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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 21.

Summary for the State of Queensland

RELATING TO

DWELLINGS.

(Subject to Revision.)

Prepared under instructions from the Minister of State
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THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.

DWELLINGS.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

1. General.—This bulletin presents in tabular form the summarized results relating to Dwellings for the State of Queensland, and for the Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural Divisions thereof. The subjects referred to in the tables are dealt with in the following order:—(1) Summary of Population and Dwellings; (2) Nature of Occupied Dwellings (Private Houses, etc.); (3) Materials of which Outer Walls are composed; (4) Material of which Roof is composed; (5) Private Dwellings classified according to the number of Rooms; (6) Mode of Occupancy (Owner, Tenant, etc.); (7) Weekly Rental Value of Private Dwellings occupied by Tenants; (8) Private Dwellings, Tenements, and Flats classified according to the Number of Inmates.

2. Metropolitan Area.—Throughout the following observations, comparisons will be made between the results from the Census of 1911, and from the Census of 1921, relating to the "Metropolitan Area," and in this connexion, it must be pointed out that the area included under the designation "Metropolitan Area" is not exactly identical in both instances. The number of dwellings affected, however, is relatively so small that the comparisons may be accepted as valid.

3. Private Dwellings.—All tables after Table 2 refer to occupied *private* dwellings only.

SECTION 2.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS (Table 1).

1. General Summary.—From the summary of results given in Table 1, it may be ascertained that, during the interval between the Census of 1911 and that of 1921, the population of Queensland increased by 24.80 per cent., and the total occupied dwellings, including hotels, boarding-houses, gaols, hospitals, and any structure used for the purpose of shelter as a dwelling, increased by 27.53 per cent., so that the number of persons per occupied dwelling was less in 1921 than in 1911. The average number of persons per occupied dwelling at the Census of 1921 was 4.72, as compared with the average of 4.82 in 1911. For social and economic purposes a better result is obtained by excluding boarding-houses, hotels, gaols, hospitals, and similar establishments, which though necessarily treated as dwellings do not represent the condition of the normal social unit which is the family. In the following more detailed observations relative to housing accommodation consideration will be restricted to private dwellings.

2. Unoccupied Dwellings.—The number of unoccupied dwellings in Queensland on the 4th April, 1921, was 6,747, or 4.04 per cent. of all existing dwellings. On a similar basis, the proportion of unoccupied dwellings in the Metropolitan Area was 3.76 per cent., in the Urban Provincial Areas 3.28 per cent., and in the Rural Areas 4.56 per cent. Of the 6,747 unoccupied dwellings, 1,716, or 25.43 per cent., were in the Metropolitan Area; 1,274, or 18.88 per cent., were in the Urban Provincial Centres; and 3,757, or 55.69 per cent., were in the Rural Areas. Dwellings which were temporarily unoccupied on the night of the Census are included in the foregoing figures, though they were not necessarily "to let."

3. Dwellings being Built.—The number of dwellings returned as in course of construction represented an addition of 21 to every 10,000 dwellings in existence in the State on the 4th April, 1921. The similar increments in the various divisions of the State were:—Metropolitan, 33; Urban Provincial, 19; and Rural, 15.

4. Tenements and Flats.—It might be well to mention here that any room or suite of rooms occupied as a tenement or flat has been considered as a distinct dwelling in conformity with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-20*, which provides that—"Where a building is let, sublet, or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let or sublet, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation, shall be deemed a dwelling." (Sect. 10, Sub-Sect. (2)).

SECTION 3.—NATURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS (Table 2).

1. Private Houses, Tenements and Flats, Boarding-houses, etc.—Of the structures recorded as dwellings at the Census of the 4th April, 1921, private houses numbered 150,886 and tenements or flats numbered 2,427; taken together these represent 95.70 per cent. of all dwellings. The most striking disclosure from the analysis of dwellings according to their nature is the extension of the use of the tenement or flat, and of the boarding-house, lodging-house, or coffee palace as a place of residence. The figures not only confirm what has been a subject of general observation for some time past, but they provide authentic data by which the extent of the movement can be measured. Thus during the ten years between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 the number of private houses increased by 24.64 per cent.—from 121,062 to 150,886, while the tenements and flats increased by 251 per cent.—from 691 to 2,427, and the number of boarding-houses, etc., increased by 93 per cent.*—from 1,400 to 2,703. Of the 2,427, tenements and flats in Queensland at the 1921 Census, 1,087, or 44.79 per cent., were in the Metropolitan Area; 645, or 26.58 per cent., were in the Urban Provincial Areas; and 695, or 28.63 per cent., were in the Rural Districts. Of the 2,703 boarding-houses, 1,197, or 44.28 per cent., were in the Metropolitan Area; 865, or 32 per cent., were in the Urban Provincial Areas; and 641, or 23.72 per cent., were in the Rural Districts. Outside the Metropolitan Area, tenements or flats were numerous in the following centres:—Bundaberg, Cairns, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

2. Hotels.—The number of hotels in Queensland declined during the intercensal period by 108, or 6.71 per cent.—from 1,610 in 1911 to 1,502 in 1921.

