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## F Supporting research and related activities

The Commission's supporting research program encompasses a range of activities. This appendix provides brief summaries of Commission Research Papers, Submissions and Staff Working Papers released in the year. It also lists the presentations given by the Chairman, Commissioners and staff to parliamentary committees, conferences and industry and community groups in 2010-11, as well as briefings to international visitors.

### **Commission Research Papers**

#### **Population and Migration: Understanding the Numbers**

*December 2010*

In this Research Paper, the Commission sought to improve the information base for public discussion by describing the main demographic trends and what lies behind them. That said, it did not seek to be exhaustive, but rather to focus on those features that seem most important.

Key points of the study were:

- Since the 1980s, net overseas migration has overtaken natural increase as the major contributor to Australia's population growth.
- Although the total fertility rate in Australia has risen recently, it is still only half what it was in the early 1960s.
- Over the past century, life expectancy has increased significantly. This has mitigated the decline in natural increase and been the main contributor to the ageing of Australia's population.
- Migration flows are shaped by the economic and social motivations of migrants and by government policy in Australia.
  - Only the permanent migrant intake is controlled directly by the government, but migration is also influenced indirectly through other policy settings and conditions.

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- Net overseas migration has grown strongly during the past ten years, with most of the growth being in the ‘temporary’ categories.
    - Temporary migration contributes to Australia’s population growth in the long term as well as short term. In the last five years, many overseas students and skilled temporary migrant workers obtained permanent residency onshore.
  - The Humanitarian Program is a small component of the total migrant intake. Refugee visas granted to unauthorised arrivals do not increase its size.
  - Australia’s population is highly urbanised. In recent years, population growth in capital cities has exceeded growth in most other parts of the country.
  - Future population levels are sensitive to even minor variations in the components of population change and cannot be predicted with accuracy.
  - The economic effects of immigration and population growth are diverse, depending on source, composition and context.

## Submissions

### Submission to the Rural Research and Development Council

*February 2011*

In January 2011, the Rural Research and Development Council (‘the Council’) released a draft National Strategic Rural Research and Development Investment Plan (‘the draft plan’). The Council invited public comment on this draft plan, including from the Productivity Commission, before preparing a final version for the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

The Commission considered that it was well placed to comment on the draft plan, having just completed an inquiry on the Rural Research and Development Corporations (RDCs) (PC 2010); and having also undertaken a major study into public support for science and innovation in 2007.

The submission stated that there were a considerable number of aspects of the draft plan and its foundations which, based on its own studies, the Commission supported, including:

- the considerable benefits for both the rural sector and the wider community from soundly based investments in rural R&D.
- the role that collaborative research effort — including as appropriate with international entities — can play in improving research quality and allowing for investment in larger, potentially game changing, projects

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- the role of rural R&D in helping to integrate natural resource management within farming systems. (Partly for this reason, in its 2010 report on rural research and development the Commission proposed that the Government create and fund a new non-industry RDC, Rural Research Australia)
  - the potential to increase private investment in rural R&D. (Indeed, in the Commission's view, governments in Australia have been shouldering too much of the overall funding load, with the funding changes proposed in its report for the RDC program designed to gradually rebalance funding responsibilities within this one component of the framework at least. Some further commentary on the public/private funding interface is provided below)
  - the need to engender a culture of evaluation and a commitment to robust performance evaluation across the entirety of the rural R&D framework. (To this end, both the proposed public funding principles and RDC operating principles in its report made specific reference to evaluation, with the Commission also putting forward some specific enhancements to the performance evaluation and monitoring regime for the RDCs)
  - the difficulties created for effective policy making and program delivery by the fragmented nature of much of the rural R&D framework. (To build on current initiatives to address such fragmentation, in its report, the Commission proposed a new 'low key' mechanism to better coordinate the Australian Government's funding for rural R&D)
  - the difficulties created for effective policy making by the lack of robust data on funding and spending flows. (Thus, like the Council, in its report the Commission put forward a specific data improvement initiative)
  - the need to support human capital development through high quality education and training systems.

