



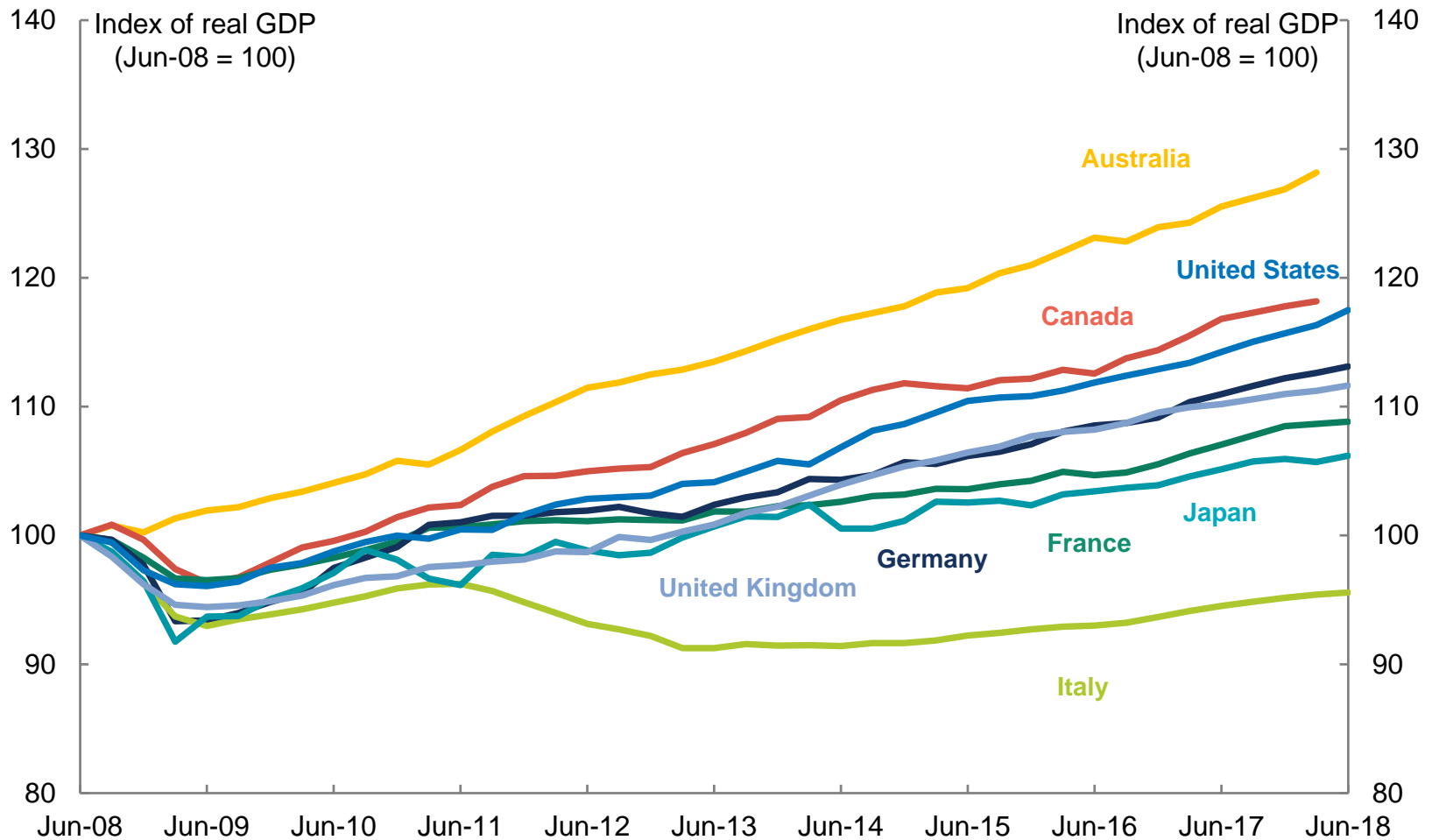
Australian Government  
The Treasury

**TSY/AU**

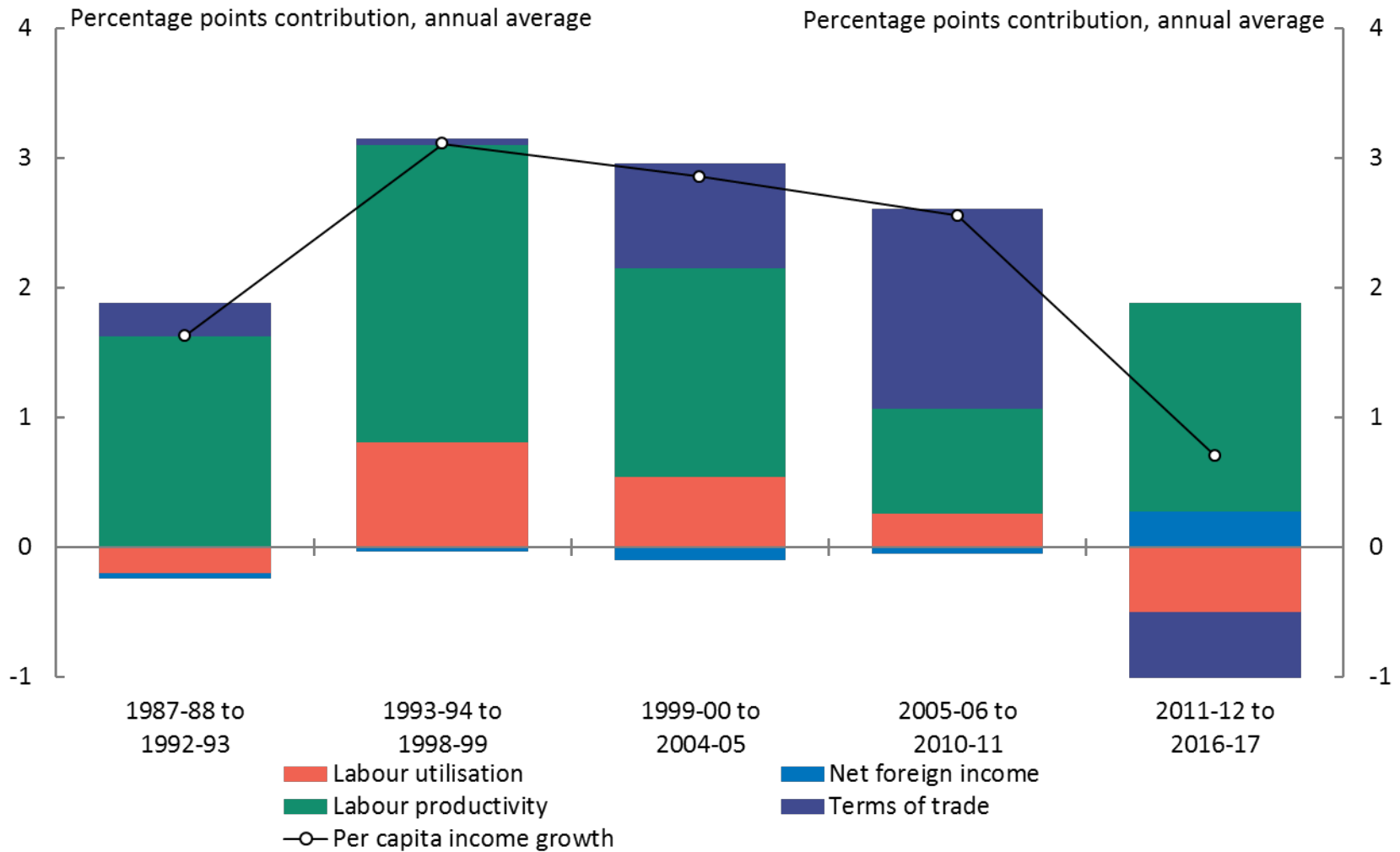