SECTION 4.—MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS (Table 3).

1. Wood.—Of the 152,422 private dwellings in Queensland for which particulars were given concerning the materials composing the walls, 130,355, or 85.52 per cent., had walls of wood. In the Metropolitan Area the proportion of wooden houses was even higher, being as much as 96 per cent.

2. Iron.—The number of dwellings with walls of iron increased during the intercensal period by 13.05 per cent.—from 9,969 to 11,270—though, relatively, they declined from 8.23 per cent. in 1911 to 7.39 per cent. of all dwellings at the Census of 1921. Of these dwellings 9,214, or 81.76 per cent., were in the Rural Districts in 1921.

3. Calico, Canvas, Hessian, etc.—The number of these tents and other structures with textile walls, mainly the temporary dwellings of persons engaged in construction works (such as roads, railways, etc.), declined by 43.59 per cent.—from 11,692, or 9.65 per cent., of all occupied private dwellings in 1911, to 6,613, or 4.34 per cent. of the total in 1921. Over 93 per cent. of these dwellings were in the Rural Areas.

SECTION 5.—MATERIAL OF ROOF (Table 4).

1. General.—Iron is almost the universal roofing material for dwellings of a permanent nature in Queensland. Of a total of 152,477 dwellings for which particulars were given, 142,368, or 93.37 per cent., were roofed with iron, and of the remainder 6,109, or 4.01 per cent. of the total, were covered with calico or other textile materials. Wood covered only 1,464, or less than 1 per cent. of all dwellings.

SECTION 6.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, TENEMENTS, AND FLATS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ROOMS (Table 5).

1. Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling.—From Table 5 it may be seen that for Queensland, as a whole, the average number of rooms per occupied dwelling increased from 4.72 in 1911 to 4.94 in 1921. During the same period the average for the Metropolitan Area fell from 5.65 to 5.47 rooms per dwelling. The increase for the State, as a whole, was due to the very marked decrease in the number of dwellings with 1 or 2 rooms in the extra-Metropolitan Area, which nullified the effect of the decline in the number of the larger dwellings, which is also a striking feature of the table. In the Metropolitan Area the decline in the number of the larger dwellings was such as to effect a decrease in the average number of rooms per dwelling.

2. Dwellings of 1 and 2 Rooms.—The number of occupied private dwellings consisting of 1 room decreased throughout the State by 5,673, or 35.02 per cent., while the number containing 2 rooms increased in the Metropolitan Area by 241, or nearly 53 per cent., but fell in the extra-Metropolitan Area by 672, making a net decrease for the State of 431, or 5.63 per cent. At the Census of 1911, dwellings of 1 and

* This increase is partially due to more precise classification of boarding-houses at the later Census.

2 rooms taken together represented 23,854, or 19.67 per cent. of all private dwellings, but by the 4th April, 1921, their number had declined to 17,750, or 11.73 per cent. of the total. This decline has been entirely in the extra-Metropolitan Area, and is obviously due in a very large measure to the smaller number of primitive dwellings of bark and of calico and other textile materials shown in Table 3. The increase of 241 in the number of dwellings of 2 rooms in the Metropolitan Area is, doubtless, due to the increase in the use of tenements and flats, which was referred to in Section 3, paragraph 1.

3. Dwellings of 3 Rooms.—The increase shown in the number of dwellings of 3 rooms would appear to be closely associated with the increased number of tenements and flats. The percentage of 3-roomed dwellings to the total was slightly less in the Metropolitan Area, and slightly higher in the extra-Metropolitan Area in 1921 than in 1911.

4. Dwellings containing 4, 5, and 6 Rooms.—The diminished number of very small dwellings, and, also, of larger ones indicates a closer concentration of numbers towards the centre of gravity, which has already been shown to lie about the 5-roomed dwelling. In Queensland, as a whole, the number of dwellings containing 4, 5, and 6 rooms increased during the intercensal period by 49.59 per cent., and in the Metropolitan Area by 77.26 per cent. The greatest increase, both numerically and relatively, was in the 5-roomed group, which increased by 80.47 per cent. in the State as a whole, and by practically 100 per cent. in the Metropolitan Area. The number of dwellings in the three groups (4 to 6 rooms) represented 66.21 per cent. of all occupied private dwellings in Queensland in 1921, as against 55.24 per cent. in 1911, and 67.40 per cent. of all rooms in such dwellings in 1921, as against 57.79 per cent. in 1911. In the Metropolitan Area these groups represented 75.04 per cent. of all occupied private dwellings in 1921, as compared with 67.07 per cent. in 1911, and 70.58 per cent. of all rooms in private dwellings, as against 60.37 per cent. in 1911.

5. Dwellings with 7 and 8 Rooms.—Although in Queensland the number of dwellings with 7 and 8 rooms increased during the intercensal period by 17.93 per cent., and in Brisbane and Suburbs by 31.43 per cent., relatively to all occupied private dwellings, their proportions fell from 13.55 per cent. to 12.80 per cent. in the State as a whole, and from 19.07 per cent. to 15.82 per cent. in the Metropolitan Area.

