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**EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION
NORTHERN TERRITORY COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT COUNCILS
AND INCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS 1991 - 1994**

INTRODUCTION

1 This paper provides experimental estimated resident population of Community Government Council and Incorporated Association areas in the Northern Territory and details the process used to derive those estimates. Community Government Councils and Incorporated Associations provide many of the services provided by Local Government Authorities (Municipal Government Councils) elsewhere in Australia. This is the first time that the ABS has prepared estimates of the populations of most of these areas.

2 The statistics are derived from 1991 Census data, taking into account estimates of population growth and movements over the intervening period. Local information on population numbers was also used in an attempt to verify the population estimates. Specific details relating to the processes used follow the main tables.

3 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is very interested in feedback from users of these statistics. Users are invited to provide feedback to the ABS on any aspect of this publication including estimates for individual areas.

4 Depending on the feedback received from users, the ABS intends to make these estimates available on an annual basis and following the release of 1996 Census data some further details of the age and sex structure of the Community Government Councils and Incorporated Associations are likely to be made available.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

5 Due to the experimental nature of the processes used to derive these estimates the information in this publication should be used with caution.

6 The mobile nature of the population between communities and outstations and changes to the boundaries of Community Government Councils and Incorporated Association areas may lead to fluctuations in population size on either a short term (seasonal) or long term basis. Care needs to be taken to ensure that any population estimates used correspond to the required geographic area and relevant demographic concepts (ie resident versus service versus visitor populations).

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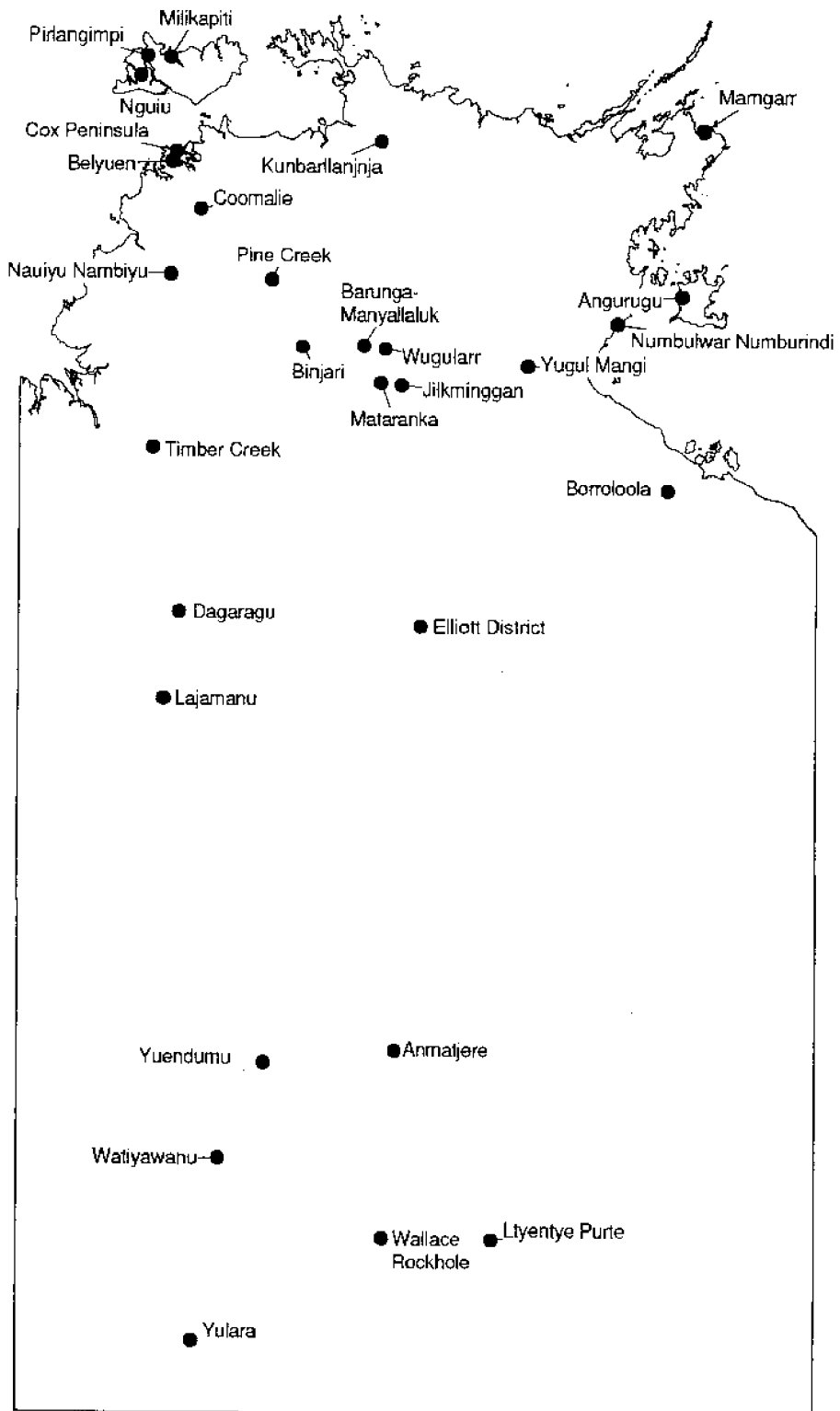
INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Geoff Dane on (089) 432 167.*
- *for information about other ABS statistics and services, refer to the back page of this publication.*

