



Mannum community

In interpreting this information, it is important to understand that there are many drivers of the socio-economic trends reflected in the data. Therefore, the socioeconomic changes outlined here cannot simply be attributed to the Basin Plan – it is just one of a number of factors that affect communities.

This information should be read in conjunction with *Understanding change in Basin communities* on the Southern Basin community profiles page at mdba.gov.au.

Total surface water entitlements available in Mannum prior to Basin Plan water recovery was 14.1 GL. 4.6 GL (32.8% of available water) was recovered up to October 2016. 4.2 GL was recovered through purchase (of which 72% was purchased up to June 2011). 0.4 GL was recovered through on-farm infrastructure investment. The net reduction in water available for production is 4 GL (28.9% of available water).

Trends in social and economic conditions

AREA POPULATION

Increased from 3,336 to 3,547 persons (6.3%) between 2001 and 2016

- Most of the increase between 2011 and 2016

WORKFORCE

Total area workforce

Decreased from 901 to 862 FTE (4.4%) between 2001 and 2016

- Increasing 11.2% between 2001 and 2006, decreasing 14.4% between 2011 and 2016
- Workforce participation fell from 27 to 24.3 FTE per 100 persons

Agricultural workforce

Decreased 37.7% (118 FTE) between 2001 and 2016

- Mostly between 2001 and 2011
- Employment in irrigated production decreased 66.3% (mostly between 2001 and 2011)

Agricultural manufacturing workforce

Increased 27.3% (8 FTE) between 2001 and 2016

- Large increase between 2001 and 2006, large decline between 2011 and 2016

Non-agriculture private workforce

Decreased 8% (34 FTE) between 2001 and 2016

- Increasing 14.4% between 2001 and 2011, decreasing 22.3% between 2011 and 2016

Government services workforce

Increased 59.2% (76 FTE) between 2001 and 2016

- Increasing 65.6% between 2001 and 2011, decreasing 6.4% between 2011 and 2016

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Percentage FTE in key sectors:

- **2001:** 35% agriculture, 48% non-agriculture private, 14% government services
- **2016:** 23% agriculture, 46% non-agriculture private, 24% government services

TOWN POPULATION

Increased from 2,195 to 2,402 persons (9.4%) between 2001 and 2016

- Mostly between 2011 and 2016

60% of the town population was 45 and over in 2016, up from 55% in 2001

- 19% increase in 45 years and over, 2% decrease in under 45s

EMPLOYMENT

Full-time employment

16% of town population in 2016
down from 18% in 2001

Part-time employment

Constant around 13% to 14% of
town population

Unemployment in the town

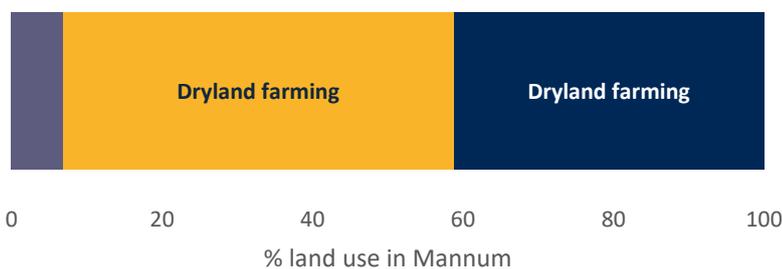
Constant around 3% to 4% of
town population

SEIFA FOR TOWN: (DECILE RANKINGS)

- **2001:** disadvantage = 3, advantage/disadvantage = 2, wealth = 2, education = 3
- **2016:** disadvantage = 3, advantage/disadvantage = 2, wealth = 2, education = 2

Land use

Irrigated production



Water recovery programs

Through the Strengthening Basin Communities program, Mid Murray Council received funding to develop an integrated water management plan covering Palmer and Tungkilo, and Burra and Eudunda.

Basin Plan impact on irrigated agriculture

The main forms of irrigated production have been irrigated pasture to support milk production and other livestock, with small areas of vegetables and grapes. Droughts, low water allocations and the fall in the river level around the 2002-03 drought had a significant effect on irrigated pasture production and milk output. The latter fell from 27 million litres to less than 3 million litres in 2006-07. Since the drought, milk production has increased to a maximum output of around 45 million litres in 2012-13. While the Basin Plan water recovery is estimated to have reduced the total area irrigated by around 30% to 40%, the overall effects on milk production are likely to arise from a significant change in the dairy production systems used. In particular, an increase in the intensification of dairying around the lands remaining under irrigation.

Other factors leading to changes in irrigated production include an increase in temporary water trade out of the community across the last four years and the challenges (including significant costs) of rehabilitating the land used for irrigation prior to the drought but still affected by the combined consequences of being unable to irrigate during the drought and the low river height during that period.

