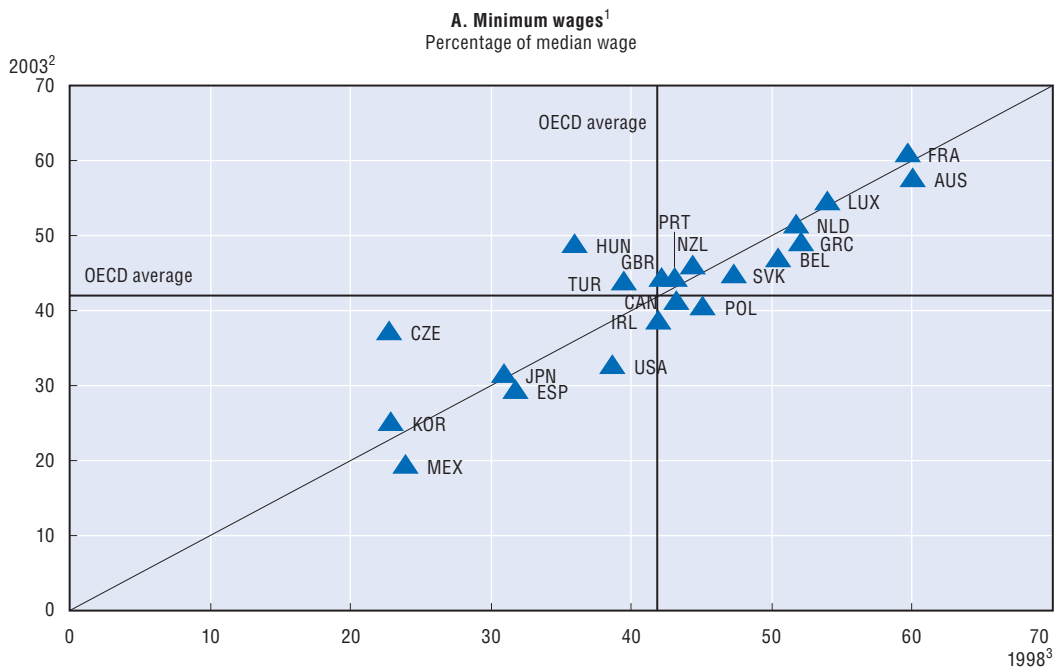
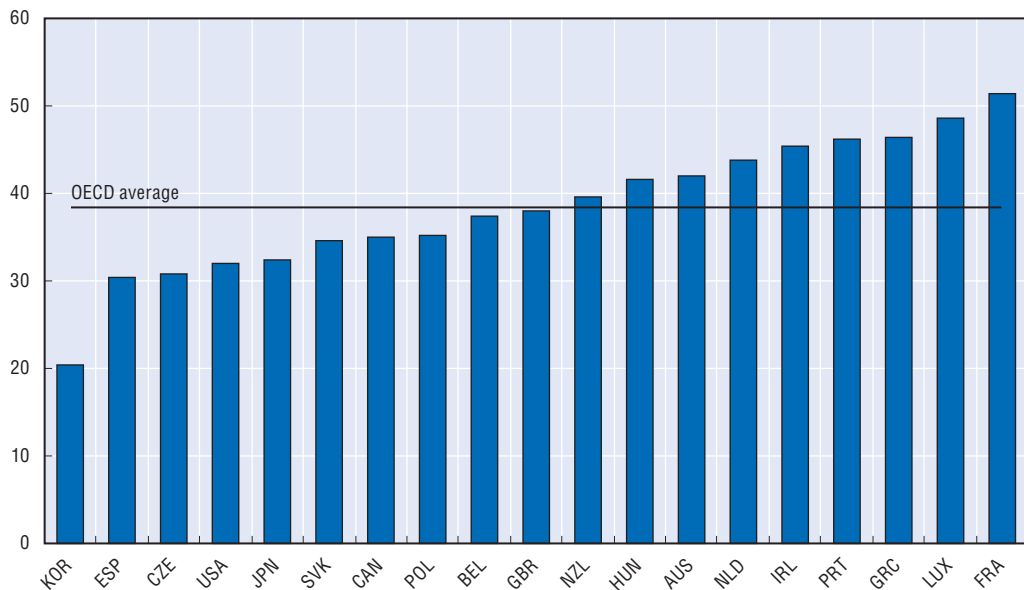


ANNEX A

Structural Policy Indicators

Figure A.1. **Cost of labour**

B. Minimum cost of labour, 2003⁴
Percentage of labour cost of average worker



1. Missing countries do not have statutory minimum wage.
2. 2002 for France, Greece, Hungary and Portugal.
3. 2000 for Ireland, Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom.
4. The cost of labour is the sum of the wage level and the corresponding social security contribution paid by employers.

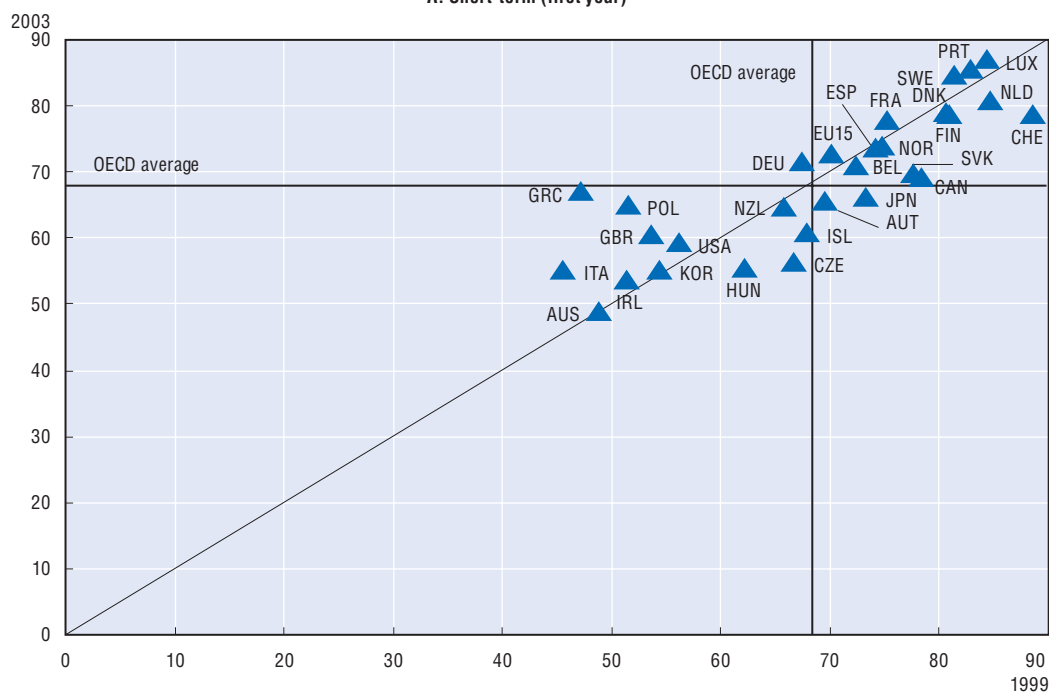
Source: Chart A: OECD, *Labour Force Statistics*, 2005; Chart B: OECD, *Employment Outlook*, 2005 and OECD, *Taxing Wages* database.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

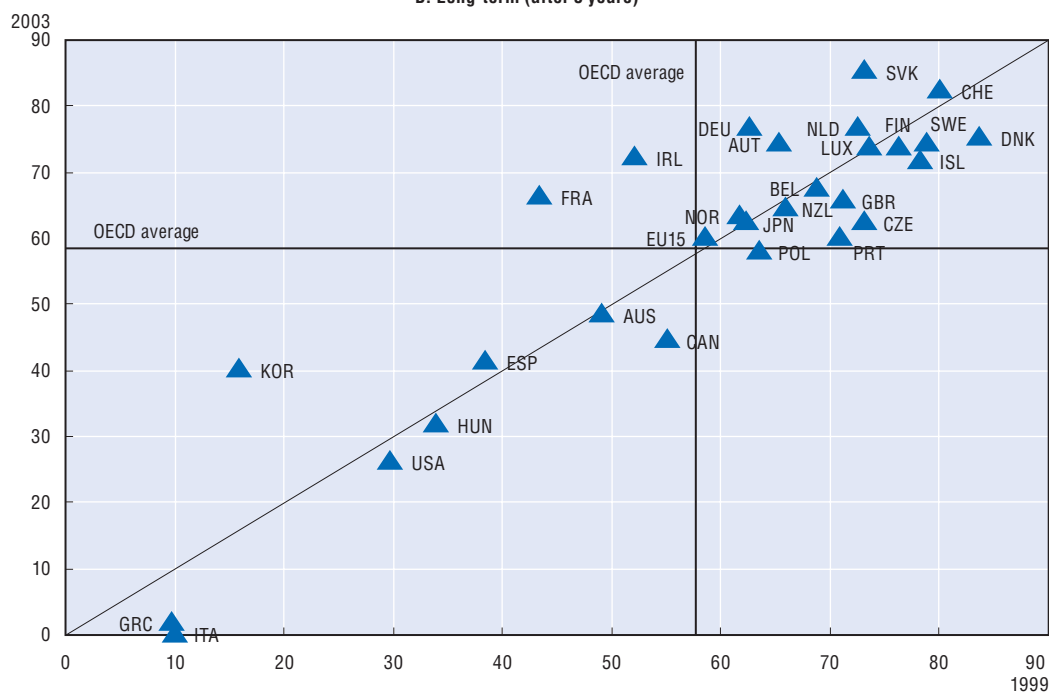
Figure A.2. Net income replacement rates for unemployment^{1, 2}

Percentage of earnings

A. Short-term (first year)



B. Long-term (after 5 years)

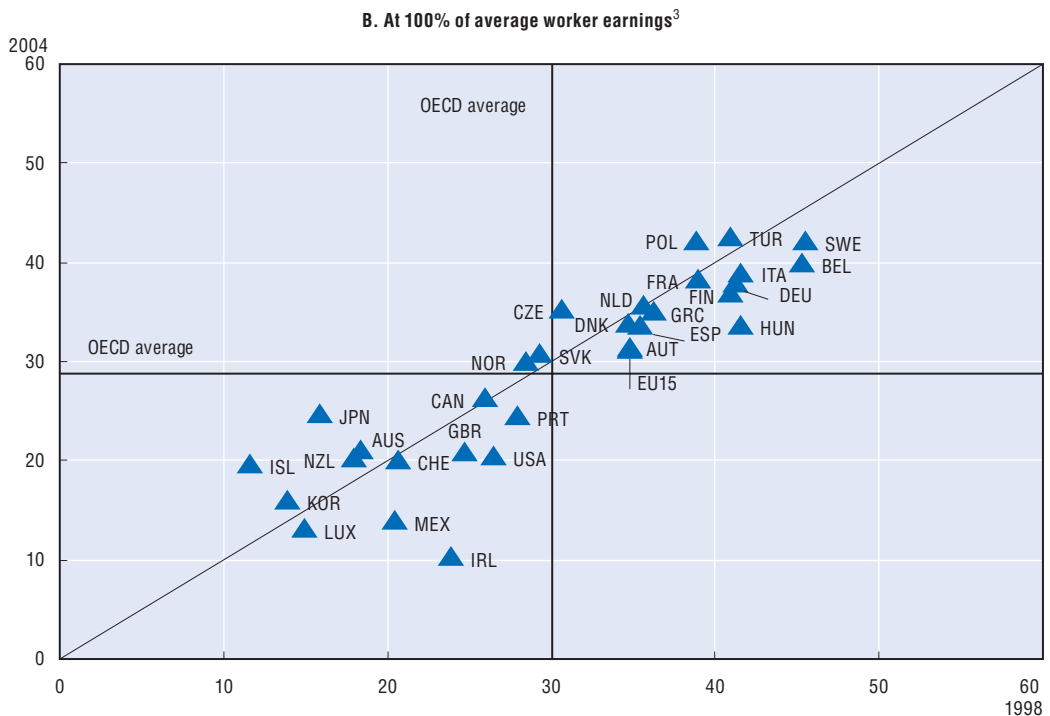
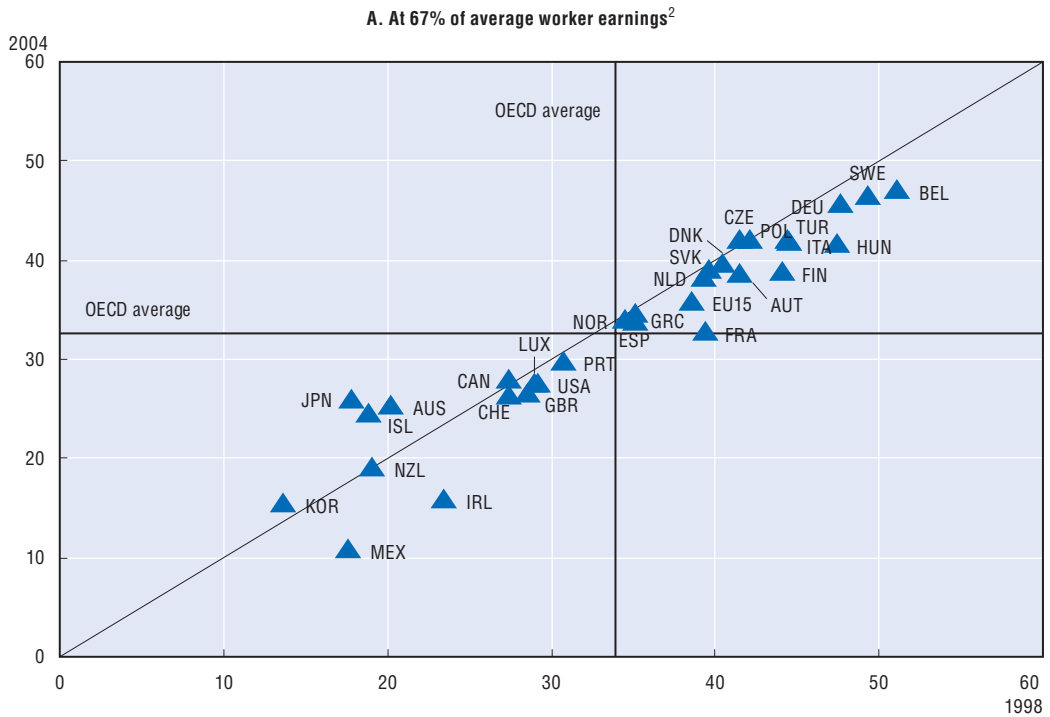


1. Average of replacement rates for unemployed who earned 67% and 100% of average worker earnings at the time of losing job.
2. The comparability of net replacement rates between two points in time may be affected by methodological or definitional changes.

Source: OECD, Benefits and Wages database.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.3. **Average tax wedge on labour**¹
Percentage of total labour compensation

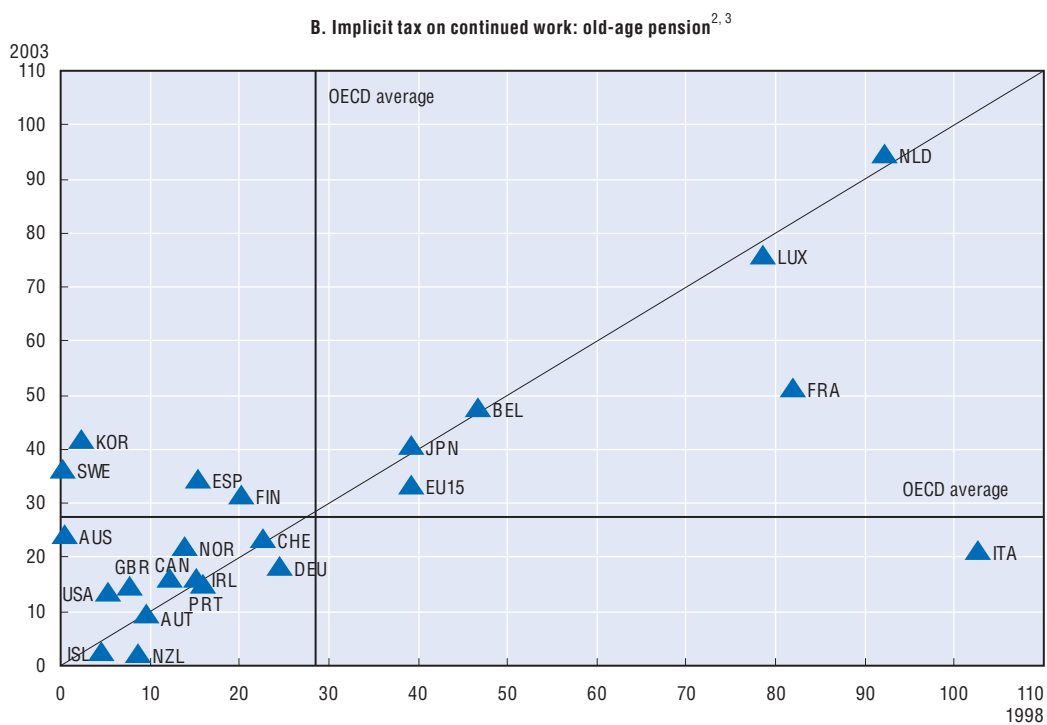
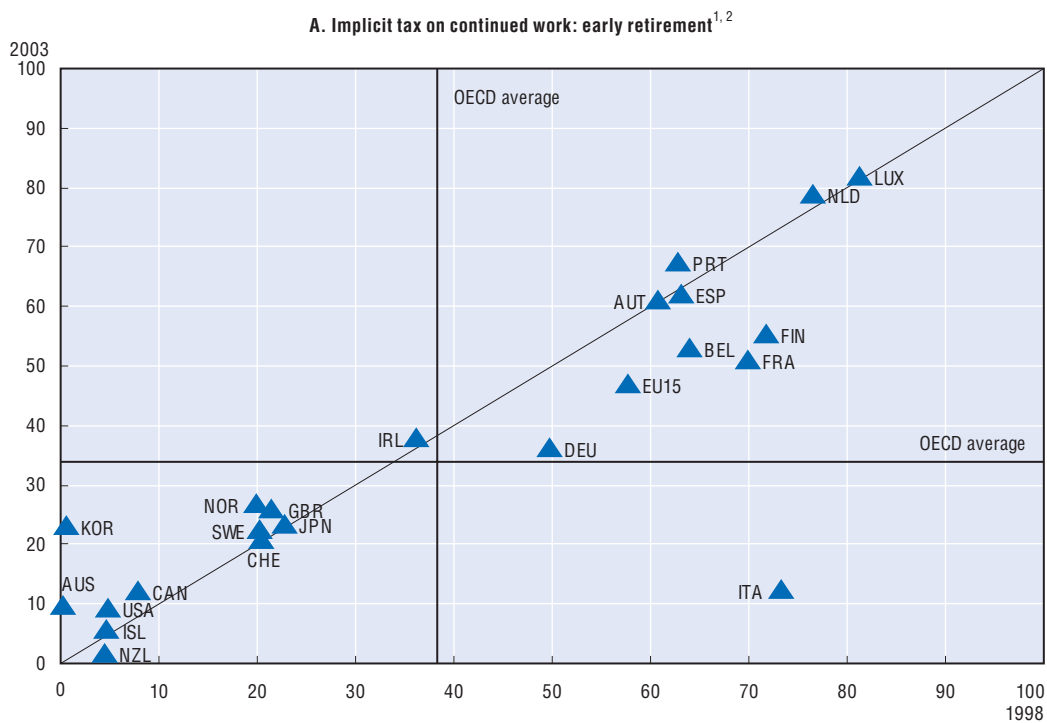


1. Measured as the difference between total labour compensation paid by the employer and the net take-home pay of employees, as a ratio of total labour compensation. It therefore includes both employer's and employee's social security contributions.
2. Single person with no child.
3. Couple with 2 children, average of 3 family situations.

