Northern Territory Economy Quick Facts – March quarter 2017

NT Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Projects

- The Northern Territory covers a land mass of 1,348,199 km$^2$, the third largest Australian jurisdiction
- The Territory has a small and sparsely distributed population of 245,657, accounting for about 1% of the Australian resident population
- NT civilian population is 186,868, and labour force is 146,637 with 141,544 people employed
- Territory is characterised by a young population with a median age of 31.8 years compared to 37.3 years nationally
- 28% of the resident Territory population are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
- More than half of the Territory’s population reside in the Greater Darwin region, the main hub of economic activity
- Territory has considerable onshore and offshore resources in minerals and energy, agriculture, and horticulture,
- Territory’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 2015-16 was $23.6 billion, 1.4% of national GDP

NT Mining and Energy Projects

- Territory’s five largest industries by output are Construction, Mining, Public administration and safety, Health care and social assistance, and Transport, postal and warehousing, comprising a combined more than 50% of total Territory 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

NT’s Proximity to Asia

- The Territory is an open, trade-oriented economy
- Key exports include LNG, live animals, and mineral ores and concentrates
- Over 80% of Territory 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 Territory imports are from Thailand, Japan, Singapore and China
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: 2001
- 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 Territory’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 Territory businesses.

**Gross State Product (GSP)**

- The Northern Territory’s 10-year average annual economic (GSP) growth rate (2005-06 to 2015-16) was 3.9%. In 2015-16, Territory GSP (inflation adjusted) increased by 2.7% to $23.6 billion, driven by growth in consumption levels and net exports. In 2015-16, total investment in the Territory was valued at $10.4 billion, a decrease of 30.9% compared to 2014-15.
- Private investment is the largest component of total investment, about 87% ($9.1 billion). Private investment decreased by 32.6% over 2015-16. This decline was largely driven by a moderation of non-dwelling construction activities from record levels, as major projects such as the INPEX Ichthys LNG project wind down. In the Territory 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 comprised about 87.9% of the total private investment and around 76.7% of the total investment in 2015-16.
- Nationally, economic output, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), increased by 2.8% in 2015-16. NT GSP accounts for 1.4% of Australian GDP.
- Territory economic growth is estimated to grow at a slower pace (1.0%) in 2016-17 (NT Treasury and Finance). This is largely due to a continued fall in private investment from historically high levels as the construction phase of the Ichthys LNG plant winds down to the operational and export phase. The NT economy is also shifting from mining led growth towards other drivers of economic activities. National GDP is estimated to grow by 1.75% in 2016-17 (Australian Government Budget 2017).
- NT State Final Demand (SFD), total domestic expenditure within the local economy, was $28.8 billion (trend and inflation adjusted) in 2016. For the same period in the previous year SFD was $29.9 billion. Consumption (public and private consumption), the largest component of SFD, comprised 61.9% of domestic demand in 2016.
The Territory contributed about 1.7% of Australia’s goods exports, and around 0.6% of imports in the year to March 2017.

A significant proportion of imports to the Territory 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 Territory’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 September 2016, the Territory’s resident population was 245,657, an increase of 0.3% 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 decline by 0.3% in 2016 before increasing to 0.9% growth in 2017-18, while Deloitte forecast population to increase 0.5% in 2016-17 before strengthening to 0.9% growth in 2017-18 (Deloitte Access Economics Business (DAE) Outlook, March 2017).

The population of Australia in September 2016 was 24,220,192 people. The Territory population comprised 1.0% of the national population.

The estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of the Territory in June 2011 (based on 2011 Census) was 68,850 persons, comprising around 28.0% of the NT resident population. Around 49.9% of the Indigenous population were females. Nationally, the Indigenous population accounts for around 3.0% of the total population.

The NT population is relatively young (median age of 31.8 years compared to 37.3 years nationally) with a higher male-to-female sex ratio 112.2 males per 100 females compared to 99.1 males per 100 females nationally.

In March 2017, the working age population (15+ years) of the Territory was 186,868 persons, about 76.0% of the total population. Nationally, the working age population was 81.7% of the population.

