333	2,076	5,167	4,561	10,512	9,582	4,092	2,036	5,172	510,586

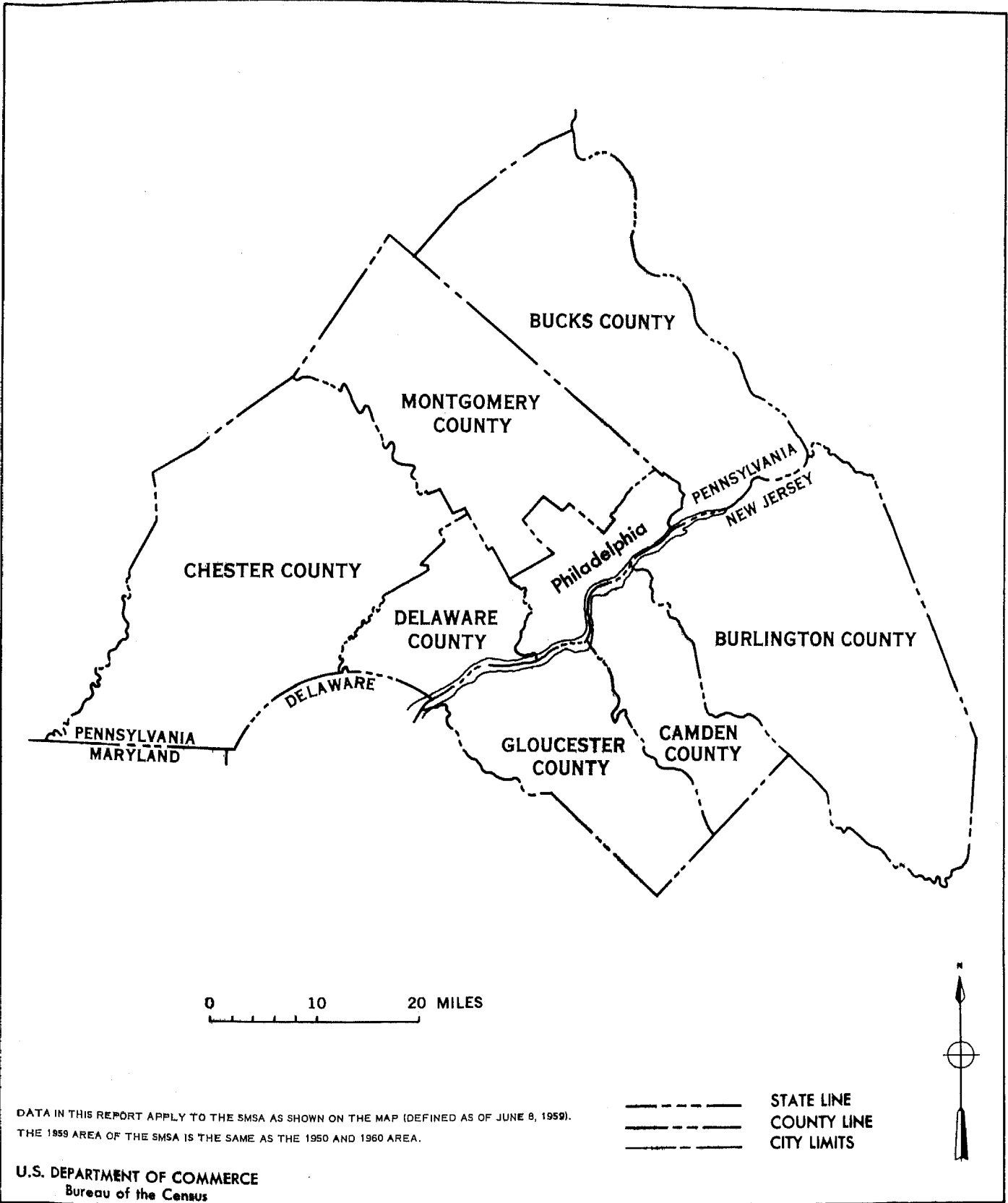
Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

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.....	14,269	4,109	Vacant units available for rent.....	26,844	1,924
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1.....	11,818	3,772	1.....	5,699	896
2.....	1,041	337	2 to 4.....	13,985	...
3 or more.....	1,410	...	5 to 19.....	5,408	166
			20 or more.....	1,752	862
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1957 to 1959.....	3,416	3,416	1957 to 1959.....	1,213	1,213
April 1950 to 1956.....	693	693	April 1950 to 1956.....	711	711
1940 to March 1950.....	581	...	1940 to March 1950.....	1,018	...
1939 or earlier.....	9,579	...	1939 or earlier.....	23,902	...
ROOMS			ROOMS		
3 rooms or less.....	1,409	...	1 and 2 rooms.....	4,769	166
4 rooms.....	582	...	3 rooms.....	10,287	252
5 rooms.....	3,044	1,341	4 rooms.....	6,745	917
6 rooms or more.....	9,234	2,768	5 rooms or more.....	5,043	589
PLUMBING FACILITIES			PLUMBING FACILITIES		
With all facilities.....	13,936	4,109	With all facilities.....	24,688	1,924
Lacking some or all facilities.....	333	...	Lacking some or all facilities.....	2,156	...
SALE PRICE ASKED			RENT ASKED		
Nonfarm available for sale ¹	11,484	3,772	Nonfarm available for rent.....	26,179	1,924
Less than \$5,000.....	999	...	Less than \$30.....	353	...
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	3,676	...	\$30 to \$39.....	4,743	132
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	3,840	1,803	\$40 to \$49.....	4,209	...
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	1,631	1,298	\$50 to \$59.....	3,877	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	1,338	671	\$60 to \$69.....	6,161	...
\$25,000 or more.....	...	...	\$70 to \$79.....	3,638	166
			\$80 to \$89.....	1,402	459
			\$100 to \$149.....	1,489	840
			\$150 or more.....	327	327

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. 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

STATE LINE
COUNTY LINE
CITY LIMITS

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

Final Report HC(4) Part 1B-10

COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE

Part 1B: Inventory Characteristics

Seattle, Wash.,

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

Prepared under the supervision of

DANIEL B. RATHBUN, Chief

Housing Division



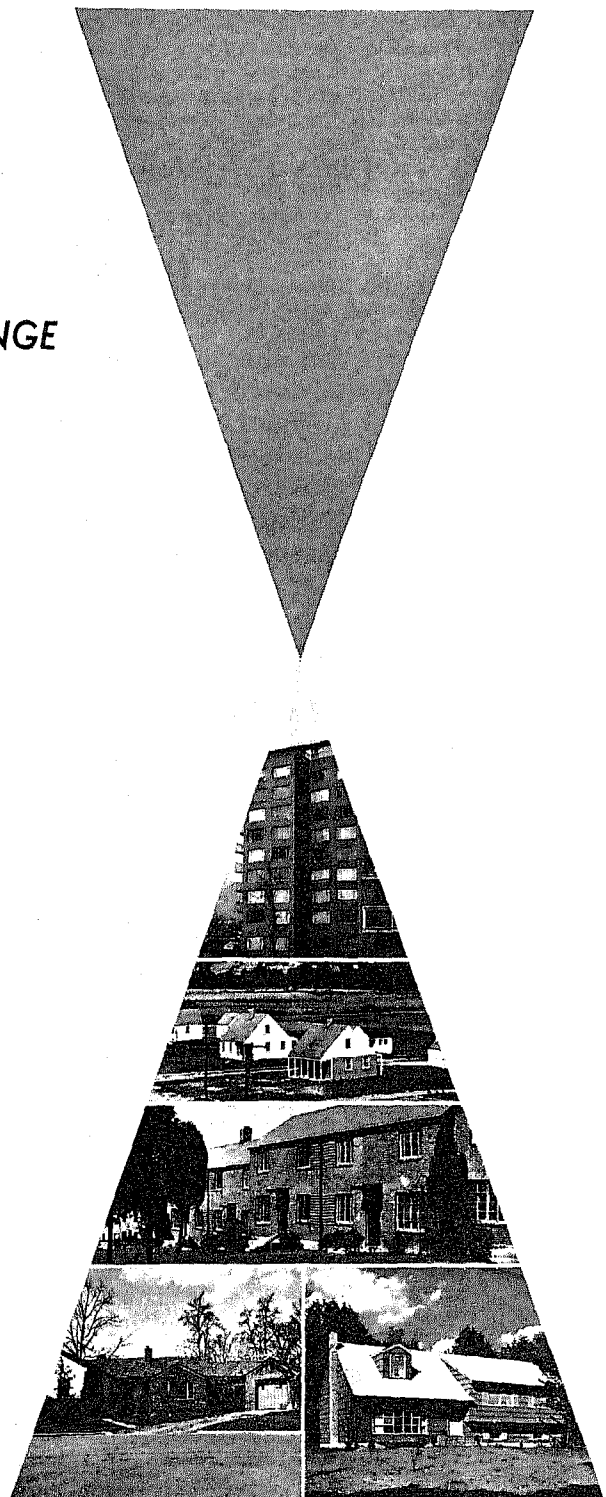
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PREFACE

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.

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
2. Atlanta SMSA
3. Boston SMSA
4. Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area
5. Dallas SMSA
6. Detroit SMSA | 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 | 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		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	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
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).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	4	...	...	...
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").