Source: OECD, Taxing Wages database.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.4. **Labour taxation**
Percentage of average worker earnings



1. Average of implicit tax on continued work in early retirement route, for 55 and 60 years old.

2. EU15, excluding Denmark and Greece.

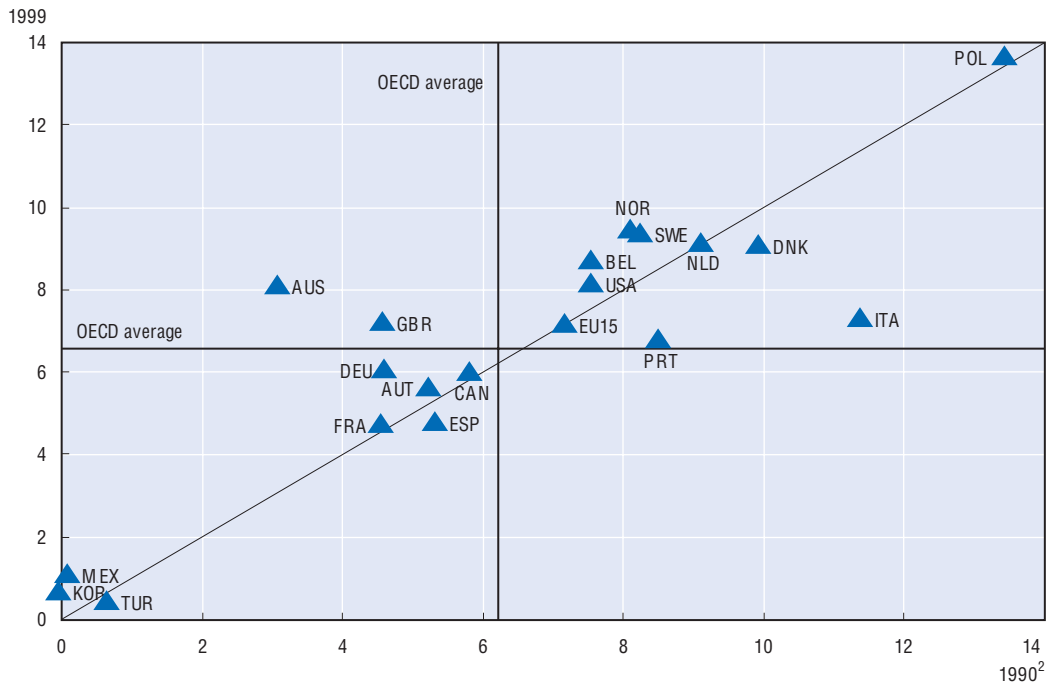
3. Implicit tax on continued work in regular old-age pension, for 60 years old.

Source: OECD, *Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth*, 2005.

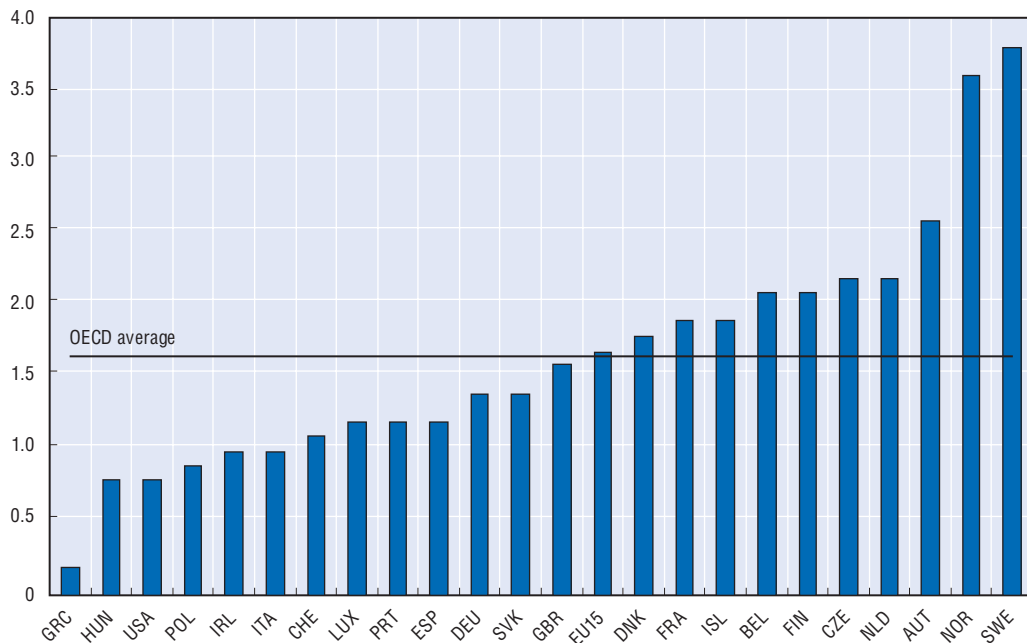
StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.5. Income support for disability and sickness

A. Per cent of working age population non-employed and receiving disability benefits¹



B. Number of weeks lost due to sickness leave in 2002³



1. EU15, excluding Finland, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg.

2. 1995 for Austria, Mexico and Poland.

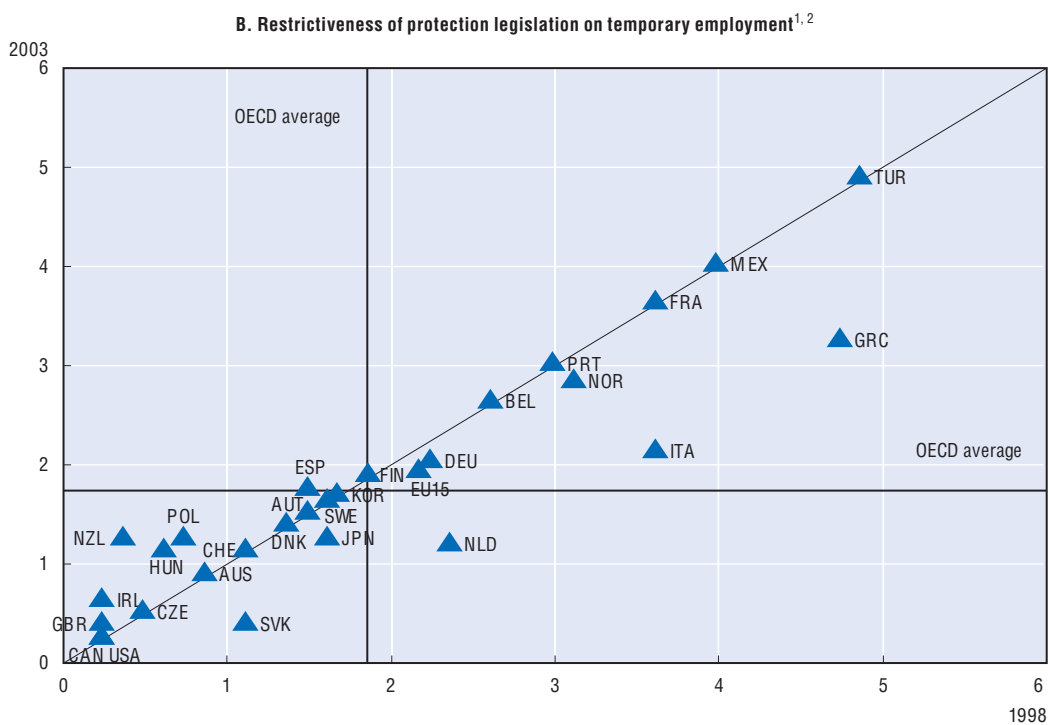
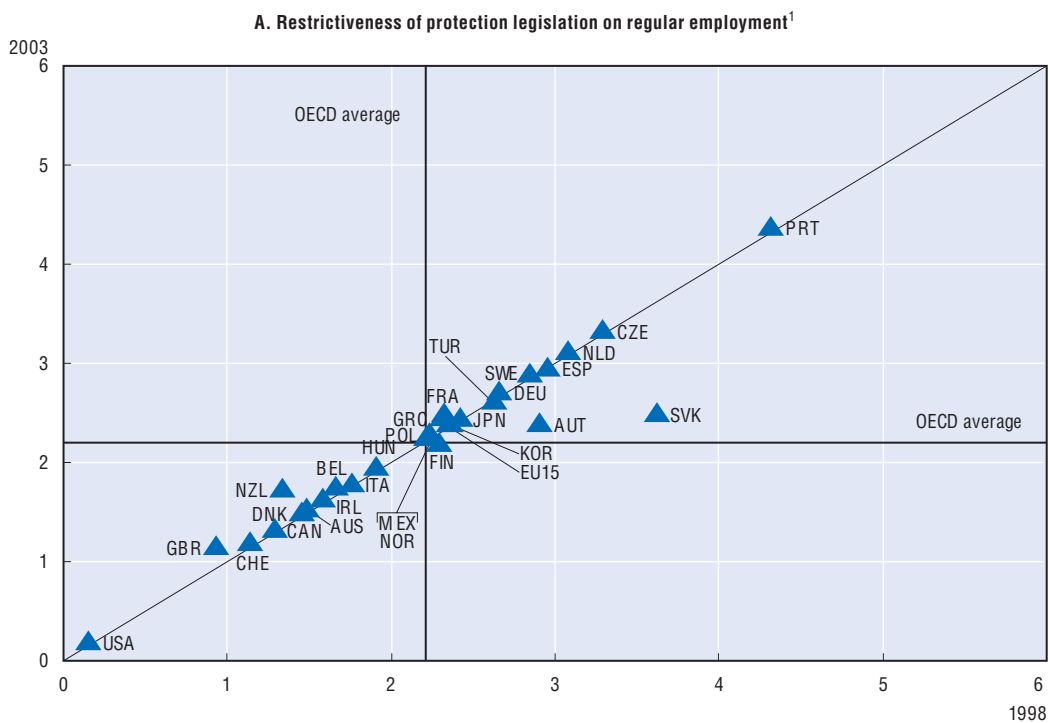
3. The number for the United States may not be strictly comparable as it comes from a different source and refers to 2003.

