retrenchment or financialisation. IMF (2007) attempts to distinguish the effects on the wage share of the workers in the skilled and unskilled industries; however the study claims that the income share of skilled workers rose by focusing on the share of wage bill in the industries using predominantly skilled labour as a ratio to the economy wide value added, rather than the share of wages in the skilled sectors as a ratio to the value added in those sectors, which is also mentioned in a figure in the paper. According to the latter indicator, which is reported but not discussed in the IMF study, the labour share of skilled workers is also falling in some major economies. Lin and Tomaskovic-Devey (2013) and Onaran (2011, 2012) are closest to our analysis, but while these studies focus on a single country, the US and Austria respectively, we perform our analysis for selected OECD countries and are therefore able to account for country specific differences in industrial relations. Furthermore, we incorporate a broader range of explanatory variables.