

Statistical bulletin

International comparisons of UK productivity (ICP), final estimates: 2015

An international comparison of labour productivity across the G7 nations, in terms of levels of and growth in GDP per hour and GDP per worker.



Contact:
Ashley Ward and Matthew
Parkinson
productivity@ons.gsi.gov.uk
+44 (0)1633 651837

Release date:
5 April 2017

Next release:
6 October 2017

Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [Things you need to know about this release](#)
3. [UK productivity shortfall with the G7 relatively stable in 2015](#)
4. [Productivity slowdown greater in the UK than the other G7 economies](#)
5. [Revisions](#)
6. [Links to related statistics](#)
7. [Quality and methodology](#)

1 . Main points

- Output per hour worked in the UK was 15.9% below the average for the rest of the G7 advanced economies in 2015; this compares with 15.8% in 2014.
- Output per worker in the UK was 16.6% below the average for the rest of the G7 in 2015.
- Compared with the rest of the G7, the UK had below average productivity growth in both output per hour and output per worker terms in 2015.
- Output per hour was lower in all G7 countries in 2015 than would have been the case if pre-downturn trends had continued since 2007.
- The UK's "productivity puzzle" – the difference between post-downturn productivity performance and the pre-downturn trend – was 15.2% in 2015; this was the largest in the G7 and was double the average of 7.5% across the rest of the G7.

This edition forms part of our quarterly productivity bulletin which also includes an [overarching commentary](#), [summaries of recently published estimates](#), and [new quarterly estimates of public service productivity](#).

2 . Things you need to know about this release

This bulletin contains annual estimates of labour productivity for the G7 developed countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK and US) up to 2015. Labour productivity measures the amount of economic output that is produced by a unit of labour input and is an important measure of economic performance.

Output is measured by gross domestic product (GDP). Labour input is measured in two ways – by total hours worked and by the number of workers in employment. These two measures of labour input can yield different results, reflecting differences in working patterns across countries and compositional movements over time, such as a shift towards part-time working.

Comparability across countries is achieved by using estimates of GDP and labour inputs from a common source (the Statistics Directorate of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)) as far as possible. These were the best data available at the time of publication. We convert local currency-based measures of GDP using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates, which attempt to equalise the cost of a representative basket of goods and services in countries with different national currencies. An article by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) explaining the [uses and limitations of PPPs](#) is available on our website. For data points where labour input is not available from the OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics (ALFS) database, Eurostat (for European countries) and an alternative OECD employment series (for non-European countries) are used to project the missing data.

The labour productivity measures in this bulletin are presented in terms of current prices, suitable for cross-country comparison of levels of productivity for a single year and constant prices, suitable for analysis of productivity performance over a number of years.

The estimates in this release update [those published on 6 October 2016](#). This release cycle reflects the publication and revision cycles of the component data series.

Alongside this release, estimates for a series of additional countries are also published in the datasets. Commentary on these additional estimates is included in the [Productivity introduction](#). While the methodology underlying these is consistent with the G7 estimates, they are not National Statistics.

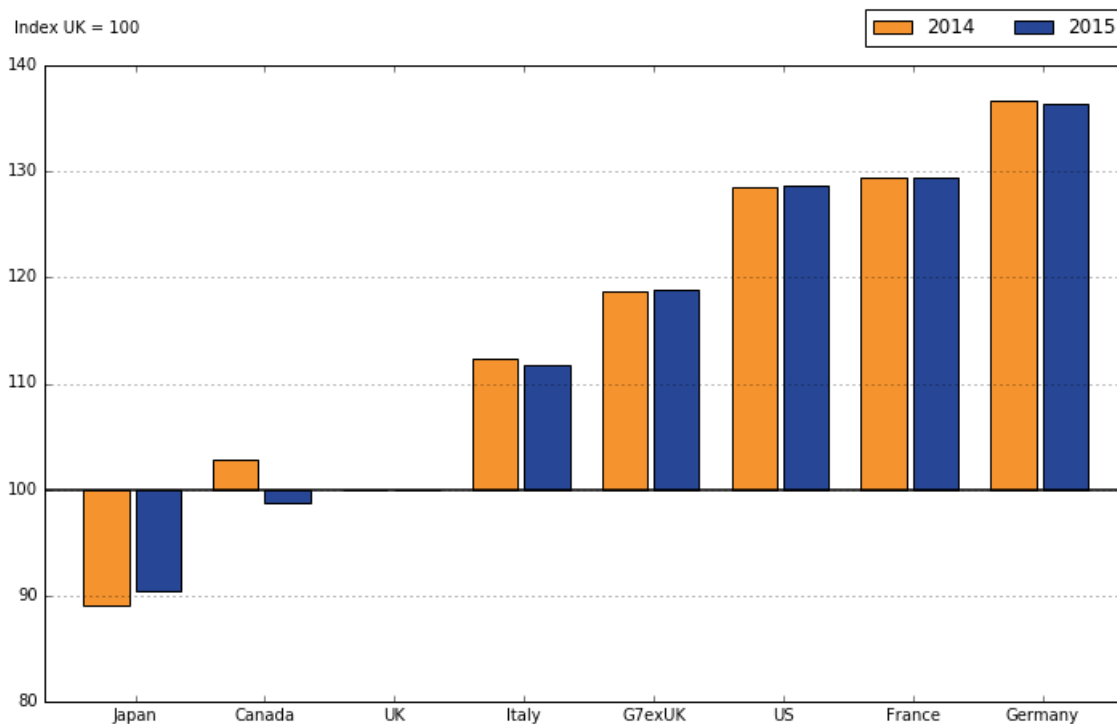
3 . UK productivity shortfall with the G7 relatively stable in 2015

Current price GDP per hour worked

On this basis, UK productivity in 2015 was:

- above that of Japan by 10.6%
- above that of Canada by 1.2%
- lower than that of Italy by 10.5%
- lower than that of the US by 22.2%
- lower than that of France by 22.7%
- lower than that of Germany by 26.7%
- lower than that of the rest of the G7 by 15.9%