# Bateman Lecture

Philip Gaetjens  
Secretary to the Australian Treasury

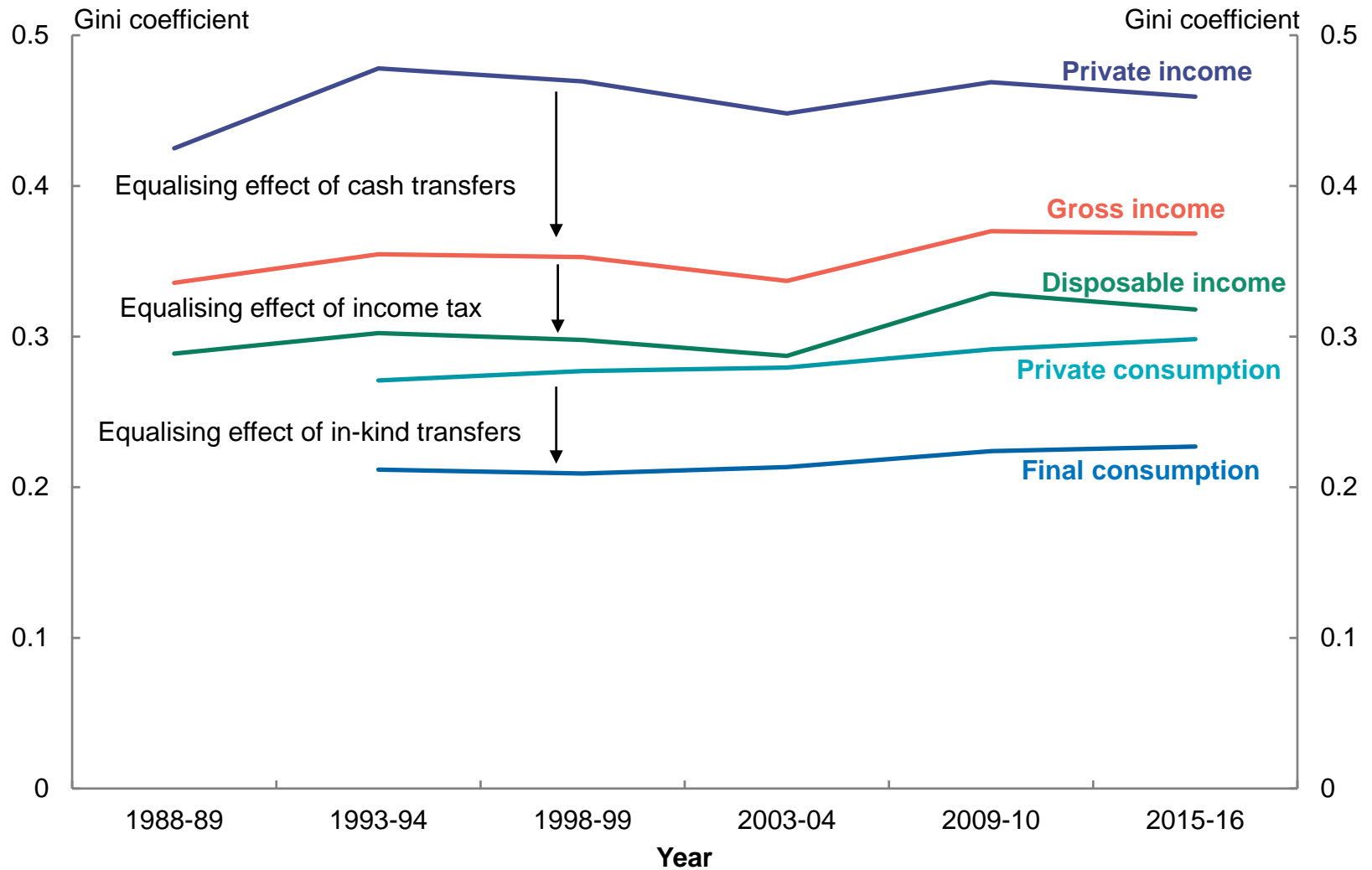
# GDP over the past decade: Australia and G7



