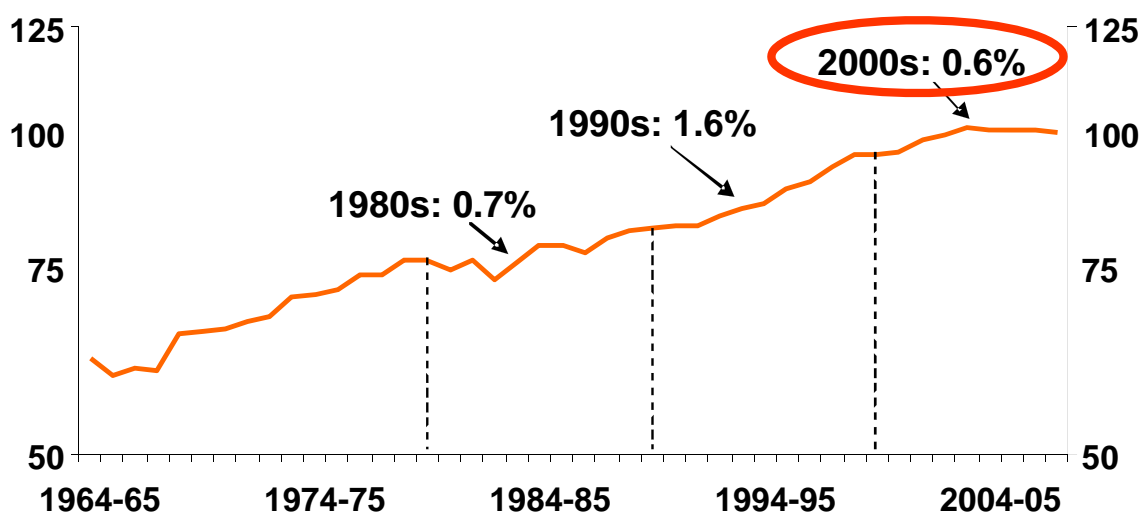


Some material on productivity in Australia

Judith Sloan

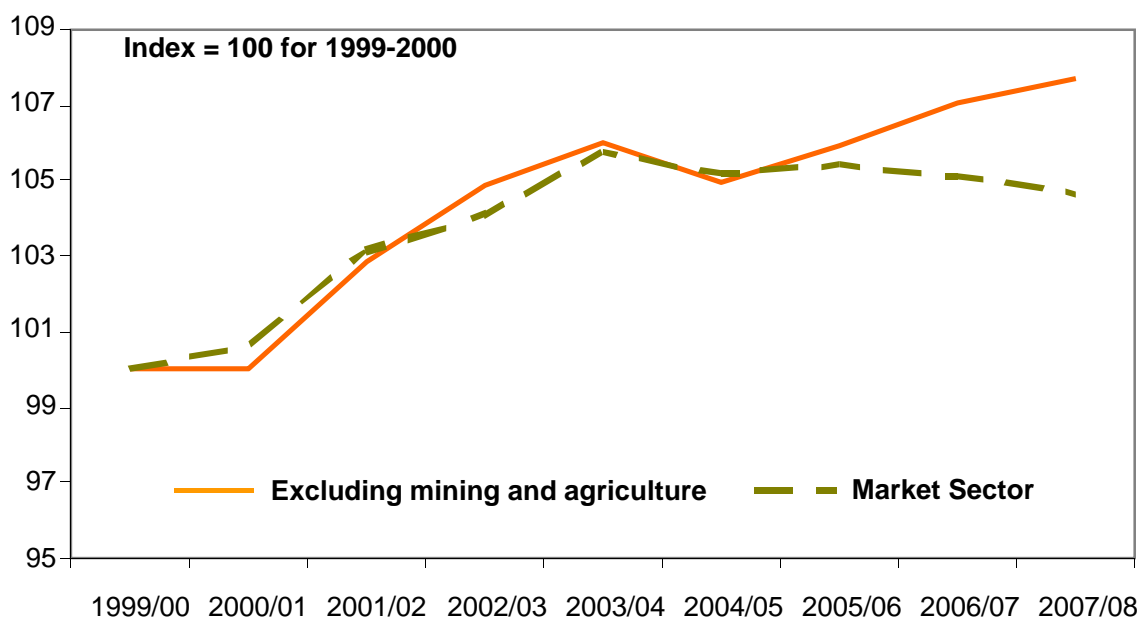
Australia's MFP (multifactor productivity) growth, 1964-65 to 2007-08