Nevertheless, the Commission had some concerns about the thrust of, and underpinning for, the Council's draft plan. These included:

- giving little weight to means other than domestic investment in research for improving the economic, environmental and social performance of the rural sector;
- a need to ensure that a concern to coordinate R&D programs and associated institutional structures does not unduly diminish diversity, flexibility and competition;
- the lack of a clear basis for determining when government should be involved in rural R&D investment decisions; and

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- little detail about the analytical underpinnings for many of the Council’s detailed findings and recommendations, including alternative approaches that may have been considered and rejected.

## **Submission to the Taskforce on the Sustainable Population Strategy for Australia**

*May 2011*

This submission to the Taskforce on a Sustainable Population Strategy for Australia was prepared initially as a background paper for attendees at a recent Commission Roundtable on the topic of ‘A ‘Sustainable’ Population? — Key Policy Issues’.

The paper set out a framework for exploring the different dimensions of ‘population policy’. It drew on earlier research by the Commission on the impacts of migration and population ageing and its analysis of recent trends, to:

- briefly describe recent population growth and its sources;
- set out a broad policy framework with the remaining sections addressing the potential impacts of population growth and the policy implications;
- provide an overview of the impacts of population growth on economic growth;
- discuss some implications for urban and environmental amenity; and
- provide a brief discussion of the potential social and cultural impacts.

## **Staff working papers**

*Note: The views expressed in staff working papers are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Productivity Commission.*

## **Investments in Intangible Assets and Australia's Productivity Growth: Sectoral Estimates**

*Paula Barnes, July 2010*

This staff working paper examined sectoral investment in intangible assets in Australia following on from an examination of intangibles assets in the market sector as a whole (Barnes and McClure 2009). It highlighted some significant issues relating to the measurement of intangibles and their contribution to productivity, finding that estimates of intangibles at the aggregate level mask considerable sectoral differences.

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Key points of the paper included:

- In addition to tangible assets, such as plant and equipment, intangible assets, such as knowledge, firm-specific skills, and better ways of doing business, are important for economic growth.
- Most spending on intangibles is treated as a current expense in the national accounts rather than as an investment. This understates total investment and value added (production less intermediate inputs) in any period. The effect on measured productivity growth will vary by industry sector.
- Australian investment in intangibles in 2005-06 was estimated to be almost 65 per cent of tangible investment in the manufacturing sector, but only 50 per cent of tangible investment in the service sector.
  - Manufacturing invested almost \$14 billion in intangible assets, while the service sector invested \$35 billion.
  - By not fully capitalising intangibles, value added was understated by almost 13 per cent in manufacturing, and by almost 8 per cent in services.
  - Since 1993-94 average annual growth in total intangible investment in manufacturing has been somewhat less than in services; with relatively high growth rates in organisational capital (strategic planning, adaptation and reorganisation) and computerised information in both sectors.
  - Manufacturing invests a larger share of its total intangible investment in innovative property than does the service sector, as a result of the concentration of ‘traditional’ R&D in manufacturing. The service sector has a larger share in computerised information, while economic competencies account for around 50 per cent in each sector.
- Treating intangibles as investment increases both the capital stock and capital income. Hence the average rate of return on all capital can rise or fall. In practice, in each sector, capitalising the new intangibles increases the rate of return in about half the years and decreases it in the other half. Unmeasured intangibles do not appear to be the main factor behind rate of return differences between these sectors.
- Treating investment in intangible assets as capital raises measured final output and measured capital inputs and alters the capital-labour ratio. Hence the effect on measured multifactor productivity (MFP) growth is complex. While adjusting for the ‘new’ intangibles does not have a large direct effect on conventionally-measured MFP growth for the Australian market sector as a whole, this conceals considerable sectoral differences.

