**Anexo I - Datos estadísticos sobre productividad (selección de tablas, gráficos, y resumen, de Informes publicados por Organismos Internacionales)**

**Eurostat Database**

New national accounts tables with productivity-related indicators

The national accounts data section has been extended with new tables combining national accounts aggregates into economic measures such as labour productivity, unit labour cost and GDP per capita. These are well-established tools for economic analysis and can now be consulted directly with the calculation harmonised across countries…

Labour productivity

Labour productivity measures the value added per unit of labour input into the production process. It is provided per person employed and per hour worked. Measuring labour input in “persons employed” does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment. Labour input expressed in “hours worked” is supposed to give a better picture of the development of labour productivity, but is more demanding on the source statistics. Productivity data are calculated as follows:

• Labour productivity per person employed: GDP in volume / no. of persons employed

• Labour productivity per hour worked: GDP in volume / no. of hours worked

Unit labour cost

Unit labour cost data compare remuneration and productivity to show how the remuneration of employees is related to the productivity of their labour. It is the relationship between how much each worker is paid and the value each worker generates. The data are calculated as follows:

• Real unit labour cost: (Compensation of employees at current prices) / no. of employees) / (GDP at current prices / no. of persons employed)

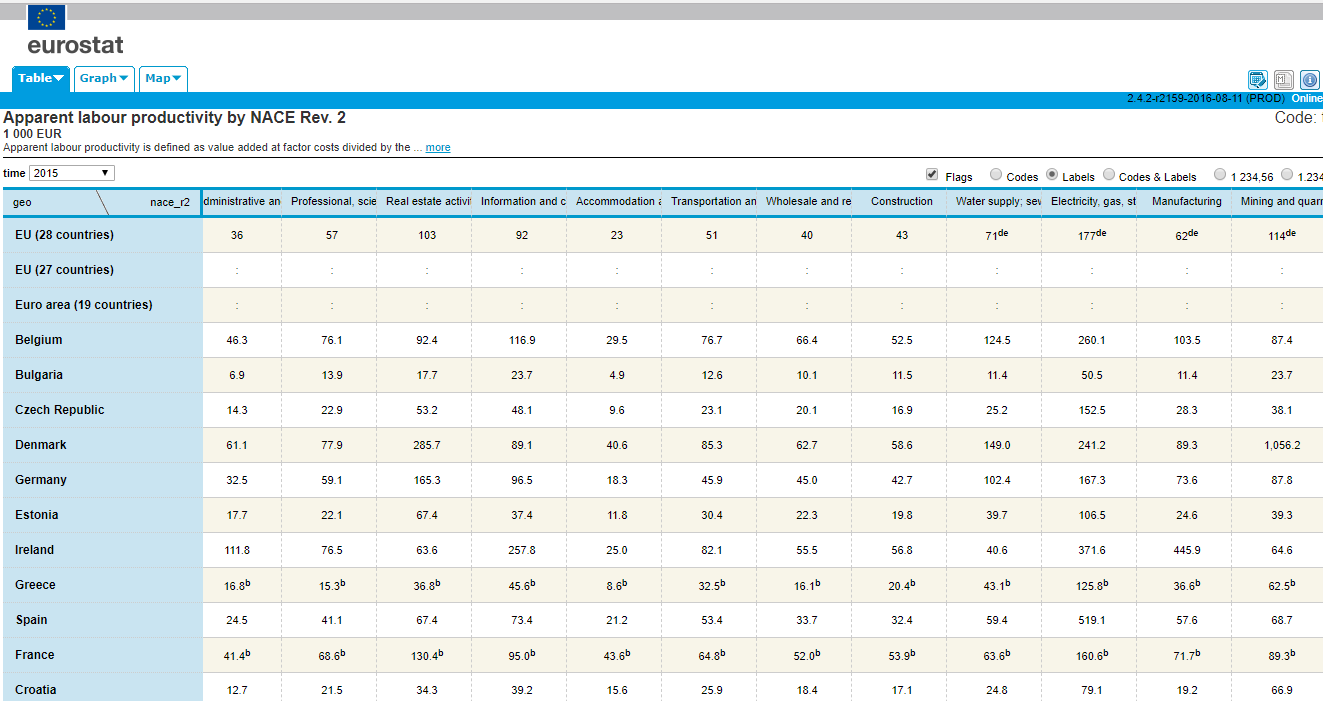
• Nominal unit labour cost: (Compensation of employees at current prices) / no. of employees) / (GDP in volume / no. of persons employed)

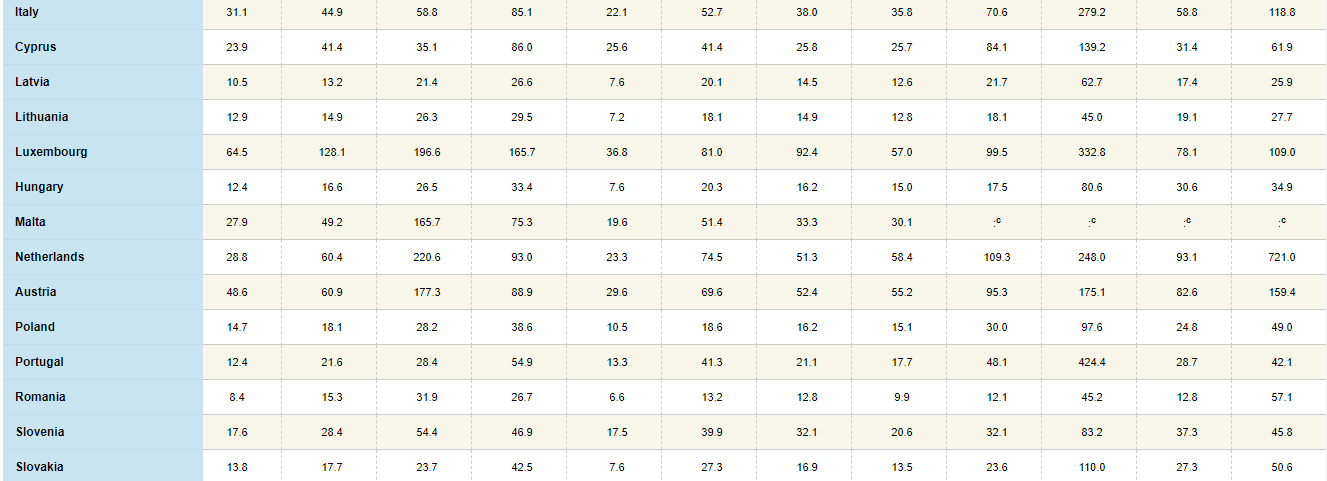
GDP per capita

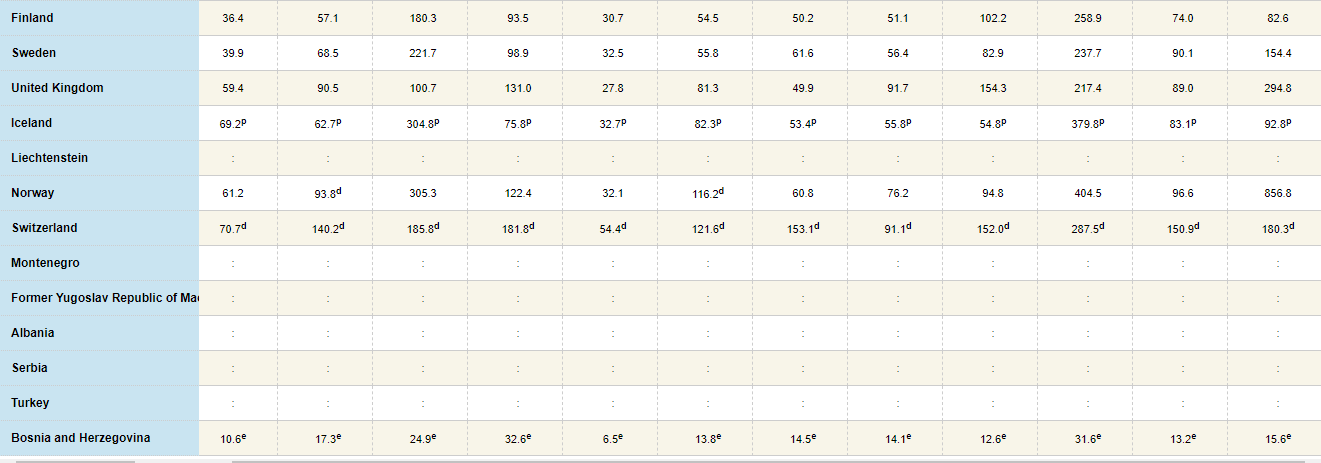
Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per capita is often used as an estimate of material prosperity of a country. Data in this table can be viewed in Euro and in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), which serve as a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries. PPS data are intended for cross-country comparisons rather than for temporal comparisons.

• Nominal GDP per capita: GDP in current prices (in Euro or in PPS) / total population

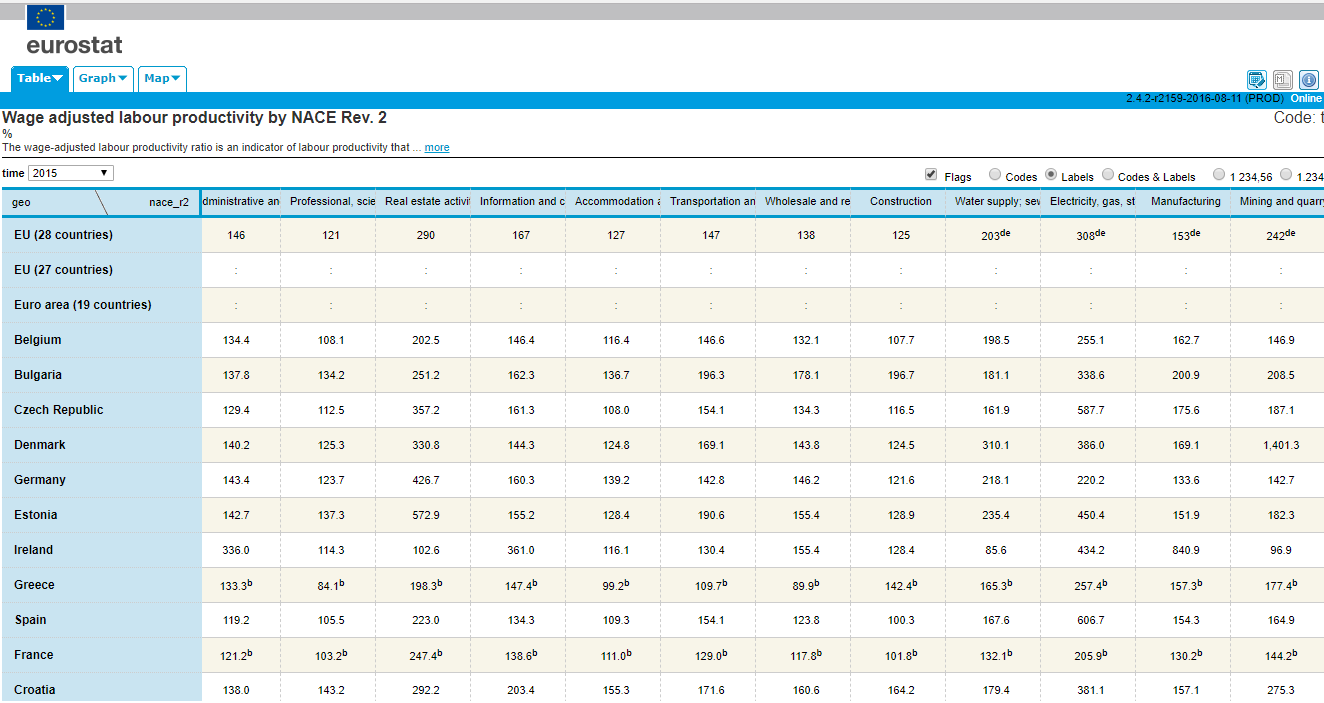
• Real GDP per capita: GDP in volume (in Euro of the reference year) / total population

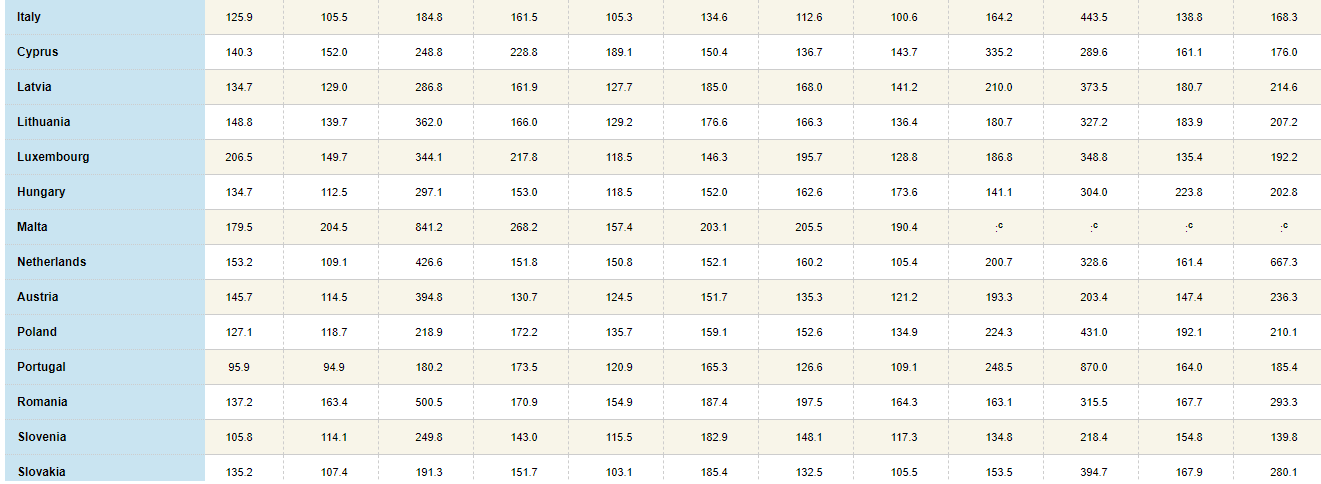
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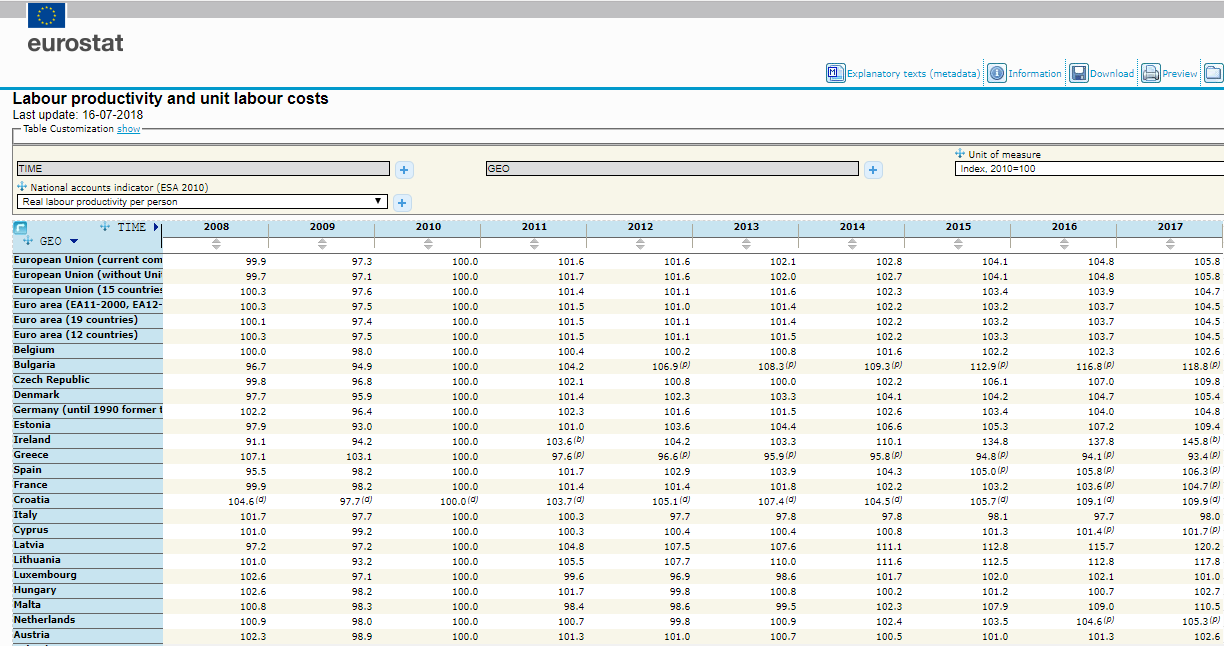
Short Description: Apparent labour productivity is defined as value added at factor costs divided by the number of persons employed. This ratio is generally presented in thousands of euros per person employed.