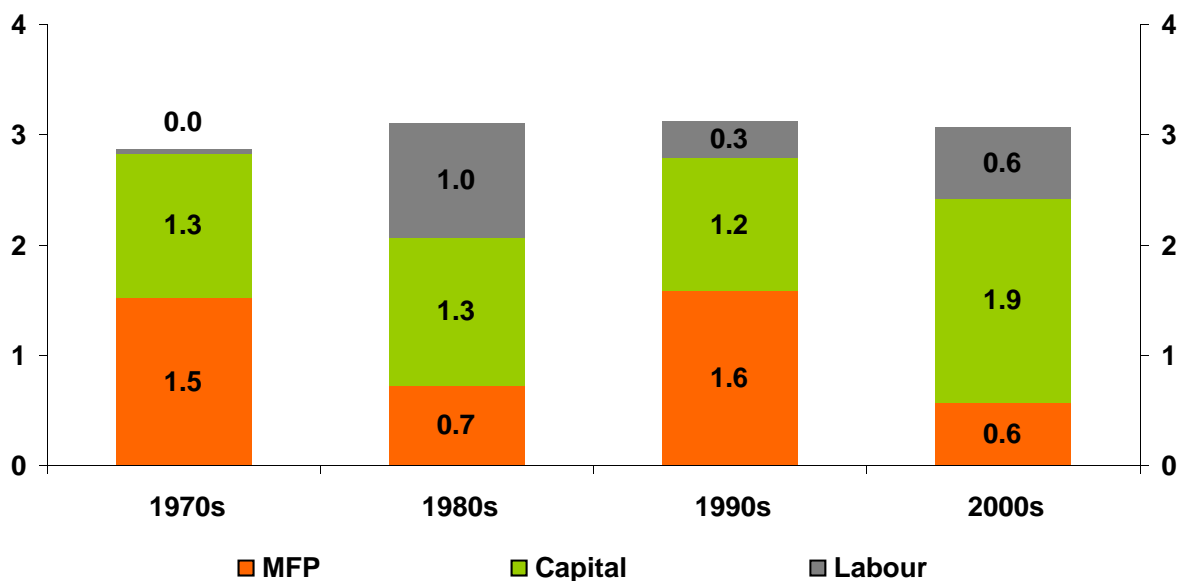
Recent productivity experience

- MFP slowed to average 0.6% growth in 2000s compared to 1.6% in 1990s
- MFP changes in 2006-07 and 2007-08 -0.3% and -0.4% , respectively
- Significant sectoral differences within and between years

MFP growth in the market sector excluding mining and agriculture, 1999-2000 to 2007-08

