Figure 1.1.1. Trends in Employment and Labor Productivity

Sources: Autor (2010); Groningen Growth and Development Center (GGDC); Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) STAN database; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: AT: Austria; BE: Belgium; DK: Denmark; EU: EU average; FI: Finland; FR: France; DE: Germany; GR: Greece; IE: Ireland; IT: Italy; JP: Japan; LU: Luxembourg; NL: Netherlands; NO: Norway; PT: Portugal; ES: Spain; SE: Sweden; GB: United Kingdom; US: United States. Con: construction; FIRE: finance, insurance, and real estate; Man: manufacturing; Ser: community, social, and personal services; WRT: wholesale and retail trade, hotels, and restaurants.

1Japanese data are taken from the GGDC database and are for 1996–2003. Productivity is computed by dividing value added by number of employees.
2Japanese data are taken from the GGDC database and are for 1996–2003. Productivity is computed by dividing value added by hours worked. For the United Kingdom and Japan, it is computed by dividing value added by number of employees.
3The countries included in this panel are France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States.