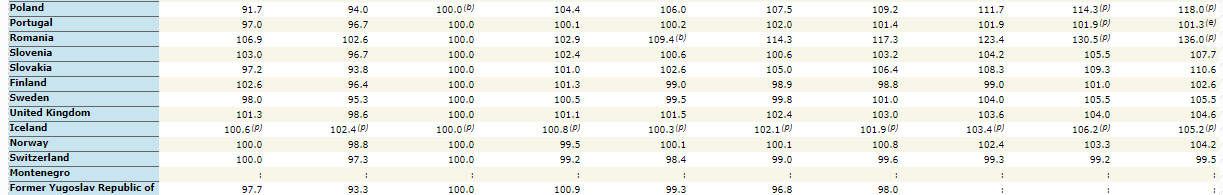


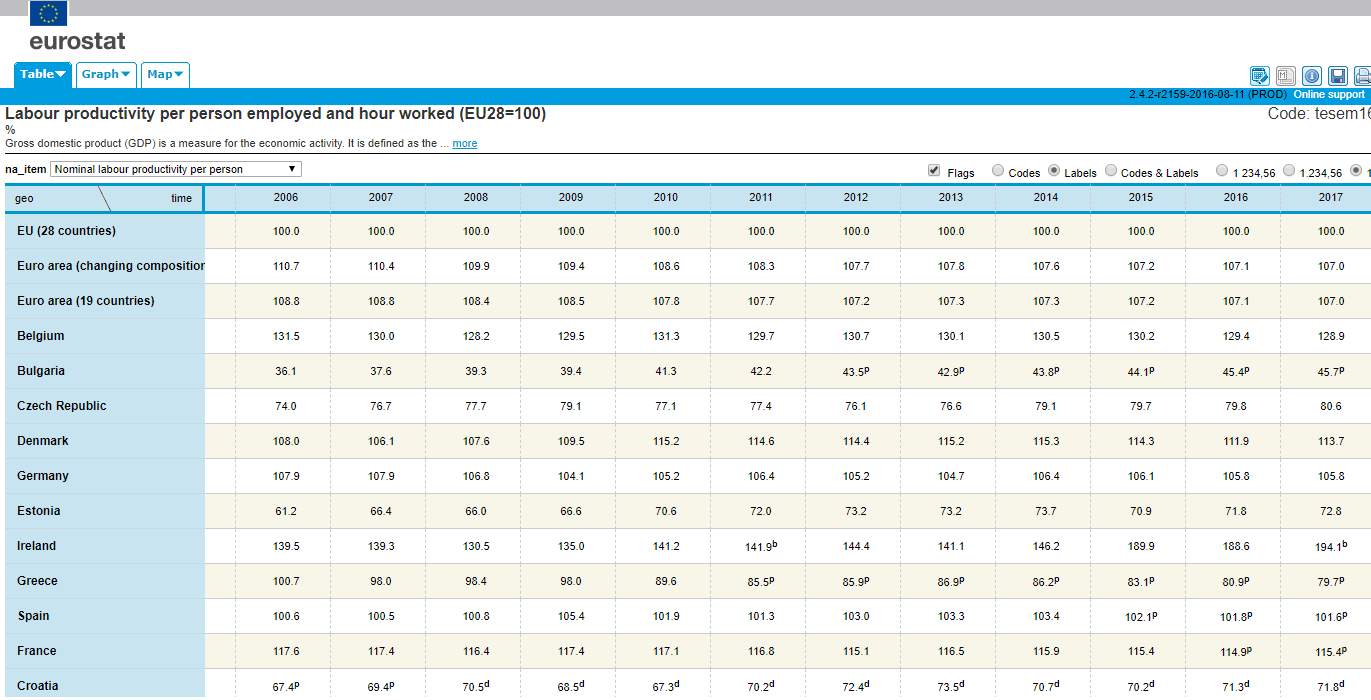


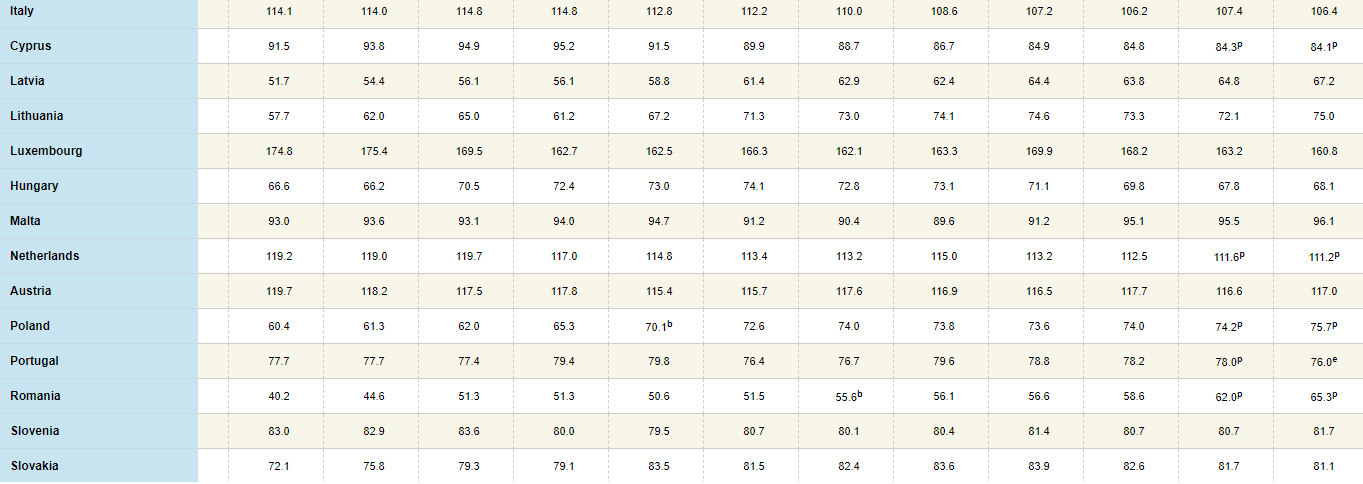


Short Description: The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio is an indicator of labour productivity that is derived from structural business statistics. It is defined as value added divided by personnel costs which is subsequently adjusted by the share of paid employees in the total number of persons employed, or more simply, apparent labour productivity divided by average personnel costs (expressed as a ratio in percentage terms). Given that this indicator is based on expenditure for labour input rather than a headcount of labour input, it is more relevant for comparisons across activities (or countries) with very different incidences of part-time employment or self-employment.



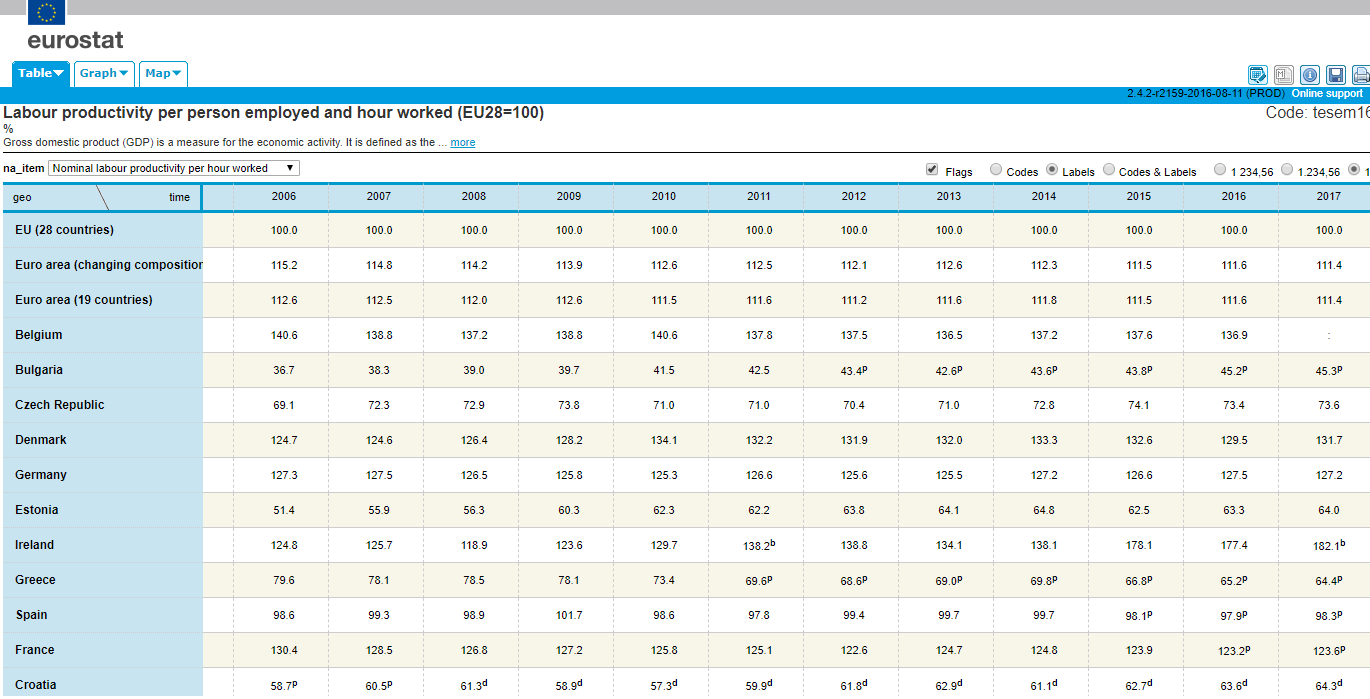


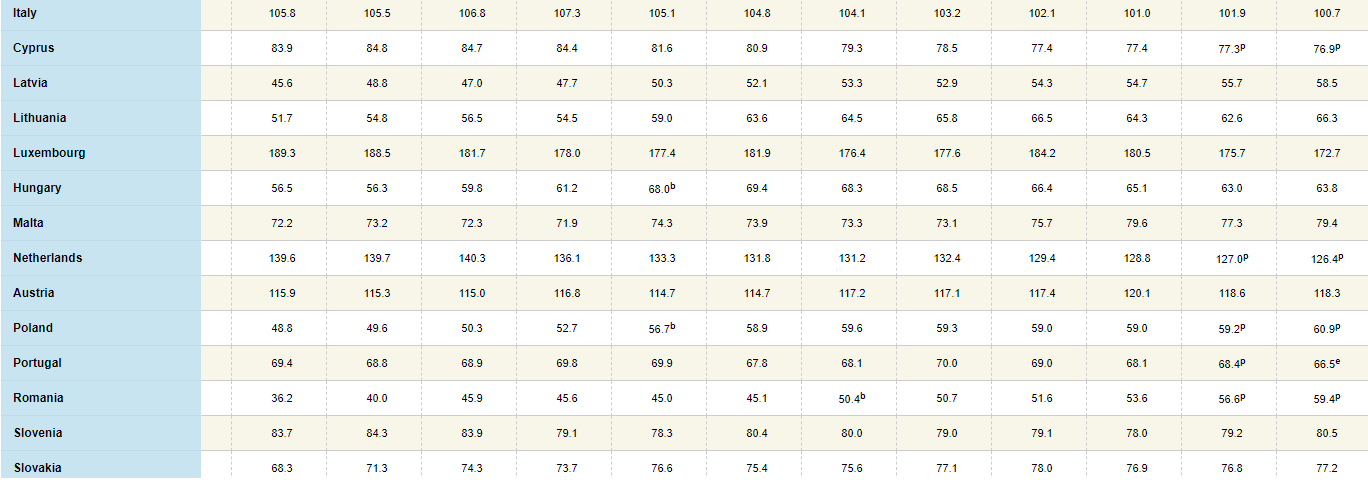






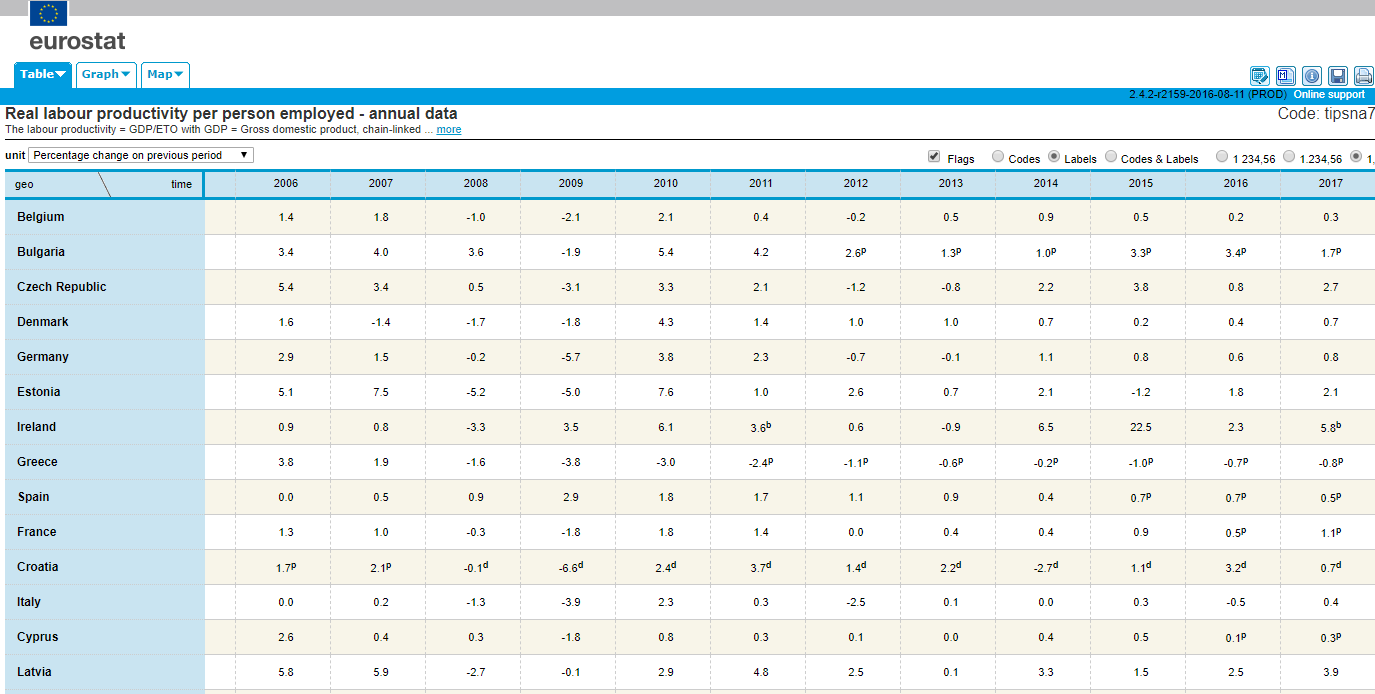
Short Description: Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per person employed is intended to give an overall impression of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU28) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per person employed is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Please note that 'persons employed' does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment. Labour productivity per hour worked is calculated as real output per unit of labour input (measured by the total number of hours worked). Measuring labour productivity per hour worked provides a better picture of productivity developments in the economy than labour productivity per person employed, as it eliminates differences in the full time/part time composition of the workforce across countries and years.

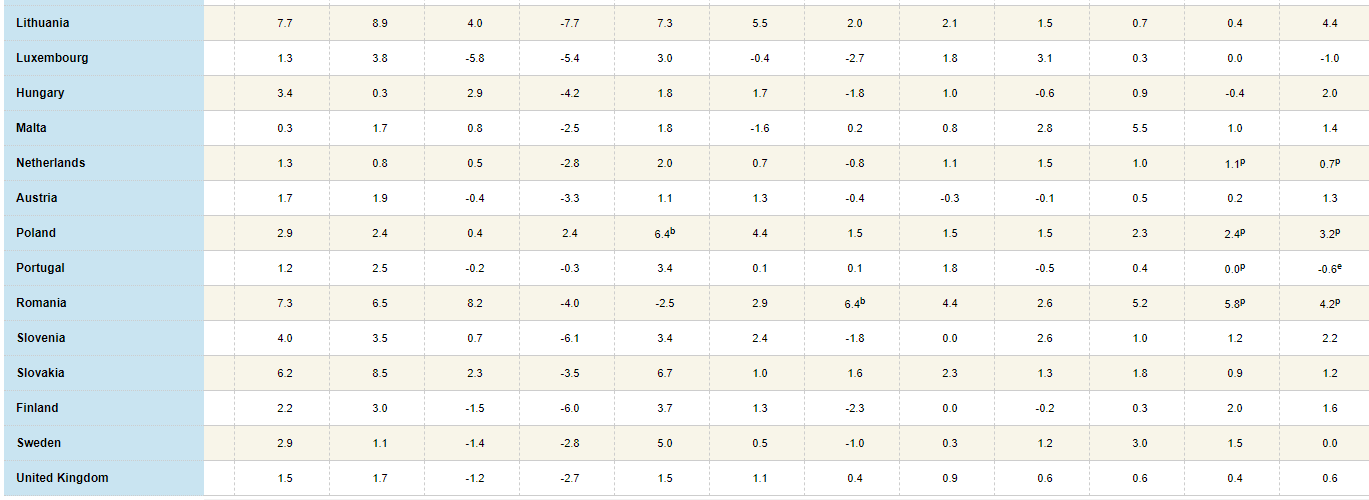






Short Description: Labour productivity per hour worked is calculated as real output per unit of labour input (measured by the total number of hours worked). Measuring labour productivity per hour worked provides a better picture of productivity developments in the economy than labour productivity per person employed, as it eliminates differences in the full time/part time composition of the workforce across countries and years.





Short Description: The labour productivity = GDP/ETO with

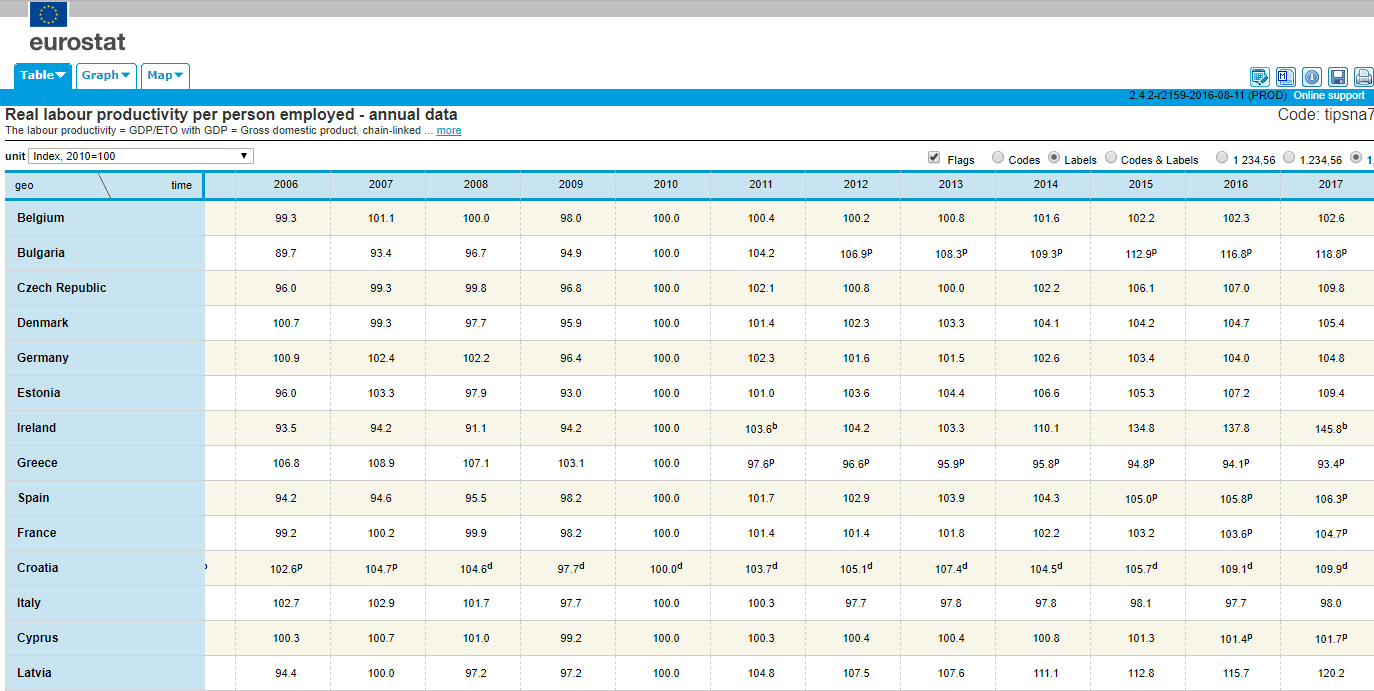
GDP = Gross domestic product, chain-linked volumes reference year 2010

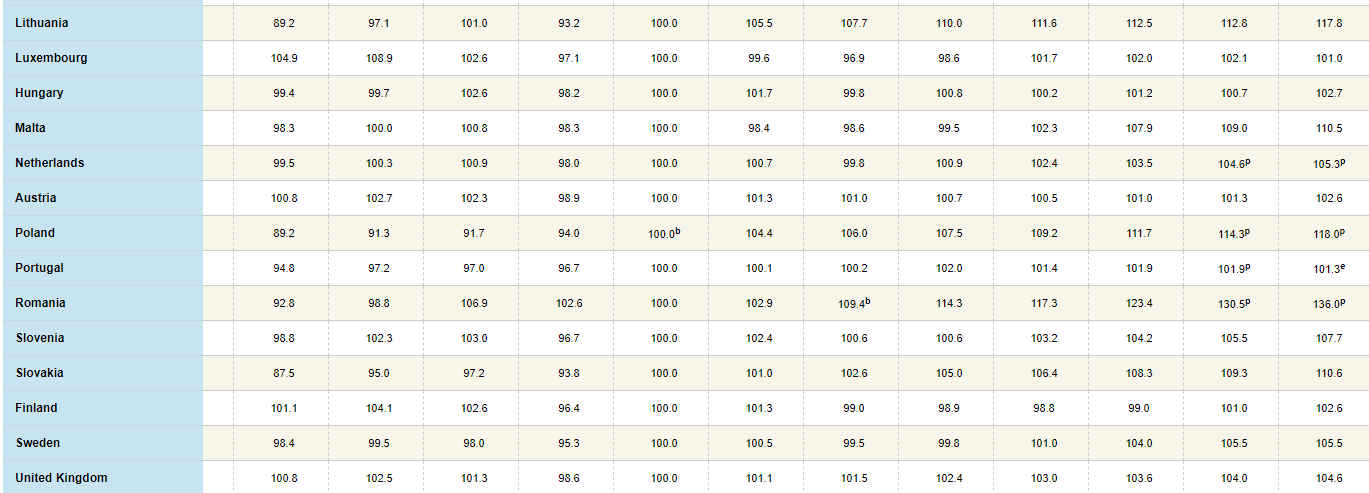
ETO = Total employment, all industries, in persons

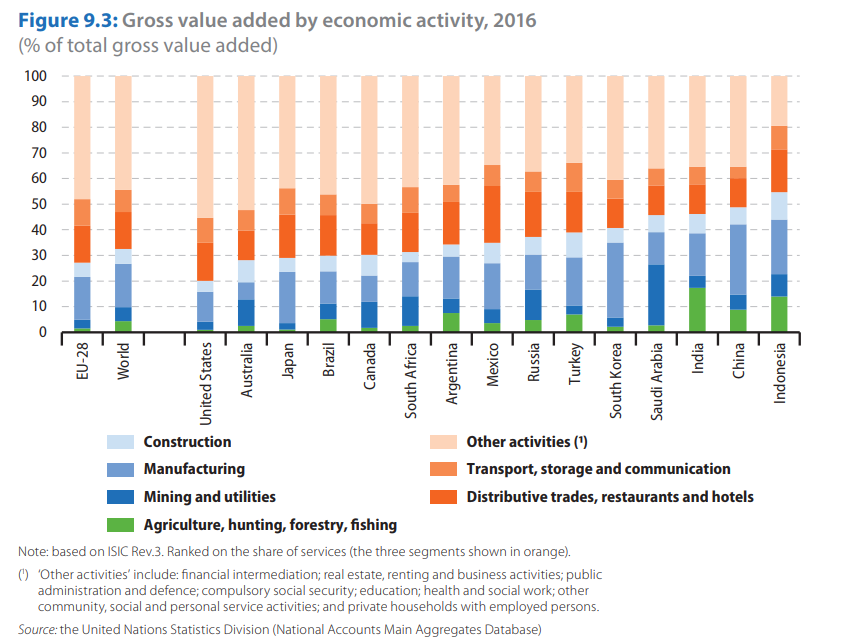
The GDP per person employed is intended to give an overall impression of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU28) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per person employed is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Please note that persons employed does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

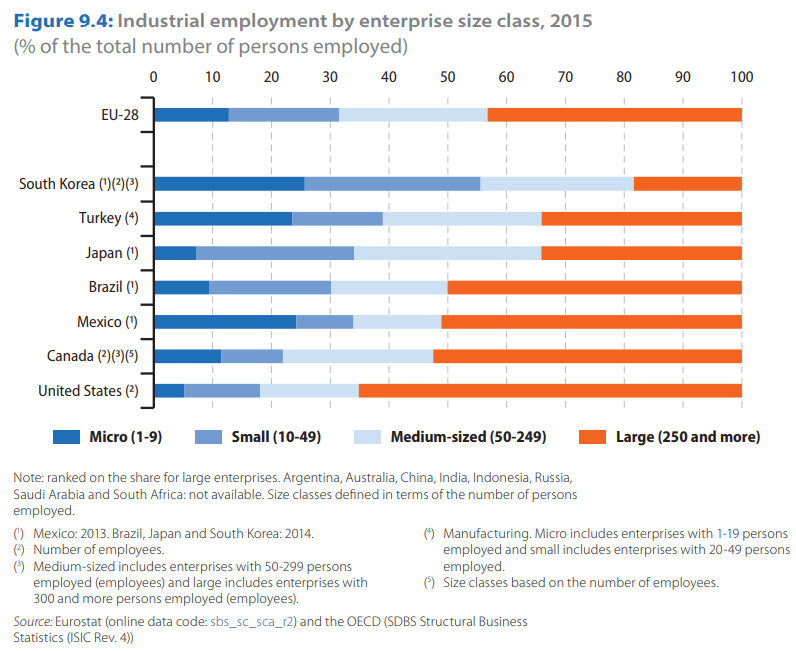
The input data are obtained through official transmissions of national accounts' country data in the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

Data are expressed as percentage change comparing year Y with year Y-1 and as Index 2010.

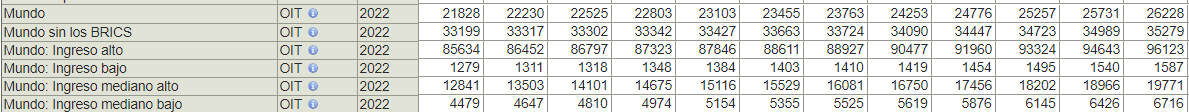
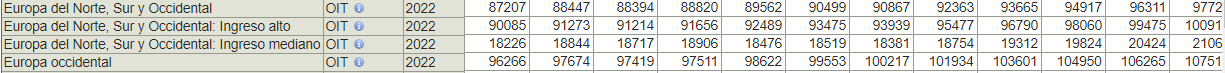
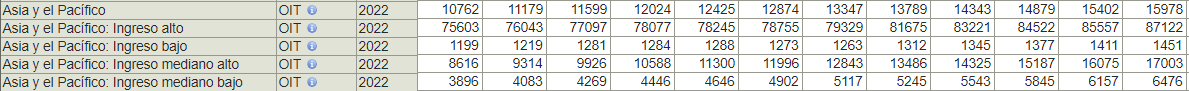


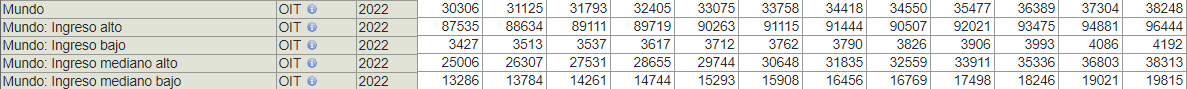
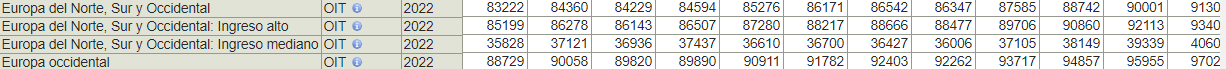
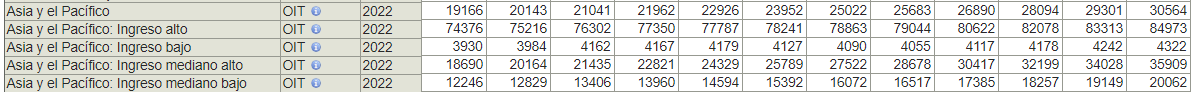






**Organización Internacional del Trabajo - ILOSTAT**





Información sobre la productividad laboral en la economía global, definida como la producción por unidad de insumo de mano de obra (personas contratadas u horas de trabajo). La productividad laboral mide la eficiencia con que un país utiliza los insumos de la economía para producir bienes y servicios, y ofrece una medida del crecimiento económico, la competitividad y el nivel de vida de un país.

