**Northern Territory Economy Quick Facts – Sept Quarter 2017**

### NT Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Projects
- The Northern Territory has a land mass of 1,348,199 km², the third largest Australian jurisdiction.
- The NT has a small and sparsely distributed population of 244,990, accounting for about 1.0% of the Australian resident population.
- The NT civilian population (15+ years) is 187,134 persons, with a labour force of 138,261 persons, including 132,901 people employed.
- The NT is characterised by a young population, with a median age of 32 years compared to 38 years nationally.
- 30.3% of the resident NT population are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
- More than half of the NT’s population reside in the Greater Darwin region, the main hub of economic activity.
- The NT has considerable onshore and offshore resources in minerals and energy, agriculture, and horticulture.
- The NT’s developing economic infrastructure connects regions and key markets through roads, ports, international airport, gas pipeline and Darwin to Adelaide railway.
- Economic output (GSP) in 2016-17 was $25.4 billion, 1.5% of national GDP.

### NT Mining and Energy Projects
- The NT’s five largest industries by output are Construction, Mining, Public administration and safety, Health care and social assistance, and Manufacturing, comprising a combined 47% of total NT GSP.
- The Defence presence (air force, army, and navy) in the region plays a significant role.
- Tourism activity is an expanding sector with significant tourism economy and assets such as the world-famous Kakadu National Park, Uluru, Katherine Gorge; and other national parks.

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**NT’s Proximity to Asia**
- The NT is an open, trade-oriented economy.
- Key exports include LNG, live animals, and mineral ores and concentrates.
- Over 80% of NT exports go to Japan, China, Thailand, and Indonesia.
- Key imports include iron, steel and aluminium structures, pipes of iron or steel, and refined petroleum.
- Over 70% of NT imports are from Thailand, Japan, Singapore and China.

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**Department of Trade, Business and Innovation**

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Regional Fast Facts

Greater Darwin
(Darwin city, Darwin suburbs, Palmerston, Litchfield)
Area: 3,164 km²
Population: 143,629
Businesses: 10,328
Key industries:
- retail/wholesale
- manufacturing
- government services
- defence
- agriculture
- transport
- construction

Daly-Tiwi-West Arnhem
Area: 112,251 km²
Population: 18,892
Businesses: 348
Key industries:
- agriculture/fishing
- mining
- tourism
- government services

East Arnhem
Area: 33,596 km²
Population: 13,935
Businesses: 181
Key industries:
- agriculture/fishing
- mining
- tourism
- government services

Katherine
(Big Rivers)
Area: 326,327 km²
Population: 21,158
Businesses: 896
Key industries:
- agriculture
- cattle
- fishing
- tourism
- mining
- defence
- government services

Alice Springs
Area: 569,566 km²
Population: 40,715
Businesses: 2,001
Key Industries:
- agriculture
- cattle
- tourism
- mining
- retail
- government services

Barkly
Area: 303,295 km²
Population: 6,862
Businesses: 216
Key industries:
- agriculture
- cattle
- tourism
- government services

Regions – Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)
Statistical Area level 3 (SA3)
The NT’s economy, while relatively small compared to other Australian jurisdictions, is vibrant and has an abundance of mineral and energy resources. Its close proximity to Asia, the fastest growing region of the global economy, and a renewed focus of developing northern Australia, provide many potential business opportunities for NT businesses.

**Gross State Product (GSP)**

- The NT’s 10-year average annual economic (GSP) growth rate (2006-07 to 2016-17) was 3.4%. In 2016-17, NT GSP (inflation adjusted) increased by 3.9% to $25.4 billion, driven by growth in private business investment and household consumption. In 2016-17, total investment in the NT was valued at $11.3 billion, an increase of 21.2% compared to 2015-16.
- Private investment is the largest component of total investment, about 80% ($9.1 billion). Private investment increased by 23.5% over 2016-17. This increase was largely driven by a 33.2% rise in non-dwelling construction activities. In the NT economy, large projects have a considerable impact on investment and generate high levels of economic growth. But these also generate large fluctuations in investment and economic growth.
- Private business investment, the key driver of investment, comprised about 91% of the total private investment and 80% of the total investment in 2016-17.
- Nationally, economic output, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), increased by 2.0% in 2016-17. NT GSP accounts for 1.5% of Australian GDP.
- NT economic growth is estimated to grow at a slower pace (1.1%) in 2017-18 and by 0.5% in 2018-19 (NT Treasury and Finance). This is largely due to a continued moderation in private investment from historically high levels as the construction phase of the Ichthys LNG plant winds down to the operational and export phase. In comparison, Deloitte Access Economics (DAE) forecast growth in the NT economy of 2.7% in 2017-18 and 4.2% in 2018-19. National GDP is estimated to grow by 2.75% in 2017-18 (Australian Government Budget 2017).
- NT State Final Demand (SFD), total domestic expenditure within the local economy, was $30.4 billion (trend and inflation adjusted) in the year to September 2017. For the same period in the previous year SFD was $28.3 billion. Consumption (public and private consumption), the largest component of SFD, comprised 61.4% of domestic demand in the year to September 2017.
International Trade

