



T H E M C K E L L I N S T I T U T E

# MOUNT ISA TRANSITION FRAMEWORK

## PART THREE: MAP THE THREAT IMPACT ANALYSIS



## Title

*Mount Isa Transition Framework*

*Part Three: Map the Threat – Impact Analysis*

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## About the McKell Institute

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## Suggested Reference

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## Acknowledgement of Country

This report was written on Kalkadoon and Karuna Land. The McKell Institute acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to both their land and seas.

## Table of contents

Executive Summary.....	1
1. Disclaimer.....	3
2. Method.....	3
2.1 Multipliers.....	3
3. Scenarios.....	5
3.1 Do-nothing (worst case scenario).....	5
3.2 Internal redeployment (redeploy scenario).....	5
3.3 Council projects transition (transition scenario).....	5
4. Regional Shock.....	6
4.1 Employment Shock.....	6
4.2 Direct Capital Expenditure Shock.....	6
5. Employment Impacts.....	7
5.1 Worst-Case Scenario.....	7
5.2 Redeployment Scenario.....	9
5.3 Transition Scenario.....	11
6. Gross Regional Product Impacts.....	12
6.1 Worst-Case Scenario.....	12
6.2 Redeployment Scenario.....	14
6.3 Transition Scenario.....	15
7. Conclusion.....	17
8. Appendix.....	18
8.1 Employment Impacts.....	18
8.2 Gross Regional Product Impacts.....	21

## Executive Summary

Instances of large-scale job loss pose two central and interrelated problems: what happens to the workers and what happens to the region, in the immediate aftermath and over the medium and long term.

Regions that are highly dependent on a single industry or employer, like Mount Isa, are at greater risk of extended periods of unemployment because it is less likely that the available work will require the same skillsets as the industries shedding labour. Past closures reveal that the loss of a major employer can have individual, regional and national repercussions. And that without sufficient and suitable intervention they can have a devastating and lasting (sometimes inter-generational) psycho-social effect on workers, their families, and their communities.

No two shocks are the same, and so we must be cautious about any attempts to identically replicate success stories. What worked in one instance will not necessarily do so in another. Closure interventions require a clear understanding of the severity of the problem to inform the level of support needed to mitigate both the direct short-term impacts, as well as the longer-term flow-on impacts which result from a regional shock. Effective management of large-scale job losses require a holistic transition response that simultaneously considers people and place, jobs and skills, and goals and strategies - now and into the future.

Managing an industry closure requires an understanding of the severity of the problem. This can help to inform the level of support needed to mitigate both the direct short term impacts, as well as the longer term flow-on impacts which result from a regional shock. While the industry closure directly impacts individuals who work within the industry, industrial linkages mean that the impact spreads to other industries in the region, causing additional employment and industry output losses.

Economic impacts can be estimated using an input-output model. These models provide a standardised approach for quantifying the economic impact of a particular activity, such as the construction of a new infrastructure project, or job losses.

This section summarises both the direct and indirect, employment and gross regional product impacts from the closure of the Mount Isa Copper Operations (MICO) and the copper concentrator and forms **part three** of the McKell Institute's Mount Isa Transition Response.

We have considered three short term scenarios, using data provided by Glencore to ground estimates of the magnitude of the internal redeployment opportunities. The three scenarios are:

- **do nothing:** no transition management plan implemented; all impacted workers become unemployed.
- **redemption:** rely on internal redeployment efforts; some affected workers are redeployed within the Mining industry, others become unemployed.

- **transition:** council undertakes a range of beautification projects; some affected workers are redeployed within the Mining industry; others are employed in construction projects.

Overall, the economic impact assessment reveals that for each direct job affected in the Mining industry, an additional job in the town is also impacted. In the worst-case scenario, an estimated 2,000 jobs are at risk in Mount Isa from the industry closure. Total employment in Mount Isa is about 10,100 people, and the total population is about 19,000. Proportionally, the worst-case scenario would impact 1 in 5 employed Mount Isa residents, and nearly 10% of the population.

We also find that in the short term, Council instigated projects have the capacity to absorb only some of the affected employees. This reinforces the importance of ensuring quality employment is available for affected workers beyond the early intervention. Projects focused on long term, sustainable, and high-quality jobs must be prioritised to ensure the future of the region.

## 1. Disclaimer

A regional economic impact statement regarding the impact of major projects and policies has become a critical part of regional development analysis and is an extensive component of the applied economic literature. The linkages between employment opportunities and residents - and business to business linkages affect urban design and transport systems, infrastructure demand, and regional taxes, among others. However, the value of an economic impact assessment is only as good as the input data provided. When estimating impacts with different inputs, it is important to recognise that the modelled economic impact is also only an estimate.

## 2. Method

To determine the impact of the closure of MICO and the copper concentrator in Mount Isa, a regional input-output (IO) table for the Mount Isa Local Government Area has been created. The method for developing this IO table is as follows:

- Collect the national input-output table, and labour force data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and aggregate to 19 ANZSIC sectors.
- Create an input-output table for Queensland, using the national input-output table as a base and a location quotient method to adjust national coefficients. The production function (that is - industry output relative to inputs) is adjusted to take into account compensation of employees and gross operating surplus data published for Queensland by the ABS in the state national accounts data.
- Create an input-output table for Mount Isa (LGA) using employment by industry data for Mount Isa from the 2021 Census, and a location quotient method to adjust coefficients in the Queensland input-output table.
- Wages and salaries and household consumption in the IO table are adjusted to account for differences in the local population (individuals who live and work in the region) compared to the regional population (individuals who work in the region and live elsewhere). This allows for consumption induced impacts to be determined.

Estimating the impact requires an understanding of the estimated change in industry output. For MICO and the copper concentrator, we only have the estimated number of jobs. An estimate of the change in output is derived using employment multipliers from the Mount Isa Input-Output table.

### 2.1 Multipliers

Employment and Gross Regional Product multipliers are derived from the Mount Isa Input-Output table.

Direct coefficients for each of the 19 industries are calculated by conversion to proportions of industry production within the region. The direct coefficient for wages and salaries paid to the

local population is also calculated in this way. (i.e. the total wages and salaries paid to the local population relative to the industry production). These coefficients identify how \$1 million in expenditure from an industry is distributed through the broader economy.

There are three main types of multipliers, which can apply to industry output, gross regional product, or employment. The multipliers are relative to a change in expenditure of \$1m:

1. **direct:** the direct impact of an additional \$1m spend within an industry.
2. **production induced:** the impact of an additional \$1m spend within an industry, through industrial linkages (i.e. purchases from one industry can induce additional demand in another industry)
3. **consumption induced:** the impact of an additional \$1m spend within an industry, through purchases made by individuals who receive a wage or salary.

The employment multipliers from our derived Mount Isa Input-Output table are shown below in [Table 1](#).