Source: Chart A: OECD, *Transforming Disability into Ability*, 2003 and National Compensation Survey (for the United States; Chart B: OECD, *Employment Outlook*, 2004.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.6. Employment Protection Legislation (EPL)

Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive



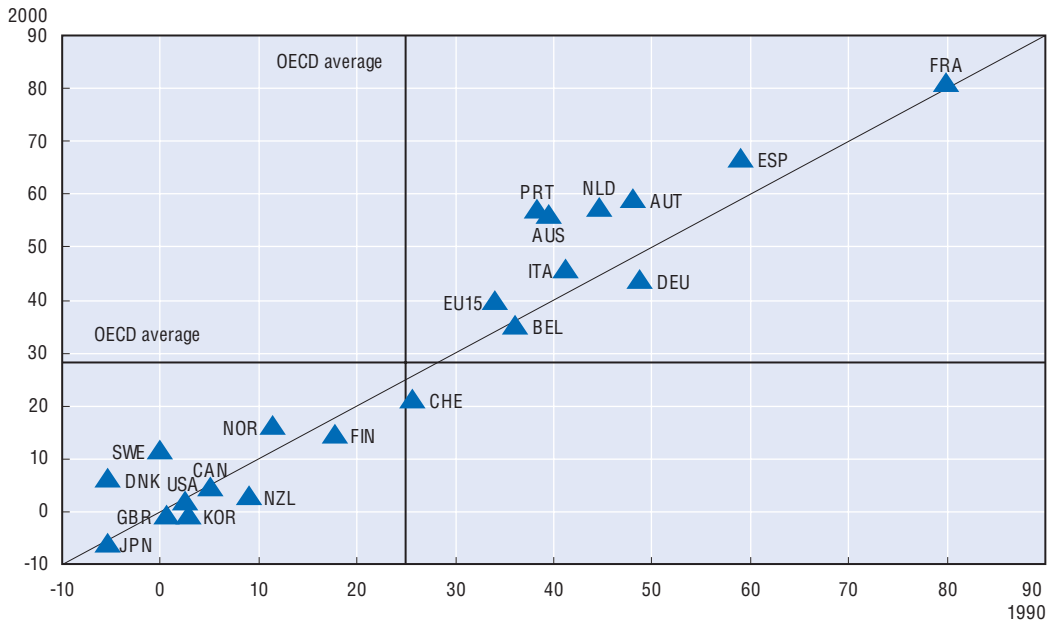
1. EU15, excluding Luxembourg.

2. The figure for Spain is different from the one reported in *Employment Outlook* (2004) due to a re-assessment of regulation in this area.

Source: OECD, *Employment Outlook*, 2004.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.7. **Difference between coverage rates of collective bargaining agreements and trade union density rates**^{1, 2}



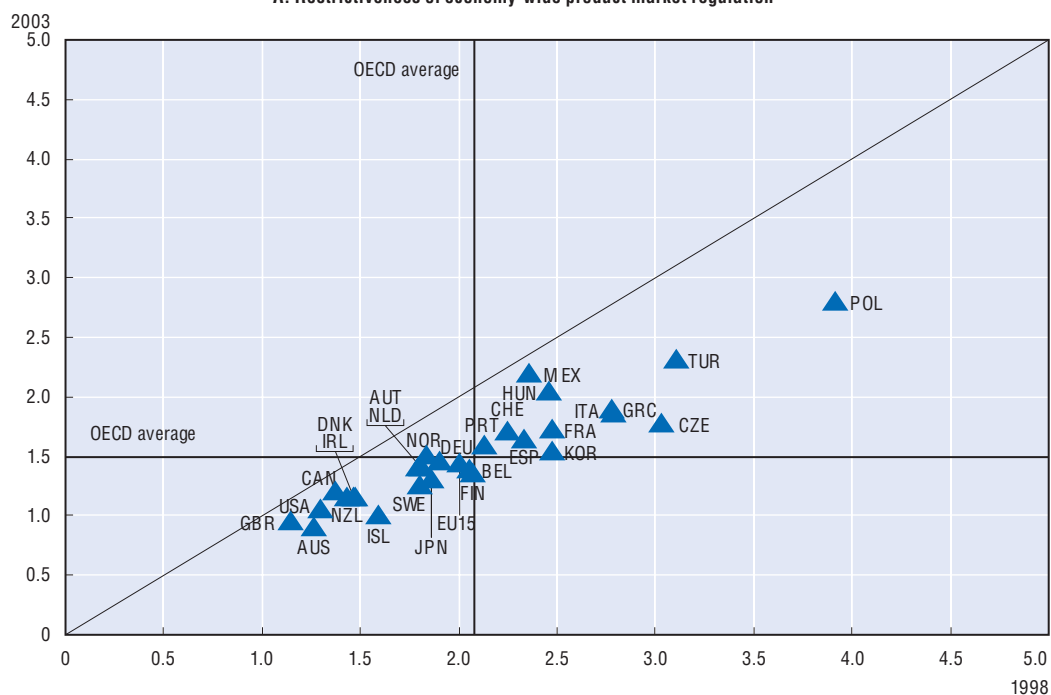
1. The coverage rate is measured as the percentage of workers who are covered by collective bargaining agreements, regardless of whether or not they belong to a trade union. The union density rate is the percentage of workers belonging to a trade union. Each data point on the figure is calculated as the simple arithmetic difference between the two rates.
2. The 2000 data point for trade union density is 1998 for Spain and 2001 for Switzerland.

Source: OECD, *Employment Outlook*, 2004.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.8. **Product market regulation**

Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive

A. Restrictiveness of economy-wide product market regulation¹**B. Restrictiveness of regulation having an impact on economic behaviour^{1,2}**

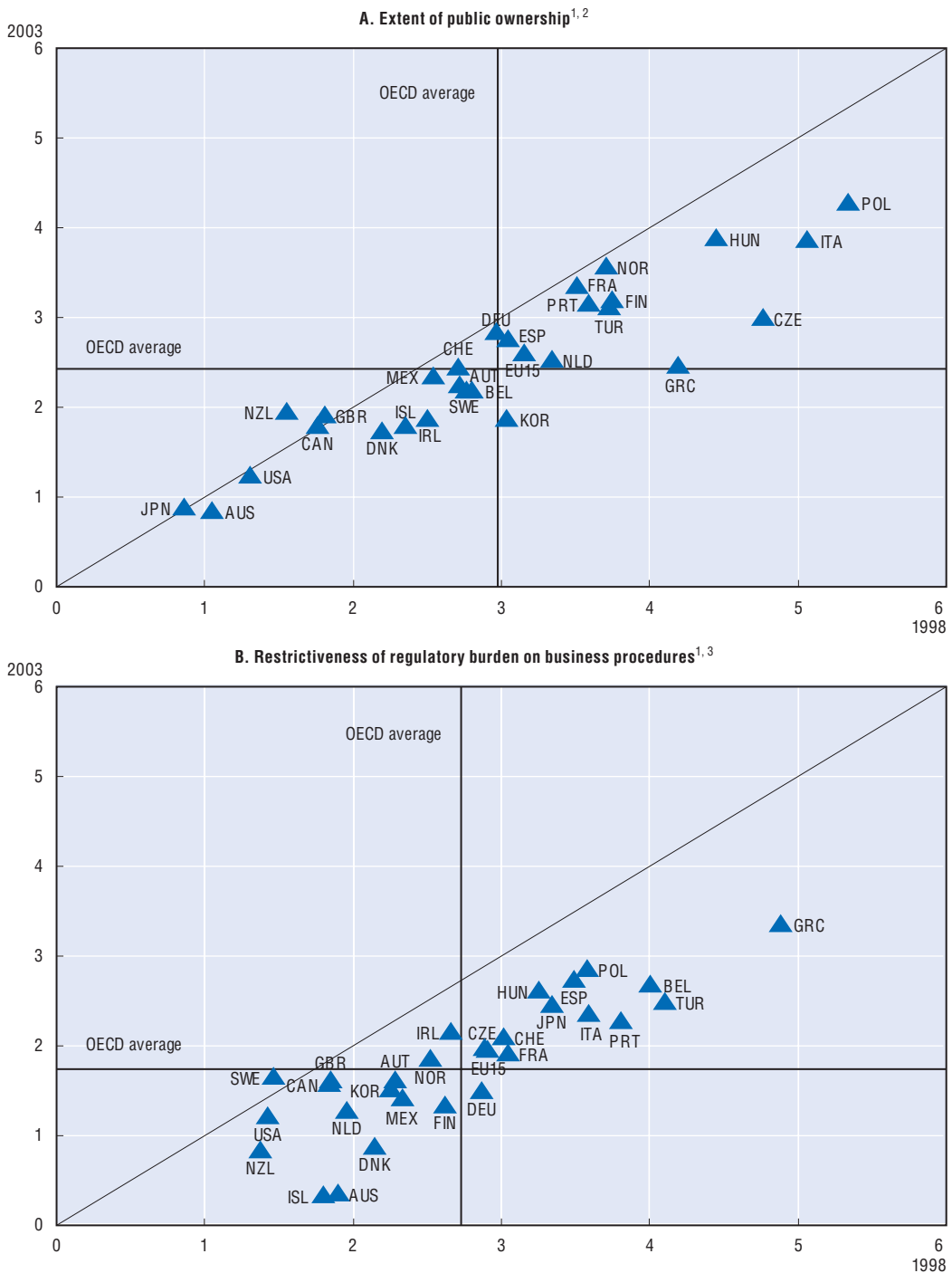
1. EU15, excluding Luxembourg.