- In the year to September 2017, the value of NT goods exports increased by 19.7% to $5.2 billion and goods imports decreased by 29.3% to $1.7 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of $3.6 billion.
- Recent changes in classification of confidential items in international trade has resulted in feedstock gas imports and LNG exports being classified into this category.
- The NT contributed about 1.7% of Australia’s goods exports, and around 0.6% of imports in the year to September 2017.
- A significant proportion of imports to the NT come from other Australian jurisdictions and is treated as the balancing item in the GSP accounts.
- Major NT imports from overseas are iron, steel and aluminium structures, pipes of iron or steel, and refined petroleum.
- The NT’s major exports to overseas are LNG, live animals, and mineral ores and concentrates.
- The majority of NT exports are destined for North and South East Asia (Japan and China are key export partners) while the main import partners are Thailand, Japan, Singapore, and China.

Population

- As at March 2017, the NT’s resident population was 244,990, an increase of 0.1% in annual terms. Natural increase and net overseas migration added to the population while net interstate migration detracted from population growth. NT population has moderated over the past three years, and is expected to remain unchanged in 2017 before decreasing by 0.3% in 2018 (NT Mid-Year Report 2017-18).
- The population of Australia in March 2017 was 24,511,773 people. The NT population comprised 1.0% of the national population.
- The estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of the NT in June 2016 was 74,509 persons, comprising around 30.3% of the NT resident population. Around 49.9% of the Indigenous population were females. Nationally, the Indigenous population accounts for 3.3% of the total population.
- The NT population is relatively young (median age of 32 years compared to 38 years nationally) with a higher male-to-female sex ratio 107.5 males per 100 females compared to 97.4 males per 100 females nationally.
- In the September quarter 2017, the working age population (15+ years) of the NT was 187,184 persons, about 76.4% of the total population. Nationally, the working age population was 81.2% of the population.
- Around 58% of the NT population is located in the Greater Darwin area (Darwin City, Darwin suburbs, Litchfield and Palmerston) with Central Australia (Alice Springs region) accounting for a further 17% and the Katherine region accounting for 9% of the total population.
## Labour Market

- The NT labour market is characterised by a relatively skilled labour force with a high level of labour participation and low unemployment. There are however, regional differences in the labour market characteristics.

- The NT unemployment rate averaged 3.9% (trend) in the September quarter 2017, and is the lowest unemployment rate among all Australian jurisdictions. Nationally, the unemployment rate averaged 5.5% over the same period. In the period April to June 2017, regional statistics show the unemployment rate decreased in all NT regions except Greater Darwin. The Daly-Tiwi-West Arnhem region had the highest unemployment rate in the NT at 7.1%, while Greater Darwin reported the lowest unemployment rate at 3.7%. It should be noted that many NT regions consist of a small population base, which can result in volatility in labour data.

- In the September quarter 2017, the average NT civilian population (population aged 15+ years) increased by 0.3% to 187 134 persons, with a labour force of 138 261, out of which 132 901 were employed.

- The NT underemployment rate (an additional measure of labour underutilisation) was the lowest of the jurisdictions at 4.6% of total employed persons between June and August 2017, compared to 8.7% nationally, signifying that there are more employed people in the NT working their desired number of hours. The NT underemployment rate has been trending down over the past year.

- In the September quarter 2017, the average NT labour force participation rate (LFPR) was 73.9%, and continues to be the highest of the jurisdictions. The national average LFPR was 65.1% in the same period.

- Non-resident labour (including fly-in-fly-out workers) is an important component of the NT labour market statistics. Although difficult to measure, the Department of Treasury and Finance estimated it to be between 6000 and 7000 workers in 2015-16. Similarly, members of the Australian Defence Force are also not included in the labour force statistics.