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

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 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 IA 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.

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 12,000 dwelling units and the subsample for the characteristics consists of 3,300 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.....	374,300	4,400	100.0	...
New construction.....	95,300	3,000	25.5	0.8
Same.....	261,600	2,300	69.9	0.8
Other.....	17,400	2,000	4.6	0.4

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 28,700 and the number whose present units (same head) are owner occupied is 42,200 the standard error of the 13,500 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
500.....	250	25,000.....	1,300
1,000.....	300	50,000.....	1,900
5,000.....	600	100,000.....	2,700
10,000.....	900	200,000.....	3,100
15,000.....	1,000	350,000.....	3,800

Table IV.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGES OF CHARACTERISTICS

(Based on subsample)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage				
	5,000	25,000	100,000	200,000	375,000
2 or 98.....	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
10 or 90.....	4.9	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.4
25 or 75.....	5.6	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.6
50.....	5.7	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.7

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 108,000 households, or three-tenths of the 353,900 households in the Seattle SMSA, had moved into their present units during the two-year period 1958-1959. About 63,000, or 58 percent of the households that moved, were renters in their present units while the remaining 44,900 households owned their homes.

Recent movers were evenly distributed inside and outside the city limits of Seattle (central city). 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. Two out of three owners in 1959 lived in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area; in contrast, about one out of three renters lived outside the central city (table 2).

About nine out of ten 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-tenth were different households. The composition of renter households changed more frequently than the composition of owner households. About 17 percent of the renter recent movers involved either the formation of a new household or a change in head compared with 6 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 central city	Not in central city
Units occupied by recent movers..	108,000	...	55,400	52,600
Same head.....	94,700	100.0	47,000	47,700
Inside this SMSA.....	74,000	78.1	36,500	37,500
In central city.....	44,600	47.1	32,200	12,400
Not in central city.....	29,400	31.0	4,300	25,100
Outside this SMSA.....	20,700	21.9	10,400	10,300
Different head.....	13,300	...	8,400	4,900

As shown in table A, the bulk of the moves were local. Approximately 78 percent of the recent movers with same head moved within the Seattle SMSA. Of this group, around 12,400 households moved from the central city to the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area while 4,300 moved in the opposite direction. About one-half (54 percent) of the 20,700 households that moved from outside the Seattle SMSA were from nonmetropolitan areas in the Nation; the remaining 46 percent arrived from other metropolitan areas.

Homeownership among recent movers rose from 30 percent (28,700 households) in previous units to 45 percent (42,200 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 one-half of the household heads who moved from renter-occupied units were under 35 years of age; in comparison, only one-fourth 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.....	94,700	100.0	41.5	24.0	25.0	9.5
Previous unit owner occupied....	28,700	100.0	24.6	32.1	31.7	11.6
Present unit owner occupied...	22,200	100.0	24.7	32.1	32.2	11.0
Present unit renter occupied..	6,500	100.0	24.3	32.0	30.2	13.5
Previous unit renter occupied...	66,000	100.0	48.8	20.5	22.1	8.6
Present unit owner occupied...	20,000	100.0	45.8	28.5	22.6	3.1
Present unit renter occupied..	46,000	100.0	50.2	16.9	21.9	11.0

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 15,500, compared to 7,900 whose rental expenditures decreased, or a ratio of about 2 to 1. Approximately 12,700 households reported rents that fell within the same intervals, although they may have reported different rental amounts.

Values of owner-occupied properties showed marked changes from the previous to the present property. Around 11,500 owners reported higher values for their present unit than their previous unit, compared with 1,500 owners who reported lower values for their present unit. About 4,500 households reported amounts that fell within the same value intervals.

Characteristics of new construction units.--Approximately 95,300 units, or one-fourth of the 1959 inventory, were built during the period April 1950 to December 1959. About 71,300 units, or 75 percent of the new units, were owner occupied, 17,500 units (18 percent) were renter occupied, and the remaining 6,500 (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 three-tenths 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 92 percent of the new owner units were occupied by families in this category, compared with 70 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 261,600 units, or 70 percent of the units existing in 1959, were classified as "same." About 170,400 units (two-thirds of the occupied "same" units) were owner occupied and 79,300 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.

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

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	...	30.7	69.3
\$40 to \$59.....	100.0	2.8	33.8	63.4
\$60 to \$79.....	100.0	10.9	43.6	45.5
\$80 or more.....	100.0	...	100.0	...

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	...	11.5	88.5
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	100.0	1.3	26.5	72.2
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	100.0	2.1	53.9	44.0
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	100.0	12.0	39.8	48.2
\$20,000 or more.....	100.0	27.3	72.7	...

"same" units which were renter occupied in 1950 and 1959 (and for which rent was reported in both periods) increased about 43 percent--from \$46 in 1950 to \$66 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.

Value of owner-occupied properties showed a similar 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 47 percent--from \$8,700 to \$12,800. 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 20,400 or 5.4 percent of the total inventory. However, 7,600 of these units were dilapidated or held off the market, leaving 12,800 available for rent or for sale.

The 3,600 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). Approximately 60 percent of the vacancies were built in the period 1950-1959 and virtually all were single-unit properties with all plumbing facilities. Three-fifths of the available vacancies for sale were units that had 6 rooms or more; the median sale price asked was \$17,700.

The 9,200 vacant units available for rent represented 7.9 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 four-fifths were built before 1950. Approximately 33 percent of the vacant units were single-unit structures, 28 percent were in 2- to 4-unit structures, and 40 percent in structures containing 5 units or more. About four-fifths of the vacancies had all plumbing facilities; three-fifths had 3 rooms or less. The median rent asked for the available vacant units was \$60.

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	374,264	100.0	PERSONS		
New construction.....	95,279	25.5			
Same.....	261,993	69.9			
Other.....	17,992	4.6			
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			All occupied units.....		
All units.....	374,264	100.0		353,888	100.0
Occupied.....	353,888	94.6	1 person.....	63,253	17.9
Owner occupied.....	247,186	66.0	2 persons.....	103,374	29.2
Renter occupied.....	106,702	28.5	3 persons.....	53,911	15.2
Vacant.....	20,376	5.4	4 persons.....	60,864	17.2
Available for sale only.....	3,622	1.0	5 persons.....	39,125	11.1
Available for rent.....	9,196	2.5	6 persons or more.....	33,361	9.4
Other.....	7,558	2.0	Owner occupied.....		
CONDITION AND PLUMBING			Renter occupied.....		
All units.....	374,264	100.0		106,702	100.0
Not dilapidated.....	360,783	96.4	1 person.....	26,699	10.8
With all plumbing facilities.....	343,414	91.8	2 persons.....	75,580	30.6
Lacking only hot water.....	805	0.2	3 persons.....	38,803	15.7
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	16,564	4.4	4 persons.....	47,880	19.4
Dilapidated.....	13,481	3.6	5 persons.....	31,273	12.7
Owner occupied.....			6 persons or more.....		
Not dilapidated.....	241,076	97.5		247,186	100.0
With all plumbing facilities.....	237,916	96.2	1 person.....	26,699	10.8
Lacking only hot water.....	591	0.2	2 persons.....	75,580	30.6
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	2,569	1.0	3 persons.....	38,803	15.7
Dilapidated.....	6,110	2.5	4 persons.....	47,880	19.4
Renter occupied.....			5 persons.....		
Not dilapidated.....	101,061	94.7		31,273	12.7
With all plumbing facilities.....	91,160	85.4	6 persons or more.....	26,951	10.9
Lacking only hot water.....	214	0.2	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD		
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	9,687	9.1	All occupied units.....		
Dilapidated.....	5,641	5.3		353,888	100.0
Vacant.....			Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....		
	20,376	...		254,850	72.0
BATHROOMS			Under 45 years.....		
All units.....	374,264	100.0		132,852	37.5
1.....	287,056	76.7	45 to 64 years.....	93,831	26.5
More than 1.....	65,627	17.5	65 years and over.....	28,167	8.0
Shared or none.....	21,581	5.8	Other male head.....	39,302	11.1
Owner occupied.....			Under 65 years.....		
1.....	247,186	100.0		26,928	7.6
More than 1.....	183,439	74.2	65 years and over.....	12,374	3.5
Shared or none.....	59,515	24.1	Female head.....	59,736	16.9
Renter occupied.....			Under 65 years.....		
1.....	106,702	100.0		35,264	10.0
More than 1.....	90,689	85.0	65 years and over.....	24,472	6.9
Shared or none.....	3,740	3.5	Owner occupied.....		
Vacant.....			Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....		
	20,376	...		247,186	100.0
ROOMS			Under 45 years.....		
All units.....	374,264	100.0		197,183	57.8
1 and 2 rooms.....	34,411	9.2	45 to 64 years.....	91,978	27.2
3 rooms.....	45,692	12.2	65 years and over.....	80,855	23.2
4 rooms.....	77,955	20.8	Other male head.....	24,350	7.0
5 rooms.....	94,197	25.2	Under 65 years.....	17,241	5.0
6 rooms.....	70,329	18.8	65 years and over.....	10,971	3.2
7 rooms or more.....	51,680	13.8	Female head.....	6,270	1.8
Owner occupied.....			Under 65 years.....		
1 and 2 rooms.....	247,186	100.0		32,762	9.3
3 rooms.....	3,957	1.6	Under 65 years.....	17,067	5.0
4 rooms.....	11,322	4.6	65 years and over.....	15,695	4.5
5 rooms.....	47,133	19.1	Renter occupied.....		
6 rooms.....	76,552	31.0		106,702	100.0
7 rooms or more.....	62,071	25.1	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	57,667	16.8
Renter occupied.....			Under 45 years.....		
1 and 2 rooms.....	106,702	100.0		40,874	12.2
3 rooms.....	25,373	23.8	45 to 64 years.....	12,976	4.0
4 rooms.....	29,550	27.7	65 years and over.....	3,817	1.2
5 rooms.....	27,127	25.4	Other male head.....	22,061	7.0
6 rooms.....	14,644	13.7	Under 65 years.....	15,957	5.0
7 rooms or more.....	5,471	5.1	65 years and over.....	6,104	1.8
Vacant.....			Female head.....		
	20,376	...		26,974	8.0
				18,197	5.2
				8,777	2.5
			YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT		
			All occupied units.....		
				353,888	100.0
			1958 and 1959.....		
				107,957	30.5
			1955 to 1957.....		
				84,408	23.9
			1950 to 1954.....		
				66,442	18.8
			1949 or earlier.....		
				95,081	26.9
			Owner occupied.....		
				247,186	100.0
			1958 and 1959.....		
				44,909	18.2
			1955 to 1957.....		
				59,102	23.9
			1950 to 1954.....		
				57,671	23.3
			1949 or earlier.....		
				85,504	34.6
			Renter occupied.....		
				106,702	100.0
			1958 and 1959.....		
				63,048	59.1
			1955 to 1957.....		
				25,306	23.7
			1950 to 1954.....		
				8,771	8.2
			1949 or earlier.....		
				9,577	9.0

