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STATE OF ISRAEL

**PRODUCT, PRODUCTIVITY,  
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS  
AND CAPITAL RETURN  
2010–2018**

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## **PREFACE**

In this publication, the Central Bureau of Statistics presents summaries of labour productivity, compensation of employed persons, and return on capital for the years 2010–2018, compiled in the framework of National Accounts.

The publication is intended to facilitate macro-economic analyses of the development of the entire economy, the business sector, and the various industries regarding the types of productivity, the development of compensation of employees per product unit, the distribution of revenue between employed persons and capital, capital stock, the rate of return per capital unit, and wages.

The summaries were prepared in accordance with international recommendations, as presented in the new System of National Accounts – SNA 2008. Data were integrated from various sources: data collected in surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics and administrative data from bodies external to the CBS.

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# **INTRODUCTION**





## 1. General

This publication presents updated summaries on labour productivity in the business sector for 2010–2018. The publication includes data on the whole economy and on the business sector regarding the following topics: the development of labour expenses per product unit, labour productivity, the distribution of income between compensation of employed persons and return on capital, capital stocks, and rate of return per capital unit.

In addition to the data on the whole economy, data are also presented for the following industries: Manufacturing, Information and Communication, Construction and General Government Services. The tables and diagrams also show the relationship between the various aggregates; e.g., gross and net product at market and basic prices, labour expenses at the national and domestic levels.

## 2. Main Findings

In 2018, there was a rise in the level of employment and labour productivity as well as in compensation of employees per product unit. By contrast, there was a decline in return on capital.

According to the production method (total added value of all domestic producers), the Gross Domestic Product consists of three main groups: the product of the business sector, the product of the general government sector and NPIs, and the product of housing services owned by the tenants.

In 1995–2018, the **net domestic product of the business sector in constant base prices** increased by an average of 4.3% per year, and in 2018 the increase was 2.6 times higher than in 1995. The product of the business sector in 2018 was 64.0% of the GDP in the entire economy, and increased by 3.6% following a similar increase of 4.5% in 2017.

In 2018, the product of the general government sector and NPIs was 14.7% of the GDP in the entire economy, and increased by 2.6% following a similar increase of 2.6% in 2017.

In 2018, the product of housing services owned by the tenants was 11.6% of the GDP in the entire economy, and increased by 3.2% following an increase of 3.6% in 2017.

**The number of employed persons** in the business sector in 2018 rose by 3.14 million, an increase of 29,400 employed persons compared with 2017.

**The total productivity (gross)** in the business sector rose in 2018 by 1.1%, following an increase of 1.5% in 2017. The change in total productivity (total factor productivity; TFP) is not due to the change in the capital stock or in work hours.

**Compensation of employees per net product unit** paid by the producers in the business sector increased by 1.7% in 2018, following an increase of 1.3% in 2017. Compensation per product unit is obtained by calculating compensation per work hour in relation to the net product per work hour.

Following the increase in compensation of employees relative to the product and due to the decline in taxation on net production, **the share of operating surplus in the net business product in 2018 declined to 23.2%**, compared to 24.1% in 2017. The ratio of capital stock in the business sector to the business product in 2018 was 1.11, compared with 1.07 in 2017. This means that **the rate of return on capital** decreased to 20.9% in 2018 from 22.5% in 2017.

**Table A. The Share of Industries in the Business Product, and Quantitative change (Growth Rates), 2017 and 2018**

**Percentages**

<b>Industries in the Business Sector</b>	<b>Share of the industry in the business product</b>	<b>Quantitative change 2017</b>	<b>Quantitative change 2018</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.8	1.5	-2.6
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	18.7	3.1	1.8
Electricity and water supply; Sewerage and waste management services	2.3	-1.5	5.6
Construction	9.1	6.7	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	12.8	5.1	2.8
Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities	4.9	7.0	4.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3.4	7.3	4.9
Information and communications	13.0	2.6	6.3
Financial and insurance activities	6.8	5.0	3.5
Real estate activities	3.5	10.9	-3.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.1	5.5	6.1
Administrative and support service activities	5.0	4.1	4.3
Education; Human health and social work activities	6.3	4.1	4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Activities of households as employers	2.4	2.3	2.1

## Labour productivity in the business sector

**Labour productivity** (the product per work hour) in the business sector increased by 2.4% in 2018, following an increase of 2.5% in 2017.

The total work hours of employed persons in the business sector increased by 1.0% in 2018, following an increase of 2.0% in 2017, whereas compensation of employees per work hour in the business sector increased by 5.0% in 2018, following an increase of 3.5% in 2017.

In 1995–2018, the GDP per work hour of the business sector in base prices increased by an average of 1.7% per year.

**Table B. The Change in Labour Productivity in Selected Industries, 2017 and 2018**

### Percentages

<b>Industries in the business sector</b>	<b>Change in labour productivity 2017</b>	<b>Change in labour productivity 2018</b>
Agriculture	-0.1	-1.6
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	1.6	1.7
Electricity and water supply; Sewerage and waste management	-1.7	14.7
Construction	-1.4	4.5
Wholesale and retail and repair of motor vehicles	4.6	4.4
Transportation, storage postal and courier services	2.4	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	6.1	2.7
Information and communications	3.3	-0.9
Financial and insurance activities	5.1	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities and administrative and support service activities	1.8	4.4

## International Comparison According to the OECD Database

This publication presents the share of various industries in the GDP in different countries. The source of the data on other countries is the OECD.

The Gross Domestic Product per work hour (in PPP terms) in Israel has undergone a consistent increase, and grew by 8.1% in 2017 compared with 2010 – more than the average in OECD countries during the corresponding period (6.3%). However, the GDP per work hour in Israel in 2017 was still 23.8% less than the average in OECD member countries.

### 3. Terms, Definitions and Explanations<sup>1</sup>

#### 3.1 System of National Accounts, Based on SNA 2008

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The total value added of all resident producers (output less intermediate consumption) plus net taxes (taxes less subsidies on products) not already included in the value of output. The GDP is also derived as the sum of final consumption expenditure plus gross capital formation and exports minus imports. In addition, the GDP is calculated from the sum of the primary incomes which were distributed among the resident production units: compensation of employees plus gross operating surplus, mixed incomes and net taxes on production and imports. Until 1995, the definition of the GDP was different: net taxes on imports were not included, nor were the components of compensation for exports.

**GDP at market prices (excluding net taxes on imports):** The total gross value added of all resident producers, as producer prices, plus non-returned VAT (or similar taxes). Not included are net taxes on imports. This series is not affected by economic developments in the GDP series, include net taxes on imports.

**Net Domestic Product (NDP) at market prices** is the gross domestic product at market prices, after deduction of depreciation at renewal prices.

**Net Domestic Product at basic prices** equals the net domestic product at market prices, after deduction of taxes on products, and addition of subsidies for products.

**Net Domestic Product at production factor cost prices** is calculated from the net domestic product at market prices, after deduction of taxes on production and imports and addition of current subsidies. The net domestic product at factor cost prices equals the amount of domestic income from wages and other income.

**Output:** The value of goods and services produced at a factory, less the value of goods and services used for activities that the establishment doesn't risk using to produce products, and less the value of goods and services that the establishment consumes (except for goods that are used for fixed capital formation or for capital formation in stock or for own final consumption).

In service industries, output equals the total compensation received for services rendered. A distinction is made between the term "output" and the term "revenue",

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<sup>1</sup> The definitions are based on the new system of national accounts – SNA 2008 – prepared by five international organizations: UN, I.M.F, World Bank, OECD and European Commission. The new system is presented in the guide *System of National Accounts 2008*, Commission of the European Communities, I.M.F., OECD, UN, World Bank, Brussels/Luxembourg, New York, Paris, Washington DC, 2008.

which is used prevalently in financial reports of the business sector. Revenue can include income from sale of products not sold by the reported establishment.

**Taxes:** Compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units.

**Taxes on imports:** Taxes on goods and services levied at the time goods cross the national or customs frontiers or at the time services are given from non-resident producers to Israeli institutional units.

**Other taxes on production:** Other taxes on production consist of all taxes (except taxes on products) that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production. Other taxes on production include the following: taxes on payroll or work force, recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures, business and professional licences, taxes on the use of fixed assets or other activities, stamp taxes, taxes on pollution, taxes on international transactions.

**Taxes on products:** Taxes imposed on units of goods or services.

**Subsidies** consist of all current grants provided by the government (including non-resident units and the local authorities) to business enterprises according to the level of production activity or the quantity and value of the commodities and services they produce or import. In addition to the direct current subsidies, this item includes the subsidy component of loans granted by the government to producers under preferred conditions (lower than market interest rate), for financing of current activities, such as loans from export funds. However, this item does not include the subsidy component embodied in non-recurrent loans or in loans that are not given on a regular basis.

**Subsidies on products:** Subsidies paid for units of goods or services.

**Net Domestic Product (NDP) at basic prices of the business sector** includes the product of the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Manufacturing; Electricity and Water Supply; Construction, Trade; Accommodation Services and Restaurants; Transport, Storage and Communications; Financial and Business Services; and Personal and Other Services. The business product includes the product of all enterprises owned privately or publicly, including those not organized as companies, such as the Government Printing Office. The business product does not include the product of the government, local authorities, and non-profit institutions or housing services owned by the residents.

**Net domestic product at constant prices:** Based on estimates at constant prices for each of the components of national expenditure at market prices (consumption, capital formation, and foreign trade items), and the total product at market prices was obtained as the sum of the components.

**Capital stock** includes tangible and intangible productive capital (software), i.e., it does not include non-productive capital and financial assets. It also excludes changes in stocks of raw materials, and finished goods in progress.

**Gross capital stock** is measured as the value of fixed assets whose economic life has not yet ended and is estimated anew at purchaser's prices for the current period. This stock increases every year by the gross domestic capital formation, and decreases by the value of assets whose economic life has ended.

**Net capital stock:** The total reduced value of all fixed assets still in use. Net capital stock can also be defined as the difference between gross capital stock and cumulative consumption of fixed capital.

**Compensation of employed persons and operating surplus:** The net domestic product at basic prices includes compensation of employees, other taxes on production (net) and on imports, as well as other income. Other income was obtained as the remainder after deducting compensation of employees and other taxes on production and on imports (net) from the product. Other income includes, inter alia, compensation of non-employees, who constitute about 15% of all employed persons in the business sector.

**Operating surplus:** Calculated by deducting compensation of employed persons and other taxes on production and imports (net) from the net domestic product at basic prices. In the operating surplus, as in the product at basic prices, capital grants, which comprise approximately 2% of the business product, were not included. There is an upward bias in the estimate of compensation of employed persons and, simultaneously, there is a downward bias in the estimate of operating surplus. This is because owners of small private companies record part of their income as income from wages.

**The rate of return per capital unit** is calculated as the ratio of the operating surplus as a percentage of the product to the ratio of the capital to the product.

**Alternative calculation of operating surplus:** As mentioned, net domestic product is obtained after deducting consumption of fixed capital at renewal prices from the gross product. By contrast, depreciation is calculated at historical purchase prices in the financial reports of establishments. The rate of consumption of fixed capital at renewal prices reaches 10% of the gross business product. This rate was estimated on the basis of the assumed life span of the various capital assets (buildings and equipment by industry), the yearly decline in their value, and assumed changes in prices of the various capital assets. As a result, the reliability of the estimate of consumption of fixed capital is limited. Therefore, the table dealing with compensation of employed persons and return on gross domestic capital presents an

alternative calculation of operating surplus, which includes consumption of fixed capital as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product at market prices.

**Labour productivity** is the net product per work hour of employed persons.

**Capital productivity** is the ratio of net product to gross capital stock.

**Total productivity** relates to the change in production and in various production factors. It is calculated as the change in product that is not explained by the change in capital stock or by the change in work hours.

### 3.2 Wages, Compensation for Work and Labour Cost

These definitions are based on the international guidelines presented in the SNA 2008 Manual for National Accounts as well as on publications of the International Labour Organization (ILO).<sup>2</sup>

- a. Wages (= Wages and salaries):** Defined as remuneration in cash or in kind by the employer to the employee for work carried out during the period of the report, including wages based on units of work time and on a monthly salary. Wages and salaries include all types of gross payments, as specified below:
- Basic wages, cost of living allowances, seniority payments, back pay, advance payments, overtime, on-call and shift allowances.
  - Incentive pay, bonuses and special payments such as education and proficiency allowances, "13<sup>th</sup> month" salary, and severance pay, unused sick leave, etc.
  - Transportation allowance, vacation allowance, car allowance, telephone compensation, per diem expenses, clothing allowance, etc.
  - Payments in kind (only those subject to income tax), such as: meals, housing services, holiday gifts, etc.
- b. Supplementary expenses for wages and salaries (employer's social contributions)** include social contributions payable by employers, such as: actual contributions to National Insurance, pension plans, provident funds, study funds, etc. In addition, these expenses include imputed contributions to pension plans for employees, which derive from the employer's obligation to pay the workers retirement pensions instead of contributing to pension funds; e.g., imputed contributions to budgetary pension schemes for civil servants.

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<sup>2</sup> For further information on this topic, see:  
<https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/methods/icls/>

- c. **Taxes on wages and salaries:** Taxes levied on employers for wage and salary expenses, such as payroll tax and employers' tax.
- d. **Other components of labour cost:** Expenses for vocational training, welfare, recruiting workers, providing work clothes, maintaining a cafeteria, payments to professional organizations, etc.
- e. **Compensation of employees / compensation for employee jobs:** The total and supplementary expenditure for wages and salaries (Paragraphs a+b).
- f. **Imputed compensation of non-employees / imputed compensation for non-employee jobs** (employed persons who are not employees – employers, self-employed persons, members of co-operatives, kibbutz members, and unpaid workers in household enterprises): Compensation of non-employees is the imputed value estimated as the number of work hours multiplied by the average compensation of employees per hour in the industry where they are employed.
- g. **Compensation of employed persons / compensation for jobs:** Compensation of employees / compensation for employee jobs and the imputed value of compensation of non-employees / compensation for non-employee jobs (Paragraphs e+f).
- h. **Labour cost:** Labour cost includes compensation of employees/employee jobs, taxes on wages and salaries, and other components of labour cost (Paragraphs c+d+e). There may be cases in which reported labour costs include only compensation of employees/employee jobs and taxes on wages and salaries (Paragraphs c+e). In those cases, it is recommended to classify the item as a labour cost for employees as well.
- i. **Employed persons:** Those who worked for at least one hour at any job for pay, profit or other compensation during the determinant week; all workers in kibbutzim (whether in services or other industries); or family businesses; persons staying in institutions, who worked without pay for more than 15 hours per week; persons temporarily absent from their regular work who did not seek other work.
- j. **Employees:** Persons employed by another party in return for daily wages, monthly salary, piece-work, or any other kind of remuneration. Estimates of the changes in the number of employed persons, employees, and work hours of employed persons and employed persons and employees in Israel were usually based on findings from the Labour Force Survey in Israel. The estimates relating to residents of the Palestinian Authority who work in Israel were based on the Labour Force Survey of the Palestinian Authority. Before 1996 the estimates were based on household surveys in the Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area and on



Employment Service data. The estimate of the number of foreign workers was based on data on the net numbers of persons who arrive in Israel from developing countries and stay for a long period of time, and who are not immigrants, diplomats, or students.

- k. Employee jobs:** Jobs (permanent and temporary) of workers, who worked for at least one day during the surveyed month (or were on paid leave due to illness, vacation, army reserve duty, etc., at least one day during that month), which appear on the payroll of establishments or institutions. Employee jobs include employee jobs of Israeli workers (reported to the National Insurance Institute on Form 102), as well as employee jobs of foreign workers (reported to the National Insurance Institute on Form 612), and employee jobs of workers from the Judea and Samaria Area.
- l. Jobs:** Employee jobs, owners, and unpaid family members.

