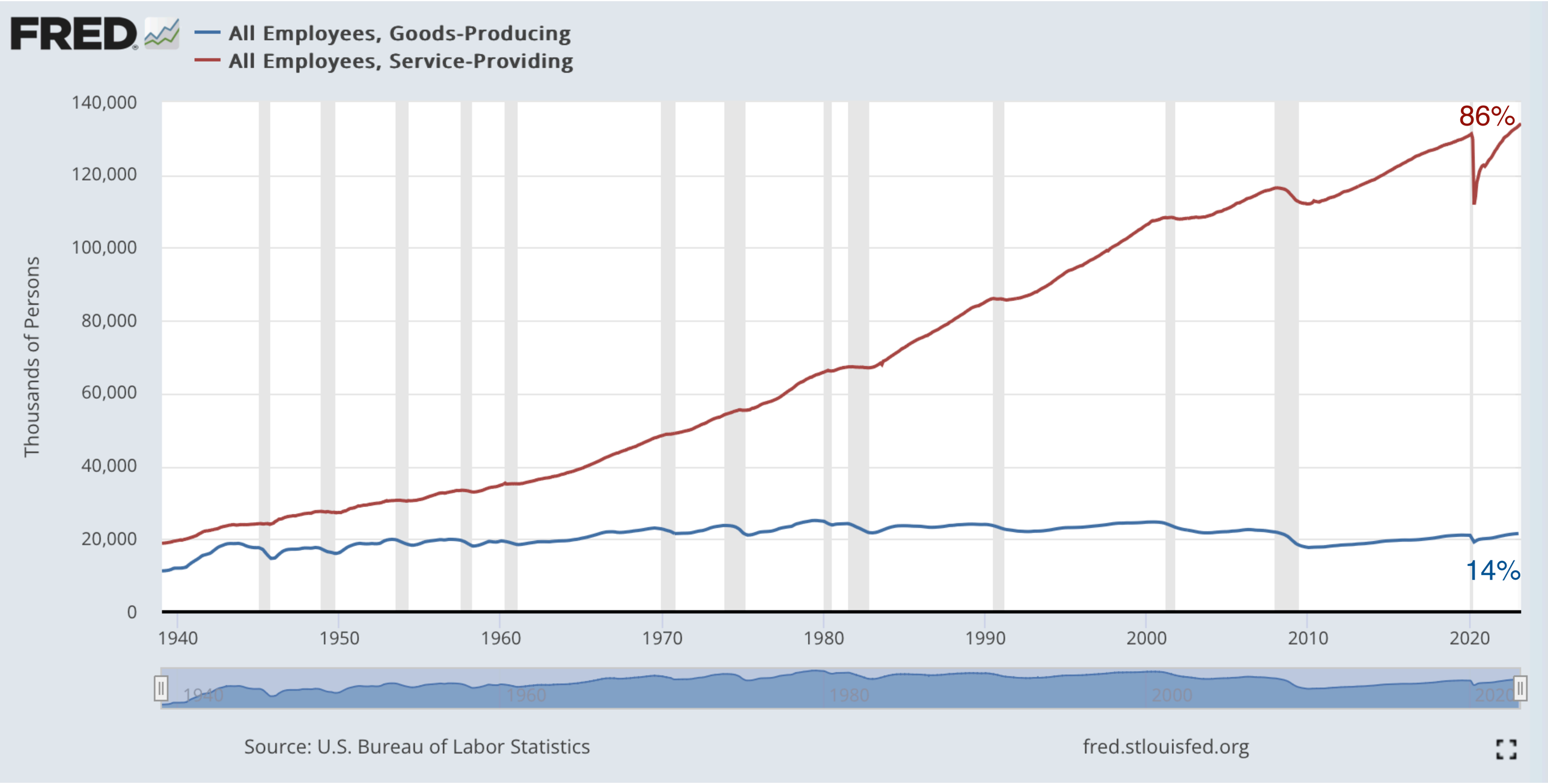
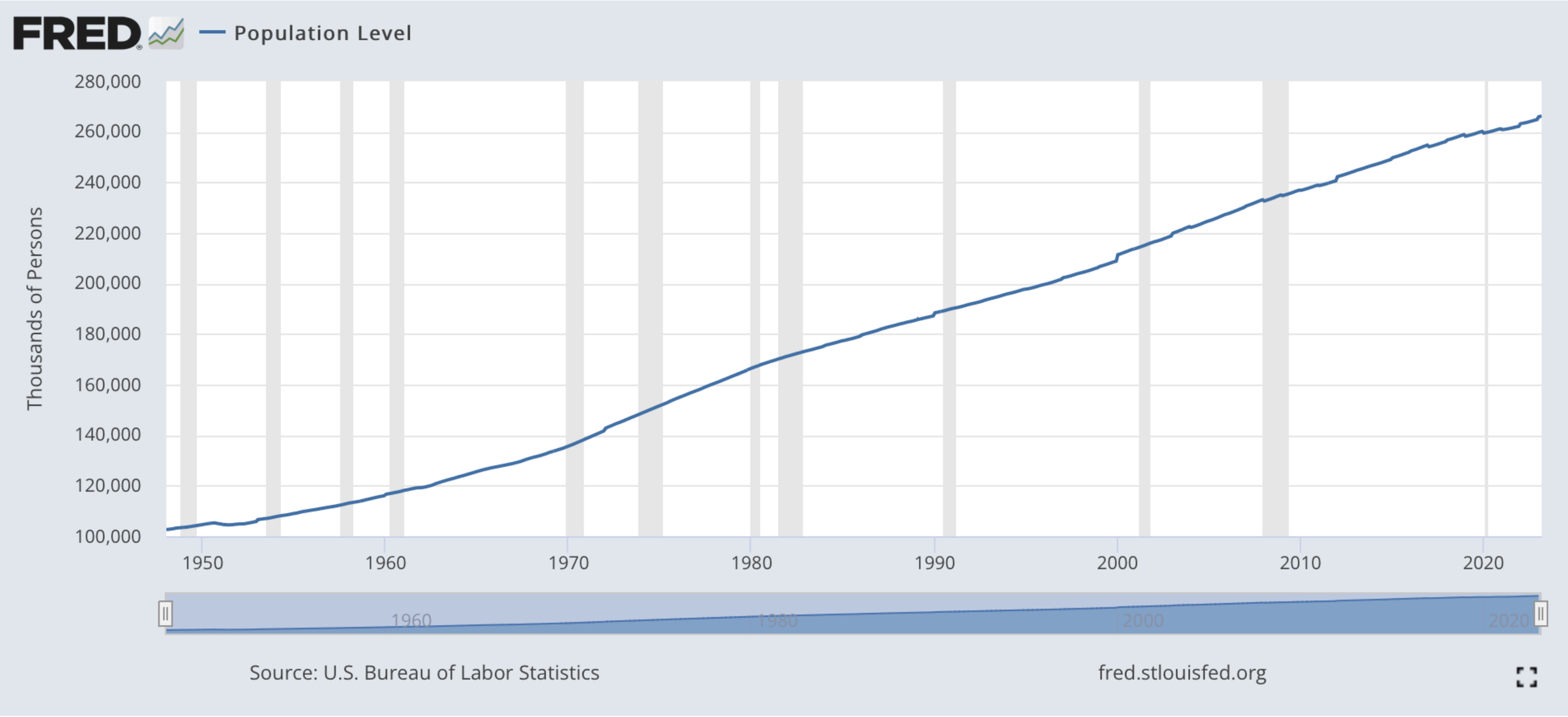
