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Nota di contenuto	<p>Contents; I. Introduction; II. Productivity Performance and Reforms in Australia; A. Australian Productivity Performance since 1990: Key Facts; Figures; 1. Australia's Productivity Performance; 2. Investments in Information and Communication Technologies; 3. Sectoral Contributions to Real GDP Growth; B. The Reform Process in Australia; 4. Employment Protection Legislations in OECD Countries; III. Empirical Model and Data Description; A. Theory; 5. Product Market Reforms in Australia; B. Empirical Specification; C. The Long-Run Impact of Covariates X on MFP and Capital-Labor Ratio Levels</p> <p>D. Data Sources and Methodology Tables; 1. Sectoral Decomposition; E. Growth Accounting; F. Level Accounting; G. Exchange Rates for International Comparisons; IV. Empirical Analysis; A. A First Look at the Data; B. Regression Results; C. Robustness Tests; D. Do Reforms Explain Australia's Productivity Performance?; E. Other Determinants of MFP Convergence: the Role of Human Capital and R&D ..; V. Conclusion; References; 2. Summary Statistics (1980-2003); 3. Correlations; 4. Multi-Factor Productivity Leaders; 6. Australian Industries MFP Levels (relative to U.S.)</p> <p>5. Convergence of Australian Industries' Technology Level in a Panel of OECD Countries 6. Impact of Product Market Regulations of MFP Growth; 7. Impact of Labor Market Institutions on MFP Growth; 8. Disentangling the Effects of Product and Labor Market Institutions on MFP Growth; 9. Impact of Labor and Product Market Institutions on ICT Capital Deepening; 10. Predicted Impact of Product and Labor Market Reforms; 11. Controlling for Other Determinants of MFP Growth; Appendixes; I. The Impact of Product and Labor Market Institutions on Labor Productivity; II. Dropping Countries One by One</p> <p>III. Regressions with 3-year Averages</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>This paper analyzes the impact of product and labor market policies on technological diffusion and multi-factor productivity (MFP) in a panel of industries in 15 OECD countries over the period 1980 to 2003, with a special focus on Australia. We use a simple convergence empirical framework to show that, on average, convergence of MFP within industries across countries has slowed-down in the 1990s. In contrast, Australian industries have significantly caught-up with industry productivity best practices over the past 16 years, and have benefited from the diffusion of Information and Communication Technologies</p>

(ICTs). We show that reforms of both the labor and product markets since the early 1990s can explain Australia's productivity performance and adoption of ICTs.