- In the September quarter 2017, the average NT resident employment decreased by 2.7% from the previous three months. In the year to September 2017, NT resident employment increased by 2.6%, the second highest rate of growth of all jurisdictions, behind Victoria (3.6%). Nationally, employment grew by 1.6% in the same period.

- Employment in the NT is forecast to fall by 2.5% in 2017-18 (NT Mid-Year Report 2017-18). DAE (September 2017) forecasts NT employment to remain unchanged in 2017-18, the lowest growth rate of the jurisdictions and below the forecast national employment growth rate of 2.5%. Over the five years 2016-17 to 2020-21, DAE forecasts average annual employment growth of 1.4% in the NT, the third highest of the jurisdictions.

- In the year to September 2017, the number of youth employed (aged 15-24 years) in the NT increased by 2.2% to 20 600 persons. At the national level, youth employment was unchanged at 1 853 200 persons.
• NT employment by industry sector data (annual moving average at August 2017) shows that Public administration and safety remains the largest employer employing about 15.6% of the total employed.
• Other large industry employers include Health care and social assistance (12.3%), Construction (10.5%), Education and training (9.6%), and Retail trade (8.7%). The Mining industry on the other hand employs around 4.2% of the NT workforce.
• In the year to August 2017, Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the largest employment growth, followed by Accommodation and food services, and Education and training.
• In the year to date to September 2017, there were 1654 apprentice and trainee commencements in the NT. Compared to the same period last year, there has been a 12.7% decrease in the number of commencements, with decreases spread out across a variety of industries.
• In the year to date to September 2017, there were 666 apprentice and trainee completions in the NT, down from 737 completions in the corresponding period a year ago.
• Comparing the year to date to September 2017 to the corresponding period a year ago, apprentice and trainee commencements decreased in all the NT regions except Alice Springs and Barkly, while trainee completions decreased in all regions except Daly-Tiwi-West Arnhem.

Prices

• The consumer price index continues to remain at low levels.
• Over the year to September 2017, the Darwin consumer price index (CPI) increased 0.6% compared to no change in the same period last year. Over the year, the categories with the largest increases were Tobacco and alcohol (up by 5.1%); Transportation (up by 4.4%); and Health (up by 3.6%) while decreases were reported in Communication, Food and non-alcoholic beverages, and Housing. Darwin’s CPI is lower than the national average of 1.8%.
• In the September quarter 2017, Darwin’s CPI increased by 0.8%. CPI categories that contributed in the quarter included Recreation and culture (0.34 percentage points); Tobacco and alcohol (0.23 percentage points); and Transportation (0.20 percentage points). Categories that detracted in the quarter included Food and non-alcoholic beverages (-0.11 percentage points); Housing (-0.07 percentage points), and Communication (-0.04 percentage points).
• The Reserve Bank of Australia’s (RBA) measure of the national annual underlying inflation (core inflation) increased by 1.8% in the September quarter 2017 compared to the September quarter 2016, lower than the RBA’s target inflation range of 2-3%.
Residential Property Prices

- In the NT property market, sales have moderated, with lower home purchase prices and lower rents.
- The September quarter 2017 Real Estate Institute of the NT’s (REINT) data on median prices for a 3 bedroom house ranged from $282 500 in Tennant Creek to $760 000 in Inner Darwin. Similarly, median 2 bedroom residential unit prices in the NT ranged from $310 000 in Darwin North Coastal to $550 000 in Inner Darwin.
- REINT report that in the September quarter 2017, median rent price for a 3 bedroom house ranged from $430 in Katherine and Palmerston to $590 in Inner Darwin. Similarly, median 2 bedroom residential unit rents ranged from $325 in Palmerston to $430 in Inner Darwin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Median House price</th>
<th>Median Unit/Townhouse price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darwin Overall</td>
<td>$495 000</td>
<td>$405 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Darwin</td>
<td>$760 000</td>
<td>$465 833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmerston</td>
<td>$460 000</td>
<td>$325 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine</td>
<td>$310 000</td>
<td>$325 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennant Creek</td>
<td>$282 500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Springs</td>
<td>$476 500</td>
<td>$320 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The property price index (PPI - established house price and attached house price) produced by ABS for Australian capital cities, show that for the period April to June 2017, Darwin PPI decreased by 1.4%, below the national PPI increase of 1.9%.

