

The concept of labour productivity

Labour productivity can be calculated as the ratio of annual value added at current prices to hours worked in a given country. In order to avoid the impact of price changes on labour productivity, real labour productivity is calculated as the ratio of annual value added at constant prices to hours worked in the country, the evolution of which in the EU Member States is reviewed in this assessment.

It should be noted that this additional conversion is also an expression of the measurement of differences in price levels between countries, which introduces errors and may make it more difficult to compare labour productivity or to assess its relationship with other indicators.

Labour productivity developments in the EU

In 2020, low labour productivity growth in the EU was caused by a sharper fall in working hours rather than a contraction in real value added. There was a widening gap in labour productivity between groups of EU Member States with higher labour productivity levels, in particular for the leading countries in terms of labour productivity growth and groups of Member States with lower labour productivity. This was mainly due to the negative shock of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the ability of countries to adapt and operate in a COVID-19 environment (e.g. volume of aid, ability to work in a manner not involving close contact).

Lithuania's labour productivity had been growing for 3 consecutive years in 2020, with the highest rate (5.9 %) compared to the groups of EU Member States, but this was influenced by the reduction in the number of hours worked.

In 2020, low labour productivity growth in the EU was caused by a sharp fall in working hours rather than a contraction in real value added. Working hours fell by -6.2 % in 2020, after having risen by 0.8 % in 2019 (see Figure 5). The groups of Member States with higher labour productivity maintained their higher labour productivity growth (lower contraction in value added) (see Figures 1 and 2). The negative severity of the shock of the COVID-19 varied across the EU. This may have been influenced by differences in the structure of the economy, the number of cases during the COVID-19 pandemic and the ability to absorb the shock (e.g. volume of aid, ability to work in a manner not involving close contact)¹.

Comparing real labour productivity across countries may provide more information on price levels within countries than on labour productivity itself.

Therefore, in some cases, when comparing labour productivity between countries, it is also appropriate to measure labour productivity in terms of purchasing power standards (PPS).

These estimates of real labour productivity and labour productivity in PPS terms give an idea of how far a country's labour productivity can be compared with other countries.

In the following overview, unless otherwise stated, labour productivity is real labour productivity.

Labour productivity developments in groups of EU Member States by labour productivity level:

- In 2020, labour productivity growth in the leading EU Member States in terms of labour productivity (Ireland, Luxembourg, and Denmark) grew by 4.2 %, much higher than the figure for 2019 of 1.5 %.
- In 2020, in EU Member States with average labour productivity (labour productivity in quartiles 2 and 3 of $25\% < x \leq 75\%$), the average change in labour productivity was 0.92 %, higher than in 2019 (0.65 %).
- In the EU Member States with the lowest labour productivity (those in decile 1 $x < 10\%$), the average rate of change in labour productivity became negative in 2020, with the increase in labour productivity falling from 1.95% to -2.65%. In 2020, the average change in labour productivity of CEE countries² fell slightly from 2.18% to 1.11%.

Progress in increasing labour productivity is limited, with no loss of positions in the EU, but no substantial improvement either. Lithuania ranked 21st in terms of real value added in the period 2017–2019 but rose to 20th in 2020. In the period 2018–2020 Lithuania ranked 19th out of 27 Member States for added value per hour worked in terms of PPS. Lithuania's labour productivity growth needs to accelerate significantly in order to achieve sustainable growth convergence with the old EU Member States.

¹ "COVID-19, ekonomikos aktyvumas ir parama" (study carried out by the Ministry of the Economy and Innovation (MoEI)).

² Central and Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia) or 'CEE'.

Assessment of labour productivity developments in Lithuania and the EU

Lithuania's labour productivity had been growing for three consecutive years, with the highest rate (5.9 %) compared to the groups of EU Member States, but this was influenced by the reduction in the number of hours worked.

Labour productivity growth trends in Lithuania are close to those in the CEE countries.

In 2020, Lithuania's 5-year average labour productivity growth remained above the EU 27 average or compared with the WE group³, the EU Member States leading in terms of labour productivity (Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark), the CEE group of countries or the Member States with the lowest labour productivity in the EU.

In 2020, Lithuania's labour productivity in terms of value added (in constant prices per hour worked) increased by 2 percentage points compared with the EU 27 countries, reaching 45 % of the EU 27 average (see Figures 1, 2, 3, 4).



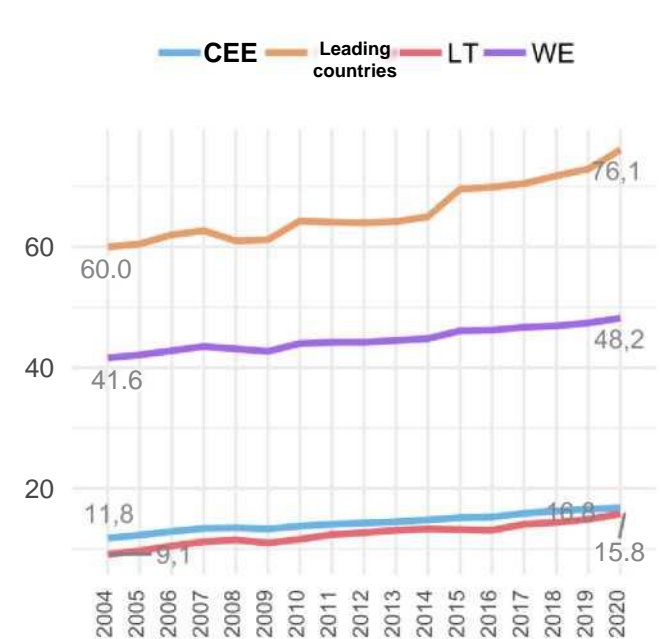
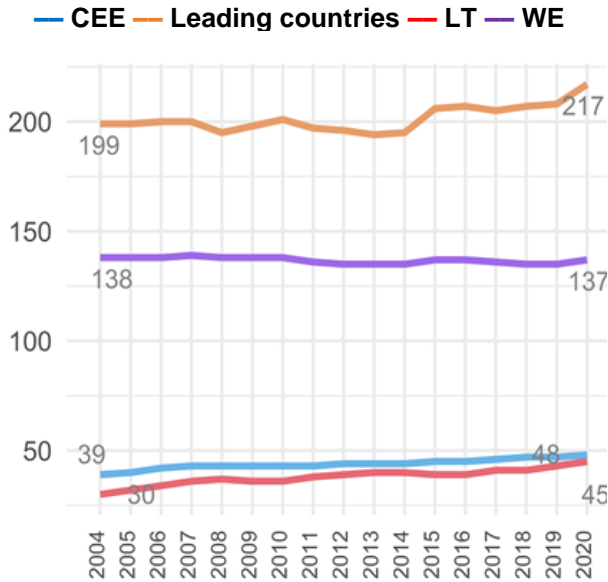
In 2020, Lithuania ranked 20th in terms of labour productivity (per hour worked). Ireland ranked 1st, while Estonia, Latvia, and Poland ranked 17th, 22nd, and 24th respectively in terms of labour productivity (see Annex, Table 2).

Figure 1

Figure 2

Labour productivity per hour worked in countries and groups of countries (%)

Labour productivity per hour worked in countries and groups of countries (EUR)

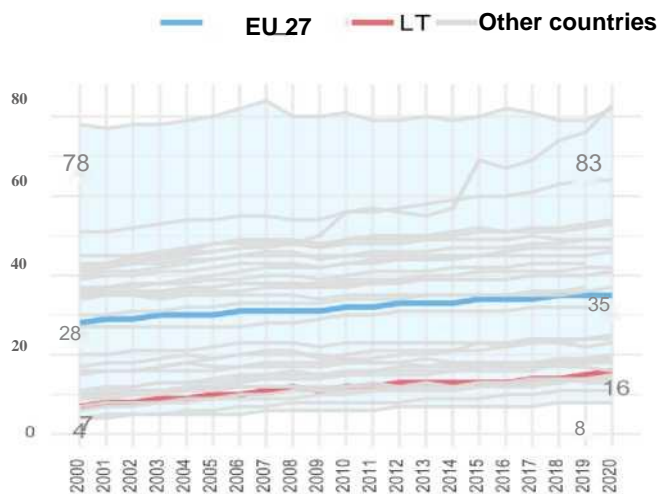


Source: Eurostat; Calculations of the Ministry of the Economy and Innovation (MEI).

Source: Eurostat; MEI calculations.

Figure 3

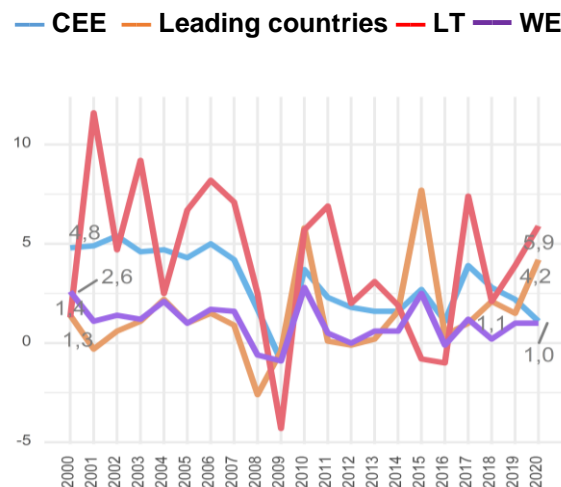
Labour productivity per hour worked in EU 27 (EUR)



Source: Eurostat; MEI calculations.

Figure 4

Change in labour productivity per hour worked (%)



Source: Eurostat; MEI calculations.

In 2020, Lithuania's position in the EU in terms of average labour productivity growth remained broadly unchanged since before and after the global recession in 2009, but the gap with other leading countries in terms of labour productivity widened.

Between 2009 and 2020, Lithuania's average labour productivity growth exceeded the labour productivity growth of the euro area and the EU Member States leading in terms of labour productivity, but the gap in labour productivity growth narrowed, especially compared with the leading EU Member States in terms of labour productivity (see Table 1).

Title	2000–2008	2009–2020
	Average growth per year (%)	Average growth per year (%)
In terms of labour productivity leading countries	0.60 %	2.00 %
25% < x < 75%	1.70 %	1.10 %
Median	2.20 %	1.80 %
< 10%	5.70 %	2.60 %
EU-27	1.30 %	1.10 %
Lithuania	6.50 %	3.30 %
Euro area	0.60 %	0.90 %
WE countries	1.10 %	1.10 %
CEE countries	3.80 %	2.10 %

Source: Eurostat; MEI calculations.

Lithuania's labour productivity increased in 2020, but the number of hours worked decreased (see Figure 5). This reflected the negative impact of COVID-19 on economic growth: with the increase in the number of cases, the ability to work and provide services became limited in the usual ways, owing to both demand and supply factors. Production and supply chains were disrupted, and people avoided direct contact.⁵

In 2020 the change in labour productivity increased in Lithuania and grew compared to groups of EU countries (by 5.9 %). Per hour worked there was an increase of almost 2 percentage points compared to 2019.

In 2020, average labour productivity growth in the EU slowed sharply, but the leading EU Member States in terms of labour productivity (Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland) saw a strong increase in labour productivity:

- In 2020, labour productivity growth in the EU Member States leading in terms of labour productivity (Denmark, Luxembourg, and Ireland) grew by 4.2 %, and was almost 3 percentage points higher than in 2019.
- In 2020, in EU Member States with average labour productivity (labour productivity in quartiles 2 and 3 of 25% < x ≤ 75%), the average change in labour productivity was 1.9 %, almost twice its level of 2019 (0.9 %).
- In the EU Member States with the lowest labour productivity (those in decile 1 x < 10 %), the average rate of change in labour productivity fell more significantly in 2020, from 2 % to -2.1 %.
- In 2020, the mean change in labour productivity of CEE countries fell slightly from 2.89 % to 2.46 %.

In 2020, seven EU Member States (Finland, Spain, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Croatia and Greece) recorded negative labour productivity growth. Despite the COVID-19 shock, this is only 3 countries more than in 2019. Even during the boom there were more countries with negative labour productivity growth. For example, in 2016 there were 12 countries with such labour productivity growth.

⁴ The average growth in the group of Member States is calculated as the change in the average labour productivity of the group of Member States. In the following text (including Figure 6) the average change in labour productivity for groups of Member States is calculated as the arithmetic average of changes in labour productivity in the Member States in the group (e.g. leading countries).

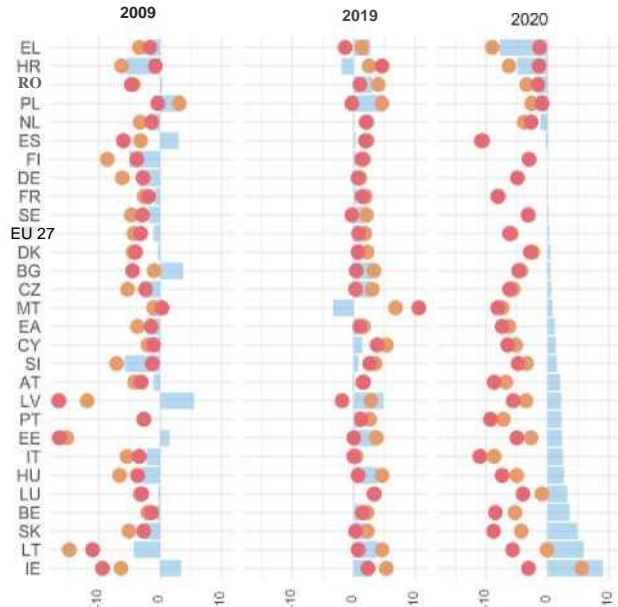
⁵ For more details see WEO, International Monetary Fund, October 2020.

Assessment of labour productivity developments in Lithuania and the EU

Figure 5

Changes in labour productivity, real value added and hours worked in the EU 27* (%)

● Value added ● Hours worked ■ Labour productivity



Source: Eurostat; MEI calculations.

*- Full names of EU Member States can be found on page 10.

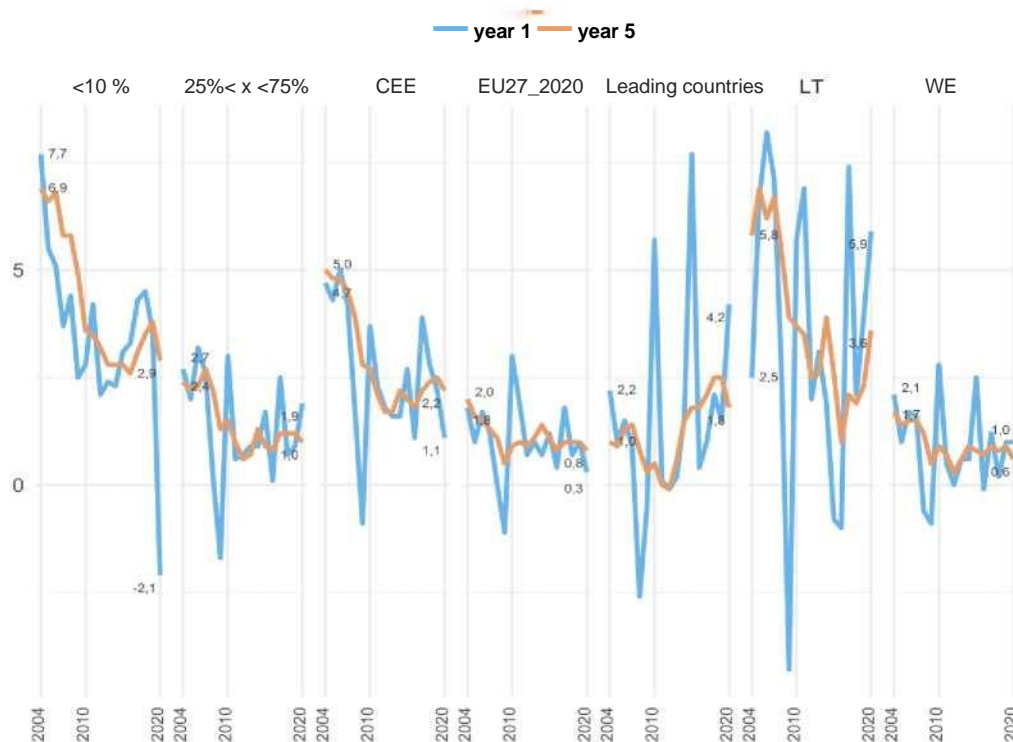
Lithuania's 5-year average labour productivity growth remained higher than the EU 27 average or compared with the WE countries.

Lithuania's 5-year average labour productivity growth remained higher than the EU 27 average or compared with the WE countries, but lower than the leading EU Member States in terms of labour productivity (Luxembourg, Ireland, and Denmark), CEE countries or the EU Member States with the lowest labour productivity.

However, there is a risk that Lithuania could fall behind other countries in terms of labour productivity growth. In countries with the lowest labour productivity growth (< 10%) or in the CEE countries, labour productivity is growing faster and in a rising trajectory. Similarly, the EU Member States leading in terms of labour productivity have maintained a strong 5-year average growth in labour productivity since 2012, lagging behind the countries with the lowest labour productivity growth (< 10%) (see Figure 6).

Figure 6

Change in the growth of labour productivity per hour worked in the EU 27 and groups of countries



Source: Statistics Lithuania; MEI calculations.

Lithuania will only exceed the EU 27_2020 average labour productivity in 2039 if labour productivity growth in Lithuania and the EU 27_2020 countries remain equal to the average growth in the period from 2009 to 2020, i.e. 4.95 % and 2.4 % respectively.

To bring Lithuania into line with the EU27_2020 in terms of real labour productivity (see Figure 9):

- by 2030, average annual labour productivity growth would have to be 9.54 %, meaning that it would have to be 1.6 times faster than in 2020;
- by 2050, average annual labour productivity growth would have to be 3.9 %, meaning that it could be 0.65 slower than in 2020.

It should be noted that the outlook for convergence of labour productivity measured by the purchasing power standard (PPS) is more optimistic:

- Lithuania could exceed the EU 27_2020 average for labour productivity (PPS) in 2035 (see Figure 7) if labour productivity growth in Lithuania and EU 27_2020 in terms of purchasing power is equal to the average growth between 2009 and 2020, i.e. 4.79 % and 2.41 % respectively;
- in order for Lithuania to achieve average EU27_2020 labour productivity (in PPS) in 2030, its average annual labour productivity growth rate would have to be 6 %, meaning that growth could be 0.9 % slower than in 2019.

Lithuania will exceed the average labour productivity of WE countries only in 2072, if labour productivity growth in Lithuania and the WE countries remains equal to the average growth in the period from 2009 to 2020, i.e. 3.3 % and 1.1 % respectively.

To bring Lithuania into line with the WE countries in terms of labour productivity (see Figure 8):

- by 2030, the average annual rate of labour productivity growth would have to be 13 %, meaning that it would have to be 2.2 times faster than in 2020;
- by 2050, the average annual rate of labour productivity growth would have to be 4.95 %, meaning that it could be 0.83 times slower than in 2020.

Based on the data of last year, Lithuania would only have exceeded the average labour productivity of the WE countries in 2077, if labour productivity growth in Lithuania and the WE countries was equal to the average growth in the period from 2009 to 2017, i.e. 3.1 % and 1.05 % respectively.

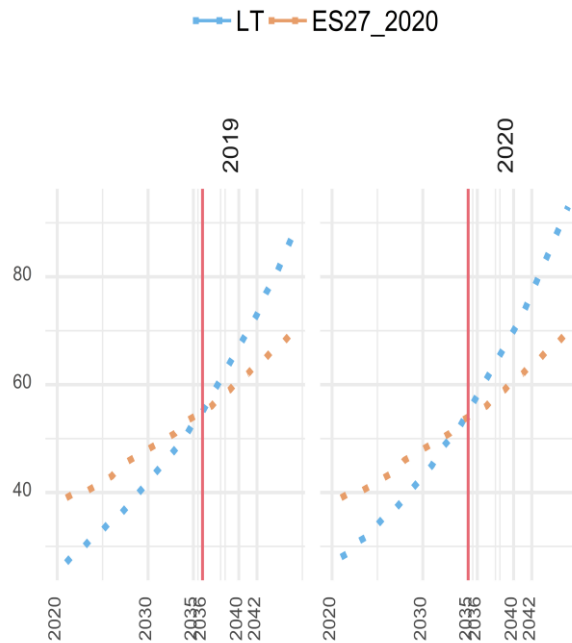
There was some convergence in the EU in the period 2009-2020, but it was slow and limited, and in 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic further slowed down the 'slow' convergence of labour productivity.

In 2020, the countries with the lowest labour productivity (situated in the first decile in terms of labour productivity or belonging to the group of CEE countries) saw slower growth, but labour productivity growth increased among groups of Member States with higher labour productivity (see Figure 6).

It should be noted that the countries with the lowest labour productivity will take many years to catch up with the leading EU Member States in terms of labour productivity or the WE countries.

Low labour productivity developments may have a significant impact on convergence. For example, in 2020, the time to reach the average labour productivity of the WE countries decreased by five years compared with 2019.

Figure 7



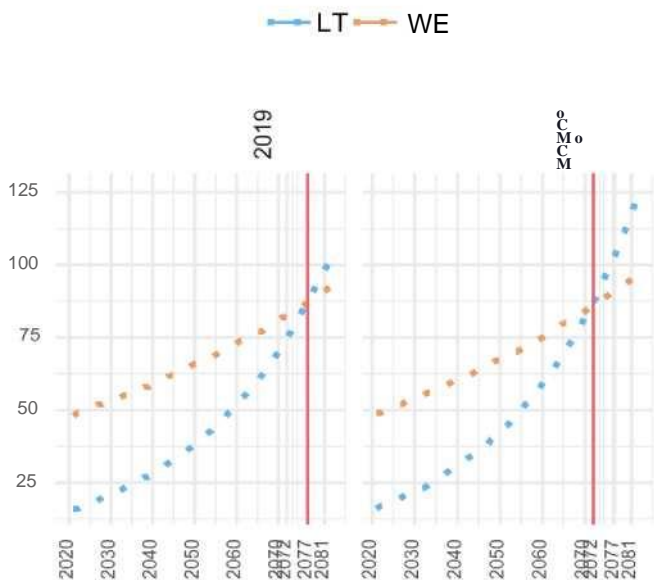
Source: Statistics Lithuania; MEI calculations.

Figure 8

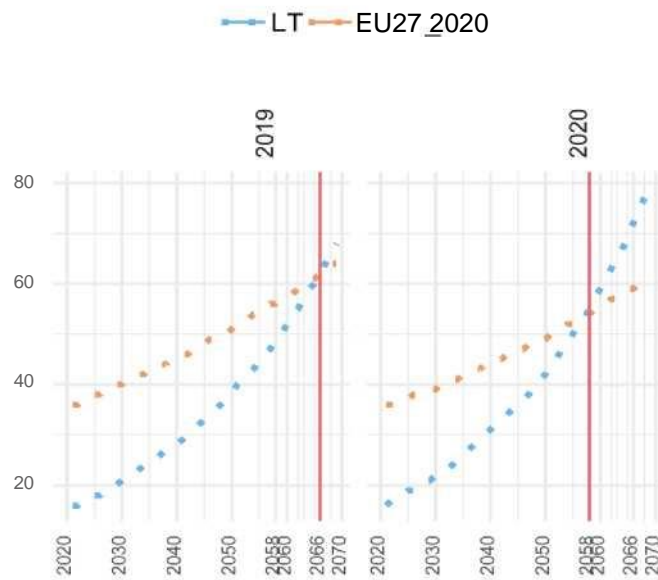
Figure 9

Convergence of labour productivity in Lithuania with the WE

Convergence of labour productivity in Lithuania with the EU 27



Source: Statistics Lithuania; MEI calculations.



Source: Statistics Lithuania; MEI calculations.

Assessment of labour productivity developments in Lithuania and the EU

Annex

Table 2

EU-27* ranking in terms of labour productivity per hour worked, 2000–2020

Year / Ranking	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	IE
2	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
3	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	SE	SE	BE	IE	IE	DK	IE	IE	IE	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
4	NL	NL	IE	IE	SE	SE	BE	BE	SE	BE	BE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
5	IE	IE	NL	SE	IE	IE	NL	IE	IE	SE	SE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE
6	SE	FR	FR	NL	NL	NL	IE	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	FR
7	FR	SE	SE	FR	FR	FR	FR	FI	FI	FR	FI	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	NL
8	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FR	FR	FI	FR	FI	FI	FI	DE	DE	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	DE
9	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	AT	DE	DE	DE	DE	FI	FI	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	FI
10	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	DE	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT
11	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT
12	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES
13	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY
14	EL	EL	EL	EL	EL	EL	SI	SI	SI	EL	SI	SI	SI	SI	MT	MT	MT	MT	SI	SI	SI	SI
15	MT	SI	SI	MT	MT	SI	EL	EL	EL	SI	EL	MT	MT	MT	SI	SI	SI	SI	MT	MT	MT	MT
16	SI	MT	MT	SI	SI	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	EL	PT	PT	PT	PT	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK
17	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	EL	EL	SK	SK	PT	PT	PT	EE	EE	EE
18	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	EL	EL	EL	CZ	EE	PT	PT	PT
19	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	EL	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ
20	HR	HR	HR	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE	EL	EL	EL	LT
21	EE	EE	EE	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HU	HU	HU	HU	LT	LT	LT	LT	HR	LT	LT	LT	LT	EL
22	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HR	HR	LT	LT	HU	HR	HU	HR	LT	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV
23	PL	LT	PL	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	LV	HR	HR	HR	HU	HR	LV	LV	HR	HR	PL	HU	HU
24	LT	PL	LT	PL	PL	LV	LV	LV	LV	LT	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	PL
25	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	HR	HR
26	BG	BG	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
27	RO	RO	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG

Source: Eurostat, MEI calculations.

*- Full names of EU Member States can be found on page 10.

Assessment of labour productivity developments in Lithuania and the EU

Table 3

Labour productivity in EU Member States*, 2000–2020 (EUR)

Year / Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU27_2020	28	29	29	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	
EU28	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	35	36	36	37	NA	
EU15	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	39	40	41	41	41	42	42	42	43	43	43	NA	
Euro area	36	36	36	36	37	37	38	38	38	37	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	40	40	40	41	
EA19	34	35	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	38	38	39	39	39	39	40	40	40	41	
EA12	35	36	36	36	37	37	38	38	38	38	39	39	39	40	40	41	41	41	41	41	42	42
BE	45	45	45	46	47	48	48	49	49	48	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	51	51	52	53	
BG	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	
CZ	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	
DK	51	51	52	53	54	54	55	55	54	54	56	56	57	58	59	60	60	61	63	64	64	
DE	39	40	40	41	41	42	43	43	43	42	43	44	44	44	45	45	46	47	47	47	47	
EE	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	18	19	19	
IE	42	43	45	45	46	46	47	48	48	50	56	57	56	55	57	69	67	69	74	76	83	
EL	17	18	18	19	20	19	20	20	20	20	19	18	18	17	17	18	17	17	17	17	16	
ES	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	
FR	41	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	47	47	48	48	49	49	
HR	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	13	12	13	13	13	14	13	13	
IT	35	35	35	34	35	35	35	35	35	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	36	37
CY	20	20	21	21	21	22	23	23	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	25	
LV	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	15	
LT	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	16	
LU	78	77	78	78	79	80	82	84	80	80	81	79	79	80	79	80	82	81	79	79	82	
HU	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	
MT	16	16	16	17	18	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	23	22	24	23	22	23	
NL	43	43	44	44	45	46	47	47	48	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	49	50	49	49	49	
AT	37	37	38	38	39	40	41	42	42	42	43	43	44	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	46	
PL	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	14	14	
PT	15	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	
RO	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	
SI	16	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	23	24	24	
SK	10	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	16	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	19	20	
FI	40	41	41	42	43	44	45	46	46	44	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	47	47	47	
SE	41	42	43	45	46	48	49	49	48	47	49	50	50	50	51	52	51	52	52	53	54	

Source: Eurostat, MEI calculations.

*- Full names of EU Member States can be found on page 10.

Assessment of labour productivity developments in Lithuania and the EU

Table 4

EU-27* ranking in terms of labour productivity (in PPS terms) per hour worked, 2000–2020

Year / Ranking	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	LU	IE	IE	IE	
2	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	NL	NL	NL	NL	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	LU	LU	LU	
3	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	NL	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	DK	DK	BE	
4	FR	FR	FR	FR	DE	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	NL	NL	NL	BE	NL	NL	DK	DK	BE	BE	DK	DK	
5	DE	DE	DE	DE	FR	DE	DE	DE	DE	IE	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	NL	DE	DE	FR	FR	FR	
6	SE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	SE	DK	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	DE	NL	NL	DE	DE	DE	
7	DK	IT	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	DK	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	DE	FR	FR	FR	NL	NL	NL	
8	IT	SE	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	IE	SE	SE	SE	SE	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	
9	IE	DK	IT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	FI	AT	AT	AT	AT	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	
10	AT	FI	AT	IT	FI	FI	FI	FI	AT	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	FI	
11	FI	AT	FI	FI	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	
12	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	
13	CY	CY	CY	EL	EL	SI	SI	SI	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	SK	SK	MT	MT	MT	SI	SI	SI	SI	
14	EL	EL	EL	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	SI	EL	SK	SI	SI	CY	MT	SK	SI	SI	MT	CZ	CZ	CZ	
15	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	EL	EL	EL	EL	SI	SI	SK	SK	SI	SI	CZ	CY	CZ	CZ	MT	MT	MT	
16	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	CZ	CZ	SK	CZ	MT	CZ	MT	MT	CZ	SI	CZ	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	
17	PT	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ	MT	SK	CZ	SK	CZ	MT	CZ	CZ	CY	CY	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	
18	CZ	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	SK	MT	MT	MT	EL	HU	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	LT	EE	EE	EE	
19	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	SK	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	PT	HU	LT	LT	LT	EE	PT	LT	LT	LT	LT	
20	HR	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU	EL	LT	HU	EE	HU	LT	EE	PT	RO	RO	RO	
21	HU	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	EE	EE	LT	EE	EE	HU	EL	HR	HR	RO	PT	HU	HU	
22	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	EE	LT	EE	EE	HR	LT	EE	EL	EL	EL	EE	HU	RO	HU	PL	PL	PT	
23	EE	LT	LT	LT	LT	LT	EE	LT	LT	LT	PL	HR	HR	HR	PL	HR	PL	HU	PL	HU	PL	PL	
24	LT	EE	EE	EE	EE	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	HR	PL	PL	PL	HR	PL	EL	PL	HR	HR	HR	LV	
25	BG	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	RO	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV	RO	EL	LV	LV	LV	HR	
26	LV	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	RO	RO	RO	LV	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	LV	LV	EL	EL	EL	EL	
27	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG

Source: Eurostat, MEI calculations.

*- Full names of EU Member States can be found on page 10.

Assessment of labour productivity developments in Lithuania and the EU

Table 5

Labour productivity (in terms of PPS) of the EU Member States, 1999–2020 (EUR)

Year / Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU27_2020	21	22	23	24	25	26	26	27	29	29	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	38
Euro area	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	38	39	39	40	41
BE	31	32	33	34	35	36	38	38	39	40	39	41	42	43	43	45	46	46	47	48	49	52
BG	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	18
CZ	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	22	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DK	25	27	28	28	29	31	32	33	34	36	36	39	40	41	42	43	44	44	46	48	49	51
DE	28	29	30	31	32	34	34	35	36	37	36	37	39	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	45	46
EE	ND	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	17	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	25	26	27
IE	24	26	28	30	31	32	33	34	36	35	36	42	43	45	44	46	61	60	62	67	69	76
EL	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	22	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	19	20	19
ES	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	28	29	30	31	31	31	33	33	33	34	34	35	35	35	36
FR	28	30	31	33	33	33	35	36	37	38	37	39	39	39	41	41	42	42	43	44	46	47
HR	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	17	17	17	18	19	19	19	20	21	21	22	22	21
IT	26	27	28	28	28	28	29	30	31	32	32	32	33	34	34	34	34	35	36	36	37	39
CY	18	18	19	20	19	20	22	23	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	24	25	26	27	27	28	28
LV	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	22	23
LT	8	8	10	10	12	12	13	14	16	16	16	18	20	20	21	22	21	21	23	24	25	27
LU	40	42	41	42	43	45	48	53	55	56	55	57	58	59	61	63	66	66	66	65	65	68
HU	10	11	12	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	24
MT	15	16	17	17	19	20	20	20	21	21	21	23	22	23	24	25	28	27	29	28	28	29
NL	29	32	32	34	34	35	38	39	40	42	40	41	42	42	44	43	44	43	44	45	45	46
AT	25	26	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	41	42	43	44
PL	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	15	17	18	19	19	19	20	20	21	22	23	24
PT	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	24	24
RO	5	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	20	21	23	24	24
SI	16	17	18	18	19	20	22	23	24	24	22	23	24	25	25	25	25	27	28	29	30	31
SK	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	22	24	24	25	25	26	26	25	25	25	26	28
FI	24	26	27	27	27	29	30	31	33	34	33	34	34	34	34	35	36	36	38	38	39	39
SE	26	27	28	29	30	32	32	34	36	36	35	36	37	38	38	38	39	38	39	40	41	42

Source: Eurostat, MEI calculations.

*- The country abbreviations used in this assessment correspond to:

Ireland – IE, Austria – AT, Belgium – BE, Bulgaria – BG, Czech Republic – CZ, Denmark – DK, Estonia – EE, Greece – EL, Spain – ES, Italy – IT, Cyprus – CY, Croatia – HR, Latvia – LV, Poland – PL, Lithuania – LT, Luxembourg – LU, Malta – MT, Netherlands – NL, Portugal – PT, France – FR, Romania – RO, Slovakia – SK, Slovenia – SI, Finland – FI, Sweden – SE, Hungary – HU, Germany – DE.

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