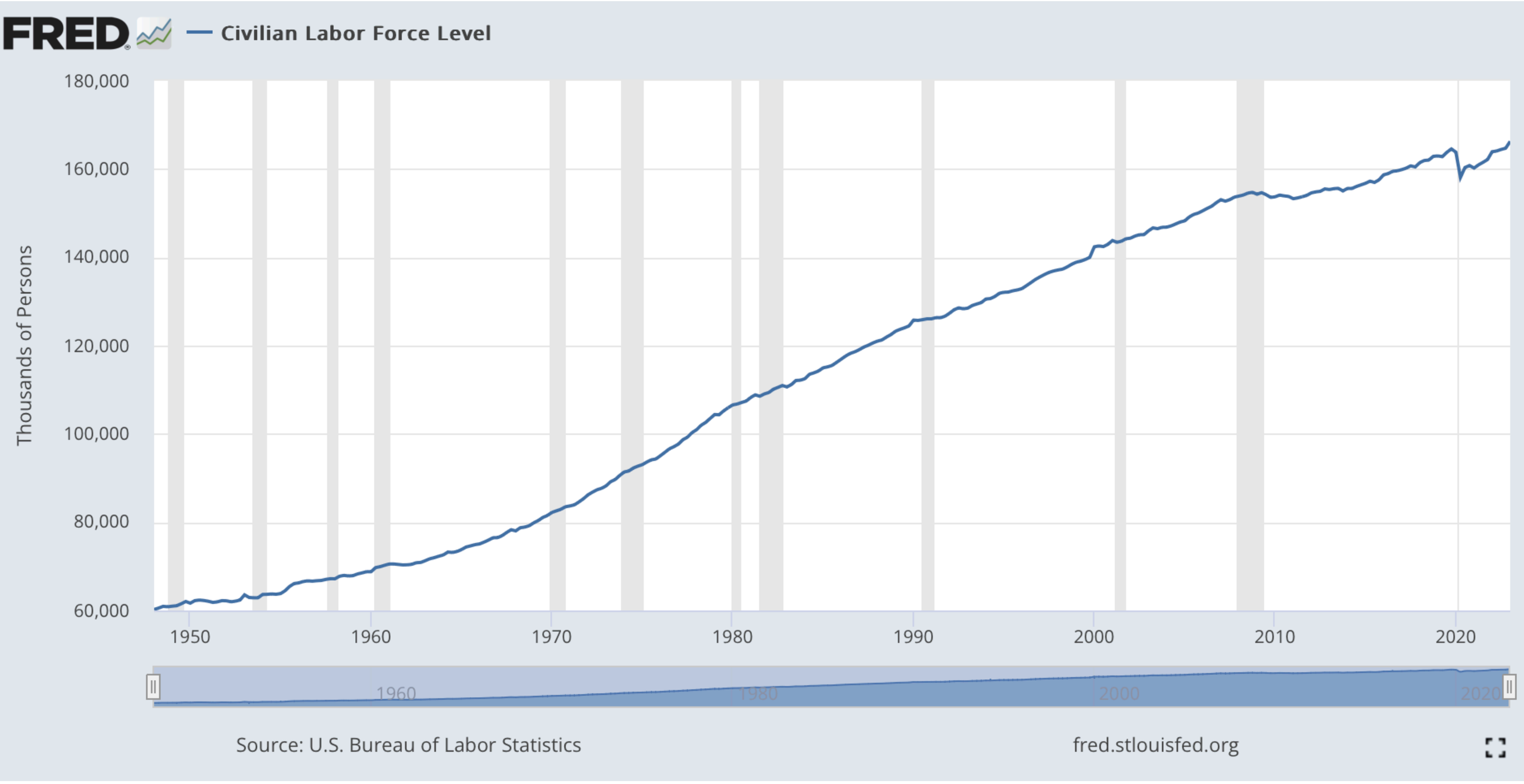
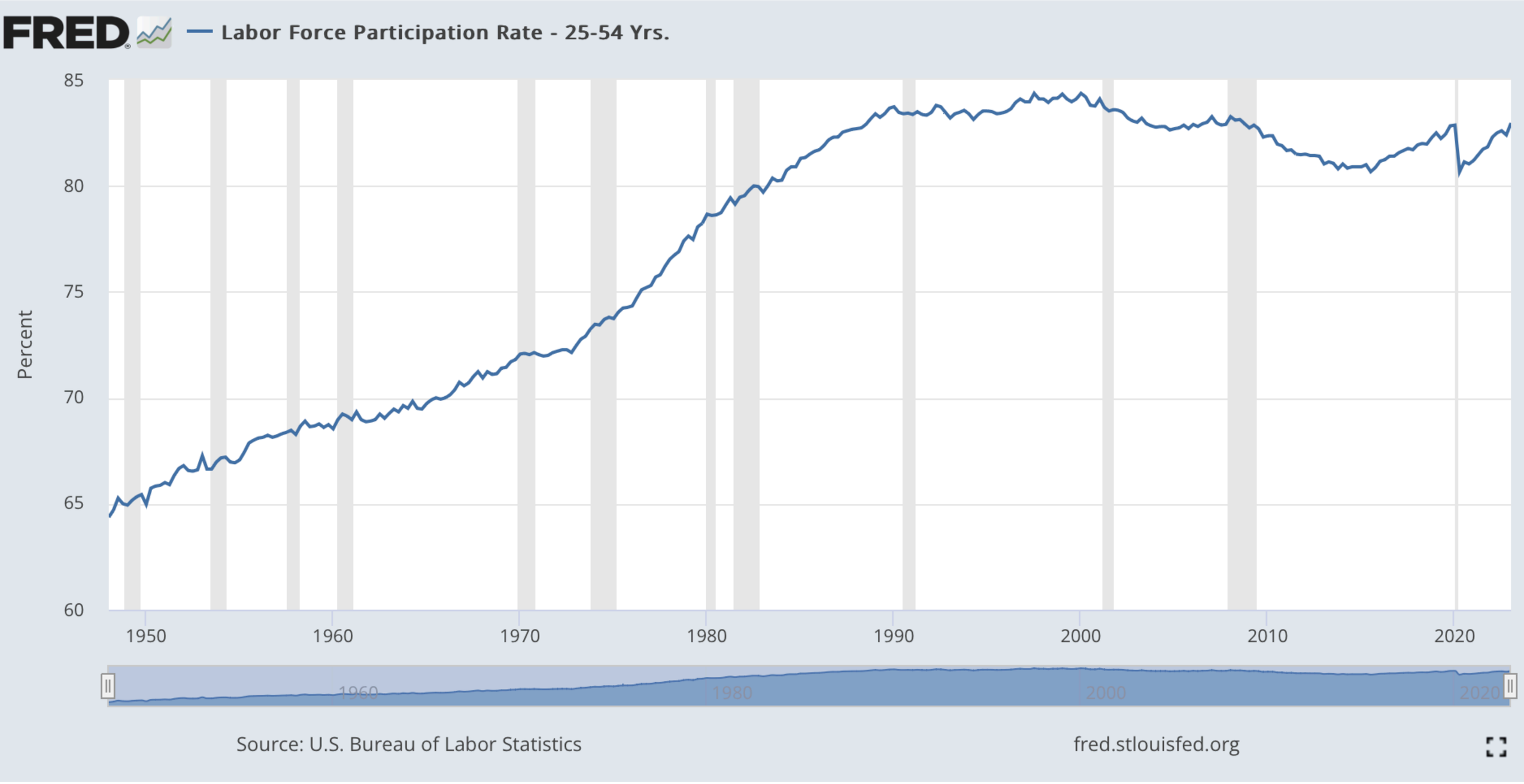