6. Dwellings of 9 Rooms and Over.—With one exception (17 rooms in the extra-Metropolitan Area), the number of dwellings in each group from 9 rooms and upwards has declined in both the Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan Areas. In 1921 the number of dwellings containing 9 rooms and over represented 3.16 per cent. only of all occupied private dwellings in Queensland, and 6.58 per cent. of the rooms in such dwellings, against 5.27 per cent. of dwellings and 11.67 per cent. of rooms in 1911. In the Metropolitan Area the proportion which dwellings of 9 rooms and upwards bore to the total fell from 6.62 per cent. to 3.11 per cent., and the proportion of rooms concerned fell from 12.08 per cent. to 5.72 per cent.

SECTION 7.—MODE OF OCCUPANCY OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, TENEMENTS, AND FLATS (Table 6).

1. General.—On the basis of those dwellings (90.20 per cent. of the total) for which definite information was given concerning the mode of occupancy, 66.41 per cent. of the private dwellings in Queensland on the 4th April, 1921, were occupied by owners or prospective owners by rent purchase, and 33.59 per cent. were occupied by tenants. In 1911 owners and prospective owners occupied 62.17 per cent. only, whereas tenants occupied 37.83 per cent. The number of owner occupiers in Queensland increased during the intercensal period by 5,682, or 8.62 per cent.—from 65,951 to 71,633; while the number of occupiers who were in course of purchasing by instalments increased by 14,570, or 258.7 per cent.—from 5,632 to 20,202; and the number of tenants increased by 2,894, or 6.64 per cent.—from 43,552 to 46,446. By the varying degree of these increases, the composition of the occupants was very much changed during the decade under review. Thus while the proportion of dwellings occupied by rent purchasers increased from 4.89 per cent. of the total to 14.61 per cent., the proportion occupied by owners declined from 57.28 per cent. to 51.80 per cent., and the percentage occupied by tenants fell from 37.83 per cent. to 33.59 per cent. The large increase in the number of dwellings occupied under the system of purchase by instalments is mainly due to transactions under the State Advances Act (formerly the Government Savings Bank Act of 1916) and the Workers' Homes Act of 1919 and to the activities of the Commissioner for War Service Homes.

2. Different Divisions of the State.—The method of occupancy differs materially between the different divisions of the State. Occupancy by owners is more general in the Rural Districts, where it represents 66.00 per cent. of all occupied private dwellings as against 35.97 per cent. in the Metropolitan Area, and 44.30 per cent. in the Urban Provincial Areas. There is, however, in most cases an essential difference between the economic status of the dwelling in urban districts and in rural districts, inasmuch as in urban districts the dwelling is most frequently a purely residential entity, whereas in the rural districts the productive property of the land (to which the dwelling is an appurtenance) is more often the incentive to ownership. The proportion of purchasers by instalments and of tenants is greatest in the Metropolitan Area and lowest in the Rural Areas. In the Metropolitan Area 24.85 per cent. of private dwellings are occupied by rent purchasers and 39.18 per cent. by tenants. In the Rural Areas 7.32 per cent. are rent purchasers and 26.68 per cent. tenants; and in the Urban Provincial Districts the proportions are:—rent purchasers, 15.91 per cent.; and tenants, 39.79 per cent.

SECTION 8.—WEEKLY RENTAL VALUE OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, TENEMENTS, AND FLATS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS (Table 7).

1. **General.**—In Table 7 relating to Rental Values, particulars are given for those dwellings only which are occupied by tenants, for although all occupiers were required to state the rental value of the dwellings occupied, it is considered that a closer index of actual rents will be obtained by restricting observation to those dwellings for which rent was actually paid. Table 7 has been supplemented by figures (already published in Bulletin No. 10) showing the average weekly rental—per dwelling and per room—of dwellings of wood, and of brick and stone, containing 3 to 6 rooms inclusive. These further restricted averages furnish a closer indication of the average of predominant weekly rents than do those ascertained from the full range of rented dwellings. The following table gives the proportions which the several groups—arranged according to rentals—bore to all rented private dwellings in 1911 and 1921, in the Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan Divisions, and for the State as a whole, and shows clearly the changes which have taken place in the composition of dwellings on a rental basis:—

Proportion Per Cent. of Total Number of Rented Private Dwellings.