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- In the 1998-99 to 2003-04 productivity cycle, the contribution of these intangibles to conventionally-measured MFP growth was -0.03 of a percentage point in manufacturing but 0.15 of a percentage point in services.
  - In the period of the market sector productivity surge (1993-94 to 1998-99), the contribution was 0.09 of a percentage point in manufacturing but only 0.04 of a percentage point in services.
  - However, capitalising intangibles did not change the pattern of MFP growth between cycles in either sector in Australia — in contrast with Japan, where it changed in both sectors. Prior to capitalising intangibles, Australian service sector MFP growth in the early 2000s was higher than the Japanese rate, but after capitalising intangibles the rate was lower in Australia than in Japan.

## **Childhood Obesity: An Economic Perspective**

*Jacqueline Crowle and Erin Turner, September 2010*

Key points from the paper were:

- The weight of Australian children has increased markedly in recent decades, to the point where around 8 per cent are defined as obese (based on Body Mass Index), and 17 per cent as overweight.
- While the prevalence of obesity may have levelled off since the mid 1990s, it is still widely considered to be too high.
- Childhood obesity has been linked to a raft of physical and psychosocial health problems, including type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease, as well as social stigmatisation and low self-esteem.
- Simply put, obesity results from an imbalance between energy consumed and expended. But the underlying causes are complex and difficult to disentangle.
  - An economic perspective considers how individuals respond to changes in incentives, and how they make decisions involving tradeoffs between different consumption and exercise choices, including how they spend their time.
- Governments need to consider a range of issues in addressing childhood obesity.
  - Most of the costs of obesity are borne by the obese themselves and their families.
  - Market incentives to provide information about the causes and prevention of obesity are weak, creating a role for government. But unlike alcohol and tobacco consumption, the externalities (spillovers on unrelated third parties) associated with obesity are probably minor.

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- Behavioural limitations can influence how people use available information about preventing obesity — even when it is available — and their responses to incentives and tradeoffs. Children are particularly susceptible to these limitations and have difficulty taking into account the future consequences of their actions.
  - Obesity prevalence varies across the socioeconomic profile of the community, such that there can be important distributional issues.
  - The obese also consume a disproportionate share of medical services, which, equity considerations aside, adds to the costs of our public health system.
  - There is only limited evidence of interventions designed to address childhood obesity achieving their goals.
    - This could reflect the inherent complexities and the multiple causes of obesity.
    - But it might also reflect poor policy design and evaluation deficiencies.
  - Notwithstanding the lack of evidence of interventions reducing obesity, some studies suggest that they can positively influence children’s eating behaviours and levels of physical activity, which in turn might influence obesity over time.
  - The complex nature of the problem suggests that policies need to be carefully designed to maximise cost effectiveness, and trialled, with a focus on evidence gathering, information sharing, evaluation and consequent policy modification.

## **Links Between Literacy and Numeracy Skills and Labour Market Outcomes**

*Anthony Shomos, October 2010*

Key points were:

- Literacy and numeracy skills are key components of human capital, which is an important driver of economic growth.
- This paper utilises data from a 2006 survey on the literacy and numeracy skills of the Australian adult population. Analysis reveals that literacy and numeracy skills:
  - for nearly half of the population were assessed at either levels 1 (the lowest level) or 2, both of which are below the minimum level deemed necessary to participate in a knowledge-based economy (level 3).

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- vary according to a number of factors, and were generally highest for people who had either undertaken higher levels of education, were born in an English speaking country or were of prime working age (20–44 years old).
  - Models were used to estimate the effect of improved literacy and numeracy skills on the probability of labour force participation and on wages.
  - Results confirm previous research in the human capital literature — that improving literacy and numeracy skills has a positive, statistically significant effect on labour market outcomes.
  - More specifically, it was estimated that an improvement in literacy and numeracy skills from level 1 to level 3 would:
    - increase the likelihood of labour force participation by about 15 percentage points for women and about 5 percentage points for men
    - increase hourly wage rates by about 25 and 30 per cent for women and men respectively.
  - Improving educational attainment was also estimated to have a positive, statistically significant effect on labour force participation and on wages.
    - However, once literacy and numeracy skills were controlled for, the effect of increasing educational attainment on labour force participation and on wages was reduced. Some of the benefit occurs because more highly educated people tend to have higher literacy and numeracy skills.
  - Literacy and numeracy skills are developed through education, but they can also be enhanced in other ways.
    - Understanding the factors that influence literacy and numeracy skills is important and could be further explored with the data used in this paper.

## **Labour Force Participation of Women Over 45**

*Geoff Gilfillan and Les Andrews, December 2010*

Key points from the paper were:

- The contribution of mature aged women (aged 45 to 64 years) to total hours worked in the economy by people of working age has increased from 6 to 15 per cent over the past three decades.
  - Over 40 per cent of this growth has resulted from an increase in the share of mature aged women in the working age population; the rest is due mainly to a steady increase in the labour force participation rate. Work intensity has hardly changed.



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- The share in employment accounted for by mature aged women has increased across nearly all industries, including those where they have traditionally not been employed in large numbers.
  - Younger women today have both higher levels of education and labour force participation than mature aged women had when they were younger. It is likely, therefore, that participation rates for mature aged women will continue to rise as these younger women enter older age groups.
  - A woman's health status and caring responsibilities also influence her likelihood of participating in the labour force in later life. A mature aged woman is more likely to be in the labour force the longer her previous period of labour force engagement.
  - Currently, proportionately fewer mature aged women participate in the labour force than either mature aged men in Australia or mature aged women in similar OECD countries. However, the gaps in participation have narrowed considerably over the past three decades.
  - Most mature aged women who are not in the labour force appear to prefer not to work.
  - Around 7 per cent of mature aged women could potentially be induced to enter the labour force. However, the barriers or obstacles to participation of many in this group are significant and difficult to address.
  - Almost one quarter of mature aged women working part time want to increase their hours of work. However, one half of women working full time want to work less hours. If all mature aged women were to work the hours they preferred, the net effect would be a fall in total hours worked of nearly 11 per cent.
  - As in most OECD countries, women retire earlier than men, although the gap is narrowing.
    - The decision to retire is influenced mainly by considerations of financial security and health/physical ability.
  - Over the next couple of decades, the contribution of mature aged women to total hours worked will continue to rise steadily. However, the potential for additional growth in participation and average hours worked for the current cohort of mature aged women appears limited.

**Table F.1 Speeches and presentations by the Chairman, Commissioners and staff, 2010-11**

<i>Organisation/event</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Date</i>
<b>Gary Banks, Chairman:</b> Centre for Independent Studies, Consilium, Cooloom ANU Crawford School, Canberra	Sustainable population policy The Commission's Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements study	July 2010 Aug 2010
Economic Society of Australia 'Emerging Economists' seminar, Reserve Bank Australia, Sydney	Successful reform	Aug 2010
OECD, Paris	The Productivity Commission and Regulatory Reform in Australia	Sept 2011
ABS NATSTATS Conference, Sydney	The media and statistics	Sept 2010
New Zealand Parliament Select Committee on the New Zealand Productivity Commission Bill, New Zealand	Australia's Productivity Commission and implications for New Zealand	Sept 2010
World Trade Organisation, Geneva	The Commission and Trade Reform in Australia	Sept 2010
International CEO Forum, Sydney	The Commission's role and activities and the inquiry into Executive Remuneration in Australia	Sept 2010
Rotary Club of Canberra	Executive Remuneration: how much is too much?	Sept 2010
WA Department of Treasury and Finance Strategic Policy Quarterly Forum, Perth	Successful reform: Some lessons	Oct 2010
OECD Regulatory policy at the Crossroads – towards a new policy agenda, Paris	Address to final plenary session	Oct 2010
Department of Transport and Infrastructure, Canberra	Structural Reform Challenges	Oct 2010
Forum of Federations/Productivity Commission Benchmarking Roundtable, Melbourne	Benchmarking and the Report of Government Services	Oct 2010
Monash University Faculty of Business & Commerce, Melbourne	An address to international graduates	Dec 2010
Australian National University and the University of Chicago, Advancing Child and Family Policy through Research, Canberra	Opening address	Jan 2011
New Zealand Business Roundtable Retreat, Formosa New Zealand	Lifting productivity: lessons from Australia	Feb 2011

Melbourne Business School Public Policy Program, Melbourne	Industry Policy's Evolution	Feb 2011
Centre for Corporate Public Affairs 2011 Politics and Public Policy Review, Canberra	The Commission's role and activities; reform priorities and the agenda for policy debate	March 2011
SA Centre for Economic Studies, Adelaide	Evidence and public policy: the case of Gambling	March 2011
BCA/AIGN Carbon Pricing Forum, Canberra	Comparing carbon prices internationally: 'the challenge'	March 2011
Korea Development Institute, Korea	Independent Research Institutions and Public Policy: an Australian Perspective	April 2011
Gaming and Casino Regulators Conference	Gambling Policy and Evidence	April 2011
Attorney General's Civil Justice Symposium, Canberra	An empirical base: who needs it?	May 2011
Federal Competition Commission Seminar, Mexico	Infrastructure regulation and reform in Australia	June 2011
Mexico-Australia Regulatory Cooperation Workshop	Reforming regulation — Australia's approach	June 2011
Mexican Export Council, Mexico City	Best practices in structure reform	June 2011
Australian Embassy and OECD Regional Office, Mexico City — Roundtable	Australia's experience in competition reform	June 2011
Universidad del Pacifico, Seminar, Lima, Peru	Microeconomic reform in Australia and the role of the Productivity Commission	June 2011
Centre of Public Studies, Public Forum, Santiago, Chile	Structural reform in Australia	June 2011
Ministry of the Secretary General of the Presidency, Chile, Roundtable	The role of the Commission in Australia	June 2011
Economic & Social Outlook Conference, Melbourne	Australia's Mining Boom: What's the problem?	June 2011
<b>Commissioners:</b>		
University of South Australia, Sustainable Irrigation by Henning Bjornlund, Adelaide (Wendy Craik)	Commission's inquiry into Australian Urban Water draft report	July 2010
Monash Leadership Forum, Melbourne (Wendy Craik)	About her leadership/career	July 2010
5 <sup>th</sup> Australasian Better Boards Conference, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald)	Commission's study into the Contribution of the Not for Profit Sector	July 2010

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**Table F.1 (continued)**

<i>Organisation/event</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Date</i>
Tasmania Department of Premier & Cabinet Leadership Group, Hobart (Robert Fitzgerald)	Economics and Public Policy	July 2010
NSW Council of Social Services 75 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald)	Keynote address on relationship between Government and NGO sector	Aug 2010
New Zealand Retirement Commission Conference (Louise Sylvan)	Behavioural Economics as it relates to financial management	Aug 2010
Cross-jurisdictional Food Safety Regulation Conference, Melbourne (David Kalisch)	Commission's study into Performance Benchmarking of Australian and New Zealand Business Regulation: Food Safety,	Sept 2010
Australian Charity Laws Association Conference, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald)	Commission's study into the Contribution of the Not for Profit Sector	Sept 2010
LGSA Water Management Conference 2010, Orange (Wendy Craik)	Commission's inquiry into Australian Urban Water Sector	Sept 2010
Economic Society of Australia Seminar, Brisbane (David Kalisch)	Commission's study into Public and Private Hospitals	Sept 2010
Water Pricing Conference, Melbourne (Wendy Craik)	Commission's inquiry into Australian Urban Water Sector	Sept 2010
NSW COP State Conference, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald)	Keynote address on relationship between Government and NGO sector	Sept 2010
Transport Accident Commission Personal Injury Education Foundation, Melbourne (Patricia Scott)	Commission's inquiry into Disability Care and Support	Oct 2010
Launch of Australian Scholarships Foundation and Origin Energy, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald)	Educational needs of the not for profit sector	Oct 2010
International Conference on Public Administration, Canberra (Mike Woods)	Australian experience in serving citizens in a globalised world	Oct 2010
Volunteering Australia 13 <sup>th</sup> National Conference, Melbourne (Robert Fitzgerald)	Margaret Bell, Spirit of Volunteering Oration	Oct 2010
Aged Care Association Australia 29 <sup>th</sup> Annual Congress, Adelaide (Mike Woods)	It's the economy stupid – the changing structure of aged care	Nov 2010
Leaders of the Salvation Army in the Australian Southern Territory, Melbourne (Robert Fitzgerald)	Celebrating opportunities – meeting the challenges facing faith-based organisations in the third sector	Feb 2011
Australian Association of Gerontology Forum, Melbourne (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	Feb 2011