## **4. Methods Used to Prepare Estimates for the Main Industries**

### **4.1 General**

This publication presents estimates of annual changes in the economy's main industries in the net product at current and constant prices, in compensation of non-employees, wages, and work hours, as well as estimates of changes in compensation of employees per product unit.

Estimates for the industries are sometimes based on surveys of one industry, if those surveys are considered to be more reliable than the estimates for the same industry that were used for the accounts for the whole economy. For example, the estimates of labour input in Manufacturing were based on the Manufacturing Survey (see below), and not on the industry data according to Labour Force Surveys, which were a source for estimates of work hours in the whole economy.

An estimate of product and compensation of employees and for non-reported foreign workers hired by employment agencies was added to the data from the surveys. In addition, data on product obtained from surveys do not include other net taxes on production, so that those taxes were added to the product in order to show it at basic prices

### **4.2 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

Estimates of the domestic product for Agriculture at current and constant prices are obtained annually by deducting the estimate of purchased input (from other industries) from the estimate of agricultural output.

Estimates of changes in compensation of employees and in wages of Israeli workers were based on reports to the National Insurance Institute. The changes in wages of employees from the Palestinian Authority were based on reports of the Payments Administration of the Employment Service and on the labour force survey of the Palestinian Authority.

The data on Israeli employed persons, as well as data on employees and their work hours were obtained from the Labour Force Surveys in Israel. Data on employed persons and employees from the Palestinian Authority, and data on their work hours are based on the Labour Force Survey of the Palestinian Authority. Data on wages and jobs of foreign workers were obtained from National Insurance Institute reports and from estimates of foreigners working without permits. These estimates are based on records of the number of tourists from developing countries who enter and leave the country.

Even though there is a large sampling error in the Labour Force Surveys, data from this source are preferred over figures reported to the National Insurance Institute. This is because National Insurance Institute data on employees in each industry are based on employers' reports, which may lead to repeated enumeration of employees. These are reports in which each employer reports on all employees employed in a certain month. However, because most work in Agriculture is part-time, employees in that industry are employed in more than one place during a given month. As a result, they are recorded in the report as employees of each employer they worked for.

### **4.3 Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying**

The estimates of changes in compensation of employees, in the number of employees, and in the work hours of employees were based on the Manufacturing Survey for the years in which a survey was conducted, combined with manufacturing indices for other years. In order to prepare these indices, monthly estimates of changes in the manufacturing production, revenue, employment, and wages were calculated. The frame of surveyed establishments encompassed all establishments with at least one employee. The sample included about 2,000 establishments that employ about 70% of all employed persons in manufacturing.

Estimates of workers hired through employment agencies were added to the employment data obtained from the Manufacturing Survey. Moreover, the Palestinian Authority Labour Force Survey found that the number of Palestinian employees who work in manufacturing is larger than their number in the manufacturing indices. An estimate of workers from the Palestinian Authority who were not reported in the manufacturing indices was added to the employment estimate.

The percentage of change in work hours of employees was used as an indicator of the percentage of change in the number of work hours of employed persons. It is assumed that in this calculation method the error is smaller than that of the data on changes in work hours of employed persons by industry according to the Labour Force Surveys, which have a large sampling error.

Changes in the product at current and constant prices were derived from summaries of the Manufacturing Survey. The output figures do not include revenue from activities outside the Manufacturing industry. In addition, the values of stocks were adjusted according to specific price indices in order to deduct capital gains.

The changes in total compensation of employees were calculated on the basis of data from the Manufacturing Survey during years in which a survey was conducted, as well as on the basis of monthly manufacturing indices in recent years.

## **4.4 Construction**

The changes in net domestic product of the Construction industry at constant prices were obtained according to the changes in the main components of the industry's output: investments in structures and in other construction works (laying of roads, pipes, railroad tracks and cables, as well as other groundwork), and construction for defence purposes.

This calculation was based on the assumption that there is a constant input-output ratio in the main types of construction, which is derived from the 2006 Input-Output Tables.

Compensation of employees, employed persons and work hours: Estimates of changes in wages of Israelis were based on data obtained from the National Insurance Institute; and the estimates of the number of employed persons and work hours of Israelis were based on Labour Force Surveys. The changes in wages, number of employees, and number of work days of employees from the Palestinian Authority were estimated on the basis of the Labour Force Survey of the Authority. The changes in wages and in the number of foreign workers were obtained from the National Insurance Institute and from estimates of foreigners who work without permits.

## **4.5 General Government and NPISH (Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households)**

This sector includes: the government (including the Ministry of Defence), local authorities, national institutions and non-profit institutions.

Not included are establishments owned by these institutions, such as: The Israel National Roads Company (formerly: "Ma'atz"), the Israel Ports and Railways Authority, and the Israel Postal Authority, which were defined as part of the business sector.

The changes in the domestic product at current prices in this sector are equal to the changes in payments for compensation of employees. Thus, the change in the labour expenditure equals the change in product per work hour.

Estimates of changes in compensation of employees, wages, and number of employees were based on reports published by the various institutions (government, national institutions, local authorities and non-profit institutions) as well as on supplementary data obtained through questionnaires.

#### **4.6 Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities**

For the years in which a Trade and Services Survey was conducted, the estimates were obtained by extrapolation of the base year estimates, using data from that survey. For the years in which a survey was not conducted, the estimate is based on extrapolation of the revenue data from VAT, or on data from hotel surveys. The product at constant prices was obtained through deflation by the appropriate price indices.

#### **4.7 Transport, Storage, Postal and Courier Activities and Information and Communications**

For the years in which a Survey of Industries was conducted, the estimates were obtained by extrapolation of the base year estimates, using data from that survey. In other years, the data for some industries were obtained by analyzing financial reports. In the case of buses, taxis and trucks, the product data are obtained from calculation that includes the extent of the travelling. Changes in the product, at constant prices, were obtained through indicators of the output, such as: kilometres travelled by taxis and trucks, loads hauled by ships, and passengers on Israeli airlines. Data on the product of Information and Communications are based on analysis of the reports of active communications companies in Industry 6100.

#### **4.8 Financial Services, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, and Administrative and Support Service Activities**

For Banking Services, the product was obtained from a review of the financial reports of the banks, which are published by the Supervisor of Banks. The output of banks consists of two components. One component of the output is fees that banks charge their customers for services provided. The other component is the interest charged on loans extended by banks, which is higher than the interest given on deposits. The product is obtained as the difference between output and inputs of banks. The output from fees at constant prices is obtained by deflating income from fees by a bank services price index. The output from interest margins at constant prices is the difference between interest on loans at constant prices and interest on deposits at constant prices. Revenue from interest on deposits at constant prices is obtained by multiplying the interest on the deposits by the interest on the deposits in the base year. Interest on loans at constant prices is obtained by multiplying the loans by the interest on the loans in the base year.

For Insurance Services, calculation of the product was based on a review of the financial reports of the insurance companies prepared by the supervisor of insurance at the Ministry of Finance. The output of the insurance industry is the sum of the net

premiums paid by customers, the profits from investments and changes in actuarial reserves. The product is the difference between output and the inputs of the insurance companies. The product of the insurance companies at constant prices was obtained by deflating the product at current prices by the implicit price index of the business product.

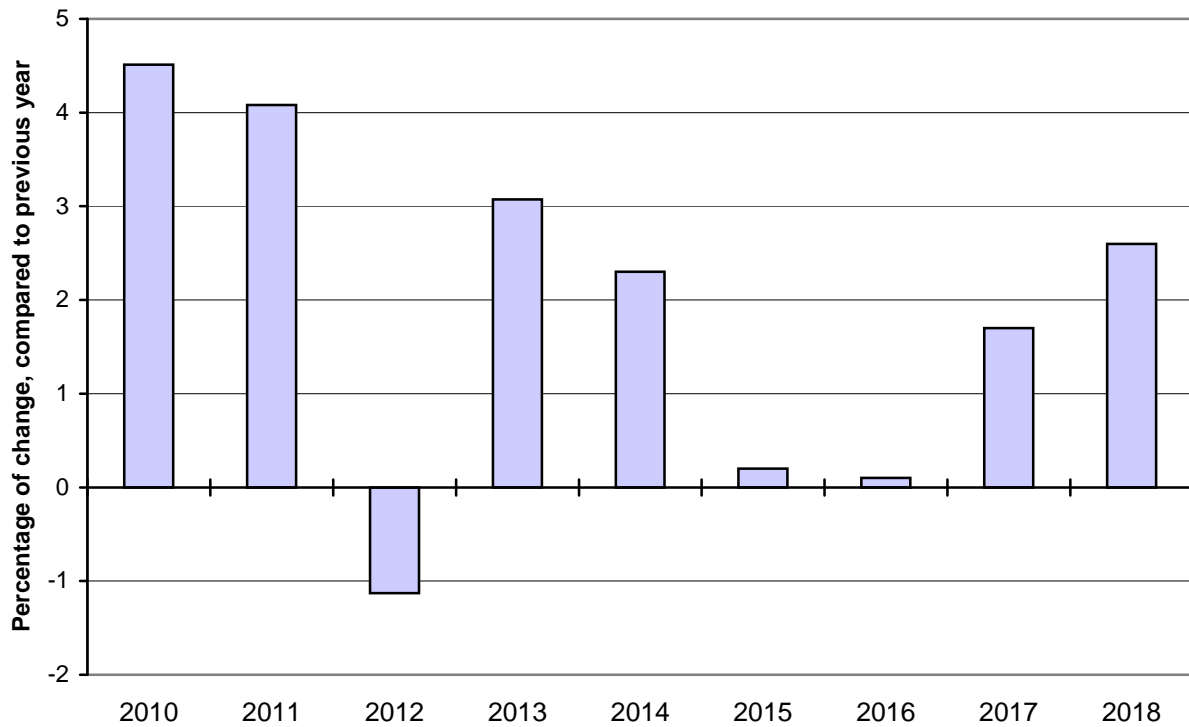
Estimates of the product of Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services and Management and Support Services were based on the Survey of Industries, and are obtained by extrapolation of base year estimates. For years in which survey was not conducted, the estimate is based on extrapolation of the VAT revenue data. Data on the product at constant prices were obtained by deflating the product at current prices by appropriate price indices.

# DIAGRAMS

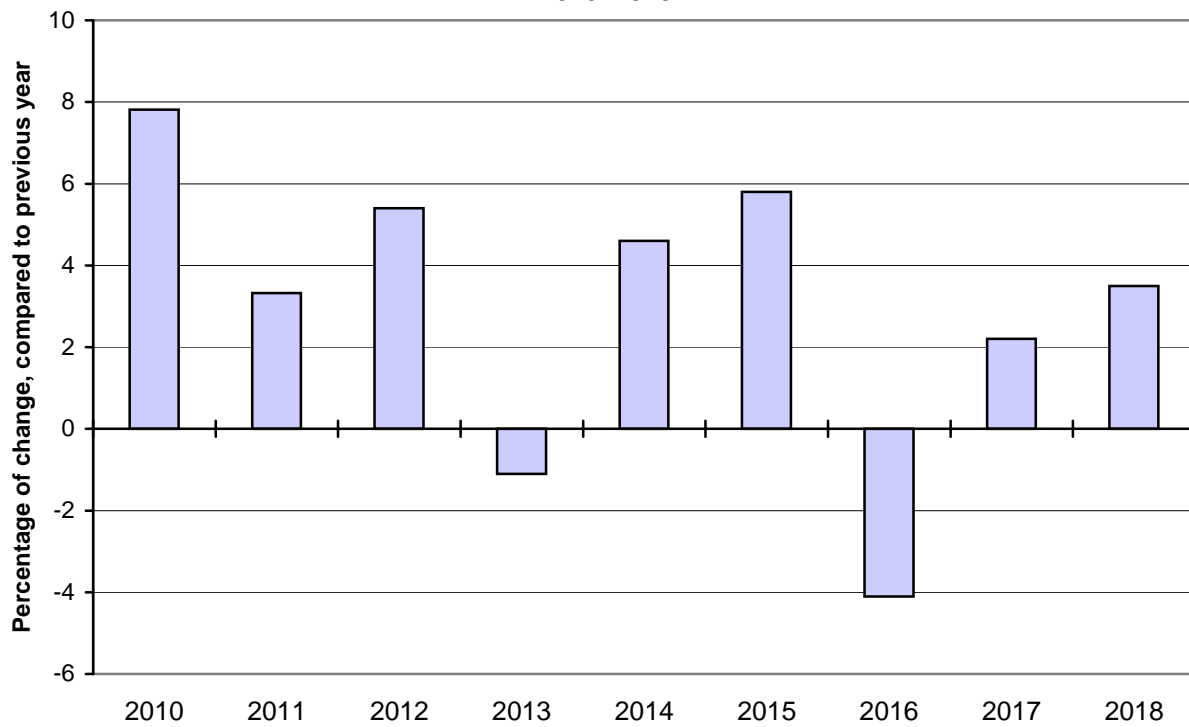




**1. NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER WORK HOUR  
IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR**  
(Constant Prices)  
**2010–2018**



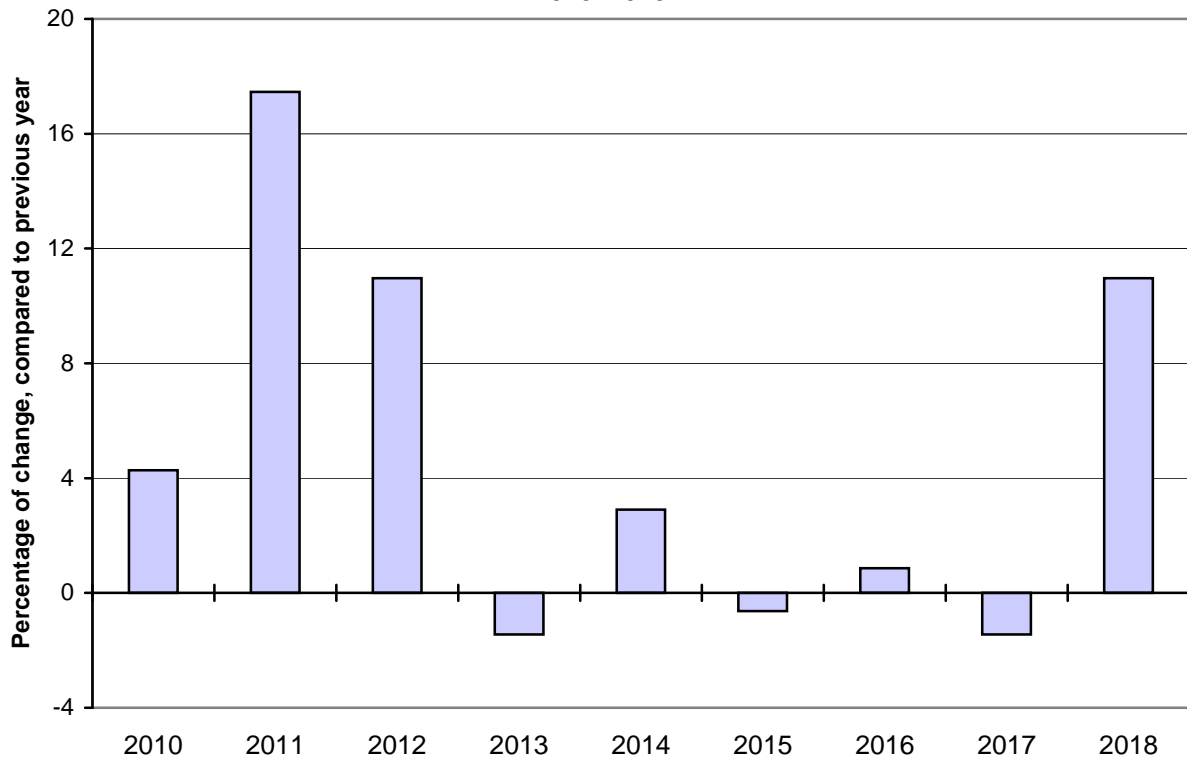
**2. GROSS VALUE ADDED PER WORK HOUR  
IN MANUFACTURING, MINING AND QUARRYING**  
(Current Prices)  
**2010–2018**