Figure 1: Gross domestic product per hour worked, G7 countries, 2014 and 2015



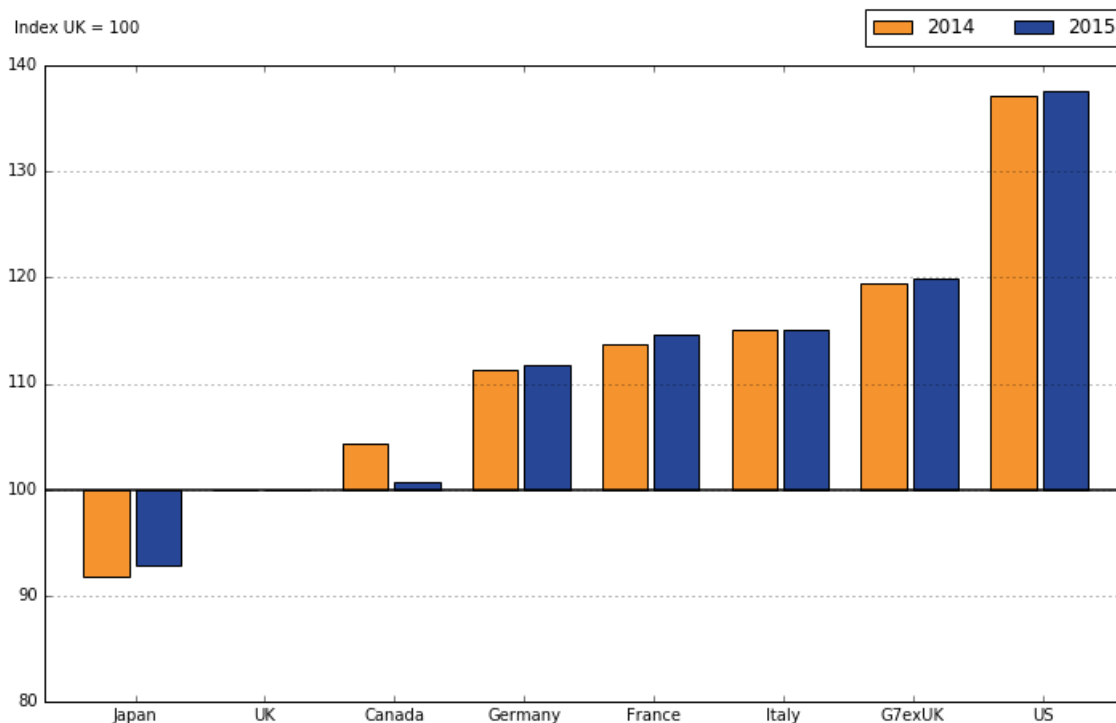
As shown in Figure 1, the ranking of nations by their productivity changed little between 2014 and 2015. The UK's productivity gap with the rest of the G7 increased slightly from 15.8% in 2014 to 15.9% in 2015; while the gaps between the UK and the US, Germany and France remained substantial. In 2014, Canada had stronger productivity than the UK on a gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked basis; however, in 2015 the UK was more productive than Canada. Canada's current price productivity growth was slower than that of the UK because while both countries experienced growth in hours worked, the UK's current price GDP growth was stronger than that of Canada. The UK remained more productive than Japan in 2015 although the gap between the two narrowed a little.

Current price GDP per worker

Final estimates for 2015 show that UK output per worker was:

- above that of Japan by 7.7%
- below that of Canada by 0.7%
- below that of Germany by 10.4%
- below that of France by 12.7%
- below that of Italy by 13.1%
- below that of the US by 27.3%
- below that of the rest of the G7 by 16.6%

Figure 2: Gross domestic product per worker, G7 countries, 2014 and 2015



The productivity shortfall, in terms of output per worker, between the UK and the rest of the G7 widened slightly to 16.6% in 2015, compared with 16.3% in 2014. The UK's productivity performance improved relative to Canada and neither improved nor worsened relative to Italy. However, UK productivity relative to France, the US and Germany worsened and Japan experienced a slight catch-up. This picture is broadly consistent with that presented in first estimates. However, this shows a slightly stronger performance of France, Italy, Japan and Germany relative to the UK than initially indicated.

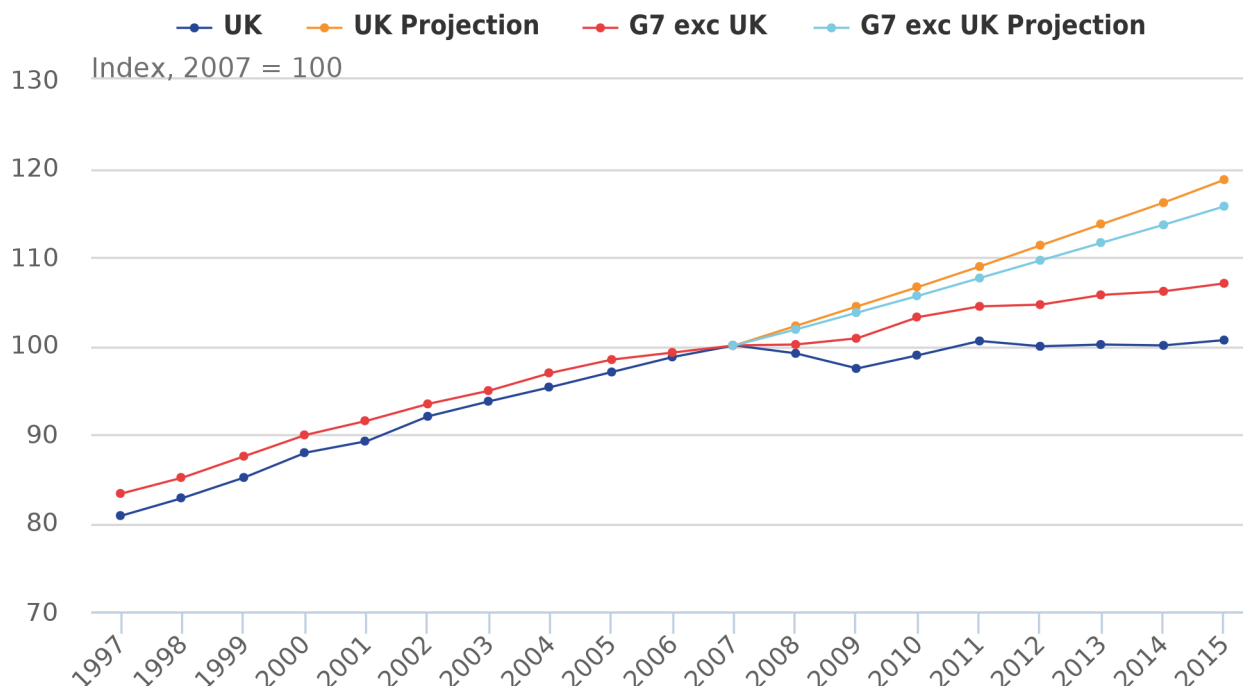
Different movements in average hours across countries account for differences in the patterns of productivity shown in Figures 1 and 2. For example, the productivity gap between the UK and the US is wider in terms of output per worker than in terms of output per hour because, on average, US workers work more hours than UK workers. On the other hand, the productivity differential between the UK and Germany and France is wider in terms of output per hour than in terms of output per worker, as German and French workers work fewer hours than their UK counterparts.

4 . Productivity slowdown greater in the UK than the other G7 economies

Constant price GDP per hour worked

Figure 3 shows gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked for the UK and an aggregated series for the rest of the G7, together with simple projections based on average productivity growth over 1997 to 2007 (prior to the global economic downturn). On this basis, the combination of strong UK productivity growth up to 2007 and its weak productivity performance since 2007 implies a productivity gap of around 15.2% in 2015. In other words, output per hour in 2015 was around 15.2% lower than under a counterfactual scenario where UK productivity continued to grow at its pre-downturn trend since 2007.