# Contributions to income growth



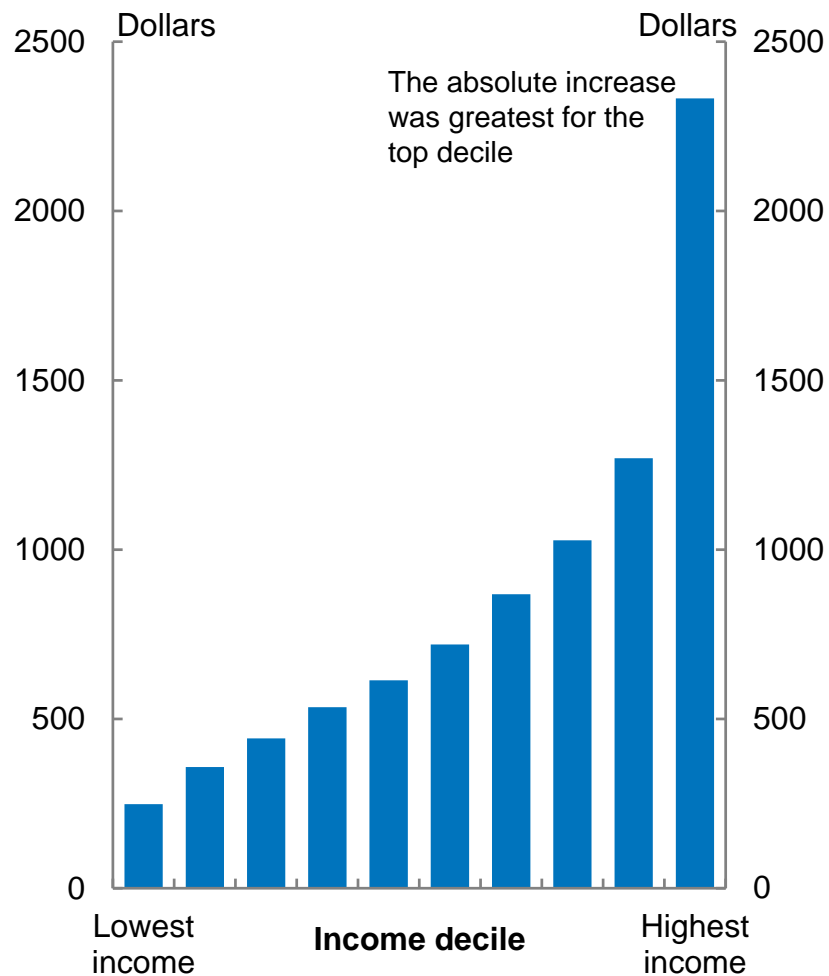
# Gini coefficients for equivalised income and consumption<sup>a</sup>



