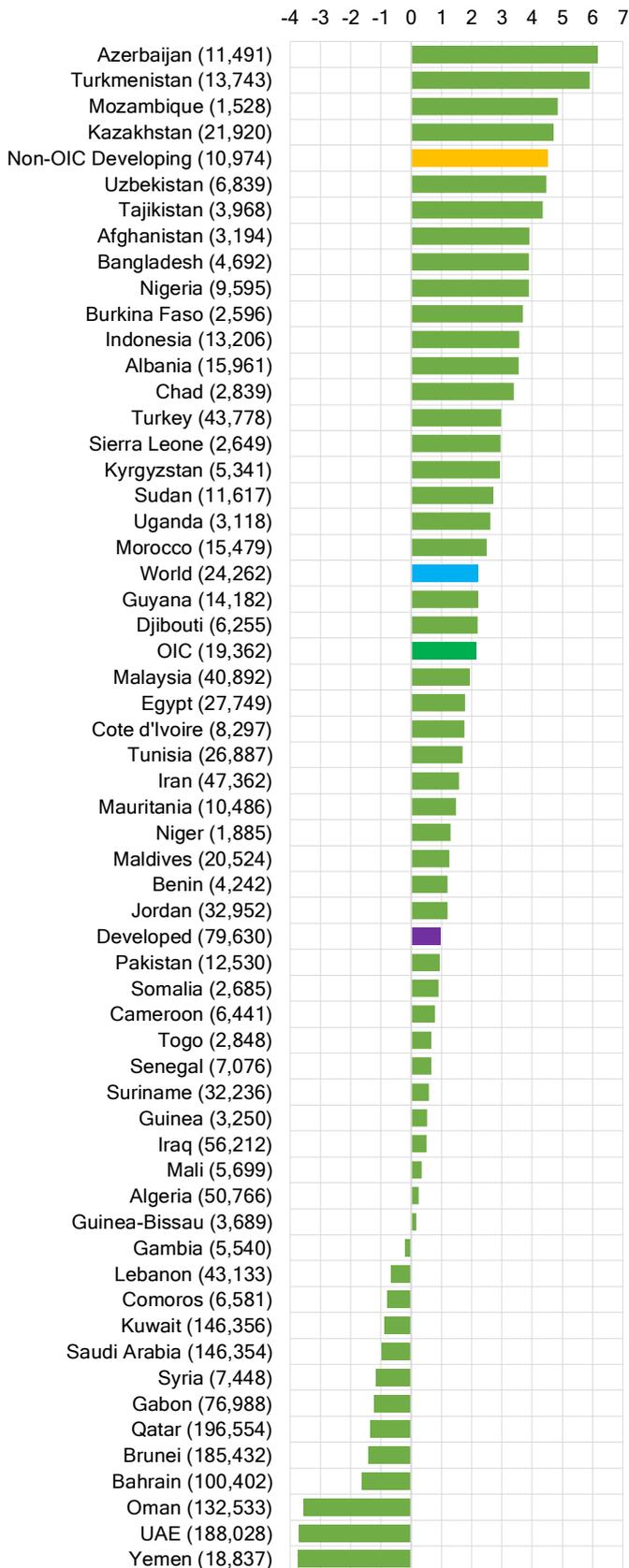


DID YOU KNOW?

2019-01

Average Annual Growth Rate of Labour Productivity, 2000-2017, Percent



- **Labour productivity** is used to assess a country's economic ability to create and sustain decent employment opportunities.
- Productivity increases obtained through physical and human capital investment, technological progress, or changes in work organisation can increase social protection and reduce vulnerable employment.
- Productivity increases do not guarantee these improvements, but without them improvements are highly unlikely.
- GDP per person employed is a **key measure** to monitor whether a country is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- In the period 2000-2017, the average annual exponential growth rate of **GDP per person employed (constant 2011 PPP \$)** of the OIC countries as a group was estimated as 2.1% which was below that of the Non-OIC Developing (4.5%) and World (2.2%) but above that of the Developed countries group (1%).
- At the individual country level, the OIC countries showed considerable variation in average annual labour productivity growth rate.
- The average annual labour productivity growth rate difference between the strong and poor performing OIC countries was very close to 10 percentage points.
- Countries with lower levels of labour productivity converge towards more developed economies within OIC through higher productivity growth rates.
- Convergence in labour productivity was observed for 19 countries while 16 countries experienced divergence from the OIC average over the period 2000-2017.
- The **strong performing 6 OIC countries** in average annual labour productivity growth rate were Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Mozambique, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan (over 4% in the period 2000-2017).
- However, 13 OIC countries recorded negative average annual labour productivity growth rates in the same period.

Note: The values in the parentheses indicate the GDP per person employed (constant 2011 PPP \$) in 2000. The countries with lower GDP per person employed in 2000 compared to the OIC overall average but with higher rates of average annual growth rate over the 2000-2017 period are converging to the OIC average.

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 06/01/2019 from World Bank World Development Indicators Database. Please visit **OIC Statistics (OICStat) Database** (<http://bit.ly/2F7W8cv>) for other labour category indicators.