**Descripciones de indicadores**

**Productividad laboral**

Introducción

La productividad laboral es un indicador económico importante, estrechamente vinculado al crecimiento económico, la competitividad, y el nivel de vida de los países. La productividad laboral representa el volumen total de producción (medido a través del Producto Interno Bruto, PIB) producido por una unidad laboral (medida en términos de la cantidad de personas ocupadas) durante un período de referencia dado. Este indicador permite a los usuarios evaluar los niveles de PIB por insumo laboral y las tasas de crecimiento, brindando así información general sobre la eficiencia y la calidad del capital humano en el proceso productivo para un contexto económico y social dado, incluyendo otros insumos complementarios e innovaciones utilizadas en el proceso productivo.

Dada su utilidad para informar sobre la situación de los mercados laborales nacionales, la productividad laboral fue utilizada como uno de los indicadores para medir el progreso hacia la obtención de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (ODM), bajo el Objetivo 1 (erradicar la pobreza y el hambre), y fue incluida en la lista de indicadores propuestos para medir el progreso hacia la obtención de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), bajo el Objetivo 8 (promover el crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y sostenible, el empleo pleno y productivo y el trabajo decente para todos).

ILOSTAT presenta estimaciones y proyecciones de la OIT sobre la productividad laboral, tanto en US$ constantes 2005 como en $ internacionales constantes 2011 en paridad de poder adquisitivo (PPA).

Definiciones

La productividad representa el coeficiente de producción por unidad de insumo. En ILOSTAT, la producción se mide como producto interno bruto (PIB) de la economía global, expresada en paridades del poder adquisitivo (PPA), contabilizando así las diferencias entre los precios de cada país.

El PIB representa el valor monetario de todos los bienes y servicios producidos dentro de un país dado durante un cierto período de tiempo específico.

Las personas ocupadas son todas aquellas personas en edad de trabajar que durante un breve período de referencia, por ejemplo una semana o un día, estuvieron en cualquiera de las siguientes categorías: a) empleo asalariado (ya sea trabajando o con empleo pero sin trabajar); o b) empleo independiente (ya sea trabajando o con una empresa pero sin trabajar).

Interpretación y utilización del indicador

El crecimiento económico de un país puede atribuirse al aumento de la ocupación, o a un mayor rendimiento del trabajo de quienes están ocupados. Las estadísticas de la productividad laboral se utilizan para explicar este último efecto. Por lo tanto, la productividad laboral es una medida fundamental del rendimiento de la economía. Para poder formular políticas que fomenten el crecimiento económico, es importante comprender sus factores determinantes, en particular, la acumulación de maquinaria y equipo, las mejoras de la organización y de la infraestructura física e institucional, la mejora de la salud y del nivel de capacitación de los trabajadores (“capital humano”), y la creación de nuevas tecnologías. Dichas políticas pueden centrarse en la reglamentación de las industrias y el comercio, las innovaciones institucionales, los programas gubernamentales de inversión en infraestructura y en capital humano, en tecnología, o en una combinación de estos dos elementos.

Las estimaciones de la productividad laboral pueden servir para fundamentar la formulación de políticas sobre el mercado laboral, o para vigilar sus efectos. Por ejemplo, una tasa de productividad laboral elevada suele asociarse con niveles altos de tipos específicos de capital humano, y pone de manifiesto las prioridades educativas y políticas de formación concretas que cabe atender. Asimismo, las tendencias de las estimaciones de la productividad pueden utilizarse para comprender la repercusión de la fijación de los salarios en la tasa de inflación, o para cerciorarse de que dicha fijación compensará a los trabajadores por (una parte de) las mejoras de la productividad.

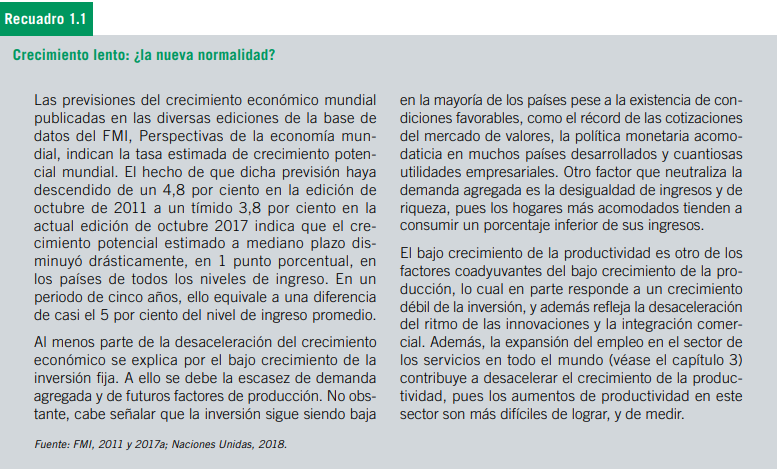
Por último, conocer los valores de la productividad permite entender la forma en que el funcionamiento del mercado de trabajo incide en el nivel de vida. Cuando el coeficiente de utilización de la mano de obra -valor promedio de las horas de trabajo anuales per cápita- es bajo, crear oportunidades de ocupación es un medio importante para aumentar los ingresos per cápita además de la productividad.

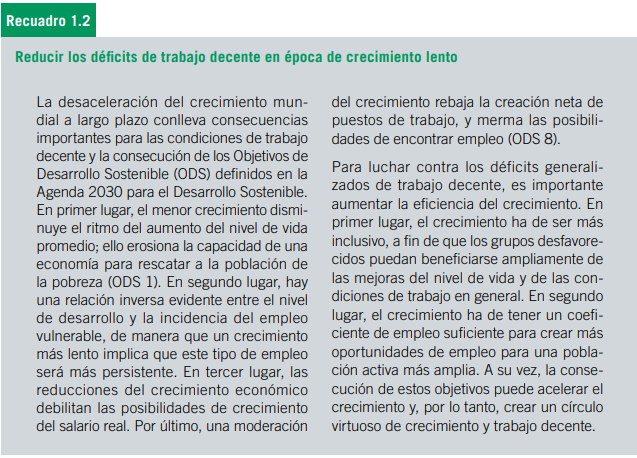
Limitaciones

Las medidas de la producción proceden de las cuentas nacionales, y representan, en la medida de lo posible, el PIB al precio de mercado de la economía global. Sin embargo, y pese a los principios comunes establecidos sobre todo en el Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales de las Naciones Unidas, las estimaciones de las cuentas nacionales siguen presentando importantes problemas por su falta de concordancia, en particular en el caso de las economías no pertenecientes a la OCDE. Entre los factores que afectan la comparabilidad de los datos entre países, se encuentran las diferencias en el tratamiento de la producción en el sector de servicios, las diferencias de procedimientos para corregir las medidas de la producción según la fluctuación de los precios, y las diferencias de cobertura en las cuentas nacionales, tanto de las actividades económicas informales en las economías en desarrollo, como de la economía sumergida en las economías desarrolladas.

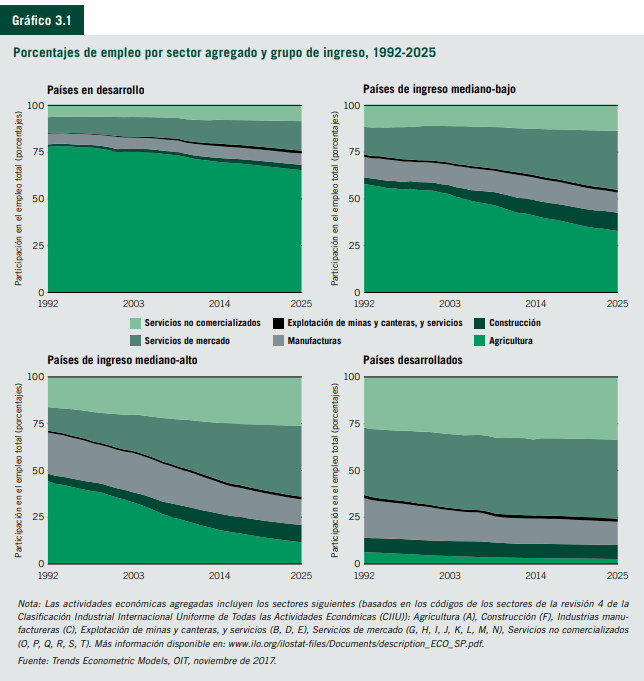
Las estimaciones de la ocupación contemplan, en la mayor medida posible, el número promedio de personas ocupadas, es decir con uno o más puestos de trabajo durante el año. En muchos países, las estadísticas sobre el número de trabajadores por cuenta propia y de trabajadores familiares en actividades agrícolas y manufactureras informales son menos fiables que las referentes a los asalariados. Al igual que en el caso de las estimaciones de la producción, las estimaciones de la ocupación son sensibles al déficit de cobertura de actividades informales o fuera del marco legal, las que representan una parte sustancial del insumo del empleo.

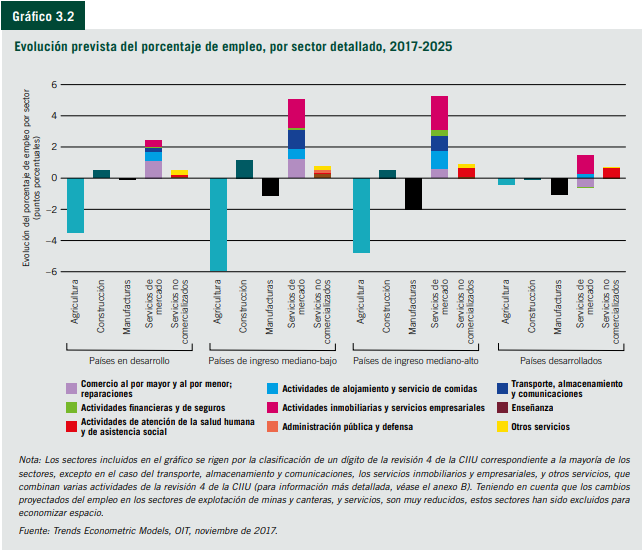
**Perspectivas Sociales y del Empleo en el Mundo: Tendencias 2018 – OIT**

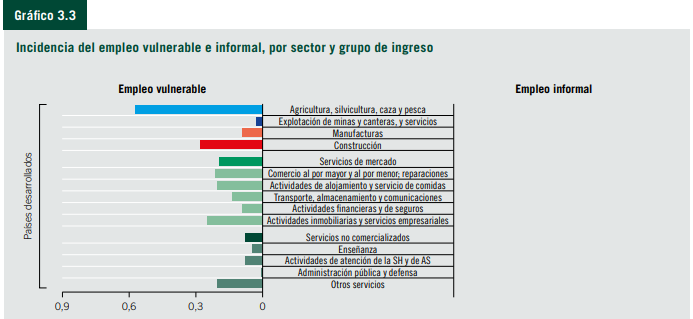
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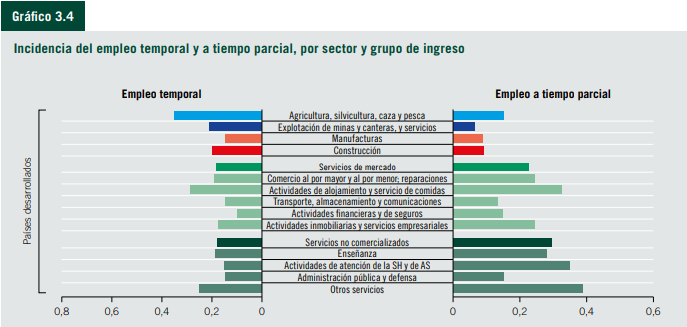
**La transformación estructural y sus repercusiones sobre la futura calidad del empleo**



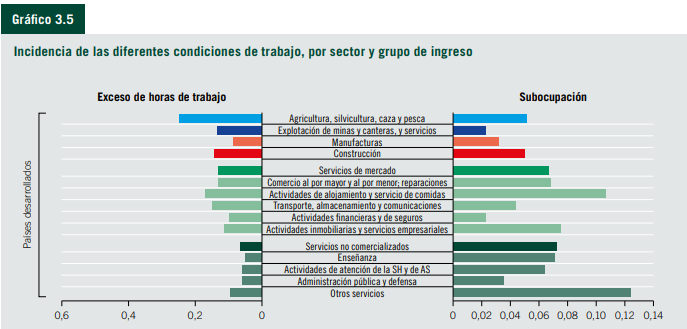




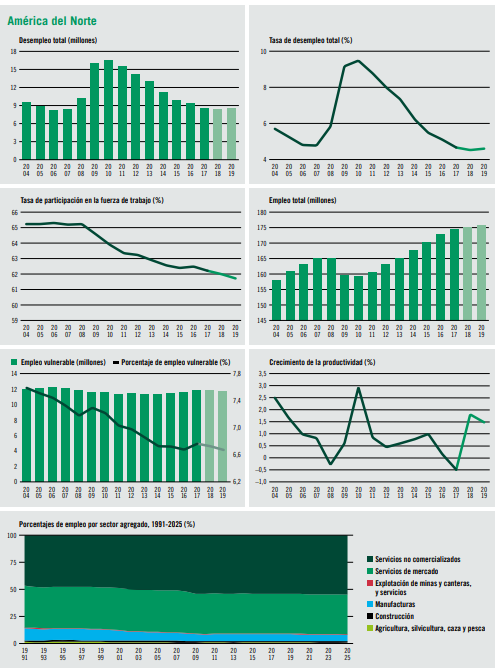
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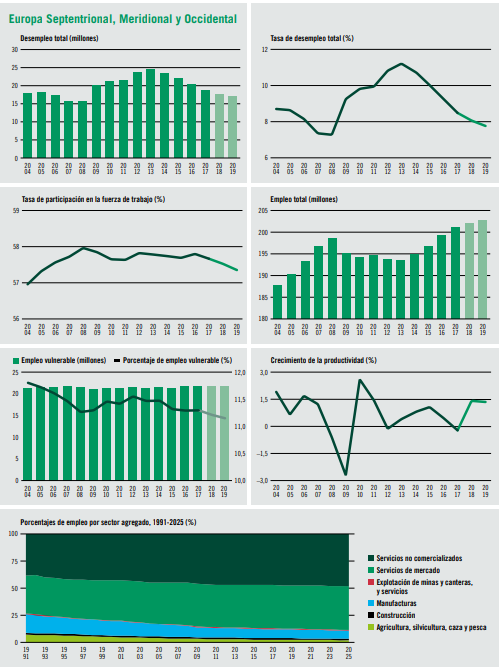


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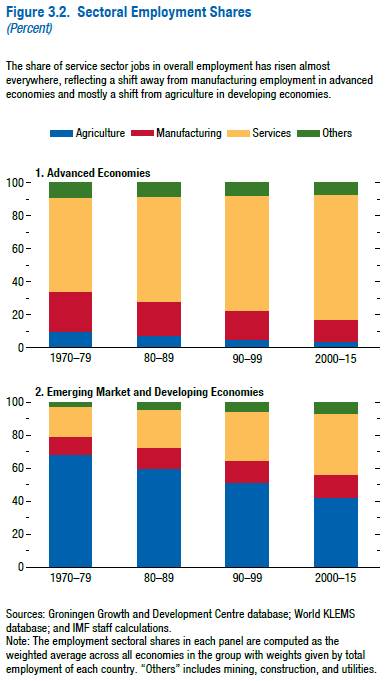
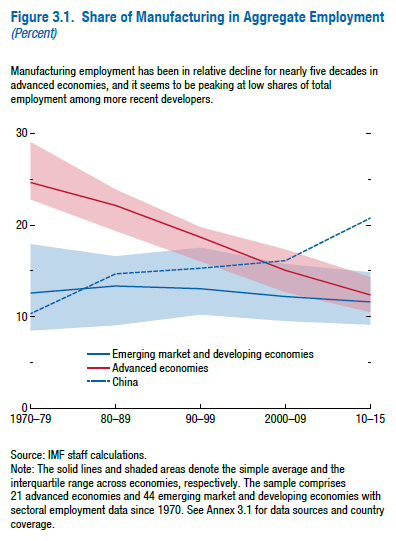