2. Economic regulation includes all domestic regulatory provisions affecting private governance and product market competition such as state control and legal barriers to entry in competitive market.

Source: OECD, *Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth*, 2005.StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.9. State control of business operations

Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive



1. EU15, excluding Luxembourg.

2. Covers scope and size of public enterprise as well as the direct state control over business enterprise (via voting rights or legislative bodies). Even though a policy priority was selected for Slovak Republic on the basis of this indicator, it is missing from the chart due to lack of data for 1998. The value of the index for 2003 is 1.9.

3. Concerns the involvement of the state in business operations via price controls or the use of command and control regulation.

Source: OECD, *Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth*, 2005.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.10. **Barriers to entrepreneurship**

Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive

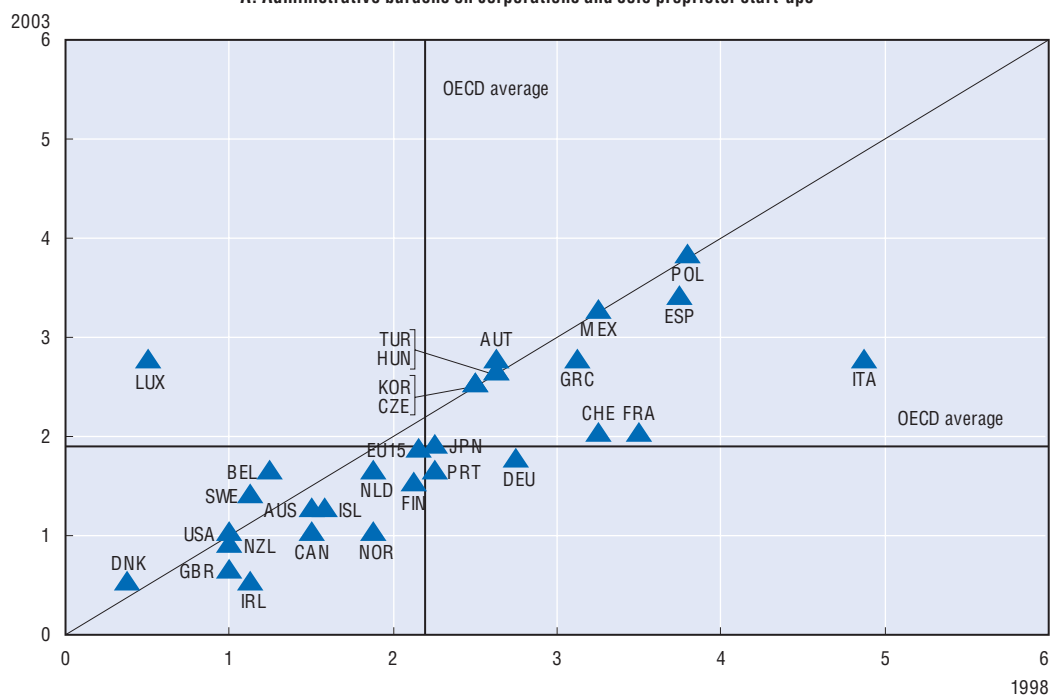
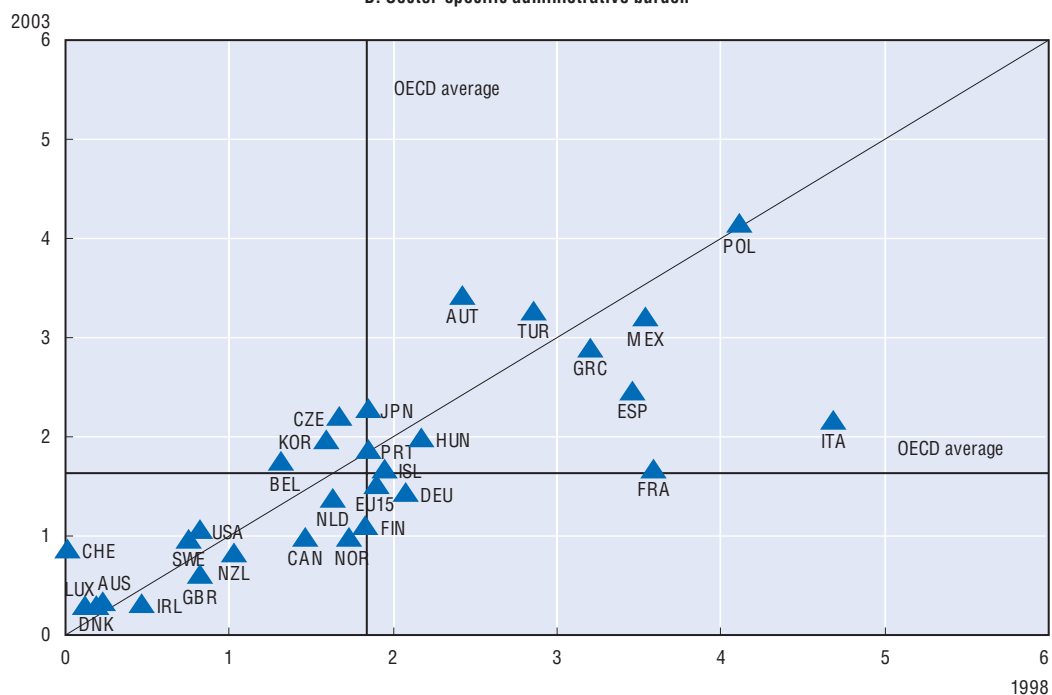
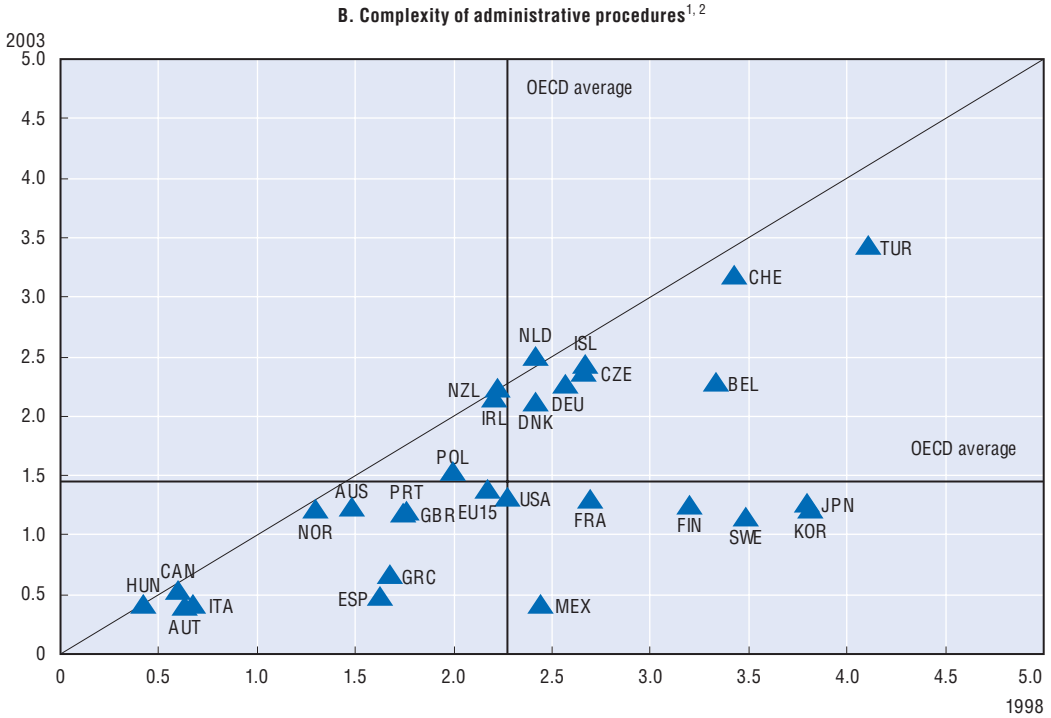
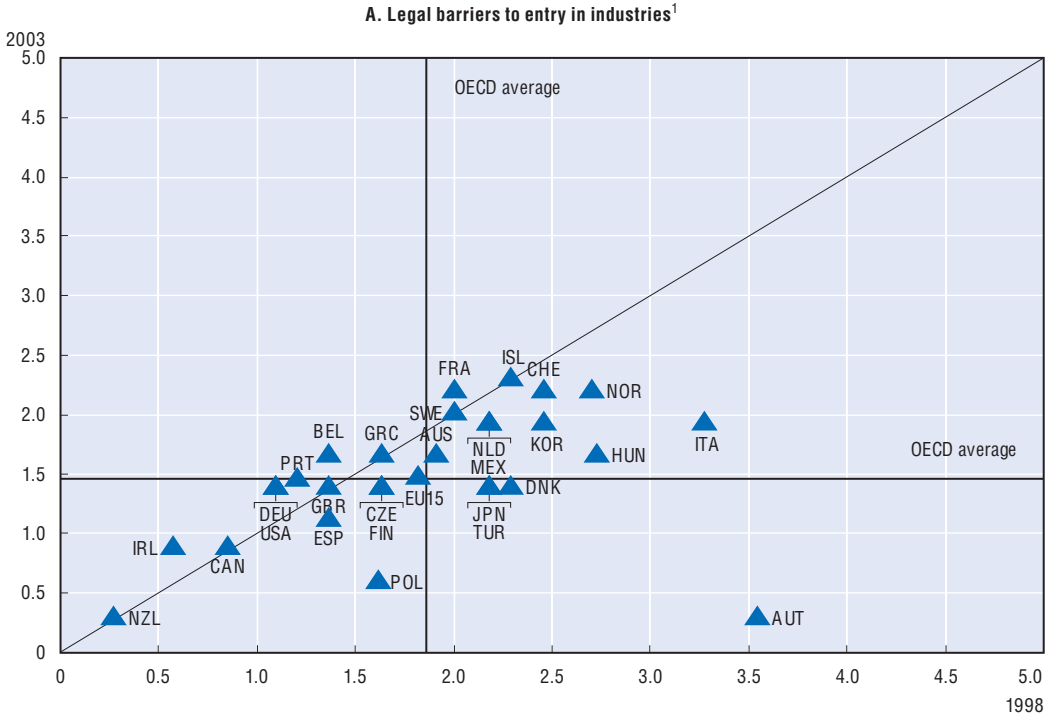
A. Administrative burdens on corporations and sole proprietor start-ups**B. Sector-specific administrative burden**Source: OECD, *Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth*, 2005.StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.11. Barriers to entry
Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive



1. EU15, excluding Luxembourg.
2. Concerns complexity of government communication of rules and procedures as well as of licences and permit systems. Corresponds to the indicator of regulatory and administrative opacity.

Source: OECD, *Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth*, 2005.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.12. **Barriers to foreign direct investment**

Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive

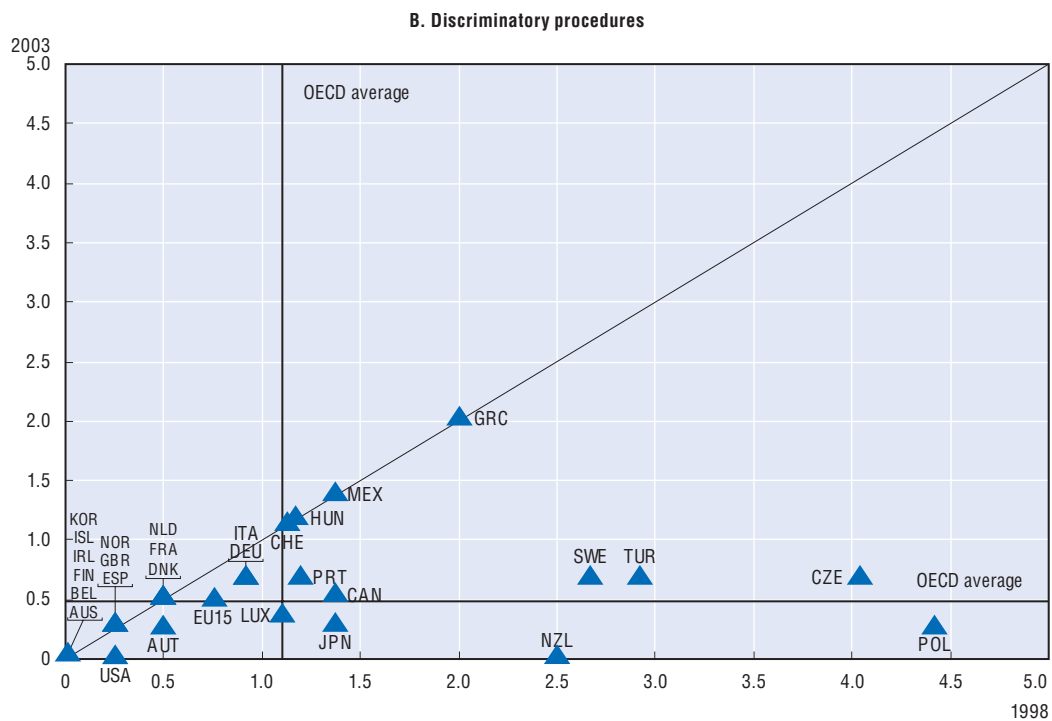
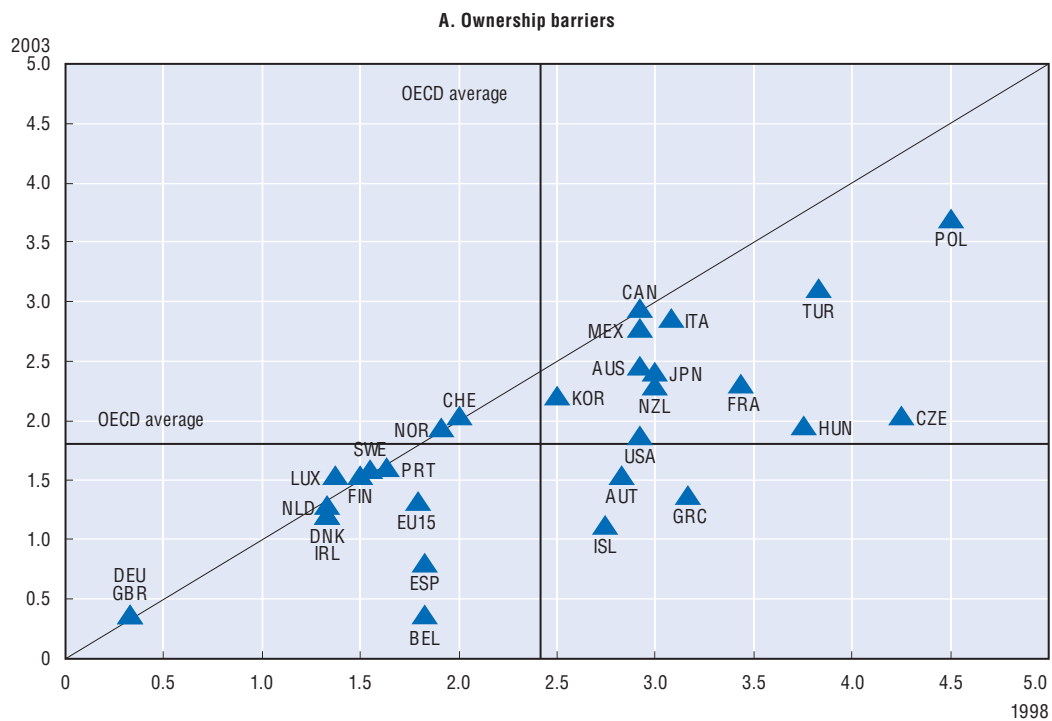
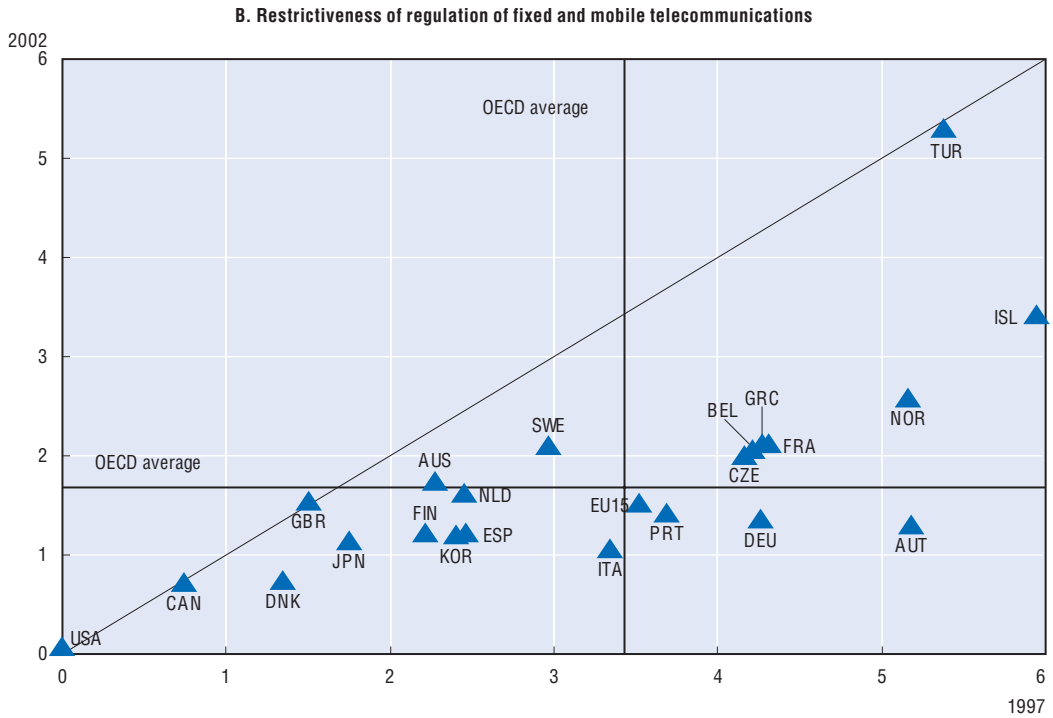
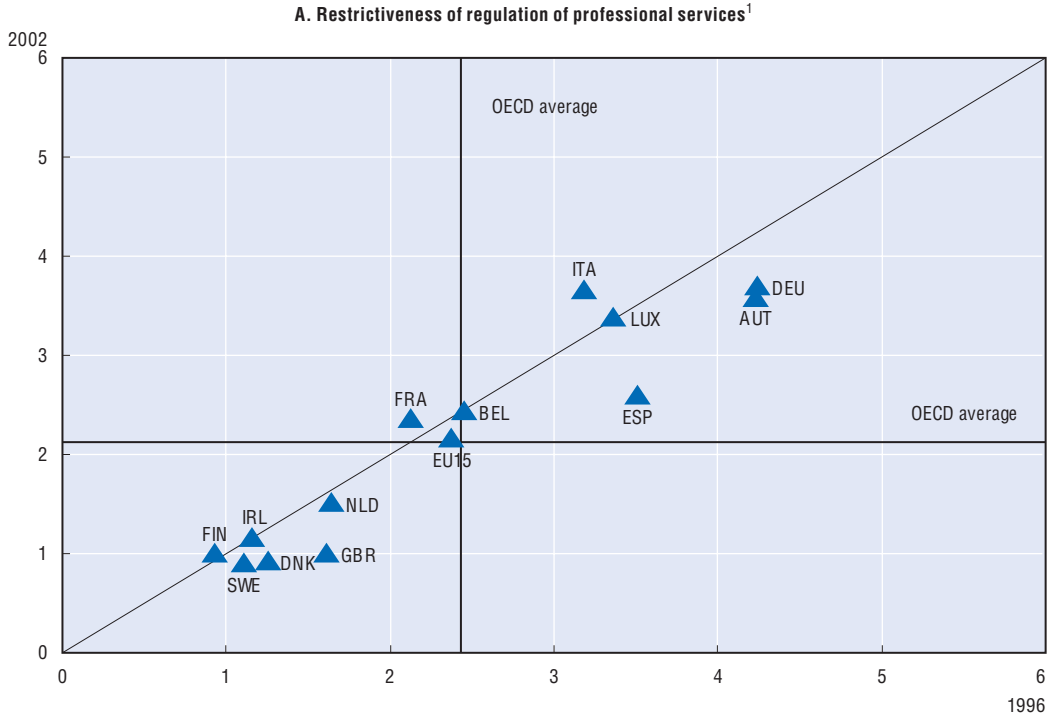
Source: OECD, *Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth*, 2005.StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.13. **Sectoral regulation**
Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive

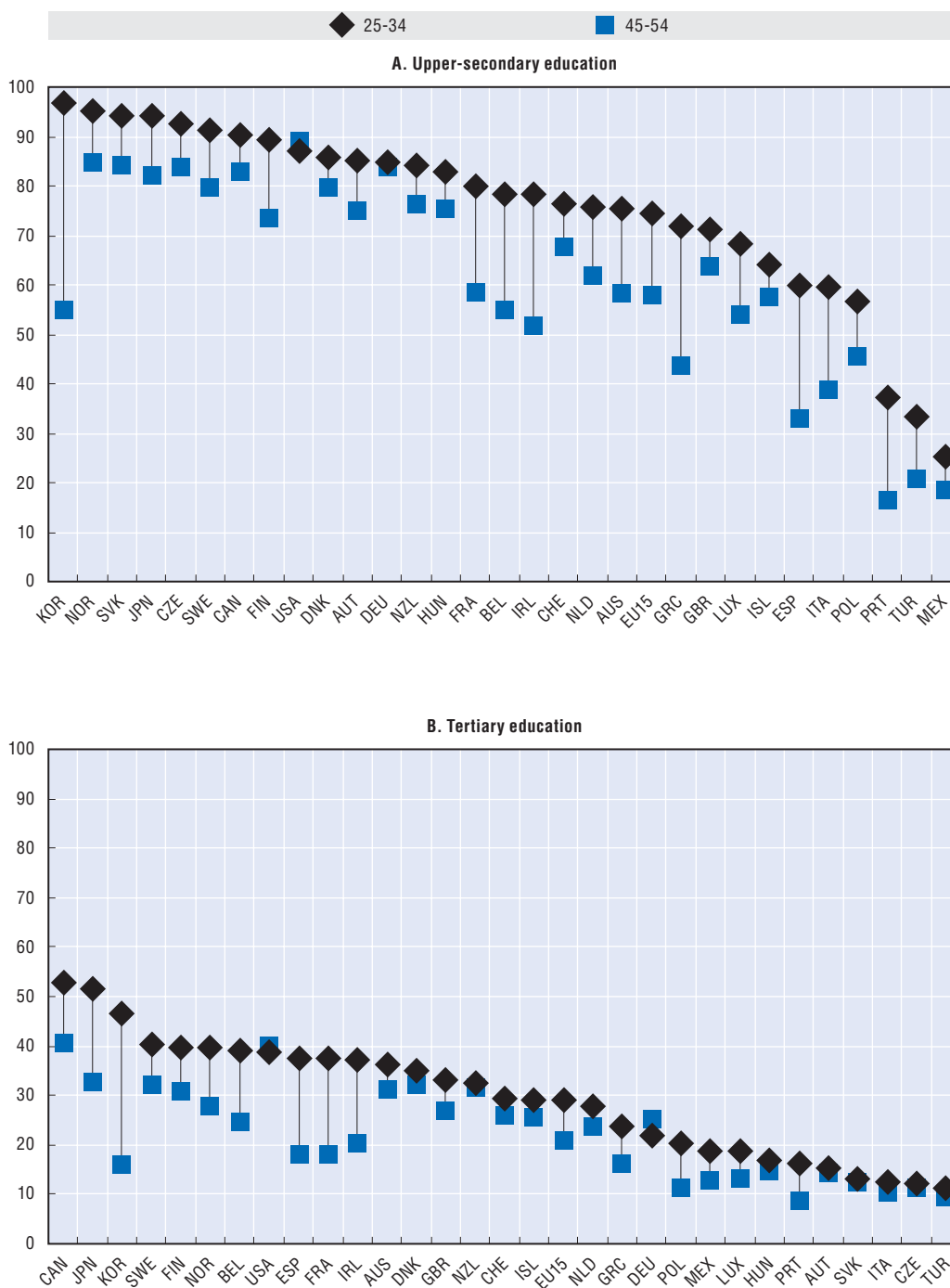


1. Index of regulations in professional services (accounting, law, engineering and architecture). Even though a policy priority was selected for Canada and Japan on the basis of this indicator, they are missing from the chart due to lack of data for 2002. The value of the index for Canada and Japan for 1996 is 2.6 and 3.2 respectively.

Source: European Commission and OECD.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.14. **Educational attainment, 2003**
Percentage of population aged 25-34 and 45-54

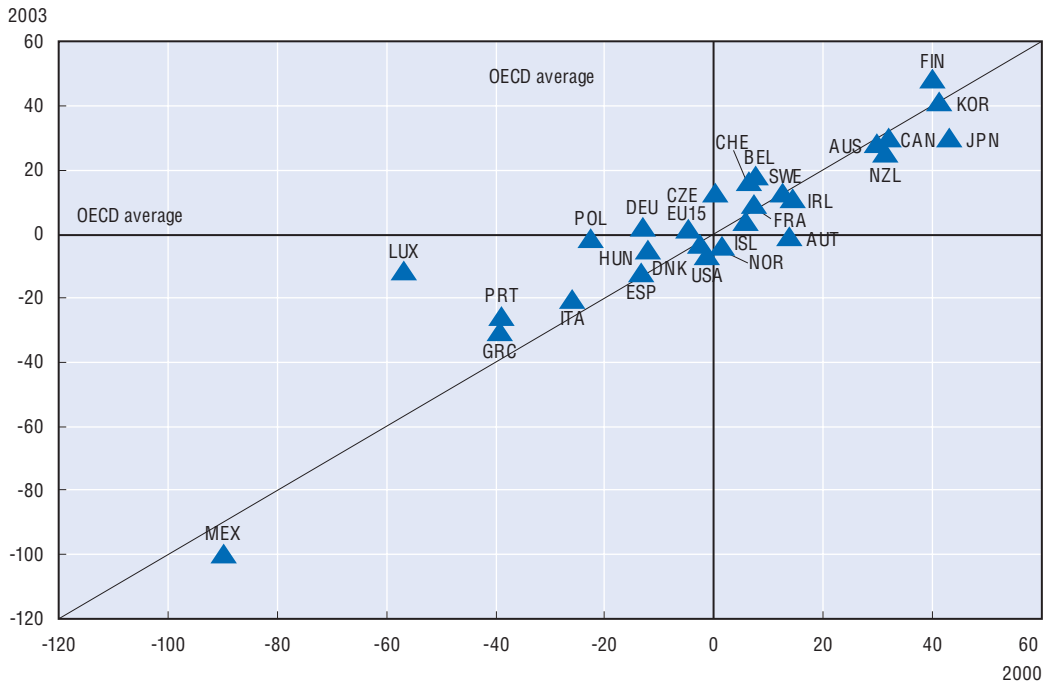


Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance*, 2005.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