¹ The number of "housing units" based on the 100-percent count in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing is 392,656; 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.....	353,888	100.0	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	106,047	...
None.....	275,603	77.9	Reporting.....	102,125	100.0
1 person.....	57,487	16.2	Less than \$40.....	12,108	11.9
2 persons.....	20,475	5.8	\$40 to \$59.....	20,322	19.9
3 persons or more.....	323	0.1	\$60 to \$79.....	26,470	25.9
Owner occupied.....	247,186	100.0	\$80 to \$99.....	22,219	21.8
None.....	188,409	76.2	\$100 to \$119.....	11,013	10.8
1 person.....	40,976	16.6	\$120 to \$149.....	7,897	7.7
2 persons.....	17,478	7.1	\$150 to \$199.....	1,862	1.8
3 persons or more.....	323	0.1	\$200 or more.....	274	0.3
Renter occupied.....	106,702	100.0	No cash rent.....	3,922	...
None.....	87,194	81.7	CONTRACT RENT		
1 person.....	16,511	15.3	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	106,047	...
2 persons.....	2,997	2.8	Reporting.....	102,125	100.0
3 persons or more.....	...	...	Less than \$40.....	17,288	16.9
VALUE			\$40 to \$59.....	29,054	28.4
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	221,312	100.0	\$60 to \$79.....	28,089	27.5
Less than \$5,000.....	5,744	2.6	\$80 to \$99.....	14,430	14.1
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	12,133	5.5	\$100 to \$119.....	8,464	8.3
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	25,730	11.6	\$120 to \$149.....	3,631	3.6
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	44,763	20.2	\$150 to \$199.....	957	0.9
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	44,421	20.1	\$200 or more.....	212	0.2
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	33,085	14.9	No cash rent.....	3,922	...
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	19,556	8.8			
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	17,677	8.0			
\$25,000 to \$34,900.....	11,025	5.0			
\$35,000 or more.....	7,178	3.2			

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.....	107,957	55,363	52,594	15,397	29,512	39,966	23,082
Same head.....	94,691	46,956	47,735	14,036	28,185	32,920	19,559
Inside this SMSA.....	73,977	36,524	37,453	12,179	23,353	24,345	14,100
In central city.....	44,578	32,203	12,375	10,773	8,819	21,430	3,596
Not in central city.....	29,399	4,321	25,078	1,406	14,534	2,915	10,544
Inside other SMSA.....	9,510	5,778	3,732	823	1,628	4,955	2,104
In central city.....	5,992	4,056	1,936	654	643	3,402	1,293
Not in central city.....	3,518	1,722	1,796	169	985	1,553	811
Outside SMSA's.....	11,204	4,654	6,550	1,034	3,204	3,620	3,346
Same State.....	4,740	1,682	3,058	436	1,334	1,246	1,724
Different State.....	6,464	2,972	3,492	598	1,870	2,374	1,622
Different head.....	13,266	8,407	4,859	1,361	1,327	7,046	3,532
Inside this SMSA.....	10,207	5,863	4,344	903	1,156	4,960	3,188
Not in this SMSA.....	3,059	2,544	515	458	171	2,086	344

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..	107,957	44,909	60,808	2,240	Inside this SMSA.....	84,184	37,591	45,140	1,447
Same head.....	94,691	42,221	50,560	1,910	Same head.....	73,977	35,532	37,328	1,117
Owner occupied.....	28,695	22,231	6,250	214	Owner occupied.....	21,714	18,148	3,461	105
Renter occupied:					Cash rent.....	49,438	16,584	32,624	230
Cash rent.....	62,280	18,973	42,454	853	No cash rent.....	2,825	800	1,243	782
No cash rent.....	3,716	1,017	1,856	843	Different head.....	10,207	2,059	7,818	330
Different head.....	13,266	2,688	10,248	330	Not in this SMSA.....	23,773	7,318	15,682	793

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.....	107,957	50,545	23,397	24,695	9,320	107,957	97,071	10,886
Same head.....	94,691	39,294	22,711	23,694	8,992	94,691	84,242	10,449
Previous unit owner occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	22,231	5,485	7,140	7,162	2,444	22,231	18,908	3,323
Present unit renter occupied.....	6,464	1,568	2,072	1,950	874	6,464	5,590	874
Previous unit renter occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	19,990	9,149	5,703	4,519	619	19,990	18,793	1,197
Present unit renter occupied.....	46,006	23,092	7,796	10,063	5,055	46,006	40,951	5,055
Different head.....	13,266	11,251	686	1,001	328	13,266	12,829	437

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 re-reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	107,957	40,219	1,355	892	3,669	7,195	8,250	6,434	4,228	3,678	4,468	50	67,738
Same head.....	94,691	37,875	1,073	892	3,400	6,756	7,493	6,154	4,198	3,678	4,181	50	56,816
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	26,149	17,977	349	232	914	2,786	2,592	3,184	2,113	2,128	3,629	50	8,172
Less than \$5,000.....	1,615	698	150	...	...	...	109	343	...	29	67	...	917
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	2,056	1,240	...	54	82	707	38	125	...	...	234	...	816
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	4,048	2,796	...	105	342	604	905	650	190	...	...	...	1,252
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	4,547	3,479	104	73	333	1,096	385	428	430	179	451	...	1,068
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	5,903	4,489	...	...	...	379	937	674	1,050	972	477	...	1,434
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	2,799	2,106	...	...	...	...	...	854	234	296	722	...	693
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	209	157	336	...	460
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	1,049	891	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	230	614	...	158
\$25,000 or more.....	1,411	986	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	216	666	...	425
Not reported.....	1,449	480	95	...	110	...	114	...	...	49	62	50	969
All other occupied units.....	68,542	19,898	724	660	2,486	3,970	4,901	2,970	2,085	1,550	552	...	48,644
Different head.....	13,266	2,344	282	...	269	439	757	280	30	...	287	...	10,922

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	\$100 to \$119	\$120 or more	No cash rent or rent not reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	107,957	62,393	1,856	4,438	5,474	8,831	8,780	10,486	11,140	6,226	3,060	2,102	45,564
Same head.....	94,691	51,815	1,624	3,676	4,671	7,568	6,911	7,733	9,761	5,852	2,247	1,772	42,876
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	64,495	44,140	1,034	3,230	4,156	6,827	6,239	7,244	8,083	4,287	1,543	1,497	20,355
Less than \$30.....	1,362	1,077	214	613	...	124	...	...	105	...	...	21	285
\$30 to \$39.....	3,452	2,888	112	858	794	778	224	...	...	122	...	...	564
\$40 to \$49.....	6,453	5,113	108	727	1,796	998	932	215	234	...	123	...	1,340
\$50 to \$59.....	7,508	5,498	104	325	304	2,223	1,195	502	219	...	...	...	2,010
\$60 to \$69.....	9,074	6,621	...	...	340	830	1,665	2,347	481	631	108	219	2,453
\$70 to \$79.....	8,988	5,560	109	230	192	313	788	1,815	1,486	627	...	...	3,428
\$80 to \$89.....	11,599	7,183	...	...	...	326	720	1,081	2,761	1,314	440	541	4,416
\$100 to \$119.....	3,424	1,635	...	...	...	3	...	109	279	967	266	11	1,789
\$120 or more.....	2,968	1,235	...	...	...	109	109	377	268	372	...	...	1,733
No cash rent or rent not reported.....	9,667	7,330	387	477	730	1,232	606	1,066	1,754	139	234	705	2,337
All other occupied units.....	30,196	7,675	590	446	515	741	672	489	1,678	1,565	704	275	22,521
Different head.....	13,266	10,578	232	762	803	1,263	1,869	2,753	1,379	374	813	330	2,688