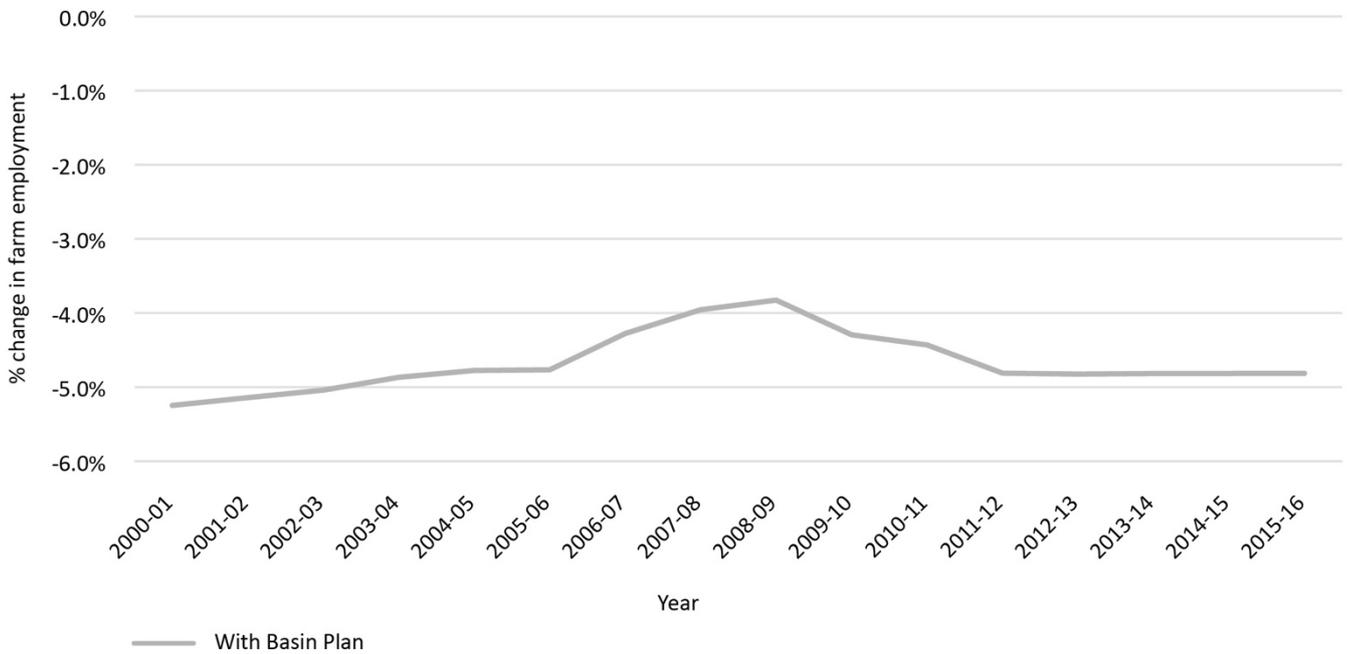
Area of irrigated production (hectares) 2001–16



Basin Plan impact on farm sector

In 2001, farm employment was approximately 180 FTE (including seasonal workers). Farm employment fell by around 66% between 2001–16. Non-Basin Plan factors led to 61% of this change, while Basin Plan water recovery is estimated to have contributed the remaining 5%.

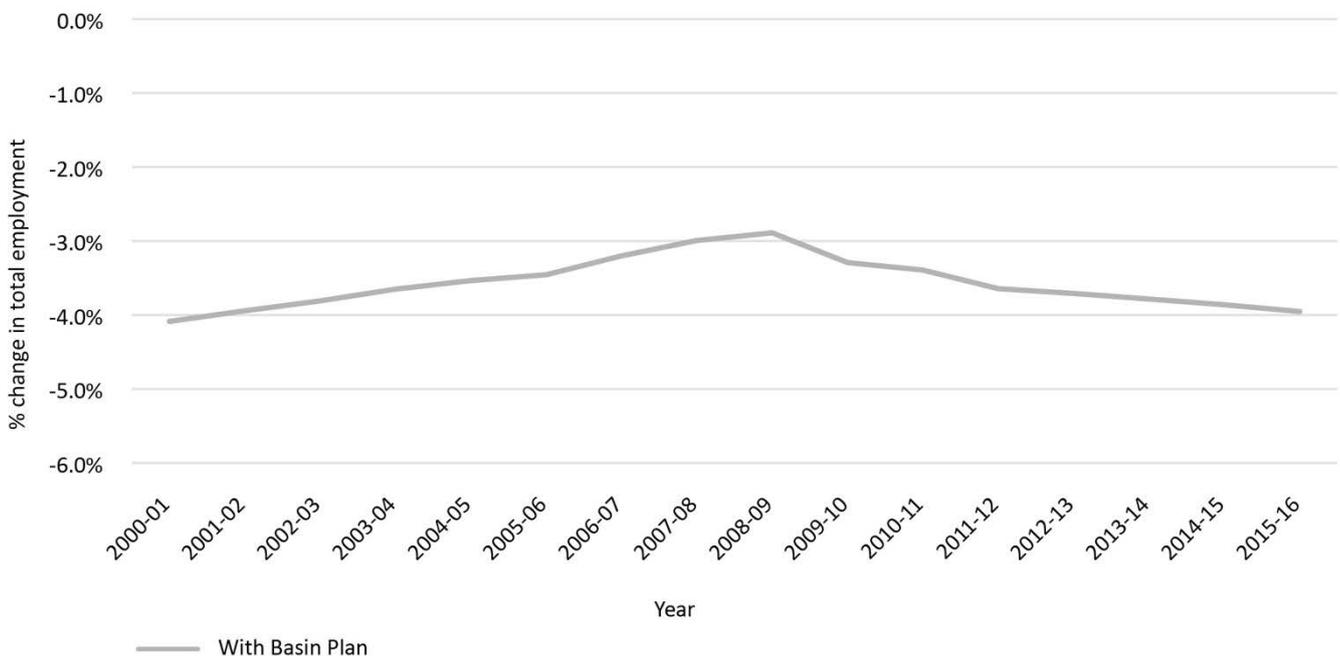
Effect of Basin Plan on farm employment 2001–16



Basin Plan impact on total employment

In 2001, total employment was approximately 905 FTE (including seasonal workers). Total employment fell by around 4% between 2001–16. Modelling suggests the Basin Plan water recovery has led to most of this change. Given the prevailing social and economic conditions at the time of the water recovery and the trends of social and economic change affecting the community, it is possible the modelling results might over-estimate the effect of Basin Plan water recovery.

Effect of Basin Plan on total employment 2001–16



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