**1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT COUNCILS
NORTHERN TERRITORY**

<i>Community Government Council</i>	<i>1991 Census Count</i>	<i>June 1991 ERP</i>	<i>June 1992 ERP</i>	<i>June 1993 ERP</i>	<i>June 1994 ERP</i>	<i>Persons aged 15 and over June 1994</i>	<i>Reference paragraph/s</i>
Angurugu	656	709	720	718	713	462	10
Anmatjere	1,155	1,135	1,163	1,170	1,203	845	12
Barunga-Manyallaluk	327	427	431	434	435	268	15
Belyuen	152	116	119	127	130	76	16
Binjari	117	121	120	123	177	133	17,83
Borrooloola	594	547	567	558	577	379	18
Coomalie	1,234	1,010	999	1,026	1,018	722	19,69,83
Cox Peninsula	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,83
Daguragu	515	541	553	556	571	342	21
Elliott District	423	476	472	463	470	322	22
Jilkminggan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28,83
Kunbarlan;nja	865	891	915	918	932	631	31
Lajamanu	679	585	598	601	618	377	32
Ltyente Purte	452	430	442	447	450	273	33
Mangarr	206	216	221	221	227	137	35,83
Mataranka	601	219	221	222	223	193	36
Milikapiti	403	411	426	428	431	287	37
Naiuiyu Nambiyu	298	282	287	288	297	196	41
Nguiu	1,046	1,069	1,107	1,114	1,121	737	42
Numbulwar Numburindi	440	462	472	473	487	333	45
Pine Creek	437	612	624	626	694	548	49
Pirlangimpi	272	278	288	290	292	195	50
Timber Creek	182	157	161	161	166	139	52,83
Wallace Rockhole	145	143	146	147	151	93	56,83
Watiyawanu	187	184	189	190	245	176	59,83
Wugularr	347	441	445	448	450	275	61
Yuendumu	875	861	882	888	913	642	64
Yugul Mangi	1,176	1,231	1,219	1,199	1,241	717	65
Yulara	2,169	910	934	946	954	655	66

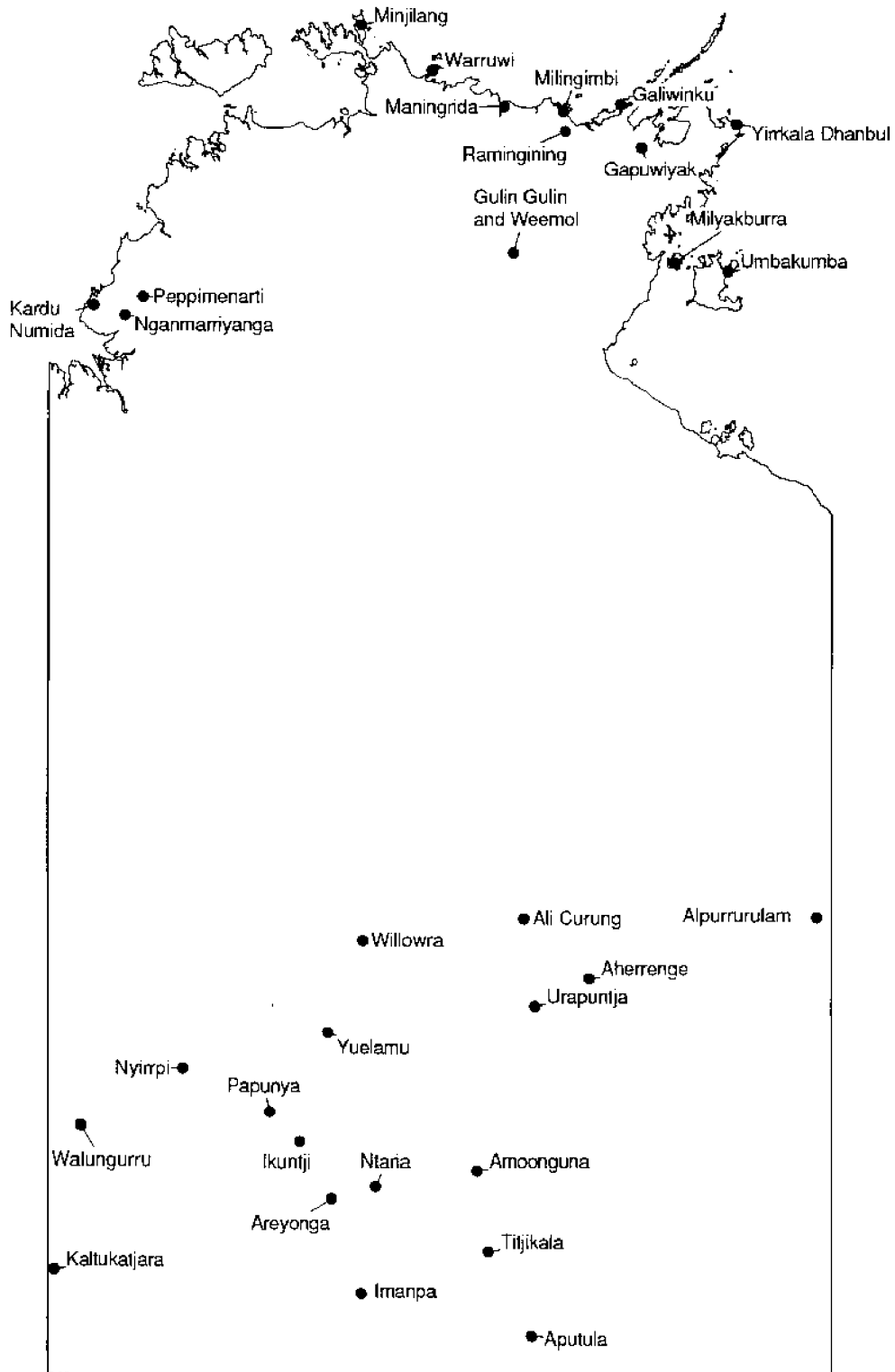
MAP 1 COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT COUNCILS