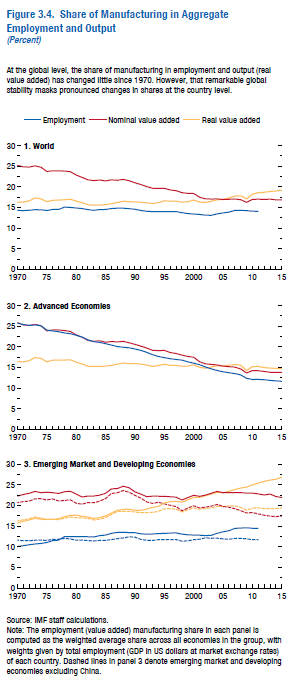
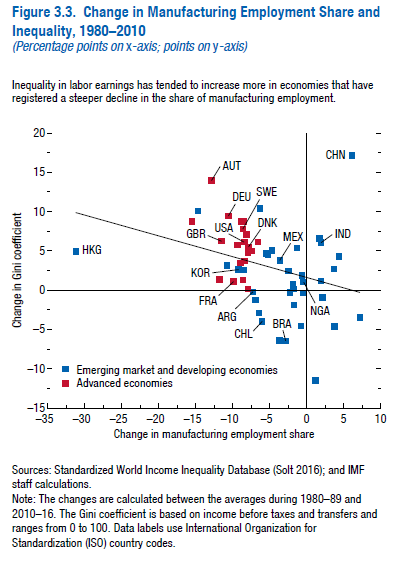


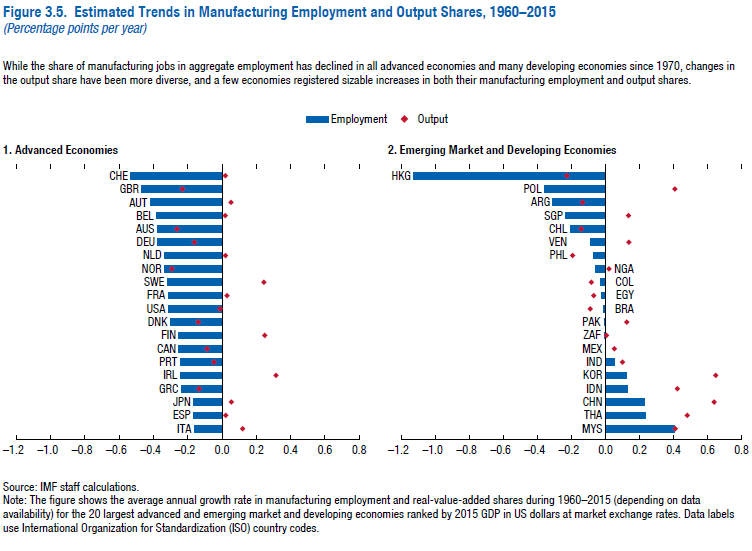
**World Economic Outlook - Fondo Monetario Internacional - Abril 2018**

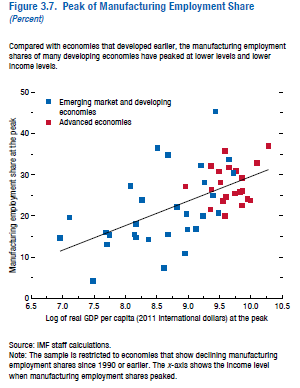
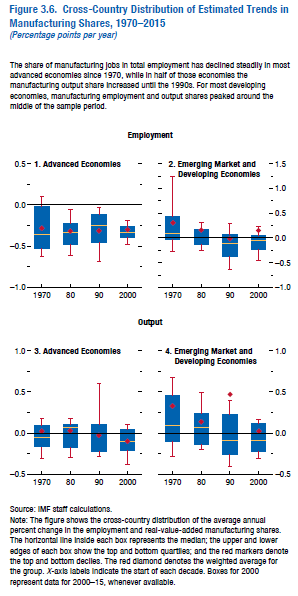
**Manufacturing Jobs: implications for productivity and inequality**

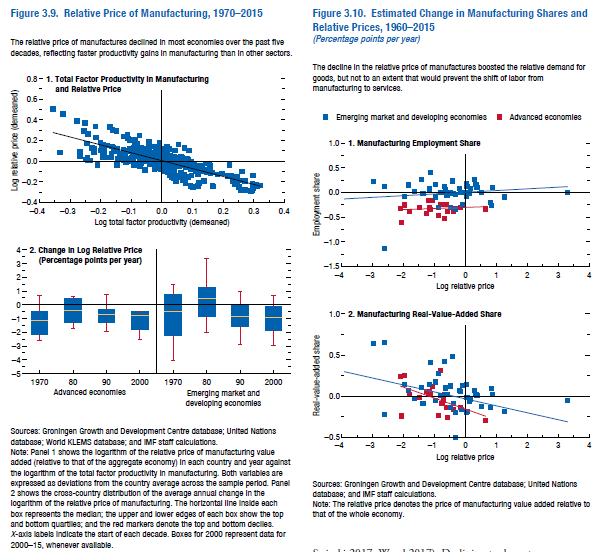
The declining share of manufacturing jobs in overall employment has been a concern for policymakers and the broader public alike in both advanced economies and some developing economies. This concern stems from the widely held belief that manufacturing plays a unique role as a catalyst for productivity growth and income convergence and a source of well-paid jobs for less-skilled workers. Against that backdrop, this chapter aims to provide new evidence on the role of manufacturing in the dynamics of output per worker and in the level and distribution of labor earnings. The two main takeaways from the analysis are that (1) a shift in employment from manufacturing to services need not hinder economy-wide productivity growth and the prospects for developing economies to gain ground toward advanced economy income levels, and (2) while the displacement of workers from manufacturing to services in advanced economies has coincided with a rise in labor income inequality, this increase was mainly driven by larger disparities in earnings across all sectors. These findings imply that the goal of supporting equitable growth would be better served by policy efforts to raise productivity across all sectors and make the gains from higher productivity more inclusive. Facilitating the reallocation of labor to productively dynamic sectors, including by removing barriers to entry and trade in the service sector and supporting the reskilling of workers affected by structural change, is crucial to raise productivity and combat inequality…

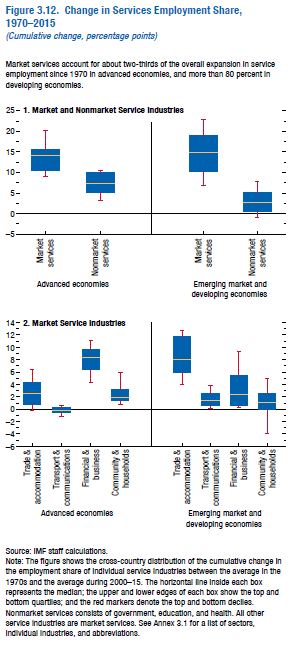
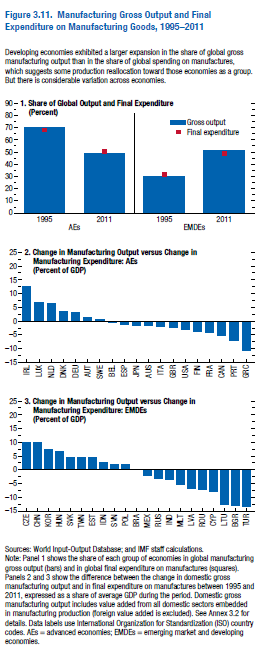


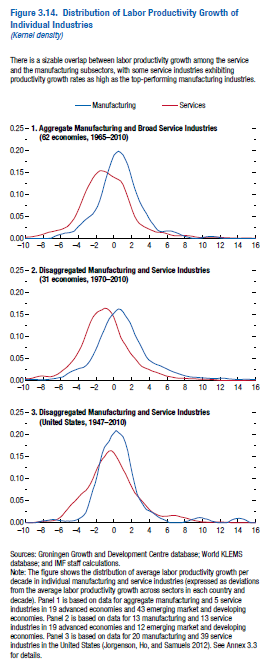
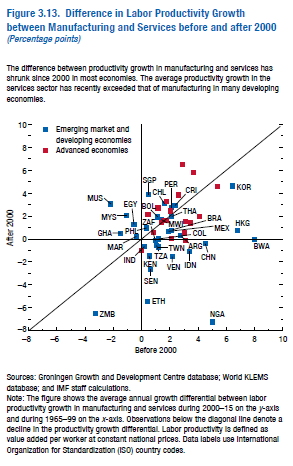


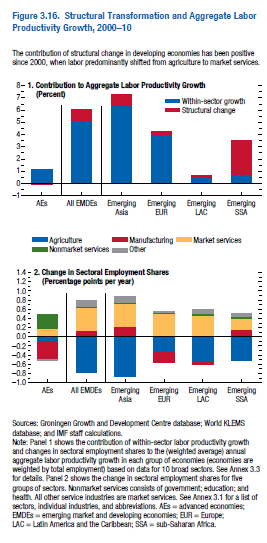
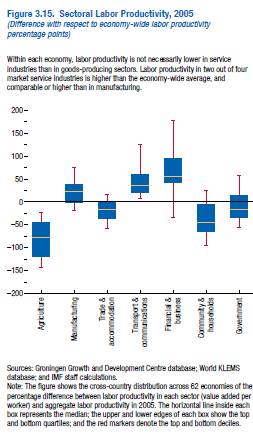


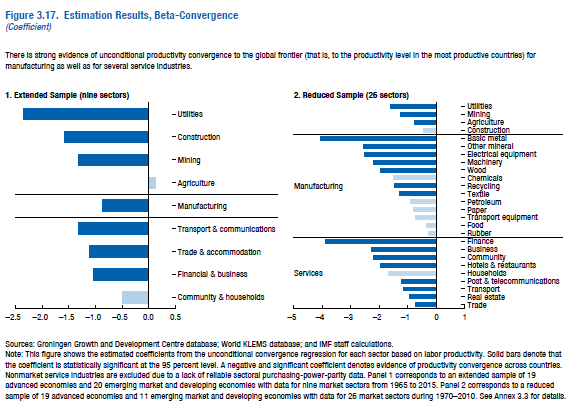


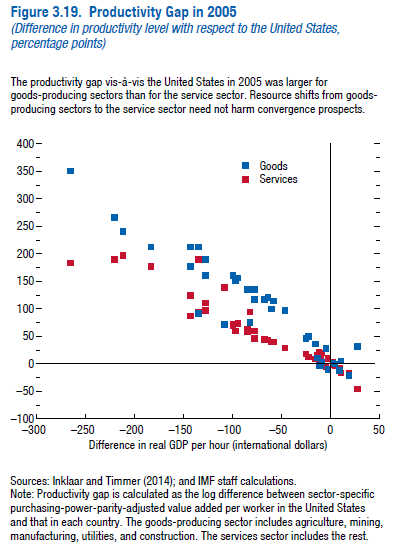
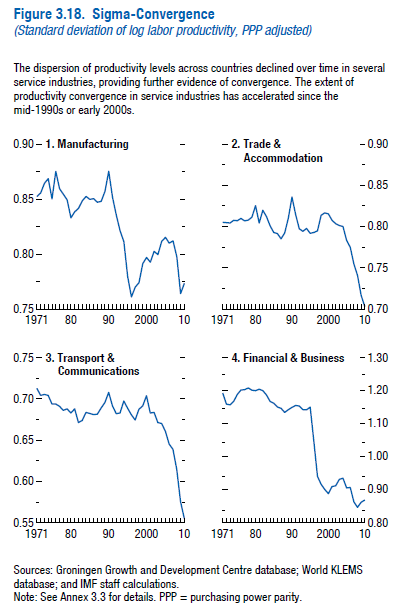








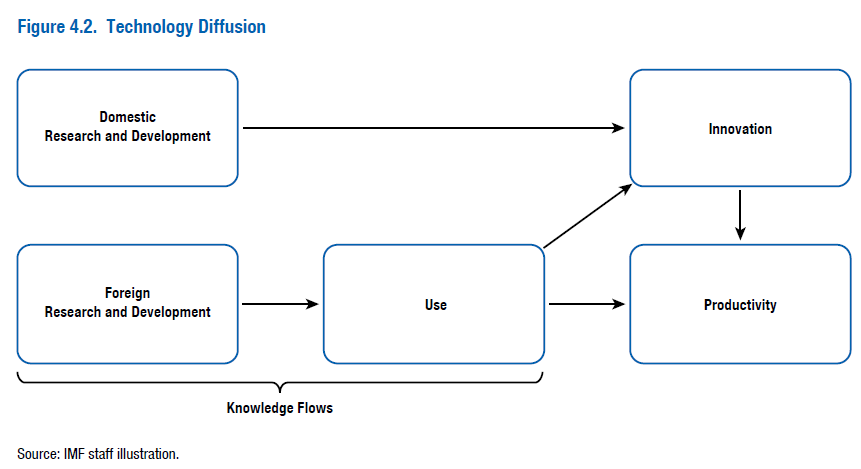


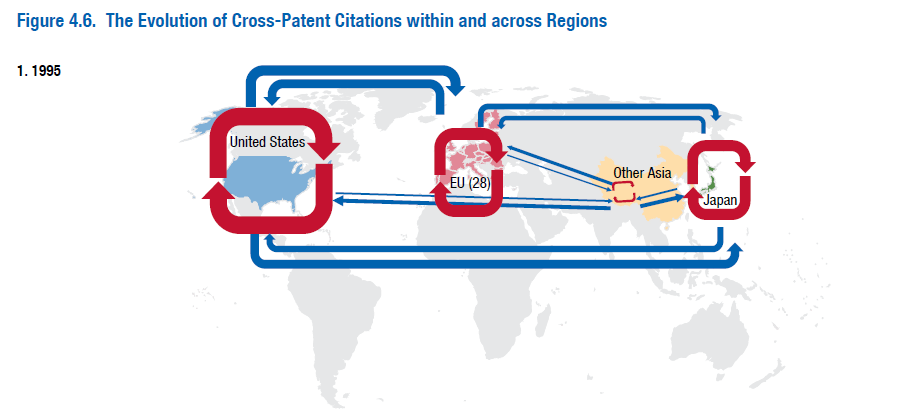


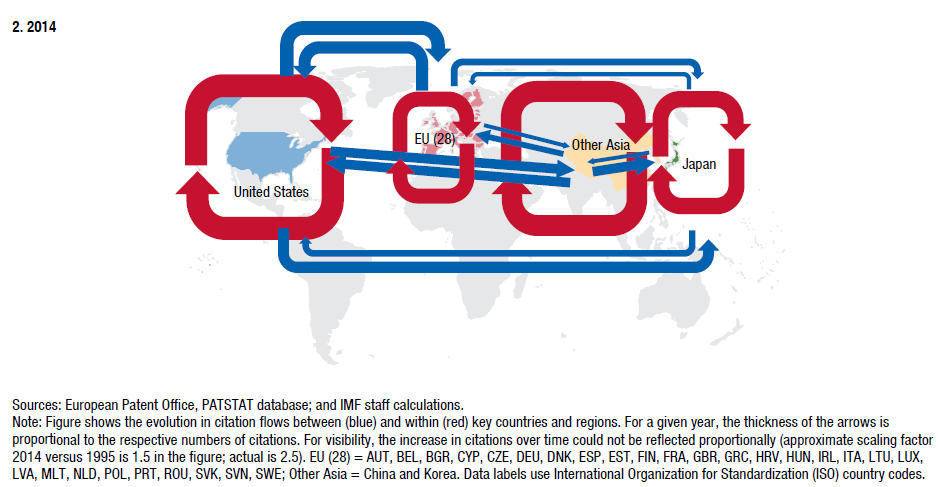
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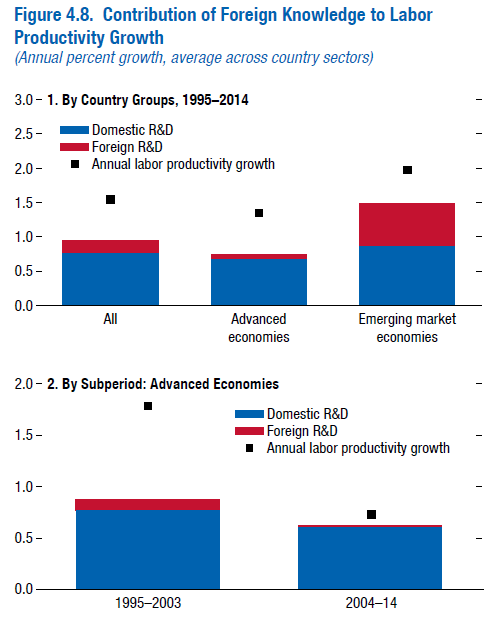
Is productivity growth shared in a globalized economy?