*Table 1: Employment multipliers, jobs per \$ million output, Mount Isa*

Sector	Direct	Production Induced	Consumption Induced
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.52	0.92	0.31
Mining	0.46	0.34	0.20
Manufacturing	1.82	0.89	0.55
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.93	0.48	0.46
Construction	2.13	0.92	0.63
Wholesale Trade	2.19	0.41	0.97
Retail Trade	5.68	0.46	1.17
Accommodation and Food Services	6.44	0.64	1.18
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2.45	0.79	0.76
Information Media and Telecommunications	1.58	0.41	0.57
Financial and Insurance Services	1.53	0.41	0.51
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1.19	0.36	0.47
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3.14	0.61	1.20
Administrative and Support Services	4.04	0.43	1.83
Public Administration and Safety	3.43	0.47	1.27
Education and Training	5.79	0.36	1.65
Health Care and Social Assistance	5.65	0.71	1.51
Arts and Recreation Services	3.94	0.92	0.82
Other Services	5.39	0.46	1.20

### 3. Scenarios

The closure of the MICO and the copper concentrator could impact on the Mount Isa economy differently depending on the policy response of the local and State Government. To evaluate the impact, we consider three scenarios. Data provided by Glencore indicates that across MICO and the concentrator, there are 980 positions which may be impacted from the closure. This data indicates that 834 affected jobs are in the mining division, and the remaining 146 are in the processing division. Based on internal competency data, we assume that the workers in the mining division are employed in the Mining industry, and the workers in the processing division are employed across the Manufacturing and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industries with 100 and 46 employees respectively. This is an approximate distribution of 85% in the Mining industry, 10% in the Manufacturing industry, and 5% in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry. The scenarios that we have modelled are described below.

#### 3.1 Do-nothing (worst case scenario)

All MICO and copper concentrator employees lose their job at the same time. All impacted employees either are unable to find replacement employment, or leave the region for other opportunities. Employment losses are estimated to total 980 in this scenario.

#### 3.2 Internal redeployment (redeploy scenario)

Survey data from Glencore indicates that 394 employees are interested in redeployment within Glencore, and 144 are not interested. For this scenario, we assume that all MICO and copper concentrator employees who expressed an interest in redeployment are able to be redeployed. Additionally, the employees that are not interested in redeployment stay in Mount Isa, but do not seek further employment. The remaining affected employees at Glencore become unemployed, or leave the region for other job opportunities.

Out of 980 total affected employees, we estimate that 394 are able to be redeployed and 144 leave the labour market. The remaining 442 affected employees become unemployed. We assume these 442 employees are employed in a similar proportion to the distribution applied in the do-nothing scenario - 85% in the Mining industry, 10% in the Manufacturing industry, and 5% in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry.

#### 3.3 Council projects transition (transition scenario)

The Mount Isa Council has prepared a range of proposals to create short term employment opportunities for impacted Glencore employees. These proposals focus on town beautification and construction works and are estimated to directly employ about 106 people full-time. As in the redeploy scenario, we assume that all MICO and copper concentrator employees who expressed an interest in redeployment are able to be redeployed, and that employees not interested in redeployment leave the labour market.



The remaining employees who would have become unemployed in the previous scenario are able to obtain short term employment through the Council projects. This employment is estimated to be in the Construction industry.

## 4. Regional Shock

### 4.1 Employment Shock

The known employment impacts are summarised below in [Table 2](#).

*Table 2: Employment shock (full-time equivalent), Mount Isa*

Sector	Worst Case Redeploy Transition		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	0	0
Mining	-834	-376	-376
Manufacturing	-100	-44	-44
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	106
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0
Retail Trade	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	0	0	0
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	0	0	0
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	0	0
Financial and Insurance Services	0	0	0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-46	-22	-22
Administrative and Support Services	0	0	0
Public Administration and Safety	0	0	0
Education and Training	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	0	0
Arts and Recreation Services	0	0	0
Other Services	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-980</b>	<b>-442</b>	<b>-336</b>

### 4.2 Direct Capital Expenditure Shock

To model the flow on employment impacts of the scenarios, the direct employment impacts need to be converted to direct capital expenditure shocks. Direct capital expenditure refers to the purchases made by industries across all other industries of the economy. For example,

direct capital expenditure made by the Mining industry flows through the economy based on the average purchases made by the Mining industry as identified in the Input-Output table.

The estimated direct capital expenditure impacts are summarised below in [Table 3](#).

*Table 3: Direct capital expenditure shock (\$M), Mount Isa*

Sector	Worst Case	Redeploy	Transition
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Mining	\$-1,832.9	\$-825.7	\$-825.7
Manufacturing	\$-54.9	\$-24.3	\$-24.3
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Construction	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49.8
Wholesale Trade	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Retail Trade	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Accommodation and Food Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Information Media and Telecommunications	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Financial and Insurance Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$-14.6	\$-7.0	\$-7.0
Administrative and Support Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Public Administration and Safety	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Education and Training	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Arts and Recreation Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-1,902.4</b>	<b>\$-857.0</b>	<b>\$-807.1</b>

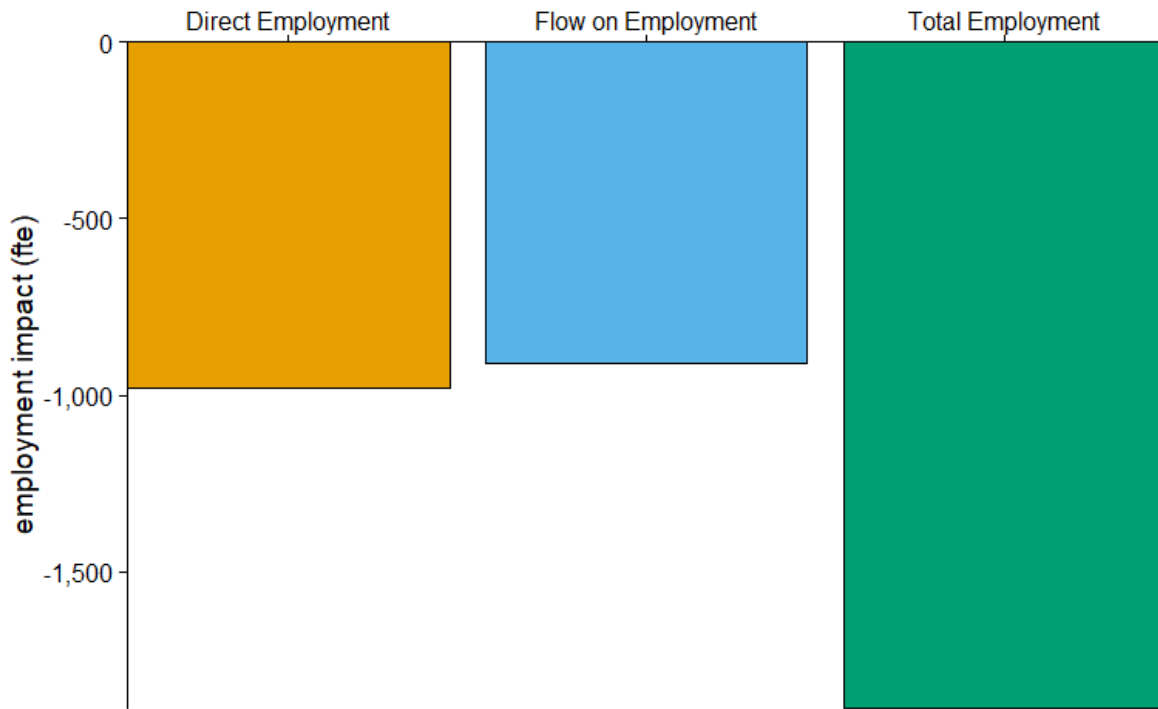
## 5. Employment Impacts

### 5.1 Worst-Case Scenario

The direct employment impact is -980 full time employees.