Figure 3: Constant price gross domestic product per hour worked, actual and projections, 1997 to 2015



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Eurostat and Office for National Statistics calculations

Notes:

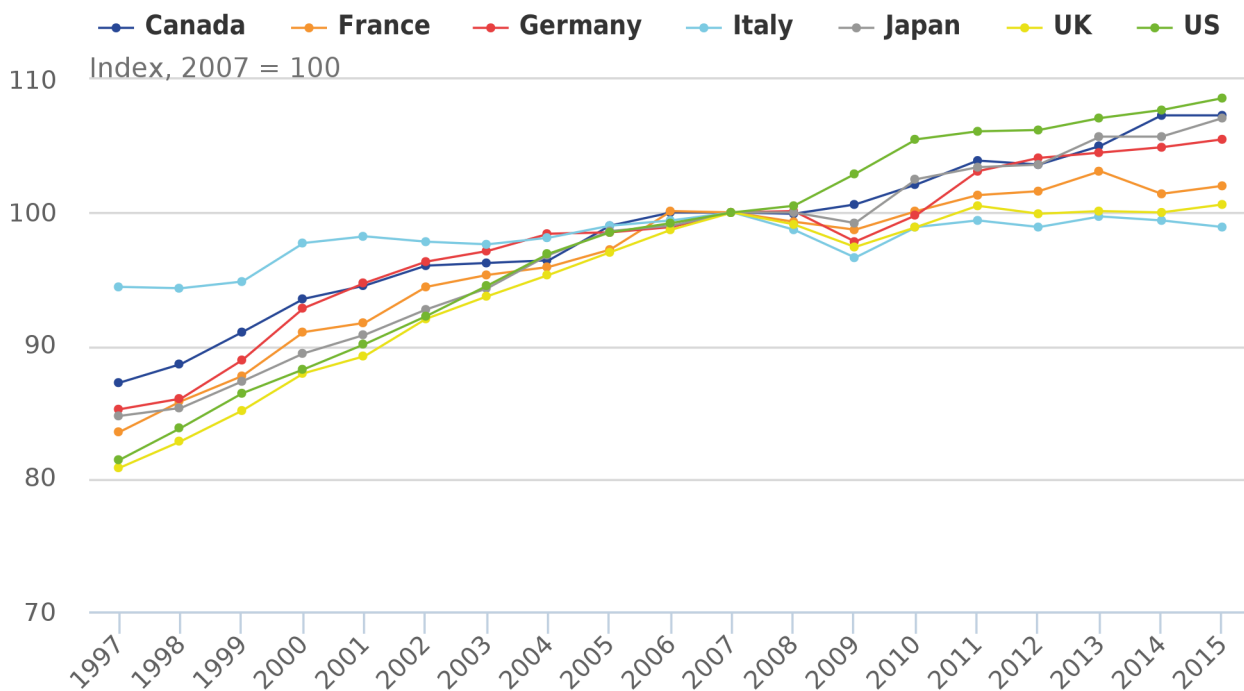
1. This figure presents annual data and uses gross domestic product (GDP) as opposed to gross value added (GVA) as the numerator. Therefore, there may be slight differences between Figure 3 and the equivalent chart presented in the Labour productivity quarterly bulletin.

The UK's average annual productivity growth between 1997 and 2007 was 0.3 percentage points higher than the average of the rest of the G7 advanced economies. Since 2007, productivity growth across the rest of the G7 has been stronger than the UK. This implies a narrower productivity gap for the rest of the G7 of around 7.5% in 2015.

The projections used in Figure 3 commence from 2008, however, when reviewing the performance of the rest of the G7, it can be argued that the slowdown in productivity growth began in 2005, preceding the economic downturn. Projecting from 2005 would result in a larger gap for the G7 excluding the UK, than that shown in Figure 3.

Figure 4 illustrates the difference in productivity trajectories over recent years between the G7 economies. Output per hour fell in most G7 countries during the downturn in 2008 and 2009, before rebounding sharply in Canada and the US. However, a slowdown in growth can be observed in several countries before this, with German growth slowing from 2004, while Italy demonstrated no substantive growth since 2000. Comparing average productivity growth rates since 2007, the UK ranks second bottom; only Italy had lower productivity growth. Though Italy's productivity growth has been lower than the UK post-downturn, its pre-downturn trend was relatively subdued and as such their slowdown relative to trend is less marked than the UK's, highlighting that the choice of time period is fundamental to these calculations.

Figure 4: Constant price gross domestic product per hour worked, G7 countries, 1997 to 2015



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Eurostat and Office for National Statistics calculations

5. Revisions

Historical data used in this publication are subject to revision between publications. Datasets R1 and R2 compare the latest estimates with estimates from the previous release on 6 October 2016. Note that because Tables 1 and 2 are indexed to UK equals 100, revisions to the UK are zero by definition in Tables R1 and R2.

The main revision in this release comes from [substantial revisions to UK Purchasing Power Parities \(PPPs\)](#) for the period 1995 to 2009. Post-2010 PPPs had already been revised in the data used in previous releases, as they were part of the open window for PPP revisions.

The largest impact on the UK's PPPs came from the improvements made to the measurement of imputed rental prices in the period prior to 2010. These are the housing services that accrue to households that own a property and reside in it: therefore avoiding the cost of renting an equivalent property, for which a change of source data was made in Blue Book 2016.

These revisions partly undo upward revisions that were applied previously when UK current price gross domestic product (GDP) adjustments were made following changes in the UK National Accounts at a point when compensating PPP changes had not yet been calculated. Since the rest of the G7 is indexed to UK equals 100 in the current price series, the downward revisions to UK current price GDP at PPP results in substantial improvements in other countries' productivity relative to the UK. There have also been revisions, though on a smaller scale, to the PPPs for the majority of the series for Canada, France, Germany and Italy, as well as for the past 3 years for Japan.

Other revisions are as follows:

- there have been substantial revisions to Japanese GDP since the previous release, these GDP revisions are caused by benchmark revisions and the adoption of the [System of National Accounts 2008](#), coming largely from the inclusion of research and development in GDP
- Canada and Italy have had small upwards revisions to GDP since 2013 and 2014 respectively

6 . Links to related statistics

5 April 2017: [UK productivity introduction: Oct to Dec 2016](#) draws together the headlines of the productivity releases into a single release, providing additional analysis of our productivity statistics.

5 April 2017: [Labour productivity: Oct to Dec 2016](#) contains the latest estimates of labour productivity for the whole economy and a range of industries, together with estimates of unit labour costs.

5 April 2017: [International comparisons of UK productivity \(ICP\), final estimates: 2015](#) presents an international comparison of labour productivity across the G7 nations, in terms of growth in GDP per hour and GDP per worker.

5 April 2017: [Multi-factor productivity estimates: Experimental estimates to 2015](#) decomposes output growth into the contributions that can be accounted for by labour and capital inputs. The contribution of labour is further decomposed into quantity (hours worked) and quality dimensions.

5 April 2017: [Labour productivity measures from the Annual Business Survey, 2006 to 2015](#) presents an analysis of detailed productivity trends and distributions among businesses in the UK from 2006 to 2015, using firm-level data from the Annual Business Survey (ABS).

5 April 2017: [Quarterly public service productivity \(experimental statistics\): Oct to Dec 2016](#) presents experimental estimates for quarterly UK total public service productivity, inputs and output to provide a short-term, timely indicator of the future path of the annual productivity estimates.

5 April 2017: [Introducing quarterly regional labour input metrics](#) provides first look at the new experimental quarterly regional labour input metrics. Hours and jobs for the NUTS1 regions.

