

גידול הפריון הכולל בישראל

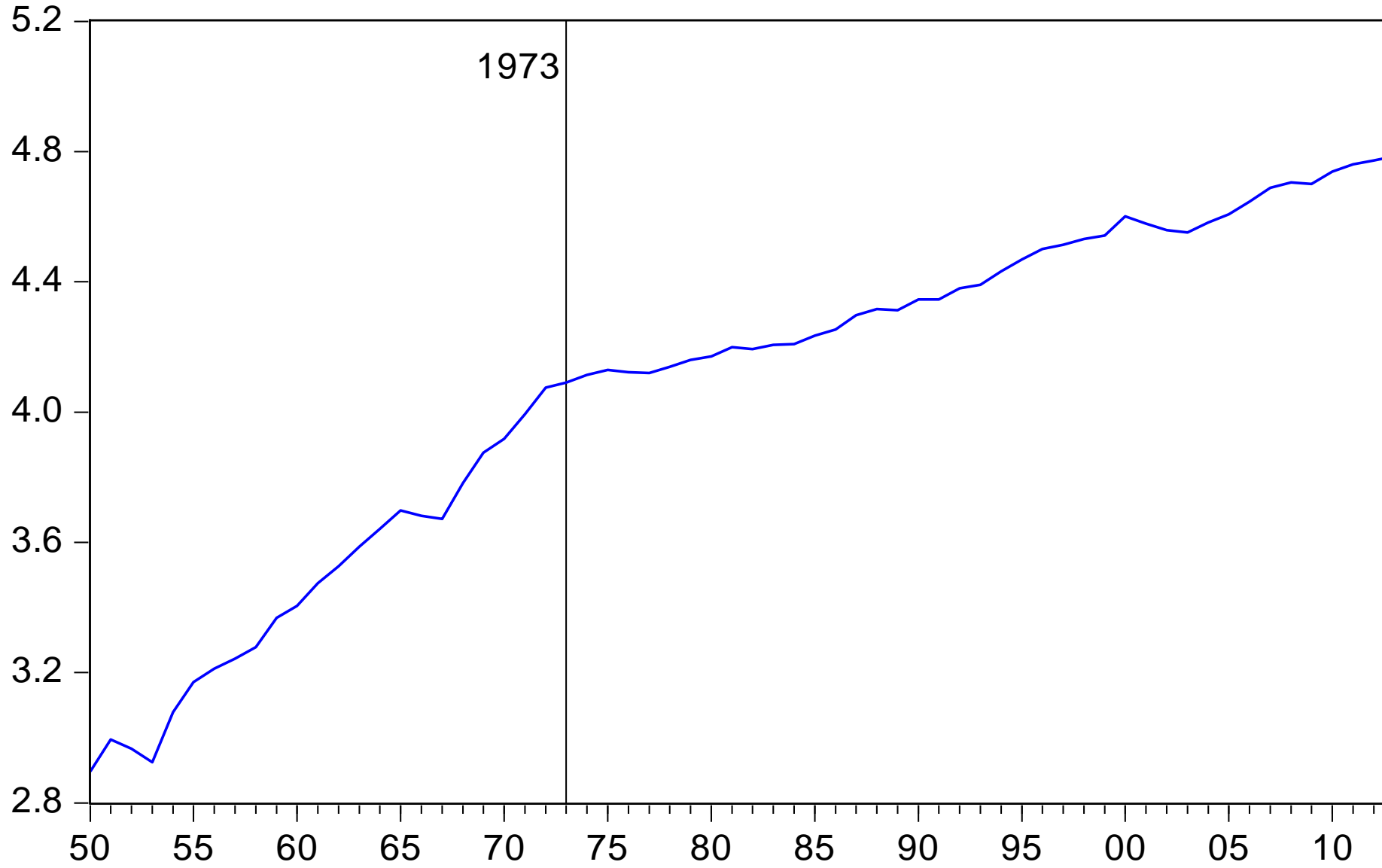
רפי מלניק

המרכז הבינתחומי הרצליה

כנס הרצליה 15

יוני 2015

**Figure 1. Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (in logs)
1950 - 2013**



**Figure 2. Israel US GDP per capita ratio
1950 - 2013
(Constant 2010 prices and dollars)**

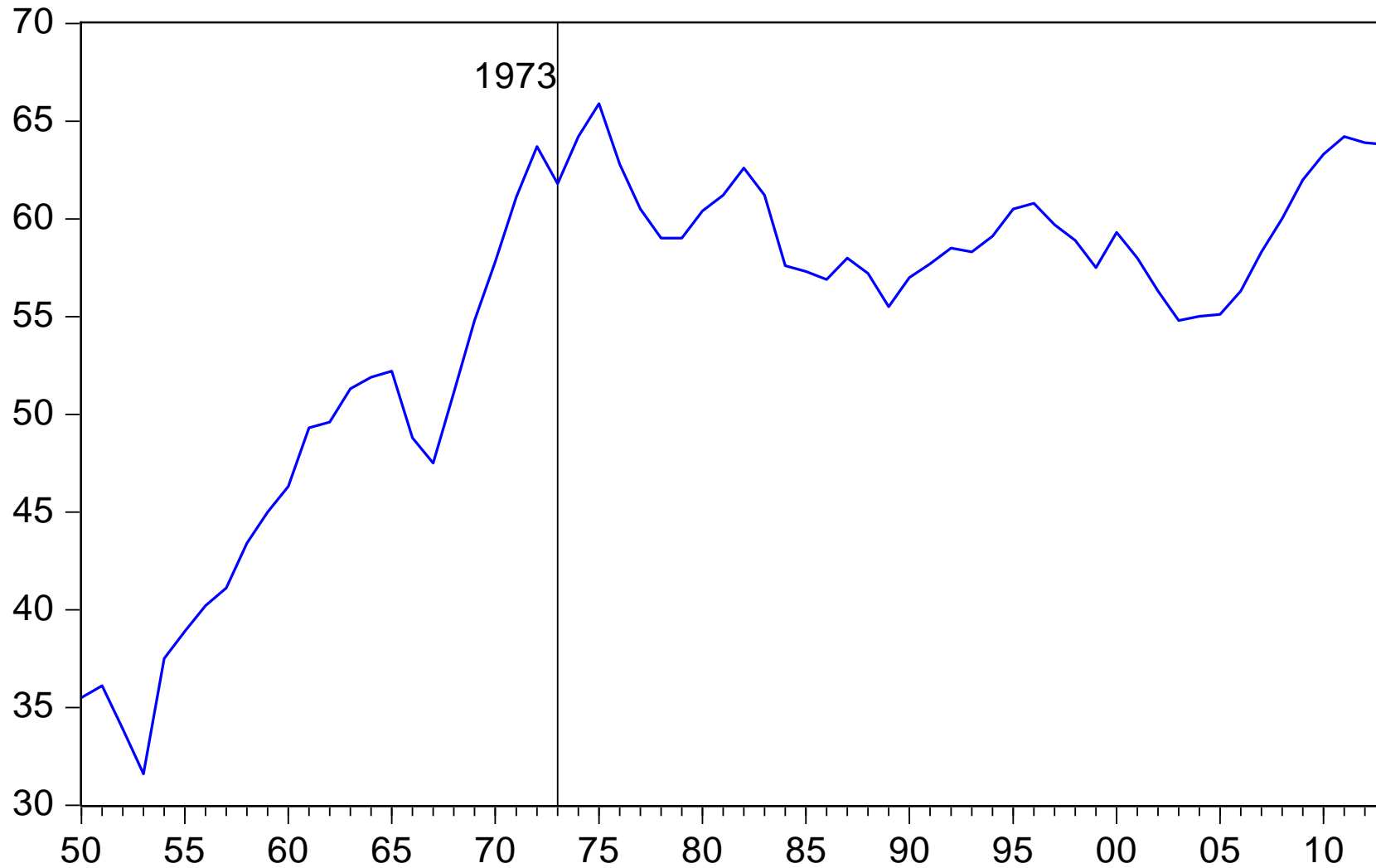


Table 1. Labor Productivity and Decomposition of Output Growth¹ into Input Contributions and the Solow Residual 1951 – 2013
(Average log differences times 100)

	Labor Productivity ²	Output	Labor Contribution ³		Capital Contribution	Solow Residual TFP	
			Workers	Hours		Workers	Hours
GDP							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951-2013	2.6	5.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2
1951-1973	4.9	9.3	3.0	1.7	2.9	3.4	4.7
1974-2013	1.3	4.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.7
1974-1985	1.5	3.3	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.5
1986-2013	1.1	4.3	2.1	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8
Business Sector							
1951-2013	3.1	6.4	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.9
1951-1973	5.2	9.6	3.0	1.8	2.2	4.5	5.7
1974-2013	1.9	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
1974-1985	2.1	3.4	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.3
1986-2013	1.8	4.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.3

¹ The decomposition of growth is performed by growth accounting assuming a Cobb-Douglas technology with a labor coefficient of 0.68 and a capital coefficient of 0.32. For both GDP and business sector output the following equalities hold: (3) + (5) + (6) = (2) and (4) + (5) + (7) = (2) except for rounding errors.

² Output per worker.

³ Including Palestinians and foreign workers.

**Figure 3. Business Sector Output and 1986-1999 trend (in logs)
1986 - 2013**