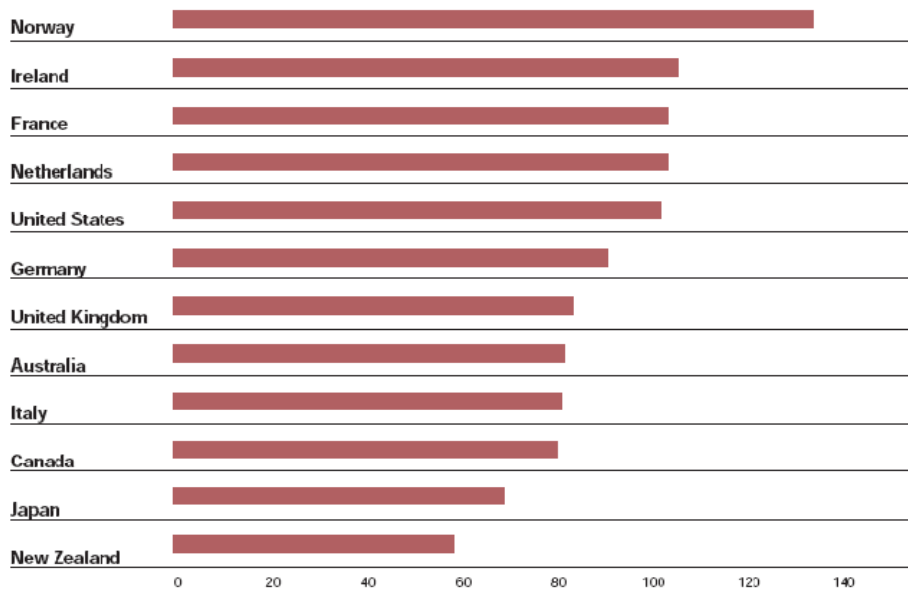


Contributions to output growth, Australia



Absolute comparisons of labour productivity

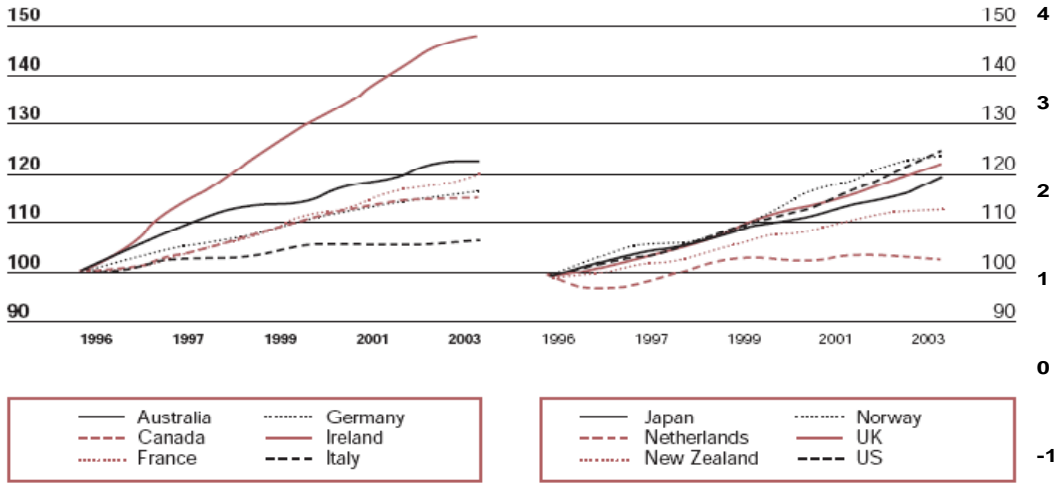
Figure 4.2 - GDP per hour worked in 2004, indexed to US = 100



Sources: OECD Productivity Database, January 2006

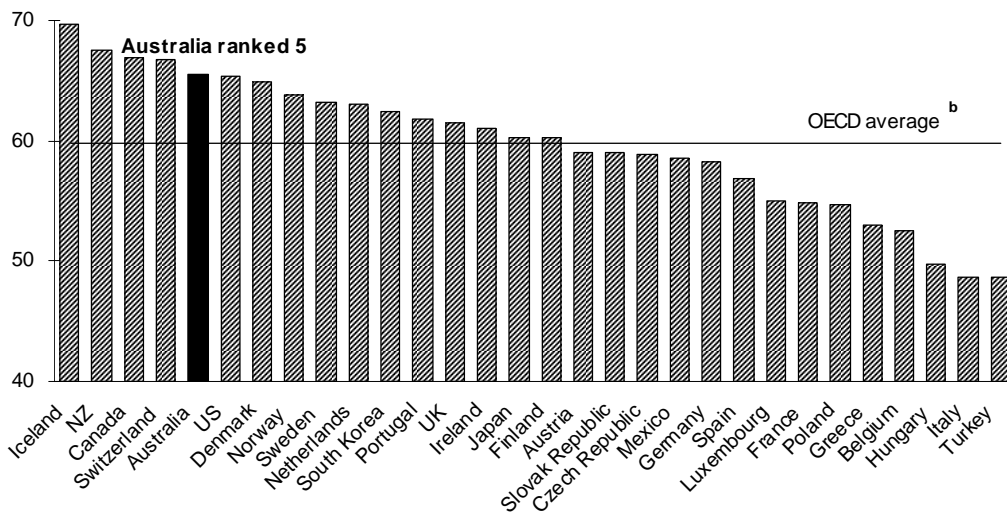
International comparisons of labour productivity performance