2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION INCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS NORTHERN TERRITORY

<i>Incorporated Association</i>	<i>1991 Census Count</i>	<i>June 1991 ERP</i>	<i>June 1992 ERP</i>	<i>June 1993 ERP</i>	<i>June 1994 ERP</i>	<i>Persons aged 15 and over June 1994</i>	<i>Reference paragraph/s</i>
Aherrenge	215	204	210	212	214	139	7
Ali Curung	450	405	407	407	413	269	8
Alpurrurulam	377	340	341	342	346	204	9,74
Amoonguna	170	161	165	167	168	106	11
Aputula	233	227	233	236	238	145	13
Areyonga	146	144	147	148	152	102	14
Galiwinku	1,123	1,177	1,203	1,206	1,239	705	23
Gapuwiyak	374	392	401	401	413	227	14
Gulin Gulin and Weemol	169	174	179	179	182	98	25
Ikuntji	77	76	78	78	81	41	26
Imanpa	111	110	113	114	115	83	27
Kaltukatjara	249	242	248	252	254	190	29
Kardu Numida	1,363	1,286	1,311	1,314	1,353	768	30
Maningrida	997	1,028	1,055	1,059	1,076	659	34
Milingimbi	750	786	803	805	828	490	38
Milyakburra	98	106	108	107	107	74	39
Minjilang	189	195	200	201	204	148	40
Nganmarriyanga	210	210	214	215	215	143	42
Ntaria	422	415	425	428	440	255	44
Nyirripi	247	242	248	250	257	172	46
Papunya	342	336	344	347	356	256	47
Peppimenarti	213	201	205	206	198	116	48
Ramingning	443	465	475	476	489	302	51
Titjikala	122	116	119	121	122	91	53,74
Umbakumba	343	371	377	376	373	221	54
Urapuntja	615	585	601	609	612	392	55
Walangurru	311	306	314	316	324	200	57
Warruwi	267	275	283	283	288	195	58
Willowra	337	332	340	342	352	208	60
Yirrkala Dhanbul	584	612	626	327	644	389	62
Yuelamu	121	119	122	122	126	84	63,74

MAP 2 INCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS



COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AND INCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

- AHERRENGE** **7** The Incorporated Associations of Aherrenge and Urapuntja have responsibility for populations resident in an area stretching from the east of Alice Springs to the Queensland border. There were 1,050 persons enumerated in this area at the time of the 1991 Census. Of these, 215 were associated with Aherrenge and 615 with Urapuntja.
- ALI CURUNG** **8** The Ali Curung Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- ALPURRURULAM** **9** The Alpururulam Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- AMOONGUNA** **10** The Amoonguna Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- ANGURUGU** **11** The Angurugu Community Government Council is located on Groote Eylandt. The estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- ANMATJERE** **12** The Anmatjere Community Government Council was officially gazetted in April 1993 and included the communities of Alyuen, Anyangunba, Engawala, Laramba, Nturiya, Pmara Jutunta, Wilora, Woolla, and Yanginj. In June 1995 Ti Tree Station was included in the Anmatjere gazetted area and this will be reflected in the 1995 estimates.
- APUTULA** **13** The Aputula Incorporated Association is in the Petermann SLA. The Census data for Petermann SLA was affected by high visitor numbers, most of whom can be attributed to Yulara. The adjustment of the Aputula census count to a usual resident population was based on data for the neighbouring SLA of Sandover-Balance rather than the visitor dominated Petermann SLA values.
- AREYONGA** **14** The Areyonga Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- BARUNGA-MANYALLALUK** **15** The Elsey-Balance SLA contains the four CGCs of Wugular, Mataranka, Barunga-Manyallaluk, and Jilkminggan. Evidence suggests that there has been a great deal of movement between these CGCs in the past three to five years, with both Wugular and Barunga-Manyallaluk gaining population since the 1991 Census at the expense of Mataranka and Jilkminggan. Some of this movement has been the result of local factors at the time of the Census and some has been the result of longer term factors. To account for this population movement the bulk of population growth in the Elsey-Balance SLA since 1991 has been attributed proportionately to Barunga-Manyallaluk and Wugular.
- BELYEUN** **16** The Belyuen CGC estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- BINJARI** **17** The Binjari CGC was included in Katherine SLA at the 1991 Census. Katherine had a relatively high proportion of visitors present at this time. Local information suggests that such a high rate of visitors would have been unlikely in Binjari. As a result, the Binjari 1991 Census count was not adjusted to a usual resident count. Local information also suggests a recent influx of 50 to 60 persons from other camps and outstations in the