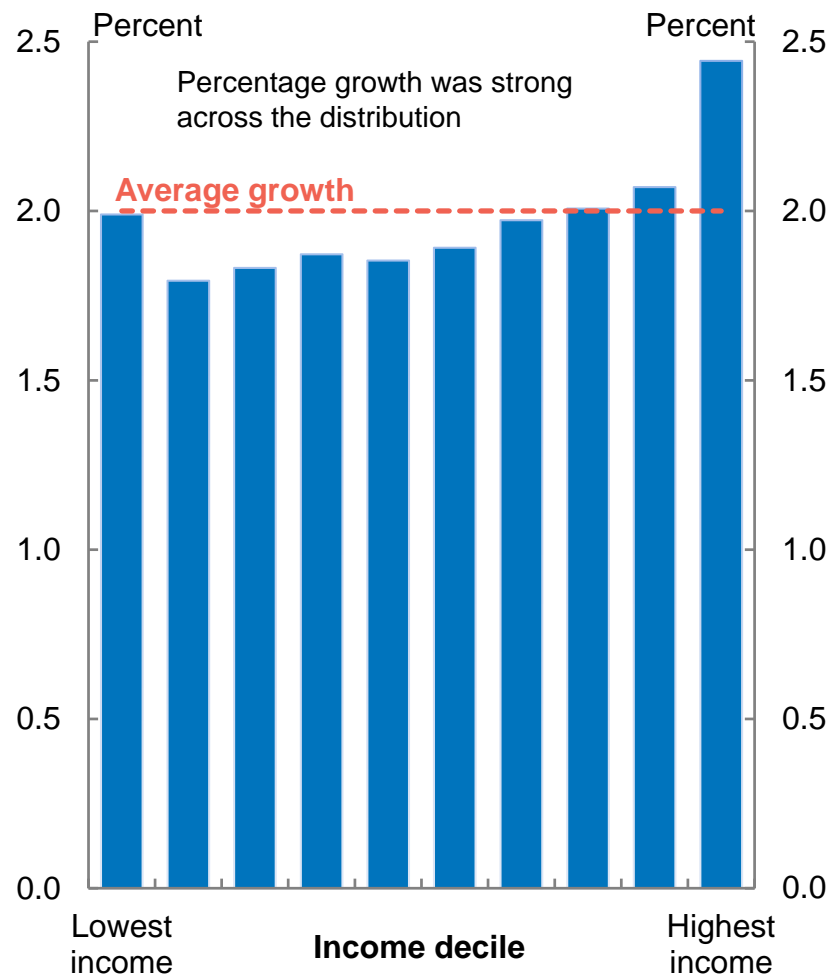
<sup>a</sup> Gini coefficients for consumption are only available from 1993-94.

