

The forum for workplace relations leaders







Annual PIR Conference

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Australian economy and labour market

- Current drivers of economic growth in Australia
- Current labour market trends:
 - Employment growth: where, who and why?
 - Part-time work: record high
 - Unemployment, underemployment and underutilization
 - Inflation, wages and labour costs
- Outlook and forecasts









Current trends and drivers of growth

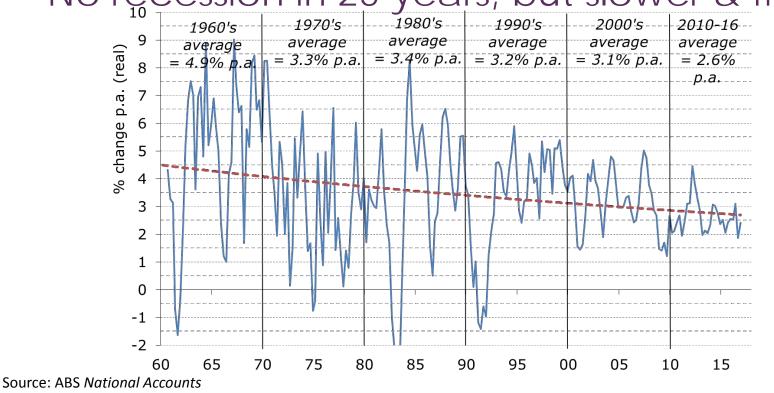








Latest GDP growth rate = 2.4% p.a. in Q4 2016. No recession in 25 years, but slower & fragile.





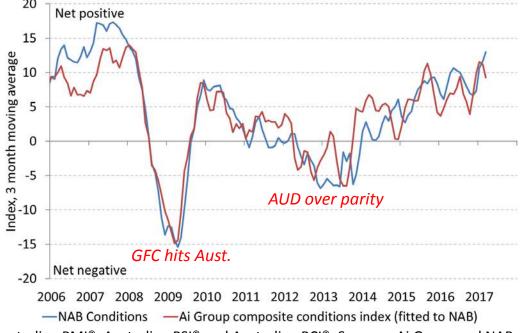






2017 looking okay but still patchy: business conditions are broadly but mildly positive

Ai Group composite industry conditions and NAB business conditions indexes



^{*} Composite of Ai Group's Australian PMI®, Australian PSI® and Australian PCI®. Sources: Ai Group and NAB.





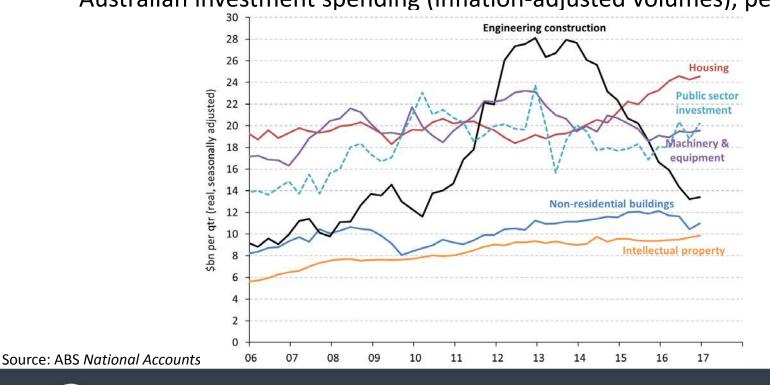




Drivers of growth? Housing investment is peaking.

Mining investment 'mega-cycle' is nearly over.

Australian investment spending (inflation-adjusted volumes), per quarter









Trivers of growth? Commodity prices recovered in 2016. AUD, ToT & mining profits followed prices up Australian dollar, terms of trade and commodity prices

220 1.20 —Terms of Trade index (left) -Non-rural commodities index, USD (left) 200 1.10 -AUD/USD (right) 180 1.00 160 0.90 Commodity price boom, 140 0.80 120 0.70 100 0.60 GFC & 80 0.50 aftermath, 2008 60 0.40 Commodity prices and ToT rising in 2016. 40 AUD drifting higher 0.30 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17