5 April 2017: [Exploring labour productivity in rural and urban areas in Great Britain](#) investigates differences in rural and urban labour productivity in Great Britain using firm-level microdata analysis of the business economy.

5 April 2017: [An initial assessment of regional management practices](#) presents analysis of a small sample of single-site British manufacturing businesses from the Management Practice Survey pilot, and finds no evidence of regional variation in management practices.

6 January 2017: [Regional and sub-regional productivity in the UK: Jan 2017](#) provides statistics for several measures of labour productivity. Statistics are provided for the NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 subregions of the UK, and for selected UK city regions.

6 January 2017: [Regional firm-level productivity analysis for the non-financial business economy: Jan 2017](#) provides experimental analysis on the sources of regional differences in labour productivity in the non-financial business economy in Great Britain.

6 January 2017: [Volume index of UK capital services \(experimental\): estimates to 2015](#) provide estimates of the contribution of the capital stock to production in the economy, split by asset and industry.

6 January 2017: [Management practices and productivity for manufacturing businesses in Great Britain: experimental estimates for 2015](#) is a secondary paper analysing the relationship between management practices and productivity, following the release of initial results in October.

6 January 2017: [Public service productivity estimates: total public service, UK: 2014](#) presents updated measures of output, inputs and productivity for public services in the UK between 1997 and 2013, in addition to new estimates for 2014. Includes service area breakdown, as well as impact of quality adjustment and latest revisions.

6 January 2017: [Public service productivity estimates: healthcare, 2014](#) presents updated estimates of output, inputs and productivity for public service healthcare in the UK between 1995 and 2013, and new estimates for 2014.

6 October 2016: [Quality adjusted labour input: UK estimates to 2015](#) includes estimates of changes in the number of hours supplied in the UK economy adjusted for changes in the quality of the labour supply.

6 October 2016: [Measuring output in the Information Communication and Telecommunications industries: 2016](#) presents initial findings from a review of data sources and methods used in estimating output of the information communication and telecommunications industries, with a focus on the telecommunications industry.

Related content

[International comparisons of productivity](#) is published in levels and growth rates for the G7 countries. More international data on productivity are available from the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development \(OECD\)](#), [Eurostat](#) and the [Conference Board](#).

The [Economic Review](#) covers recent developments in the UK economy, featuring our latest economic statistics as well as in-depth analysis of current issues.

[Experimental indices of labour costs per hour](#) differ from the concept of labour costs used in the unit labour cost estimates in the labour productivity release. The main difference is that experimental indices of labour costs per hour relate to employees only, whereas unit labour costs also include the labour remuneration of the self-employed.

Lastly, we publish a range of [Public sector productivity measures](#) and related articles. These measures define productivity differently from that used in our labour productivity and multi-factor productivity estimates. Further information can be found in [Phelps \(2010\)](#) and in an [information note](#) published on 4 June 2015.

More information on the range of our productivity estimates can be found in the ONS [Productivity Handbook](#).

The [OECD](#) publishes its own estimates of current and constant price GDP per hour worked for member countries, the G7 and two other aggregates: the EU and OECD. The OECD current price estimates can easily be indexed to UK equals 100 and can then be compared with the estimates in [Dataset table 1](#). While there are some differences between the two sets of estimates, the overall picture is very similar.

The OECD constant price estimates use a different base period to the estimates in [Dataset table 3](#) and are best compared in terms of growth rates. Again, while the two sets of growth rates are not identical, the overall picture is very similar.

Differences between the estimates in this release and the OECD productivity series can be explained by the different sources used for the component data. In particular, our estimates use employment data that are based on countries' labour force surveys, whereas the OECD estimates use the national accounts as the main source of employment data for most countries. There can also be differences in the GDP data due to timing, as the OECD productivity estimates use annual national accounts whereas we use the Quarterly National Accounts for GDP data.

International estimates of productivity are also available from [Eurostat](#) and the [Conference Board](#).

7 . Quality and methodology

The [International Comparisons of Productivity Quality and Methodology Information document](#) contains important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- uses and users of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including accuracy of the data

For this release the base year for Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) is 2014, which is the latest year for which the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) PPP series have been benchmarked.

The output measure used here (gross domestic product (GDP)) differs from that used for the ONS headline measure of productivity (gross value added (GVA)). In the national accounts, GDP is valued at market prices and GVA is valued at basic prices. The principal difference is that basic prices exclude taxes and subsidies on products, such as VAT and excise duties. For further information on the relationship between GVA and GDP see Chapter 4 of the ONS [Productivity Handbook](#).

GVA is the preferred measure of output for productivity purposes. However, as the OECD does not produce output level series using basic prices over the necessary time period and PPPs are based on market prices, GDP is used in this bulletin. Differences between the growth rates of GVA and GDP are not normally significant.

Estimates of labour inputs (employment and hours worked) are taken from OECD where available, supplemented in a small number of cases by other sources. Differences between OECD estimates and national sources reflect adjustments made by OECD to achieve greater consistency between national estimates. There may also be timing differences as national sources are updated outside the OECD revision cycle.

Current price productivity estimates are indexed to UK equals 100 for each year and show each country's productivity relative to that of the UK in that year. Since productivity is an important determinant of living standards, these estimates also provide an indication of living standards relative to the UK. In interpreting these estimates you should bear in mind that PPPs provide only an approximate conversion from national currencies and may not fully reflect national differences in the composition of a representative basket of goods and services. Additionally, care should be taken in interpreting movements in current price productivity estimates over time. For example, an increase in UK productivity relative to another country could be due to UK productivity growing faster, or falling less, or due to changes in relative prices in the two countries, or some combination of these movements.

Constant price productivity estimates are indexed to a particular year. For each single country, these estimates are very similar to national labour productivity series. The index year is set at 2007 in order to focus on movements in labour productivity over the economic downturn. These estimates, conversely to the current price estimates, show the evolution of productivity for each country and for the G7 (and G7 excluding the UK) aggregates, but should not be used to compare productivity across countries at a point in time. Productivity growth can be decomposed into growth of output minus the growth of labour input and these components can move in different directions within and across countries. This should be borne in mind in interpreting the constant price productivity estimates in this release.