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.....	95,279	4,330	10,669	17,535	25,487	22,453	14,805
CONDITION AND PLUMBING							
All units.....	95,279	4,330	10,669	17,535	25,487	22,453	14,805
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	93,139	3,976	9,915	17,050	25,110	22,283	14,805
Lacking some or all facilities.....	1,838	354	686	419	254	125	...
Dilapidated.....	302	...	68	66	123	45	...
Owner occupied.....	71,300	1,249	2,426	10,655	22,473	20,496	14,001
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	70,495	1,249	2,234	10,589	22,096	20,326	14,001
Lacking some or all facilities.....	503	...	124	...	254	125	...
Dilapidated.....	302	...	68	66	123	45	...
Renter occupied.....	17,487	2,490	6,458	5,862	1,942	549	186
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	17,337	2,385	6,458	5,817	1,942	549	186
Lacking some or all facilities.....	150	105	...	45	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	6,492	591	1,785	1,018	1,072	1,408	618
BATHROOMS							
All units.....	95,279	4,330	10,669	17,535	25,487	22,453	14,805
1.....	66,029	3,976	9,877	16,280	20,803	11,951	3,142
More than 1.....	27,412	...	106	836	4,430	10,377	11,663
Shared or none.....	1,838	354	686	419	254	125	...
Owner occupied.....	71,300	1,249	2,426	10,655	22,473	20,496	14,001
1.....	46,143	1,249	2,302	10,030	18,054	11,366	3,142
More than 1.....	24,654	...	...	625	4,165	9,005	10,899
Shared or none.....	503	...	124	...	254	125	...
Renter occupied.....	17,487	2,490	6,458	5,862	1,942	549	186
1.....	16,681	2,385	6,352	5,606	1,890	448	...
More than 1.....	656	...	106	211	52	101	186
Shared or none.....	150	105	...	45	...	...	...
Vacant.....	6,492	591	1,785	1,018	1,072	1,408	618
PERSONS							
All occupied units.....	88,787	3,739	8,884	16,517	24,415	21,045	14,187
1 person.....	6,814	1,559	2,630	941	1,045	577	62
2 persons.....	22,511	2,128	4,445	5,925	6,118	2,821	1,074
3 persons.....	16,032	52	1,305	5,368	4,462	3,470	1,375
4 persons.....	22,007	...	493	2,815	6,866	6,208	5,625
5 persons.....	13,246	...	11	1,078	4,108	4,135	3,914
6 persons or more.....	8,177	...	...	390	1,816	3,834	2,137
Owner occupied.....	71,300	1,249	2,426	10,655	22,473	20,496	14,001
1 person.....	3,383	523	551	625	1,045	577	62
2 persons.....	15,364	726	1,298	3,959	5,486	2,821	1,074
3 persons.....	12,818	...	403	3,580	3,990	3,470	1,375
4 persons.....	19,482	...	174	1,437	6,324	5,984	5,563
5 persons.....	12,198	...	...	664	3,812	3,932	3,790
6 persons or more.....	8,055	...	...	390	1,816	3,712	2,137
Renter occupied.....	17,487	2,490	6,458	5,862	1,942	549	186
1 person.....	3,431	1,036	2,079	316	...	...	...
2 persons.....	7,147	1,402	3,147	1,966	632	...	...
3 persons.....	3,214	52	902	1,788	472	...	...
4 persons.....	2,525	...	319	1,378	542	224	62
5 persons.....	1,048	...	11	414	296	203	124
6 persons or more.....	122	...	...	...	...	122	...
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD							
All occupied units.....	88,787	3,739	8,884	16,517	24,415	21,045	14,187
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	77,709	1,869	5,687	14,558	22,253	19,865	13,477
Under 45 years.....	51,706	1,680	3,052	7,676	14,764	14,929	9,605
45 to 64 years.....	21,963	66	1,960	5,295	5,996	4,774	3,872
65 years and over.....	4,040	123	675	1,587	1,493	162	...
Other male head.....	5,200	1,109	1,450	388	739	878	636
Female head.....	5,878	761	1,747	1,571	1,423	302	74
Owner occupied.....	71,300	1,249	2,426	10,655	22,473	20,496	14,001
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	65,400	726	1,875	9,609	20,583	19,316	13,291
Under 45 years.....	42,744	537	392	4,294	13,682	14,420	9,419
45 to 64 years.....	19,274	66	1,114	3,975	5,513	4,734	3,872
65 years and over.....	3,382	123	369	1,340	1,388	162	...
Other male head.....	3,048	356	374	170	634	878	636
Female head.....	2,852	167	177	876	1,256	302	74
Renter occupied.....	17,487	2,490	6,458	5,862	1,942	549	186
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	12,309	1,143	3,812	4,949	1,670	549	186
Under 45 years.....	8,962	1,143	2,660	3,382	1,082	509	186
45 to 64 years.....	2,689	...	846	1,320	483	40	...
65 years and over.....	658	...	306	247	105	...	...
Other male head.....	2,152	793	1,076	218	105	...	...
Female head.....	3,026	594	1,570	695	167	...	...

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.....	233,976	140,276	4,172	9,408	20,008	34,506	29,755	17,758	8,818	7,367	7,626	858	93,700
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	127,950	112,606	2,100	7,692	15,809	27,459	25,365	14,848	7,217	5,602	6,073	441	15,344
Less than \$5,000.....	14,870	11,700	1,343	3,478	3,575	1,505	504	735	318	242	...	...	3,170
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	34,087	29,160	649	3,415	8,121	9,579	4,198	1,786	811	153	448	...	4,927
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	32,561	29,661	108	582	3,462	11,877	9,586	2,266	1,071	514	195	...	2,900
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	24,868	22,124	...	217	326	3,762	9,452	5,851	1,421	570	417	108	2,744
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	4,969	4,359	...	...	...	303	652	1,887	871	541	...	105	610
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	6,914	6,706	...	...	...	108	647	1,928	967	2,173	655	228	208
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	1,678	1,627	...	...	...	109	109	...	328	647	434	...	51
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	2,219	1,971	...	...	...	...	...	340	776	326	529	...	248
\$25,000 or more.....	4,485	4,320	...	...	...	...	...	55	544	326	3,393	...	165
Not reported.....	1,299	978	...	...	325	216	217	...	110	110	...	...	321
All other occupied and vacant units..	106,026	27,670	2,072	1,716	4,199	7,047	4,390	2,910	1,601	1,765	1,553	417	78,356

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.....	233,976	69,580	1,957	4,320	6,023	9,564	9,845	10,667	12,269	4,563	5,111	5,261	164,396
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	67,539	50,302	1,574	3,662	5,467	8,043	8,425	8,731	6,770	2,155	1,637	3,838	17,237
Less than \$30.....	7,947	6,312	1,357	1,299	1,264	530	739	213	327	...	217	366	1,635
\$30 to \$39.....	10,278	8,810	...	1,697	1,370	1,516	2,503	499	434	104	108	579	1,468
\$40 to \$49.....	13,627	11,635	109	218	1,787	3,088	2,217	2,422	883	327	...	584	1,992
\$50 to \$59.....	11,432	8,910	108	109	329	1,421	1,280	2,841	1,682	436	324	380	2,522
\$60 to \$69.....	5,719	4,320	...	121	108	218	322	1,506	1,439	...	109	497	1,399
\$70 to \$79.....	2,454	1,378	...	...	...	105	108	270	538	109	109	139	1,076
\$80 to \$99.....	3,341	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	797	162	109	109	1,237
\$100 to \$119.....	1,238	381	...	...	...	...	...	109	55	217	...	...	857
\$120 or more.....	598	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	326
No cash rent or rent not reported..	10,905	6,180	...	218	609	1,165	1,256	980	322	327	119	1,184	4,725
All other occupied and vacant units..	166,437	19,278	383	658	556	1,521	1,420	1,936	5,499	2,408	3,474	1,423	147,159