The flow-on impact is -908 full time employees. The flow-on impacts are induced by the change in capital expenditure associated with the loss of employment in the Mining, Manufacturing, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industries. Flow on impacts occur through industrial linkages between difference sectors of the economy.

The total employment impact which is the direct impact plus the flow-on impact is -1,888 full time employees. The total employment impact is summarised in [Figure 1](#), and the per industry employment impact is shown in [Figure 2](#).



*Figure 1: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), worst case scenario, Mount Isa*

The impact in the Mining industry alone is estimated to be -882 people. This represents a significant proportion of the approximately 3,300 people employed in the Mining industry in Mount Isa which indicates the severity of the potential impact to the town. Additionally, the estimated total employment impact of -1,888 people represents almost 1 in 5 of the towns employed population.

The impact across all industries is shown in [Table 4](#) in the Appendix.

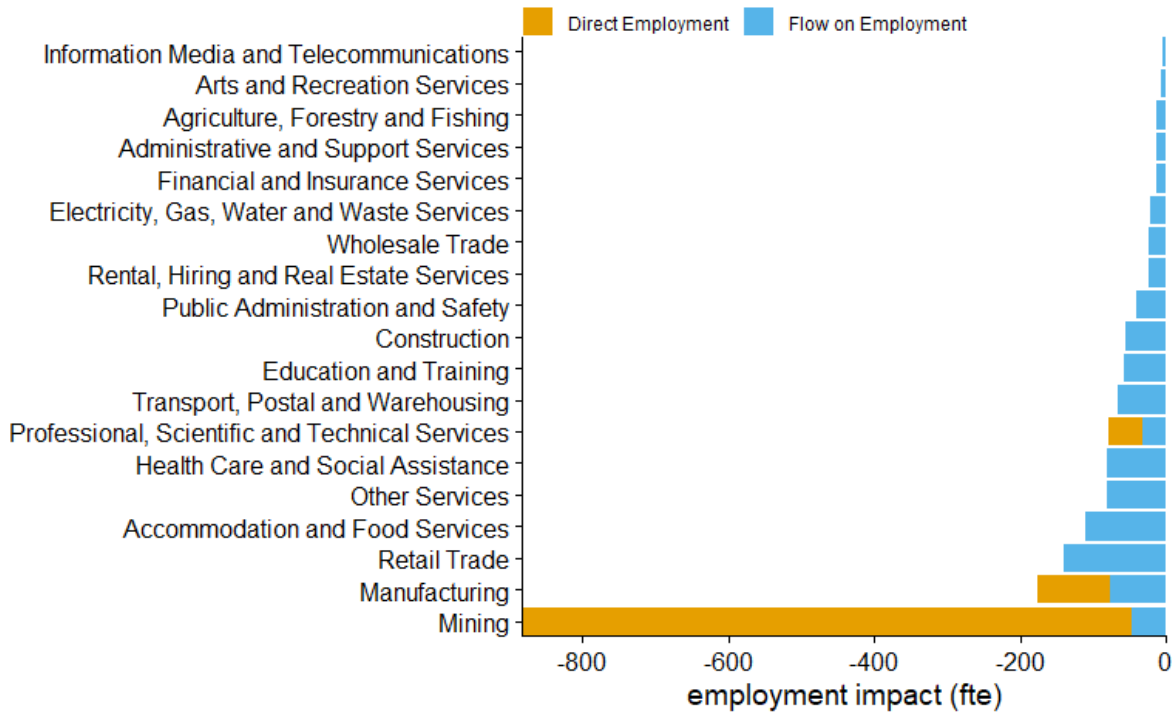


Figure 2: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), worst case scenario, by industry, Mount Isa

## 5.2 Redeployment Scenario

The direct employment impact is -442 full time employees, and the flow-on impact is -409 full time employees.

The total employment impact is -851 full time employees. This impact is summarised in Figure 3, and the per industry impact is shown in Figure 4. Individual industry impacts are shown in Table 5 in the Appendix.

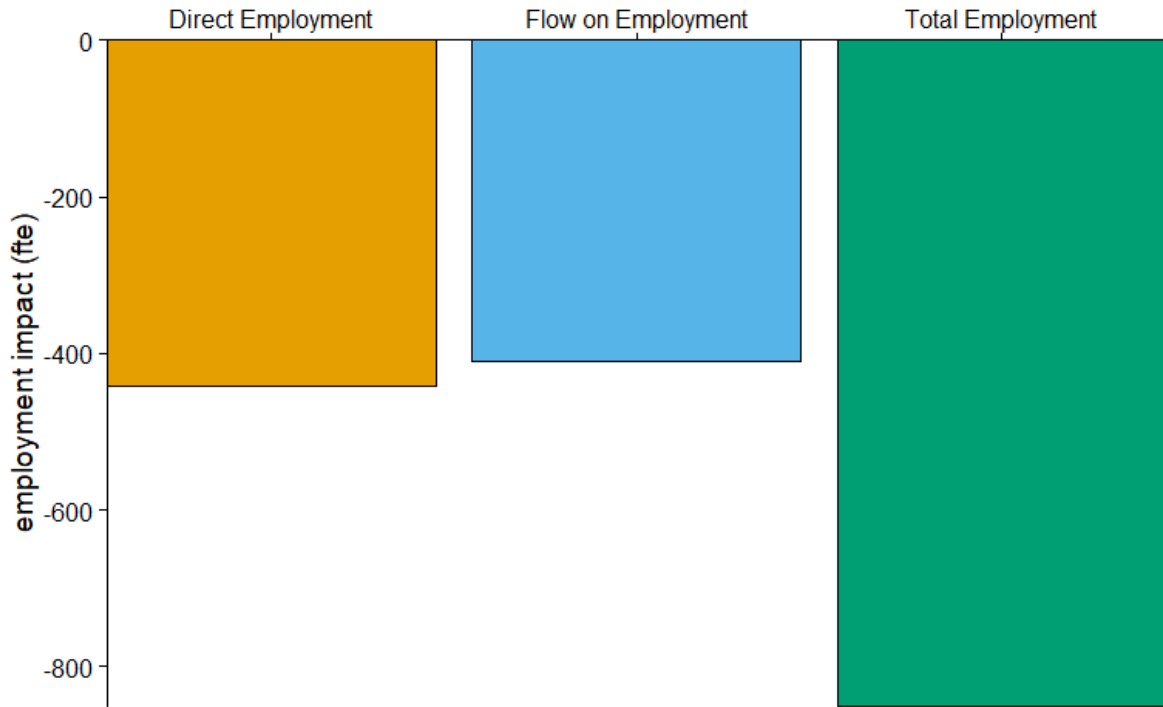


Figure 3: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), redeployment scenario, Mount Isa