International Comparisons of Productivity - Final Estimates, 2015

Table 1: Current price GDP per hour worked

UK = 100

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1995	109.4	125.6	131.9	127.7	91.4	100.0	124.7	115.7	117.1
1996	105.1	122.1	129.8	123.2	89.9	100.0	123.4	113.9	115.1
1997	105.1	122.8	128.9	122.5	89.0	100.0	122.5	113.3	114.4
1998	105.8	125.8	128.7	123.6	88.9	100.0	124.9	114.7	116.0
1999	107.1	126.4	131.9	121.8	89.7	100.0	127.0	116.3	117.7
2000	102.6	125.6	127.6	117.9	87.2	100.0	122.2	112.8	113.9
2001	101.8	126.7	128.8	115.9	87.0	100.0	122.5	112.9	114.0
2002	98.1	127.2	127.3	111.4	86.1	100.0	120.2	111.2	112.1
2003	98.6	122.5	128.1	109.6	85.8	100.0	121.6	111.3	112.4
2004	96.3	118.3	127.6	105.0	86.1	100.0	121.6	110.7	111.6
2005	101.8	122.7	126.7	105.8	88.4	100.0	125.5	113.5	114.7
2006	100.0	124.3	123.6	105.8	86.0	100.0	122.6	111.5	112.5
2007	100.7	125.6	126.0	108.5	87.6	100.0	124.4	113.2	114.4
2008	99.7	124.9	126.0	110.1	86.6	100.0	123.5	112.7	113.8
2009	102.1	128.8	128.5	113.2	87.5	100.0	129.2	116.2	117.7
2010	100.5	127.9	127.7	111.2	87.9	100.0	128.4	115.5	116.9
2011	101.1	128.7	132.0	112.1	88.1	100.0	128.0	116.0	117.5
2012	100.1	128.1	133.5	113.0	88.9	100.0	128.7	116.6	118.1
2013	101.7	132.3	134.8	113.4	90.3	100.0	127.8	117.0	118.6
2014	102.8	129.4	136.6	112.3	89.1	100.0	128.5	117.1	118.7
2015	98.8	129.4	136.3	111.7	90.4	100.0	128.6	117.2	118.8

Note: This table should be read horizontally

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

Table 2: Current price GDP per worker

UK = 100

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1995	112.2	116.4	116.4	136.9	99.5	100.0	132.8	119.4	121.1
1996	108.7	113.3	113.2	132.8	98.3	100.0	130.8	117.3	118.9
1997	108.4	113.2	111.7	131.6	95.9	100.0	130.6	116.5	118.0
1998	109.2	115.3	111.4	134.1	94.8	100.0	133.6	118.0	119.6
1999	111.1	115.8	113.7	132.7	94.6	100.0	136.7	119.6	121.4
2000	107.4	113.4	109.0	128.4	93.4	100.0	132.0	116.4	117.9
2001	105.7	113.4	108.9	124.9	92.3	100.0	130.3	115.2	116.6
2002	102.2	112.3	108.2	120.9	91.9	100.0	129.2	114.1	115.4
2003	102.5	108.6	109.1	118.9	92.2	100.0	130.8	114.5	115.9
2004	101.3	106.9	108.4	113.8	91.9	100.0	130.9	113.9	115.3
2005	106.3	110.5	106.9	114.6	93.8	100.0	135.0	116.6	118.1
2006	104.5	110.5	105.5	114.9	91.9	100.0	132.2	114.8	116.2
2007	104.6	112.4	107.0	117.7	93.3	100.0	133.3	116.1	117.6
2008	104.3	113.5	107.7	119.9	92.4	100.0	133.4	116.2	117.7
2009	105.2	116.2	106.9	121.8	90.9	100.0	138.2	118.1	119.7
2010	103.7	115.8	107.6	119.8	92.3	100.0	138.3	118.1	119.9
2011	105.2	117.8	112.5	121.6	93.2	100.0	139.9	120.0	121.9
2012	103.7	115.4	111.0	118.5	93.8	100.0	139.2	119.2	121.0
2013	104.2	117.0	110.2	117.1	93.9	100.0	137.1	118.3	120.1
2014	104.4	113.7	111.3	115.1	91.8	100.0	137.1	117.7	119.5
2015	100.7	114.6	111.7	115.1	92.9	100.0	137.5	118.1	119.9

Note: This table should be read horizontally

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

Table 3: Constant price GDP per hour worked

2007 = 100

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1995	85.3	80.6	80.8	92.7	81.7	78.3	77.8	79.9	80.0
1996	85.2	81.4	82.7	92.9	83.5	79.6	80.1	81.6	81.7
1997	87.2	83.5	85.2	94.4	84.7	80.8	81.4	83.1	83.3
1998	88.6	85.8	86.0	94.3	85.3	82.8	83.8	85.0	85.1
1999	91.0	87.7	88.9	94.8	87.3	85.1	86.4	87.4	87.5
2000	93.5	91.0	92.8	97.7	89.4	87.9	88.2	89.7	89.9
2001	94.5	91.7	94.7	98.2	90.8	89.2	90.1	91.3	91.5
2002	96.0	94.4	96.3	97.8	92.7	92.0	92.2	93.3	93.4
2003	96.2	95.3	97.1	97.6	94.3	93.7	94.5	94.8	94.9
2004	96.4	95.9	98.4	98.1	96.8	95.3	96.9	96.8	96.9
2005	99.0	97.2	98.5	99.0	98.6	97.0	98.5	98.3	98.4
2006	100.0	100.1	98.9	99.4	99.0	98.7	99.2	99.2	99.2
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	99.9	99.3	100.1	98.7	100.0	99.1	100.5	100.1	100.1
2009	100.6	98.7	97.8	96.6	99.2	97.4	102.9	100.5	100.8
2010	102.1	100.1	99.8	98.9	102.5	98.9	105.5	102.9	103.2
2011	103.9	101.3	103.1	99.4	103.4	100.5	106.1	104.1	104.4
2012	103.6	101.6	104.1	98.9	103.6	99.9	106.2	104.2	104.6
2013	105.0	103.1	104.5	99.7	105.7	100.1	107.1	105.2	105.7
2014	107.3	101.4	104.9	99.4	105.7	100.0	107.7	105.6	106.1
2015	107.3	102.0	105.5	98.9	107.1	100.6	108.6	106.4	107.0

Note: This table should be read vertically**Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics****Table 4: Constant price GDP per worker**

2007 = 100

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1995	87.0	86.2	86.7	94.6	86.2	80.8	79.8	83.0	83.2
1996	87.6	87.2	87.7	95.3	88.5	82.1	81.7	84.6	84.8
1997	89.5	88.8	89.7	96.6	88.4	83.4	83.5	86.1	86.3
1998	90.7	90.5	90.1	97.2	88.0	85.3	86.0	87.6	87.8
1999	93.0	91.8	92.3	97.6	88.5	87.0	88.7	89.7	89.8
2000	95.5	93.1	94.6	99.5	91.2	89.1	90.1	91.5	91.7
2001	96.1	93.3	95.9	99.3	92.1	90.7	90.9	92.4	92.5
2002	96.7	93.6	96.8	98.2	93.4	92.4	92.8	93.7	93.8
2003	96.1	94.3	97.1	97.4	95.0	93.5	94.6	94.9	95.0
2004	97.5	96.8	98.3	98.0	96.9	95.1	97.1	97.0	97.1
2005	99.3	97.7	97.6	98.7	98.1	96.8	98.6	98.2	98.3
2006	100.2	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.0	98.2	99.3	99.2	99.2
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	99.6	99.7	99.6	98.1	99.2	98.0	100.2	99.6	99.7
2009	98.3	97.9	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.9	101.1	98.1	98.3
2010	99.9	99.7	97.4	96.7	99.5	97.3	104.3	101.0	101.3
2011	101.5	101.0	100.8	96.9	100.1	97.9	105.4	102.2	102.6
2012	102.0	100.9	100.5	94.3	101.3	98.5	105.7	102.5	102.8
2013	103.0	101.3	99.9	94.2	102.6	99.4	106.4	103.1	103.5
2014	105.0	99.6	100.7	94.0	102.3	100.0	107.2	103.6	103.9
2015	105.1	100.7	101.5	93.9	103.2	100.4	108.1	104.4	104.8