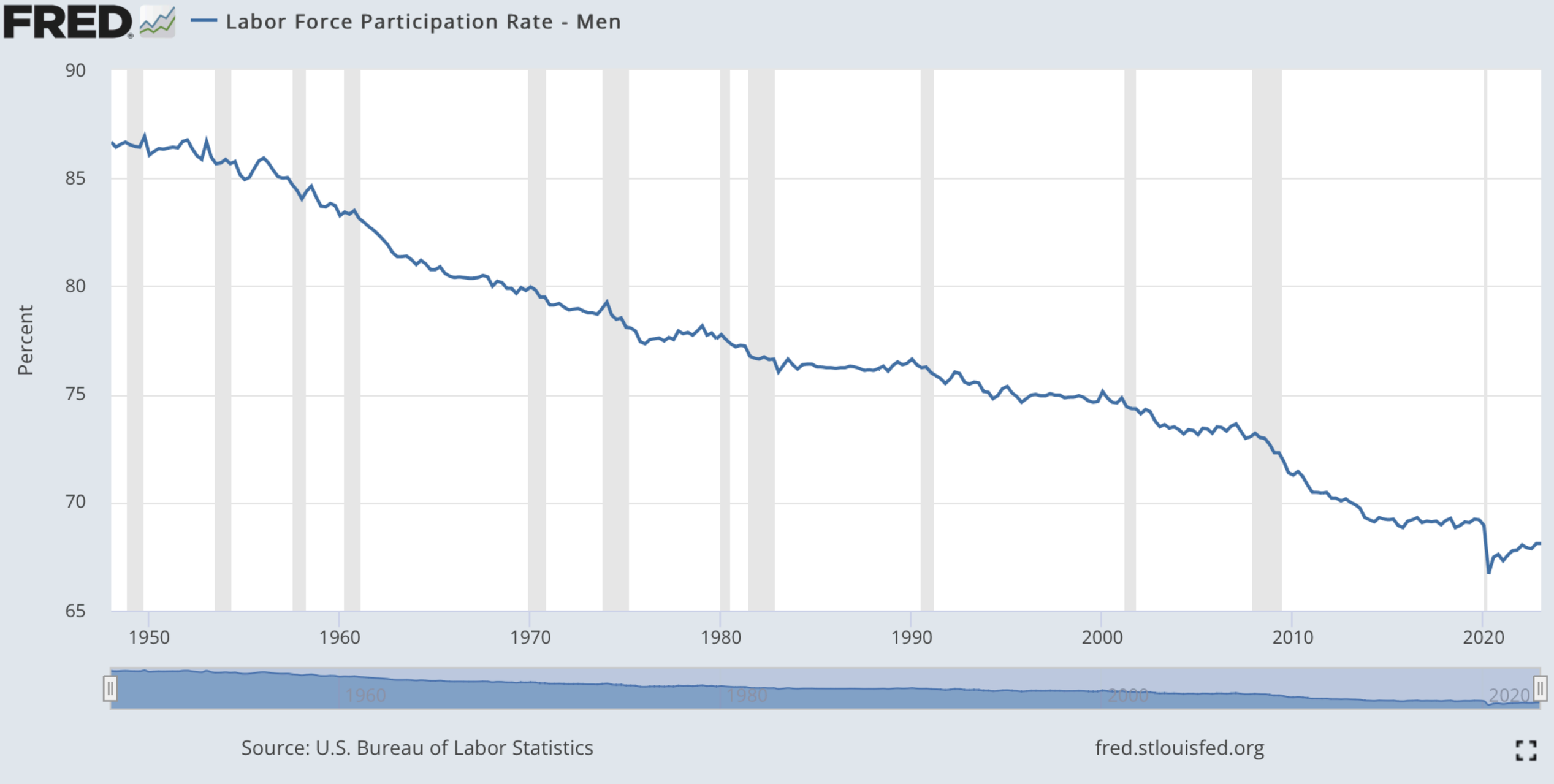
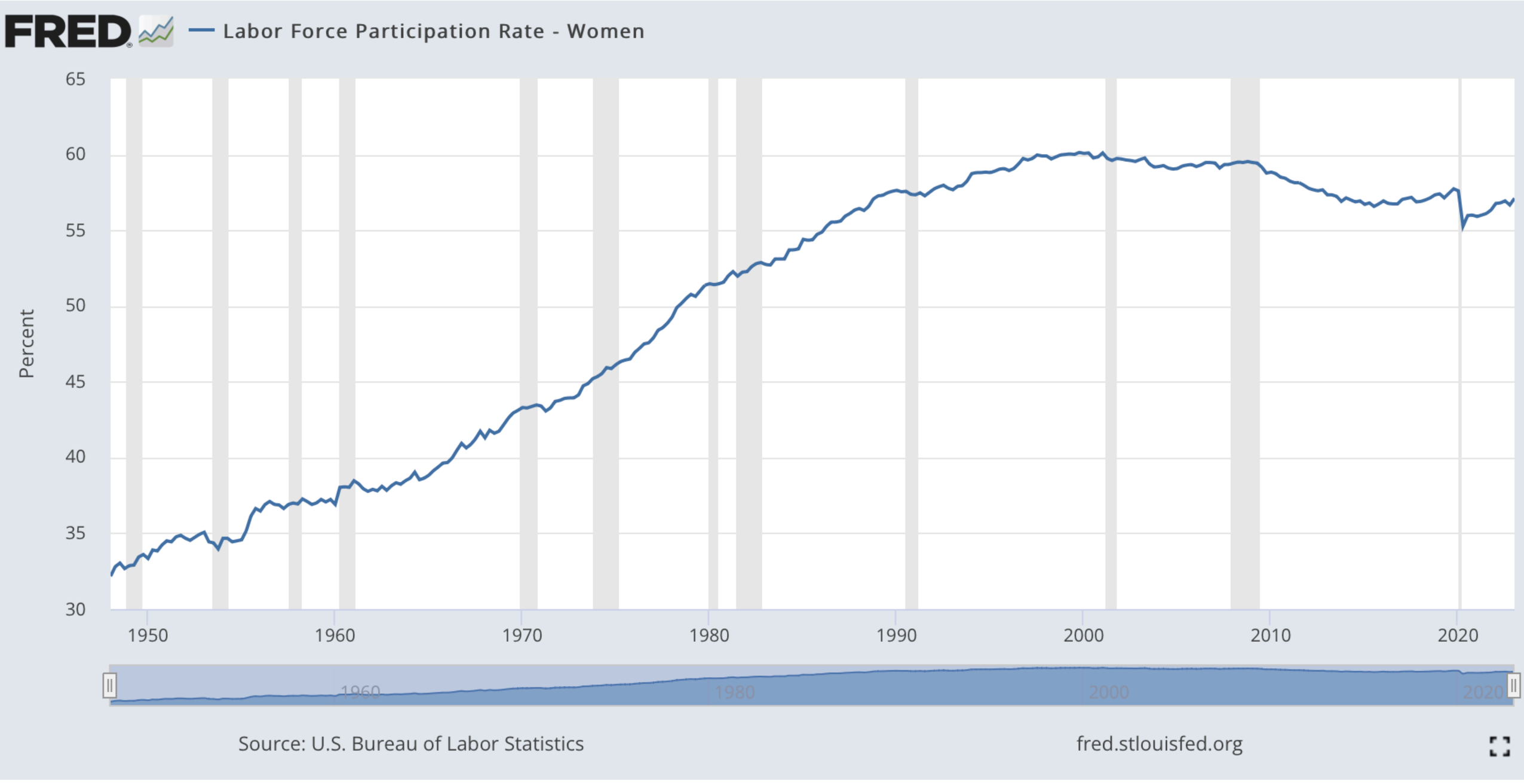