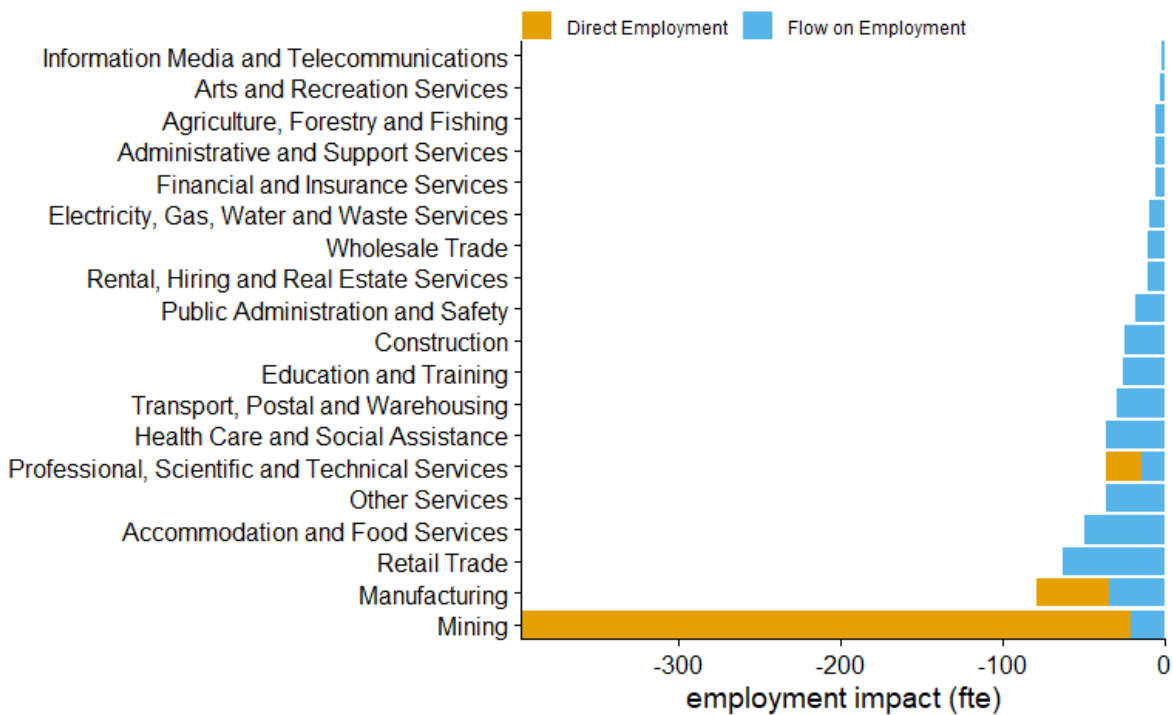


Figure 4: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), redeploy scenario, by industry, Mount Isa

### 5.3 Transition Scenario

The direct employment impact is -336 full time employees. It is important to note that the transition scenario is not perfect. There is not a 1:1 availability of employment for affected workers. The flow-on impact is -347 full time employees, and the total employment impact is -683 full time employees. This impact is summarised in [Figure 5](#).

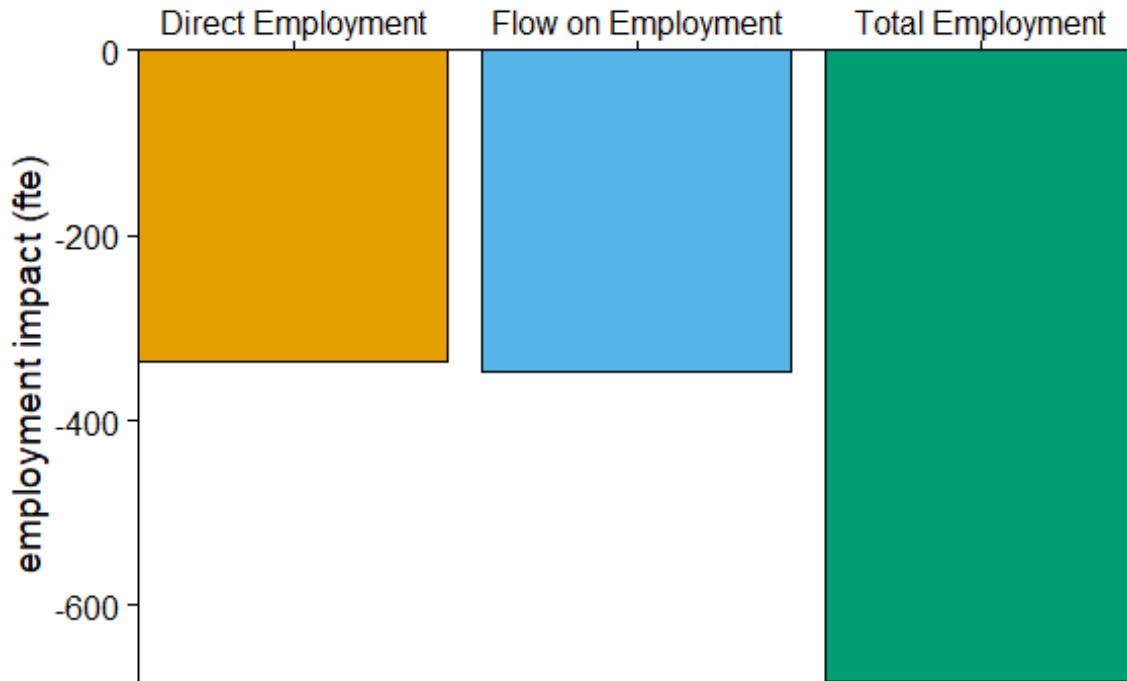


Figure 5: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), transition scenario, Mount Isa

The employment impact by industry is shown in [Figure 6](#), and summarised in the Appendix in [Table 6](#).