Note: This table should be read vertically**Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics**

Table 5: Current price GDP per hour worked

UK = 100

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Hungary	Ireland
1995	100.4	108.5	145.0	58.1	118.2		100.1	48.5	
1996	99.7	106.1	141.0	58.3	117.3		96.0	47.1	
1997	100.3	105.0	139.8	56.6	115.2		99.2	46.9	
1998	103.4	109.1	138.2	56.4	116.0		103.6	47.9	106.4
1999	103.6	108.6	134.0	57.0	114.3		102.8	46.8	106.3
2000	99.2	106.2	131.0	55.6	112.6	34.1	101.6	46.5	106.1
2001	100.9	103.7	132.6	60.0	111.5	35.5	101.4	50.5	108.9
2002	99.7	101.8	132.3	58.0	109.2	37.4	98.9	51.9	112.2
2003	98.6	101.5	131.5	61.0	108.4	39.5	98.2	53.2	112.7
2004	98.3	104.9	128.4	62.1	108.7	41.1	100.2	53.0	113.7
2005	99.6	107.0	129.0	63.7	111.4	44.5	100.7	54.6	113.3
2006	98.0	107.5	128.2	64.9	112.3	46.1	100.6	54.6	114.7
2007	100.6	108.5	128.0	69.5	117.5	50.9	106.7	56.1	117.5
2008	99.6	109.2	128.1	71.1	119.7	51.6	108.8	59.8	110.7
2009	106.3	113.9	133.2	73.3	123.2	56.1	109.8	62.6	117.8
2010	103.4	112.0	133.9	70.5	130.3	57.7	108.4	62.9	123.7
2011	104.8	113.7	133.8	71.0	129.6	58.4	110.0	63.5	129.2
2012	104.8	118.3	135.9	72.1	131.6	60.5	109.2	64.7	132.0
2013	112.0	119.8	135.9	73.2	131.9	61.7	110.0	65.5	130.1
2014	111.4	120.9	137.2	75.4	131.7	62.7	109.1	64.4	133.4
2015	108.9	121.3	139.5	76.0	131.7	61.2	109.6	67.7	171.6

Note: This table should be read horizontally

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Spain	Turkey	UK
1995		134.1	78.6	129.7		65.3	109.7	57.7	100.0
1996		129.3	76.3	132.9		63.8	105.9	57.2	100.0
1997		128.8	76.7	133.3		64.0	104.1	60.4	100.0
1998		131.6	76.9	126.6		61.7	104.7	44.7	100.0
1999		132.5	77.4	134.0		63.0	101.2	41.1	100.0
2000	172.8	131.2	74.4	151.3	42.2	60.5	96.2	42.7	100.0
2001	160.2	129.7	73.2	151.7	43.7	60.2	95.0	40.1	100.0
2002	156.0	127.1	71.1	145.5	44.9	59.5	93.0	39.1	100.0
2003	153.7	124.1	69.9	146.4	45.6	60.0	91.1	39.9	100.0
2004	154.7	122.8	68.4	151.5	46.2	58.9	89.2	47.3	100.0
2005	161.6	128.4	68.0	167.2	46.0	61.6	90.0	50.0	100.0
2006	170.1	129.8	68.9	174.4	45.9	63.0	92.8	53.4	100.0
2007	173.1	133.2	71.7	171.7	48.1	63.7	95.6	57.9	100.0
2008	168.2	134.7	72.9	179.8	49.0	64.2	96.7	60.5	100.0
2009	167.7	132.7	77.7	169.6	52.6	66.8	102.2	60.3	100.0
2010	168.9	132.9	75.8	171.0	57.1	66.9	99.6	62.2	100.0
2011	175.0	135.2	77.1	176.9	59.8	66.5	98.7	65.2	100.0
2012	173.0	135.5	77.9	182.8	61.6	67.8	102.3	66.9	100.0
2013	176.9	138.2	79.9	184.1	62.4	70.5	104.0	70.2	100.0
2014	182.4	137.4	79.5	174.9	62.3	69.7	103.7	71.4	100.0
2015	177.8	135.7	79.0	163.4	61.7	69.4	102.2	72.7	100.0

Note: This table should be read horizontally

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

Table 6: Current price GDP per worker
UK = 100

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Hungary	Ireland
1995	104.0	112.0	133.0	62.0	98.0	31.0	103.0	56.0	116.0
1996	103.0	111.0	127.0	62.0	97.0	32.0	98.0	54.0	115.0
1997	103.0	111.0	127.0	61.0	96.0	35.0	101.0	55.0	119.0
1998	106.0	114.0	127.0	61.0	98.0	37.0	105.0	56.0	120.0
1999	107.0	114.0	124.0	63.0	99.0	38.0	105.0	56.0	120.0
2000	104.0	113.0	123.0	62.0	99.0	40.0	104.0	56.0	121.0
2001	103.0	109.0	123.0	64.0	98.0	41.0	102.0	59.0	123.0
2002	103.0	108.0	124.0	63.0	96.0	44.0	101.0	62.0	127.0
2003	102.0	108.0	124.0	66.0	96.0	47.0	100.0	63.0	127.0
2004	102.0	112.0	121.0	67.0	96.0	49.0	102.0	63.0	127.0
2005	103.0	113.0	121.0	69.0	98.0	53.0	102.0	65.0	128.0
2006	101.0	112.0	121.0	70.0	100.0	55.0	102.0	65.0	129.0
2007	103.0	112.0	120.0	74.0	102.0	61.0	108.0	66.0	131.0
2008	103.0	114.0	121.0	77.0	105.0	61.0	111.0	71.0	123.0
2009	109.0	115.0	125.0	79.0	108.0	62.0	110.0	74.0	129.0
2010	106.0	113.0	125.0	77.0	113.0	66.0	110.0	75.0	135.0
2011	109.0	117.0	128.0	78.0	115.0	69.0	112.0	77.0	142.0
2012	106.0	118.0	128.0	77.0	114.0	69.0	109.0	74.0	144.0
2013	112.0	118.0	127.0	77.0	115.0	69.0	108.0	74.0	142.0
2014	110.0	117.0	128.0	80.0	115.0	70.0	107.0	71.0	145.0
2015	108.0	118.0	128.0	81.0	115.0	68.0	108.0	71.0	187.0