FRED
All Employees, Goods-Producing
All Employees, Service-Providing
Thousands of Persons
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
86%
14%
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
fred.stlouisfed.org


FRED
Population Level
Thousands of Persons
280,000
260,000
240,000
220,000
200,000
180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
fred.stlouisfed.org


FRED
Civilian Labor Force Level
Thousands of Persons
180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
fred.stlouisfed.org


FRED
Labor Force Participation Rate - 25-54 Yrs.
Percent
85
80
75
70
65
60
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
fred.stlouisfed.org


FRED
Labor Force Participation Rate - Men
Percent
90
85
80
75
70
65
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
fred.stlouisfed.org

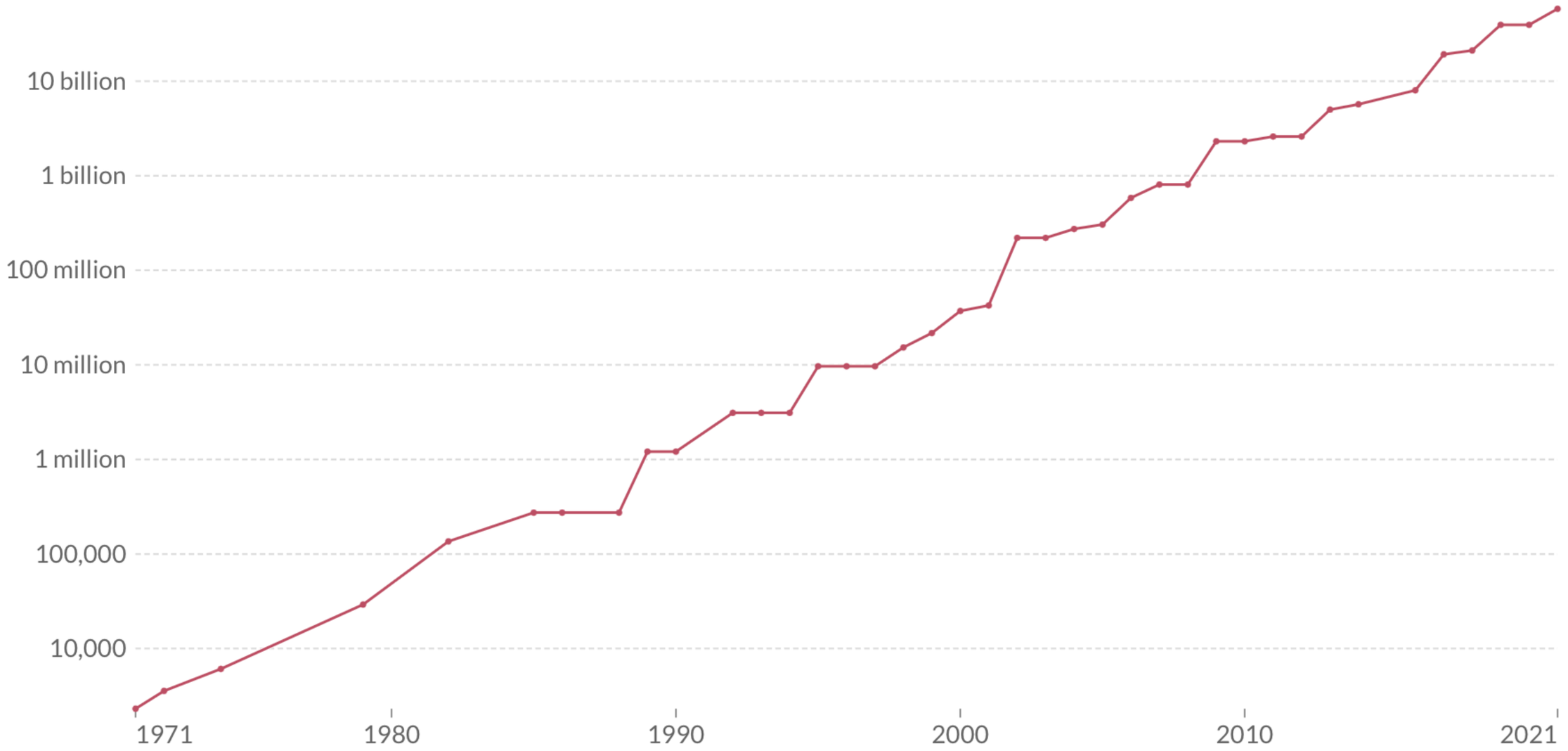

FRED
Labor Force Participation Rate - Women
Percent
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
fred.stlouisfed.org

Moore's law: The number of transistors per microprocessor

The number of transistors that fit into a microprocessor. The observation that the number of transistors on an integrated circuit doubles approximately every two years is called Moore's law.

Our World in Data

LINEAR LOG



Source: Karl Rupp, Microprocessor Trend Data (2022)

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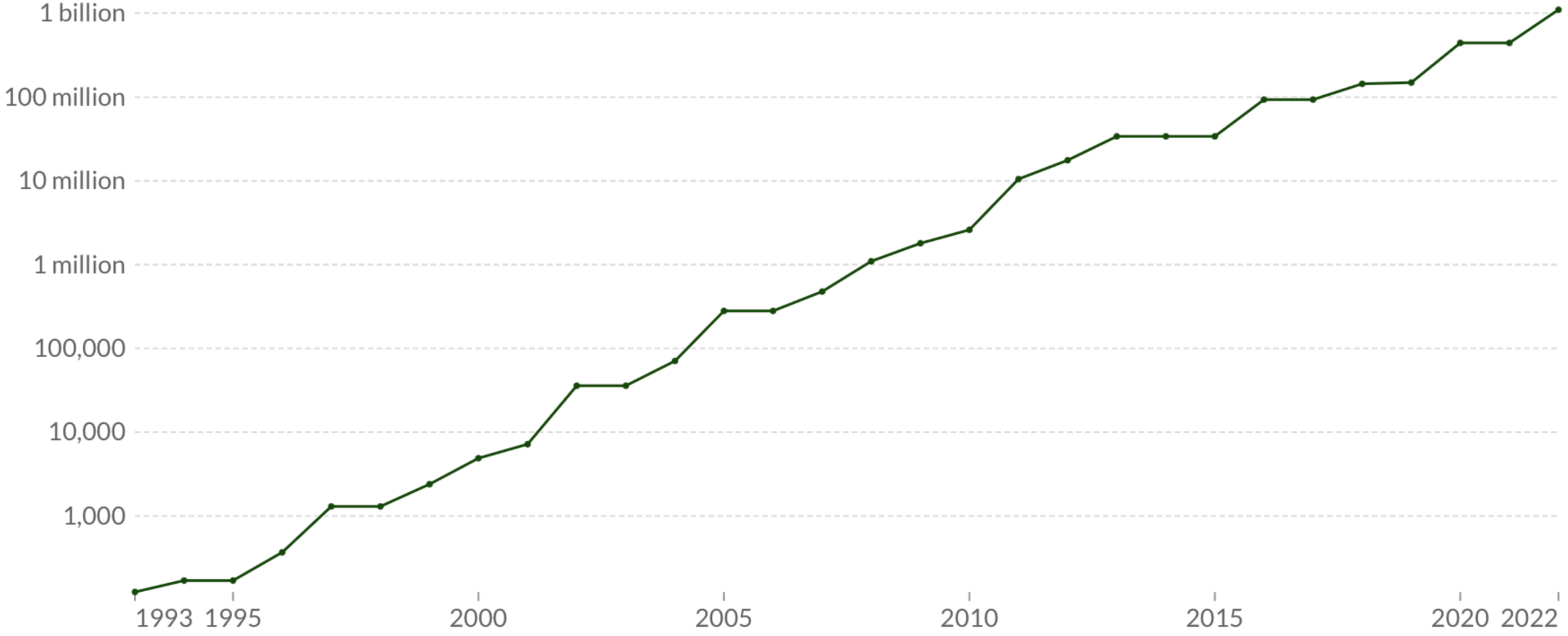
Computational capacity of the fastest supercomputers

The number of floating-point operations carried out per second by the fastest supercomputer in any given year. This is expressed in gigaFLOPS, equivalent to 10^9 floating-point operations per second.

Our World in Data

LINEAR LOG



Source: TOP500 Supercomputer Database (2023)

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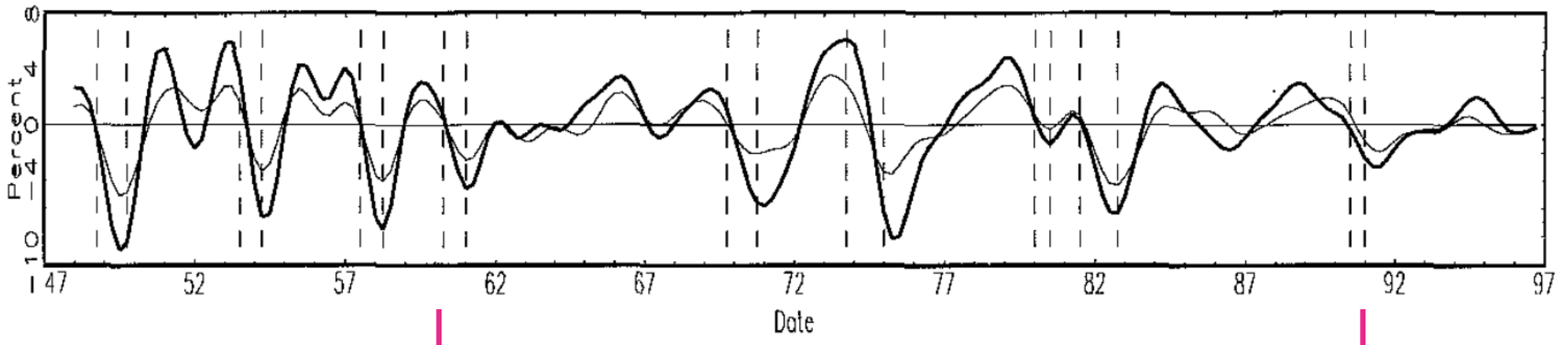


Fig. 3.31. Factor utilization in manufacturing.