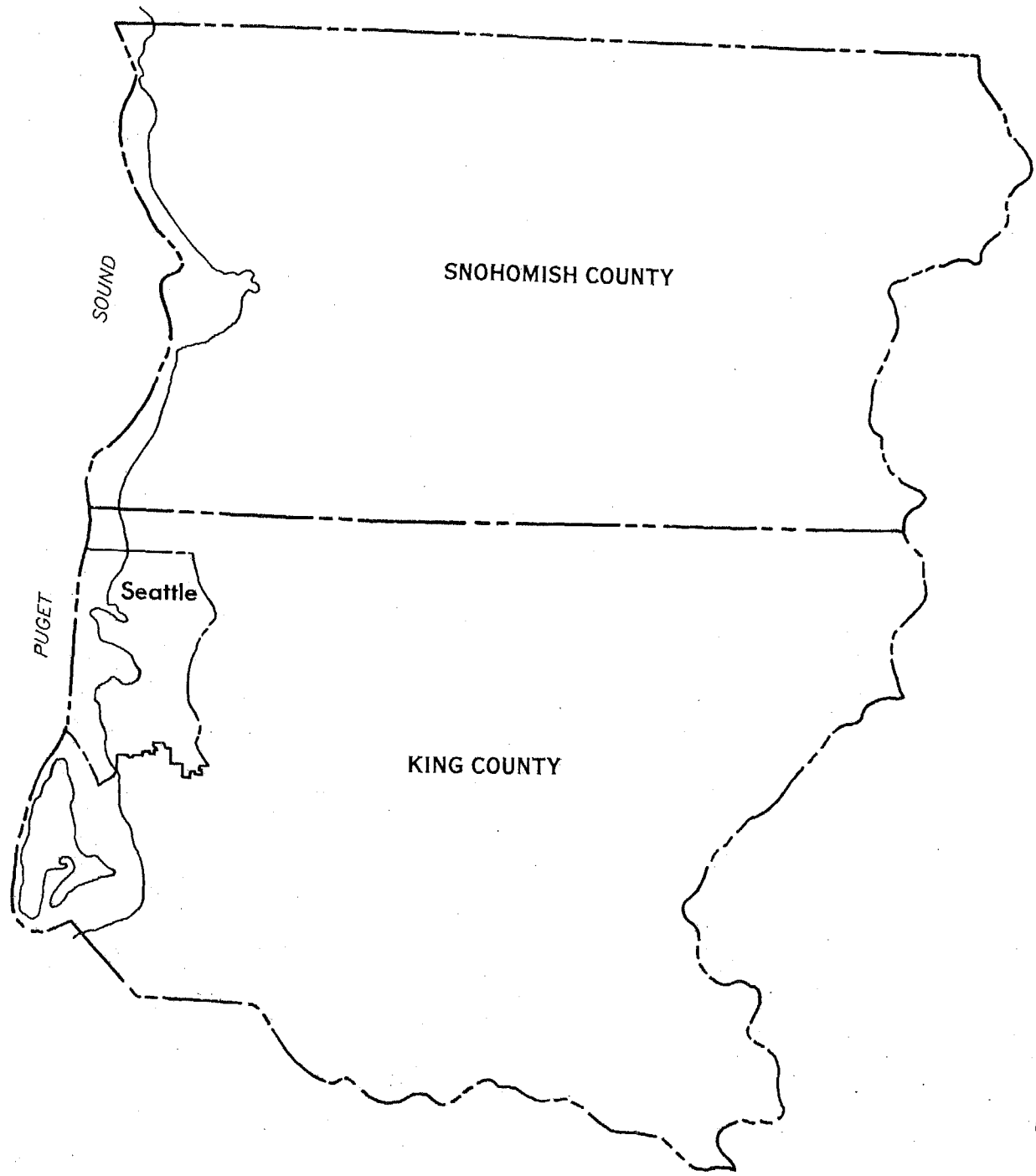
Table 10.—AVAILABLE VACANT UNITS: CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL AND NEW CONSTRUCTION UNITS, 1959

[Based on sample; see text]

Subject	Total	New construction	Subject	Total	New construction
Vacant units available for sale.....	3,622	2,165	Vacant units available for rent.....	9,196	1,974
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1.....	3,467	2,165	1.....	2,989	437
2.....	...	...	2 to 4.....	2,532	413
3 or more.....	155	...	5 to 19.....	1,707	849
			20 or more.....	1,968	275
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1957 to 1959.....	1,951	1,951	1957 to 1959.....	831	831
April 1950 to 1956.....	214	214	April 1950 to 1956.....	1,143	1,143
1940 to March 1950.....	108	...	1940 to March 1950.....	2,002	...
1939 or earlier.....	1,349	...	1939 or earlier.....	5,220	...
ROOMS			ROOMS		
3 rooms or less.....	280	125	1 and 2 rooms.....	3,172	342
4 rooms.....	327	...	3 rooms.....	2,506	993
5 rooms.....	820	383	4 rooms.....	1,798	389
6 rooms or more.....	2,195	1,657	5 rooms or more.....	1,720	250
PLUMBING FACILITIES			PLUMBING FACILITIES		
With all facilities.....	3,497	2,040	With all facilities.....	7,706	1,974
Lacking some or all facilities.....	125	125	Lacking some or all facilities.....	1,490	...
SALE PRICE ASKED			RENT ASKED		
Nonfarm available for sale ¹	3,467	2,165	Nonfarm available for rent.....	8,595	1,477
Less than \$5,000.....	229	125	Less than \$30.....	220	...
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	435	...	\$30 to \$39.....	1,732	...
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	627	190	\$40 to \$49.....	1,097	...
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	820	820	\$50 to \$59.....	1,251	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	696	531	\$60 to \$69.....	799	264
\$25,000 or more.....	660	499	\$70 to \$79.....	1,121	219
			\$80 to \$99.....	1,130	472
			\$100 to \$149.....	1,087	364
			\$150 or more.....	158	158

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Seattle, Wash.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA



0 10 20 MILES



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

————— COUNTY LINE
————— CITY LIMITS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

Final Report HC(4) Part 1B-11

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

Baltimore, Md.,

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

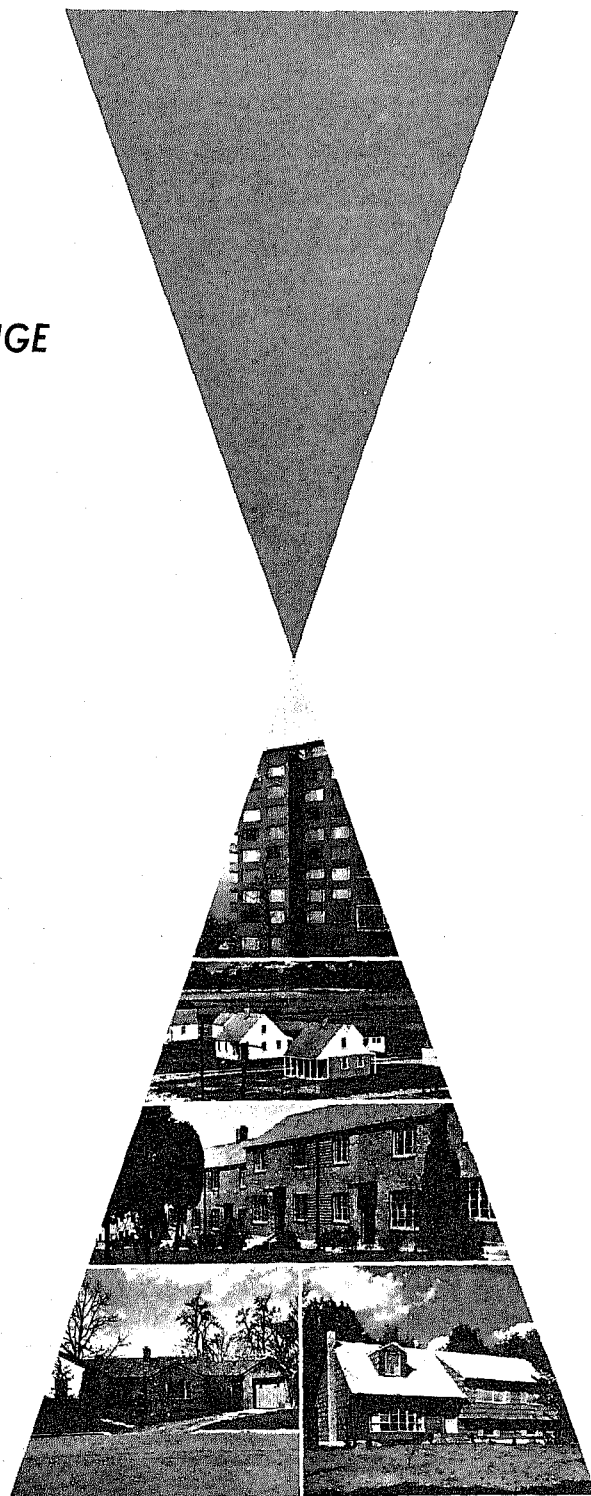
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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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.

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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- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 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							Same units	
	Total units	Available vacant units: Total and new construction		Location and tenure	Tenure	Contract rent	Value	Age of head	Persons 65 years old and over	New construction units: Number of rooms	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 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").

Components of Inventory Change—Inventory Characteristics

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 IA 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 6,400 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.....	508,300	12,000	100.0	...
New construction.....	136,800	10,000	26.9	1.4
Same.....	316,500	5,000	62.3	1.6
Other.....	55,000	4,700	10.8	0.9

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 27,600 and the number whose present units (same head) are owner occupied is 40,700 the standard error of the 13,100 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.....	8,400
5,000.....	1,500	150,000.....	10,200
10,000.....	2,400	200,000.....	12,000
25,000.....	4,200	250,000.....	14,400
50,000.....	6,000	300,000.....	15,000

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

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage				
	10,000	50,000	200,000	350,000	508,000
2 or 98.....	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
5 or 95.....	4.1	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
10 or 90.....	6.6	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.2
25 or 75.....	8.0	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7
50.....	9.0	5.9	3.0	1.9	1.8

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 120,100 households, or one-fourth of the 480,600 households in the Baltimore SMSA, had moved into their present units during the two-year period 1958-1959. About 76,500, or two-thirds of the households that moved, were renters in their present units while the remaining 43,600 households owned their homes.