### 3. GROSS VALUE ADDED PER WORK HOUR IN CONSTRUCTION

(Current Prices)

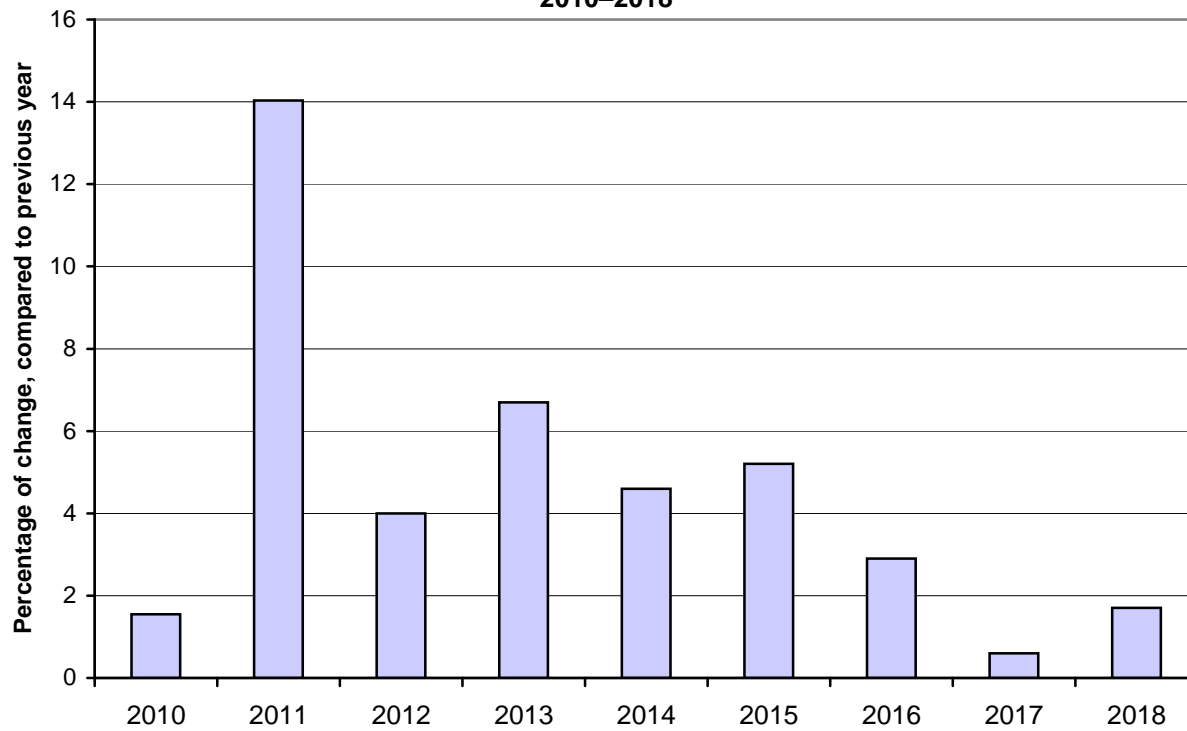
2010–2018



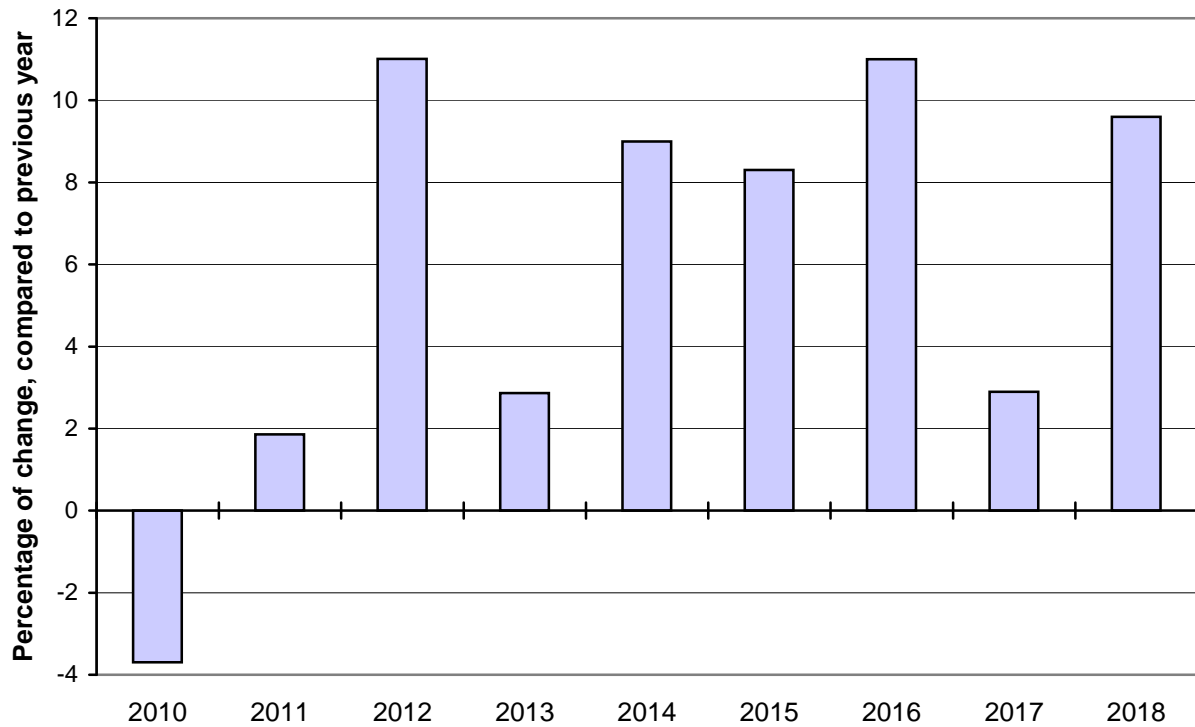
### 4. GROSS VALUE ADDED PER WORK HOUR IN COMMERCE, ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

(Current Prices)

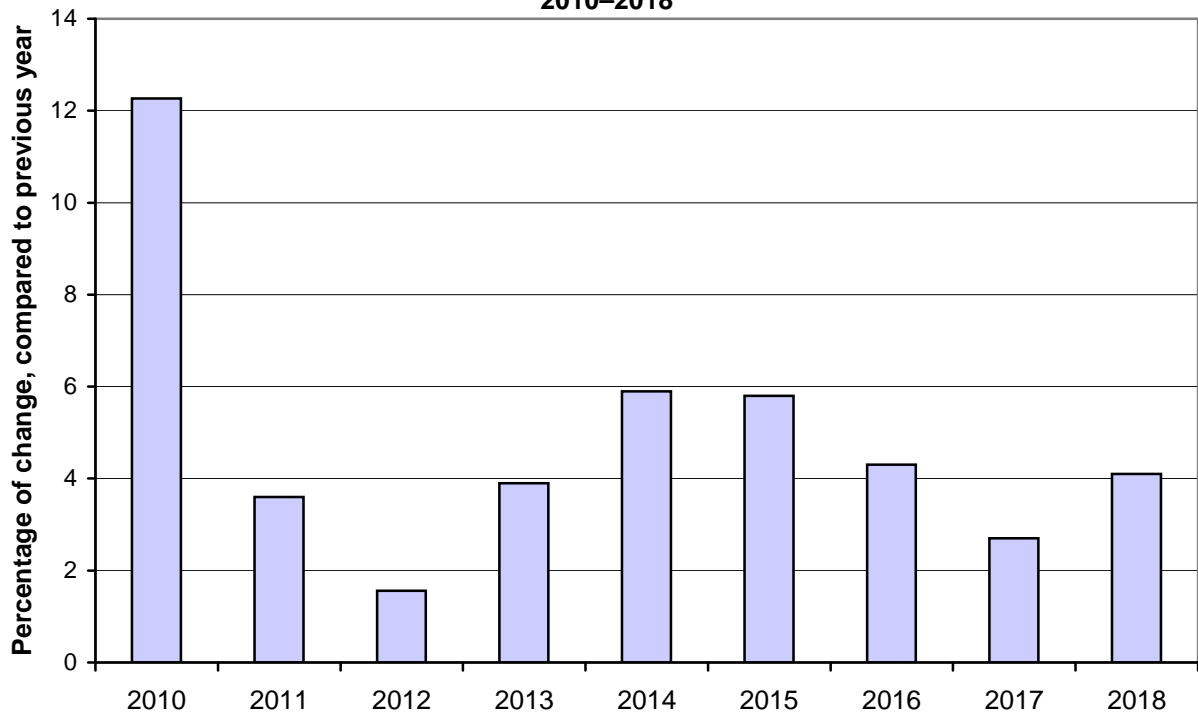
2010–2018



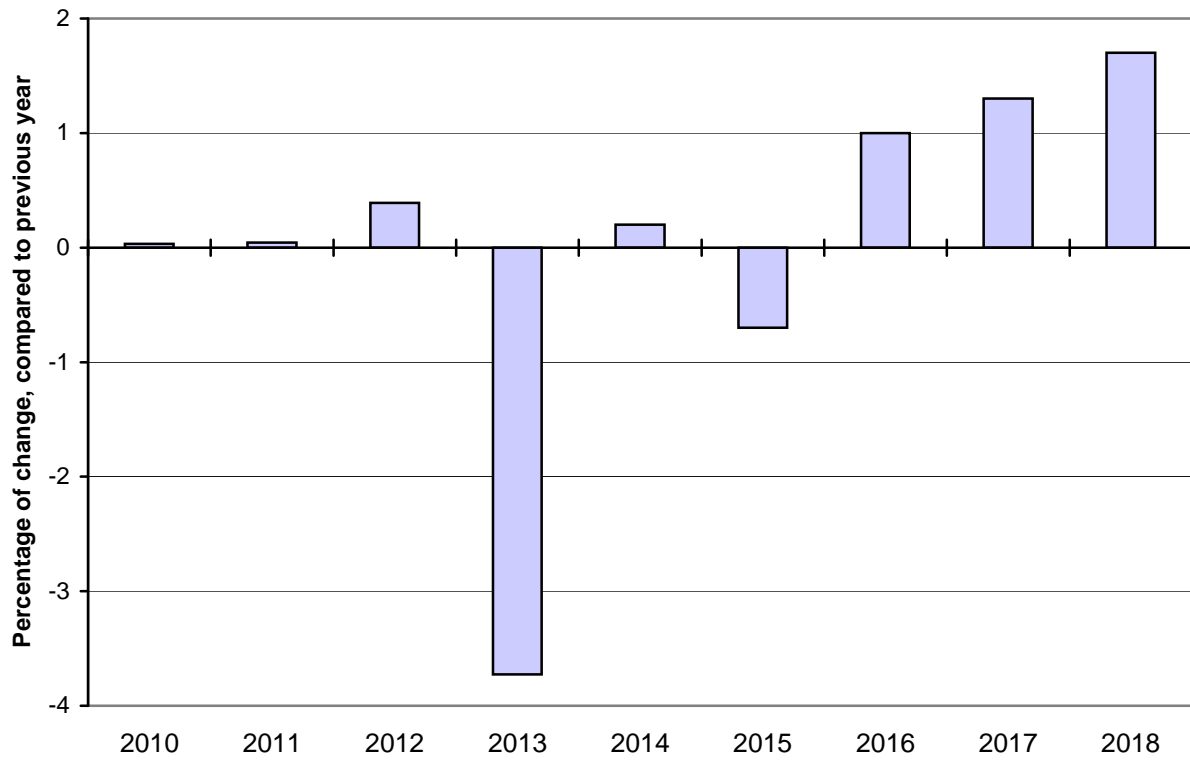
**5. GROSS VALUE ADDED PER WORK HOUR  
IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**  
(Current Prices)  
**2010–2018**



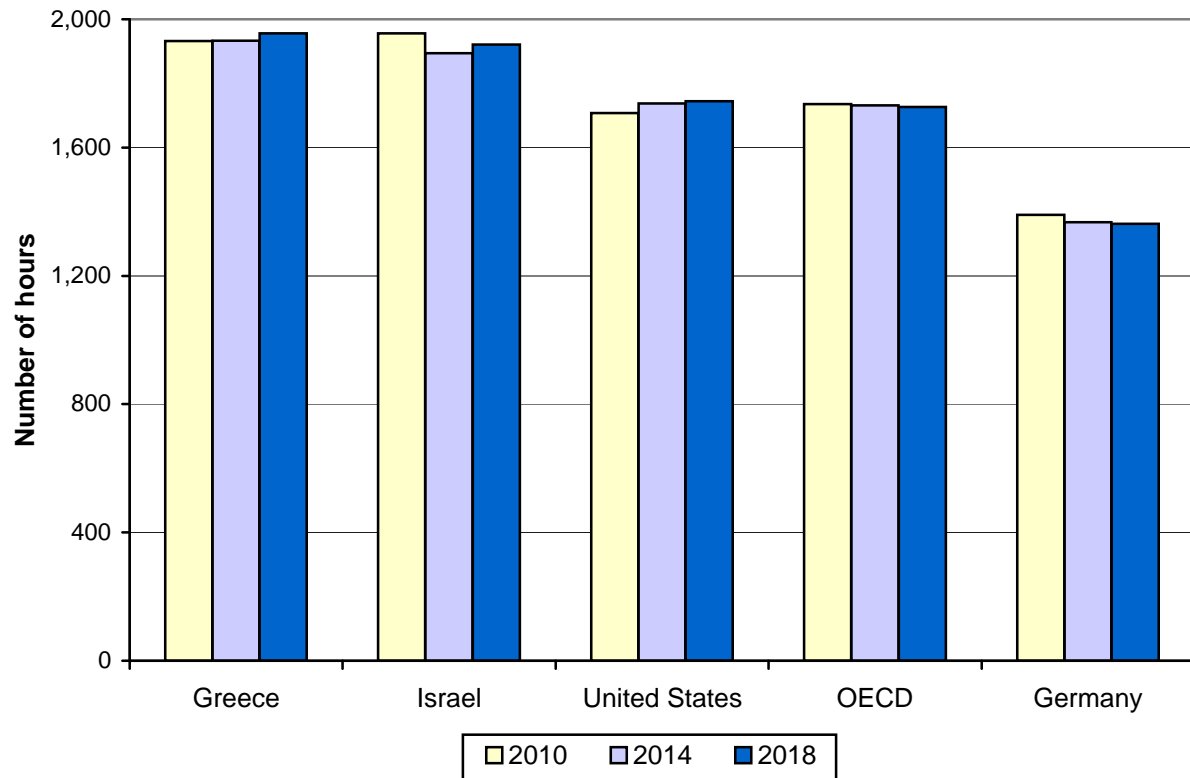
**6. GROSS VALUE ADDED PER WORK HOUR  
IN TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE, POSTAL AND COURIER SERVICES**  
(Current Prices)  
**2010–2018**



**7. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES PER UNIT  
OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR  
2010–2018**