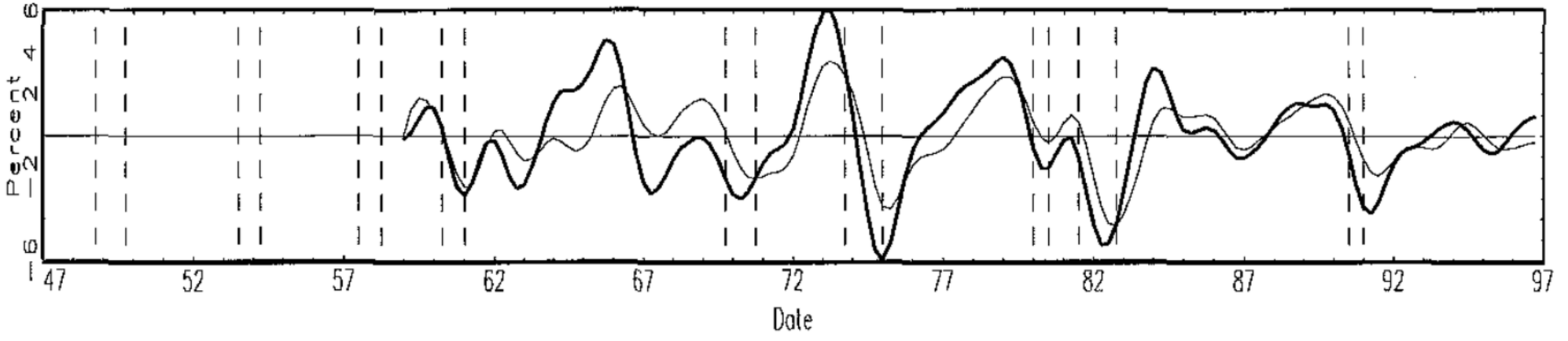
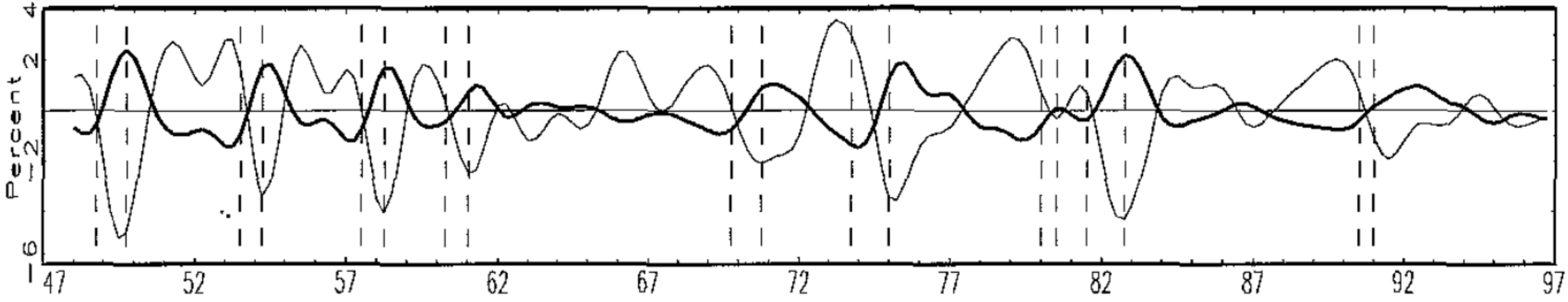
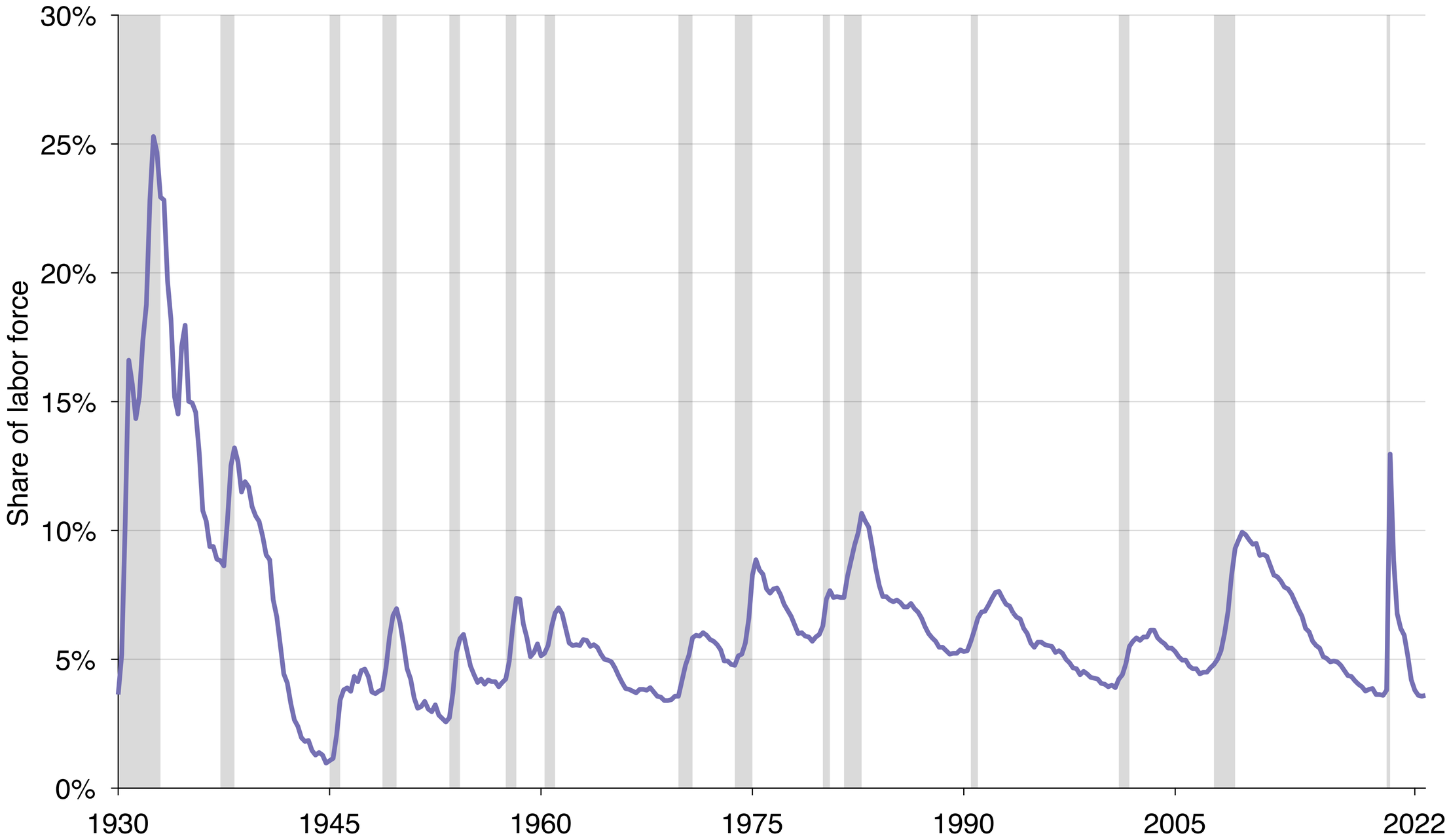