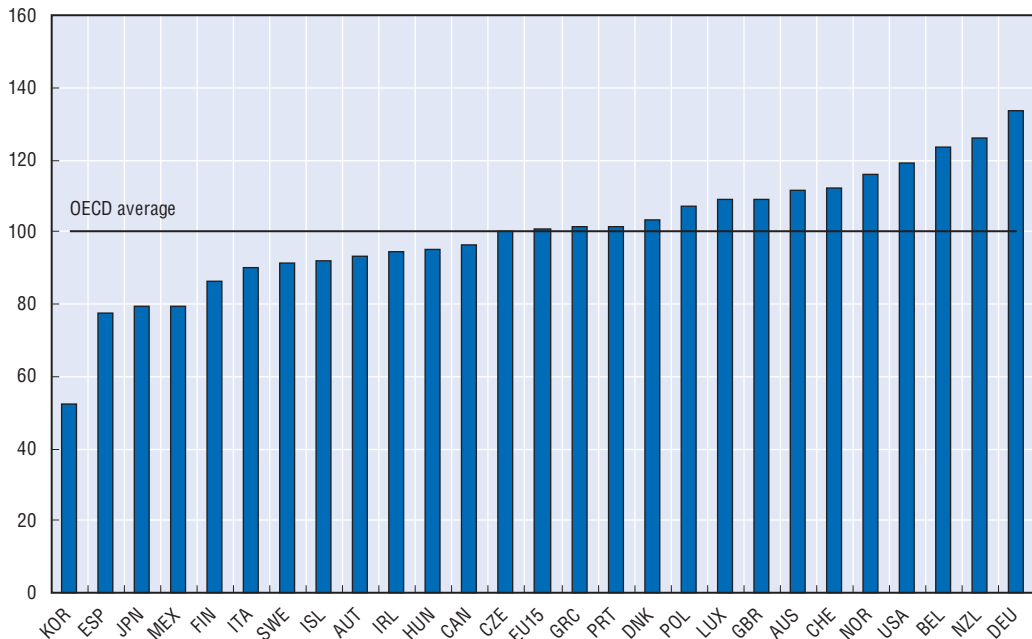
Figure A.15. **Educational achievement**

A. Average of PISA scores in reading, mathematics and science¹



B. Variation in student performance, 2000

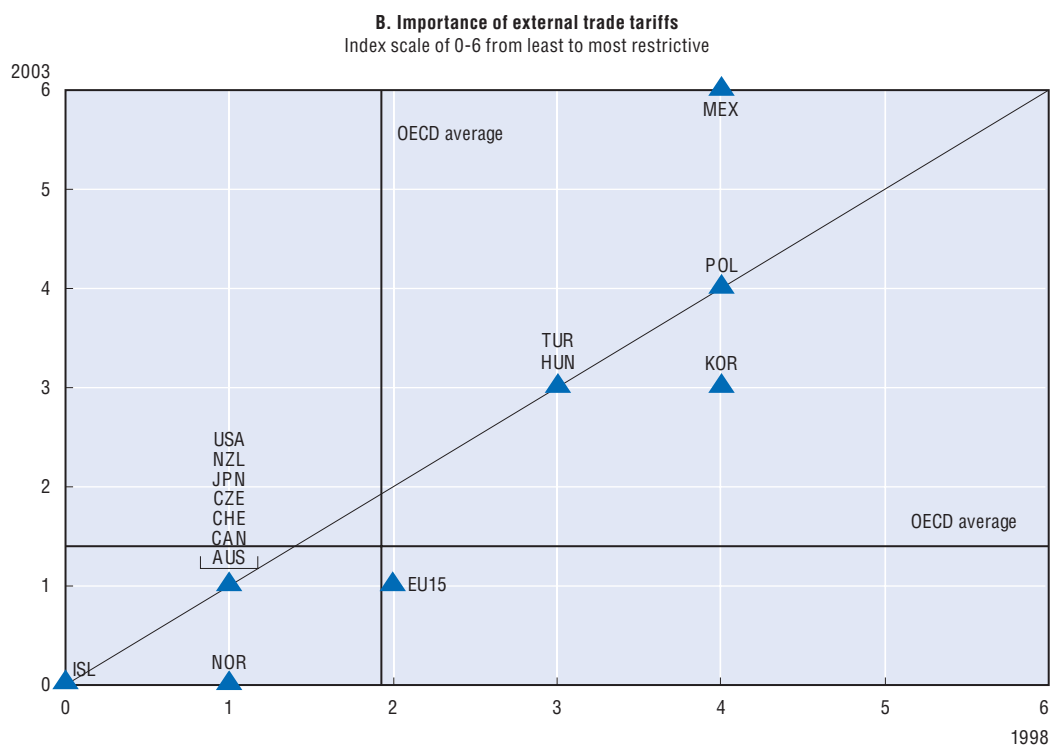
Percentage of average variation of student performance in OECD countries



1. PISA stands for Programme for International Student Assessment.

Source: Chart A: OECD, *Learning for Tomorrow's World*, PISA 2003; Chart B: OECD, *Knowledge and Skills for Life*, PISA 2000.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

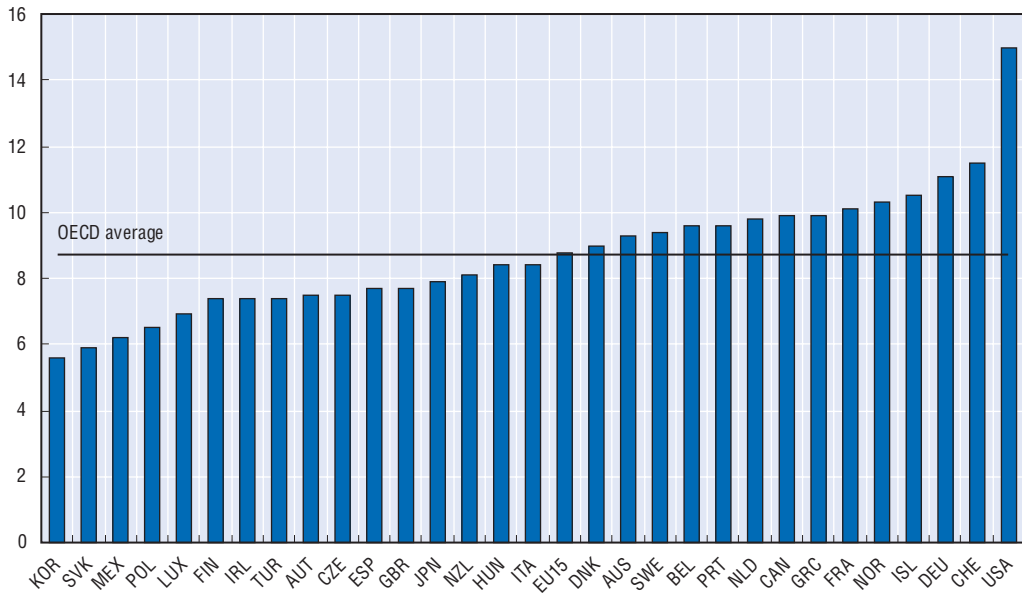
Figure A.16. **Barriers to external trade**

1. A single producer support estimate is calculated for EU countries.

Source: Chart A: OECD, Producer and consumer support estimates database; Chart B: OECD, *Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth*, 2005.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.17. **Health expenditure, 2003¹**
Percentage of GDP

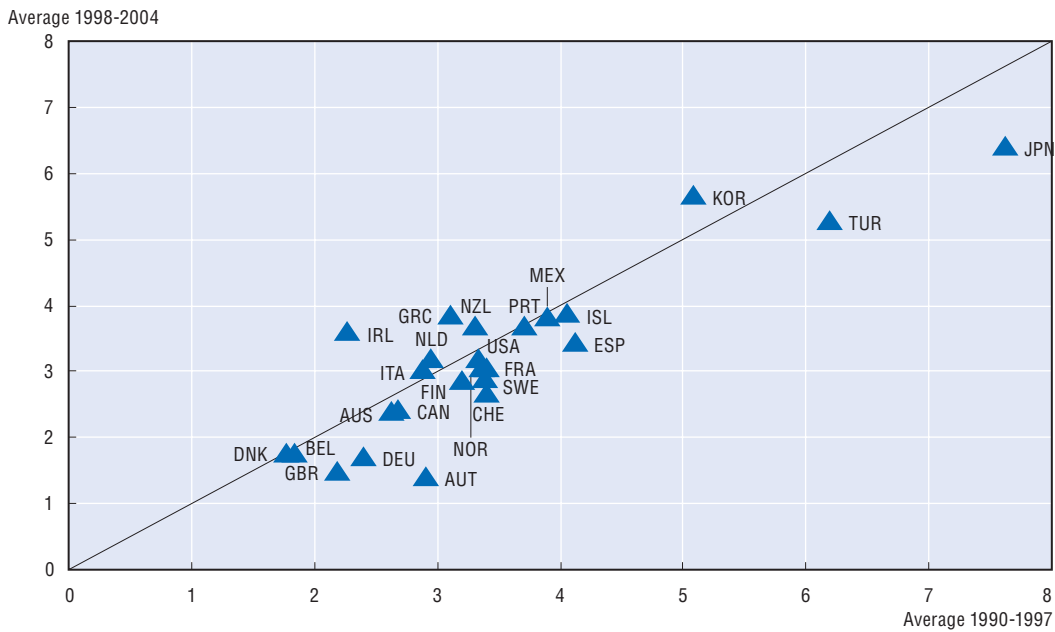


1. 2002 for Australia, Japan and United Kingdom.

Source: OECD, Health database.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

Figure A.18. **Public investment**
Percentage of GDP



Source: OECD, Economic Outlook, No. 78.

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866734675434>

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