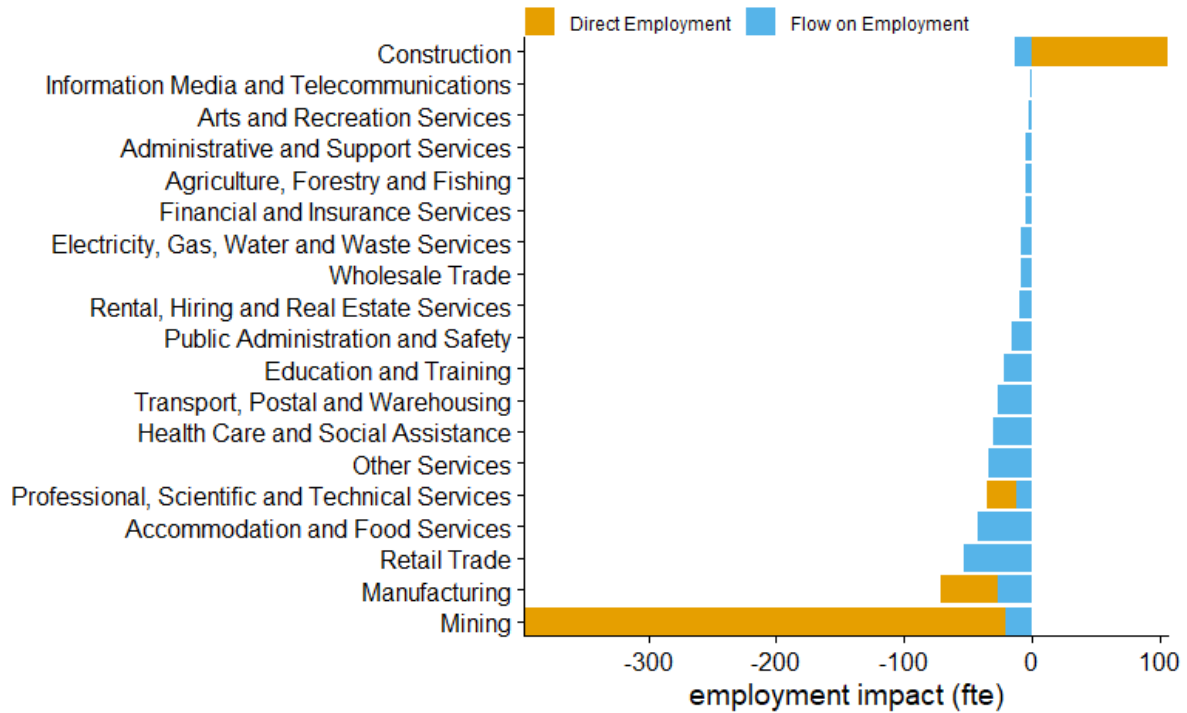


Figure 6: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), transition scenario, by industry, Mount Isa

## 6. Gross Regional Product Impacts

Our estimate for total GRP generated by the Mining industry in Mount Isa is \$7,397 million. This arises from the derived input-output table for Mount Isa.

### 6.1 Worst-Case Scenario

The direct Gross Regional Product (GRP) impact is -\$1,347 million and the flow-on impact is -\$219 million. The flow-on impacts for GRP are low relative to the direct and total impact. This indicates that the industrial linkages between the Mining industry and other industries in Mount Isa are weak.

The GRP impact relative to industry GRP is smaller than the employment impact relative to industry employment due to the capital intensity of the Mining industry.

The total GRP impact is -\$1,565 million and is summarised in Figure 7. The GRP impact by industry is shown in Figure 8, and summarised in Table 7.

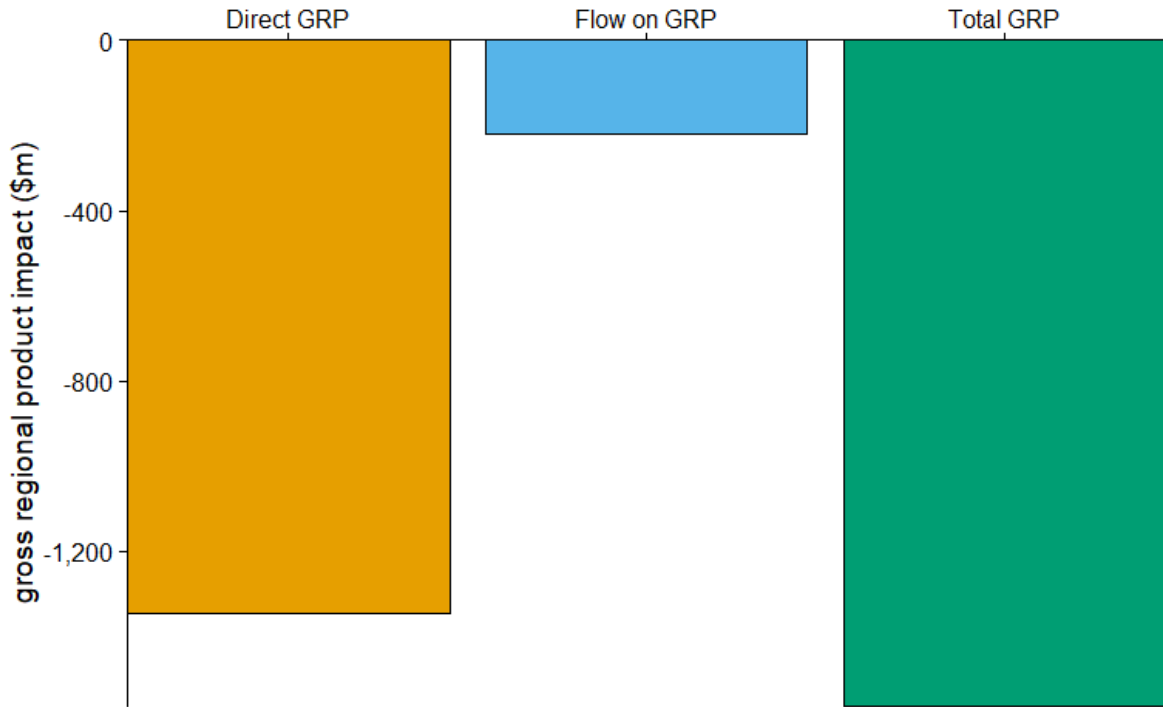


Figure 7: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), worst case scenario, Mount Isa

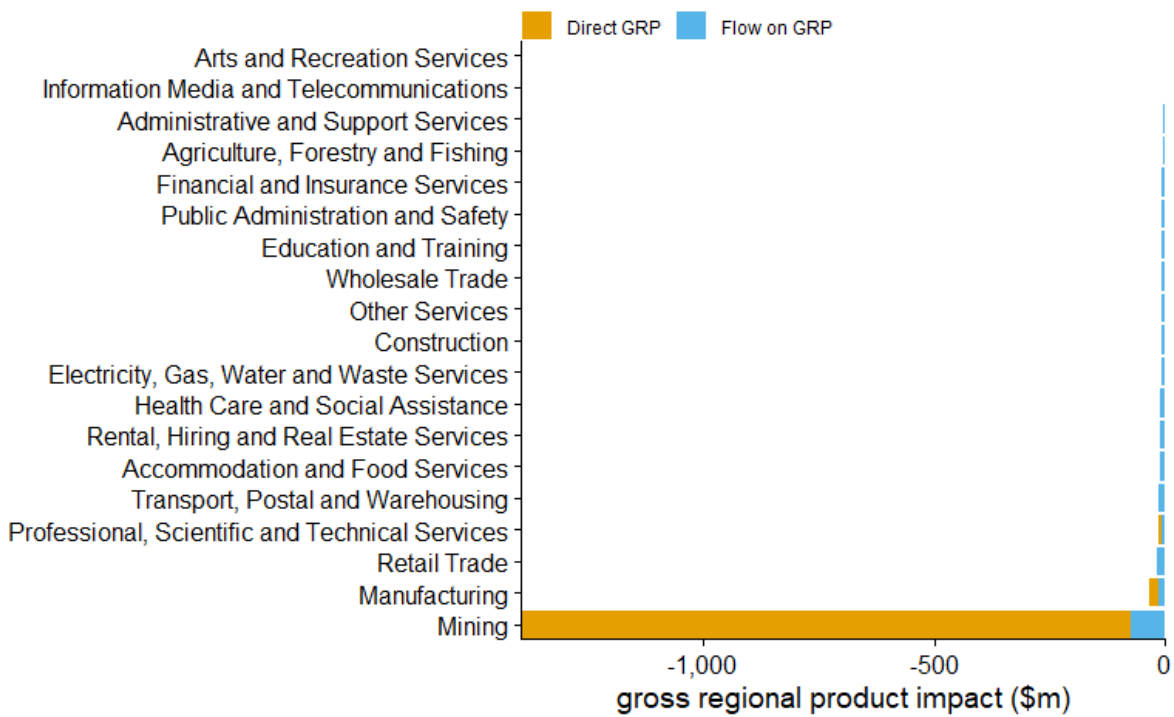


Figure 8: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), worst case scenario, by industry, Mount Isa



## 6.2 Redeployment Scenario

The direct GRP impact is -\$607 million, the flow-on impact is -\$98 million, and the total GRP impact is -\$705 million. This impact is summarised in [Figure 9](#), and the GRP impact by industry is shown in [Figure 10](#), and summarised in the Appendix in [Table 8](#).