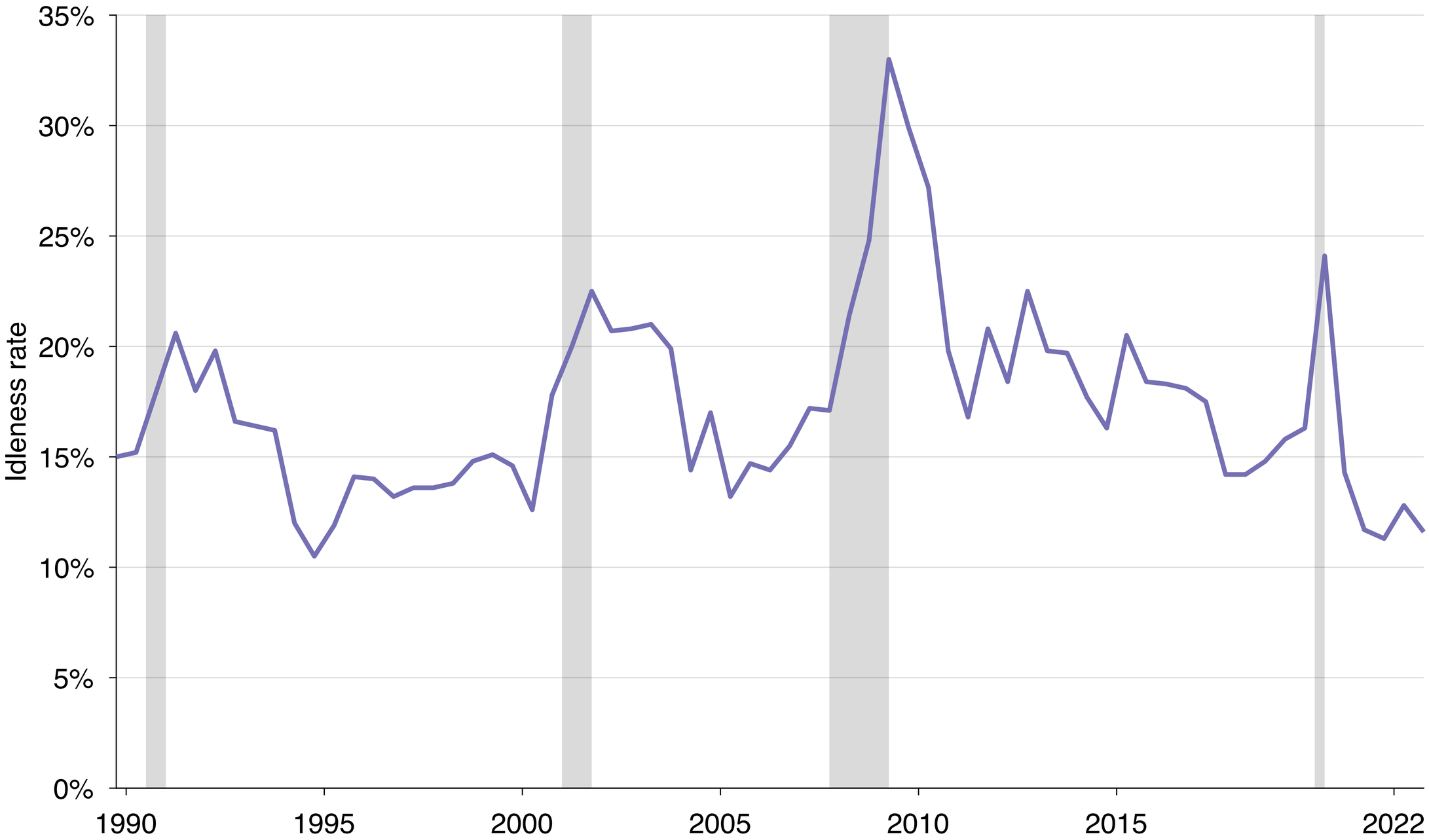
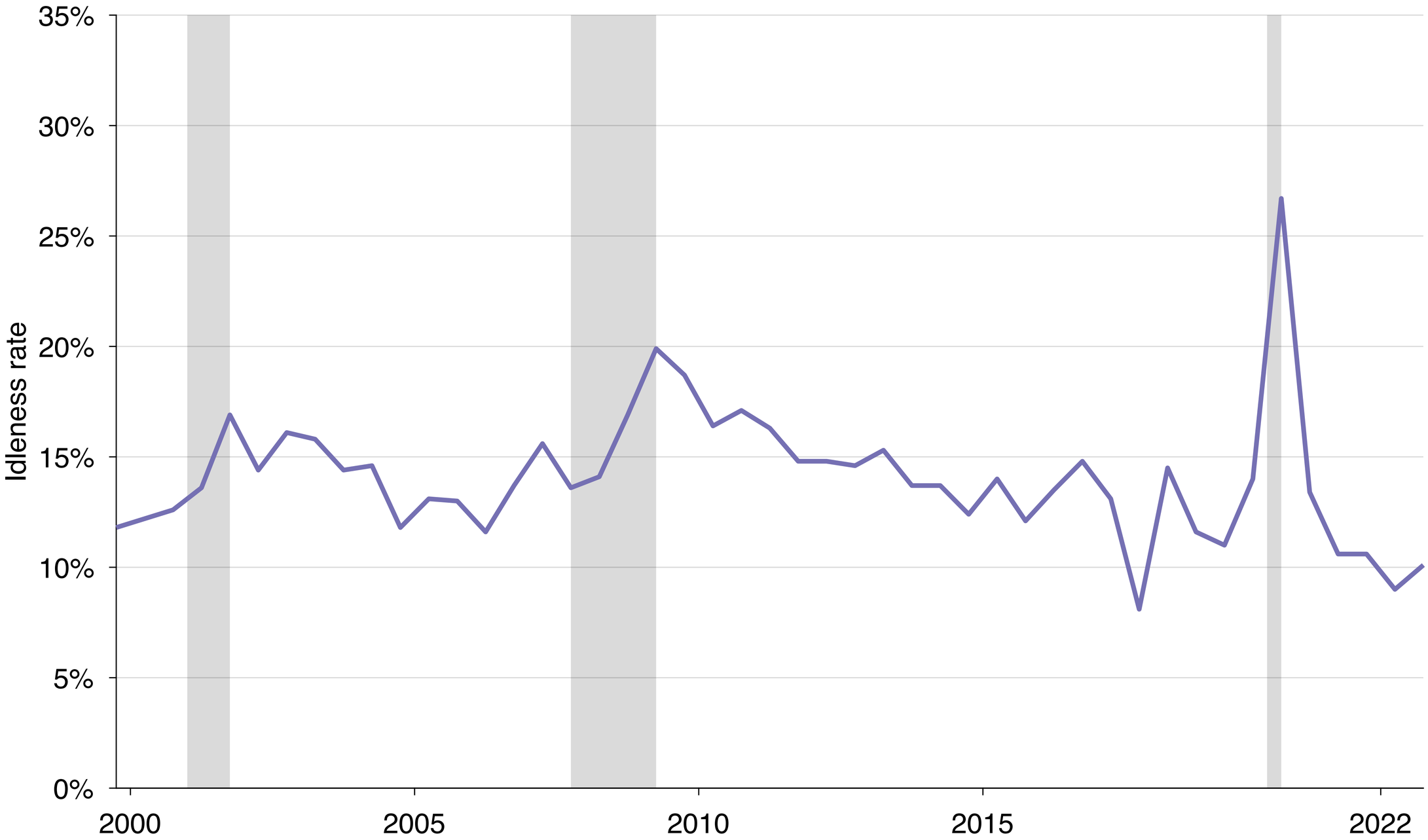