Figure 4.1 - GDP per hour worked, each country indexed to 100 in 1995



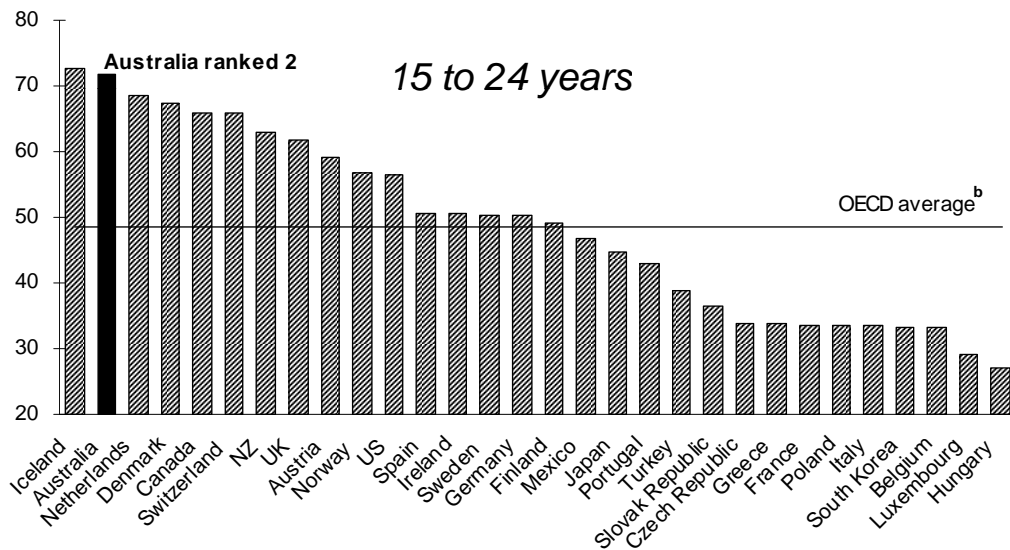
Source: OECD Productivity Database, January 2006

Adjusted total workforce participation rates, 2005

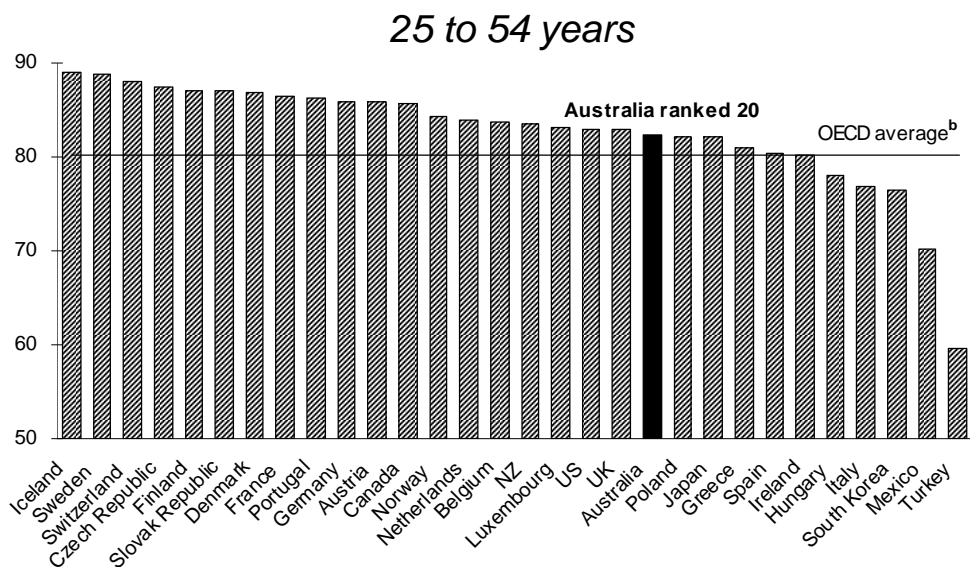


a Adjusted for the treatment of defence personnel, institutionalised populations, missing data for some age brackets, and paid maternity leave.