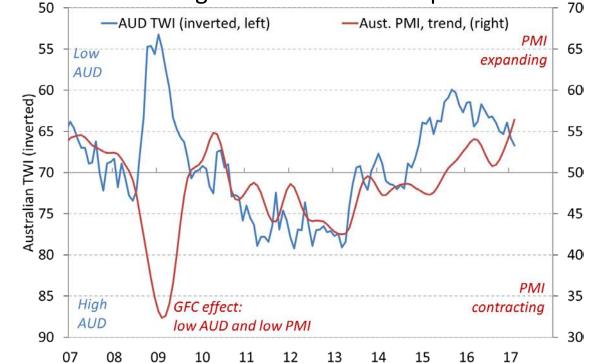
Sources: RBA and ABS





Privers of growth? Lower AUD helps manufactured

goods exports and import replacements Australian dollar Trade Weight Index and Ai Group Australian PMI (trend)





Ai Group Australian PMI

Sources: RBA and

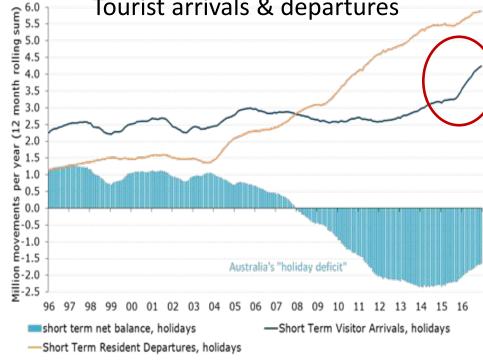


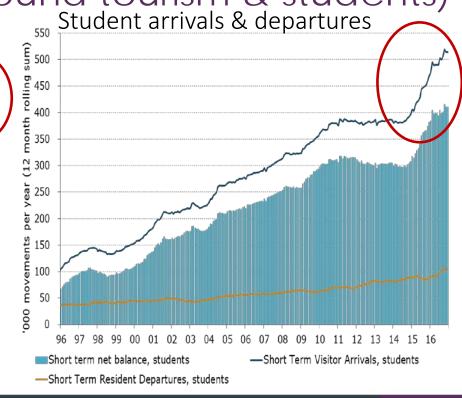


Drivers of Australian growth? Lower AUD supports services exports (e.g. inbound tourism & students)

Tourist arrivals & departures

Student arrivals & departures





Source: ABS, short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures

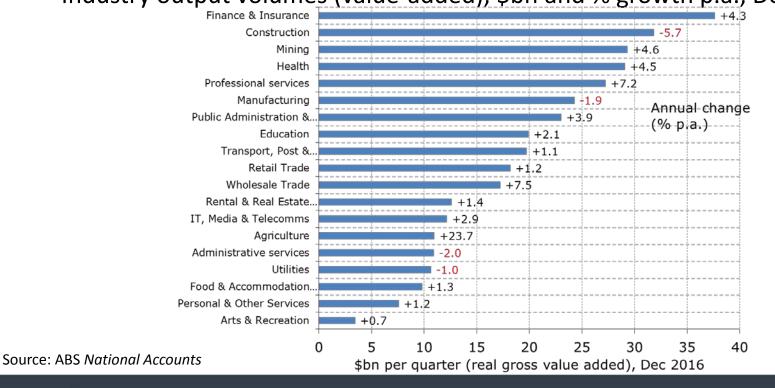








Rebalancing? Finance, mining & healthcare are strongest. Some (not all) other sectors recovering Industry output volumes (value-added), \$bn and % growth p.a., Dec Qtr 2016



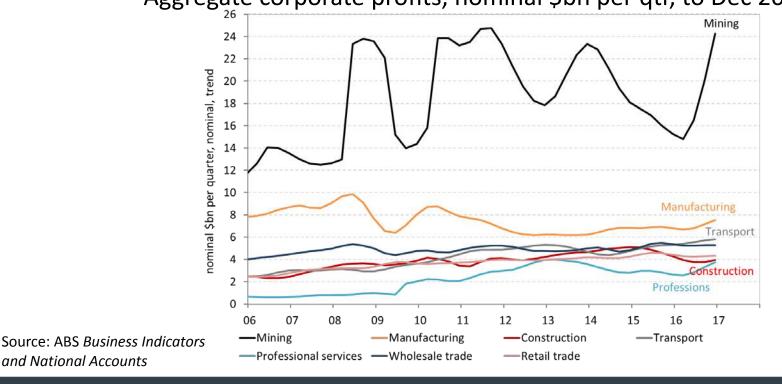








Rebalancing? Profits up again in mining, weak recovery in manufacturing & a few other sectors Aggregate corporate profits, nominal \$bn per qtr, to Dec 2016