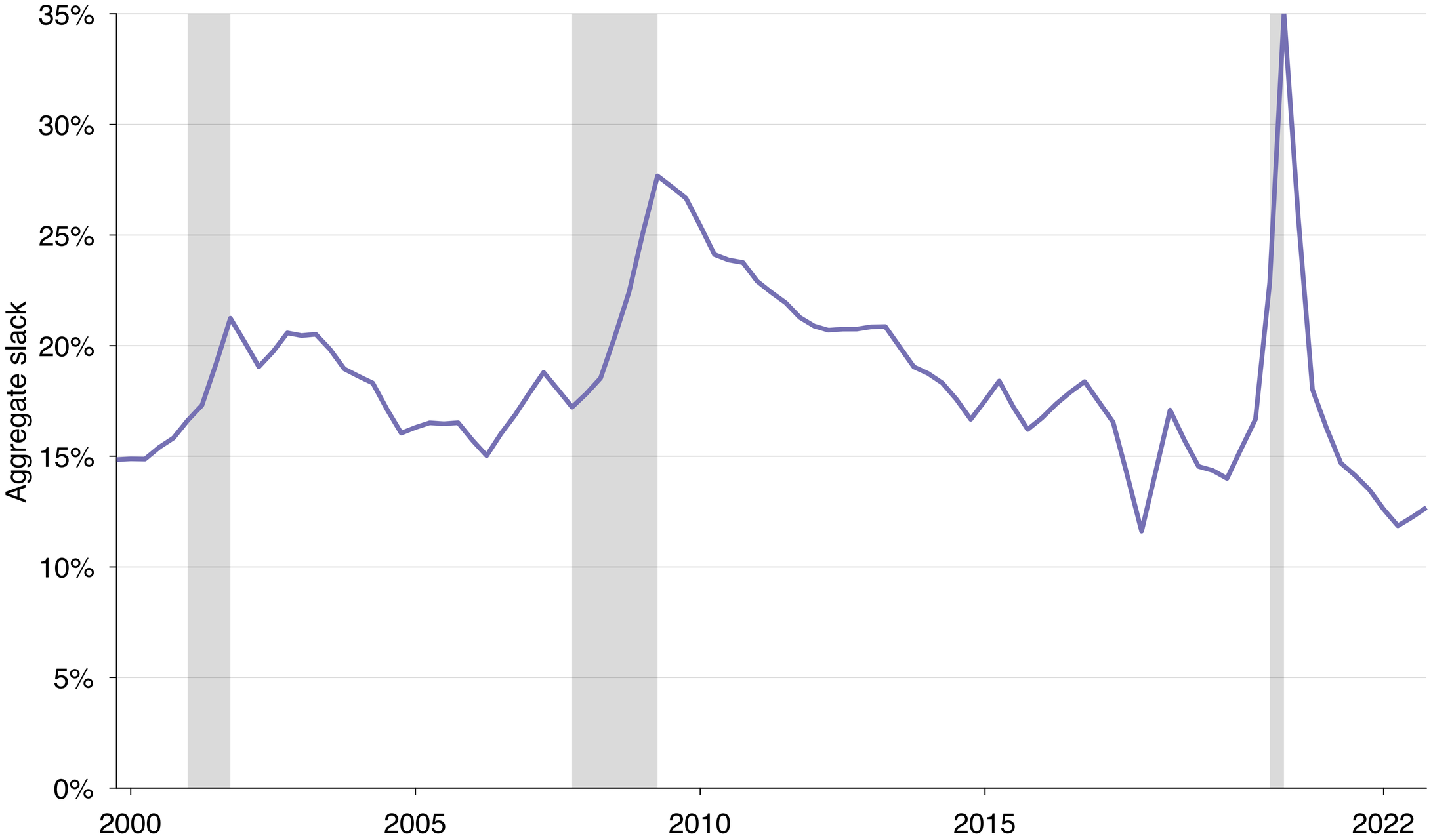
Fig. 3.32. Total factor productivity.