# Average equivalised disposable income by income decile, 1988-89 to 2015-16<sup>a</sup>

(a) Average annual change (\$)

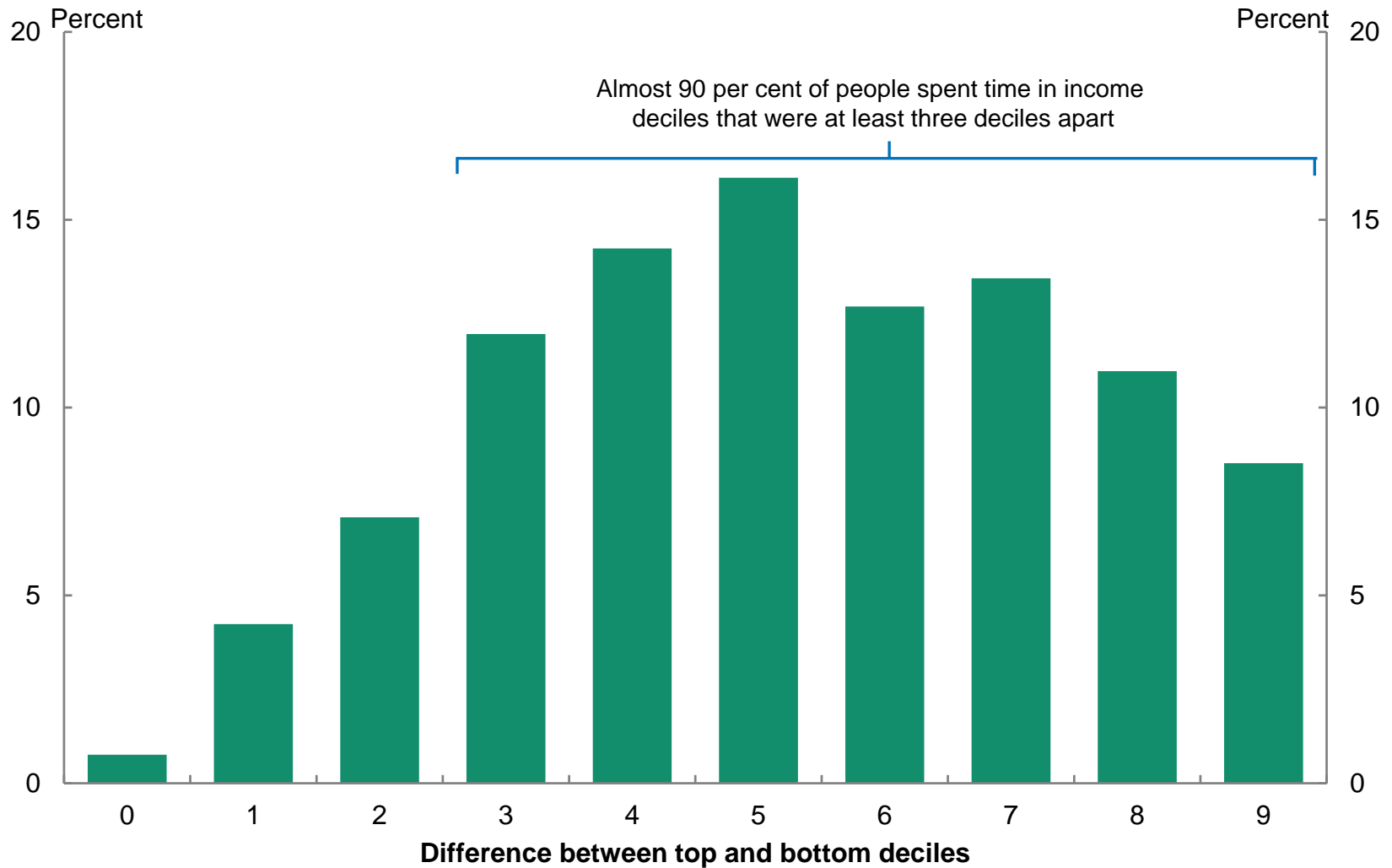


(b) Average annual percentage growth (%)