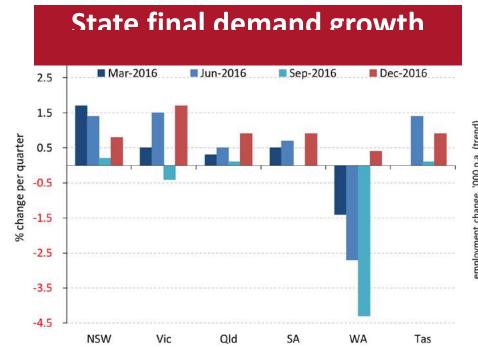


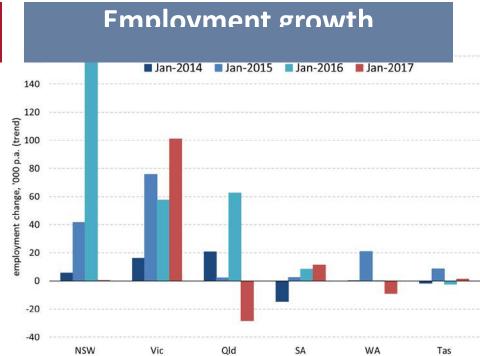
and National Accounts





Rebalancing? Growth shifted back to NSW in 2015 and Victoria in 2016. Jobs, prices, people, CAPEX





Sources: ABS National Accounts and ABS Labour force







Current labour market trends

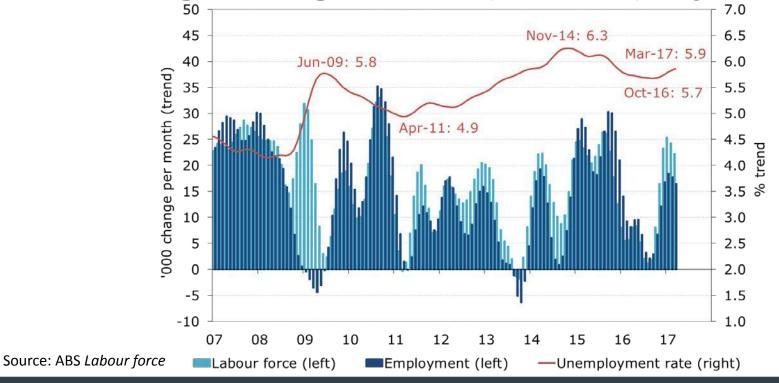
- Employment growth: where, who and why?
- Part-time work: record high
- Unemployment, underemployment and underutilization
- Inflation, wages and labour costs







Employment growth better in Q1 2017: +1.0% p.a. Not strong enough to keep unemployment down

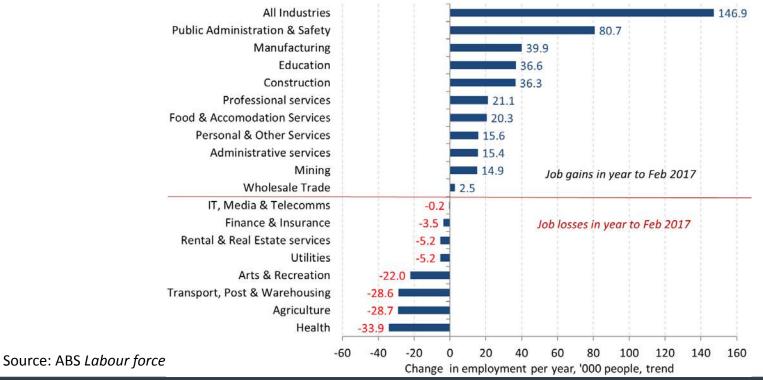








Better spread of jobs growth in 2016-17, as more sectors recover or grow, including manufacturing

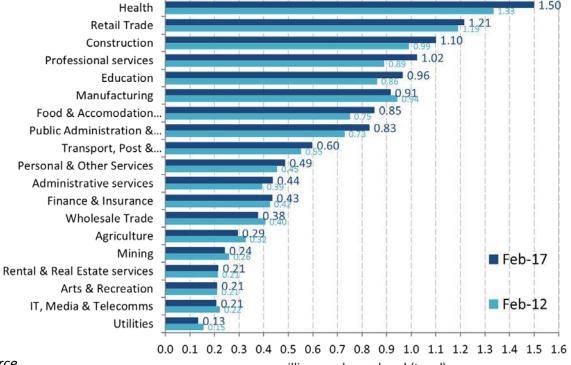




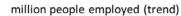




Healthcare, retail, construction and professions are our biggest employers (by headcount)