Around 59% 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.

International Trade

- In the year to March 2017, the value of Territory goods exports decreased by 6.7% to $4.7 billion and goods imports also decreased by 63.9% to $1.6 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of $3.1 billion.
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- A significant proportion of imports to the Territory come from other Australian jurisdictions and is treated as the balancing item in the GSP accounts.
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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 in March 2017 was 3.5% (trend), and is the lowest unemployment rate among all Australian jurisdictions. Nationally, the unemployment rate increased 0.1 of a percentage point to 5.9%. In the December quarter 2016, the unemployment rate decreased in all NT regions except Greater Darwin. The Daly-Tiwi-West Arnhem region had the highest unemployment rate in the Territory at 8.1% during the December quarter 2016, while Greater Darwin reported the lowest unemployment rate at 3.5%. It should be noted that many Territory regions consist of a small population base, which can result in volatility in labour market data.

- As at March 2017, the NT civilian population (population aged 15+ years) was 186 868 persons, with a labour force of 146 637, out of which 141 544 are employed.

- The NT labour force participation rate (LFPR) was 78.5% in March 2017, the highest level on record among Australian jurisdictions. The national LFPR was 64.7% in the same period.

- Non-resident labour (including fly-in-fly-out workers), though difficult to measure, are an important component of the Territory labour market statistics. Similarly, members of the Australian Defence Force are also not included in the labour force statistics.

- In March 2017, NT resident employment increased by 0.6% from the previous month. In the year to March 2017, NT resident employment increased by 2.2%, the second lowest rate of growth of all jurisdictions, behind Victoria (3.4%). Nationally, employment grew by 1.3% in the same period.

- Employment in the Territory is forecast to grow by 2.9% in 2016-17 (NT Budget 2017-18). Deloitte Access Economics (DAE) (March 2017) forecasts Territory employment to grow by 3.2% in 2016 17, the second highest growth rate of the jurisdictions and above the forecast national employment growth rate of 1.0%. Over the five years 2016-17 to 2020-21, DAE forecasts average annual employment growth of 1.8% in the Territory, the highest of the jurisdictions.

- In the year to March 2017, the number of youth employed (aged 15 24 years) in the Territory increased by 0.1% to 20 900 persons. At the national level, youth employment was unchanged at 1 840 900 persons.

- The Territory underemployment rate was the lowest of the jurisdictions at 4.8% of total employed persons in the March quarter 2017, compared to 8.8% nationally, signifying that there are more employed people in the Territory working their desired number of hours.
- NT employment by industry sector data (annual moving average at February 2017) shows that Public administration and safety remains the largest employer employing about 17.2% of the total employed.
- Other large industry employers include Health care and social assistance (12.1%), Construction (10.3%), Retail trade (8.5%), and Education and training (8.4%). The Mining industry on the other hand employs around 4.6% of the Territory workforce.
- In the year to February 2017, ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ had the largest employment growth (99.4%), followed by ‘Rental, hiring and real estate services’ (21.8%), and ‘Retail trade’ (19.1%).
- In the year to date to March 2017, there were 645 apprentice and trainee commencements in the Territory. Compared to the same period last year, there has been a 16.7% decrease in the number of commencements, with decreases spread out across a variety of industries.
- In the year to date to March 2017, there were 192 apprentice and trainee completions in the Territory, down from 264 completions in the corresponding period a year ago.
- Comparing the year to date to March 2017 to the corresponding period a year ago, apprentice and trainee commencements decreased in all the Territory regions except Alice Springs and Barkly, while trainee completions decreased in all regions.