Katherine area in 1994 and 1995. Consequently, the 1994 estimate has been adjusted by 50 persons.

- BORROLOOLA** **18** The Borroloola CGC covers an area of 11 square kilometres around the town of Borroloola. The estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- COOMALIE** **19** Detailed information on the population of the Coomalie CGC has been published by the ABS since 1991. This is the only CGC for which published data is available from the Census.
- COX PENINSULA** **20** There is no ABS information available for the CGCs of Cox Peninsula (gazetted May 1995) and Jilkmिंगgan (gazetted June 1995). Local knowledge suggests a population of 200 to 250 persons in the Cox Peninsula CGC. 1991 census field officer details are not available for this CGC.
- DAGURAGU** **21** The Daguragu CGC estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- ELLIOTT DISTRICT** **22** The Elliott District CGC has gained people from surrounding areas since 1993 as a result of short term visitors staying on in the community. Evidence suggests an influx of about 150 people between 1991 and 1993 and a further 150 people in 1994 and 1995. Evidence suggests that this growth came from within the Tableland SLA. As a result, an additional 150 persons have been added to Elliott District CGC for the 1991 to 1994 period and a further 150 will be added to the 1995 estimate.
- GALIWINKU** **23** The Galiwinku Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- GAPUWIYAK** **24** The Gapuwiyak Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- GULIN GULIN AND WEEMOL** **25** The Gulin Gulin and Weemol Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- IKUNTJI** **26** The Ikuntji Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- IMANPA** **27** The Imanpa Incorporated Association is in the Petermann SLA. The Census data for Petermann SLA was affected by high visitor numbers, most of whom can be attributed to Yulara. The adjustment of the Imanpa census count to a usual resident population was based on data for the neighbouring SLA of Sandover-Balance rather than the visitor dominated Petermann SLA values.
- JILKMINGGAN** **28** Jilkmिंगgan is in the Elsey-Balance SLA, which has experienced notable shifts in population amongst a number of communities in the past three to five years (see paragraph 2). Local information suggests a population of 150 to 200 persons in this CGC. 1991 census field officer details were not available for this CGC. The 1992 ATSIIC Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey estimated the Jilkmिंगgan population at 150 persons.

KALTUKATJARA	29 The Kaltukatjara Incorporated Association is in the Petermann SLA. The Census data for Petermann SLA was affected by high visitor numbers, most of whom can be attributed to Yulara. The adjustment of the Kaltukatjara census count to a usual resident population was based on data for the neighbouring SLA of Sandover-Balance rather than the visitor dominated Petermann SLA values.
KARDU NUMIDA	30 The Kardu Numida Incorporated Association is based at Wadeye. The estimated resident population for Kardu Numida was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
KUNBARLLANJNJA	31 The Kunbarllanjnja CGC estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
LAJAMANU	32 The Lajamanu CGC estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
LTYENTE PURTE	33 The Ltyentye Purte CGC is based at Santa Teresa. The estimated resident population for Ltyentye Purte was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
MANINGRIDA	34 The Maningrida Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
MARNGARR	35 The Marngarr CGC is based on the community of Gunyangara. The estimated resident population for Marngarr was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
MATARANKA	36 Mataranka is in the Eley-Balance SLA which has experienced notable shifts in population amongst a number of communities in the past three to five years (see paragraph 15). Local information suggests that the local population has grown only slightly compared to nearby communities.
MILIKAPITI	37 The Milikapiti CGC is located on Melville Island. The estimated resident population of Milikapiti was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
MILINGIMBI	38 The Milingimbi Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
MILYAKBURRA	39 The Milyakburra Incorporated Association is located on Bickerton Island (near Groote Eylandt). The estimated resident population of Milyakburra was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
MINJILANG	40 The Minjilang Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
NAUIYU NAMBIYU	41 The Nauiyu Nambiyu CGC estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
NGANMARRIYANGA	42 The Nganmariyanga Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).