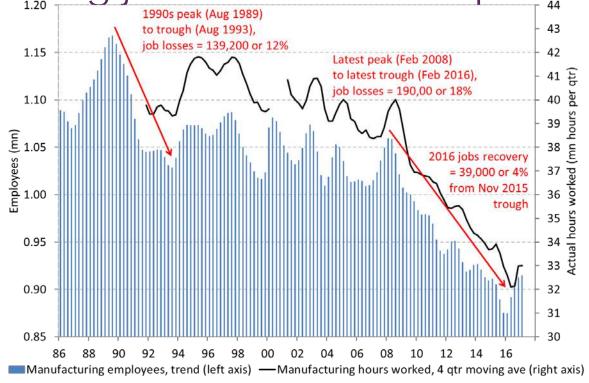








Manufacturing recovery? welcome but small, relative to big job losses over the past decade

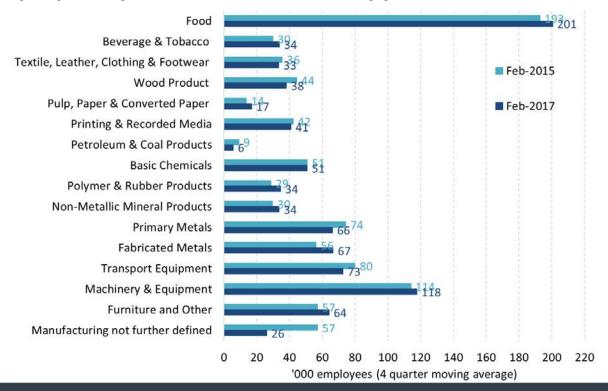








Manufacturing jobs recovery? in food, beverages, machinery, polymers, building materials, furniture

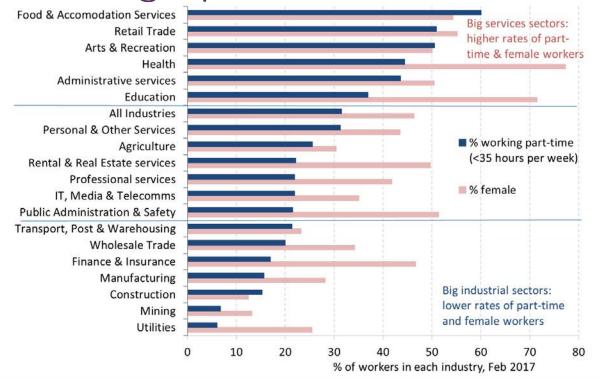








Part-time workers = 32%. Industry mix helps explain it, also demographic mix of the workforce

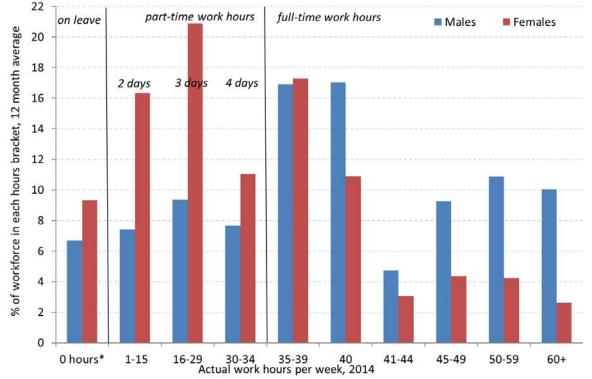


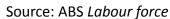






Part-time demographics. 47% of women 18% of men. Most common part-time week = 3 days



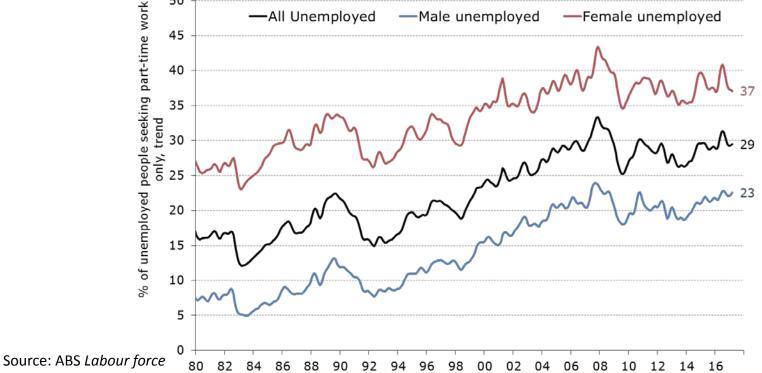








Part-time demographics: actively and solely sought by 30% of unemployed people (750k)



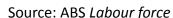






Part-time work is rising (share and number), but casual work is not. 20-21% since late 1990s.