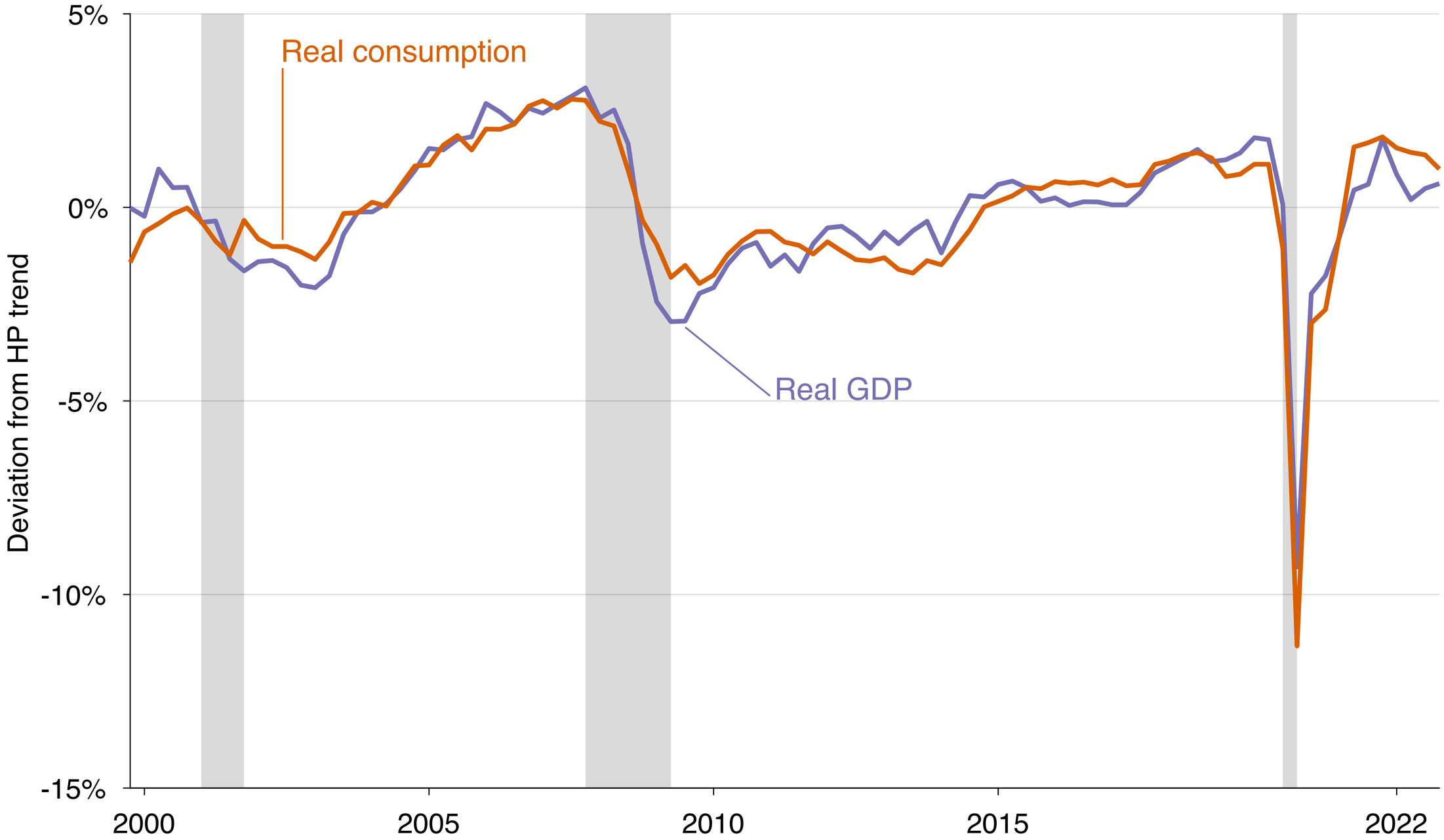

Percent
4
2
-2
-6
47
52
57
62
67
72
77
82
87
92
97

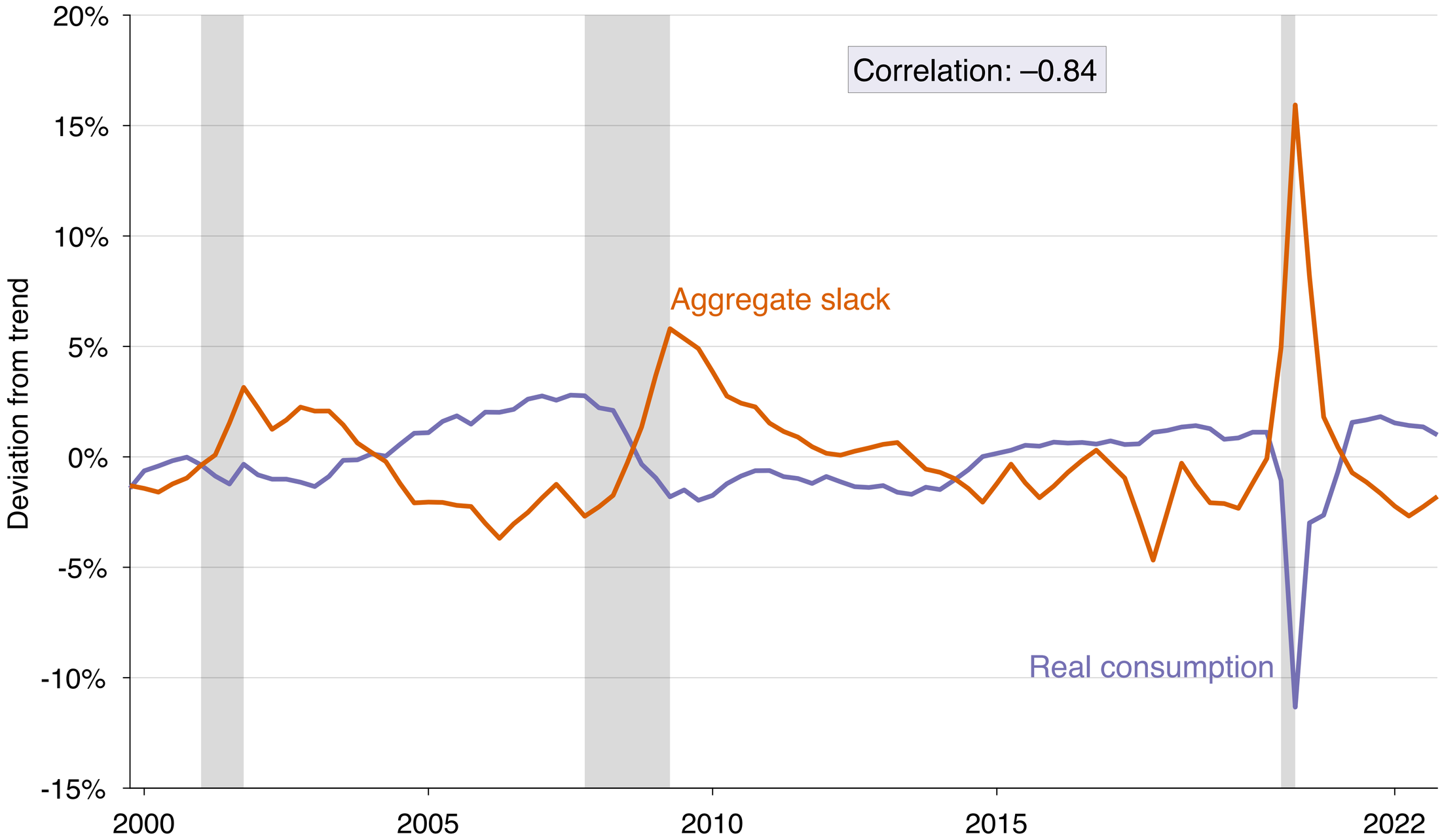

30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Share of labor force
1930
1945
1960
1975
1990
2005
2022

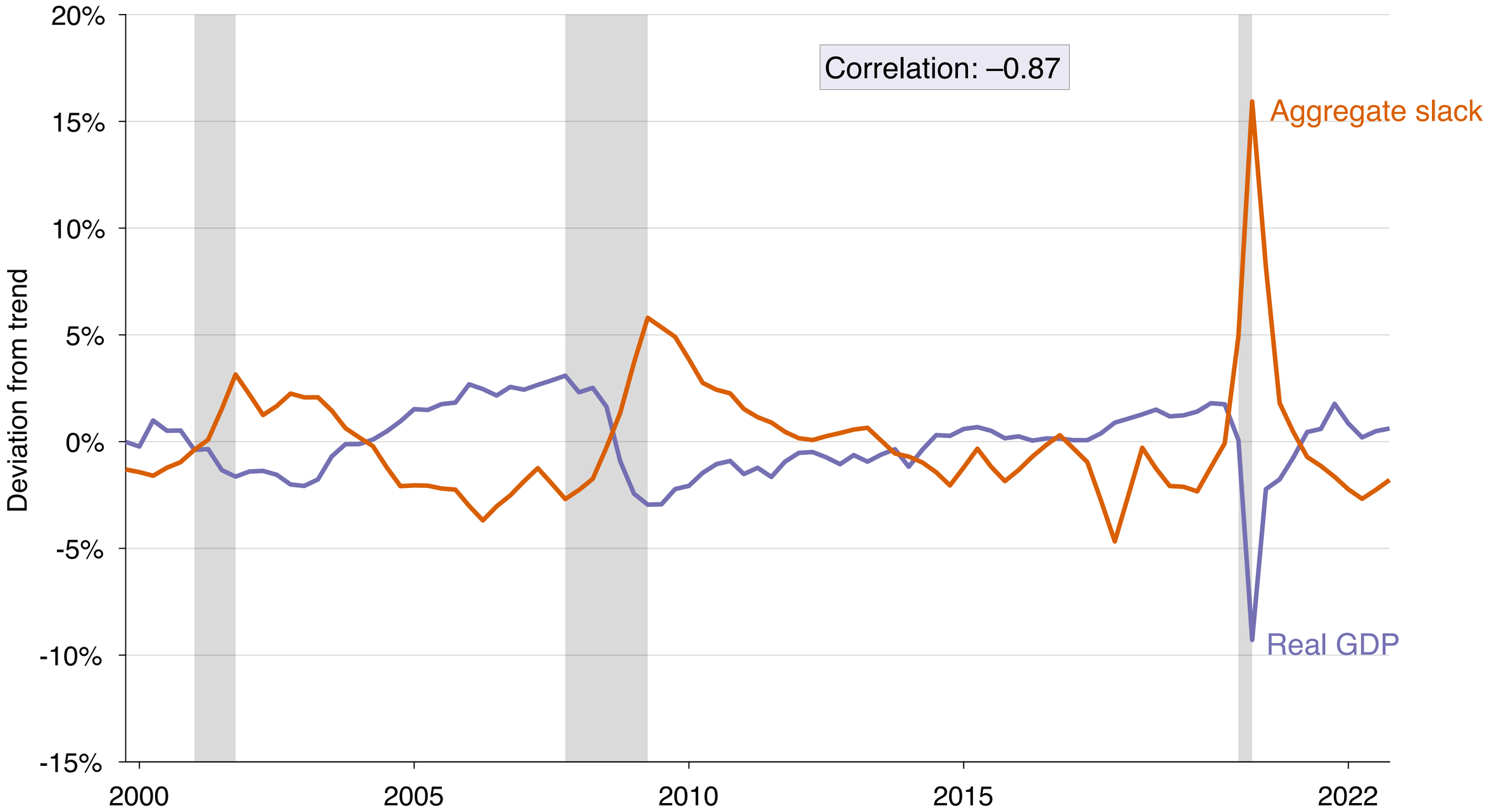

35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Idleness rate
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
2022


35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Idleness rate
2000
2005
2010
2015
2022


35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Aggregate slack
2000
2005
2010
2015
2022


5%
0%
-5%
-10%
-15%
Deviation from HP trend
Real consumption
Real GDP
2000
2005
2010
2015
2022


20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
-5%
-10%
-15%
Deviation from trend
2000
2005
2010
2015
2022
Correlation: –0.84
Aggregate slack
Real consumption


Correlation: –0.87
Aggregate slack
Real GDP
Deviation from trend
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
-5%
-10%
-15%
2000
2005
2010
2015
2022