

**Table 1310. Annual Percent Change in Labor Productivity and Hours Worked by Country: 1995 to 2007**

[Change for period shown. For OECD countries and Eastern Europe, labor productivity growth refers to the growth in gross domestic product per hour worked. Data are derived from an annual database maintained by the Groningen Growth and Development Centre at the University of Groningen, Netherlands, in association with The Conference Board. Growth for regional aggregates is calculated based on the sum of gross domestic product divided by the sum of total hours worked. Gross domestic product for each country was converted based on the 2005 OECD benchmark for purchasing power parities and updated to 2007 using the aggregate inflation rate for each country relative to U.S. inflation. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

Country	Labor productivity		Total hours worked		Country	Labor productivity		Total hours worked	
	1995–2000	2000–2007	1995–2000	2000–2007		1995–2000	2000–2007	1995–2000	2000–2007
<b>All OECD . . . . .</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>European Union (EU-12, new)<sup>3</sup> . . . . .</b>	3.3	4.4	-0.2	0.4
All OECD, excl. United States . . . . .	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.7	Bulgaria . . . . .	-0.9	3.5	0.1	2.0
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	Cyprus . . . . .	1.9	0.3	1.9	3.1
<b>European Union (EU-27, enlarged)<sup>1</sup> . . . . .</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	Czech Republic . . . . .	1.9	4.4	-0.4	-0.1
<b>European Union (EU-15, old)<sup>2</sup> . . . . .</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	Estonia . . . . .	7.9	6.6	-1.7	1.9
Austria . . . . .	3.7	1.4	-0.7	0.6	Hungary . . . . .	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.7
Belgium . . . . .	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	Latvia . . . . .	5.9	7.1	-0.4	1.8
Denmark . . . . .	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.9	Lithuania . . . . .	4.5	6.6	0.1	1.2
Finland . . . . .	2.8	2.3	2.0	0.8	Malta . . . . .	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.7
France . . . . .	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	Poland . . . . .	5.5	3.3	-0.1	0.6
Germany . . . . .	2.0	1.4	(Z)	-0.2	Slovakia . . . . .	5.0	5.1	-1.5	0.6
Greece . . . . .	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.2	Slovenia . . . . .	4.7	3.9	-0.3	0.4
Ireland . . . . .	5.5	2.5	4.0	2.7	Romania . . . . .	-0.6	7.4	-0.7	-1.3
Italy . . . . .	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	Other OECD members . . . . .	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.6
Luxembourg . . . . .	2.6	0.9	3.4	2.9	Japan . . . . .	1.7	1.9	-0.7	-0.4
Netherlands . . . . .	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.5	Australia . . . . .	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7
Portugal . . . . .	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	Canada . . . . .	1.7	1.1	2.4	1.4
Spain . . . . .	-0.3	-	4.5	3.4	Iceland . . . . .	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.2
Sweden . . . . .	2.4	2.6	0.8	0.2	Mexico . . . . .	0.9	0.6	4.6	1.8
U.K. . . . .	2.2	2.3	1.0	0.3	New Zealand . . . . .	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.1
					Norway . . . . .	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.5
					South Korea . . . . .	4.7	4.5	-0.4	0.2
					Switzerland . . . . .	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
					Turkey . . . . .	2.0	4.1	1.9	0.6

- Represents zero. Z Less than .05 percent. <sup>1</sup> Referring to all members of the European Union as of 1 May 2004, and including Bulgaria and Romania, who joined on 1 January 2007. <sup>2</sup> Referring to membership of the European Union until 30 April 2004. <sup>3</sup> Referring to new membership of the European Union as of 1 May 2004, and including Bulgaria and Romania, who joined on 1 January 2007.

Source: The Conference Board, New York, NY, *Performance 2008: Productivity, Employment, and Growth in the World's Economies*, by Bart van Ark, 2008 (copyright). See also <<http://www.conference-board.org/economics/research.cfm>>.