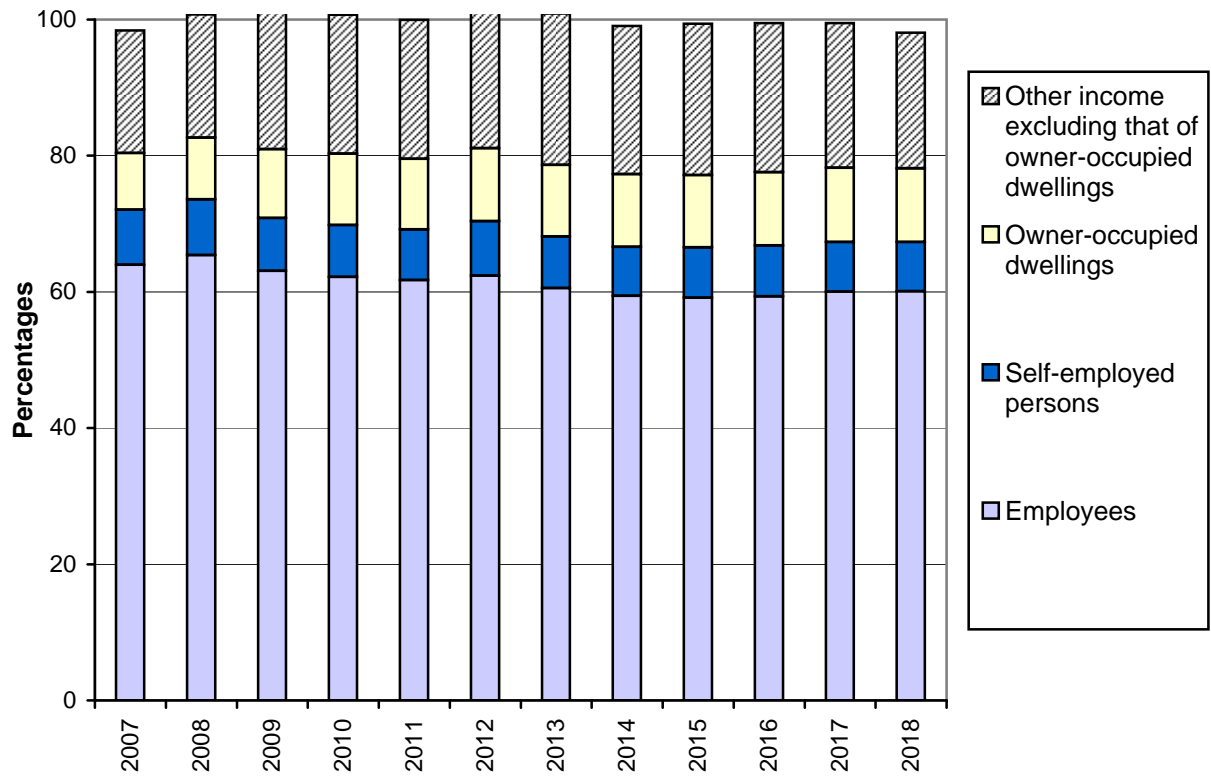
**8. AVERAGE WORK HOURS PER PERSON – SELECTED YEARS  
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON**



### 9. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME

(Current Prices)

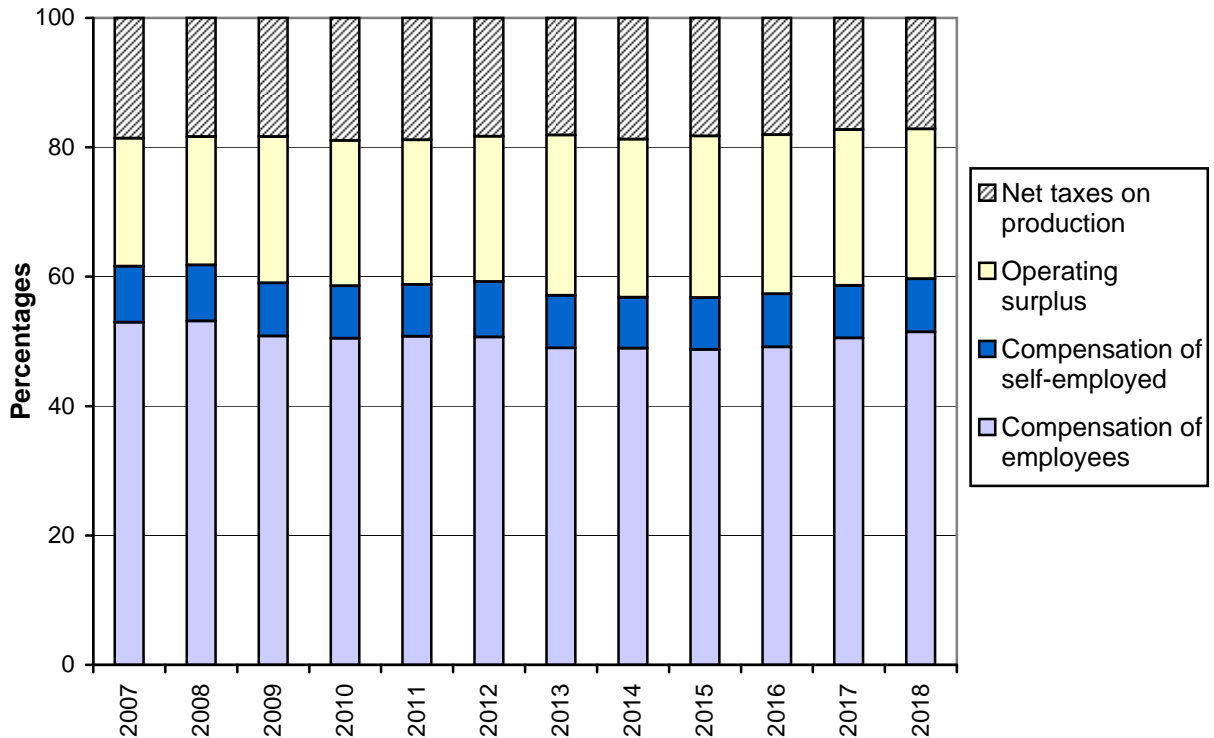
2007–2018



### 10. SHARE OF COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND CAPITAL RETURN IN NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR (AT MARKET PRICES)

(Current Prices)

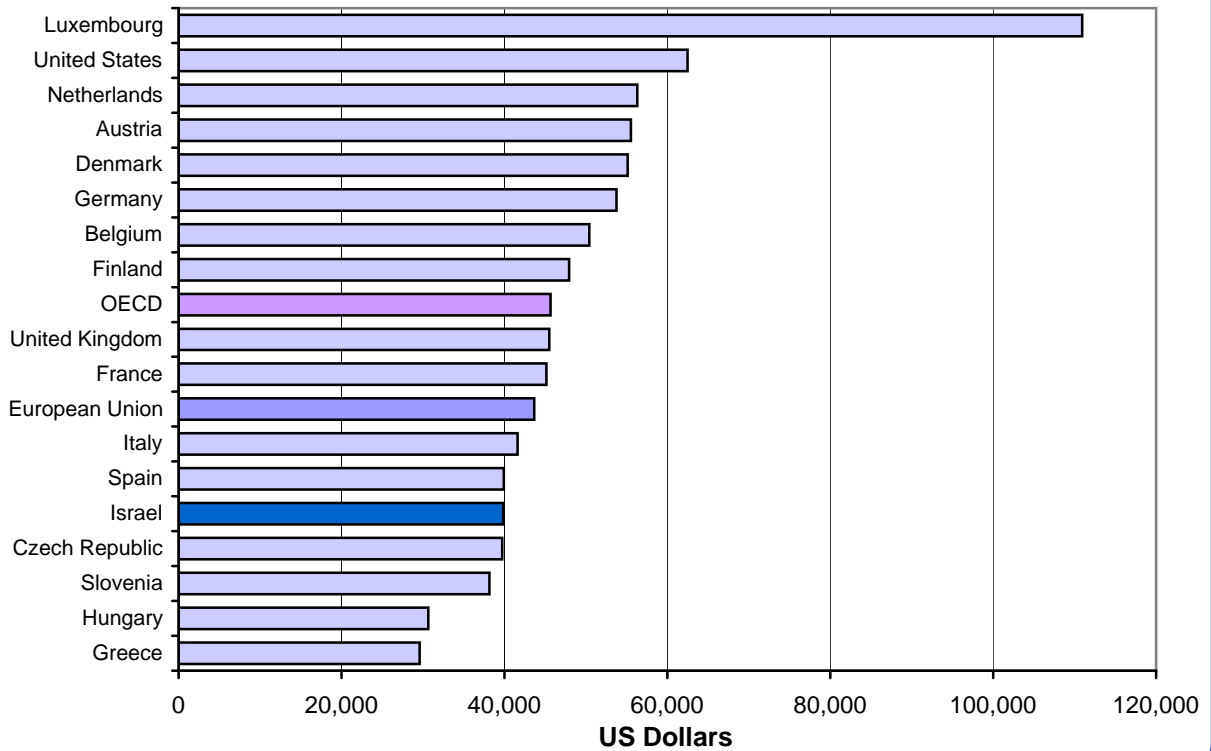
2007–2018



### 11. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA – INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

(Current Prices, PPPs)

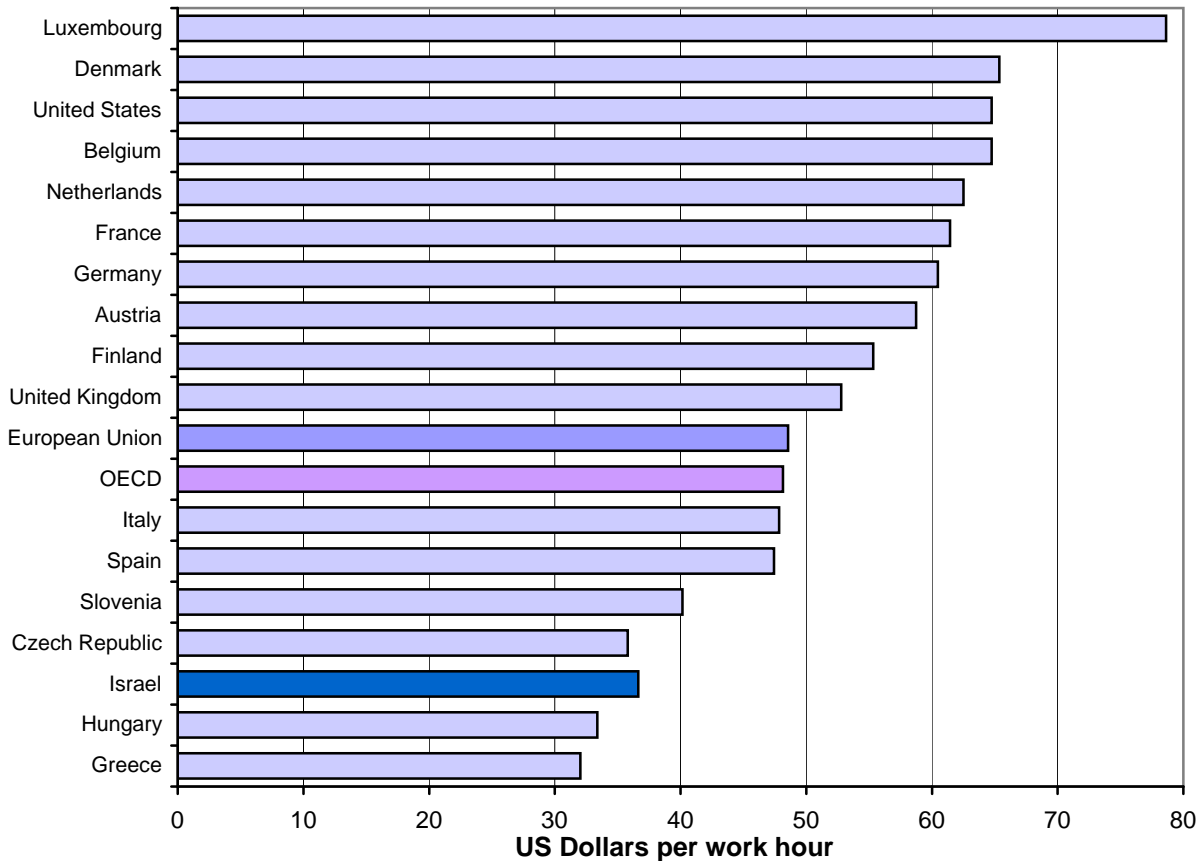
2018



### 12. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER WORK HOUR – INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

(Constant Prices 2010, PPPs)

2018



# **TABLES**

(PRESENTED IN THE HEBREW ORDER –  
FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Area Covered by the Statistical Data

The statistical data relate to the economic territory of the State of Israel, unless otherwise stated.

**A. The economic territory of a country** (according to the definition of the OECD-SNA. For a detailed definition, see: OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms): The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely.

**The economic territory of the State of Israel:** According to this definition, the economic territory of the State of Israel is as indicated in paragraph B below.

**B. District and Sub-District:**

The districts and sub-districts are defined according to the official administrative division of the State of Israel, which includes 6 districts and 15 sub-districts.

Including Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

## Special Symbols in the Tables

Blank space = Irrelevant due to the table's structure

.. = Unknown or not for publication



**TABLE 1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES,  
AND NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT BASIC PRICES, BY SECTOR**

**לוח 1. תוצר מקומי גולמי במחירי שוק, ותוצר מקומי נקי  
במחירי בסיס, לפי מגזר**

	תוצר מקומי נקי במחירי בסיס Net domestic product at basic prices				תמכיות למוצרים	מסים על מוצרים Taxes on products		בלאי Consumption of fixed capital	תוצר מקומי גולמי Gross domestic product	
	מגזר עסקי Business sector	שירותי דיור (ב) Housing services (b)	שירותים ציבוריים ומלכרי"ם (א) General government services and NPISH (a)	סך הכל Total		מסים אחרים Other taxes	מע"מ VAT			
2010	481,559	68,940	111,124	661,624	3,582	32,604	65,508	118,749	874,904	2010
2011	516,448	75,241	118,339	710,028	4,255	34,217	70,197	125,382	935,569	2011
2012	546,632	81,406	126,883	754,921	4,640	34,379	72,777	134,230	991,667	2012
2013	591,293	82,463	134,501	808,258	5,807	34,811	81,524	137,854	1,056,638	2013
2014	612,392	91,118	139,875	843,385	6,500	37,765	87,812	145,115	1,107,577	2014
2015	650,548	94,680	146,426	891,654	6,724	37,453	90,824	152,117	1,165,324	2015
2016	683,340	101,964	153,547	938,851	7,409	42,423	91,999	159,087	1,224,951	2016
2017	712,087	108,325	162,371	982,783	9,156	38,762	94,531	164,636	1,271,555	2017
2018	742,559	112,382	170,131	1,025,072	10,207	39,489	99,442	176,821	1,330,618	2018
	<b>תוצר מקומי נקי במחירי בסיס – מיליוני ש"ח</b>									
	<b>At current prices – NIS million</b>									
	<b>אחוז שינוי, כל שנה לעומת קודמתה</b>									
	<b>Percentage of change on previous year</b>									
2010	6.8	14.6	7.0	7.6	2.7	13.9	10.6	1.8	7.2	2010
2011	7.2	9.1	6.5	7.3	18.8	4.9	7.2	5.6	6.9	2011
2012	5.8	8.2	7.2	6.3	9.1	0.5	3.7	7.1	6.0	2012
2013	8.2	1.3	6.0	7.1	25.1	1.3	12.0	2.7	6.6	2013
2014	3.6	10.5	4.0	4.3	11.9	8.5	7.7	5.3	4.8	2014
2015	6.2	3.9	4.7	5.7	3.5	-0.8	3.4	4.8	5.2	2015
2016	5.0	7.7	4.9	5.3	10.2	13.3	1.3	4.6	5.1	2016
2017	4.2	6.2	5.7	4.7	23.6	-8.6	2.8	3.5	3.8	2017
2018	4.3	3.7	4.8	4.3	11.5	1.9	5.2	7.4	4.6	2018

(א) Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

(ב) Includes residential buildings inhabited by their owners, which are not mentioned in the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities.

(א) מוסדות ללא כוונת רווח המשמרים משקי בית.  
(ב) כולל בתי מגורים המאוכלסים על ידי הבעלים - אלה אינם מוזכרים בסיווג האחד של ענפי הכלכלה.