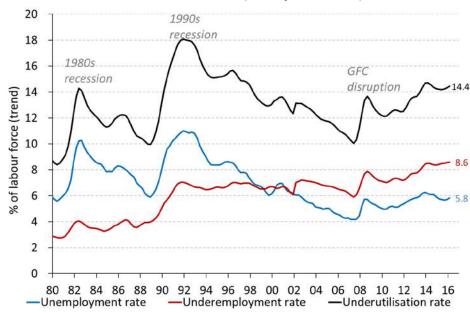




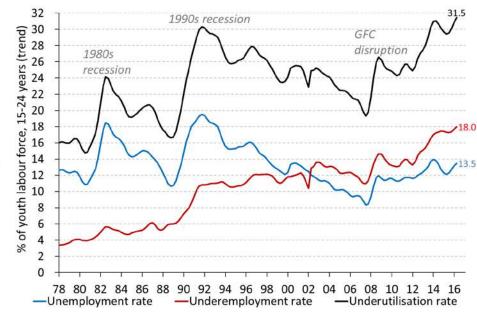


Record high part-time is contributing to record high underemployment, especially among youth.

All labour force (15 years +)



Youth labour force (15-24 years)



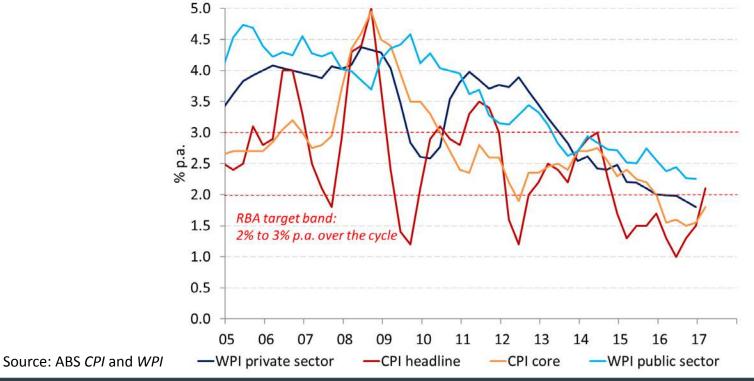








Wages growth tracks inflation & labour demand. Weak profits (ex-mining) also constraining wages.

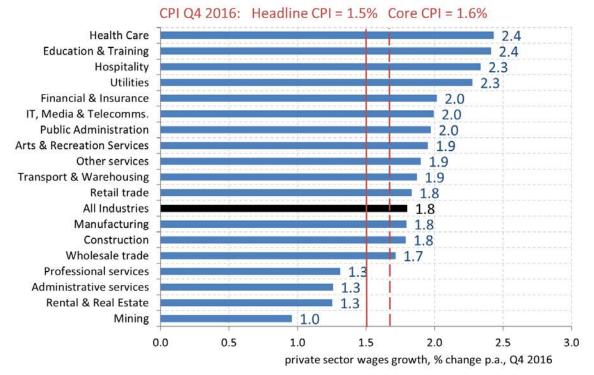


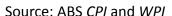






Nominal wages growth is weak (1.8% p.a. in Q4), but it is still positive in real terms in most industries











CEOs are more concerned about wage pressures and skill shortages in 2017 than in previous years CEO concerns: main impediment to business growth Percentage of respondents

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 Lack of customer demand Competition from imports / internet sellers Skills shortages Wage pressures Government regulatory burden High and/or variable exchange rate Flexibility of industrial relations **2015 2014** Source: Ai Group Business Prospects



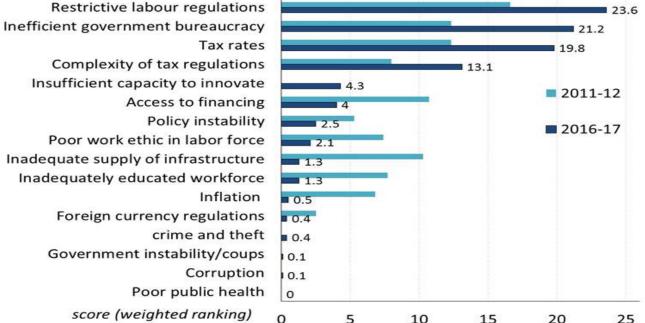






Internationally, CEOs are concerned about Australia's IR regulations, bureaucracy and tax

WEF Global Competitiveness Indicators: problematic factors for doing business in Australia*



^{*} WEF respondents were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5 (least problematic). The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Report, 2016-17 and Ai Group.