WEEKLY RENTAL VALUE.	METROPOLITAN.		EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.		THE WHOLE STATE.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Under 10s.	45.08	9.28	69.48	38.42	61.47	28.03
10s. and less than 12s.	20.36	12.11	15.07	20.59	16.81	17.56
12s. ,, 15s.	15.08	20.47	6.16	14.54	9.09	16.66
15s. ,, 20s.	10.88	28.54	4.67	14.41	6.71	19.45
20s. ,, 30s.	6.85	22.86	3.52	9.64	4.61	14.36
30s. ,, 40s.	1.18	4.73	0.69	1.63	0.85	2.73
40s. and over	0.57	2.01	0.41	0.77	0.46	1.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2. **The Whole State.**—It was shown in the previous section that the private dwellings occupied by tenants represented, in 1921, 33.59 per cent., and in 1911, 37.83 per cent. of all occupied private dwellings in Queensland for which the mode of occupancy was stated. The average weekly rental of the rented dwellings was 13s. 8d., as compared with about 9s. 8d. in 1911. *Weekly Rental under 10s.*—From Table 7 it may be seen that, as compared with 1911, there were in 1921 fewer dwellings at each weekly rental value rising by increments of 1s. to the value of 9s. and under 10s. per week. The aggregate number of dwellings with a weekly rental of less than 10s. was 11,910, or 28.03 per cent. of all rented private dwellings for which the weekly rental values were stated in 1921, as against 23,931, or 61.47 per cent., in 1911. Thus, while the total number of dwellings for which the rental was specified *increased* by more than 9 per cent., the number whose rental was under 10s. per week *decreased* by more than 50 per cent. *Weekly Rental 10s. and under 12s.*—The number of dwellings for which a weekly rental of 10s. but less than 12s. was specified increased by 14.09 per cent.—from 6,542 to 7,464. *Weekly Rental 12s. and under 15s.*—The number of dwellings for which a weekly rental of 12s. but less than 15s. was specified, increased by 100 per cent.—from 3,540 to 7,079. *Weekly Rental 15s. and under 30s.*—The number of dwellings for which a weekly rental of from 15s. but less than 20s. was specified *increased* by 216 per cent., and the number for which a rental of from 20s. but less than 30s. was paid *increased* by 240 per cent. *Weekly Rental £1 and over.*—The number of private dwellings for which £1 and upwards was paid per week increased by 237 per cent.—from 5.92 per cent. of the total in 1911 to 18.30 per cent. of all rented private dwellings in 1921.

3. **Metropolitan Area.**—Of the 40,883 occupied private dwellings, tenements, and flats in the Metropolitan Area for which the mode of occupancy was stated at the Census of 1921, 16,018, or 39.18 per cent. were occupied by tenants, and of these the weekly rental was given for 15,156, or 94.62 per cent. On this basis the average weekly rent has risen from 11s. 5d. in 1911 to 17s. 3d. in 1921, an increase of 51.10 per cent. The index numbers for the years 1911 and 1921 which were derived from the quarterly returns collected by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau of Census and Statistics show an increase in the average rents of 40.67 per cent., which, assuming a common starting point of 11s. 5d. a week in 1911, would give a weekly rental in 1921 of 16s. 1d., as against the 17s. 3d. ascertained from the Census data. *Weekly Rental under 12s.*—The number of private dwellings in the Metropolitan Area bearing rents under 12s. per week according to the Census of 1921 represent 21.39 per cent. only of all rented private dwellings, as against 65.44 per cent. in 1911. A similar comparison confined to rentals of less than 10s. per week is even more striking. In this area the number of houses bearing rentals of less than 10s. per week declined by 75.58 per cent., and so represented only 9.28 per cent. of all rented private dwellings in 1921, as compared with 45.08 per cent. in 1911. *Weekly Rental 15s. to 30s.*—The number of private dwellings for which a weekly rental of from 15s. but less than 20s. was paid increased during the decade under review by 211 per cent., and the number for which a weekly rental of from 20s. to 30s. was paid increased by 296 per cent. *Weekly Rental £1 and over.*—The number of private dwellings for which £1 per week and upwards was paid increased during the decade by 308 per cent., so increasing their proportion to all rented private dwellings from 8.60 per cent. in 1911 to 29.60 per cent. in 1921. Of all private dwellings in the State bearing a rental of £1 and upwards 57.66 per cent. are in the Metropolitan Area.

SECTION 9.—INMATES—PRIVATE DWELLINGS, TENEMENTS, AND FLATS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF INMATES AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS (Table 8).

1. **General.**—From the results given in Table 8 it will be seen that for Queensland as a whole the average number of inmates per private dwelling has fallen from 4.47 in 1911 to 4.40 in 1921, in the Metropolitan Area it has fallen from 4.77 to 4.44, and in the extra-Metropolitan Area it has fallen very slightly from

4.39 to 4.38. As the change has been most pronounced in the Metropolitan Area, it may be well to review the figures for that area first. A more complete treatment of the subject will be possible when further detailed tabulation is completed, which will show in relation to each other the number of private dwellings according to the number of rooms and the number of inmates.