## לוח 2. תוצר מקומי גולמי של המגזר העסקי, לפי ענף כלכלי

במחירי בסיס

שירותי אירוח ואוכל	שירותי תחבורה, אחסנה, דואר ובלדרות	מסחר סיטוני וקמעוני ותיקון מנועיים	בינוי	אספקת חשמל ומים, שירותי ביוב וטיפול בפסולת	תעשייה, כרייה וחציבה	חקלאות, ייעור ודיג	ענפים		העסקי
							תוצר המגזר	העסקי	
Accommodation and food service activities	Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	Construction	Electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management	Manufacturing, Mining and quarrying	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Product of business sector		
<b>מיליוני ש"ח - במחירים שוטפים</b>									
16,297	26,712	67,637	41,810	15,406	125,420	13,503	555,864		2010
19,208	29,425	77,406	48,695	12,216	131,135	14,660	594,042		2011
20,445	31,423	81,698	53,162	11,186	141,066	12,622	629,736		2012
21,926	33,488	87,738	58,189	20,023	137,854	13,348	674,853		2013
22,375	35,457	91,777	60,967	21,961	140,724	12,996	700,359		2014
25,334	37,525	98,835	62,108	19,139	151,875	13,929	743,386		2015
26,989	39,124	107,712	66,586	19,446	148,014	14,605	781,124		2016
27,843	40,161	108,520	71,758	19,483	153,480	14,759	812,966		2017
28,776	41,792	109,213	77,720	19,455	159,112	15,204	851,700		2018
<b>מיליוני ש"ח - במחירי שנה קודמת</b>									
17,825	30,161	73,824	46,851	13,377	125,297	15,049	588,536		2011
20,376	30,226	79,226	51,159	6,769	134,633	14,186	606,812		2012
21,136	33,149	86,682	56,845	17,997	137,555	12,380	662,515		2013
22,815	35,180	93,224	60,044	20,702	140,844	12,778	700,273		2014
22,906	36,731	93,939	61,526	22,398	141,194	12,148	717,152		2015
26,289	39,386	103,719	66,333	20,495	144,913	14,646	767,721		2016
28,967	41,862	113,234	71,020	19,145	152,581	14,823	816,587		2017
29,197	41,921	111,516	75,253	20,570	156,278	14,371	842,356		2018
<b>אחוז שינוי, כל שנה לעומת קודמתה שינוי כמותי</b>									
9.4	12.9	9.1	12.1	-13.2	-0.1	11.4	5.9		2011
6.1	2.7	2.4	5.1	-44.6	2.7	-3.2	2.1		2012
3.4	5.5	6.1	6.9	60.9	-2.5	-1.9	5.2		2013
4.1	5.1	6.3	3.2	3.4	2.2	-4.3	3.8		2014
2.4	3.6	2.4	0.9	2.0	0.3	-6.5	2.4		2015
3.8	5.0	4.9	6.8	7.1	-4.6	5.1	3.3		2016
7.3	7.0	5.1	6.7	-1.5	3.1	1.5	4.5		2017
4.9	4.4	2.8	4.9	5.6	1.8	-2.6	3.6		2018
<b>שינוי מחירים נגזר</b>									
7.8	-2.4	4.9	3.9	-8.7	4.7	-2.6	0.9		2011
0.3	4.0	3.1	3.9	65.3	4.8	-11.0	3.8		2012
3.7	1.0	1.2	2.4	11.3	0.2	7.8	1.9		2013
-1.9	0.8	-1.6	1.5	6.1	-0.1	1.7	0.0		2014
10.6	2.2	5.2	0.9	-14.6	7.6	14.7	3.7		2015
2.7	-0.7	3.8	0.4	-5.1	2.1	-0.3	1.7		2016
-3.9	-4.1	-4.2	1.0	1.8	0.6	-0.4	-0.4		2017
-1.4	-0.3	-2.1	3.3	-5.4	1.8	5.8	1.1		2018
<b>שינוי נומינלי</b>									
17.9	10.2	14.4	16.5	-20.7	4.6	8.6	6.9		2011
6.4	6.8	5.5	9.2	-8.4	7.6	-13.9	6.0		2012
7.2	6.6	7.4	9.5	79.0	-2.3	5.7	7.2		2013
2.0	5.9	4.6	4.8	9.7	2.1	-2.6	3.8		2014
13.2	5.8	7.7	1.9	-12.9	7.9	7.2	6.1		2015
6.5	4.3	9.0	7.2	1.6	-2.5	4.9	5.1		2016
3.2	2.7	0.8	7.8	0.2	3.7	1.1	4.1		2017
3.4	4.1	0.6	8.3	-0.1	3.7	3.0	4.8		2018

(א) כולל בתי חולים כלליים.

**TABLE 2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR,  
BY INDUSTRY**

*At basic prices*

	Industries						
	אמנות, בידור ופנאי; שירותים אחרים; משקי בית כמעסיקים  Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Households as employers	חינוך; שירותי בריאות, רווחה וסעד (א)  Education; Human health and social work activities (a)	שירותי ניהול ותמיכה  Administrative and support service activities	שירותים מקצועיים, מדעיים וטכניים  Professional, scientific and technical activities	פעילויות בנדל"ן  Real estate activities	שירותים פיננסיים ושירותי ביטוח  Financial and insurance activities	מידע ותקשורת  Information and communi- cations
<i>Nis million - at current prices</i>							
2010	11,509	34,972	27,795	44,690	19,061	49,615	61,439
2011	13,029	36,643	29,783	48,219	19,833	48,157	65,631
2012	13,325	40,195	32,746	53,476	20,181	46,976	71,234
2013	14,869	41,926	35,208	58,477	23,215	53,521	75,071
2014	15,821	43,522	37,291	61,520	23,591	50,530	81,827
2015	17,950	45,821	38,792	66,059	24,371	53,047	88,602
2016	18,667	47,342	40,706	73,450	28,138	51,996	98,351
2017	19,421	50,638	41,198	78,173	31,258	55,101	101,171
2018	20,196	53,273	42,503	85,617	29,853	58,059	110,930
<i>Nis million - at previous year's prices</i>							
2011	12,753	35,015	31,411	50,947	21,105	49,696	65,225
2012	13,407	36,245	32,248	49,540	18,729	47,764	72,304
2013	13,727	40,690	33,774	59,051	22,490	46,358	80,682
2014	15,709	42,833	36,297	58,973	25,998	53,172	81,706
2015	16,007	44,364	38,136	62,803	24,787	51,844	88,369
2016	18,441	47,350	39,635	72,255	23,727	55,111	95,420
2017	19,101	49,266	42,360	77,486	31,215	54,580	100,948
2018	19,831	52,720	42,951	82,963	30,202	57,054	107,531
<i>Percentage of change, compared to previous year</i>							
<i>quantity change</i>							
2011	10.8	0.1	13.0	14.0	10.7	0.2	6.2
2012	2.9	-1.1	8.3	2.7	-5.6	-0.8	10.2
2013	3.0	1.2	3.1	10.4	11.4	-1.3	13.3
2014	5.7	2.2	3.1	0.8	12.0	-0.7	8.8
2015	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	5.1	2.6	8.0
2016	2.7	3.3	2.2	9.4	-2.6	3.9	7.7
2017	2.3	4.1	4.1	5.5	10.9	5.0	2.6
2018	2.1	4.1	4.3	6.1	-3.4	3.5	6.3
<i>Implicit price change</i>							
2011	2.2	4.6	-5.2	-5.4	-6.0	-3.1	0.6
2012	-0.6	10.9	1.5	7.9	7.8	-1.7	-1.5
2013	8.3	3.0	4.2	-1.0	3.2	15.5	-7.0
2014	0.7	1.6	2.7	4.3	-9.3	-5.0	0.1
2015	12.1	3.3	1.7	5.2	-1.7	2.3	0.3
2016	1.2	-0.0	2.7	1.7	18.6	-5.7	3.1
2017	1.7	2.8	-2.7	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2
2018	1.8	1.0	-1.0	3.2	-1.2	1.8	3.2
<i>Nominal change</i>							
2011	13.2	4.8	7.2	7.9	4.1	-2.9	6.8
2012	2.3	9.7	9.9	10.9	1.8	-2.5	8.5
2013	11.6	4.3	7.5	9.4	15.0	13.9	5.4
2014	6.4	3.8	5.9	5.2	1.6	-5.6	9.0
2015	13.5	5.3	4.0	7.4	3.3	5.0	8.3
2016	4.0	3.3	4.9	11.2	15.5	-2.0	11.0
2017	4.0	7.0	1.2	6.4	11.1	6.0	2.9
2018	4.0	5.2	3.2	9.5	-4.5	5.4	9.6

(a) Including general hospitals.

**לוח 3. חלוקת ההכנסה הלאומית**

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
<b>במחירים שוטפים - מיליוני ש"ח</b>										
401,491	398,166	374,875	349,977	319,911	301,658	293,606	296,200	293,263	280,068	1. תמורה למועסקים - תושבי ישראל
357,452	353,747	332,987	310,189	284,616	268,497	259,257	262,110	259,662	246,277	1.1 לשכירים
369,064	364,685	342,188	318,594	292,809	277,100	269,857	274,485	271,620	258,802	תמורה מקומית (א) לשכירים
11,612	10,938	9,201	8,405	8,193	8,603	10,600	12,375	11,958	12,525	פחות: תמורה לעובדים זרים - נטו (ב)
44,040	44,419	41,888	39,788	35,295	33,161	34,348	34,089	33,601	33,791	1.2 ללא-שכירים (זקיפה)
165,202	142,945	145,399	133,044	120,561	104,816	90,829	86,819	81,045	78,825	2. הכנסה אחרת
173,062	147,118	137,179	127,382	117,918	113,947	101,136	95,368	91,960	99,966	2.1 עודף תפעולי מקומי
57,169	49,007	43,302	40,087	37,866	37,092	36,606	41,835	36,696	34,040	מדירות בבעלות הדיירים ואחר
115,893	98,111	93,877	87,295	80,053	76,855	64,530	53,534	55,264	65,926	עודף תפעולי מקומי, למעט מדירות בבעלות הדיירים ואחר (א)
7,860	4,173	-8,220	-5,662	-2,643	9,131	10,307	8,549	10,915	21,141	2.2 הכנסה מרכוש ויזמות בחו"ל - נטו
566,693	541,111	520,274	483,022	440,472	406,474	384,435	383,019	374,308	358,893	3. הכנסה לאומית
112,987	107,986	104,391	96,862	93,855	89,076	84,407	83,753	75,603	75,288	4. מיסים נטו על ייצור מקומי
679,680	649,097	624,665	579,884	534,327	495,549	468,841	466,772	449,911	434,181	5. הכנסה לאומית במחירי שוק

**TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<i>At current prices - NIS million</i>								
1. Compensation of employed persons - Israeli residents	660,801	624,567	592,459	559,885	532,125	511,831	489,310	459,807	429,457
1.1 Employees	589,636	556,759	526,133	497,945	474,530	455,001	433,831	410,397	382,566
Domestic compensation of employees (a)	607,798	574,463	541,650	513,021	488,739	469,697	447,458	423,468	394,489
Less: Net compensation of foreign workers (b)	18,162	17,704	15,517	15,076	14,209	14,696	13,627	13,071	11,923
1.2 Self-employed persons (imputation)	71,165	67,808	66,326	61,940	57,594	56,830	55,479	49,410	46,891
2. Other income	320,552	302,912	294,440	281,865	266,601	239,493	205,930	205,113	185,603
2.1 Domestic operating surplus	301,699	298,052	290,047	276,821	259,112	246,275	217,845	204,651	189,911
From owner occupied dwellings and other	105,980	100,830	95,743	89,695	85,269	79,009	74,420	69,120	64,388
Domestic operating surplus, excluding from owner occupied dwellings and other (a)	195,720	197,223	194,303	187,126	173,843	167,266	143,425	135,531	125,524
2.2 Net property and entrepreneurial income paid abroad	-18,853	-4,860	-4,393	-5,044	-7,489	6,782	11,915	-462	4,308
3. National income	981,353	927,479	886,899	841,750	798,726	751,324	695,240	664,920	615,060
4. Net taxes on domestic production	173,135	166,596	167,841	161,425	157,017	145,982	136,654	132,658	124,863
5. National income at market prices	1,154,488	1,094,076	1,054,740	1,003,175	955,742	897,307	831,894	797,578	739,924

**לוח 3- חלוקת ההכנסה הלאומית (המשך)**

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
<b>אחוזים</b>										
70.8	73.6	72.1	72.5	72.6	74.2	76.4	77.3	78.3	78.0	1. תמורה למועסקים - תושבי ישראל
63.1	65.4	64.0	64.2	64.6	66.1	67.4	68.4	69.4	68.6	1.1 לשכירים
65.1	67.4	65.8	66.0	66.5	68.2	70.2	71.7	72.6	72.1	תמורה מקומית לשכירים (א)
2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.5	פחות: תמורה לעובדים זרים - נטו (ב)
7.8	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.4	1.2 ללא-שכירים (זקיפה)
29.2	26.4	27.9	27.5	27.4	25.8	23.6	22.7	21.7	22.0	2. הכנסה אחרת
30.5	27.2	26.4	26.4	26.8	28.0	26.3	24.9	24.6	27.9	2.1 עודף תפעולי מקומי
10.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.9	9.8	9.5	מדירות בבעלות הדיירים ואחר
20.5	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.9	16.8	14.0	14.8	18.4	עודף תפעולי מקומי, למעט מדירות בבעלות הדיירים ואחר (א)
1.4	0.8	-1.6	-1.2	-0.6	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.9	5.9	2.2 הכנסה מרכוש ויזמות בחו"ל - נטו
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3. הכנסה לאומית
19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	21.3	21.9	22.0	21.9	20.2	21.0	4. מיסים נטו על ייצור מקומי
119.9	120.0	120.1	120.1	121.3	121.9	122.0	121.9	120.2	121.0	5. הכנסה לאומית במחירי שוק

(א) בחברות פרטיות קטנות רושמים הבעלים חלק מהכנסותיהם כהכנסות משכר.  
העברת ההכנסות מהשכר הייתה מקטינה את התמורה  
לעבודה ומגדילה בהתאם את העודף התפעולי.  
(ב) כולל עובדים מחו"ל ועובדים מאזורי יהודה והשומרון וחבל עזה.

**TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME (Cont.)**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<i>Percentages</i>								
1. Compensation of employed persons - Israeli residents	67.3	67.3	66.8	66.5	66.6	68.1	70.4	69.2	69.8
1.1 Employees	60.1	60.0	59.3	59.2	59.4	60.6	62.4	61.7	62.2
Domestic compensation of employees (a)	61.9	61.9	61.1	60.9	61.2	62.5	64.4	63.7	64.1
Less: Net compensation of foreign workers (b)	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
1.2 Self-employed persons (imputation)	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	8.0	7.4	7.6
2. Other income	32.7	32.7	33.2	33.5	33.4	31.9	29.6	30.8	30.2
2.1 Domestic operating surplus	30.7	32.1	32.7	32.9	32.4	32.8	31.3	30.8	30.9
From owner occupied dwellings & other	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.5
Domestic operating surplus, excluding from owner occupied dwellings & other (a)	19.9	21.3	21.9	22.2	21.8	22.3	20.6	20.4	20.4
2.2 Net property and entrepreneurial income paid abroad	-1.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	0.9	1.7	-0.1	0.7
3. National income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Net taxes on domestic production	17.6	18.0	18.9	19.2	19.7	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.3
5. National income at market prices	117.6	118.0	118.9	119.2	119.7	119.4	119.7	120.0	120.3

(a) In small private companies, owners register part of their income as salaries.

Exclusion of this income from their salaries would decrease the labour  
compensation and increase the operating surplus accordingly.

(b) Including workers from abroad and workers from Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Areas.