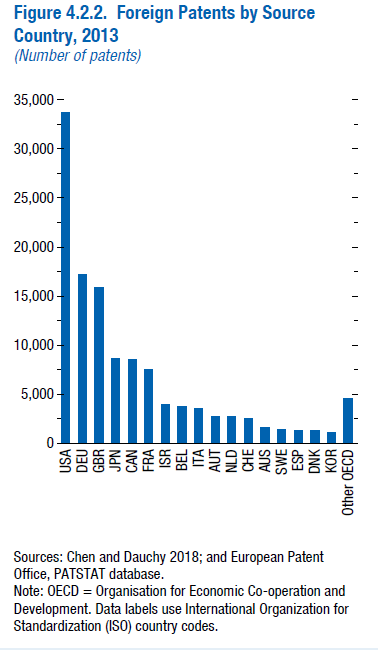
How easily do knowledge and technology flow across countries? Has this relationship changed over the past decades, a period when the world has become economically more integrated and the international competition landscape transformed? And did this help productivity growth, both at the country and the global level? These questions are important because technology tends to advance at different speeds across countries. As a consequence, making new technologies more widely available creates opportunities for raising productivity and incomes. Against this backdrop, the chapter offers new empirical evidence on the evolution of international technology diffusion and its impact on productivity. Using a rich data set on patents, cross-patent citations, research and development spending, and productivity, it finds that globalization has indeed intensified the global diffusion of knowledge and technology and helped spread growth potential across countries. The positive impact has been particularly strong for emerging market economies, fostering cross-country income convergence, thanks to their increased use of the available foreign knowledge. But technology leaders can also benefit from the innovation of others. The right set of policies maximizes benefits for all involved, including policies to enhance interconnectedness and build absorptive capacity. An appropriate degree of protection for intellectual property rights is key to preserve the ability of innovators to recover costs while ensuring that new knowledge supports growth globally…