2. Metropolitan Area.—The proportion of the Metropolitan population living in private dwellings has fallen from 91.04 per cent. in 1911 to 89.65 per cent. in 1921. The following table presents a comparison of the data for the Metropolitan Area as ascertained from the Censuses of 1911 and 1921, and shows more clearly the changes which have taken place than does the more extended Table 8. The dwellings have been arranged in groups according to whether the number of inmates was above or below the average, and those dwellings with only 1 inmate and dwellings with 8 inmates or more are specially shown. *Dwellings with 1 Inmate.*—From this table it may be found that the number of single inmate dwellings increased during the intercensal period by 38.75 per cent., whereas the number of all private dwellings increased by 59.05 per cent. Consequently the proportion of dwellings with 1 inmate declined from 4.62 per cent. of all private dwellings in 1911 to 4.03 per cent. in 1921. Stated on the basis of inmates, it is shown that whereas in 1911, 97 of every 10,000 inmates of private dwellings had a dwelling each to himself or herself, in 1921, 91 only of every 10,000 inmates had a whole dwelling each. *Dwellings with 2 and not more than 4 Inmates.*—The proportion of dwellings with 2 and not more than 4 inmates increased from 45.72 per cent. to 52.60 per cent. of all private dwellings, and the proportion of persons comprising such households increased from 29.81 per cent. to 36.75 per cent. of the total inmates of all private dwellings. *All Private Dwellings with not more than 4 Inmates.*—The two groups already mentioned when taken together represent 56.63 per cent. of all private dwellings in 1921, as against 50.34 per cent. in 1911. As the average for these groups is below the general average number of inmates per dwelling, it follows that their increased weight in the total depresses the general average for all dwellings. In 1921 the number of persons living in households of not more than 4 persons was 70,909, or 37.66 per cent. of all inmates of private dwellings, as compared with 39,107, or 30.78 per cent., in 1911. The average number of inmates per dwelling for these two groups together has increased from 2.92 to 2.95. This apparently anomalous result is, of course, due to the smaller proportion of single inmate dwellings in the combined group in 1921. *Dwellings with 5 and not more than 7 Inmates.*—The proportion of all private dwellings which fall into this group declined from 37.08 per cent. to 34.69 per cent., and as the average number of inmates per dwelling fell from 5.83 to 5.73, the proportion of persons in such households fell from 45.33 per cent. of the inmates of all private dwellings in 1911 to 44.76 per cent. in 1921. *Dwellings with 8 or more Inmates.*—This group shows a greater relative change than any other of the four groups in the table, and furnishes the main counterpart to the increase in the 2-4 inmate group. In 1911 the households of 8 or more persons represented 12.58 per cent. of the dwellings, and 23.89 per cent. of the inmates concerned, but by 1921 these proportions had fallen to 8.68 for dwellings, and 17.58 for inmates. The average number of inmates per dwelling for this group fell during the same period from 9.05 to 9.00. The decline in the number of large households (8 and over) and the decline in the number of private dwellings containing 9 rooms and over would appear to be related with the increases in the number of boarding-houses, etc., referred to in Section 3. There is in many cases a disinclination on the part of householders to define their establishments on the Census Schedule as boarding-houses. At the Census of 1921 particular care was taken to verify the statements of householders in this regard, and it was found necessary in many instances to transfer establishments from the category of "private house" to "boarding-house". As the average number of inmates for boarding-houses is above the average for private dwellings, it follows that the inclusion of a number of the former with private houses in 1911 would tend to raise the apparent average for private houses above the actual numbers. A more definite pronouncement must, however, be deferred until the more detailed tabulations are available.

Inmates of Private Dwellings in Metropolitan Area.

NUMBER OF INMATES PER DWELLING.	CENSUS OF 1921.					CENSUS OF 1911.				
	Dwellings.		Inmates.			Dwellings.		Inmates.		
	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Average per Dwelling.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Average per Dwelling.
1	1,708	4.03	1,708	0.91	1.00	1,231	4.62	1,231	0.97	1.00
2-4	22,290	52.60	69,201	36.75	3.10	12,183	45.72	37,876	29.81	3.11
5-7	14,701	34.69	84,294	44.76	5.73	9,879	37.08	57,592	45.33	5.83
8 and over ..	3,679	8.68	33,108	17.58	9.00	3,352	12.58	30,345	23.89	9.05
	42,378	100.00	188,311	100.00	4.44	26,645	100.00	127,044	100.00	4.77

3. The Whole State.—The following table, similar to that already given for the Metropolitan Area, gives for the State of Queensland as a whole the condensed results relating to the number of dwellings, classified according to the number of inmates as ascertained at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. It may be noticed the numerical increase in the number of single-inmate dwellings which was shown for the Metropolitan Area is converted to a decrease for the State as a whole by reason of the decline in the numbers of such households in the Rural Districts. The decline in the number of small households in the Rural Districts is in harmony with the decline in the number of 1-room and 2-room dwellings and in the number of tents and other primitive structures.

Inmates of Private Dwellings in Queensland.