NGUIU	43 The Nguiu CGC covers all of Bathurst Island, Clift Island and Buchanan Island. The estimated resident population for Nguiu was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
NTARIA	44 The Ntaria Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
NUMBULWAR	45 The Numbulwar Numburindi CGC includes the community of Numbulwar and the outstations of Albarrgan, Amalilpil, Dharrni, Marraya, Miwul, Waldnarr, Wuyagiba and Yimidarra. Enumeration of Numbulwar Numburindi at the 1991 Census was affected by some local ceremonies and difficulties with processing Census returns. It is recognised that the ERP for this CGC is likely to underestimate the population and it is anticipated that field work scheduled for this area in early 1996, and enumeration at the 1996 Census will improve knowledge about the population of this CGC.
NYIRRIPI	46 The Nyirripi Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
PAPUNYA	47 The Papunya Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
PEPPEMENARTI	48 The Peppimenarti Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
PINE CREEK	49 Operations commenced at two new mines in the Pine Creek region early in 1994. This meant an influx of upwards of 200 personnel and their dependants. The ERP for the Daly SLA increased by 100 between 1993 and 1994. Additionally, there has been a trend for employees and dependants at mines in the general Pine Creek region to move into Pine Creek.
PIRLINGIMPI	50 The Pirlangimpi CGC is located on Melville Island. The estimated resident population of Pirlangimpi was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
RAMINGINING	51 The Ramingining Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
TIMBER CREEK	52 The Timber Creek CGC estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
TITJIKALA	53 The Titjikala Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
UMBUKUMBA	54 The Umbakumba Incorporated Association is located on Groote Eylandt. The estimated resident population for Umbakumba was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
URAPUNTJA	55 The Incorporated Associations of Aherrenge and Urapuntja have responsibility for populations resident in an area stretching from the east of Alice Springs to the Queensland border. There were 1,050 persons enumerated in this area at the time of the 1991 Census. Of these, 215 were associated with Aherrenge, and 615 with Urapuntja.

- WALLACE ROCKHOLE** **56** The Wallace Rockhole CGC estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- WALANGURRU** **57** At the time of the 1991 Census there were important ceremonies going on in the Walangurru (Kintore) region. These ceremonies, associated with sorry business, may have involved upwards of 200 people from the communities of Kintore and Ininti. There is no scope for identifying where, if anywhere, these people were enumerated, or to get a sound estimate of how many people were involved. Local intelligence suggests that these people would not have been enumerated at all at the 1991 Census.
- WARRUWI** **58** The Warruwi Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- WATIYAWANU** **59** The June 1994 ERP for Watiyawanu CGC has been adjusted by 50 persons to account for an influx of 50 to 60 persons from surrounding outstations since 1992.
- WILLOWRA** **60** The Willowra Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- WUGULAR** **61** Wugular is in the Elsey-Balance SLA, which has experienced notable shifts in population amongst a number of communities in the past three to five years (see paragraph 15).
- YIRRKALA DHANBUL** **62** The Yirrkala Dhanbul Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- YUELAMU** **63** The Yuelamu Incorporated Association estimated resident population was derived using the standard estimation component only (see paragraph 86).
- YUENDUMU** **64** The Yuendumu CGC includes the communities and outstations of Injirramurri, Putulu, Yuwerli, Tjulpungu, Watililinyapa, Yatjalu, Yumurpa, Walkalba, Chilla Well and Yuendumu. The Yuendumu CGC is the largest CGC covering an area of approximately 22,000 square kilometres. The 1991 Census count for Yuendumu was adjusted to 875 persons to account for nearby communities and outstations.
- YUGAL MANGI** **65** The Yugal Mangi CGC includes the communities of Ngukkur, Rittarangu, Yutpundi-Djindiwrriij, Bringung, Hodgson Downs, Wunooril, and Cox River. The Yugal Mangi CGC 1991 census count included 794 persons for Ngukkur and 382 for the other communities (1,176 persons in total).
- YULARA** **66** The bulk of visitors recorded at the 1991 Census in the Petermann SLA can be attributed to the Ayers Rock Resort which is located within the Yulara CGC. The usual resident 1991 Census estimation was adjusted to account for a higher proportion of visitors in Yulara than elsewhere in the Petermann SLA.

TECHNICAL NOTES

BACKGROUND

67 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) regularly produces Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for Statistical Local Areas (SLA) throughout Australia. (see Glossary for explanation of terms.)

68 Local Government Areas (LGA) conform to SLA boundaries in all States, and consequently an annual ERP for LGAs can be derived. A breakdown of ERP by age and sex for SLAs is also published by the ABS.

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

69 As of September 1995, there were 29 Community Government Councils (CGCs) (see Map 1) and 6 Municipal Government Councils (see Map 3) in the Northern Territory. All 6 Municipal Government Councils and 1 CGC (Coomalie) conformed to SLA boundaries. The ABS regularly publishes ERPs for the 6 Municipal Government Councils, the 2 special purpose towns of Jabiru and Nhulunbuy and the Coomalie CGC (Catalogue numbers 3207.7 and 3207.7). ERPs for the other CGCs and Incorporated Associations have not been available until now.

70 Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory are legally constituted local government authorities. Each Community Government Council is separately gazetted under the Northern Territory *Local Government Act*.

71 The gazetted boundaries of CGCs are liable to change from time to time to include additional communities, camps and outstations.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

72 Almost all new CGCs have been gazetted from Incorporated Associations which serve similar functions to CGCs, but do not have officially recognised local government boundaries. There is no fixed plan for gazetting more CGCs in future, but it is likely that the number of CGCs will continue to grow, and that they will come from areas currently administered by Incorporated Associations.