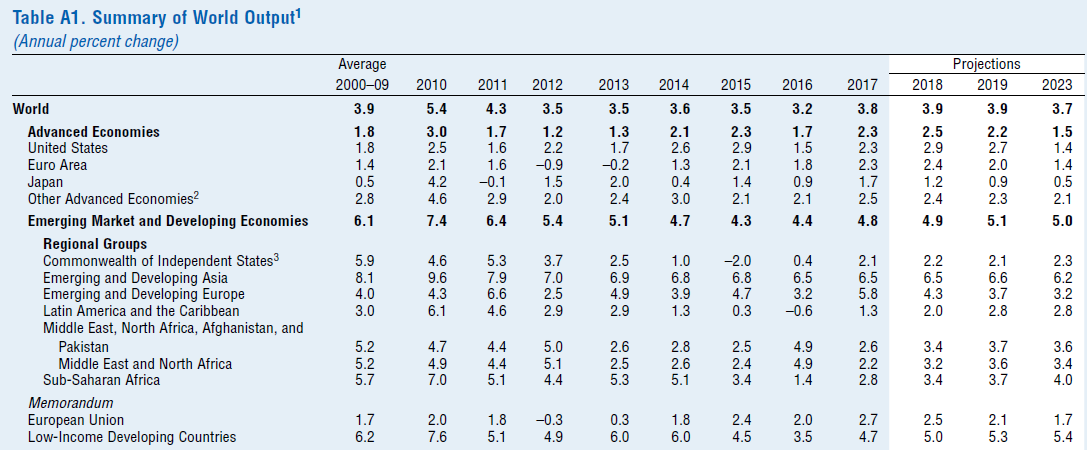


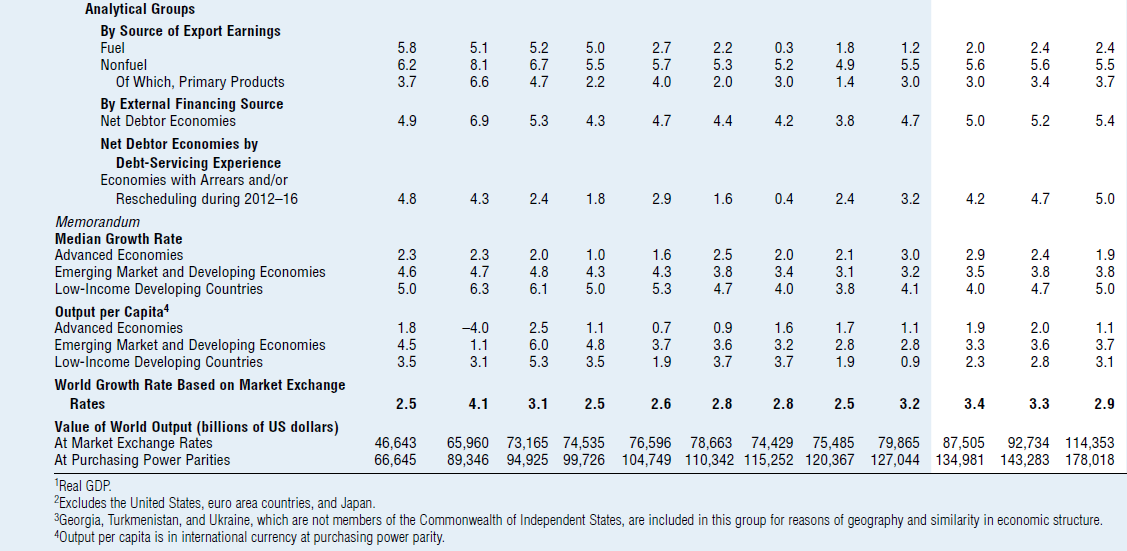


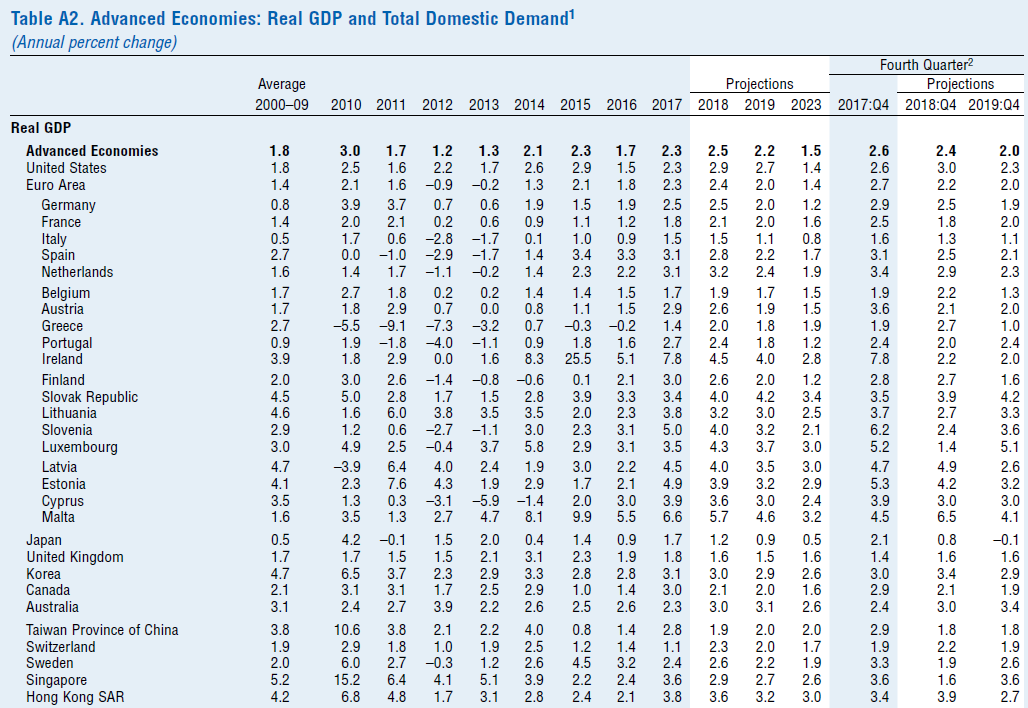


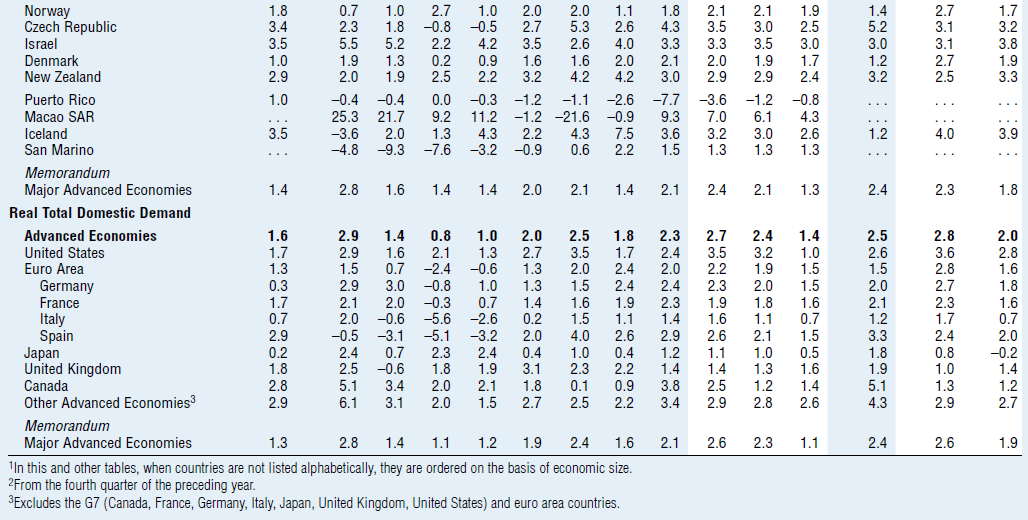


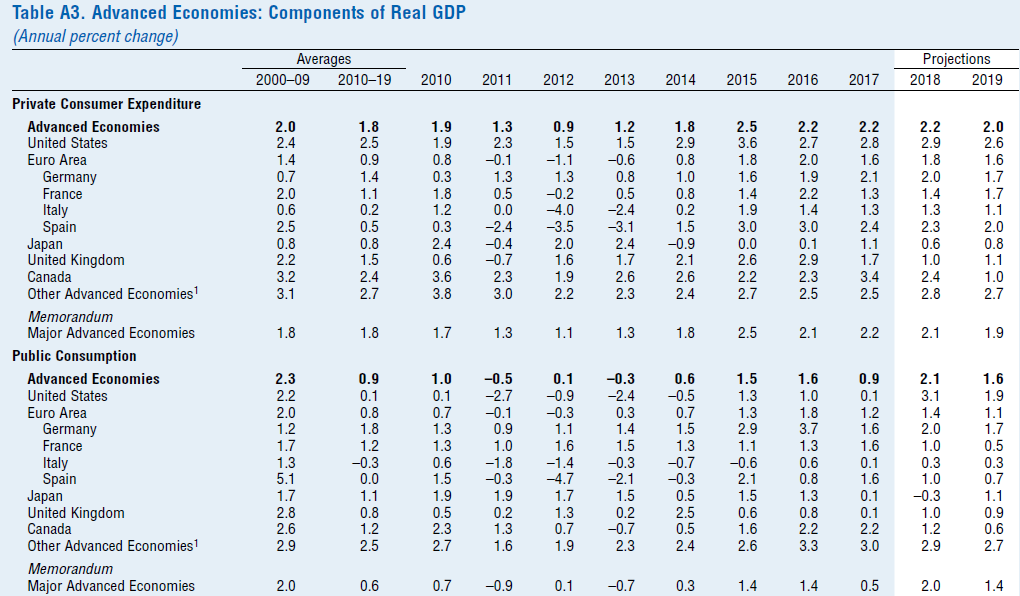


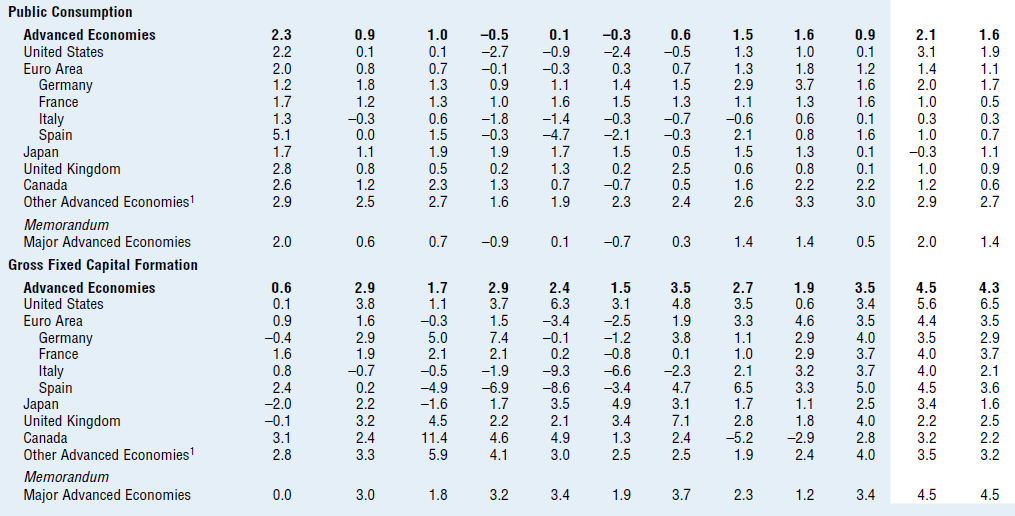


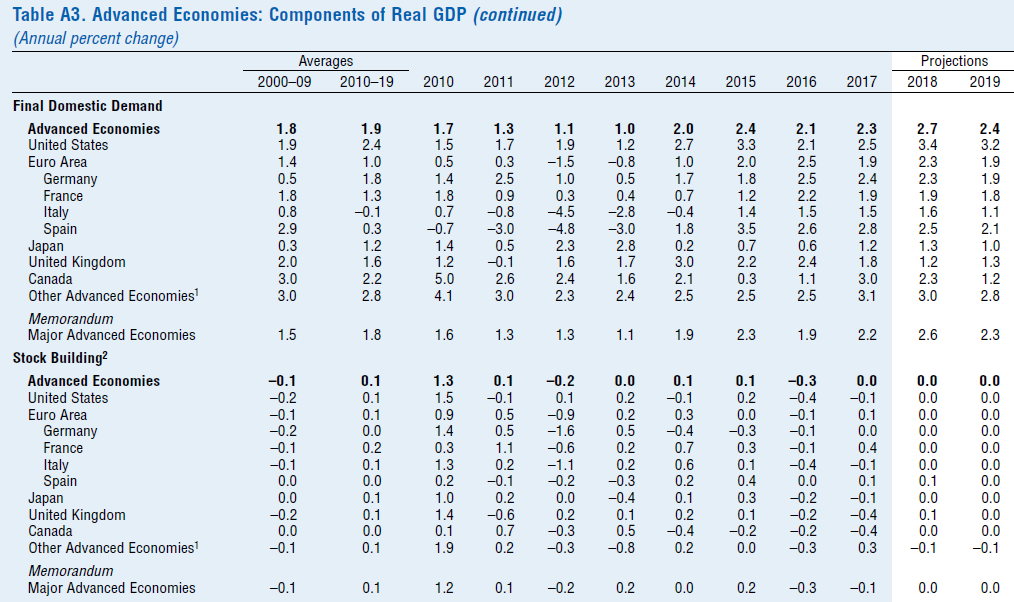


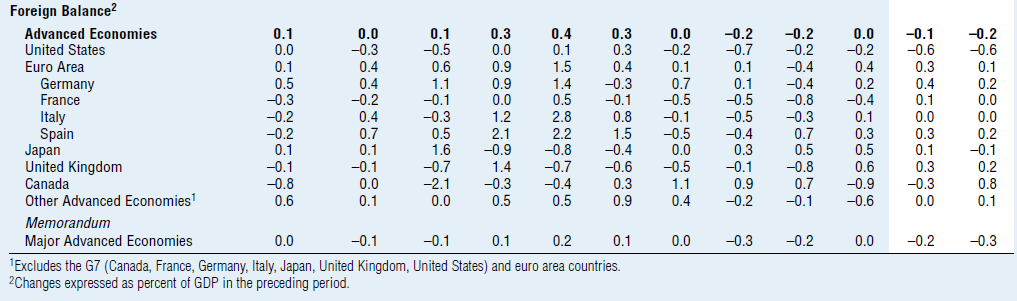




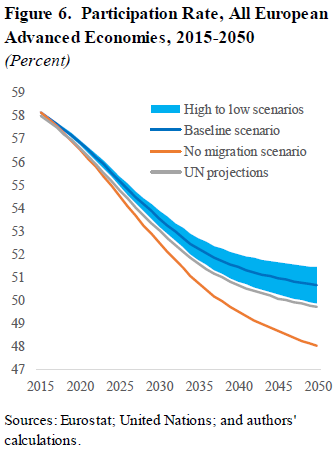
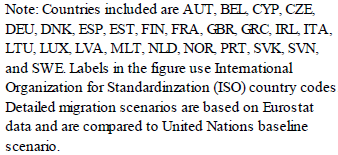


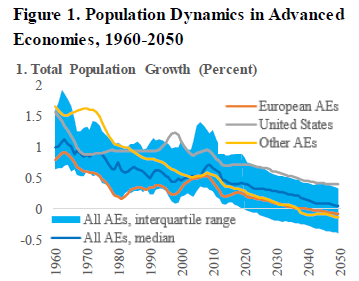
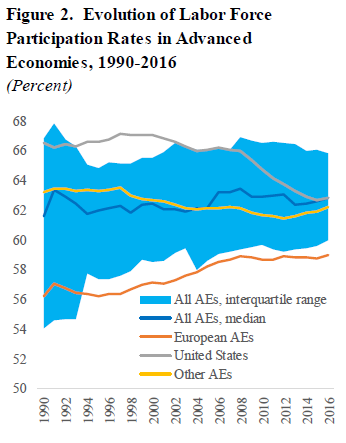


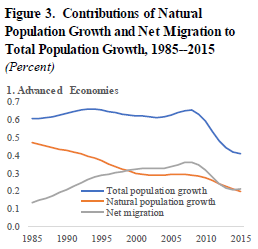
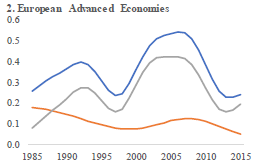


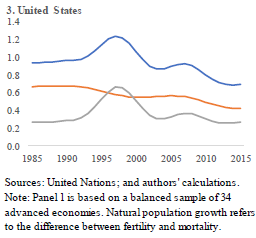
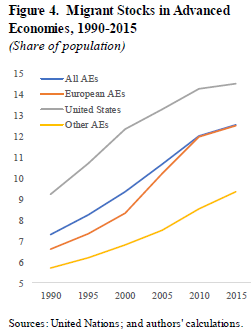


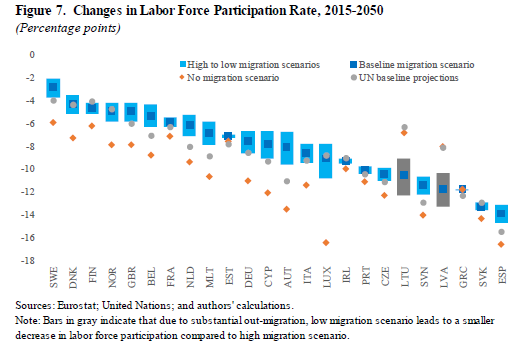
IMF Working Paper - **Storm Clouds Ahead? Migration and Labor Force Participation Rates in Europe -** Prepared by Benjamin Hilgenstock and Zsóka Kóczán - **June 2018**

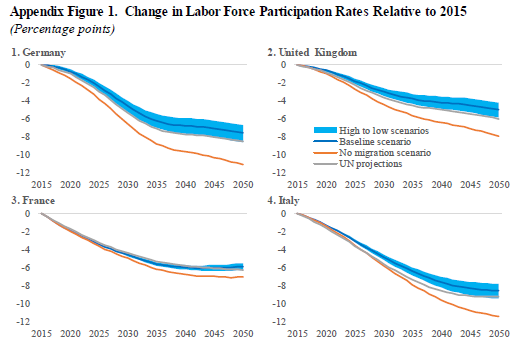
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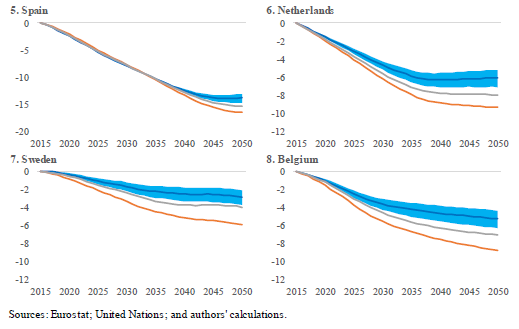
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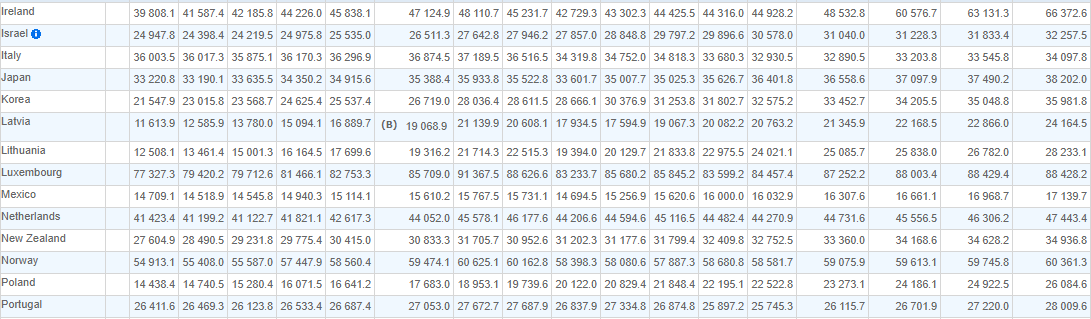


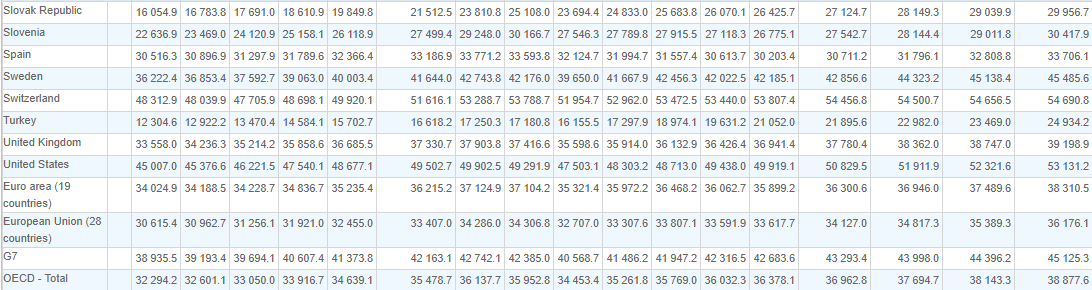


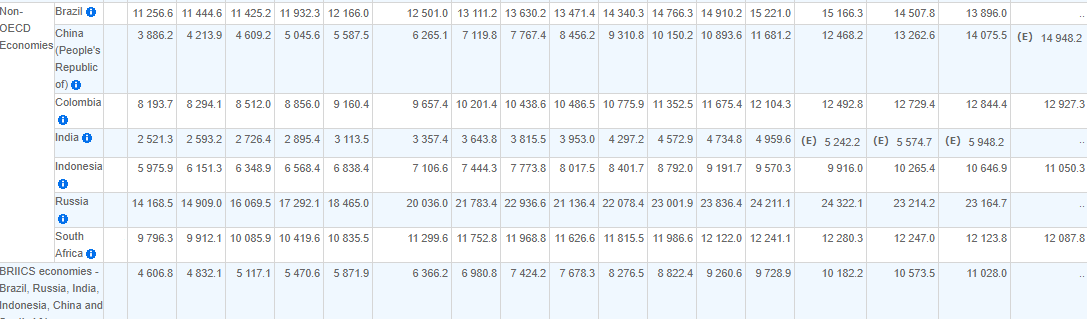


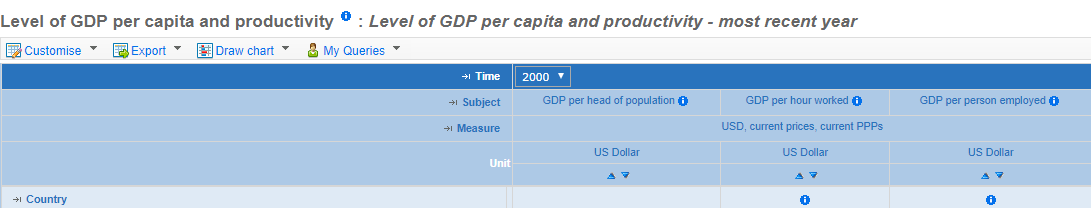
**OECD Productivity Statistics - July 2018**

