Statistics reports that the mining industry employs around 263,000 people, about 7% of gross domestic product (GDP). The Australian Bureau of Minerals are an important part of the Australian economy, accounting for 4% and 3% of the States' GDP, respectively, and 2% of energy production. Minerals are produced in all States, the Northern Territory and Christmas Island. Minerals are purchased in significant amounts from nearly 400 operating mines. Minerals in Australia include gold, silver, iron-ore, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, uranium, diamonds, and natural gas. The distribution of minerals varies significantly across the country, with South Australia being the leading producer of minerals for the world and producing 19 minerals in significant amounts, including manganese, vanadium, and titanium. The mineral distribution map shows that South Australia and Western Australia are the leading producers of minerals, with South Australia producing 34% of the total minerals mined in Australia, followed by Western Australia with 26%. Victoria and Queensland each produce 12% of the total minerals mined in Australia. The remaining States and Territories produce smaller amounts of minerals, with New South Wales producing 16%, South Australia producing 4%, and the Northern Territory producing 4%. The South Australian Museum has a strong and well-regarded reputation for active collection and research, with particular regard to the Minerals Collection. The collection currently contains over 35,000 registered specimens, with the oldest specimens traced to 1865. The collection has good general coverage of mineral species, with over 1500 represented, and recent research activities have resulted in the deposition of type specimens of 20 new species.