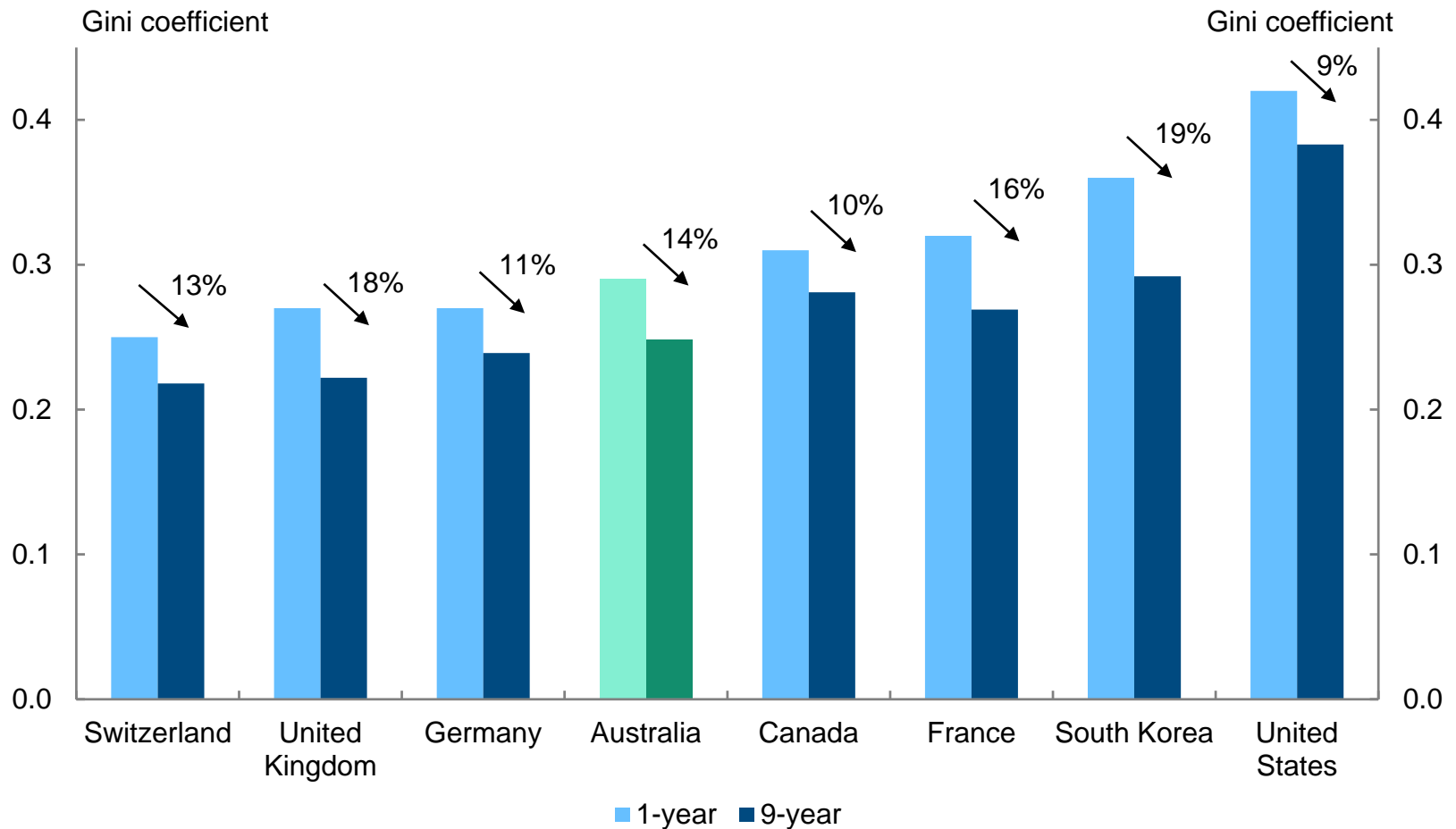
<sup>a</sup> Both percentage and dollar growth in real terms (2016-17 dollars).

# Differences between top and bottom income decile, 2000-01 to 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> For people in the HILDA sample in all 16 year. Deciles based on equivalised disposable income.