Income

- The average weekly earnings and wage price index measure different but related concepts. Average weekly earnings captures the current average value of wages and salaries paid to employees. Wage price index measures changes in wages and salaries paid by employees for a unit of labour where the quality and quantity of labour are not considered and is designed to measure inflationary pressures on wages and salaries.
- Average weekly earnings have steadily increased over time, however, the rate of growth has fluctuated. In annual terms the average weekly full time adult earnings (AWFTE) in the NT increased by 3.1% in the six month period to May 2017 to $1774, compared to the national weekly earnings of $1608. The NT has the third highest AWFTE among Australian jurisdictions, behind ACT ($1815) WA ($1796).
- Over the year, the AWFTE for males in the NT increased by 4.1% to $2012 and for females it increased by 3.0% to $1463. A substantial difference between male and female wage levels exists - both in the NT and at the national level.
- In the year to September 2017, the growth in the WPI, moderated to 1.4% in the NT. Nationally, the growth in the WPI was 2.0% in the same period.
Business Index

- Over the five years to September 2017, Sensis® business confidence in all jurisdictions have fluctuated reflecting uncertainty in the global economy and changing state/NT conditions.
- In the September 2017 Sensis® Business Index report, the net balance confidence level of NT SMEs in their own business prospects over the next 12 months was +26%, an increase of 26 percentage points in the quarter, but lower than the national business confidence (+46%). The SMEs in the NT had the lowest business confidence of Australian jurisdictions.
- Business confidence in the Darwin metropolitan area in the September quarter 2017 increased to +28% compared to the previous quarter figure of +9%.
- Regional NT business confidence increased to +24% in the September quarter 2017 compared to the previous quarter figure of +8%.
- The Department of Trade, Business and Innovation (DTBI) conducts its own quarterly business confidence survey with a significantly higher sample size and includes results by region and industry.
- In the September 2017 DTBI quarterly survey, business confidence was +43%, with confidence by region ranging from +86% in Barkly to +31% in Greater Darwin. Overall 47% of businesses report business performance is better this year compared to the previous year.

Count of NT Businesses

- The NT had 14,300 actively trading businesses as at June 2016 which constitutes 0.66% of the national business count. In June 2015 there were 14,156 businesses operating.
- The highest number of operating businesses was in New South Wales followed by Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital NT and the NT.
- In 2015-16 the entry rate for businesses in the NT was 14.2%, slightly lower than the national average of 14.6%. The exit rate for businesses in the NT was 13.1%, lower than the entry rate and resulting in an increase in the number of overall businesses. Nationally, the exit rate was 12.3%.
- In June 2012, the NT had 14,595 operating businesses and of these 84.5% survived to June 2013, 73.3% survived to June 2014, and 65.5% survived to June 2015. Similarly, the national survival rate for June 2012 businesses was 62.1% in 2015-16.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) defines business size by level of employment as follows:
  - small business: 0-19 employees
  - medium business: 20-199 employees
  - large business: 200+ employees.
- The majority of actively trading businesses in the NT are small. In June 2016, 95.2% were small businesses, 4.6% were medium businesses and 0.2% were large businesses. Nationally, 97.4% of the businesses were small.
Of the small businesses in the NT, 60% were non-employing businesses, 26% were micro businesses with between 1-4 employees, and 14% were those businesses employing 5-19 employees.

In June 2016, the Construction industry had the highest number of businesses operating in the NT accounting for 21.2% of total businesses. This was followed by Rental, hiring and real estate services (13.2%), Professional, scientific and technical services (9.1%), Agriculture forestry and fishing (6.5%), and Transport, postal and warehousing (6.4%).

The majority of businesses in the NT are in the services sector (all industries except Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity, gas and water).

In June 2016, the services sector included 89.6% of all NT businesses. At the national level, the Construction industry had the highest number of businesses (16.5%) followed by Professional, scientific and technical services (12.1%) and Rental, hiring and real estate services (11.1%).

The majority of the businesses in the NT are located in the Greater Darwin region (Darwin City, Darwin Suburbs, Litchfield and Palmerston).

In June 2016, 72.2% of all businesses in the NT were located in the Greater Darwin region. The Alice Springs region had the second largest number of businesses (14.0%), Katherine region had 6.3%, Daly-Tiwi-West Arnhem had 2.4%, East Arnhem had 1.3% and Barkly region had 1.5%. Business locations of approximately 2.3% of the businesses were classified as ‘currently unknown’.