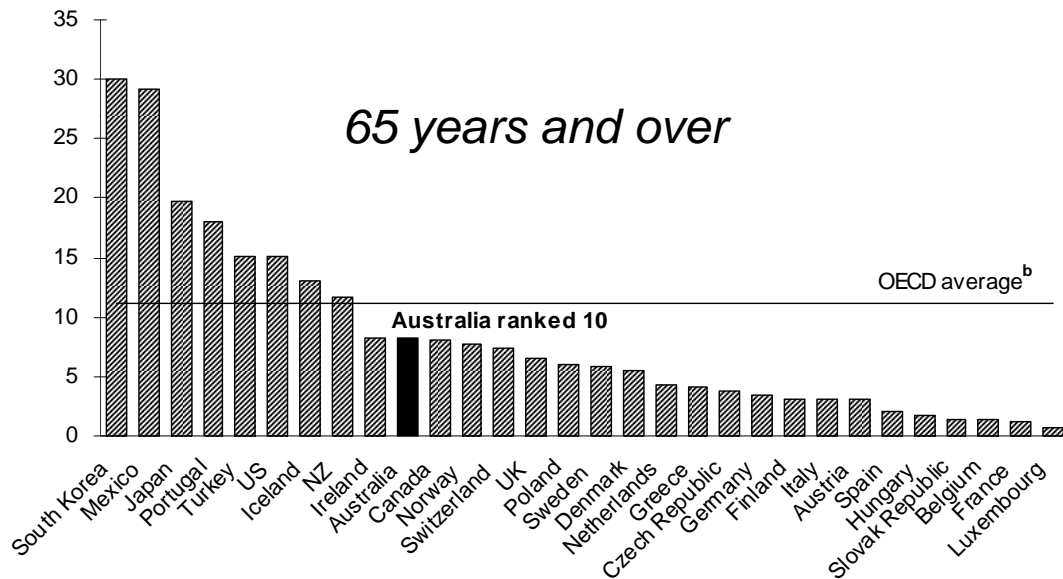
Adjusted total workforce participation rates by age, 2005



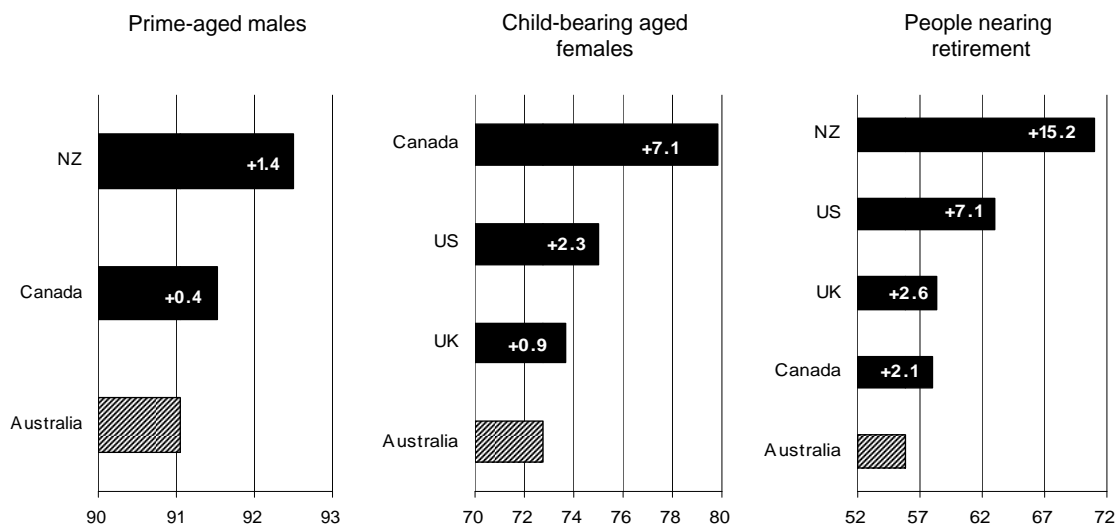
Adjusted total workforce participation rates by age, 2005