73 Incorporated Associations have less rigid boundaries than CGCs, and are often responsible for a varying number of communities, camps and outstations across large land areas. It is difficult to anticipate what specific areas may be included in a CGC gazetted from any given Incorporated Association. Consequently ERPs for Incorporated Associations may be subject to greater variation than ERPs for CGCs.

74 There are five draft schemes for new Community Government Councils which were lodged with the Northern Territory Local Government Grants Commission before August 1995. Three of these schemes have been initiated by Incorporated Associations while the remaining two are new organisations.

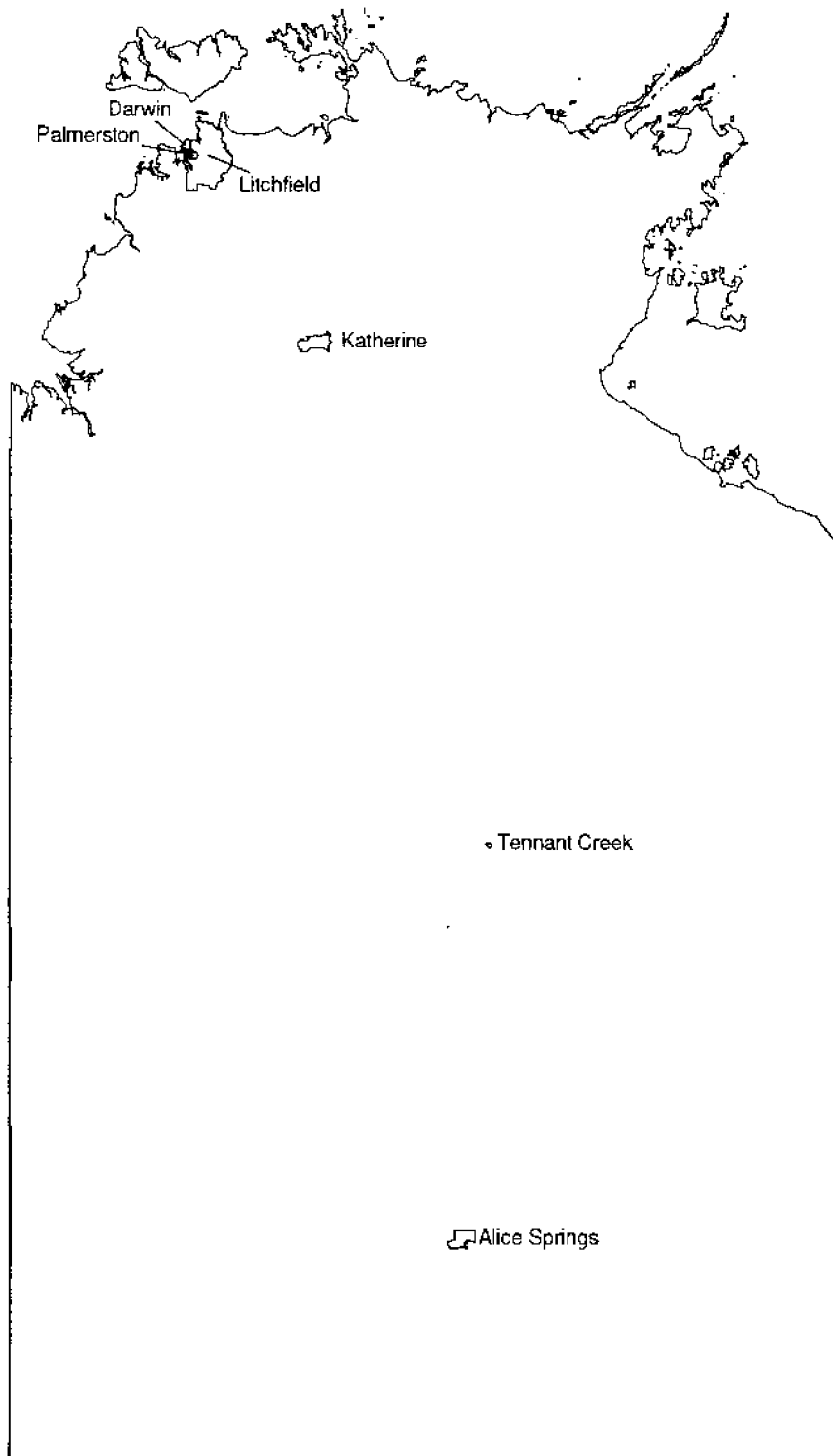
Three draft CGC schemes are based upon plans submitted by the Incorporated Associations of Alpuurulum, Yuelamu, and Titjikala (Ipatjatjaka draft scheme).

The CGC of Walangeri Ngumpinku is likely to include the communities of Yarralin, Humbert River (Lingarra), Pigeon Hole, and Yinguwunarri.

The CGC of Arltarlpilta is likely to include the communities of Atitjere, Unpayekenhe, Foxall's Well, Irrerlirre, and Mount Eaglebeck.

75 The decision by the ABS to publish ERP data for CGCs for June 1994 and annually thereafter in recognition of the status of Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory.