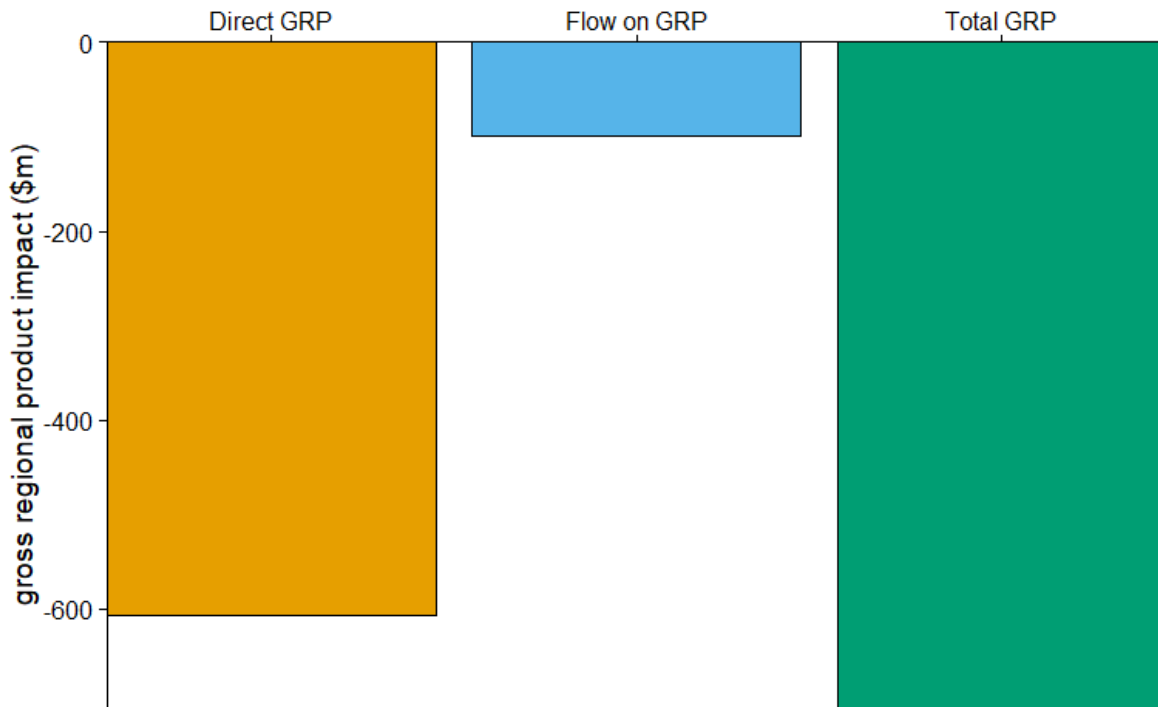


Figure 9: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), redeployment scenario, Mount Isa

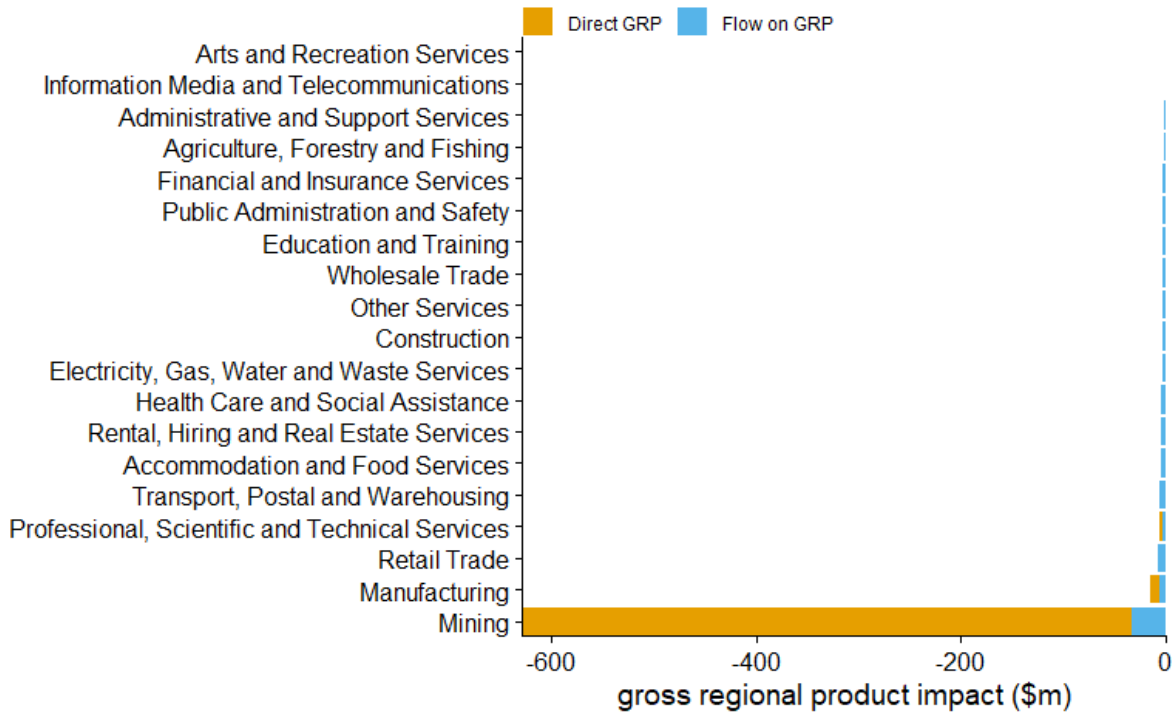


Figure 10: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), redeployment scenario, by industry, Mount Isa

### 6.3 Transition Scenario

The direct GRP impact in this scenario is -\$590 million. The flow-on impact is -\$88 million, and the total GRP impact is -\$678 million. Similar to the employment impacts in the transition scenario, the availability of short term construction jobs is not able to replace the impact from the mine closing.

The GRP impact by industry is shown in [Figure 12](#), and summarised in the Appendix in [Table 9](#).

