Record 1 of 1

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Abstract: Productivity connects input and outputs to the only one indicator, and it in this way measures performance of economies more accurately than basic macroeconomics aggregates. Namely it reflects dissimilarities in the development of sizes and intensity of input and output. The paper at first deals with position of Czech republic in European union by means of differently defined indicators single-factor analysis of productivity in absolute height. The subject of comparison has also been the growth rate of single- factor and multi-factor productivity proportions. Further the paper tries to find answer to question, whether territorial units NUTS1 with high growth of gross added values have also high productivity growth. Consequently it analyses relations between indicators of single factor productivity and total factor productivity (TFP) in connection with development of gross added values upon usage regression analysis at the level NUTS1 within European Union countries, Switzerland and Turkey. For evaluation the development of particular indicator in time series was monitored average growth rate in period 2000 - 2005 and in period 2005 - 2007. During analysis was mainly considered standard neo-classical growth Solow model. From the analyse was found closest dependence among indicators of the capital productivity and capital-labour ratio, namely indirect dependence, so that on annual growth of gross production capital per employee, growth rate of capital productivity declines, as though new investments productivity is small, because the great part from them flow into infrastructure. Another strong linear dependence was developed among growth rate of TFP indicator and growth rate of capital productivity, however not among indicators TFP and labour productivity.

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Page 1 (Records 1 -- 1)
[1]
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