In June 2016, more than half (52.5%) of NT businesses have an annual turnover of less than $200 000, 30% in the ‘$200 000 < $1 million’ range, 7.7% in the ‘$1 million < $2 million’ range, 6.0% in the ‘$2 million < $4 million’ range, and 3.8% in the ‘$5 million or more’ range.

Key Industry Sectors

- The structure of the NT economy is different to the national economy with greater contributions to production from Construction, Mining, Public administration and safety, and Health care and social assistance industries.
- These five sectors together make up 41.8% of the total of industry sector contributions to the NT’s GSP in 2016-17 with the combined value of their contribution to the NT economy being over $10.6 billion.

### Sector Contribution to Output: NT and Australia 2016-17

- **Public Administration and Safety**
- **Mining**
- **Construction**
- **Health Care and Social Assistance**
- **Manufacturing**
- **Education and Training**
- **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services**
- **Transport, Postal and Warehousing**
- **Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**
- **Retail Trade**
- **Accommodation and Food Services**
- **Financial and Insurance Services**
- **Wholesale Trade**
- **Administrative and Support Services**
- **Electricity, Gas and Water**
- **Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services**
- **Arts and Recreation Services**
- **Information Media and Telecommunications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Value Added 2016-17</th>
<th>Proportion of NT GSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public administration and safety</td>
<td>$3.1 billion</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>$3.0 billion</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$2.8 billion</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>$1.6 billion</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Construction industry is the third largest industry sector of the NT economy.

The gross value added of all industries was $23.0 billion in 2016-17, 90.5% of GSP.

**Construction Sector**
- In 2016-17, the Construction sector contributed $2.809 billion to NT GSP, with an industry share of total output of 11.0%. The construction industry accounted for 10.5% of the NT’s resident employment.
- The value of the Construction sector is above historical levels largely due to the development of major resource projects such as INPEX LNG gas project.
- In 2016-17, construction work done decreased by 12.8% to $6.7 billion. Engineering work done decreased by 12.2% to $5.5 billion, residential construction decreased by 29.7% to $456 million and non-residential construction decreased by 3.3% to $712 million, reflecting construction of the INPEX LNG plant winding down and fewer apartment complex construction.
- Over the next few years, growth is forecast to further moderate with the completion of the construction phase of some resource projects.

**Mining and Energy Sector**
- Mining and energy sector contributed $3.041 billion (gross value-added) or 12.0% to NT GVA in 2016-17.
- The main minerals produced and processed in the NT are bauxite, gold, manganese and zinc/lead concentrate. Key energy commodities are oil, natural gas, uranium, and the production of LNG.
- Although the sector is the second largest contributor to NT GSP it employed around 4.2% of the resident employment in the year to August 2017 as it is capital-intensive and a portion of its FIFO workers are residents of other jurisdictions.
- The value of Mining and energy will increase strongly when the LNG production from INPEX’s LNG plant commences, which is scheduled in 2018-19.

**Manufacturing Sector**
- In 2016-17, the Manufacturing sector accounted for 5.2% of the NT’s GSP.
- Manufacturing in the NT consists mainly of small scale production of various products for export and domestic consumption, and mining-related processing.
- This sector employs around 3700 people, 2.7% of the NT’s total resident employment in the year to August 2017.
Retail Sector

- The Retail trade sector value (gross value added) increased by 1.4% in 2016-17 to $720 million. The sector contributes around 2.8% to NT GSP and 8.7% to total NT resident employment in the year to August 2017.
- Nationally, retail turnover in 2016-17 contributed about 4.5% of the national GDP and the sector grew by 1.4% in the same period.
- The retail turnover (sales) in the NT in the year to September 2017 was $3.1 billion, a year on year growth rate of 0.7%.
- Food retailing is the largest component contributing 48.0% of total retail trade turnover in the NT in the year to September 2017, followed by Cafés, restaurants and takeaway food services (15.0%), Household goods retailing (15.0%), and Clothing, footwear and personal accessories (5.3%).
- The growth in NT retail turnover is expected to be subdued in the short term, largely reflecting softening population growth in the NT.
- The Wholesale trade sector contributed $550 million or about 2.2% of the NT GSP.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (Rural Industries)