NUMBER OF INMATES PER DWELLING.	CENSUS OF 1921.					CENSUS OF 1911.				
	Dwellings.		Inmates.			Dwellings.		Inmates.		
	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Average per Dwelling.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Average per Dwelling
1	16,963	11.06	16,963	2.52	1.00	18,546	15.23	18,546	3.40	1.00
2-4	69,660	45.44	212,932	31.60	3.06	48,834	40.11	147,757	27.07	3.03
5-7	49,652	32.39	287,509	42.64	5.79	37,723	30.98	220,642	40.43	5.85
8 and over ..	17,038	11.11	156,654	23.24	9.19	16,650	13.68	158,869	29.10	9.54
	153,313	100.00	674,058	100.00	4.40	121,753	100.00	545,814	100.00	4.48

4. **Different Divisions of the State.**—In Table 8 results from the Census of 1921 are shown for Urban Provincial Districts and for Rural Districts, but as the extra-Metropolitan Area was not similarly divided in 1911 comparisons with the past cannot be made for these divisions separately. The following table, however, presents a comparison between the proportions which the principal groups bear to the total of all private dwellings in the three divisions of the State and for the whole State as on the 4th April, 1921 :—

Inmates per Dwelling.	URBAN.		Rural.	The Whole State.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	%	%	%	%
1	4.03	7.63	16.67	11.06
2-4	52.60	48.39	39.99	45.44
5-7	34.69	33.97	30.33	32.39
8 and over ..	8.68	10.01	13.01	11.11
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The most striking feature of this comparison is the large proportion in the Rural Division of single inmate dwellings and of dwellings with 8 or more inmates. Of every 1,000 inmates of private dwellings in the Metropolitan Area at the Census of 1921, 9 were the sole occupants of the dwelling, whereas in the Rural Areas the solitary occupants represented 38 in every 1,000. Otherwise expressed, the number of solitary occupants in the Metropolitan Area represented 1,708 persons, who occupied 4.03 per cent. of all private dwellings in that Area, whereas in the Rural Areas the solitary occupants numbered 12,523, and occupied 16.67 per cent. of all the private dwellings. On the other hand, in the Rural Areas 13.01 per cent. of all private dwellings had 8 or more inmates, while in the Metropolitan Area 8.68 per cent. only of private dwellings had as many as 8 inmates.

CENSUS RESULTS.

Note.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on completion of the detailed tabulation.

1. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—Summary of Results relating to POPULATION and DWELLINGS.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals and of Dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Particulars.	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase* during Ten Years, 1911-1921.
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.				
Area in square miles	210	470	669,820	670,500	670,500	..
Population—						
Males	101,045	90,061	204,906	398,969†	329,506†	69,463
Females	108,901	93,659	154,108	357,003†	276,307†	80,696
Persons	209,946	183,720	359,014	755,972†	605,813†	150,159
Per square mile	997.13	391.10	0.54	1.12	0.90	0.22
Dwellings—						
Occupied	43,971	37,617	78,608	160,196	125,615	34,581
Unoccupied	1,716	1,274	3,757	6,747	3,684‡	3,063‡
Being built	153	74	120	347	354‡	7‡
Total	45,840	38,965	82,485	167,290	129,653	37,637
Per square mile	217.72	82.95	0.12	0.25	0.19	0.06
Occupied Dwellings—						
Private Houses, Tenements, and Flats ..	42,378	35,828	75,107	153,313	121,753	31,560
Other than private	1,593	1,789	3,501	6,883	3,862	3,021
Total Occupied Dwellings	43,971	37,617	78,608	160,196	125,615	34,581
Per square mile	208.84	80.08	0.12	0.24	0.19	0.05
Occupied Private Dwellings—						
Average Weekly Rental Value of all Private Dwellings	18s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	10s. 1d.	13s. 5d.	9s. 6d.	3s. 11d.
Average Weekly Rental Value of all Private Dwellings Occupied by Tenants ..	17s. 3d.	14s. 0d.	10s. 1d.	13s. 8d.	9s. 8d.§	4s. 0d.
Rooms per Occupied Private Dwelling ..	5.47	5.36	4.44	4.94	4.72	0.22
Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling ..	4.44	4.44	4.35	4.40	4.47	— 0.07
Inmates per Room in Occupied Private Dwelling	0.81	0.83	0.89	0.89	0.95	— 0.06

* Minus sign (—) indicates a decrease.

† Includes Migratory Population (persons on board ships, trains, etc.), which is not included in any subdivision of the State.

‡ Incomplete owing to defective collection in certain cases.

§ Estimated on the basis of all private dwellings.

2. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—NATURE of Occupied Dwellings.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.)