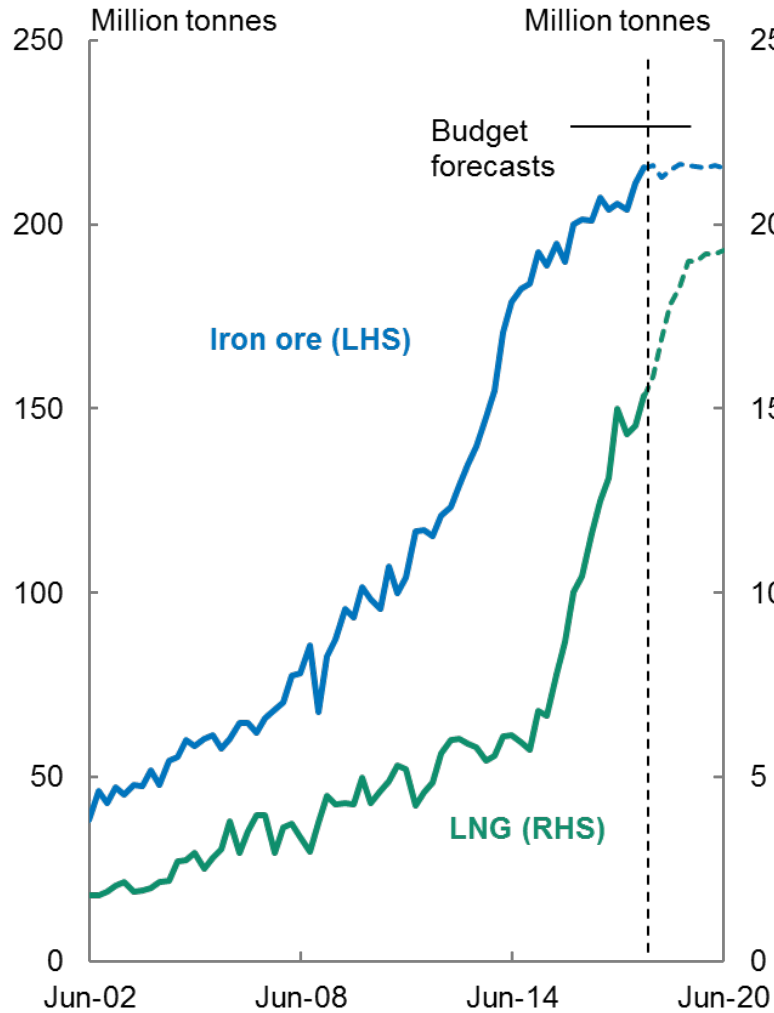
# 1-year and 9-year Gini coefficients of income, and percentage reduction<sup>a</sup>



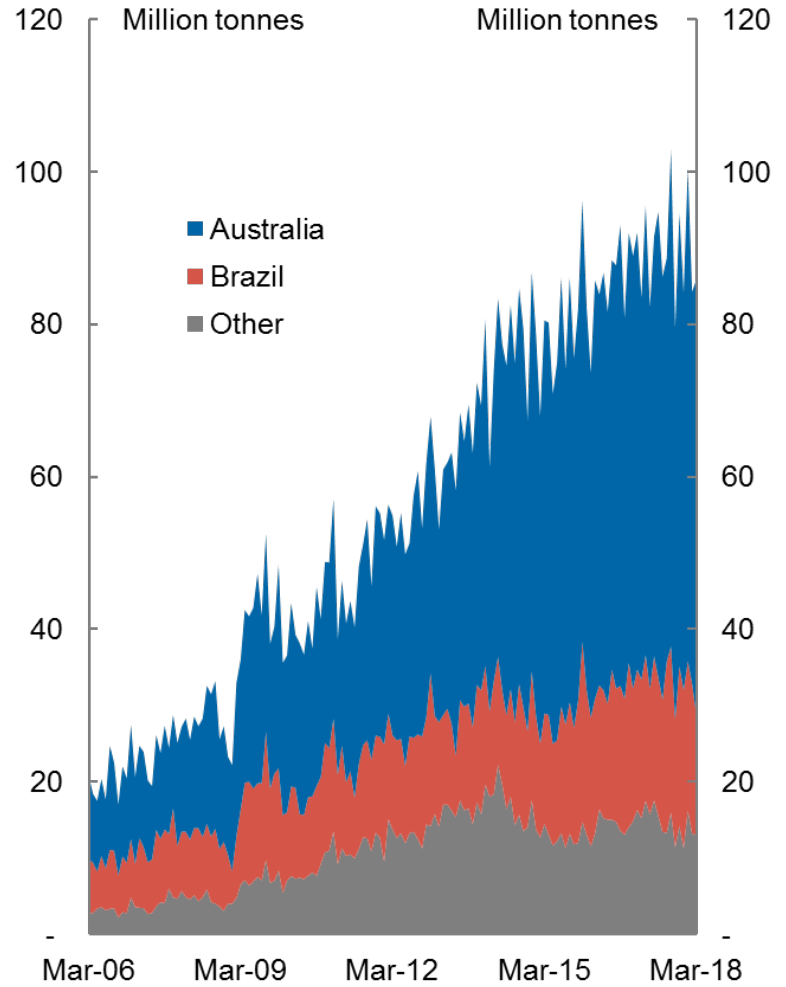
<sup>a</sup> Nine-year Gini coefficients are calculated from income averaged over nine years. The United Kingdom (2010–2015) and Canada (2005–2010) are for 6 years. France is for 8 years (2007–2014). Switzerland, Germany, Australia and South Korea (all 2005–2013) and the United States (2004–2012) are for 9 years. For working-age population (aged 18–65). Income is person-level equivalised household disposable income (equivalised using square root scale). Using HILDA data, the PC estimates that averaging income over 16 years reduces the Gini coefficient for Australia by 18 per cent from a single year estimate.