**TABLE 4. SHARE OF COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND CAPITAL RETURN IN NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT, AT MARKET PRICES - THE BUSINESS SECTOR**

**לוח 4. חלק התמורות למועסקים ולחון בתוצר המקומי הניקי, במחירי שוק - המגזר העסקי**

	At current prices - percentages																			במחירים שוטפים - אחוזים	
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000		
Net domestic product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	תוצר מקומי נקי
Net taxes on production	17	17	18	18	19	18	18	19	19	18	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	18	18	מיסים על ייצור נטו
Compensation of employees (a)	51	51	49	49	49	49	51	51	50	51	53	53	53	52	51	53	55	56	53	53	תמורה לשכירים (א)
Other income - total	31	32	33	33	32	33	31	30	31	31	29	28	29	29	29	28	25	26	29	29	תמורות אחרות - סך הכל
Compensation of self-employed (imputation)	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	תמורה ללא-שכירים (זקופה)
Operating surplus (b)	23	24	25	25	24	25	22	22	22	23	20	20	20	20	20	18	16	16	19	19	עודף תפעולי (ב)
Compensation of employed persons	60	59	57	57	57	57	59	59	59	59	62	62	61	60	60	62	64	65	63	63	תמורה למועסקים
Capital / product ratio	1.11	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.14	1.19	1.21	1.26	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.22	1.13	1.13	יחס בין לחון לתוצר
Percent net return per capital unit (a)	20.9	22.5	23.3	23.9	23.0	23.5	20.4	20.9	21.0	19.9	17.4	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9	14.1	11.9	13.4	16.9	16.9	שיעור התשואה הניקי ליחידת לחון (א)

(a) In small private companies, owners register part of their income as wages. Transferring this amount to the operating surplus would reduce compensation of employed persons and increase capital return accordingly.

(א) בחברות פרטיות קטנות, רשומים הבעלים חלק מהכנסותיהם ככרסות משכר. העברת סכום זה לעודף התפעולי הייתה מקטינה את התמורה למועסקים ומדידה בהתאם את התמורה לחון.

(b) לא כולל מעבדי לחון.



**TABLE 5. SHARE OF COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND CAPITAL RETURN IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, AT MARKET PRICES - THE BUSINESS SECTOR**

**לוח 5. חלק התמורות למעסקים ויהון בתוצר המקומי הגולמי, במחירי שוק - המגזר העסקי**

	At current prices - percentages																במחירים שוטפים - אחוזים			
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003		2002	2001	2000
Gross domestic product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	תוצר מקומי גולמי
Net taxes on production	15	15	16	16	17	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	מיסים על ייצור נטו
Compensation of employees (a)	46	45	44	43	44	44	45	45	45	45	47	46	46	45	44	45	47	49	47	תמורה לשכירים (א)
Other income - total	39	40	40	40	40	40	39	38	39	37	38	38	38	38	39	38	36	35	37	תכנסות אחרות - סך הכל
Compensation of self-employed (imputation)	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	תמורה ללא-שכירים (זקפה)
Operating surplus (b)	32	32	33	33	33	33	31	31	31	30	30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	29	עודף תפעולי (ב)
Compensation of employed persons	53	52	51	51	51	51	53	52	52	52	54	54	53	52	52	54	55	57	55	תמורה למעסקים

(a) In small private companies, owners register part of their income as wages. Transferring this amount to the operating surplus would reduce compensation of employed persons and increase capital return accordingly.  
 (א) בחברות פרטיות קטנות, רושמים הבעלים חלק מהכנסותיהם ככנסות משכר. העברת סכום זה לעודף התפעולי הייתה מקטעה את התמורה למעסקים ומגדילה בהתאם את התמורה ליהון.

(b) Excluding capital grants.  
 (ב) לא כולל מענקי הון.

TABLE 6. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES, BY INDUSTRY

לוח 6. תמורה לשכירים, לפי ענף כלכלי

Industries	ענפים										מגזר עסקי - סך הכל (א)	שירותים ציבוריים ומלריים	סך הכל	
	שירותים אישיים אחרים	שירותים פיננסיים ושירותי בטיחות; פעילויות בבריאות; שירותים מקצועיים, מדעיים וטכניים; שירותי גיהוץ ותמיכה	מידע ותקשורת	שירותי תחבורה, אחסנה, דואר ובלדרות	מסחר סיטוני וקמעוני ותיקון כלי רכב מנועיים; שירותי אירוח ואוכל	אספקת חשמל ומים, שירותי ביוב וטיפול בפסולת	בנייה	תעשייה, כרייה ותצורה	חקלאות, ייעור ודיג	Businesses - total (a)				
Other personal service activities	Financial and insurance; real estate; professional; scientific and technical; administrative and support activities	Information and communications	Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Accommodation and food service activities	Electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management	Construction	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Businesses - total (a)	General government services and NPISH	Total			
<i>MIS million - at current prices</i>														
2000	4,544	51,110	22,022	12,195	29,904	5,303	12,228	48,063	3,604	188,974	69,829	258,802	2000	
2001	4,942	52,414	24,139	12,394	31,395	5,509	12,781	48,671	3,966	196,212	75,409	271,620	2001	
2002	5,044	52,208	21,993	12,439	32,234	5,764	12,600	48,696	4,157	195,136	79,349	274,485	2002	
2003	5,015	52,011	20,957	12,016	31,811	5,601	12,542	48,405	4,234	192,591	77,266	269,857	2003	
2004	5,023	56,278	21,867	11,811	32,963	5,547	12,931	48,703	4,052	199,175	77,925	277,100	2004	
2005	5,088	63,069	24,136	12,561	34,564	5,902	13,419	50,618	4,462	213,820	78,989	292,809	2005	
2006	5,082	69,080	26,572	13,765	41,056	6,369	14,671	54,578	4,848	236,020	82,574	318,594	2006	
2007	5,595	75,504	28,111	14,620	45,942	6,279	15,930	58,936	5,213	266,131	86,058	342,188	2007	
2008	5,327	81,021	30,671	15,570	49,675	6,555	16,753	61,268	5,444	272,284	92,401	364,685	2008	
2009	5,873	78,830	31,739	15,018	50,219	6,844	16,961	60,857	5,543	271,884	97,180	369,064	2009	
2010	6,170	84,721	33,260	16,649	54,118	7,329	18,422	64,163	5,796	290,629	103,860	394,489	2010	
2011	6,664	90,864	36,077	18,123	57,990	7,785	21,069	68,029	6,304	312,904	110,564	423,468	2011	
2012	6,437	97,346	39,093	18,730	60,477	8,337	22,372	69,619	6,548	328,959	118,498	447,458	2012	
2013	6,631	104,691	40,918	18,534	62,875	8,782	23,874	70,999	6,660	343,965	125,733	469,697	2013	
2014	6,338	109,251	43,839	19,199	65,976	9,018	24,895	72,744	6,742	358,002	130,738	488,739	2014	
2015	7,307	114,908	48,054	20,112	70,325	9,073	26,309	73,487	6,620	376,194	136,827	513,021	2015	
2016	6,844	122,046	53,453	21,533	73,842	9,273	28,729	75,467	7,019	398,206	143,444	541,650	2016	
2017	8,938	129,132	56,898	22,942	78,038	9,274	30,568	79,224	7,533	422,547	151,917	574,463	2017	
2018	9,478	137,279	63,810	24,508	82,393	9,448	32,370	81,551	7,715	448,553	159,245	607,798	2018	

(a) "Businesses" equals "Total" minus "General government services and NPISH", it also equals the sum total of all industries.

"עסקים" (א) שווה לסך הכל, ללא "שירותים ציבוריים ומלריים", וכן לסכום כל ענפי הכלכלה.

**TABLE 7. EMPLOYED PERSONS, EMPLOYEES AND WORK HOURS ON A NATIONAL AND ON A DOMESTIC BASIS**

**לוח 7. תועסקים, שכירים ושעות עבודה, על בסיס לאומי ומקומי**

*שינויים באחוזים, כל שנה לעומת קודמתה*

	מגזר עסקי - מקומי Domestic business sector						כלל המשק - מקומי Whole domestic economy						כלל המשק - ישראלים בלבד Whole national economy - Israelis only						
	שעות עבודה Work hours		שכירים Employees	שעות עבודה Work hours		שכירים Employees	שעות עבודה Work hours		שכירים Employees	שעות עבודה Work hours		שכירים Employees	שעות עבודה Work hours		שכירים Employees				
	שכירים Employed persons	תועסקים Employed persons		שכירים Employed persons	תועסקים Employed persons		שכירים Employed persons	תועסקים Employed persons		שכירים Employed persons	תועסקים Employed persons		שכירים Employed persons	תועסקים Employed persons					
2000	6.8	5.7	5.6	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.0	5.3	4.6	4.8	3.8	2000						
2001	0.0	-1.0	2.5	1.5	-0.1	-0.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	-0.0	2.7	1.9	2001						
2002	0.8	1.1	-0.2	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2002						
2003	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.7	-0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.3	2003						
2004	4.5	3.0	5.7	4.4	0.9	0.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	3.4	2.7	2004						
2005	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	2005						
2006	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.1	2006						
2007	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.1	2007						
2008	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2008						
2009	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2009						
2010	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	2010						
2011	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.2	2011						
2012	2.1	3.2	4.3	5.3	1.7	2.5	3.2	4.0	1.7	2.6	3.5	4.3	2012						
2013	2.1	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.7	2013						
2014	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.2	3.1	2014						
2015	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.5	2015						
2016	4.7	4.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	2.2	2.3	4.1	4.3	2.4	2.6	2016						
2017	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2017						
2018	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2018						

**לוח 8. משרות, משרות שכיר ושעות עבודה בשבוע, לפי ענף כלכלי**

מסחר סיטוני וקמעוני; ותיקון כלי רכב מנועיים	בינוי	אספקת חשמל ומים, שירותי ביוב וטיפול בפסולת	תעשייה, כרייה וחציבה	חקלאות, ייעור ודיג	מגזר עסקי	שירותים ציבוריים ומלכ"רים (א)	כלל המשק	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Construction	Electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Business sector	Services of general government and NPISH(a)	Total economy	
<b>סך המשרות</b>								
								<b>משרות (אלפים)</b>
406.2	227.5	27.1	386.6	64.6	2,575.8	829.0	3,404.8	2010
415.2	229.2	27.7	394.8	62.4	2,641.0	863.8	3,504.8	2011
427.3	233.6	22.6	405.4	69.4	2,768.1	876.9	3,645.0	2012
430.1	254.3	28.8	406.1	75.7	2,841.2	901.2	3,742.5	2013
437.2	266.4	28.4	394.4	73.6	2,913.3	934.1	3,847.4	2014
451.3	277.3	28.7	402.8	71.9	2,962.7	971.4	3,934.1	2015
461.9	285.9	30.9	408.2	73.8	3,046.2	980.0	4,026.2	2016
465.8	301.8	30.7	412.3	75.7	3,116.1	1,007.7	4,123.8	2017
453.8	306.0	29.1	412.4	74.8	3,145.5	1,050.0	4,195.5	2018
								<b>מזה: משרות שכיר (אלפים)</b>
345.6	192.0	26.5	353.3	50.4	2,197.4	828.1	3,025.5	2010
350.4	193.2	27.3	378.4	48.9	2,255.2	861.7	3,117.0	2011
358.2	196.8	21.7	381.9	53.3	2,341.0	875.5	3,216.5	2012
366.5	215.6	27.5	381.5	58.2	2,405.3	900.1	3,305.4	2013
376.4	225.1	27.1	383.3	56.6	2,467.0	932.3	3,399.3	2014
386.5	234.4	27.8	384.7	55.7	2,500.4	970.1	3,470.5	2015
395.8	238.8	29.6	387.3	58.1	2,566.7	978.9	3,545.6	2016
401.4	253.9	29.5	391.6	62.1	2,638.0	1,006.8	3,644.8	2017
395.2	257.1	28.2	391.7	62.2	2,658.4	1,049.4	3,707.8	2018
								<b>שעות עבודה בשבוע - משרות (מיליונים)</b>
16.0	9.5	1.0	15.9	2.9	99.5	28.6	128.1	2010
16.2	9.4	1.1	16.1	2.8	101.2	30.1	131.2	2011
16.3	9.2	0.9	16.4	3.1	104.2	30.3	134.5	2012
16.3	10.3	1.1	16.2	3.4	106.2	31.1	137.3	2013
16.1	10.7	1.1	15.8	3.3	108.0	32.2	140.2	2014
16.9	10.9	1.2	16.2	3.2	110.1	33.3	143.4	2015
17.6	11.4	1.2	16.4	3.4	114.7	34.1	148.8	2016
17.7	12.3	1.3	16.7	3.4	117.0	35.1	152.1	2017
17.4	12.4	1.2	16.7	3.4	117.9	36.1	154.1	2018
								<b>מזה: שעות עבודה בשבוע - משרות שכיר (מיליונים)</b>
13.3	8.0	1.0	14.5	2.3	84.9	28.7	113.5	2010
13.4	8.0	1.1	15.4	2.2	86.6	30.0	116.5	2011
13.3	7.9	0.9	15.5	2.4	88.3	30.3	118.5	2012
13.5	8.8	1.1	15.3	2.6	90.4	31.1	121.3	2013
13.6	9.2	1.1	15.4	2.6	92.1	32.2	124.2	2014
14.2	9.4	1.1	15.5	2.5	93.5	33.2	126.7	2015
14.8	9.6	1.2	15.6	2.7	97.2	34.1	131.2	2016
14.9	10.5	1.2	15.9	2.8	99.6	35.1	134.6	2017
14.9	10.5	1.1	15.9	2.8	100.5	36.1	136.6	2018
								<b>מזה: ישראלים</b>
								<b>משרות (אלפים)</b>
387.3	161.6	27.1	376.9	37.8	2,294.2	826.5	3,120.7	2010
396.9	160.3	27.7	383.7	34.0	2,358.7	861.4	3,220.0	2011
410.8	158.7	22.6	394.9	39.9	2,484.3	874.6	3,359.0	2012
413.0	170.0	28.8	393.1	44.2	2,550.4	899.1	3,449.5	2013
419.3	178.2	28.4	381.4	41.2	2,623.9	931.9	3,555.8	2014
433.7	187.0	28.7	387.6	38.9	2,674.3	969.4	3,643.8	2015
444.0	193.3	30.9	392.3	39.2	2,758.7	978.2	3,736.8	2016
445.9	203.9	30.7	393.6	39.7	2,818.8	1,006.0	3,824.8	2017
436.3	208.0	29.1	393.3	39.4	2,856.7	1,048.4	3,905.1	2018
								<b>מזה: משרות שכיר (אלפים)</b>
327.0	127.0	26.5	343.8	23.6	1,917.8	825.6	2,743.4	2010
332.3	125.3	27.3	367.5	20.6	1,975.0	859.3	2,834.3	2011
341.8	123.1	21.7	371.7	23.7	2,059.3	873.3	2,932.6	2012
349.6	132.8	27.5	368.8	26.7	2,117.2	897.9	3,015.1	2013
358.8	138.6	27.1	370.6	24.2	2,180.5	930.1	3,110.6	2014
369.1	145.9	27.8	369.8	22.8	2,215.2	968.2	3,183.3	2015
378.1	148.1	29.6	371.8	23.5	2,282.4	977.1	3,259.5	2016
381.8	158.1	29.5	373.4	26.0	2,344.4	1,005.2	3,349.5	2017
378.0	161.1	28.2	373.0	26.9	2,373.1	1,047.8	3,420.9	2018
								<b>שעות עבודה בשבוע - משרות (מיליונים)</b>
15.2	6.6	1.0	15.5	1.5	86.8	28.5	115.3	2010
15.4	6.5	1.1	15.6	1.4	88.4	29.9	118.4	2011
15.6	6.0	0.9	16.0	1.6	91.2	30.2	121.4	2012
15.5	6.6	1.1	15.7	1.8	92.8	31.0	123.8	2013
15.4	6.8	1.1	15.3	1.6	94.6	32.1	126.7	2014
16.2	7.1	1.2	15.5	1.6	97.0	33.2	130.2	2015
16.8	7.5	1.2	15.8	1.6	101.8	34.0	135.8	2016
16.8	8.1	1.3	15.9	1.6	103.6	35.0	138.6	2017
16.7	8.2	1.2	15.9	1.6	105.0	36.0	141.1	2018
								<b>מזה: שעות עבודה בשבוע - משרות שכיר (מיליונים)</b>
12.5	5.3	1.0	14.1	0.9	72.2	28.5	100.8	2010
12.6	5.1	1.1	14.9	0.8	73.9	29.9	103.7	2011
12.6	4.7	0.9	15.1	0.9	75.4	30.1	105.5	2012
12.8	5.1	1.1	14.7	1.0	77.0	31.0	107.9	2013
12.9	5.4	1.1	14.9	0.9	78.8	32.1	110.9	2014
13.5	5.6	1.1	14.8	0.9	80.5	33.1	113.7	2015
14.0	5.8	1.2	15.0	0.9	84.3	34.0	118.3	2016
14.1	6.3	1.2	15.1	1.0	86.4	35.0	121.4	2017
14.2	6.4	1.1	15.1	1.0	87.7	36.0	123.7	2018

(א) כלל הממשלה, הרשויות המקומיות, המוסדות הלאומיים ומוסדות ללא כוונת רווח.  
 קבוצה זו אינה מסווגת בנפרד בסיווג האחד של ענפי הכלכלה.  
 (ב) כולל בתי חולים כלליים.