Recent movers were evenly distributed inside and outside the city limits of Baltimore (central city). 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. Seven out of ten owners in 1959 lived in the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area; in contrast, only three out of ten 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 constituted different households. The composition of renter households changed more frequently than the composition of owner households. About 23 percent of the renter recent movers involved either the formation of a new household or a change in head compared with 7 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 central city	Not in central city
Units occupied by recent movers..	120,100	...	63,400	56,700
Same head.....	99,700	100.0	50,300	49,400
Inside this SMSA.....	87,400	87.7	45,100	42,400
In central city.....	61,100	61.3	41,300	19,700
Not in central city.....	26,300	26.4	3,700	22,600
Outside this SMSA.....	12,300	12.3	5,200	7,100
Different head.....	20,400	...	13,200	7,300

As shown in table A, the bulk of the moves were local. Approximately 88 percent of the recent movers with same head moved within the Baltimore SMSA. Of this group, around 19,700 households moved from the central city to the "suburban" portion of the metropolitan area while 3,700 moved in the opposite direction. About two-thirds of the 12,300 households that moved from outside the Baltimore SMSA were from other metropolitan areas in the Nation; the remaining one-third arrived from nonmetropolitan areas.

Homeownership among recent movers rose from 28 percent (27,600 households) in previous units to 41 percent (40,700 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 47 percent of the household heads who moved from renter-occupied units were in this age group, compared with 27 percent 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.....	99,700	100.0	41.6	29.6	21.7	7.1
Previous unit owner occupied....	27,600	100.0	27.0	32.1	30.1	10.8
Present unit owner occupied...	22,500	100.0	25.2	31.7	34.0	9.1
Present unit renter occupied..	5,100	100.0	34.9	33.8	13.2	18.1
Previous unit renter occupied...	72,100	100.0	47.3	28.6	18.4	5.7
Present unit owner occupied...	18,200	100.0	61.6	27.9	9.5	1.0
Present unit renter occupied..	53,900	100.0	42.4	28.9	21.4	7.3

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 units) whose rental expenditures increased was about 21,500, and the number whose rental expenditures decreased was 13,700. Approximately 13,200 households reported rents that fell within the same intervals, although they may have reported different rental amounts.

Values of owner-occupied properties showed marked changes from the previous to the present property. Around 14,400 owners reported higher values for their present unit than their previous unit, compared with 2,500 owners who reported lower values for their present unit. About 1,000 households reported amounts that fell within the same value intervals.

Characteristics of new construction units.--Approximately 136,800 units, or 27 percent of the 1959 inventory, were built during the period April 1950 to December 1959. About 109,100 units, or 80 percent of the new units, were owner occupied, 21,900 units (16 percent) were renter occupied, and the remaining 5,800 (4 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-third of the new units had more than one bathroom. Households with "male head, wife present, no nonrelatives" constituted roughly the same proportion of households in the new owner-occupied properties as in the new renter units--87 and 84 percent, respectively. 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. Approximately 316,500 units, or three-fifths of the units existing in 1959, were classified as "same." About 177,700 units (59 percent of the occupied "same" units) were owner

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occupied and 121,600 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

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	...	16.0	84.0
\$40 to \$59.....	100.0	5.2	23.8	71.0
\$60 to \$79.....	100.0	8.5	29.0	62.5
\$80 or more.....	100.0	20.5	79.5	...

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	...	30.4	69.6
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	100.0	1.4	65.3	33.3
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	100.0	18.8	62.0	19.2
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	100.0	31.8	38.3	29.9
\$20,000 or more.....	100.0	27.0	73.0	...

40 percent--from \$50 in 1950 to \$70 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 28 percent--from \$7,500 to \$9,600. 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 27,700 or 5.5 percent of the total inventory. However, 11,900 of these units were dilapidated or held off the market, leaving 15,800 available for rent or for sale.

The 3,800 vacant units available for sale represented 1.2 percent of the total homeowner supply (the homeowner supply consisting of owner-occupied units and vacant units available for sale). Three-fifths of the vacancies were built in the period 1950-1959 and roughly nine-tenths were single-unit properties with all plumbing facilities. Approximately 94 percent of the available vacancies for sale were units that had 5 rooms or more.

The 12,000 vacant units available for rent represented 6.5 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. One-tenth of the vacant units were single-unit structures, two-thirds were in 2- to 4-unit structures, and the remainder (around one-fourth) in structures containing 5 units or more. Virtually all (96 percent) of the available vacancies for rent had all plumbing facilities, and only one-fifth had 5 rooms or more. The median rent asked for the available vacancies was \$66.

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	508,280	100.0	PERSONS		
New construction.....	136,825	26.9	All occupied units.....	480,555	100.0
Same.....	316,460	62.3	1 person.....	45,509	9.5
Other.....	54,995	10.8	2 persons.....	139,368	29.0
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			3 persons.....	96,821	20.1
All units.....	508,280	100.0	4 persons.....	82,590	17.2
Occupied.....	480,555	94.5	5 persons.....	52,959	11.0
Owner occupied.....	307,442	60.5	6 persons or more.....	63,308	13.2
Renter occupied.....	173,113	34.1	Owner occupied.....		
Vacant.....	27,725	5.5	1 person.....	19,794	6.4
Available for sale only.....	3,783	0.7	2 persons.....	86,045	28.0
Available for rent.....	12,045	2.4	3 persons.....	68,345	22.2
Other.....	11,897	2.3	4 persons.....	59,426	19.3
CONDITION AND PLUMBING			5 persons.....	37,725	12.3
All units.....	508,280	100.0	6 persons or more.....	36,107	11.7
Not dilapidated.....	495,107	97.4	Renter occupied.....		
With all plumbing facilities.....	478,364	94.1	1 person.....	25,715	14.9
Lacking only hot water.....	5,829	1.1	2 persons.....	53,323	30.8
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	10,914	2.1	3 persons.....	28,476	16.4
Dilapidated.....	13,173	2.6	4 persons.....	23,164	13.4
Owner occupied.....			5 persons.....	15,234	8.8
Not dilapidated.....	304,776	99.1	6 persons or more.....	27,201	15.7
With all plumbing facilities.....	298,038	96.9	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD		
Lacking only hot water.....	3,590	1.2	All occupied units.....	480,555	100.0
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	3,148	1.0	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	358,738	74.7
Dilapidated.....	2,666	0.9	Under 45 years.....	199,723	41.6
Renter occupied.....			45 to 64 years.....	124,100	25.8
Not dilapidated.....	165,447	95.6	65 years and over.....	34,915	7.3
With all plumbing facilities.....	159,081	91.9	Other male head.....	41,604	8.7
Lacking only hot water.....	860	0.5	Under 65 years.....	30,157	6.3
Lacking other plumbing facilities.....	5,506	3.2	65 years and over.....	11,447	2.4
Dilapidated.....	7,666	4.4	Female head.....	80,213	16.7
Vacant.....			Under 65 years.....	60,713	12.6
BATHROOMS	27,725	...	65 years and over.....	19,500	4.1
All units.....	508,280	100.0	Owner occupied.....		
1.....	371,637	73.1	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	243,442	79.2
More than 1.....	114,572	22.5	Under 45 years.....	123,495	40.2
Shared or none.....	22,071	4.3	45 to 64 years.....	92,504	30.1
Owner occupied.....			65 years and over.....	27,443	8.9
1.....	197,701	64.3	Other male head.....	23,071	7.5
More than 1.....	102,108	33.2	Under 65 years.....	16,438	5.3
Shared or none.....	7,633	2.5	65 years and over.....	6,633	2.2
Renter occupied.....			Female head.....	40,929	13.3
1.....	153,717	88.8	Under 65 years.....	27,237	8.9
More than 1.....	9,483	5.5	65 years and over.....	13,692	4.5
Shared or none.....	9,913	5.7	Renter occupied.....		
Vacant.....			Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	115,296	66.6
ROOMS	27,725	...	Under 45 years.....	76,228	44.0
All units.....	508,280	100.0	45 to 64 years.....	31,596	18.3
1 and 2 rooms.....	16,783	3.3	65 years and over.....	7,472	4.3
3 rooms.....	57,568	11.3	Other male head.....	18,533	10.7
4 rooms.....	79,733	15.7	Under 65 years.....	13,719	7.9
5 rooms.....	96,495	19.0	65 years and over.....	4,814	2.8
6 rooms.....	170,687	33.6	Female head.....	39,284	22.7
7 rooms or more.....	87,014	17.1	Under 65 years.....	33,476	19.3
Owner occupied.....			65 years and over.....	5,808	3.4
1 and 2 rooms.....	857	0.3	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT		
3 rooms.....	7,142	2.3	All occupied units.....	480,555	100.0
4 rooms.....	27,237	8.9	1958 and 1959.....	120,092	25.0
5 rooms.....	63,697	20.7	1955 to 1957.....	124,655	25.9
6 rooms.....	134,707	43.8	1950 to 1954.....	101,998	21.2
7 rooms or more.....	73,802	24.0	1949 or earlier.....	133,810	27.8
Renter occupied.....			Owner occupied.....		
1 and 2 rooms.....	12,869	7.4	1958 and 1959.....	43,633	14.2
3 rooms.....	42,659	24.6	1955 to 1957.....	72,179	23.5
4 rooms.....	47,804	27.6	1950 to 1954.....	78,184	25.4
5 rooms.....	28,572	16.5	1949 or earlier.....	113,446	36.9
6 rooms.....	31,079	18.0	Renter occupied.....		
7 rooms or more.....	10,130	5.9	1958 and 1959.....	76,459	44.2
Vacant.....			1955 to 1957.....	52,476	30.3
27,725	...		1950 to 1954.....	23,814	13.8
			1949 or earlier.....	20,364	11.8

¹ The number of "housing units" based on the 100-percent count in the April enumeration of the 1960 Census of Housing is 509,384; for comparability between housing unit and dwelling unit, see section on "Dwelling unit."