# Mining exports

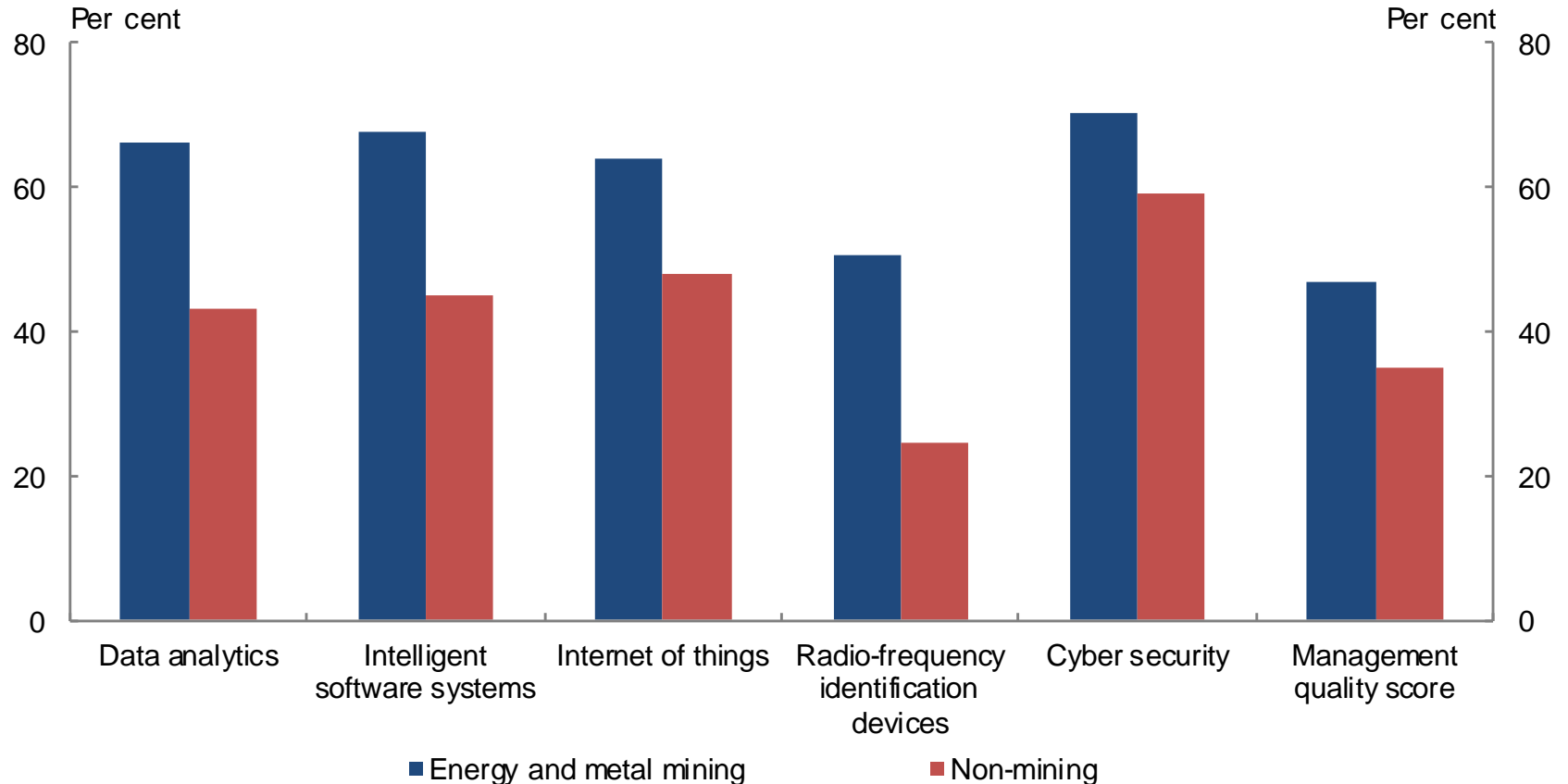
## Rapid growth in key mining exports



## Chinese imports of iron ore



## Technology adoption is higher in mining



# Contributions to income growth