**TABLE 8. JOBS, EMPLOYEE JOBS AND WEEKLY WORK HOURS, BY INDUSTRY**

	שירותי חינוך, שירותי בריאות, רווחה וסעד, אומנות, בידור ופנאי ושירותים אחרים (ב)	שירותי ניהול ותמיכה	שירותים מקצועיים, מדעיים וטכניים	פעילויות בנדל"ן	שירותים פיננסיים ושירותי ביטוח	מידע ותקשורת	שירותי אירוח ואוכל	שירותי תחבורה, אחסנה, דואר ובלדרות
	Education, health services and welfare, arts, entertainment and recreation, and other service activities(b)	Administrative and support service activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Real estate activities	Financial and insurance activities	Information and communications	Accommodation and food service activities	Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities
<b>TOTAL JOBS</b>								
<b>Jobs (thousands)</b>								
2010	478.6	197.3	198.6	22.1	118.6	163.3	153.8	131.4
2011	508.1	194.8	198.2	22.6	119.9	170.7	157.3	139.9
2012	577.3	181.7	225.1	24.6	117.1	166.4	168.7	148.7
2013	575.4	183.9	238.0	28.2	121.6	170.2	174.8	154.2
2014	605.9	181.4	256.1	29.2	128.9	179.3	178.3	154.4
2015	604.4	185.5	261.5	28.0	127.9	185.9	179.8	157.7
2016	617.2	189.7	275.6	32.9	128.4	192.1	187.7	161.9
2017	628.0	196.9	285.0	33.7	132.8	192.7	190.6	170.0
2018	640.3	183.0	297.2	36.4	133.3	207.9	193.6	177.8
<b>Therof: employee jobs (thousands)</b>								
2010	386.8	178.8	139.8	15.0	110.1	151.4	142.8	104.9
2011	400.6	174.8	140.4	13.5	111.1	156.3	144.2	116.2
2012	451.0	166.2	158.1	14.5	109.5	152.0	157.0	120.7
2013	448.7	167.3	167.9	16.9	111.5	155.8	161.8	126.2
2014	470.1	166.4	172.8	18.0	118.6	163.2	164.3	125.2
2015	470.9	169.0	171.6	18.0	118.4	169.3	164.1	129.9
2016	475.5	174.9	185.4	20.5	118.3	175.3	171.0	136.2
2017	484.5	181.7	197.6	19.4	124.3	175.1	174.7	142.1
2018	482.9	167.2	205.8	20.8	124.5	192.5	178.9	151.5
<b>Weekly work-hours - jobs (millions)</b>								
2010	16.4	7.4	7.6	0.9	4.5	6.4	5.6	5.4
2011	17.5	7.1	7.6	0.8	4.5	6.7	5.6	5.8
2012	19.5	6.7	8.4	0.9	4.3	6.5	5.8	6.0
2013	19.1	6.8	8.8	1.0	4.5	6.7	6.0	6.2
2014	20.1	6.6	9.3	1.1	4.7	6.9	6.0	6.2
2015	20.1	6.7	9.6	1.0	4.7	7.2	6.0	6.3
2016	20.7	6.9	10.3	1.2	4.9	7.6	6.6	6.7
2017	20.7	7.1	10.6	1.3	4.8	7.5	6.6	7.0
2018	20.9	6.7	11.1	1.4	4.9	8.1	6.8	7.2
<b>Therof: weekly work-hours - employee jobs (millions)</b>								
2010	13.7	6.8	5.2	0.6	4.2	5.9	5.1	4.3
2011	14.3	6.4	5.3	0.5	4.2	6.1	5.0	4.7
2012	15.9	6.1	5.9	0.5	4.0	5.9	5.3	4.8
2013	15.5	6.2	6.2	0.6	4.1	6.1	5.4	5.1
2014	16.1	6.1	6.3	0.7	4.3	6.3	5.4	5.0
2015	16.2	6.1	6.4	0.7	4.3	6.6	5.3	5.2
2016	16.5	6.3	6.9	0.8	4.4	7.0	5.8	5.6
2017	16.6	6.6	7.4	0.7	4.5	6.9	5.9	5.8
2018	16.5	6.1	7.7	0.8	4.5	7.5	6.1	6.1
<b>THEREOF: ISRAELIS</b>								
<b>Jobs (thousands)</b>								
2010	397.9	147.8	197.2	22.1	118.6	163.3	129.0	127.6
2011	425.7	152.3	196.7	22.6	119.9	170.7	132.6	135.5
2012	492.4	145.4	223.6	24.6	117.1	166.4	143.3	144.8
2013	493.6	151.5	236.3	28.2	121.6	170.2	149.7	150.4
2014	525.5	150.6	254.7	29.2	128.9	179.3	155.0	152.3
2015	526.7	157.1	259.8	28.0	127.9	185.9	157.2	155.9
2016	543.4	164.2	273.3	32.9	128.4	192.1	164.9	159.8
2017	557.7	170.4	282.8	33.7	132.8	192.7	167.7	167.3
2018	573.4	158.9	294.7	36.4	133.3	207.9	170.5	175.4
<b>Therof: employee jobs (thousands)</b>								
2010	306.4	129.4	138.4	15.0	110.1	151.4	118.1	101.2
2011	318.5	132.3	138.9	13.5	111.1	156.3	119.6	111.8
2012	366.6	130.0	156.6	14.5	109.5	152.0	131.3	116.9
2013	367.4	134.9	166.1	16.9	111.5	155.8	136.7	122.5
2014	390.1	135.7	171.4	18.0	118.6	163.2	141.1	123.1
2015	393.6	140.7	169.9	18.0	118.4	169.3	141.6	128.2
2016	402.2	149.5	183.1	20.5	118.3	175.3	148.2	134.1
2017	414.6	155.4	195.4	19.4	124.3	175.1	151.8	139.5
2018	416.4	143.2	203.3	20.8	124.5	192.5	155.9	149.2
<b>Weekly work-hours - jobs (millions)</b>								
2010	12.6	5.2	7.5	0.9	4.5	6.4	4.5	5.3
2011	13.5	5.3	7.5	0.8	4.5	6.7	4.5	5.6
2012	15.5	5.1	8.4	0.9	4.3	6.5	4.6	5.9
2013	15.1	5.3	8.7	1.0	4.5	6.7	4.9	6.0
2014	16.2	5.2	9.2	1.1	4.7	6.9	5.0	6.1
2015	16.2	5.4	9.6	1.0	4.7	7.2	5.0	6.2
2016	17.0	5.8	10.2	1.2	4.9	7.6	5.5	6.6
2017	17.4	6.0	10.5	1.3	4.8	7.5	5.6	6.9
2018	17.8	5.7	11.0	1.4	4.9	8.1	5.7	7.1
<b>Therof: weekly work-hours - employee jobs (millions)</b>								
2010	9.9	4.6	5.2	0.6	4.2	5.9	4.0	4.1
2011	10.3	4.6	5.3	0.5	4.2	6.1	3.9	4.5
2012	11.8	4.5	5.8	0.5	4.0	5.9	4.1	4.7
2013	11.5	4.7	6.1	0.6	4.1	6.1	4.3	4.9
2014	12.2	4.7	6.3	0.7	4.3	6.3	4.3	4.9
2015	12.4	4.8	6.3	0.7	4.3	6.6	4.3	5.1
2016	12.9	5.2	6.8	0.8	4.4	7.0	4.8	5.5
2017	13.3	5.5	7.3	0.7	4.5	6.9	4.8	5.7
2018	13.4	5.1	7.6	0.8	4.5	7.5	5.0	6.0

(a) Includes the government, local authorities, national institutions and non-profit institutions.  
This group is not classified separately in the "Standard Classification of All Economic Activities".

(b) Including general hospitals.

**TABLE 9. NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER EMPLOYED  
PERSON AND PER WORK HOUR, IN THE WHOLE  
ECONOMY AND IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR**

**לוח 9. תוצר מקומי נקי למועסק  
ולשעת עבודה, בכלל המשק  
ובמגזר העסקי**

*At constant prices*

במחירים קבועים

*Percentage of change on previous year*

אחוז שינוי - כל שנה לעומת קודמתה

	תוצר מקומי נקי, במחירי שוק Net domestic product at market prices				
	Business sector מגזר עסקי		The whole economy כלל המשק		
	לשעת עבודה Per work hour	למועסק Per employed person	לשעת עבודה Per work hour	למועסק Per employed person	
2000	5.8	7.0	4.5	5.1	2000
2001	0.1	-2.0	0.2	-1.7	2001
2002	-3.3	-2.3	-2.5	-1.6	2002
2003	1.2	1.0	0.5	-0.1	2003
2004	6.0	4.5	5.0	3.8	2004
2005	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	2005
2006	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.2	2006
2007	1.7	2.4	1.6	2.2	2007
2008	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	2008
2009	-1.7	-2.1	-1.2	-1.2	2009
2010	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.0	2010
2011	4.1	3.3	2.6	2.1	2011
2012	-1.1	-2.9	-0.2	-1.7	2012
2013	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.7	2013
2014	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	2014
2015	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	2015
2016	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	2016
2017	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	2017
2018	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	2018

**TABLE 10. NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER EMPLOYED PERSON  
AND PER WORK HOUR, AND COMPENSATION OF  
EMPLOYEES AND PER WORK HOUR, IN THE  
WHOLE ECONOMY AND IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR**

**לוח 10. תוצר מקומי נקי למועסק  
ולשעת עבודה, ותמורה  
ולשכירים ולשעת עבודה,  
בכלל הממשק ובמגזר העסקי  
במחירים שוטפים - אחוז שינוי, כל שנה לעומת קודמתה**

	מגזר עסקי				כלל הממשק				
	Business sector		Whole economy		Business sector		Whole economy		
	תמורה לשכירים Compensation of employees לשעת עבודה Per work hour	תמורה לעשיר Per employee	תוצר מקומי נקי, במחירי בסיס Net domestic product at basic prices לשעת עבודה Per work hour	תוצר מקומי נקי, במחירי בסיס Net domestic product at basic prices למועסק Per employed person	תמורה לשכירים Compensation of employees לשעת עבודה Per work hour	תמורה לעשיר Per employee	תוצר מקומי נקי, במחירי בסיס Net domestic product at basic prices לשעת עבודה Per work hour	תוצר מקומי נקי, במחירי בסיס Net domestic product at basic prices למועסק Per employed person	
2000	5.6	6.4	9.0	10.2	5.3	5.6	7.7	8.3	2000
2001	5.0	2.7	0.6	-1.6	5.1	3.3	2.0	0.2	2001
2002	-1.1	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	2002
2003	-1.0	-1.9	3.0	2.0	-1.6	-2.4	0.2	-0.7	2003
2004	1.4	0.1	5.1	3.7	1.7	0.7	4.4	3.2	2004
2005	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	2005
2006	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.2	6.3	5.6	2006
2007	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.8	2007
2008	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2008
2009	-1.9	-2.1	2.7	2.3	-0.8	-0.7	3.4	3.4	2009
2010	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.8	4.5	2010
2011	5.5	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.3	2011
2012	3.2	1.3	2.8	1.0	3.9	2.4	3.8	2.2	2012
2013	2.2	1.8	6.1	5.4	2.6	2.1	4.9	4.3	2013
2014	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.5	2014
2015	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	2015
2016	1.9	3.1	0.8	2.2	2.0	3.3	1.5	2.9	2016
2017	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.9	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.2	2017
2018	5.0	5.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.5	2018

**TABLE 11. NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER WORK HOUR,  
AND COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES  
PER WORK HOUR AND PER NET DOMESTIC  
PRODUCT UNIT - THE BUSINESS SECTOR**

**לוח 11. תוצר מקומי נקי לשעת עבודה  
ותמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה  
וליחידת תוצר מקומי נקי -  
המגזר העסקי**

*Current prices, unless otherwise stated,  
percentage of change on previous year*

*במחירים שוטפים, אלא אם צויין אחרת  
אחוז שינוי, כל שנה לעומת קודמתה*

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Net domestic product per work hour, at basic prices	3.3	2.2	0.8	4.1	1.9	6.1	2.8	5.4	4.1	תוצר מקומי נקי לשעת עבודה, במחיר בסיס
Compensation of employees per work hour	5.0	3.5	1.9	3.4	2.1	2.2	3.2	5.5	4.1	תמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per net domestic product unit	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.7	0.2	-3.7	0.4	0.04	0.03	תמורה לשכירים ליחידת תוצר מקומי נקי
Net domestic product, at constat prices	3.4	4.6	3.2	2.3	3.8	5.5	2.0	6.3	7.6	תוצר מקומי נקי במחירים קבועים
Work hours	1.0	2.0	4.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.6	שעות עבודה
Net domestic product per work hour, at constant basic prices	2.4	2.5	-1.0	0.3	2.1	3.5	-1.0	4.5	4.9	תוצר מקומי נקי לשעת עבודה, במחירי בסיס קבועים



**TABLE 12. GROSS VALUE ADDED PER WORK HOUR  
AT BASIC PRICES, COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES  
PER WORK HOUR AND PER GROSS VALUE  
ADDED UNIT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES**

**לוח 12. ערך מוסף גולמי לשעת עבודה במחירי בסיס,  
ותמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה  
ליחידת ערך מוסף גולמי, בענפי כלכלה נבחרים**

*At current prices - percentage of change  
Changes on previous year*

*במחירים שוטפים - אחוז שינוי  
כל שנה לעומת קודמתה*

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
<b>Manufacturing, mining and quarrying</b>										<b>תעשייה, כרייה וחציבה</b>
Net Domestic Product per work hour	3.5	2.2	-4.1	5.8	4.6	-1.1	5.4	3.3	7.8	ערך מוסף גולמי לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per work hour	2.8	3.4	1.0	-1.0	5.0	3.2	0.2	4.8	5.3	תמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per Net Domestic Product unit	-0.7	1.2	5.4	-6.4	0.4	4.4	-4.9	1.4	-2.3	תמורה לשכירים ליחידת ערך מוסף גולמי
<b>Construction</b>										<b>בינוי</b>
Net Domestic Product per work hour	7.9	-0.3	2.9	-0.6	0.9	-1.4	11.0	17.5	4.3	ערך מוסף גולמי לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per work hour	5.5	-1.6	4.8	3.1	0.4	-3.9	7.9	15.3	1.6	תמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per Net Domestic Product unit	-2.2	-1.3	1.9	3.7	-0.5	-2.5	-2.7	-1.8	-2.6	תמורה לשכירים ליחידת ערך מוסף גולמי
<b>Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles; Accommodation and food service activities</b>										<b>מסחר סיטוני וקמעוני ותיקון כלי רכב מנועיים; שירותי אירוח ואוכל</b>
Net Domestic Product per work hour	1.7	0.6	2.9	5.2	4.6	6.7	4.0	14.0	1.6	ערך מוסף גולמי לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per work hour	6.2	5.0	-0.4	3.1	5.5	3.3	2.6	6.2	4.4	תמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per Net Domestic Product unit	4.3	4.4	-3.2	-2.0	0.8	-3.2	-1.4	-6.9	2.9	תמורה לשכירים ליחידת ערך מוסף גולמי
<b>Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities</b>										<b>שירותי תחבורה, אחסנה דואר ובלדרות</b>
Net Domestic Product per work hour	1.3	-1.8	-1.5	4.0	5.9	3.9	1.6	3.6	12.3	ערך מוסף גולמי לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per work hour	4.0	1.9	1.1	2.9	3.6	-3.5	-1.7	2.4	4.9	תמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per Net Domestic Product unit	2.7	3.8	2.7	-1.0	-2.2	-7.2	-3.2	-1.2	-6.6	תמורה לשכירים ליחידת ערך מוסף גולמי
<b>Information and communications</b>										<b>מידע ותקשורת</b>
Net Domestic Product per work hour	2.3	3.6	5.8	3.4	5.2	2.9	11.0	1.9	-3.7	ערך מוסף גולמי לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per work hour	4.6	7.2	6.0	4.7	3.4	2.2	10.8	3.4	5.7	תמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה
Compensation of employees per Net Domestic Product unit	2.3	3.5	0.2	1.2	-1.7	-0.7	-0.2	1.5	9.8	תמורה לשכירים ליחידת ערך מוסף גולמי
<b>General government services and NPISH (a)</b>										<b>שירותים ציבוריים ומלכרי"ם (א)</b>
Compensation of employees per work hour	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.4	3.3	6.3	1.4	3.9	תמורה לשכירים לשעת עבודה

(a) Not including the IDF.