**Prices**

- Over the year to March 2017, the Darwin consumer price index (CPI) increased 0.5% compared to a 0.3% decrease in the same period last year. Over the year, increases were reported in most categories with the largest increases in ‘tobacco and alcohol’ (up by 5.7%); ‘Health’ (up by 3.7%); and ‘Transportation’ (up by 3.7%), while decreases were reported in ‘Communication’, ‘Housing’, and ‘Recreation and culture’. Darwin’s CPI is lower than the national average of 2.1%.
- In the March quarter 2017, Darwin’s CPI decreased by 0.1%. CPI categories that detracted in the quarter included ‘Recreation and culture’ (-0.42 percentage points); ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ (-0.10 percentage points); ‘Housing’ (-0.09 percentage points); and ‘Clothing and footwear’ (-0.02 percentage points). Categories that contributed in the quarter included ‘Transportation’ (0.31 percentage points); ‘Health’ (0.09 percentage points); and ‘Education’ (0.08 percentage points).
- The Reserve Bank of Australia’s (RBA) measure of the national annual underlying inflation (core inflation) increased by 1.9% in the March quarter 2017 compared to the March quarter 2016, lower than the RBA’s target inflation range of 2.0% - 3.0%.
Residential Property Prices

- In the Territory property market, sales have moderated, with lower home purchase prices and lower rents.
- The March quarter 2017 Real Estate Institute of the Northern Territory’s (REINT) data on median prices for a 3 bedroom house ranged from $254 000 in Tennant Creek to $667 000 in Inner Darwin. Similarly, median 2 bedroom residential unit prices in the Territory ranged from $295 000 in Palmerston to $450 000 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>$530 000</td>
<td>$430 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Darwin</td>
<td>$667 500</td>
<td>$450 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmerston</td>
<td>$490 000</td>
<td>$295 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine</td>
<td>$349 000</td>
<td>$330 820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennant Creek</td>
<td>$254 000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Springs</td>
<td>$487 500</td>
<td>$342 500</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 December quarter 2016, Darwin PPI decreased by 1.5%, below the national PPI increase of 4.1%.

Income

- 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 Territory increased by 4.3% in the six month period to November 2016 to $1792, compared to the national weekly earnings of $1592. The Territory has the second highest AWFTE among Australian jurisdictions, behind WA ($1797).
- Over the year, the AWFTE for males in the Territory increased by 11.5% to $2035 and for females it increased by 3.4% to $1447. A substantial difference between male and female wage levels exists - both in the Territory and at the national level.
- In 2016, the growth in the Wage Price Index (WPI), which measures the change over time in the price of labour, moderated to 2.1% in the Territory. Nationally, the growth in WPI moderated to 2.0% in the same period.
Over the five years to March 2017, Sensis® business confidence in all jurisdictions have fluctuated reflecting uncertainty in the global economy and changing state/territory conditions.

In the March 2017 Sensis® Business Index report, the net balance confidence level of Territory SMEs in their own business prospects over the next 12 months was +18%, an increase of 2 percentage points in the quarter, but lower than the national business confidence (+44%). The SMEs in the Territory had the lowest business confidence of Australian jurisdictions.

Business confidence in the Darwin metropolitan area in the March quarter 2017 increased to +16% compared to the previous quarter figure of +9%.

Regional NT business confidence was steady at +29% in the March quarter 2017, while Darwin metro business confidence increased from -2% to +2%.

The Department of Trade, Business and Innovation conducts its own quarterly business confidence survey with a significantly higher sample size and includes results by region and industry.

In the March 2017 quarterly survey, business confidence was +43%, with confidence by region ranging from 81% in Barkly to 33% in East Arnhem. Overall 47% of businesses report business performance is better this year compared to the previous year.

The Territory 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 Territory and the Northern Territory.

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 Territory 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 Territory 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 Territory, 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 Territory 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 $200k, 37.6% in the '$200k < $2m' range, 9.9% in the '$2m or more' range.

### Key Industry Sectors

• The structure of the Territory 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 52.4% of the total of industry sector contributions to the Territory’s GSP in 2015-16 with the combined value of their contribution to the NT economy being over $12.4 billion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry sector</th>
<th>Value Added 2015-16</th>
<th>Proportion of NT GSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$4.186 billion</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>$3.046 billion</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration and Safety</td>
<td>$2.441 billion</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</td>
<td>$1.517 billion</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, Postal and Warehousing</td>
<td>$1.215 billion</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ABS; Cat. No. 5220.0

Source: ABS Cat. No. 8165.0

Source: ABS Cat. No. 8165.0

Northern Territory Economy QuickFacts – March Quarter 2017
The Construction industry remains the largest industry sector of the Territory economy.