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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.....	480,555	100.0	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	171,841	...
None.....	390,135	81.2	Reporting.....	167,307	100.0
1 person.....	64,439	13.4	Less than \$40.....	11,895	7.1
2 persons.....	24,861	5.2	\$40 to \$59.....	30,331	18.1
3 persons or more.....	1,120	0.2	\$60 to \$79.....	57,072	34.1
Owner occupied.....	307,442	100.0	\$80 to \$99.....	41,993	25.1
None.....	240,112	78.1	\$100 to \$119.....	15,638	9.3
1 person.....	45,731	14.9	\$120 to \$149.....	7,911	4.7
2 persons.....	20,693	6.7	\$150 to \$199.....	2,467	1.5
3 persons or more.....	906	0.3	\$200 or more.....	4,534	...
Renter occupied.....	173,113	100.0	No cash rent.....	4,534	...
None.....	150,023	86.7	CONTRACT RENT		
1 person.....	18,708	10.8	Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	171,841	...
2 persons.....	4,168	2.4	Reporting.....	167,307	100.0
3 persons or more.....	214	0.1	Less than \$40.....	19,727	11.8
VALUE			\$40 to \$59.....	50,177	30.0
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	273,856	100.0	\$60 to \$79.....	59,601	35.6
Less than \$5,000.....	14,074	5.1	\$80 to \$99.....	25,304	15.1
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	41,589	15.2	\$100 to \$119.....	8,212	4.9
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	55,322	20.2	\$120 to \$149.....	3,373	2.0
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	63,656	23.2	\$150 to \$199.....	913	0.5
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	45,691	16.7	\$200 or more.....	4,534	...
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	21,291	7.8	No cash rent.....	4,534	...
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	9,938	3.6			
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	9,649	3.5			
\$25,000 to \$34,900.....	10,509	3.8			
\$35,000 or more.....	2,137	0.8			

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.....	120,092	63,415	56,677	11,697	31,936	51,718	24,741
Same head.....	99,675	50,254	49,421	10,328	30,396	39,926	19,025
Inside this SMSA.....	87,419	45,061	42,358	10,114	27,633	34,947	14,725
In central city.....	61,077	41,348	19,729	9,471	15,480	31,877	4,249
Not in central city.....	26,342	3,713	22,629	643	12,153	3,070	10,476
Inside other SMSA.....	7,914	4,122	3,792	...	1,430	4,122	2,362
In central city.....	3,883	2,600	1,283	...	232	2,600	1,051
Not in central city.....	4,031	1,522	2,509	...	1,198	1,522	1,311
Outside SMSA's.....	4,342	1,071	3,271	214	1,333	857	1,938
Same State.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Different State.....	4,342	1,071	3,271	214	1,333	857	1,938
Different head.....	20,417	13,161	7,256	1,369	1,540	11,792	5,716
Inside this SMSA.....	18,613	11,762	6,851	1,369	1,540	10,393	5,311
Not in this SMSA.....	1,804	1,399	405	...	...	1,399	405

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..	120,092	43,633	75,869	590	Inside this SMSA.....	106,032	40,656	65,080	296
Same head.....	99,675	40,724	58,361	590	Same head.....	87,419	37,747	49,376	296
Owner occupied.....	27,988	22,491	4,803	294	Owner occupied.....	25,246	21,106	4,140	...
Renter occupied:					Cash rent.....	61,744	16,641	44,807	296
Cash rent.....	71,443	18,233	52,914	296	No cash rent.....	429	...	429	...
No cash rent.....	644	...	644	...	Different head.....	18,613	2,909	15,704	...
Different head.....	20,417	2,909	17,508	...	Not in this SMSA.....	14,060	2,977	10,789	294

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.....	120,092	57,356	32,144	23,140	7,452	120,092	110,615	9,477
Same head.....	99,675	41,507	29,487	21,594	7,087	99,675	90,563	9,112
Previous unit owner occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	22,491	5,671	7,130	7,635	2,055	22,491	20,436	2,055
Present unit renter occupied.....	5,097	1,782	1,721	671	923	5,097	4,174	923
Previous unit renter occupied:								
Present unit owner occupied.....	18,233	11,230	5,082	1,727	194	18,233	17,516	717
Present unit renter occupied.....	53,854	22,824	15,554	11,561	3,915	53,854	48,437	5,417
Different head.....	20,417	15,849	2,657	1,546	365	20,417	20,052	365

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 re-reported	
Units occupied by recent movers.....	120,092	41,648	431	3,090	6,529	13,171	5,974	6,676	3,971	923	883	...	78,444
Same head.....	99,675	39,306	232	2,857	5,970	12,668	5,731	6,071	3,971	923	883	...	60,269
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	25,306	19,217	...	891	1,728	3,804	4,486	3,962	2,772	923	651	...	6,089
Less than \$5,000.....	3,598	2,568	...	336	578	643	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	1,030
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	4,199	3,558	...	601	640	1,770	547	...	...	...	...	...	641
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	6,589	5,671	...	215	549	617	...	2,347	1,943	...	...	...	918
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	4,546	2,992	...	340	...	277	584	777	528	28	458	...	1,554
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	1,411	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	291	301	234	193	...	392
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	833	385	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	1,532	1,316	...	...	...	...	1,121	...	...	195	...	...	216
\$25,000 or more.....	697	465	...	...	...	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Not reported.....	1,901	1,243	...	...	...	777	...	...	...	466	...	...	658
All other occupied units.....	74,369	20,089	232	1,966	4,242	8,864	1,245	2,109	1,199	...	232	...	54,280
Different head.....	20,417	2,342	199	233	559	503	243	605	...	...	...	...	18,075

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.....	120,092	76,459	3,212	2,671	8,952	12,986	18,543	8,950	14,552	3,817	1,753	1,023	43,633
Same head.....	99,675	58,951	1,574	1,814	5,914	10,923	14,633	6,037	11,937	3,566	1,741	812	40,724
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	71,019	52,786	1,109	1,620	5,251	9,859	12,704	5,387	11,485	3,112	1,741	518	18,233
Less than \$30.....	3,948	3,419	465	215	445	1,182	681	216	215	...	...	...	529
\$30 to \$39.....	5,507	5,275	215	645	1,066	231	1,768	395	510	445	...	...	232
\$40 to \$49.....	7,015	5,706	214	216	1,354	2,564	426	565	157	210	...	...	1,309
\$50 to \$59.....	8,836	6,716	...	544	643	2,148	2,034	410	937	...	...	...	2,120
\$60 to \$69.....	12,709	7,664	...	...	857	1,505	2,913	1,071	1,098	220	...	...	5,045
\$70 to \$79.....	9,345	6,432	...	...	244	211	2,017	1,341	1,767	641	211	...	2,913
\$80 to \$99.....	11,371	8,140	215	...	214	215	1,553	945	3,528	689	485	296	3,231
\$100 to \$119.....	4,460	3,608	...	...	...	...	232	444	1,854	437	641	...	852
\$120 or more.....	2,238	1,765	...	...	...	...	389	...	972	...	404	...	473
No cash rent or rent not reported.....	5,990	4,061	...	...	428	1,803	691	...	447	470	...	222	1,529
All other occupied units.....	28,656	6,165	465	194	663	1,064	1,929	650	452	454	...	294	22,491
Different head.....	20,417	17,508	1,638	857	3,038	2,063	3,910	2,913	2,615	251	12	211	2,909