Adjusted total workforce participation rates by age, 2005

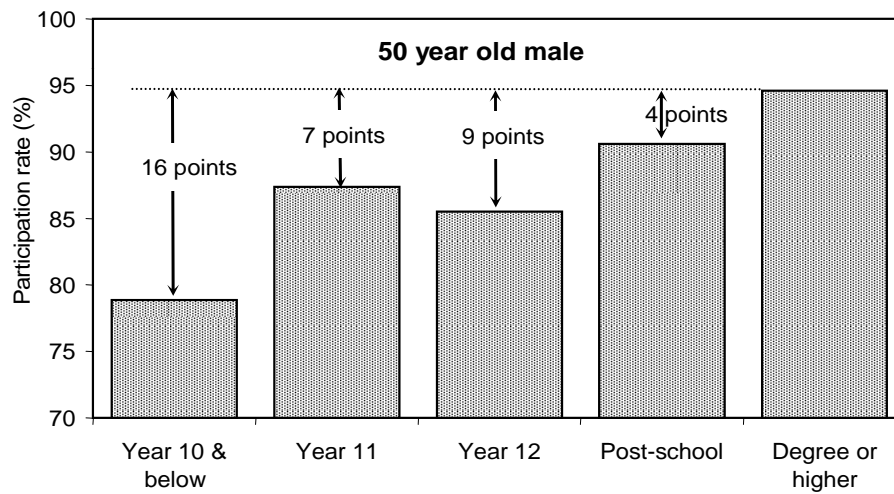


Country-specific workforce participation rate gaps by key labour market segments, 2005



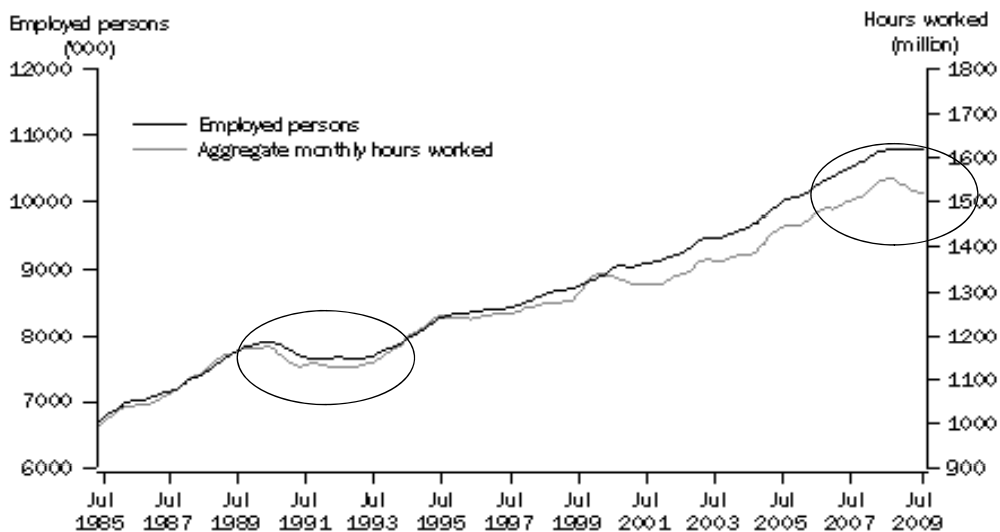
Getting through school appears to pay big dividends in Australia

Contribution of education



Aggregate monthly hours worked and employed persons

A much more flexible labour market



Wage outcomes from collective agreements

