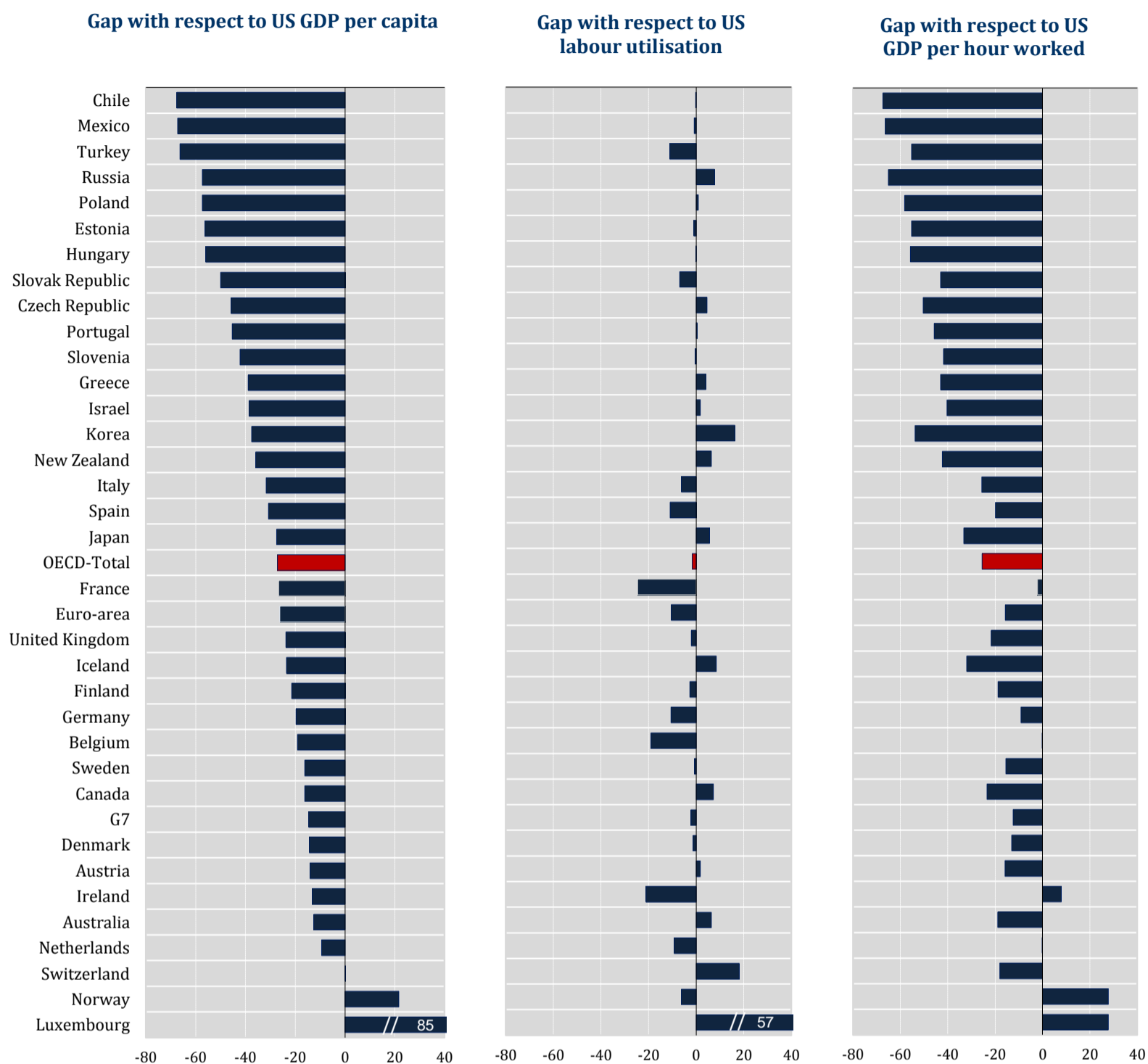


## Productivity and income levels, 2010

Percentage point differences with respect to the United States



### Notes:

Labour productivity and income levels are calculated using GDP at current prices and converted in US dollars using 2010 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: underlying series of GDP refer to fiscal year.

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

France: includes overseas departments.

Israel: "The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities.

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."

Luxembourg: care should be taken when comparing this country with the others. 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.

New Zealand: underlying series of GDP refer to fiscal year.

Turkey: labour productivity 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.

Russian Federation: accession country.

Source: OECD, Productivity Database, December 2011.

Direct link: [www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity](http://www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity).