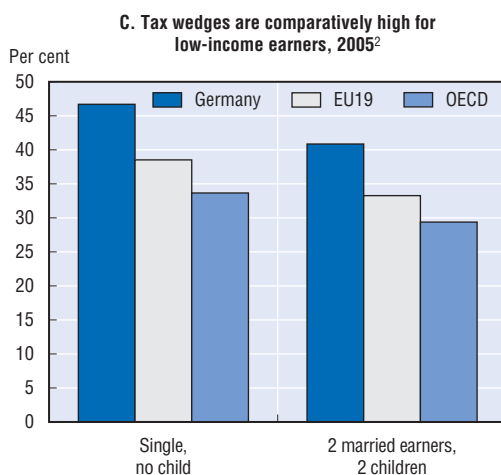


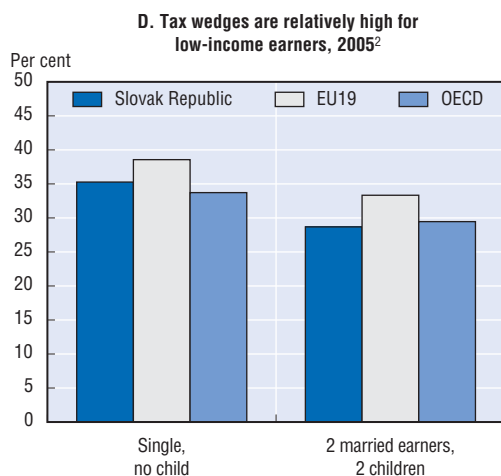
Going for Growth 2007: Corrigenda

GERMANY country note: Chapter 2, page 57.



2. With earnings equal to two-thirds of average earnings.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC country note: Chapter 2, page 87.



2. With earnings equal to two-thirds of average earnings.

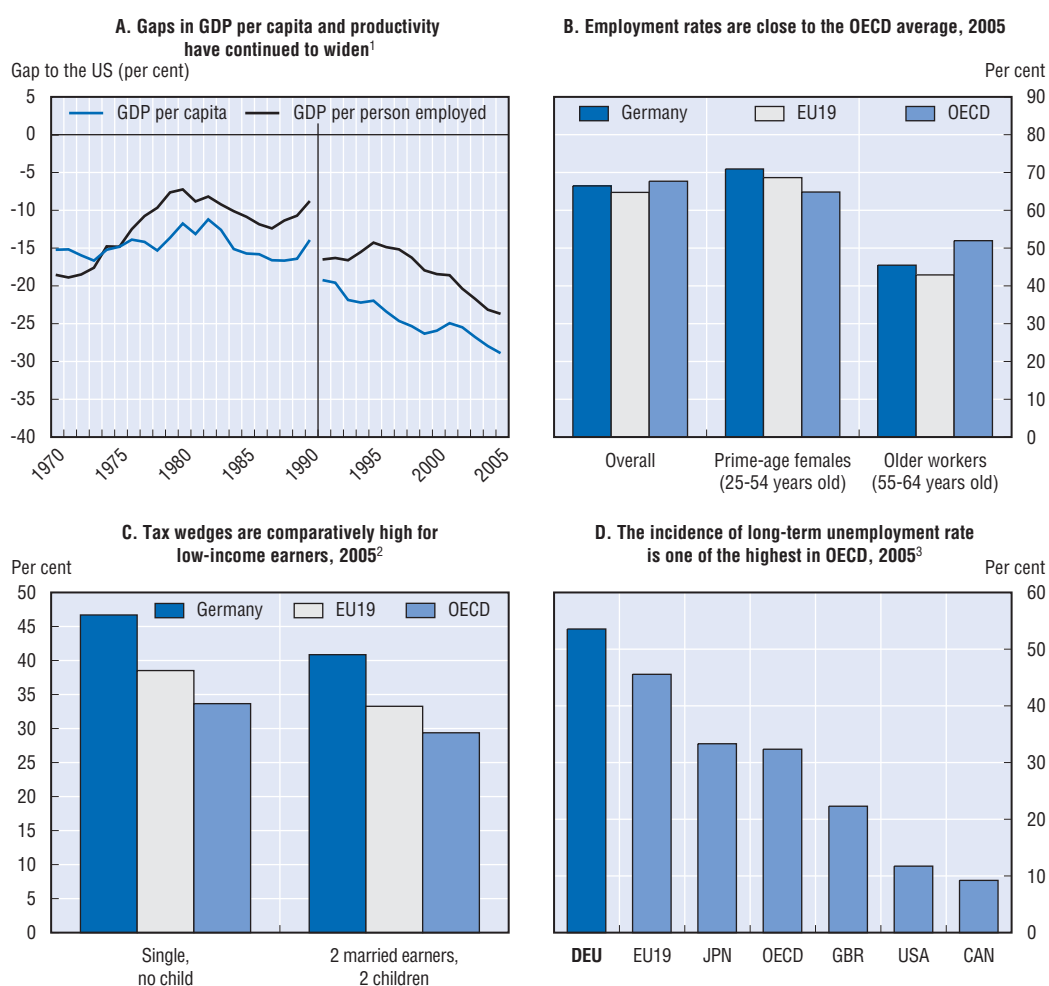
GERMANY

Structural indicators

Average annual trend growth rates, per cent

	1995-2005	1995-2000	2000-05
GDP per capita	1.4	1.4	1.4
Labour utilisation	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3
of which: Employment rate	0.2	0.1	0.2
Average hours	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5
Labour productivity	1.8	2.0	1.7
of which: Capital intensity	0.9	1.0	0.7
Multifactor productivity	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: Estimates based on OECD Economic Outlook, No. 80.



1. Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita and per person employed (in constant 2000 PPPs). Break in the series in 1991, due to the reunification.

2. With earnings equal to two-thirds of average earnings.

3. Persons unemployed for 12 months and over as a percentage of total unemployment.

Source: Chart A: OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 2006; Chart B: OECD, *Labour Force Statistics*, 2006; Chart C: OECD, *Taxing Wages* database; Chart D: OECD *Employment Outlook*, 2006.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/716436587346>

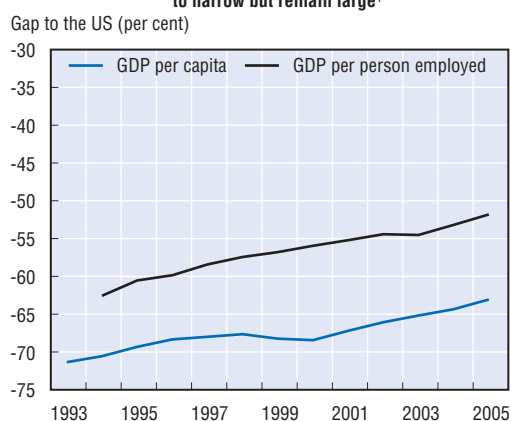
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Structural indicators

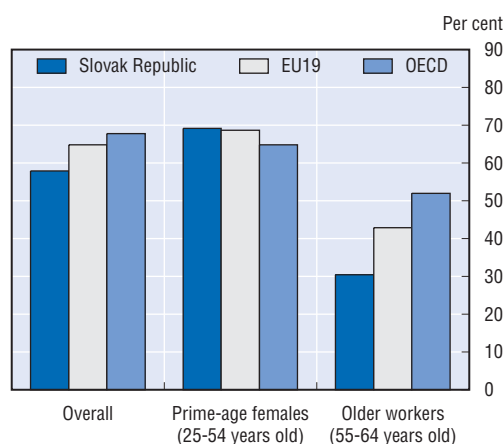
Average annual trend growth rates, per cent

	1995-2005	1995-2000	2000-05
GDP per capita	4.4	4.3	4.5
Labour utilisation	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
of which: Employment rate	0.6	0.6	0.5
Average hours	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8
Labour productivity	4.5	4.4	4.7
of which: Capital intensity
Multifactor productivity

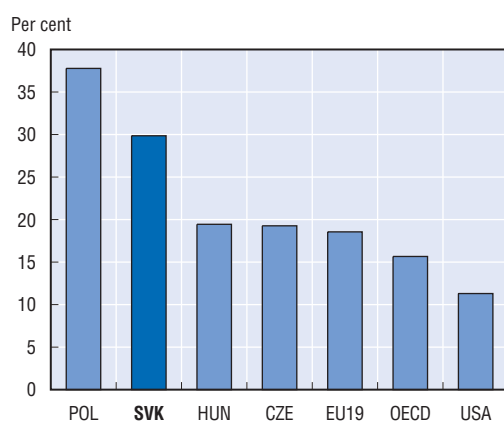
Source: Estimates based on OECD Economic Outlook, No. 80.

A. Gaps in GDP per capita and productivity have continued to narrow but remain large¹

B. Employment rates are low except for females, 2005



C. The youth unemployment rate is very high, 2005

D. Tax wedges are relatively high for low-income earners, 2005²

1. Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita and per person employed (in constant 2000 PPPs).

2. With earnings equal to two-thirds of average earnings.

Source: Chart A: OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 2006; Charts B and C: OECD, *Labour Force Statistics*, 2006; Chart D: OECD, *Taxing Wages* database.StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532416353370>