Guild Accountants and ACSA NSW & ACT Forum, Sydney (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	Feb 2011
Future Housing for Older Australian Conference, Benevolent Society, Sydney (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	Feb 2011
Annual Water Symposium 2011, LegalWise Seminars, Sydney (Wendy Craik)	Commission's inquiry into Australian Urban Water Sector	Feb 2011
Aged and Community Services SA&NT Inc Finance Forum, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	Feb 2011
ACSA/ACCV Tristate Conference, Albury (Sue Macri and Paul Lindwall)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	March 2011
ABARE Outlook 2011 conference, Canberra (Patricia Scott)	Food security and trade	March 2011
Australian Anglican Bishops' Conference, Newcastle (Robert Fitzgerald)	Not for profit – new framework for the community sector, including churches, in relating to government	March 2011
Alzheimers Australian (NSW) Forum, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald & Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	March 2011
Carers NSW 2011 Biennial Conference, Sydney (Robert Fitzgerald & John Walsh)	Commission's inquiries into Caring for Older Australians and the Disability Care and Support	March 2011
Simavita Forum, Sydney (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	April 2011
RSL Care Qld Defence Forum, Gold Coast (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	April 2011
St Laurence Community Services Social Inclusion seminar, Melbourne (Alison McClelland)	Key note address – Working together to promote social inclusion	April 2011
College of Nursing Professional Evening (Sydney (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	April 2011
Wollongong University Forum, Wollongong (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	April 2011
Queensland University of Technology's Fundraising Regulation Conference, Brisbane (Robert Fitzgerald)	Commission's study into the Contribution of the Not for Profit Sector	April 2011
National Disability and Carer Congress, Melbourne (Patricia Scott)	Commission's inquiry into Disability Care and Support	May 2011
NSW HACC & Community Care Conference, Sydney (Mike Woods)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	May 2011

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**Table F.1 (continued)**

<i>Organisation/event</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Date</i>
Water Services Association of Australia OzWater 2011 Conference, Sydney (Wendy Craik)	Commission's inquiry into Australian Urban Water Sector	May 2011
ACSA-WA/Alzheimers Australia Conference, Perth (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	May 2011
Executive Learning Groups, Canberra (Patricia Scott)	Commission's inquiry into Disability Care and Support	May 2011
CEDA Water Forum, Adelaide, (Wendy Craik)	Commission's inquiry into Australian Urban Water Sector	May 2011
Infrastructure Partnerships Australia Water Taskforce, Brisbane (Wendy Craik)	Commission's inquiry into Australian Urban Water Sector	May 2011
ACAA-NSW Congress, Sydney (Mike Woods)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	May 2011
Victorian Law Society CPD Forum, Melbourne (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	May 2011
Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce CEO Luncheon, Sydney (Louise Sylvan)	Commission's study into Performance Benchmarking of Australian Business Regulation: Planning, Zoning and Development Assessments	June 2011
Royal Brisbane & Women's Hospital, Hospital in the Home Conference, Brisbane (Sue Macri)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	June 2011
<b>Staff:</b>		
ABARE Research Group Water Symposium, Sydney (John Salerian)	Commission's staff working paper on Developing a Partial Equilibrium Model of an Urban Water System	Sept 2010
Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development Trade Policy Forum, Melbourne (Tom Nakivell)	Commission's inquiry into Bilateral and regional trade agreements	Oct 2010
ABS Innovation Reference Group, Canberra (Leo Soames)	Competition innovation and productivity in Australian businesses: a firm level econometric analysis	Oct 2010
Australasian Treasury Officers Conference, Perth (Terry O'Brien)	Commission's roundtable proceeding on Strengthening Evidence-based Policy in the Australian Federation	Oct 2010
Qld Department of Employment and Innovation seminar series, Brisbane (Terry O'Brien)	Commission's roundtable proceeding on Strengthening Evidence-based Policy in the Australian Federation	Oct 2010
OECD Risk Management in Agriculture workshop, Paris (Alan Johnston)	The Commission's role and activities and drought policy in Australia: how to improve it.	Nov 2010