MAP 3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



CONSTRAINTS

76 The development of ERP for CGCs must occur within the constraints of the existing ERP models for the Northern Territory as a whole, and for Northern Territory SLAs. Any published CGC ERP must be consistent with the SLA ERP (ie the sum of CGC populations can not exceed the SLA population). For future years, the local intelligence and additional information used to contribute to CGC ERP may also have an impact on SLA ERP. The process of developing ERP for CGCs will contribute to the ABS knowledge of the Northern Territory population in general.

77 It will not be possible to produce detailed age and sex breakdowns for CGC ERP at this stage. The size of the population in some CGCs makes this task highly susceptible to error. The age and sex distribution of the SLA in which the CGC is contained may be considered a convenient guide to probable age and sex distribution of the CGC. Estimates of the number of usual residents aged 15 years and over based on 1991 Census age ratios have been included at the specific request of the Northern Territory Local Government Grants Commission.

78 ABS ERP provide an estimate of the number of people who are permanently, or usually, resident in an area and no other area over a given period of time (based on a usual residence concept of at least six months). Other components of a population which may be of interest to local governments include service populations and visitor populations.

79 Users may not only be interested in the usual resident population of a particular area, but also how many people from outside the CGC can be expected to normally use the services of the CGC (which include recreation areas, garbage disposal and sanitation, child care centres, and support services for the aged etc.). These people from outside the CGC may include the populations of associated outstations and towncamps (service populations), or a dynamic population of tourists and other visitors (visitor populations).

80 The combination of resident population, service population and visitor population may provide CGCs with the population which could be expected to be present in a community at any given time. The ABS does not provide estimates for service and visitor populations as part of the population estimation function.

81 The ABS provides information about tourist visitation to specified regions in the Northern Territory (ABS catalogue numbers 8633.7 and 8635.7).

82 There is no current sound means for estimating what the service population might be for any given CGC (ie. people who may be considered usual residents of one area by the ABS, but who use services provided by a CGC in another area). Despite analysis of 1991 Census Field Officer returns and consultation with a number of CGCs it has generally been very difficult to assess the extent of individual service populations.

METHODOLOGY

83 In addition to there being only one CGC (Coomalie) which conformed to SLA boundaries, there were seven CGCs (Binjari, Cox Peninsula, Jilkminggan, Marngarr, Timber Creek, Wallace Rockhole and Watiyawanu) which were only part of a single Census collection district (CD). For these areas there was no published 1991 Census population information and census field counts were used to get an initial 1991 population estimate where possible. CGC boundaries and collection district boundaries will be aligned for the 1996 Census.

84 The methodology for developing ERP for the remaining CGCs and Incorporated Associations consisted of two main components:

- ◆ an attempt to incorporate changes in the population of the SLA in which the CGC was located since the 1991 Census in order to maintain consistency with Census results and subsequent SLA ERP (referred to as the standard component);
- ◆ in circumstances where the standard component was inadequate (where the CGC was not gazetted at the time of the 1991 Census, or where local intelligence suggested special circumstances), consultation with CGCs was undertaken to collect additional information, and results produced by applying the first component were adjusted accordingly (referred to as the additional component).

85 In those instances where local knowledge and additional information were used to adjust results from the standard component, the adjusted results were still constrained by the published ERP for the appropriate SLAs. In essence, the sum of the resident populations of CGCs in any given SLA could not exceed the total ERP for that SLA. This process may have placed some restrictions on the use of local intelligence to contribute to CGC ERP for June 1994 (where SLA ERP has already been published), but will enable this information to be used in developing SLA and Northern Territory total ERP for future years.

STANDARD COMPONENT

86 The standard component of the methodology involved 4 steps:

- ◆ an assessment of the 1991 census count, place of enumeration for each CGC,
- ◆ the conversion of the census count, place of enumeration to a census count, place of usual residence .
- ◆ the conversion of Census count, place of usual residence to June 1991 ERP, and
- ◆ the assessment of ERP for subsequent years based on 1991 ERP.

87 While this may appear to have been a lengthy process, it enabled inconsistencies or issues to be identified at each of the various stages. Where these were noted, the additional component of the methodology was applied. Each aspect of the standard component of the methodology was only applied where no additional evidence was available to suggest that such application was inappropriate.

88 A 1991 Census count, place of enumeration was obtained for each CGC using 1991 Census Collection Districts counts where available.

89 It was assumed that the ratio of enumerated population to usual resident population at the 1991 Census was the same for the CGC as for the SLA in which it was located.

90 It was assumed that the ratio of usual resident population at the 1991 Census to ERP for June 1991 was the same for the CGC as for the SLA in which it was located. SLA ERP for June 1991 is calculated by adjusting the usual resident population from the Census for Census undercount, and backdating from 6 August to 30 June accounting for births, deaths, and migration which occurred in that period. Appendix A summarises the process by which ERP is calculated for Northern Territory SLAs.

91 It was assumed that the proportion of the total SLA population attributable to the CGC it contained would remain constant over time. Hence, ERP for CGCs could be calculated for June 1992, 1993, and 1994.