Nature of Occupied Dwelling.†	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase* during Ten Years, 1911-1921.
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.				
Private House	41,291	35,183	74,412	150,886	121,062	29,824
Tenement or Flat	1,087	645	695	2,427	691	1,736
Caretaker's Quarters in Store, Office, etc. ..	56	53	90	199	49	150
Hotel	123	469	910	1,502	1,610	— 108
Boarding-house, Lodging-house, Coffee Palace	1,197	865	641	2,703	1,400	1,303
Educational Institution	35	63	45	143	67	76
Religious Institution (non-educational) ..	8	3	13	24	18	6
Hospital	79	165	195	439	242	197
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital) ..	15	11	166	192	55	137
Penal Establishment	8	4	5	17	17	..
Military or Naval Establishment	4	39	1	44	7	37
Police Barracks	4	9	11	24	23	1
Police Station or Quarters	30	56	219	305	256	49
Fire Station	9	13	6	28	14	14
Others and Unspecified	25	39	1,199	1,263	104	1,159
Total Occupied Dwellings	43,971	37,617	78,608	160,196	125,615	34,581
" " " per square mile	208.84	80.08	0.12	0.24	0.19	0.05
Wagon and Camp	8	184	1,372	1,564	1,219	345

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

Private House	41,291	35,183	74,412	150,886	121,062	29,824
Tenement or Flat	1,087	645	695	2,427	691	1,736
Caretaker's Quarters in Store, Office, etc. ..	56	53	90	199	49	150
Hotel	123	469	910	1,502	1,610	— 108
Boarding-house, Lodging-house, Coffee Palace	1,197	865	641	2,703	1,400	1,303
Educational Institution	35	63	45	143	67	76
Religious Institution (non-educational) ..	8	3	13	24	18	6
Hospital	79	165	195	439	242	197
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital) ..	15	11	166	192	55	137
Penal Establishment	8	4	5	17	17	..
Military or Naval Establishment	4	39	1	44	7	37
Police Barracks	4	9	11	24	23	1
Police Station or Quarters	30	56	219	305	256	49
Fire Station	9	13	6	28	14	14
Others and Unspecified	25	39	1,199	1,263	104	1,159
Total Occupied Dwellings	43,971	37,617	78,608	160,196	125,615	34,581
" " " per square mile	208.84	80.08	0.12	0.24	0.19	0.05
Wagon and Camp	8	184	1,372	1,564	1,219	345

* Minus sign (—) indicates a decrease.

3. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—**MATERIAL of the OUTER WALLS of Occupied Private Dwellings, Tenements, and Flats.**

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.)

Material of Outer Walls.	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase* during Ten Years, 1911-1921.
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.				
Stone	113	88	124	325	242	83
Brick	1,134	735	194	2,063	2,201	— 138
Concrete	91	63	40	194	42	152
Iron	152	1,904	9,214	11,270	9,969	1,301
Wood	40,494	32,447	57,414	130,355	95,348	35,007
Sun-dried Bricks	2	4	32	38	36	2
Pisé	3	..	39	42	50	— 8
Lath and Plaster	6	4	10	20	12	8
Wattle and Dab	1	..	12	13	2	11
Fibro-cement	58	46	111	215	..	215
Bark .. .. .	..	6	736	742	1,149	— 407
Bushes, Rushes, etc. .. .. .	..	1	314	315	266	49
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, etc.	105	351	6,157	6,613	11,692	— 5,079
Rubberoid and other Compositions	9	10	152	171	81	90
Other Materials	2	2	40	44	..	44
Unspecified	208	167	518	893	663	230
Total	42,378	35,828	75,107	153,313	121,753	31,560

* Minus sign (—) indicates a decrease.

4. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—**MATERIAL OF ROOF of Occupied Private Dwellings, Tenements, and Flats.**

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.)

Material of Roof.	4th April, 1921.			
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
Slate	80	40	20	140
Tiles	478	66	47	591
Concrete	9	8	10	27
Iron	41,104	34,862	66,402	142,368
Wood	238	275	951	1,464
Thatch	2	7	252	261
Fibro-cement	69	32	50	151
Bark .. .. .	..	4	552	556
Bushes, Rushes, etc. .. .. .	..	1	214	215
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, etc.	96	337	5,676	6,109
Rubberoid and other Compositions	97	32	418	547
Other Materials	3	2	42	47
Unspecified	202	162	473	837
Total	42,378	35,828	75,107	153,313

NOTE.—Similar information is not available from the Census of 1911.

5. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—NUMBER OF ROOMS in Private Dwellings, Tenements, and Flats.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.)

Number of Rooms per Dwelling.*	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase during Ten Years, 1911-1921.
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.				
1	487	923	9,115	10,525	16,198	- 5,673
2	697	780	5,748	7,225	7,656	- 431
3	1,356	1,309	6,575	9,240	7,601	1,639
4	6,574	5,411	14,621	26,606	22,979	3,627
5	14,039	12,667	17,776	44,482	24,648	19,834
6	11,005	8,252	9,872	29,129	19,366	9,763
7	4,746	3,557	5,159	13,462	10,779	2,683
8	1,920	1,547	2,445	5,912	5,650	262
9	701	598	1,069	2,368	2,812	- 444
10	315	303	576	1,194	1,710	- 516
11	129	100	209	438	665	- 227
12	64	56	196	316	509	- 193
13	33	26	61	120	178	- 58
14	28	21	81	130	183	- 53
15	10	10	26	46	98	- 52
16	9	6	40	55	74	- 19
17	4	4	22	30	29	1
18	7	3	13	23	23	..
19	2	..	8	10	18	- 8
20 and upwards	8	9	39	56	91	- 35
Unspecified	244	246	1,456	1,946	486	1,460
Total	42,378	35,828	75,107	153,313	121,753	31,560
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.47	5.36	4.44	4.94	4.72	0.22

* Includes kitchen, but not bathroom, pantry, or store, unless used as a sleeping room.