The gross value added of all industries was $22.6 billion in 2015-16, 95.5% of GSP.

Construction Sector

In 2015-16, the Construction sector contributed $4.186 billion to NT GSP, with an industry share of total output of 17.7%. The construction industry accounted for 10.7% of the Territory’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, construction work done decreased by 21.2% to $6.8 billion. Engineering work done decreased by 23.8% to $5.5 billion, residential construction decreased by 21.3% to $552 million and non-residential construction decreased by 5.5% to $745 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 $3.046 billion (gross value-added) or 12.9% to NT GVA in 2015-16.

The main minerals produced and processed in the Northern Territory 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 4.6% of the resident employment in the year to February 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 2015-16, the Manufacturing sector accounted for 3.0% of the Territory’s GSP.

Manufacturing in the Territory consists mainly of small scale production of various products for export and domestic consumption, and mining-related processing.

This sector employs around 3400 people, 2.5% of the Territory’s total resident employment in the year to February 2017.
Northern Territory Economy QuickFacts – March Quarter 2017

Retail Sector

- The Retail trade sector value (gross value added) decreased by 0.5% in 2015-16 to $628 million. The sector contributes around 2.7% to NT GSP and 8.5% to total NT resident employment in February 2017.
- Nationally, retail turnover in 2015-16 contributed about 4.3% of the national GDP and the sector grew by 3.1% in the same period.
- The retail turnover (sales) in the Territory in the year to March 2017 was $3.1 billion, a year on year growth rate of 0.1%.
- Food retailing is the largest component contributing 47.3% of total retail trade turnover in the Territory in the year to March 2017, followed by ‘Cafés, restaurants & takeaway food services’ (15.4%), ‘Household goods retailing’ (15.1%), and ‘Clothing, footwear and personal accessories’ (5.5%).
- The growth in Territory retail turnover is expected to be subdued in the short term, largely reflecting softening population growth in the Territory.
- The Wholesale trade sector contributed $349 million or about 1.5% 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 Territory 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 $582 million, about 2.5% (inflation adjusted) to the value of NT GSP in 2015-16.
- 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 Seafarms’ $1.45 billion Sea Dragon Project.
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 Territory include ‘Accommodation and food services’, ‘Transport, postal and warehousing’, and ‘Recreation and culture’.
- In 2016, visitor expenditure in the Territory was $2.6 billion.
- In 2015-16, the Territory 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 over, the lowest number recorded over the past decade.
- Over the next five years, visitor nights in the Territory by domestic travellers is forecast to increase at an average annual rate of 2.9%, while international travellers are forecast to increase an annual average 6.3%.
- Tourism directly employs around 6.4% of the NT employment.

Goods-Producing and Service-Producing Sectors

- The GVA of goods-producing sectors (Agriculture, forestry & fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; construction) was $4.78 billion in 2015-16, about 20.2% of NT GSP
- Service-producing sectors account for a larger contribution to NT GVA and GSP.
- Service-producing sectors’ output (“things you cannot drop on your foot”) was valued at $11.27 billion, contributing 47.6% 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 $3.36 billion (14.2%) to NT GSP in 2015-16. Since 2010 business services have grown, on average, by 4.4%. There are however, variations in growth in individual business service sectors.
## Selected Major Resource 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</th>
<th>Indicative Cost Estimate $m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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Source: Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics (BREE), NT ICN and NT Department of Business (DOB)
### Regional Labour Markets, Population and Income

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<th>Region ¹</th>
<th>Labour force Dec Qtr 2016</th>
<th>Unemployment Dec Qtr 2016</th>
<th>Unemployment rate (%) Dec Qtr 2016</th>
<th>Population 2015-16</th>
<th>Average total income 2010-11 ($)²</th>
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Source: ABS Cat. No. 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)

Enquiries
Strategic Policy and Research, Department of Trade, Business and Innovation
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