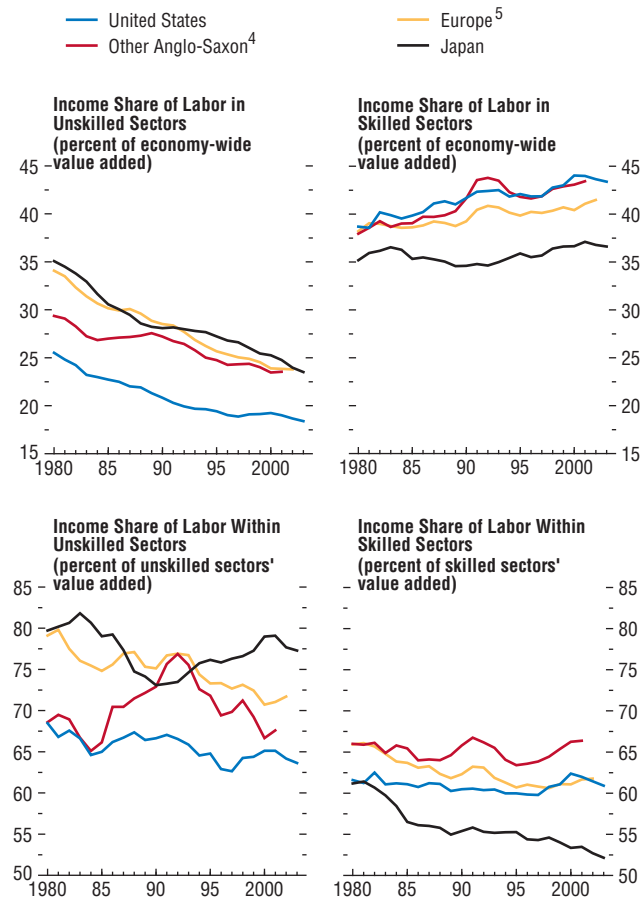


Figure 5.7 (concluded)



Sources: Haver Analytics; International Labor Organization, Labor Statistics Database; OECD, Employment and Labor Market Statistics, National Accounts Statistics, and STAN Industrial Database; United Nations, *National Accounts Statistics* (2004); and IMF staff calculations.

<sup>1</sup> Income share of employees is the ratio of employees' labor compensation to value added.

<sup>2</sup> The income share of labor estimates the share of labor compensation of employees and "nonemployee" workers in value added.

<sup>3</sup> Advanced economies include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States; weighted using series on GDP in U.S. dollars from the World Economic Outlook database.

<sup>4</sup> Anglo-Saxon economies include Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Australia is excluded from the analysis by skill level due to lack of data.

<sup>5</sup> Europe includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden. Ireland, the Netherlands, and Spain are excluded from the analysis by skill level due to lack of data.