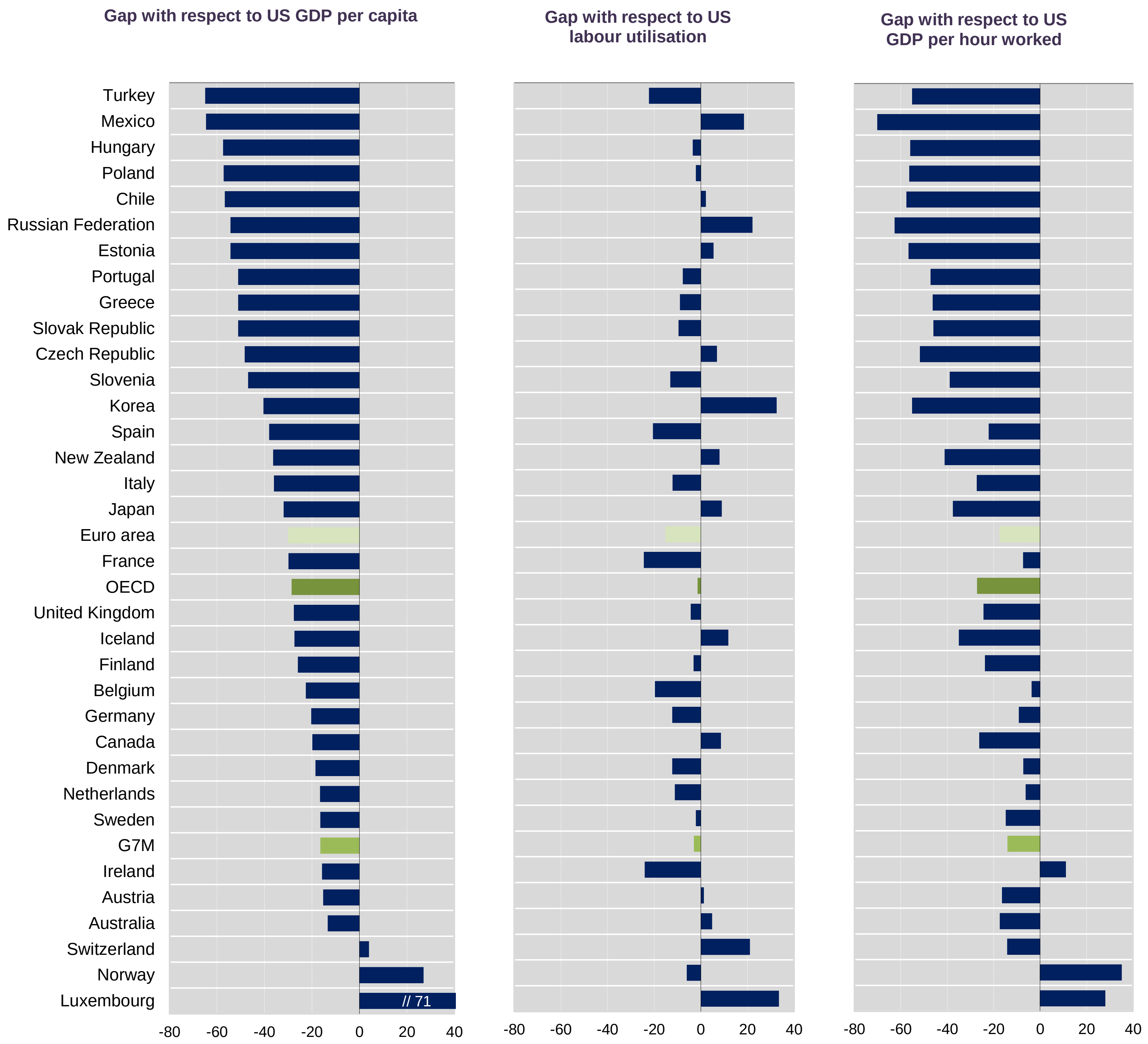
Productivity and income levels, 2012

Percentage point differences with respect to the United States



Notes:

Labour productivity and income levels are calculated using GDP at current prices, converted in US dollars using 2011 Purchasing Power Parities.

Labour utilisation is calculated as the difference between GDP per capita and GDP per hour worked related to the United States.
Australia: estimates refer to fiscal years, starting 1st July.

New Zealand: underlying series of GDP refer to fiscal years, starting 1st April.

Euro area includes Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.

France includes overseas departments.

Israel: "The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities or third party. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law."

Care should be taken when comparing Luxembourg with the other economies. Luxembourg has a very high proportion of cross-border workers and its income level is substantially above the other countries; although the cross-border workers contribute to the GDP and the employment in the country, they are not taken into account in the population data.

Labour productivity for Turkey is OECD calculation, based on hours worked obtained by applying annual growth rates observed in the series of average weekly actual hours worked per dependent employee from the Household Labour Force Survey, to the original series available on 1970-2004 from the Gröningen Growth Development Center.

Source: OECD, Productivity Database, November 2013.
Direct link: www.oecd.org/std/productivity-stats