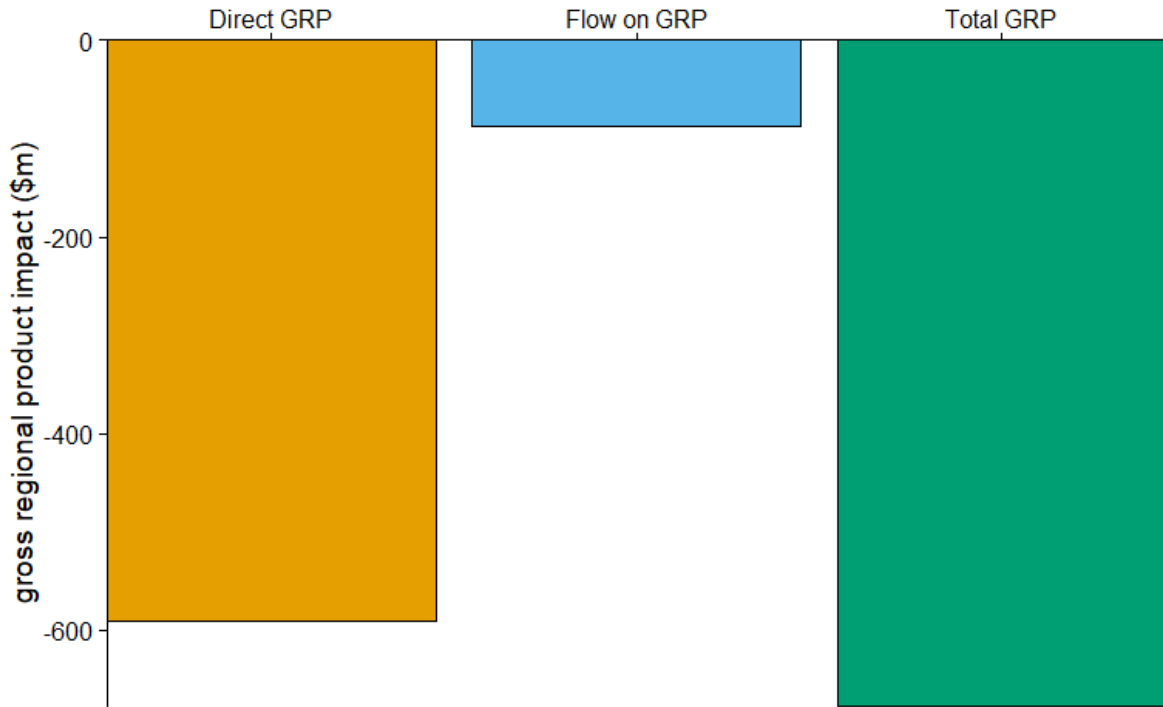


Figure 11: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), transition scenario, Mount Isa

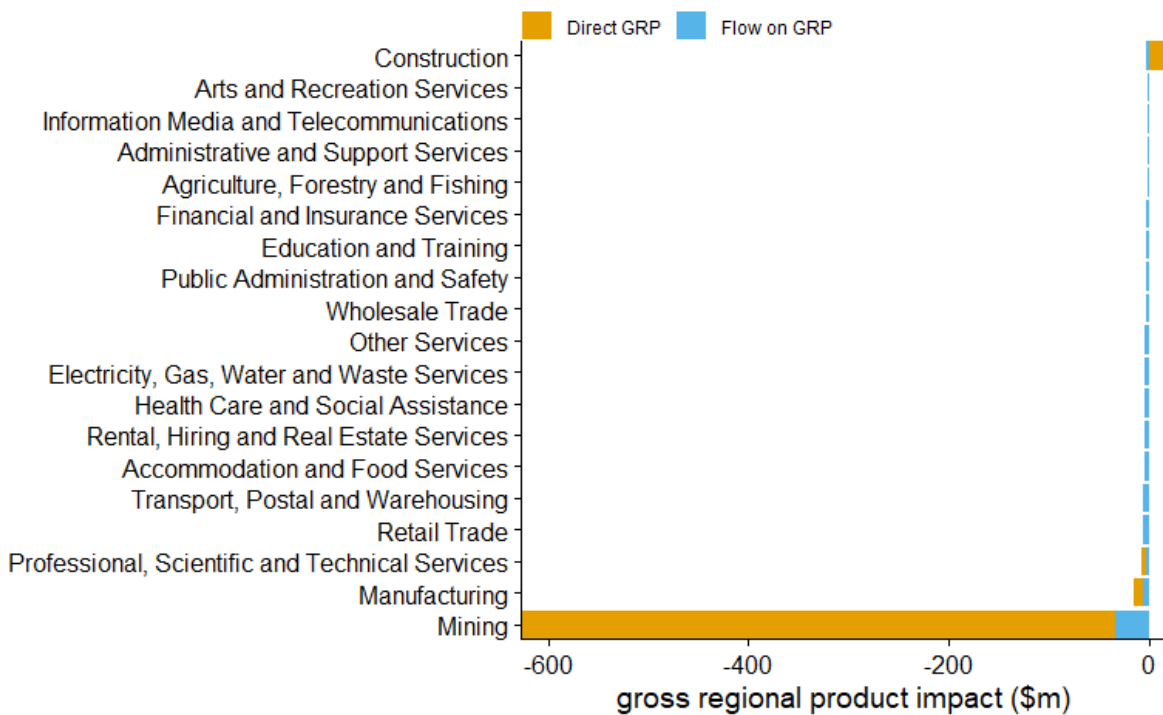


Figure 12: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), transition scenario, by industry, Mount Isa

## 7. Conclusion

No two closures are alike. It is imperative that policymakers have an accurate picture of the potential impact to the community from the closure, to identify the size of response necessary to accommodate displaced workers.

This document, **Part three: Map the Threat** of the McKell Institute's Mount Isa Transition Response has summarised both the direct and indirect impacts on employment and gross regional product from the closure of the Mount Isa Copper Operations (MICO) and the copper concentrator. We have considered three short term scenarios, using data provided by Glencore to ground estimates of the magnitude of the internal redeployment opportunities.

Overall, the economic impact assessment reveals that for **each direct job affected in the Mining industry, an additional job in the town is also impacted**. In the worst-case scenario, an estimated 2,000 jobs are at risk in Mount Isa from the industry closure. Total employment in Mount Isa is about 10,100 people, and the total population is about 19,000. Proportionally, the worst-case scenario would impact 1 in 5 employed Mount Isa residents, and nearly 10% of the population.

We also find that in the short term, **Council instigated projects have the capacity to absorb only some of the affected employees**. This reinforces the importance of ensuring quality employment is available for affected workers beyond the early intervention. Projects focused on long term, sustainable, and high-quality jobs must be prioritised to ensure the future of the region.

This document is part three of the McKell Institute's Mount Isa Transition Response, a four-part report that devises a holistic transition framework for Mount Isa's response strategy, informed by best practice from past industry closures. *Part One: Closure Framework* employs best practice findings from past closures to devise an overarching holistic framework for Mount Isa's transition response which is then deployed over the following three reports. *Part Two: Understand the Regional Context* outlines the current and historical status of the labour market in Mount Isa in the context of the closure. Finally, *Part Four: Identify the Opportunity - Diversification Analysis* introduces a method of diversification analysis and applies it for Mount Isa to reveal industrial opportunities based on occupation and industry employment.