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.....	136,825	1,096	1,989	23,105	40,435	52,346	17,854
CONDITION AND PLUMBING							
All units.....	136,825	1,096	1,989	23,105	40,435	52,346	17,854
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	135,508	1,096	1,989	22,687	40,047	52,346	17,343
Lacking some or all facilities.....	1,093	...	...	194	388	...	511
Dilapidated.....	224	...	...	224	...	...	...
Owner occupied.....	109,068	195	462	10,521	31,544	49,203	17,143
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	108,486	195	462	10,327	31,156	49,203	17,143
Lacking some or all facilities.....	582	...	...	194	388	...	...
Dilapidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renter occupied.....	21,941	...	883	11,915	7,186	1,951	6
Not dilapidated:							
With all plumbing facilities.....	21,941	...	883	11,915	7,186	1,951	6
Lacking some or all facilities.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	5,816	901	644	669	1,705	1,192	705
BATHROOMS							
All units.....	136,825	1,096	1,989	23,105	40,435	52,346	17,854
1.....	89,729	1,096	1,989	21,950	31,922	28,766	4,006
More than 1.....	45,779	...	...	737	8,125	23,580	13,337
Shared or none.....	1,317	...	...	418	388	...	511
Owner occupied.....	109,068	195	462	10,521	31,544	49,203	17,143
1.....	65,305	195	462	10,036	23,738	26,868	4,006
More than 1.....	43,181	...	...	291	7,418	22,335	13,137
Shared or none.....	582	...	...	194	388	...	...
Renter occupied.....	21,941	...	883	11,915	7,186	1,951	6
1.....	20,878	...	883	11,720	6,924	1,351	...
More than 1.....	1,063	...	...	195	262	600	6
Shared or none.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacant.....	5,816	901	644	669	1,705	1,192	705
PERSONS							
All occupied units.....	131,009	195	1,345	22,436	38,730	51,154	17,149
1 person.....	5,014	195	268	1,225	1,197	2,129	...
2 persons.....	30,199	...	1,077	5,344	13,241	8,050	2,487
3 persons.....	29,623	...	...	6,894	9,767	11,133	1,829
4 persons.....	31,178	...	...	4,584	8,020	13,463	5,111
5 persons.....	20,128	...	...	3,770	3,288	9,618	3,452
6 persons or more.....	14,867	...	...	619	3,217	6,761	4,270
Owner occupied.....	109,068	195	462	10,521	31,544	49,203	17,143
1 person.....	4,465	195	268	816	1,057	2,129	...
2 persons.....	24,407	...	194	2,452	11,464	7,810	2,487
3 persons.....	24,201	...	...	3,255	7,984	11,133	1,829
4 persons.....	27,352	...	...	2,311	6,727	13,203	5,111
5 persons.....	16,370	...	...	1,687	2,802	8,435	3,446
6 persons or more.....	12,273	...	...	...	1,510	6,493	4,270
Renter occupied.....	21,941	...	883	11,915	7,186	1,951	6
1 person.....	549	...	...	409	140	...	...
2 persons.....	5,792	...	883	2,892	1,777	240	...
3 persons.....	5,422	...	...	3,639	1,783	...	...
4 persons.....	3,826	...	...	2,273	1,293	260	...
5 persons.....	3,758	...	...	2,083	486	1,183	6
6 persons or more.....	2,594	...	...	619	1,707	268	...
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE OF HEAD							
All occupied units.....	131,009	195	1,345	22,436	38,730	51,154	17,149
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	113,633	...	1,045	18,070	32,667	45,117	16,734
Under 45 years.....	83,605	...	627	13,890	21,541	36,126	11,421
45 to 64 years.....	24,975	...	418	2,621	8,776	8,461	4,699
65 years and over.....	5,053	...	...	1,559	2,350	530	614
Other male head.....	6,775	195	...	1,306	1,714	3,145	415
Female head.....	10,601	...	300	3,060	4,349	2,892	...
Owner occupied.....	109,068	195	462	10,521	31,544	49,203	17,143
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	95,313	...	194	8,203	27,022	43,166	16,728
Under 45 years.....	68,558	...	...	5,297	17,088	34,758	11,415
45 to 64 years.....	22,081	...	194	1,726	7,584	7,878	4,699
65 years and over.....	4,674	...	...	1,180	2,350	530	614
Other male head.....	6,300	195	...	971	1,574	3,145	415
Female head.....	7,455	...	268	1,347	2,948	2,892	...
Renter occupied.....	21,941	...	883	11,915	7,186	1,951	6
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives.....	18,320	...	851	9,867	5,645	1,951	6
Under 45 years.....	15,047	...	627	8,593	4,453	1,368	6
45 to 64 years.....	2,894	...	224	895	1,192	583	...
65 years and over.....	379	...	...	379	...	...	...
Other male head.....	475	...	...	335	140	...	...
Female head.....	3,146	...	32	1,713	1,401	...	...

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.....	291,871	145,850	11,470	32,904	32,877	30,247	15,785	6,792	3,816	4,335	5,607	2,017	146,021
Owner-occupied nonfarm units ¹	137,241	119,181	7,862	27,519	27,884	25,437	13,343	4,721	3,034	3,795	4,134	1,452	18,060
Less than \$5,000.....	28,065	21,231	6,390	9,159	3,410	2,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,834
\$5,000 to \$7,400.....	42,297	36,528	644	15,104	13,742	4,652	2,022	262	...	...	...	...	5,769
\$7,500 to \$9,900.....	24,394	20,904	175	2,397	5,847	9,157	2,366	446	...	...	...	...	3,490
\$10,000 to \$12,400.....	22,640	21,119	420	216	3,415	7,620	5,543	2,178	515	449	592	171	1,521
\$12,500 to \$14,900.....	3,387	2,941	...	214	232	430	1,227	310	522	6	...	...	446
\$15,000 to \$17,400.....	6,171	6,171	...	...	...	214	1,757	1,293	1,200	1,044	663	...	...
\$17,500 to \$19,900.....	695	695	...	...	...	...	214	...	133	348	...	...	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	3,950	3,950	...	...	...	...	232	232	1,716	1,537	233	...	...
\$25,000 or more.....	2,812	2,812	...	...	592	215	...	432	232	1,126	215	...	...
Not reported.....	2,830	2,830	233	429	646	1,092	214	...	...	...	216	...	...
All other occupied and vacant units..	154,630	26,669	3,608	5,385	4,993	4,810	2,442	2,071	782	540	1,473	565	127,961

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.....	291,871	112,444	2,150	3,884	7,414	12,937	20,339	18,947	25,056	9,709	7,235	4,773	179,427
Renter-occupied nonfarm units.....	107,566	87,369	1,936	3,884	6,555	11,418	16,312	14,005	19,955	6,305	3,103	3,896	20,197
Less than \$30.....	10,586	9,084	1,291	1,717	1,521	2,400	643	430	868	...	...	214	1,502
\$30 to \$39.....	16,398	14,232	...	644	2,244	2,166	3,864	2,221	2,233	644	...	216	2,166
\$40 to \$49.....	16,650	14,326	215	646	1,287	3,025	3,623	2,721	1,949	215	...	645	2,324
\$50 to \$59.....	20,923	16,110	215	429	645	1,965	3,820	4,119	3,112	861	216	728	4,813
\$60 to \$69.....	11,256	9,330	...	...	429	643	1,110	2,368	3,704	1,076	...	...	1,926
\$70 to \$79.....	6,398	6,184	...	...	...	214	662	214	2,828	1,355	428	483	234
\$80 to \$99.....	5,413	4,285	...	...	...	...	465	645	1,869	1,091	215	...	1,128
\$100 to \$119.....	1,362	991	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	563	214	...	371
\$120 or more.....	1,169	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	...	...
No cash rent or rent not reported..	17,411	11,698	215	448	215	1,005	2,125	1,287	3,392	500	861	1,610	5,753
All other occupied and vacant units..	184,305	25,075	214	...	859	1,519	4,027	4,942	5,101	3,404	4,132	877	159,230

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.....	3,783	2,166	Vacant units available for rent.....	12,045	1,574
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1.....	3,335	2,166	1.....	1,184	224
2.....	448	...	2 to 4.....	8,020	...
3 or more.....	...	...	5 to 19.....	2,841	1,350
			20 or more.....	...	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1957 to 1959.....	1,505	1,505	1957 to 1959.....	1,350	1,350
April 1950 to 1956.....	661	661	April 1950 to 1956.....	224	224
1940 to March 1950.....	429	...	1940 to March 1950.....	1,780	...
1939 or earlier.....	1,188	...	1939 or earlier.....	8,691	...
ROOMS			ROOMS		
3 rooms or less.....	215	...	1 and 2 rooms.....	2,206	901
4 rooms.....	...	...	3 rooms.....	4,671	449
5 rooms.....	1,543	1,310	4 rooms.....	2,897	...
6 rooms or more.....	2,025	856	5 rooms or more.....	2,271	224
PLUMBING FACILITIES			PLUMBING FACILITIES		
With all facilities.....	3,477	2,166	With all facilities.....	11,587	1,574
Lacking some or all facilities.....	306	...	Lacking some or all facilities.....	458	...
SALE PRICE ASKED			RENT ASKED		
Nonfarm available for sale ¹	3,335	2,166	Nonfarm available for rent.....	11,946	1,574
Less than \$5,000.....	...	...	Less than \$30.....	215	...
\$5,000 to \$9,900.....	1,207	671	\$30 to \$39.....	265	...
\$10,000 to \$14,900.....	1,739	1,106	\$40 to \$49.....	1,701	...
\$15,000 to \$19,900.....	389	389	\$50 to \$59.....	1,499	...
\$20,000 to \$24,900.....	...	...	\$60 to \$69.....	3,935	901
\$25,000 or more.....	...	...	\$70 to \$79.....	798	336
			\$80 to \$89.....	2,374	337
			\$100 to \$149.....	1,159	...
			\$150 or more.....	...	...

¹ Restricted to single-unit properties; see text.

Baltimore, Md.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