University of NSW Australian Business School Economic measurement group workshop, Sydney (Don Brunker)	Competition innovation and productivity in Australian businesses: a firm level econometric analysis	Dec 2010
Australian Agricultural & Resource Economics Society 55 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Melbourne (Jacqueline Crowle)	Commission's staff working paper on Childhood Obesity: an economic perspective	Feb 2011
OECD and the Ministry of Finance Regulatory Reform of Indonesia, Jakarta (Les Andrews)	Australian reform agenda; Commission's role in regulatory reform and the Commission's studies in Regulation stocktake and Regulation benchmarking	Feb 2011
Australian Institute of Criminology, Young People, Risk and Resilience, Melbourne (Prue Holzer)	Developing a performance indicator framework for juvenile justice services; progress and future directions	March 2011
University of Melbourne, TAFE Development Centre, Melbourne (Lou Will)	Commission's study in Vocational Education and Training Workforce	March 2011
UnitingCare Community Options Forum, Melbourne (Dominique Lowe)	Commission's inquiry into Disability Care and Support	March 2011
National Disability Insurance Scheme Forum, Melbourne (Hudan Nuch)	Commission's inquiry into Disability Care and Support	March 2011
Aged Care Queensland Conference, Gold Coast (Paul Lindwall)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	March 2011
Department of Health & Ageing National HACC Conference, Brisbane (Paul Lindwall)	Commission's inquiry into Caring for Older Australians	April 2011
ABS Macroeconomics and Integration Group Seminar Series, Canberra (Leo Soames)	Competition, Innovation and Productivity in Australian Business	April 2011
IPAA National Roundtable on Sustainable Population Policy, Canberra (Lisa Gropp)	Progressing and implementing a sustainable population policy: policy challenges	April 2011
Second Australasian Workshop on Econometrics and Health, Gold Coast (Lucy Bechte)	Inequality and Mental Health in Australia	April 2011

**Table F.2 International delegations and visitors, 2010-11**

<i>Organisation/delegation</i>	<i>Briefing/discussion purpose of visit</i>	<i>Date/location</i>
South African Delegation	The Commission's Inquiry into Gambling	July 2010 (C)
IMF Article IV Consultation Group	The Commission's role and activities	July 2010 (C)
Singapore delegation	The Commission's role and activities	July 2010 (C)
Professor Joseph Stiglitz, University of Columbia	The Commission's role and activities	July 2010 (M)
Pedro Pablo Diaz, Chilean Ambassador and Silvana Gattini, Chilean Trade Commission	The Commission's role and activities	Aug 2010 (C)
Aart de Geus, Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD; Paul Myler, Assistant General G20 and International Economy, Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade and Patrick Blake, OECT designate	Discussion of the OECD's work on human capital, including the skills strategy, education, workforce participation and gender issues	Aug 2010 (C)
John Woods, Australian Ambassador (Designate) to Peru	Pre-posting consultations	Aug 2010 (M)
Melanie Aitken, Commissioner, Canadian Competition Bureau	The Commission's role and activities	Aug 2010 (C)
New Zealand delegation	The Commission's Inquiry into Disability	Aug 2010 (C)
The Hon. Simon Power, NZ Minister for Finance; Iain Southall and Bryan Chapple, Ministry of Economic Development	The Commission's role and activities	Sep 2010 (M)
Hon. Rodney Hide, NZ Minister for Regulation Reform	The Commission's role and activities	Oct 2010 (M)
Malaysian Productivity Corporation	The Commission's role and activities	Oct 2010 (C)
Democratic Republic of China Delegation	The Commission's role and activities	Oct 2010 (M)
Christine McDaniel, Chief Economist, US International Trade Commission	Seminar to the Commission on US-China safeguards case on tyres	Oct 2010 (C)
Iraqi Ministry of Finance Delegation	The Commission's role and activities	Nov 2010 (C)
Jitinder Kohli, Centre for American Progress	Discussion of the Commission's work relating to improving the efficiency of government and Australia's productivity performance	Nov 2010 (C)