† The minus sign (-) indicates a decrease.

6. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—MODE OF OCCUPANCY of Private Dwellings, Tenements, and Flats.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.)

Occupied by—	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase during Ten Years, 1911-1921.
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.				
Owner	14,706	15,008	41,919	71,633	65,951	5,682
Purchaser by Instalments	10,159	5,392	4,651	20,202	5,632	14,570
Tenant	16,018	13,480	16,948	46,446	43,552	2,894
Other and Unspecified	1,495	1,948	11,589	15,032	6,618	8,414
Total	42,378	35,828	75,107	153,313	121,753	31,560

7. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—WEEKLY RENTAL VALUE of Private Dwellings, Tenements, and Flats Occupied by Tenants.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.)

Weekly Rental Value.	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase* during Ten Years, 1911-1921.
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.				
NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS.						
Under 5s.	131	329	2,002	2,462	6,318	- 3,856
5s. and under 6s.	172	395	1,727	2,294	4,865	- 2,571
6s. " " 7s.	161	413	877	1,451	3,308	- 1,857
7s. " " 8s.	249	625	1,253	2,127	3,814	- 1,687
8s. " " 9s.	388	779	1,112	2,279	3,704	- 1,425
9s. " " 10s.	306	531	460	1,297	1,922	- 625
10s. " " 11s.	1,315	1,844	2,759	5,918	5,288	630
11s. " " 12s.	521	564	461	1,546	1,254	292
12s. " " 13s.	1,533	1,479	1,087	4,099	2,390	1,709
13s. " " 14s.	877	537	223	1,437	615	822
14s. " " 15s.	893	503	147	1,543	535	1,008
15s. " " 20s.	4,326	2,560	1,379	8,265	2,613	5,652
20s. " " 30s.	3,464	1,740	897	6,101	1,796	4,305
30s. " " 40s.	716	288	158	1,162	331	831
40s. " " 50s.	178	75	55	308	108	200
50s. " " 60s.	50	24	15	89	32	57
60s. " " 70s.	33	12	7	52	20	32
70s. " " 80s.	15	11	4	30	6	24
80s. " " 90s.	15	5	..	20	5	15
90s. " " 100s.	2	..	..	2	..	2
100s. and over	11	1	1	13	9	4
Unspecified	862	765	2,324	3,951	4,619	- 668
Total	16,018	13,480	16,948	46,446	43,552	2,894
Average Weekly Rental Value	17s. 3d.	14s. 0d.	10s. 1d.	13s. 8d.	9s. 8d.†	4s. 0d.
<i>Supplementary.†</i>						
Average weekly rental value of dwellings containing 3 to 6 rooms (inclusive)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
With walls of wood	15 6	12 11	9 11	12 11		
" " " per room	3 2	2 7	2 2	2 8	Not available.	
With walls of brick or stone	16 11	14 7	9 7	15 6		
" " " per room	3 6	3 0	2 0	3 3		
With walls of wood, brick, or stone	15 6	12 11	9 11	13 0		
" " " per room	3 2	2 7	2 2	2 8		

* Minus sign (-) indicates a decrease.

† These supplementary figures are repeated from Census Bulletin No. 10.

‡ Estimated on the basis of all private dwellings.

8. State of Queensland, 4th April, 1921.—INMATES.—Private Dwellings, Tenements, and Flats classified according to the Number of Inmates at the time of the Census.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.)

Number of Inmates per Dwelling.	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase* during Ten Years, 1911-1921.
	URBAN.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.				
NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						
1	1,708	2,732	12,523	16,963	18,546	- 1,583
2	5,986	4,773	10,108	20,867	15,732	5,135
3	7,987	6,168	9,819	23,974	16,115	7,859
4	8,317	6,395	10,107	24,819	16,987	7,832
5	6,902	5,416	9,469	21,787	15,273	6,514
6	4,809	4,059	7,613	16,481	12,873	3,608
7	2,990	2,697	5,697	11,384	9,577	1,807
8	1,742	1,651	3,915	7,308	6,647	661
9	984	974	2,530	4,488	4,183	305
10	522	514	1,518	2,554	2,582	- 28
11	241	260	871	1,372	1,413	- 41
12	104	96	461	661	795	- 134
13	44	53	210	307	378	- 71
14	20	23	130	173	192	- 19
15	12	7	63	82	115	- 33
16	6	5	28	39	84	- 45
17	3	4	20	27	49	- 22
18	1	1	12	14	34	- 20
19	..	..	10	10	69	- 59
20 and over	..	..	3	3	109	- 106
Total	42,378	35,828	75,107	153,313	121,753	31,560
Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling	4.44	4.44	4.35	4.40	4.47	- 0.07

* Minus sign (-) indicates a decrease.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 16th August, 1923.

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