

**Table 1320. Annual Percent Change in Labor Productivity and Hours Worked by Country: 1995 to 2006**

[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 2002 OECD benchmark for purchasing power parities and updated to 2006 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	2000-2006	1995-2000	2000-2006		1995-2000	2000-2006	1995-2000	2000-2006
<b>All OECD</b> . . . . .	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.4	<b>European Union (EU-10, new)</b> <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	3.6	3.9	-0.4	0.4
All OECD, excl. United States . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.5	Bulgaria . . . . .	0.8	2.7	-1.6	2.3
<b>United States</b> . . . . .	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.2	Cyprus . . . . .	1.8	(Z)	2.0	3.3
<b>European Union (EU-25, enlarged)</b> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	Czech Republic . . . . .	2.4	3.9	-0.9	(Z)
<b>European Union (EU-15, old)</b> <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	Estonia . . . . .	8.4	6.9	-2.1	1.7
Austria . . . . .	3.0	1.7	-0.1	(Z)	Hungary . . . . .	2.4	3.8	1.6	0.3
Belgium . . . . .	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	Latvia . . . . .	6.1	7.0	-0.7	1.5
Denmark . . . . .	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.5	Lithuania . . . . .	5.3	6.6	-0.6	1.1
Finland . . . . .	2.8	2.3	2.0	0.6	Malta . . . . .	4.4	(Z)	0.7	0.7
France . . . . .	2.1	1.7	0.7	-0.1	Poland . . . . .	5.5	3.3	-0.1	(Z)
Germany . . . . .	2.0	1.4	(Z)	-0.5	Slovakia . . . . .	5.3	4.7	-1.5	0.5
Greece . . . . .	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.3	Slovenia . . . . .	4.7	3.6	-0.3	0.1
Ireland . . . . .	6.3	2.6	3.8	2.5	Romania . . . . .	-0.6	5.6	-0.7	0.4
Italy . . . . .	1.0	(Z)	0.9	0.8	Other OECD members . . . . .	1.5	2.0	1.2	0.5
Luxembourg . . . . .	2.4	1.5	3.6	1.8	Japan . . . . .	1.7	2.3	-0.7	-0.6
Netherlands . . . . .	1.8	1.4	2.3	0.1	Australia . . . . .	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
Portugal . . . . .	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	Canada . . . . .	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.3
Spain . . . . .	-0.1	-0.3	4.2	3.7	Iceland . . . . .	2.2	3.5	2.5	0.6
Sweden . . . . .	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.1	Mexico . . . . .	1.4	1.2	4.0	1.1
U.K. . . . .	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.5	New Zealand . . . . .	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.5
					Norway . . . . .	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.3
					South Korea . . . . .	3.7	3.7	0.6	0.9
					Switzerland . . . . .	1.5	1.4	0.5	(Z)
					Turkey . . . . .	2.7	4.3	1.2	0.3

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 2007: Productivity, Employment, and Income in the World's Economies*, by Bart van Ark, Catherine Guilleminau and Robert H. McGuckin, 2007 (copyright). See also <<http://www.conference-board.org/economics/research.cfm>>.