Efficiency

Exported from METEOR

(AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website’s material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

[Report on Government Services](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/392709) ">
Efficiency

# Efficiency

|  |
| --- |
| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Item type: | Framework Dimension |
| METEOR identifier: | 392712 |
| Description: | The concept of efficiency has a number of dimensions. Overall economic efficiency requires satisfaction of technical, allocative and dynamic efficiency:* technical efficiency requires that goods and services be produced at the lowest possible cost
* allocative efficiency requires the production of the set of goods and services that consumers value most, from a given set of resources
* dynamic efficiency means that, over time, consumers are offered new and better products, and existing products at lower cost.
 |

## Dimensions
of this framework

## Inputs per output unit

|  |
| --- |
| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Item type: | Framework Dimension |
| METEOR identifier: | 392715 |
| Description: | Technical efficiency indicators measure how well services use their resources (inputs) to produce outputs for the purpose of achieving desired outcomes. Government funding per unit of output delivered is a typical indicator of technical efficiency.Comparisons of the unit cost of a service are a more meaningful input to public policy when they use the full cost to government, accounting for all resources consumed in providing the service. Problems can occur when some costs are not included or are treated inconsistently (for example, superannuation, overheads or the user cost of capital). |