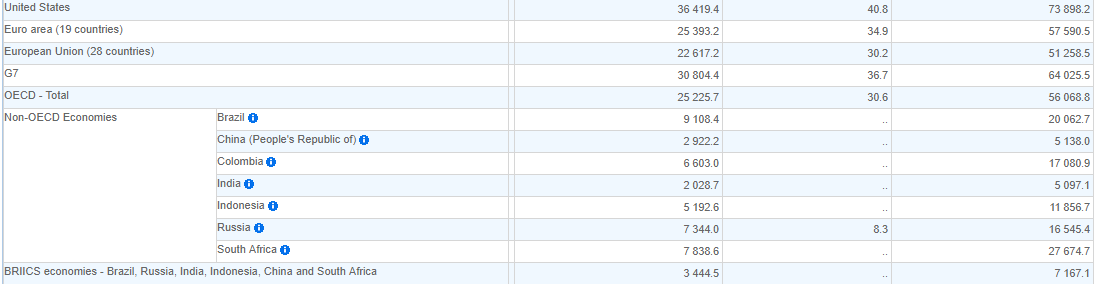


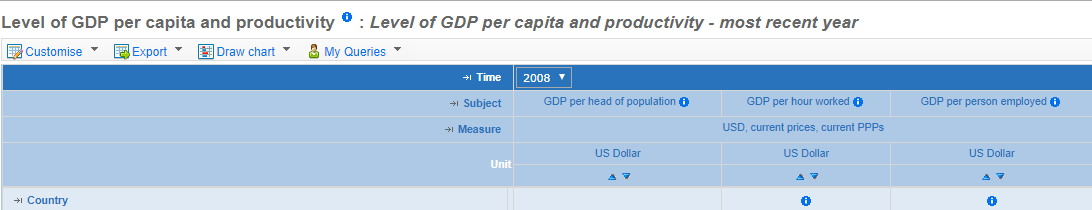


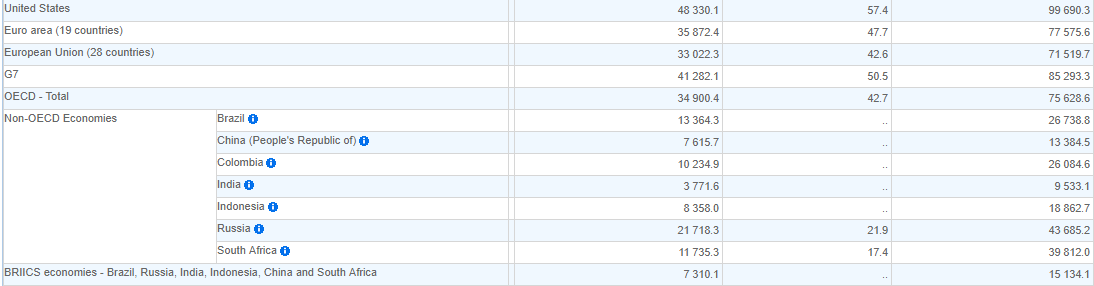


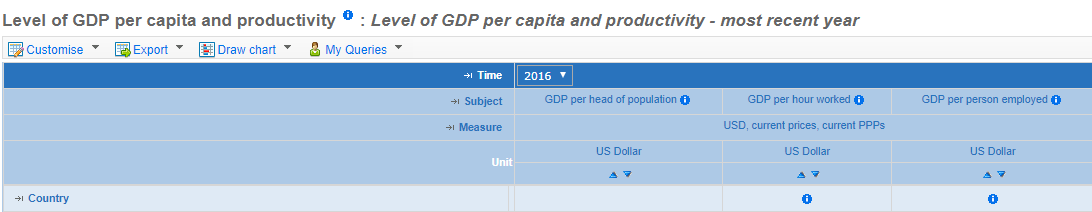


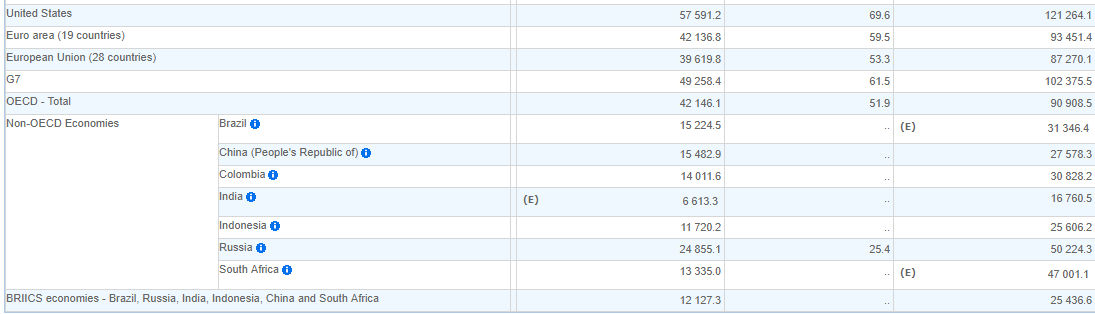




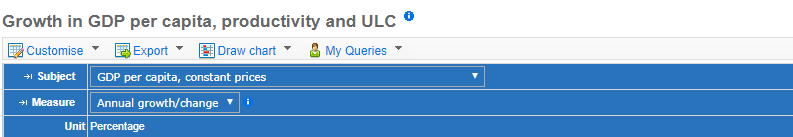




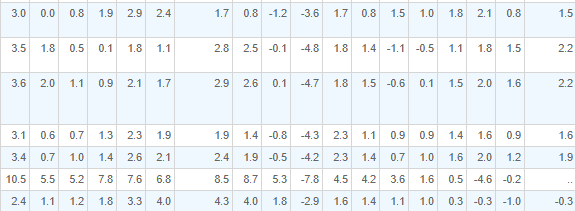


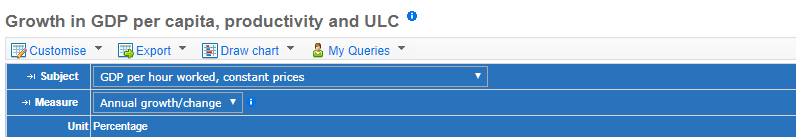


Productivity is a key driver of economic growth and changes in living standards. Labour productivity growth implies a higher level of output for unit of labour input (hours worked or persons employed). This can be achieved if more capital is used in production or through improved overall efficiency with which labour and capital are used together, i.e., higher multifactor productivity growth (MFP). Productivity is also a key driver of international competitiveness, e.g. as measured by Unit Labour Costs (ULC).

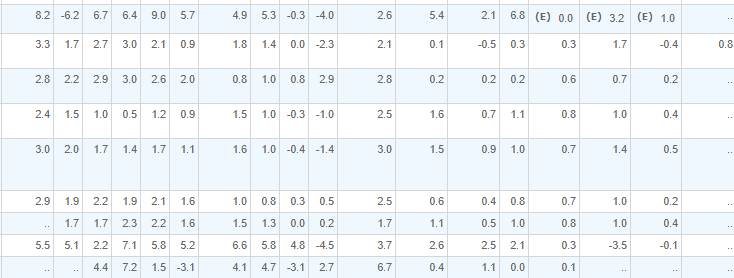




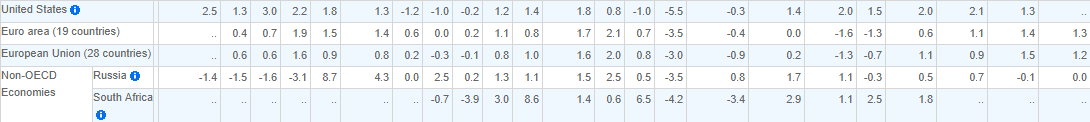
 

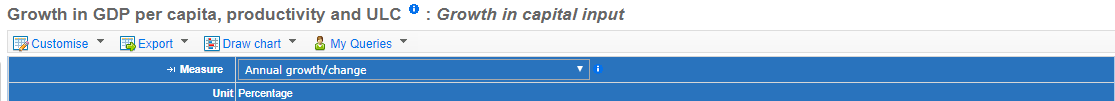


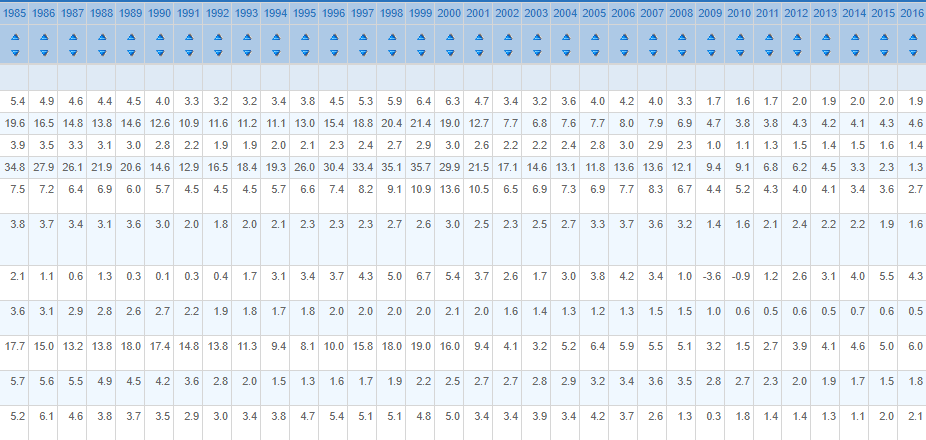
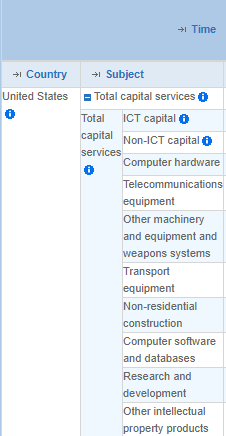


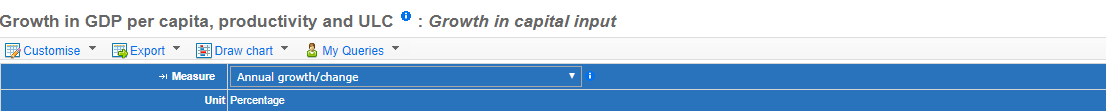


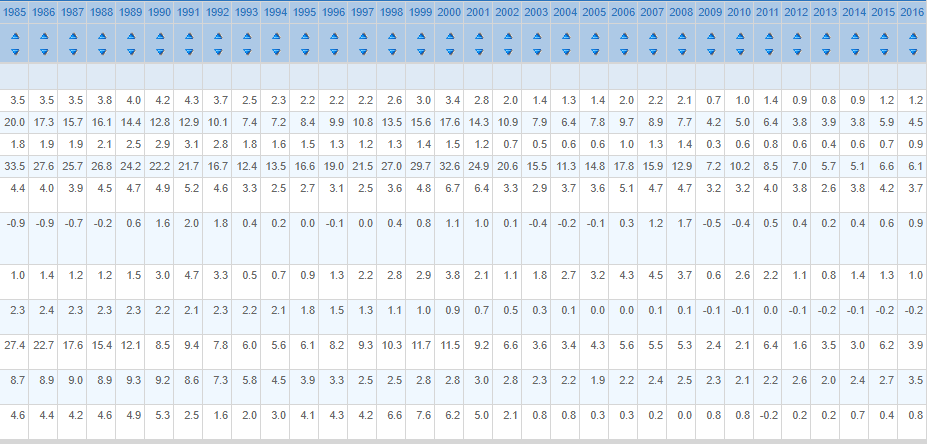
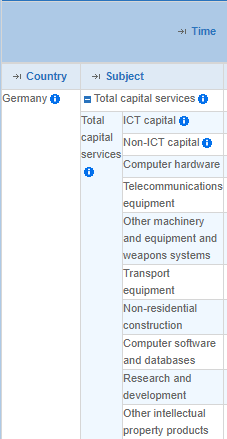


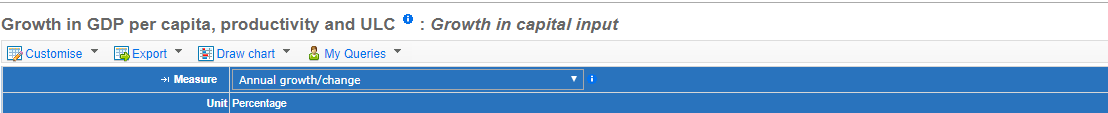


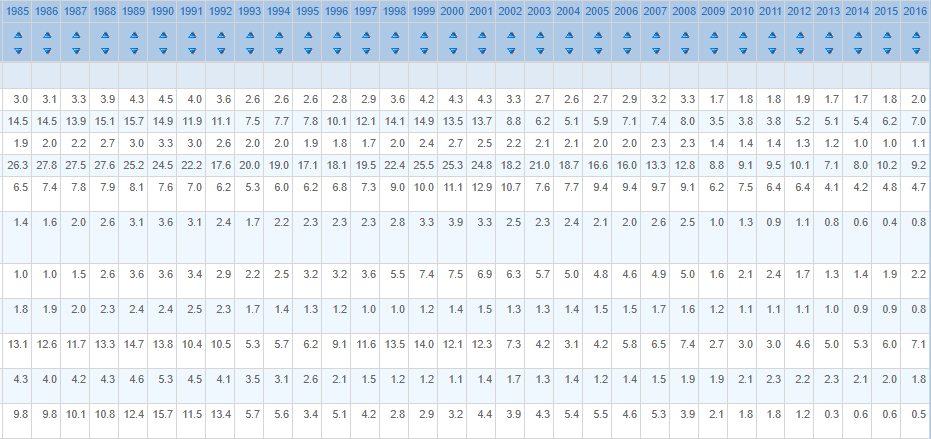
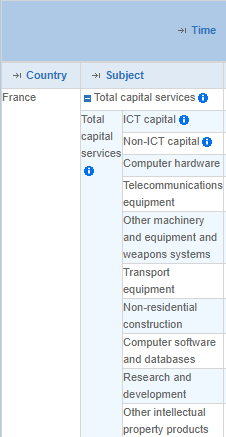


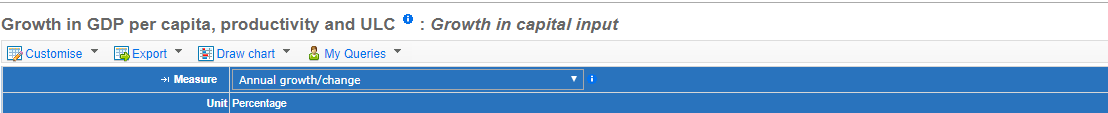




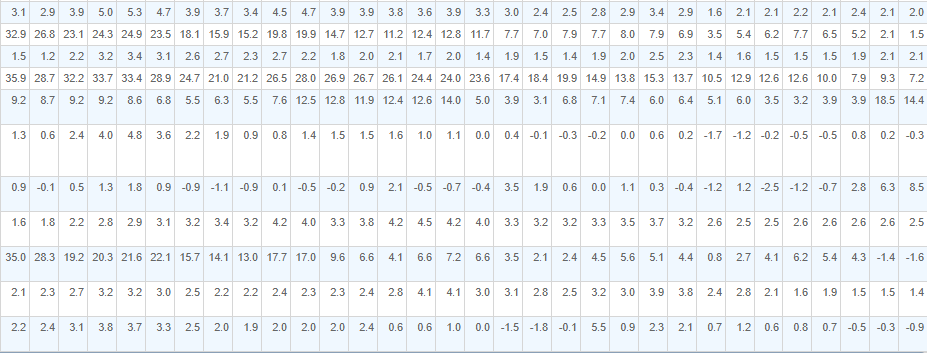
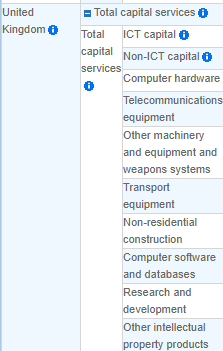


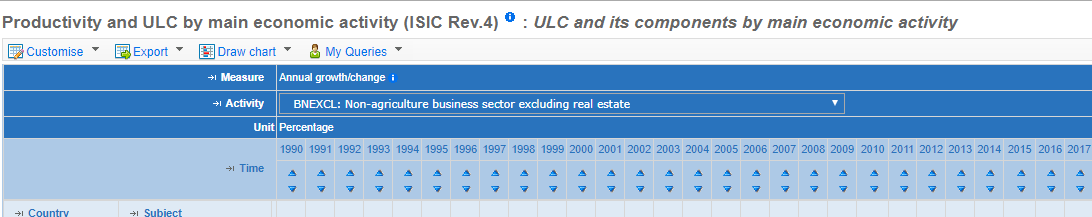


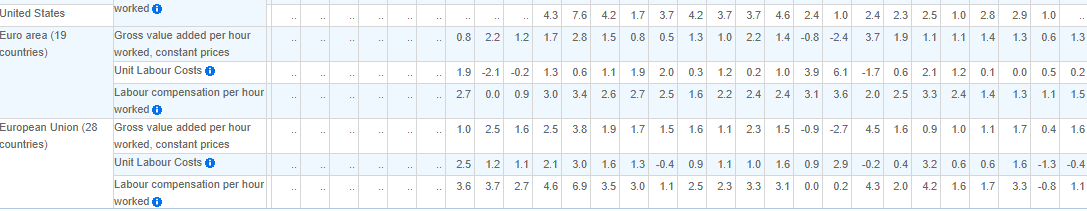


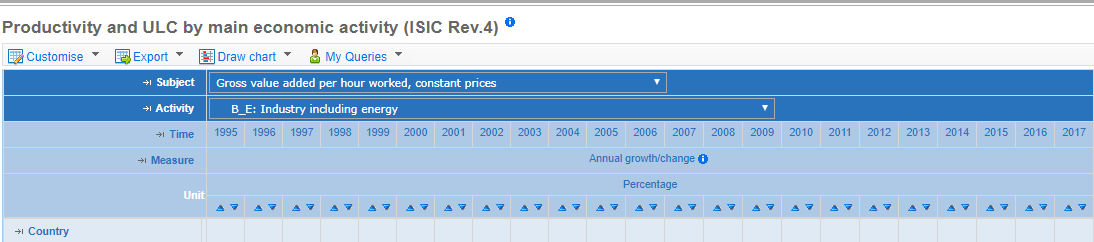








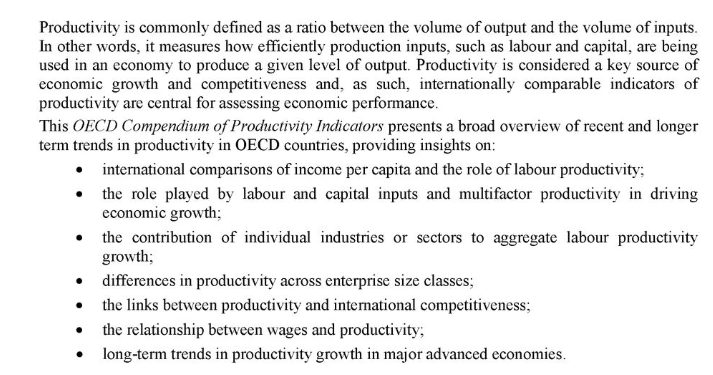








**OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators 2018**

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