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**Abstract:** Productivity is one of the main factors which influences and determinates economic growth in economy. Productivity in each branches (sectors) reacts differently in periods of the economic downturn. The main aim of this paper is to define dissimilarities regarding particular productivity branches during a crisis period. Paper compares development of sectoral productivity in the context of the development business cycle. The branches were divided into three sectors; the technologically intensive sector, the knowledge intensive sector and other. Crisis period is defined as period of decreasing increases of gross value added. The theoretic part is based on the real business cycle theory and the neo-classical growth models of Solow. The analysis was conducted on data from the years 1995-2009 taken in the Czech Republic. The analysis has found that the sector of knowledge-intensive services has the biggest contribution to the average annual change in labour productivity and capital productivity in crisis period. In the period of increasing increments of gross value added has the biggest influence sector of technology-intensive industries. It was found out that agriculture have no significant influence to growth labour and capital productivity from the perspective of the business cycle.

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