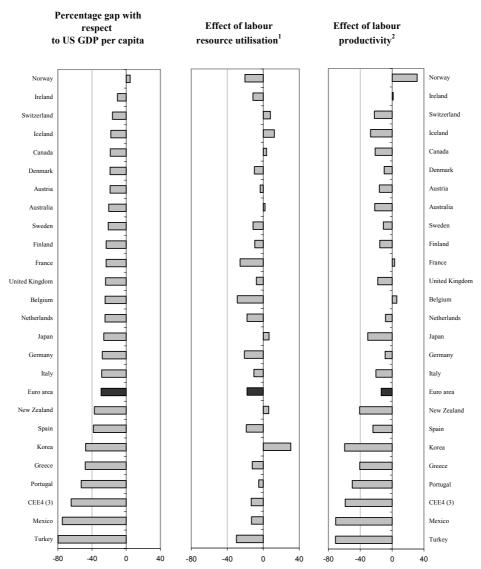
The gap stems from lower productivity and lower labour utilisation





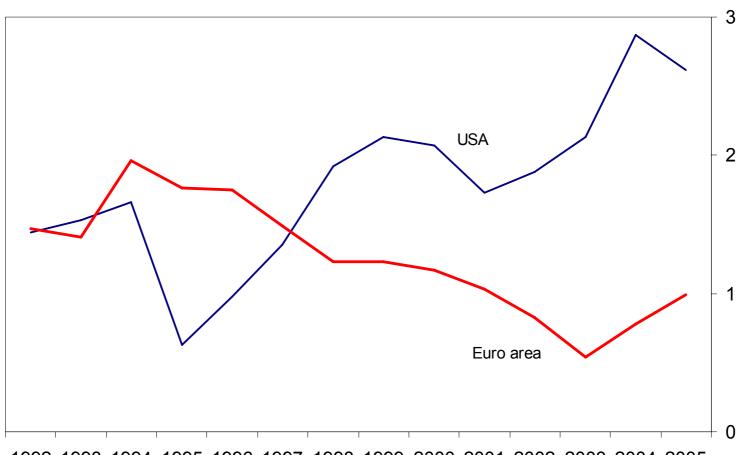
^{2.} Labour productivity is measured as GDP per hour worked.

OECD ((1

^{3.} CEE4 refers to the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic. Source: OECD, Going for Growth 2006.

Labour productivity growth

Smoothed - three year moving average



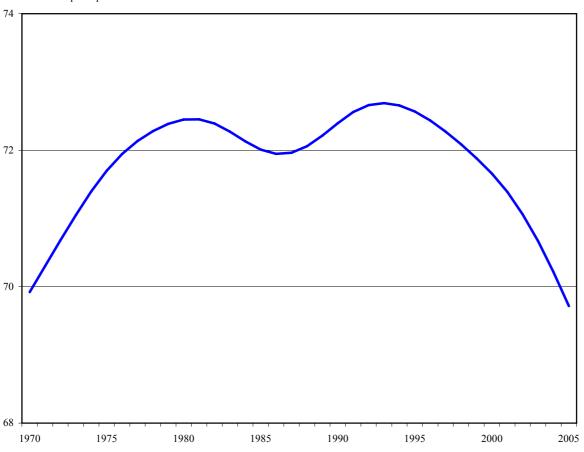
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Losing ground vis-à-vis the US, ...

Euro area real per capita GDP relative to the United States

Trend indices, based on 2000 PPPs and 2000 prices ¹

Index US GDP per capita = 100



^{1.} The trend is calculated using a Hodrick-Prescott filter (smoothing parameter set to 100) over a period which includes projections through 2012.

Source: OECD Annual National Accounts; OECD Economic Outlook 78 Database.

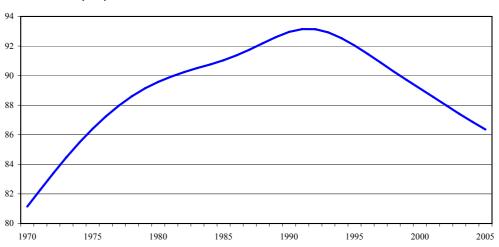


...Australia or Sweden

Trend indices, based on 2000 PPPs and 2000 prices ¹

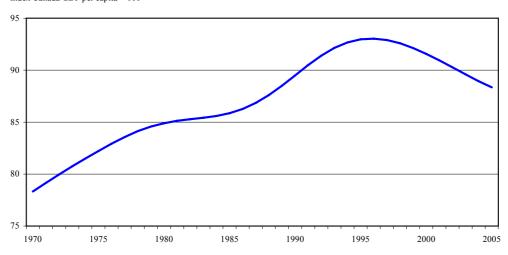
Euro area real per capita GDP relative to Australia

Index Australia GDP per capita = 100



Euro area real per capita GDP relative to Sweden

Index Canada GDP per capita = 100



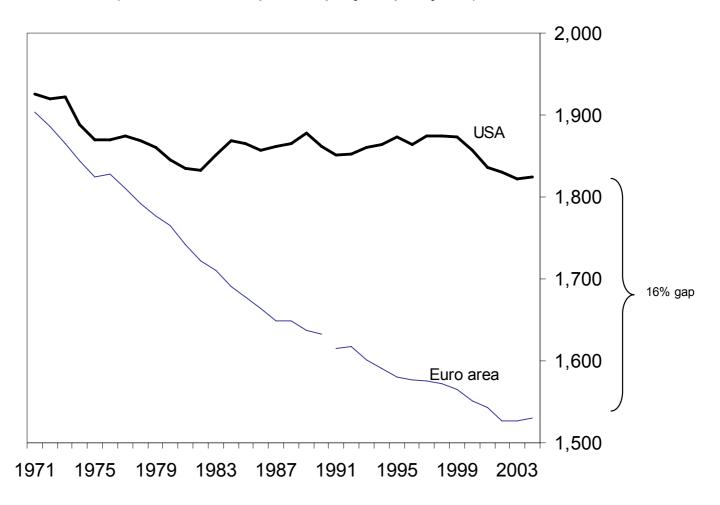
^{1.} The trend is calculated using a Hodrick-Prescott filter (smoothing parameter set to 100) over a period which includes projections through 2012.

Source: OECD Annual National Accounts; OECD Economic Outlook 78 Database.



Hours worked have fallen sharply

(Hours worked per employee per year)



Source: OECD Economic Outlook Database

