

Exhibit 8

The Road from Serfdom

Looking at a broad cross-section of economies makes the link between services and higher incomes unmistakable. Countries with small agricultural sectors tend to be rich, while those allocating a large share of labor to farming have relatively low per capita incomes (*top*).

Reducing labor in agriculture and gearing up industry allows nations to increase their incomes. However, industrialization's gains no longer occur after about a third of labor resources have shifted into goods production (*middle*).

The richest countries have moved beyond industry, and most of their workers are employed in services. The 10 countries with the highest incomes all have at least two-thirds of their labor in this sector. The 10 poorest countries still have less than a quarter of their labor in services industries (*bottom*).