Ambassador Richard Boucher, Deputy Secretary General of the OECD	The Commission's role and activities. Roundtable discussion	Nov 2010 (C)
Iraqi Delegation	The Commission's role and activities; trade and economic reform in Australia	Nov 2010 (M)
Simon Upton, Head of the Environment Directorate, OECD	The Commission's role and activities	Nov 2010 (C)
China Ministry of Finance Delegation	The Commission's role and activities and productivity matters	Nov 2010 (C)
Her Excellency Dr Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister for Trade for the Republic of Indonesia	Richard Snape Lecture	Nov 2010 (C)
World Trade Organisation delegation	Trade Policy	Nov 2010 (C)
Chinese State Council Delegation	The Commission's role and activities	Nov 2010 (C)
Dr Isher Judge Ahluwalia, Chair for the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations and the Chair of High Powered Expert Committee on Urban Infrastructure	The Commission's role and activities	Nov 2010 (C)
Mr Rizal Lukman, Indonesian Coordinating Ministry for the Economy	The Commission's role and activities	Dec 2010 (C)
Ms Virginia Grenville, the Australian Ambassador to Chile	The Commission's role and activities	Dec 2010 (M)
Royal Government of Bhutan Delegation	Discussion of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) processes and framework	Dec 2010 (C)
Indonesian Delegation	The Commission's role and activities and how it provides analysis and advice	Mar 2011 (C)
Murray Sherwin, Chairman New Zealand Productivity Commission	The Commission's role and activities	Mar 2011 (C)
His Excellency Professor Dr Boediono, Vice President in the Republic of Indonesia	The Commission's role and activities	Mar 2011 (C)
Singapore Ministry of Trade and Industry	The Commission's role and activities	Mar 2011 (C)

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**Table F.2 (continued)**

<i>Organisation/delegation</i>	<i>Briefing/discussion purpose of visit</i>	<i>Date/location</i>
Mr Louis Lévesque, Canada's Deputy Minister of International Trade; Michael Small, High Commissioner for Canada; Robert Coleman, Counsellor (Commercial) & Senior Trade Commissioner, Canadian High Commission, Canberra; Elaine Brouca, Deputy Director, Office of the Deputy Minister of International Trade and Jodi Robinson, Deputy Director – Trade Negotiations II division, DFAIT.	The Commission's role and activities	Mar 2011 (C)
Andrew Jackson, Deputy Secretary, Competition, Trade and Investment Branch and Dr Peter Mumford, Director, Organisational Development and Support Branch, NZ Ministry of Economic Development	Methods for assessing the benefits of regulatory reform in regional context	Mar 2011 (C)
Mr David Cayill, NZ ETS Review 2011 Panel Chair and Alex Smithyman, Second Secretary, New Zealand High Commission	The Commission's role and activities	Apr 2011 (C)
Dr Rafael Fernandez de Casto	Precursor meeting to the Chairman's forthcoming visit to Mexico (June)	Apr 2011 (C)
Lynne Dovey, NZ Ministry of Economic Development and Grant Bryden, NZ Ministry of Finance and Treasury	Discussion of Australian/New Zealand relations	May 2011 (C)
Peter Alsop, NZ Productivity Commission	The Commission's role and activities	June 2011 (C)
Brunei Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies	The Commission's role and activities	June 2011 (C)

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