

To encourage the development of secondary industry, complete exemption from Territory income tax for a period of five years may be granted to companies engaging in approved new pioneer industries. Exemptions from Australian income tax may also be granted on dividends paid out of the income of such companies to Australian residents.

Banking

Average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the year 1965-66 were \$29,176,000 and loans, advances, etc., \$9,447,000. Average weekly debits to customers' accounts amounted to \$10,452,000. Savings banks depositors' balances at 30 June 1966 amounted to \$25,833,000, comprising indigenous \$9,182,000 and non-indigenous \$16,652,000, having increased since June 1957 from \$2,134,000 and \$5,802,000 respectively.

Census of Papua and New Guinea, 1966

Introduction

Censuses of the non-indigenous population of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea have been taken in conjunction with censuses of the Commonwealth of Australia. For the indigenous population of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, estimates of size, geographic location, and the broad age distribution of the population were available from the results of the Department of District Affairs census (formerly known as the Tax Census). This was conducted over most of the Territory, but was continuous rather than conducted at a common date for all areas covered. No regular pattern of operations was adopted, although once the census had been taken in an area it was in general repeated fairly frequently. Although these estimates were of great value, the limitations of the information on population characteristics and the lack of simultaneous collection for all areas made them insufficient for many purposes. The 1966 Census was therefore planned to cover both indigenous and non-indigenous populations, and thus superseded the traditional census of non-indigenes.

Figures for the non-indigenous population as enumerated at censuses held in conjunction with Commonwealth censuses and estimates of the indigenous population based on the Department of District Affairs censuses are set out below.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA POPULATION AT CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1961

Year	Indigenous					Non-Indigenous		
	Enumerated			Persons estimated	Total persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons					
PAPUA								
1921	59,825	52,687	112,512	..	..	1,408	670	2,078
1933	..	..	170,836	..	..	1,232	941	2,173
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947	..	..	..	..	..	2,057	1,182	3,239
1950	117,455	104,474	221,929	146,630	368,559	..	..	..
1954	151,464	134,732	286,196	202,200	488,396	3,867	2,446	6,313
1961	236,676	209,632	446,308	67,340	513,648	5,490	4,304	9,794
NEW GUINEA								
1921	(a) 100,445	(a) 66,276	(a) 166,721	..	..	2,502	671	3,173
1933	218,218	182,911	401,129	..	..	3,709	1,507	5,216
1941	324,830	318,988	(b) 684,284	300,000	984,284	..	..	..
1947	..	..	..	..	..	4,369	1,831	6,200
1950	415,939	354,116	770,055	301,050	1,071,105	..	..	..
1954	538,113	472,480	1,010,593	184,714	1,195,307	7,201	4,241	11,442
1961	721,806	647,277	1,369,083	64,300	1,433,383	9,158	6,378	15,536

(a) 1920: figures for 1921 not available. (b) Includes 34,087 indentured labourers, 1,127 native constabulary, 4,823 attending approved mission schools, and 429 patients at Anelaua Leprosarium and Taskul Observation Colony (New Ireland), for which particulars of sex are not available.

It was envisaged that, because of lack of resources, the inhabitants of only about ten per cent of the rural villages would be included in the census together with the entire non-village population, both indigenous and non-indigenous, and that the collection of information would be by personal interviews, except in cases of householders wishing and able to fill in a census schedule.

Development operations

In October and November 1965 a large scale pre-test was held in several village areas. This test proved the feasibility of census operations in villages, and provided information on which to decide the type of schedule, the size of interviewing team, and the required level of education of interviewers. The rate of enumeration achieved in the test confirmed the belief that sampling techniques would have to be used if the census was to be completed with the resources available.

A small pre-test held in an urban settlement in Port Moresby in November 1965 was followed by a full pre-test of urban operations in January 1966. It was not until the results of this test were available that it was definitely known that a census was possible and by what methods it could be carried out. The January field trials led to considerable changes in the wording of census forms, and to substantially complete drafts of instructions for collectors and interviewers.

As a final test of the suitability of the census forms and procedures, and as a test of the training programme, a further field trial was held in March. As a result of this field trial a few minor amendments were made to the census forms, and training methods were considerably improved.

Census operations

The 1966 Census Ordinance provided for a Statistician, with responsibility for the census as a whole, to be appointed by the Administrator. The Statistician appointed for this purpose was Mr K. M. Archer, the Commonwealth Statistician. The Census Regulations provided also for a field organisation in the Territory, headed by a field supervisor, deputy field supervisor, and five assistant field supervisors appointed to assist in particular fields such as training and logistics.

The remainder of the supervisory field staff consisted of nineteen enumerators and more than seventy sub-enumerators appointed from the staff of the Department of District Administration. Each enumerator was responsible for the entire organisation of the census within a district of the Territory, while the sub-enumerators' task included training and assigning census teams, supervising them in the field, and checking their results for such factors as consistency, credibility, and completeness of coverage.

Approximately 500 collectors and 1,300 interviewers were supplied by various Departments of the Administration. The bulk of these were from the Department of Education, which reorganised its school year to provide a three-week school holiday in June-July. Training commenced in March 1966 with the Enumerators' Conference, which lasted nearly a fortnight. The sub-enumerators were trained in four schools, each lasting about a week and a half, during the second half of May and the first half of June. Collectors and interviewers for the remote areas were trained from 14 to 18 June, but the main training period was from 20 to 24 June.

The main enumeration period was the fortnight 27 June-9 July, and well over ninety per cent of the enumeration was carried out within this fortnight. A few remote areas, however, were enumerated by teams which set out on 20 June, returning on or after 9 July. The least permanently settled groups were enumerated as close to the night of 30 June as possible. Enumeration was, with minor exceptions, *de facto* (i.e. in respect of the population *actually resident* at a specific date) in all areas.

The results of the pre-test confirmed that it would be impracticable to enumerate much more than a ten per cent sample of rural villages within a reasonable length of time. It was decided to enumerate completely all non-village areas in view of their specialised character and small population, and the ease of interviewing. A sample of approximately ten per cent of rural villages was therefore selected to represent all rural villages, while all other areas were completely enumerated.

For ease of enumeration, rural villages were grouped together in small clusters of approximately 1,000 persons called 'neighbourhoods'. Neighbourhoods with similar geographical and social characteristics were grouped into 102 strata, each stratum generally containing around 20,000 persons. Two neighbourhoods were selected from each stratum with total probability of selection proportional to population size and without replacement. All persons living in the villages within the selected neighbourhoods were enumerated.

The questions asked in the census in the Territory followed the Australian census questions as closely as possible. This ensured as far as practicable the comparability of census statistics throughout the entire Commonwealth and its Territories and with those for previous censuses of the non-indigenous population of the Territory. Furthermore, this approach permitted certain economies in the planning and conduct of the census field work and processing. To meet the particular circumstances of the Territory, however, certain additional questions were asked—these included questions on language, literacy, subsistence occupation, and polygamous marriage, some questions were asked somewhat differently—for instance the questions on number of children, education, qualifications, and occupation, and the question on duration of existing marriage was omitted.

Responsibility for the processing of results was taken by the census processing staff of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Preliminary field counts were issued during September and October 1966.