Note: This table should be read horizontally

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Spain	Turkey	UK
1995		134.1	78.6	129.7		65.3	109.7	57.7	100.0
1996		129.3	76.3	132.9		63.8	105.9	57.2	100.0
1997		128.8	76.7	133.3		64.0	104.1	60.4	100.0
1998		131.6	76.9	126.6		61.7	104.7	44.7	100.0
1999		132.5	77.4	134.0		63.0	101.2	41.1	100.0
2000	172.8	131.2	74.4	151.3	42.2	60.5	96.2	42.7	100.0
2001	160.2	129.7	73.2	151.7	43.7	60.2	95.0	40.1	100.0
2002	156.0	127.1	71.1	145.5	44.9	59.5	93.0	39.1	100.0
2003	153.7	124.1	69.9	146.4	45.6	60.0	91.1	39.9	100.0
2004	154.7	122.8	68.4	151.5	46.2	58.9	89.2	47.3	100.0
2005	161.6	128.4	68.0	167.2	46.0	61.6	90.0	50.0	100.0
2006	170.1	129.8	68.9	174.4	45.9	63.0	92.8	53.4	100.0
2007	173.1	133.2	71.7	171.7	48.1	63.7	95.6	57.9	100.0
2008	168.2	134.7	72.9	179.8	49.0	64.2	96.7	60.5	100.0
2009	167.7	132.7	77.7	169.6	52.6	66.8	102.2	60.3	100.0
2010	168.9	132.9	75.8	171.0	57.1	66.9	99.6	62.2	100.0
2011	175.0	135.2	77.1	176.9	59.8	66.5	98.7	65.2	100.0
2012	173.0	135.5	77.9	182.8	61.6	67.8	102.3	66.9	100.0
2013	176.9	138.2	79.9	184.1	62.4	70.5	104.0	70.2	100.0
2014	182.4	137.4	79.5	174.9	62.3	69.7	103.7	71.4	100.0
2015	177.8	135.7	79.0	163.4	61.7	69.4	102.2	72.7	100.0

Note: This table should be read horizontally

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

Table 7: Constant price GDP per hour worked

2007 = 100

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Hungary	Ireland
1995	78.6	76.8	87.3	63.8	83.5	0.0	70.6	70.2	0.0
1996	81.2	78.4	89.7	66.6	85.7	0.0	72.2	71.0	0.0
1997	83.6	79.7	91.7	66.4	85.8	0.0	75.9	72.5	0.0
1998	87.0	83.4	91.7	66.5	86.8	0.0	78.6	74.6	77.2
1999	88.4	85.2	90.5	68.3	87.4	0.0	79.5	74.0	80.6
2000	89.2	87.7	91.0	71.6	89.9	67.6	83.3	76.5	85.0
2001	92.5	88.9	93.0	76.6	90.5	71.7	85.2	80.7	87.7
2002	94.6	89.2	94.8	77.2	90.5	76.0	86.9	83.8	92.0
2003	95.1	89.6	95.8	81.5	92.4	79.6	89.4	87.0	94.6
2004	97.2	94.8	98.0	85.5	93.5	84.4	92.7	91.6	98.7
2005	97.4	96.2	98.3	89.9	95.9	89.4	94.5	95.5	99.0
2006	98.1	98.4	99.6	95.8	97.4	93.5	96.8	98.6	100.4
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	99.4	100.2	99.7	100.7	98.1	96.2	99.5	102.1	96.2
2009	102.0	99.9	99.4	97.8	96.4	97.3	95.4	98.9	101.6
2010	102.3	101.2	100.6	99.8	101.1	101.6	98.3	100.2	108.8
2011	102.6	102.7	101.1	101.1	101.3	100.6	100.1	100.4	110.6
2012	106.5	104.1	100.9	102.3	103.4	104.5	99.0	101.5	110.6
2013	108.9	104.7	100.8	101.6	102.9	106.2	99.9	102.4	109.2
2014	111.0	105.6	102.0	103.1	103.6	108.9	99.5	102.3	116.1
2015	111.5	106.0	104.7	105.8	103.8	108.1	100.0	109.2	143.1

Note: This table should be read vertically

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Spain	Turkey	UK
1995		85.0	82.3	80.2		87.3	101.1	59.1	78.3
1996		85.3	83.1	82.5		89.7	101.2	61.0	79.6
1997		86.5	85.4	84.6		92.1	101.3	66.0	80.8
1998		88.1	86.5	84.9		89.4	101.5	66.1	82.8
1999		90.0	88.2	86.4		91.3	100.4	61.7	85.1
2000	94.0	91.8	90.5	89.8	78.9	92.1	100.5	66.8	87.9
2001	91.9	92.0	90.8	93.0	82.3	93.2	100.1	62.8	89.2
2002	92.8	91.9	92.4	95.0	85.9	93.9	99.1	67.4	92.0
2003	92.5	93.3	94.4	97.6	89.8	94.3	98.8	71.8	93.7
2004	94.5	94.1	94.8	99.7	93.3	96.3	99.0	85.8	95.3
2005	95.9	96.9	95.3	101.5	93.9	97.2	97.8	90.7	97.0
2006	97.2	98.8	96.7	101.0	96.9	98.7	98.8	95.1	98.7
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	94.7	100.2	99.9	97.0	100.6	100.4	101.1	99.3	99.1
2009	91.7	96.9	102.8	97.5	103.9	100.3	104.0	95.2	97.4
2010	94.8	101.1	103.5	97.5	111.0	103.5	106.7	97.5	98.9
2011	94.2	103.6	104.5	96.7	116.0	106.3	107.1	102.2	100.5
2012	92.4	102.5	108.2	97.7	118.2	107.4	109.6	104.5	99.9
2013	94.9	102.9	107.2	98.8	120.7	108.4	111.1	111.7	100.1
2014	96.8	104.7	105.9	98.3	122.1	107.4	111.2	115.6	100.0
2015	95.7	105.7	107.1	99.5	122.6	107.7	111.8	120.2	100.6

Note: This table should be read vertically

Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics

Table 8: Constant price GDP per worker

2007 = 100

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Hungary	Ireland
1995	82.4	78.9	87.7	66.5	82.6	46.0	74.1	71.2	73.2
1996	84.5	82.1	88.6	69.1	84.3	49.7	75.8	71.8	76.4
1997	87.1	83.8	91.3	69.1	85.4	55.5	79.2	74.2	81.5
1998	89.8	86.6	92.0	69.9	87.2	59.0	81.5	76.2	80.8
1999	91.8	88.7	90.8	72.5	88.8	61.1	82.6	76.3	84.0
2000	92.6	91.3	92.1	76.1	92.0	67.0	85.8	78.6	88.1
2001	93.8	91.9	93.7	78.1	92.8	70.7	86.8	81.3	90.5
2002	95.7	92.1	95.1	78.6	92.4	75.1	88.1	84.9	93.9
2003	96.4	92.1	95.9	82.5	94.0	78.8	90.1	87.0	95.7
2004	98.5	97.6	97.8	87.1	95.1	83.9	93.6	91.9	99.2
2005	98.3	97.8	97.6	91.6	97.1	89.8	94.8	95.9	100.0
2006	98.6	99.0	99.3	96.6	99.0	93.7	96.9	98.9	101.1
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	99.6	99.8	99.3	101.1	97.7	94.7	99.1	102.3	95.1
2009	100.7	96.3	97.6	97.5	95.7	89.2	93.7	98.2	98.8
2010	101.0	97.3	98.7	100.7	99.7	95.4	97.0	99.2	105.0
2011	101.8	99.1	100.0	102.4	101.2	96.6	98.3	100.2	106.8
2012	104.4	99.1	99.8	101.8	102.0	98.6	96.6	96.9	107.1
2013	105.7	98.7	99.6	100.4	103.0	99.1	96.9	97.3	106.3
2014	107.8	99.1	100.9	102.3	103.7	101.4	96.6	96.1	113.4
2015	108.4	99.2	102.3	105.5	103.9	100.2	97.3	96.5	139.6