ADDITIONAL COMPONENT

92 Having applied the standard component of the methodology, ERP was available for the Coomalie Community Government Council, eleven additional CGCs and 24 Incorporated Areas. For each of the remaining CGCs and Incorporated Areas there was evidence to suggest that the results of the standard component were inadequate.

93 The Northern Territory Local Government Grants Commission (NTLGGC) produces its own population estimates for CGCs. Any notable discrepancies between ERP produced by the standard component of the methodology and NTLGGC estimates were pursued through direct contact with CGC officials and other sources such as health organisations, electoral and school enrolment information, and other appropriate local sources such as mining and tourism operations.

94 Additional information offered by these contacts and supported from other sources was incorporated into ERP for the relevant CGCs and Incorporated Associations.

DEVELOPING ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT POPULATION FOR STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

- 1** The following paragraphs are taken from the ABS publication, *Population Estimates - Methodology and Sources of Data* (catalogue no. 3228.0). The intention is to provide a brief overview of the processes involved in developing estimated resident population. More detailed information about the methodology is available in the above publication.
- 2** The ABS publishes quarterly estimates, including sex breakdowns, for Australia and each State and Territory.
- 3** The ABS publishes annual estimates of the population of each SLA in Australia, including age and sex breakdowns.
- 4** The ABS publishes annual estimates of the Australian population by age and sex and country of birth.
- 5** The ABS publishes annual estimates of Australian population by age and sex and marital status.
- 6** SLA population estimates for Census years (eg. 1991) are based on Census counts. These are adjusted to account for usual residents of each SLA who were enumerated elsewhere in the Census, and persons counted in an SLA who were usually resident elsewhere. This results in a Census, place of usual residence count.
- 7** The Census, place of usual residence count for each SLA is adjusted to account for Census under-enumeration and for residents of the SLA who may have been overseas at the time of the Census and consequently not counted at the Census.
- 8** This population estimate is then backdated from 6 August 1991 (Census day) to 30 June 1991 by calculating the amount of births and deaths expected in the intervening period, and the amount of migration to and from the SLA.
- 9** Population estimates at the National and State/Territory level for non-Census years are then calculated by adding natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (arrivals minus departures).
- 10** At the SLA level, post-censal estimates are derived using models which relate symptomatic growth indicators to population growth.
- 11** All post-censal estimates are revised in light of the subsequent Census. Intercensal revisions are made to ensure consistency between the new population Census and the previous estimates.
- 12** Age and sex estimates for SLAs are prepared using the cohort component method. Post-censal age distributions are obtained by advancing the age and sex estimates by one year, adding births, subtracting deaths and adjusting for migration.

GLOSSARY

ASGC	The Australian Standard Geographic Classification is the hierarchical structured classification used by the ABS to classify geographic areas within Australia (Catalogue no 1216.0).
CENSUS COUNTS, PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE	Census Counts, Place of Usual Residence include all people who are usual residents of a given location regardless of where they were on Census day.
CENSUS COUNTS, PLACE OF ENUMERATION	Census Counts, Place of Enumeration include all people who were counted in a given location irrespective of whether they are usual residents or visitors.
CD	Collection District
COLLECTION DISTRICT	Collection Districts are the smallest geographic area for which the ABS releases data and form the basic building blocks of the ASGC. Collection Districts cover the whole country without gaps or overlaps.
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT COUNCIL	Community Government Councils are legally constituted local government authorities with roles and responsibilities similar to that of local government municipal councils. Community Government Councils need not necessarily form a single contiguous area and may comprise a number of discrete parcels of land. CGCs do not cover the whole of the Northern Territory and do not overlap.
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION	Estimated Resident Populations are estimates of the number of people who usually live in a community. Individuals are regarded as usual residents of only one community at any given time.
INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION	Incorporated Associations are legally constituted bodies performing some of the roles and responsibilities of local government municipal councils. They differ from Community Government Councils in not having clearly defined boundaries. Incorporated Areas do not cover the whole of the Northern Territory and do not overlap.
LGA	Local Government Area
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	Local Government Areas are the areas gazetted under the Northern Territory <i>Local Government Act</i> . The ABS defines SLAs to fit entirely within LGA boundaries.
SERVICE POPULATION	Service Populations include the usual residents of an area plus residents from other areas who make use of the services provided by the central community. For example, the usual resident population of Nhulunbuy covers those people who usually live in the town of Nhulunbuy. The service population for the Nhulunbuy hospital may also include all of Arnhem Land plus Groote Eylandt. Service populations for communities and towns may vary depending on the services being considered.
SLA	Statistical Local Area
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA	Statistical Local Areas consist of one or more collection districts. SLAs cover the whole country without gaps or overlaps. One or more SLAs combine to cover the entire area of each Local Government Area.
VISITOR POPULATION	Visitor Populations include tourists, business travellers, family and friends who are not usual residents of the community. Visitor populations often fluctuate during the year.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Other publications which may be of interest include:-

Estimated Resident Population, Northern Territory, for Statistical Local Area (3201.7)

Estimated Resident Population by Age , Sex and Statistical Local Area, Northern Territory (3207.7)

SYMBOLS

Demography, Northern Territory (3311.7)

n.a. not available

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