Outlook and forecasts







Outlook and forecasts: Australia

RBA and Treasury forecasts for the Australian economy

RBA SoMP (Feb 2017)	2015-16 actual	2016-17 f	2017-18 f	2018-19 p	2019-20 p
GDP, % change p.a., year end	3.3	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	2.75-3.75	
Inflation (CPI), % change p.a., year end	1.0	2.0	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	
Treasury MYEFO 2016-17 (Dec 2016)					
GDP, % change p.a., year average	2.7	2.0	2.75	3.0	3.0
Household consumption, % p.a., year average	2.9	2.75	3.0		
Dwelling investment, % p.a., year average	8.3	4.5	0.5		
Business investment, % p.a., year average	-14.7	-6.0	0.0		
Employment growth, % p.a., year end	1.9	1.25	1.5	1.5	1.5
Unemployment rate, %, year end	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.25	5.25
Terms of trade, % change p.a., year end	-5.4	14.0	-3.75		
Inflation (CPI), % change p.a., year end	1.0	1.75	2.0	2.5	2.5
Wages (WPI), % change p.a., year end	2.1	2.25	2.5	3.25	3.5

Sources: ABS, RBA, Treasury. f = forecast. p = projection.



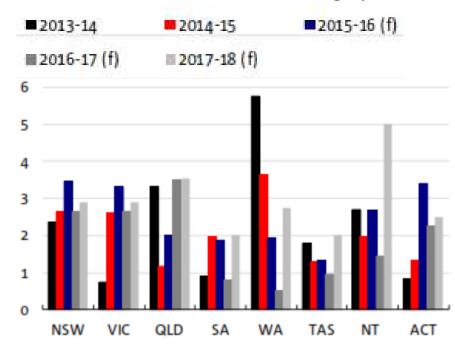




Outlook and forecasts: Australian states

State Treasury and private sector forecasts for Australian states, GSP % change p.a.

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GSP, 2017-18 % change p.a.	State Treasury	DAE	NAB
NSW	2.75	3.0	2.9
VIC	2.75	3.4	2.9
QLD	3.5	4.5	3.5
SA	2.0	2.7	2.0
WA	2.5	0.2	2.8
TAS	2.0	1.4	2.0



Sources: State Treasuries, Deloitte Access Economics, NAB Economics.







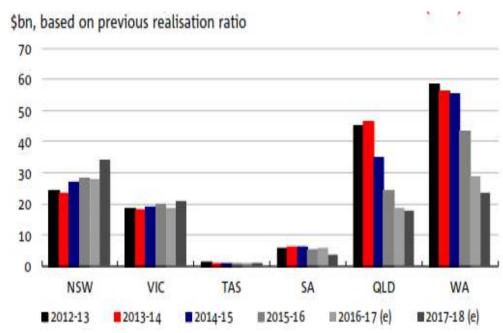


Outlook and forecasts: Australian states

Residential building approvals, by state

Actual and expected CAPEX, by state





Sources: ABS and NAB economics.









Outlook and forecasts: global economies

IMF estimates and projections for Global Growth, Jan and April 2017

	IMF in Jan 2017			IMF in Apr 2017		
Change in real GDP, % change p.a.	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
World	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.6
Advanced economies	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0
US	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.5
Euro area	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
UK	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.5
Japan	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.6
Emerging / developing economies	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.8
China	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.2
India	6.6	7.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.7
ASEAN-5	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.2
Global trade volumes, % change p.a.	1.9	3.8	4.1	2.2	3.8	3.9

Sources: IMF Global Outlook

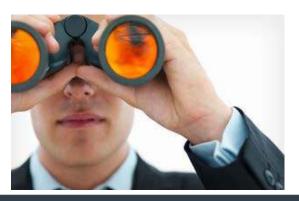






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