Note: This table should be read vertically**Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics**

	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Spain	Turkey	UK
1995	87.2	87.9	85.4	83.7	59.7	87.0	104.1	58.0	80.8
1996	86.3	89.1	85.9	85.8	62.8	89.4	104.0	60.4	82.1
1997	88.7	89.5	87.9	87.7	66.3	91.6	104.1	64.9	83.4
1998	90.4	91.0	89.2	87.9	68.8	89.6	104.5	65.1	85.3
1999	93.4	92.9	91.7	89.2	74.9	91.7	103.4	62.2	87.0
2000	95.9	93.8	93.7	91.7	79.4	93.0	103.4	67.7	89.1
2001	92.9	93.4	93.4	93.2	82.2	93.2	103.5	63.8	90.7
2002	93.5	92.2	95.1	94.2	86.0	93.6	102.7	68.5	92.4
2003	93.1	93.1	97.0	95.8	90.2	93.6	101.8	73.0	93.5
2004	95.0	95.3	97.8	99.3	93.6	95.9	101.2	86.1	95.1
2005	94.9	97.2	97.5	101.3	94.8	96.9	99.1	91.9	96.8
2006	96.4	98.8	97.8	100.5	97.4	97.8	99.5	96.7	98.2
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	94.7	100.2	99.2	97.2	100.3	99.7	101.7	98.7	98.0
2009	88.7	96.4	100.9	96.2	102.5	99.6	105.0	93.7	95.9
2010	91.9	100.4	102.4	96.8	109.0	103.0	107.2	95.7	97.3
2011	91.1	103.1	102.9	96.4	113.8	104.5	107.8	99.7	97.9
2012	89.1	101.3	105.8	97.2	115.4	104.5	109.4	101.5	98.5
2013	90.9	101.9	105.9	97.5	117.2	106.1	110.6	107.1	99.4
2014	93.0	103.9	105.2	98.3	118.8	105.4	110.8	110.8	100.0
2015	91.8	104.9	106.1	99.4	121.8	105.9	111.0	114.5	100.4

Note: This table should be read vertically**Sources: OECD, Office for National Statistics**

Table R1: Revisions to current price GDP per hour worked

Index points

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1995	11.3	13.8	15.9	14.8	11.1	0.0	12.8	12.4	13.8
1996	10.6	13.1	15.2	13.9	11.1	0.0	12.4	10.0	11.2
1997	10.9	13.4	15.4	14.4	10.8	0.0	12.7	10.9	12.0
1998	11.2	13.9	15.7	14.2	11.7	0.0	13.1	13.0	14.3
1999	10.8	13.6	15.8	13.9	11.4	0.0	12.8	13.6	15.0
2000	10.0	13.3	15.3	13.0	11.1	0.0	12.0	8.3	9.4
2001	9.8	13.2	15.7	10.2	11.0	0.0	11.8	11.3	12.4
2002	8.8	12.1	15.0	12.7	10.3	0.0	10.8	9.2	10.1
2003	8.1	10.6	12.9	11.0	9.5	0.0	9.9	10.5	11.6
2004	7.8	10.1	13.1	10.8	9.6	0.0	9.9	8.7	9.6
2005	10.2	13.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	0.0	12.7	12.1	13.3
2006	10.2	13.5	11.0	11.8	11.6	0.0	12.4	9.3	10.3
2007	9.2	11.9	10.4	10.7	10.8	0.0	11.4	12.7	13.9
2008	7.2	9.1	7.9	8.7	9.3	0.0	8.9	9.6	10.7
2009	7.8	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	0.0	9.7	11.6	13.1
2010	1.4	2.3	0.7	2.8	4.3	0.0	1.9	8.1	9.5
2011	0.9	1.6	0.4	2.5	4.8	0.0	1.1	2.7	4.2
2012	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.0	4.2	0.0	1.1	2.4	3.9
2013	0.1	1.9	1.1	1.9	6.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	3.6
2014	-0.8	1.0	0.3	1.6	5.7	0.0	-1.2	1.9	3.5
2015	-1.0	2.7	1.0	2.9	6.6	0.0	-1.0	0.8	2.4

Note: Revisions show differences in index points between estimates published on 06 October 2016 and 05 April 2017

Table R2: Revisions to current price GDP per worker

Index points

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1995	11.6	12.7	14.0	15.9	12.1	0.0	13.6	12.2	13.3
1996	11.0	12.1	13.2	15.0	12.2	0.0	13.1	11.8	12.9
1997	11.3	12.3	13.4	15.4	11.7	0.0	13.5	11.9	13.0
1998	11.5	12.7	13.6	15.3	12.4	0.0	14.0	12.4	13.5
1999	11.2	12.5	13.7	15.1	12.0	0.0	13.8	12.1	13.2
2000	10.5	12.0	13.1	14.2	11.8	0.0	13.0	11.6	12.6
2001	10.1	11.8	13.3	11.0	11.6	0.0	12.5	11.1	12.2
2002	9.2	10.6	12.7	13.8	11.0	0.0	11.6	10.6	11.6
2003	8.4	9.4	11.0	12.0	10.2	0.0	10.7	9.6	10.5
2004	8.2	9.1	11.1	11.6	10.3	0.0	10.6	9.5	10.4
2005	10.7	11.9	10.2	12.9	12.7	0.0	13.7	11.6	12.7
2006	10.6	12.0	9.4	12.9	12.4	0.0	13.3	11.3	12.3
2007	9.6	10.6	8.8	11.6	11.5	0.0	12.1	10.4	11.3
2008	7.6	8.3	6.7	9.4	9.9	0.0	9.6	8.3	9.1
2009	8.0	8.6	8.0	10.5	10.0	0.0	10.3	8.9	9.6
2010	1.4	2.1	0.6	3.0	4.5	0.0	2.0	2.2	2.4
2011	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.7	5.1	0.0	1.2	1.9	2.1
2012	0.9	1.5	0.7	2.1	4.4	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.8
2013	0.1	1.6	0.9	2.0	6.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.0
2014	-0.8	0.9	0.3	1.6	5.8	0.0	-1.3	0.6	0.8
2015	-1.0	2.4	0.9	3.0	6.8	0.0	-1.1	1.2	1.3

Note: Revisions show differences in index points between estimates published on 06 October 2016 and 05 April 2017

Table R3: Revisions to growth rates of constant price GDP per hour

Percentage points

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1996	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.6
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-1.2
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.8
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.8
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-2.2
2013	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
2014	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2015	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1

Note: Revisions show differences in index points between estimates published on 06 October 2016 and 05 April 2017

Table R4: Revisions to growth rates of constant price GDP per worker

Percentage points

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	UK	US	G7	G7 exc. UK
1996	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
2013	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2014	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2015	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Note: Revisions show differences in index points between estimates published on 06 October 2016 and 05 April 2017

Statistical Contact: Ashley Ward
Office of the Chief Economic Adviser
Telephone: +44 (0)1633 451837
Email: Productivity@ONS.gsi.gov.uk