- Key agricultural commodities include livestock, horticulture produce and fisheries.
- The key livestock commodities of the NT include cattle, buffaloes and crocodiles. In the horticultural sector the main commodities include fruit (mangos, melons, bananas and okra), Asian vegetables, and plant nursery products. The fishing sector includes commercial, recreational and traditional indigenous fishing. The commercial fishing sector includes wild catch fish (such as barramundi, snapper, and shark), crustaceans (mainly prawns and mud crabs) and aquaculture (pearls). Forestry includes pine and hardwood production.
- Agriculture, fishing and forestry contributed $697 million, about 2.7% (inflation adjusted) to the value of NT GSP in 2016-17.
- Cattle production is the largest component of agricultural, forestry and fishing. The key markets for NT cattle are interstate markets (for further growing or slaughter) and live exports overseas (mainly Indonesia). The estimated gross value of cattle production is expected to moderate as demand from Asian markets continues to decline, partly due to higher Australian beef prices.
- Horticultural production has started recovering from a downturn due to banana freckle and record high temperatures have caused uncertainty in mango production in 2016-17. The horticultural products are mainly destined for interstate markets.
- Fisheries production in the NT has strong potential in the coming years as a result of Seafarm’s $1.45 billion Sea Dragon Project.
Live cattle exports through the Port of Darwin is currently lower compared to the same period last year. This is primarily due to lower exports to Indonesia and Vietnam and the Philippines.

Tourism

The Tourism sector is distributed across a number of Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) industry sectors. The largest industry sectors that directly contribute to tourism gross value added (GVA) in the NT include Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing, and Recreation and culture.

- In 2016-17, visitor expenditure in the NT was $2.486 billion (Tourism NT).
- In 2015-16, the NT had 8.5 million domestic visitor nights, the highest number of visitor nights over the past decade, while there were 4.8 million international visitors, the lowest number recorded over the past decade.
- Over the next five years, visitor nights in the NT by domestic travellers is forecast to increase at an average annual rate of 2.9%, while international travellers are forecast to increase an average annual rate of 6.3%.
- Tourism directly employs around 6.9% of the NT employment.

Goods-Producing and Service-Producing Sectors

- In categorising goods and services, dwelling growth is excluded.
- The GVA of goods-producing sectors (Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water, Construction) was $8.2 billion in 2016-17, about 41.0% of all industries.
- Service-producing sectors’ output ("things you cannot drop on your foot") was valued at $11.88 billion, contributing 59.0% of NT GSP (ownership of dwellings is excluded from the service-producing sectors).
- Business services (those industries that provide non-distribution services to other companies) have grown strongly since 2010 and contributed $2.6 billion (10.0%) of NT GSP in 2016-17. Since 2010 business services have grown, on average, by 5.7%. There are however, variations in growth in individual business service sectors.
## Selected Investment Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Estimated Start Up</th>
<th>Publicly Announced</th>
<th>Feasibility Stage</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Resource Description</th>
<th>Indicative Cost Estimate $m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ichthys LNG</td>
<td>Inpex Holdings / Total</td>
<td>Darwin</td>
<td>New project</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNG</td>
<td>34000</td>
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<td>Northcrest</td>
<td>Halikos</td>
<td>Darwin</td>
<td>New project</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Development</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Peake</td>
<td>TNG Limited</td>
<td>235km NW of Alice Springs</td>
<td>New project</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanadium Pentoxide/Titanium Dioxide/Iron Ore</td>
<td>850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nolans Project</td>
<td>Arafura Resources</td>
<td>135 km NNW of Alice Springs, Whyalla</td>
<td>New project</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>y</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rare earths</td>
<td>970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chandler Salt mine</td>
<td>Tellus Holdings</td>
<td>Alice Springs</td>
<td>New project</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>676</td>
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<td>The Gateway</td>
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<td>Palmerston</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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Source: Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics (BREE), NT ICN and NT Department of Trade, Business and Innovation (DTBI)
# Regional Labour Markets, Population and Income

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<th>Region ¹</th>
<th>Labour force Apr-Jun 2017</th>
<th>Unemployment Apr-Jun 2017</th>
<th>Unemployment rate (%) Apr-Jun 2017</th>
<th>Population 2015-16</th>
<th>Average total income 2010-11 ($²)</th>
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Source: ABS Cat. Nos. 3218.0, 5673.0.55.003, and Department of Employment (DoE)

1. Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)
2. Average wage and salary income

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**Data Sources**
Australian Bureau of Statistics, catalogue numbers 3101.0, 6202.0, 6220.0, 6291.0.55.003, 6302.0, 6345.0, 6354.0
Department of Social Services (Australian Government)

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