## 8. Appendix

### 8.1 Employment Impacts

*Table 4: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), worst case scenario, by impact type, Mount Isa*

Sector	Direct Employment	Flow on Employment	Total Employment
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	-13	-13
Mining	-834	-48	-882
Manufacturing	-100	-77	-177
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	-21	-21
Construction	0	-55	-55
Wholesale Trade	0	-24	-24
Retail Trade	0	-140	-140
Accommodation and Food Services	0	-111	-111
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	0	-66	-66
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	-4	-4
Financial and Insurance Services	0	-14	-14
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0	-25	-25
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-46	-32	-78
Administrative and Support Services	0	-13	-13
Public Administration and Safety	0	-40	-40
Education and Training	0	-58	-58
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	-80	-80
Arts and Recreation Services	0	-6	-6
Other Services	0	-82	-82
<b>Total</b>	<b>-980</b>	<b>-908</b>	<b>-1,888</b>

*Table 5: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), redeploy scenario, by impact type, Mount Isa*

Sector	Direct Employment	Flow on Employment	Total Employment
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	-6	-6
Mining	-376	-22	-397
Manufacturing	-44	-35	-79
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	-9	-9
Construction	0	-25	-25
Wholesale Trade	0	-11	-11
Retail Trade	0	-63	-63
Accommodation and Food Services	0	-50	-50
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	0	-30	-30
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	-2	-2
Financial and Insurance Services	0	-6	-6
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0	-11	-11
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-22	-14	-36
Administrative and Support Services	0	-6	-6
Public Administration and Safety	0	-18	-18
Education and Training	0	-26	-26
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	-36	-36
Arts and Recreation Services	0	-3	-3
Other Services	0	-37	-37
<b>Total</b>	<b>-442</b>	<b>-409</b>	<b>-851</b>

*Table 6: Employment impacts (full-time equivalent), transition scenario, by impact type, Mount Isa*

Sector	Direct Employment	Flow on Employment	Total Employment
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	-5	-5
Mining	-376	-21	-397
Manufacturing	-44	-27	-71
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	-9	-9
Construction	106	-14	92
Wholesale Trade	0	-9	-9
Retail Trade	0	-53	-53
Accommodation and Food Services	0	-43	-43
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	0	-27	-27
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	-1	-1
Financial and Insurance Services	0	-6	-6
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0	-9	-9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-22	-13	-35
Administrative and Support Services	0	-5	-5
Public Administration and Safety	0	-17	-17
Education and Training	0	-22	-22
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	-30	-30
Arts and Recreation Services	0	-2	-2
Other Services	0	-34	-34
<b>Total</b>	<b>-336</b>	<b>-347</b>	<b>-683</b>

## 8.2 Gross Regional Product Impacts

Table 7: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), worst case scenario, by impact type, Mount Isa

Sector	Direct GRP	Flow on GRP	Total GRP
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	\$0.0	\$-3.0	\$-3.0
Mining	\$-1,318.4	\$-75.7	\$-1,394.1
Manufacturing	\$-19.7	\$-15.2	\$-34.8
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	\$0.0	\$-8.7	\$-8.7
Construction	\$0.0	\$-8.6	\$-8.6
Wholesale Trade	\$0.0	\$-7.7	\$-7.7
Retail Trade	\$0.0	\$-15.9	\$-15.9
Accommodation and Food Services	\$0.0	\$-10.5	\$-10.5
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	\$0.0	\$-14.4	\$-14.4
Information Media and Telecommunications	\$0.0	\$-1.1	\$-1.1
Financial and Insurance Services	\$0.0	\$-5.9	\$-5.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$0.0	\$-10.3	\$-10.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$-8.7	\$-6.1	\$-14.8
Administrative and Support Services	\$0.0	\$-2.6	\$-2.6
Public Administration and Safety	\$0.0	\$-6.8	\$-6.8
Education and Training	\$0.0	\$-7.1	\$-7.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$0.0	\$-10.2	\$-10.2
Arts and Recreation Services	\$0.0	\$-0.6	\$-0.6
Other Services	\$0.0	\$-8.3	\$-8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-1,346.8</b>	<b>\$-218.7</b>	<b>\$-1,565.4</b>



Table 8: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), redeployment scenario, by impact type, Mount Isa

Sector	Direct GRP	Flow on GRP	Total GRP
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	\$0.0	\$-1.4	\$-1.4
Mining	\$-593.9	\$-34.1	\$-628.0
Manufacturing	\$-8.7	\$-6.8	\$-15.5
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	\$0.0	\$-3.9	\$-3.9
Construction	\$0.0	\$-3.9	\$-3.9
Wholesale Trade	\$0.0	\$-3.4	\$-3.4
Retail Trade	\$0.0	\$-7.2	\$-7.2
Accommodation and Food Services	\$0.0	\$-4.7	\$-4.7
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	\$0.0	\$-6.5	\$-6.5
Information Media and Telecommunications	\$0.0	\$-0.5	\$-0.5
Financial and Insurance Services	\$0.0	\$-2.6	\$-2.6
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$0.0	\$-4.7	\$-4.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$-4.2	\$-2.7	\$-6.9
Administrative and Support Services	\$0.0	\$-1.2	\$-1.2
Public Administration and Safety	\$0.0	\$-3.1	\$-3.1
Education and Training	\$0.0	\$-3.2	\$-3.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$0.0	\$-4.6	\$-4.6
Arts and Recreation Services	\$0.0	\$-0.3	\$-0.3
Other Services	\$0.0	\$-3.7	\$-3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-606.8</b>	<b>\$-98.5</b>	<b>\$-705.3</b>

Table 9: Gross regional product impacts (\$m), transition scenario, by impact type, Mount Isa

Sector	Direct GRP	Flow on GRP	Total GRP
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	\$0.0	\$-1.2	\$-1.2
Mining	\$-593.9	\$-33.2	\$-627.1
Manufacturing	\$-8.7	\$-5.3	\$-14.0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	\$0.0	\$-3.6	\$-3.6
Construction	\$16.4	\$-2.1	\$14.3
Wholesale Trade	\$0.0	\$-3.0	\$-3.0
Retail Trade	\$0.0	\$-6.0	\$-6.0
Accommodation and Food Services	\$0.0	\$-4.0	\$-4.0
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	\$0.0	\$-5.8	\$-5.8
Information Media and Telecommunications	\$0.0	\$-0.4	\$-0.4
Financial and Insurance Services	\$0.0	\$-2.4	\$-2.4
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$0.0	\$-4.0	\$-4.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$-4.2	\$-2.5	\$-6.7
Administrative and Support Services	\$0.0	\$-1.0	\$-1.0
Public Administration and Safety	\$0.0	\$-2.8	\$-2.8
Education and Training	\$0.0	\$-2.7	\$-2.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$0.0	\$-3.8	\$-3.8
Arts and Recreation Services	\$0.0	\$-0.2	\$-0.2
Other Services	\$0.0	\$-3.5	\$-3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-590.4</b>	<b>\$-87.6</b>	<b>\$-678.0</b>