



**Observations on Structural and
Cyclical Productivity Effects from
Performance 2008: Productivity, Employment
and Growth in the World's Economies**

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Productivity growth rates in U.S. and Europe have been slow reflecting business cycle impact in recent years

Table 1: Summary Estimates of Growth of Labor Productivity, Real GDP and Total Hours Worked, Advanced Countries

	United States	EU-15 (old)(a)	EU-27	United States	EU-15 (old)(a)	EU-27	United States	EU-15 (old)(a)	EU-27
	<i>Labor Productivity Growth (GDP per hour, annual average, percent)</i>			<i>Real GDP Growth (annual average, percent)</i>			<i>Growth in Total Hours Worked (annual average, percent)</i>		
1987-1995	1.2	2.2	–	2.7	2.3	–	1.6	0.1	–
1995-2007	2.1	1.4	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.7
of which:									
2000-2007	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.7
2005	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.9
2006	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.6
2007 (preliminary)	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.7	3.1	1.2	1.4	1.7
2008 (projected)	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	0.7	1.0	1.0

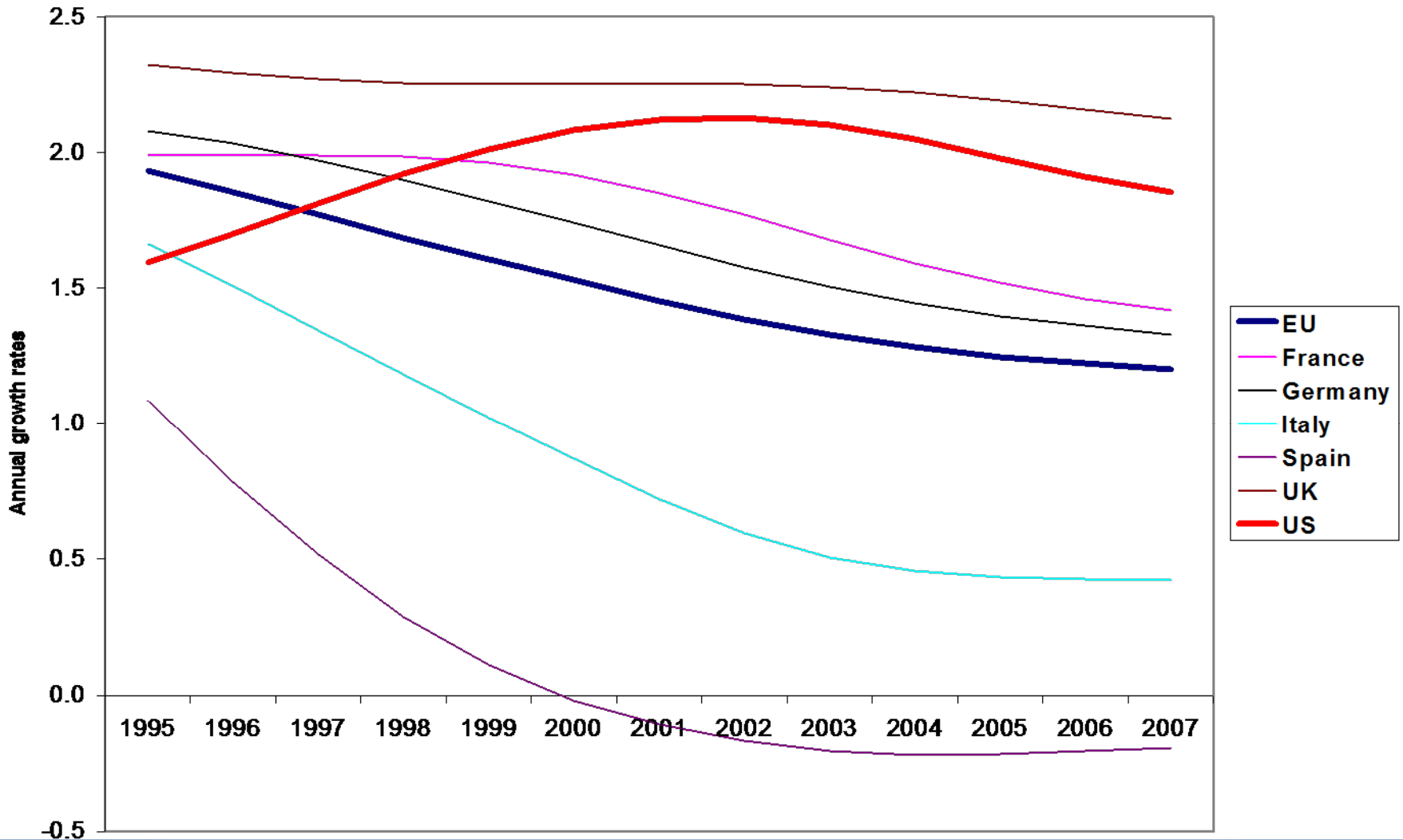
a) referring to membership of the European Union until 30 April 2004

Source: The Conference Board and Groningen Growth and Development Centre, Total Economy Database, January 2008; 2008 forecast for U.S. updated on 28 February 2008

Full data from <http://www.conference-board.org/economics/database.cfm>



Trend growth rates of labour productivity (GDP/hour) are about 0.5%-point faster in U.S. compared to EU-15



Sources-of-growth framework shows bigger trend advantage (1%-point) for U.S. relative to Europe's market economy

Contributions to Market Economy Labour Productivity Growth (in %)