(א) לא כולל צה"ל.

**TABLE 13. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, CAPITAL  
PRODUCTIVITY AND TOTAL GROSS PRODUCTIVITY  
IN THE WHOLE ECONOMY**

**לוח 13. פריון העבודה, פריון ההון  
והפריון הכולל הגולמי  
בכלל המשק**

*At constant prices - percentage of change  
Changes on previous year*

*במחירים קבועים - שינויים באחוזים  
כל שנה לעומת קודמתה*

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
<b>The whole economy</b>										<b>כלל המשק</b>
Labour productivity	2.0	1.7	-0.4	0.04	1.6	2.3	0.01	2.5	2.8	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-0.5	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.2	0.9	-0.9	1.6	2.6	פריון הון
Total productivity	0.9	1.1	-0.4	-0.3	1.0	1.7	-0.4	2.1	2.8	פריון כולל
<b>Business sector</b>										<b>מגזר עסקי</b>
Labour productivity	2.6	2.4	-0.9	0.4	2.1	3.2	-0.8	4.1	4.1	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-1.2	0.1	-1.2	-0.8	0.2	1.4	-1.7	1.9	4.1	פריון הון
Total productivity	1.1	1.5	-1.0	-0.1	1.4	2.5	-1.1	3.3	4.1	פריון כולל
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and fishing</b>										<b>חקלאות, ייעור ודיג</b>
Labour productivity	-1.6	-0.1	1.1	-4.9	-1.6	-8.8	-12.3	13.7	-3.3	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-2.0	1.1	5.5	-6.1	-4.0	-1.3	-3.2	10.2	-10.9	פריון הון
Total productivity	-1.8	0.3	2.7	-5.3	-2.5	-6.1	-8.9	12.3	-6.3	פריון כולל
<b>Manufacturing, mining and quarryng</b>										<b>תעשייה, כרייה וחציבה</b>
Labour productivity	1.7	1.6	-6.2	-1.6	4.7	-1.3	0.6	-1.3	13.9	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-3.2	-1.7	-8.6	-1.9	-0.4	-4.8	-1.4	-4.0	11.8	פריון הון
Total productivity	-1.0	-0.2	-7.5	-1.8	2.1	-3.1	-0.4	-2.6	12.9	פריון כולל
<b>Electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management</b>										<b>אספקת חשמל ומים, שירותי ביוב וטיפול בפסולת</b>
Labour productivity	14.7	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	2.4	43.3	-31.3	-14.8	1.8	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	3.4	-3.6	3.8	-0.2	0.2	45.5	-41.9	-15.1	8.6	פריון הון
Total productivity	8.1	-2.8	1.5	-0.9	1.1	44.5	-37.4	-15.0	5.4	פריון כולל
<b>Construction</b>										<b>בינוי</b>
Labour productivity	4.5	-1.4	2.5	-1.6	-0.7	-3.7	6.8	13.0	1.7	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-2.9	-2.7	-4.8	-8.3	-5.6	0.3	-2.4	1.2	2.1	פריון הון
Total productivity	0.4	-2.1	-1.3	-5.0	-3.1	-1.8	2.3	7.5	1.9	פריון כולל
<b>Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles</b>										<b>מסחר סיטוני וקמעוני ותיקון כלי רכב מנועיים</b>
Labour productivity	4.4	4.6	0.9	-2.2	6.9	6.4	1.6	7.9	5.6	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-1.4	1.2	1.7	-1.2	2.2	1.4	-1.0	4.8	4.1	פריון הון
Total productivity	2.7	3.6	1.1	-1.9	5.6	5.0	0.9	7.1	5.2	פריון כולל

**TABLE 13. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, CAPITAL  
PRODUCTIVITY AND TOTAL GROSS PRODUCTIVITY  
IN THE WHOLE ECONOMY (Cont.)**

**לוח 13. פריון העבודה, פריון ההון  
והפריון הכולל הגולמי  
בכלל המשק (המשך)**

*At constant prices - percentage of change  
Changes on previous year*

*במחירים קבועים - שינויים באחוזים  
כל שנה לעומת קודמתה*

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
<b>Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities</b>										<b>שירותי תחבורה, אחסנה, דואר ובלדרות</b>
Labour productivity	1.6	2.4	-0.9	1.8	5.1	2.9	-2.3	6.2	5.8	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-1.3	1.9	-0.02	-0.3	1.3	0.6	-1.0	9.7	8.3	פריון הון
Total productivity	1.0	2.3	-0.7	1.3	4.3	2.4	-2.0	6.9	6.3	פריון כולל
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>										<b>שירותי אירוח ואוכל</b>
Labour productivity	2.7	6.1	-5.1	2.4	4.2	0.4	1.8	9.0	4.9	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	0.4	3.1	0.2	-1.3	0.2	-0.7	3.0	5.9	7.4	פריון הון
Total productivity	1.7	4.9	-2.9	0.8	2.5	-0.1	2.3	7.7	5.9	פריון כולל
<b>Information and communications</b>										<b>מידע ותקשורת</b>
Labour productivity	-0.9	3.3	2.6	3.1	5.0	10.6	12.7	1.2	-0.8	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	4.5	-0.2	5.1	4.5	6.0	9.3	9.0	5.8	-1.1	פריון הון
Total productivity	1.1	2.0	3.6	3.7	5.4	10.1	11.2	3.0	-0.9	פריון כולל
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>										<b>שירותים פיננסיים ושירותי ביטוח</b>
Labour productivity	3.3	5.1	1.3	2.2	-5.9	-5.2	4.5	0.7	-8.1	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	3.4	1.8	3.2	0.7	-3.4	-5.9	-1.0	-4.0	-4.0	פריון הון
Total productivity	3.4	3.4	2.3	1.5	-4.6	-5.5	1.7	-1.6	-6.2	פריון כולל
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities</b>										<b>שירותים מקצועיים, מדעיים וטכניים; שירותי ניהול ותמיכה</b>
Labour productivity	4.4	1.8	1.6	-0.9	-0.4	4.5	2.5	15.5	4.6	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	0.6	2.5	0.4	-0.1	-1.4	5.0	1.1	7.9	2.4	פריון הון
Total productivity	3.6	2.0	1.4	-0.8	-0.6	4.6	2.2	13.9	4.2	פריון כולל
<b>Education</b>										<b>חינוך</b>
Labour productivity	0.4	-1.0	1.8	-0.9	-3.0	0.4	1.4	-4.4	0.05	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	-1.0	1.5	2.2	-0.04	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.2	פריון הון
Total productivity	0.0	-0.4	1.9	-0.7	-2.2	0.5	1.2	-2.9	0.6	פריון כולל
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>										<b>שירותי בריאות, רווחה וסעד</b>
Labour productivity	0.3	0.7	1.9	-1.9	-4.7	-1.1	-6.2	-2.4	-2.3	פריון עבודה
Capital productivity	2.3	1.0	1.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.6	-1.8	-1.6	פריון הון
Total productivity	1.0	0.8	1.6	-1.4	-3.0	-0.9	-4.7	-2.2	-2.1	פריון כולל

TABLE 14. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY -  
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

לוח 14. ערך מוסף גולמי, לפי ענף כלכלי -  
השוואה בין-לאומית

	2018													אתוזים
	שירותים אחרים	שירותי ממשלה חינוך ובריאות	שירותים מקצועיים, מדעיים וטכניים	פעילויות בנדל"ן	שירותים פיננסיים ושירותי ביטוח	מידע ותקשורת and communications	מסחר סיטוני וקמעוני ותיקון כלי רכב מנועיים; שירותי תחבורה, אחסנה, דואר ובלדרות; ושירותי אירוח ואוכל	בינוי	תעשייה, כרייה ותצורה	חקלאות, יעור ודיג	סך הכל - ערך מוסף גולמי			
Israel	3.1	18.8	11.1	15.3	4.8	9.2	15.0	6.5	15.0	1.3	100.0	ישראל		
Austria	2.8	17.3	9.8	9.9	4.0	3.6	22.6	6.7	22.1	1.3	100.0	אוסטריה		
Belgium	2.1	21.4	15.4	9.3	6.2	4.3	19.2	5.3	16.2	0.6	100.0	בלגיה		
Czech Republic	2.2	15.5	6.9	8.7	4.0	5.5	19.2	5.6	30.2	2.2	100.0	צ'כיה		
Denmark	3.3	21.2	9.9	10.3	5.7	4.6	19.5	6.2	18.2	1.2	100.0	דנמרק		
Finland	3.0	19.9	8.8	12.7	3.2	5.8	15.5	7.3	21.0	2.8	100.0	פינלנד		
France	2.9	22.4	14.0	12.9	3.9	5.4	17.8	5.6	13.4	1.7	100.0	צרפת		
Germany	3.8	18.4	11.5	10.5	3.9	4.6	16.1	5.1	25.4	0.9	100.0	גרמניה		
Greece	4.1	20.3	5.4	16.3	3.6	3.5	25.1	2.5	15.0	4.3	100.0	יוון		
Hungary	2.9	17.1	10.3	7.9	3.5	5.0	19.0	5.3	24.8	4.2	100.0	הונגריה		
Italy	4.1	16.6	9.7	13.6	4.7	3.7	21.5	4.2	19.6	2.2	100.0	איטליה		
Luxembourg	1.7	16.3	12.1	7.3	26.2	7.2	15.9	6.0	7.0	0.3	100.0	ליקסמבורג		
Netherlands	2.4	20.8	15.4	7.2	6.8	4.9	20.6	4.8	15.2	1.8	100.0	הולנד		
Slovenia	2.4	16.1	10.3	7.4	3.8	3.9	21.1	5.7	26.9	2.4	100.0	סלובניה		
Spain	4.8	18.0	9.0	11.6	4.0	3.7	23.8	6.2	15.9	3.1	100.0	ספרד		
United Kingdom	3.5	18.2	13.1	13.2	7.1	7.0	17.5	6.1	13.6	0.7	100.0	הממלכה המאוחדת		
OECD	3.4	18.5	11.3	11.1	4.8	5.1	19.1	5.5	19.4	1.6	100.0	OECD		

**TABLE 15. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER WORK HOUR -  
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON**

**לוח 15. תוצר מקומי גולמי לשעת עבודה -  
תשוואה בין-לאומית**

במחירים קבועים 2015, לפי שווי כוח קנייה (2010=100.0)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Israel	109.9	107.7	106.4	106.1	106.2	104.4	102.2	102.4	100.0	ישראל
Austria	106.2	105.5	104.6	104.6	103.1	102.8	102.1	101.0	100.0	אוסטרייה
Belgium	103.9	104.1	104.0	103.7	102.1	100.7	99.8	99.3	100.0	בלגיה
Czech Republic	112.3	110.8	108.2	108.7	103.5	102.1	102.1	101.7	100.0	צ'כיה
Denmark	111.4	108.5	107.5	106.2	104.7	103.1	102.3	100.3	100.0	דנמרק
Finland	105.1	105.9	103.5	101.1	100.5	100.2	99.8	101.3	100.0	פינלנד
France	108.8	107.3	104.8	104.5	103.7	102.7	101.3	101.0	100.0	צרפת
Germany	108.8	108.5	107.1	105.6	104.8	103.7	103.2	102.6	100.0	גרמניה
Greece	93.0	92.8	93.5	94.1	95.7	94.1	94.9	96.7	100.0	יוון
Hungary	107.2	103.3	100.2	102.5	100.8	102.0	101.0	102.6	100.0	הונגריה
Italy	101.2	101.4	100.8	101.1	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.7	100.0	איטליה
Luxembourg	102.1	102.7	103.8	102.2	101.0	99.5	97.4	99.7	100.0	לוקסמבורג
Netherlands	104.1	103.7	102.8	103.0	102.0	101.3	100.5	100.6	100.0	הולנד
Slovenia	114.0	111.4	107.4	103.8	103.2	102.0	103.0	103.6	100.0	סלובניה
Spain	107.3	107.5	106.5	106.1	105.2	104.9	103.4	101.5	100.0	ספרד
United Kingdom	102.6	102.1	101.1	101.6	99.9	100.1	99.8	100.2	100.0	הממלכה המאוחדת
United States	104.7	103.5	102.4	102.2	101.4	100.8	100.4	100.0	100.0	ארצות הברית
European Union	108.3	107.3	105.7	105.2	103.8	103.1	102.2	101.7	100.0	האיחוד האירופי
OECD	107.8	106.7	105.2	104.7	103.6	102.7	101.6	101.1	100.0	OECD

**TABLE 16. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA - INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON**

**לוח 16. תוצר מקומי גולמי לנפש  
השוואה בין-לאומית**

*At current prices, US Dollar, current PPPs* במחירים שוטפים, דולר אמריקאי, לפי שווי כוח קנייה

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Israel	39,835	38,886	37,525	35,527	34,278	34,193	31,738	30,580	28,840	ישראל
Austria	55,529	53,895	51,637	49,954	48,814	47,937	46,478	44,469	42,018	אוסטרייה
Belgium	50,442	49,526	47,366	45,739	44,720	43,746	42,585	41,450	40,050	בלגיה
Czech Republic	39,741	38,037	35,234	33,701	32,265	30,496	29,051	28,796	27,555	צ'כיה
Denmark	55,138	54,337	50,685	49,071	47,905	46,743	44,809	44,408	43,005	דנמרק
Finland	47,946	46,349	43,730	42,213	41,463	41,293	40,620	40,683	38,737	פינלנד
France	45,149	44,125	42,067	40,841	40,144	39,528	37,684	37,448	35,909	צרפת
Germany	53,749	52,574	49,921	47,979	47,190	45,232	43,564	42,693	39,916	גרמניה
Greece	29,592	28,580	27,274	26,902	26,839	26,098	25,284	26,141	28,148	יוון
Hungary	30,666	28,799	26,852	26,356	25,518	24,464	23,094	22,841	21,535	הונגריה
Italy	41,626	40,981	39,045	36,836	36,071	35,885	35,757	35,935	34,685	איטליה
Luxembourg	110,906	107,525	104,702	102,817	100,934	95,246	91,527	91,814	85,515	לוקסמבורג
Netherlands	56,326	54,504	51,340	50,302	49,233	49,243	47,272	46,599	45,041	הולנד
Slovenia	38,134	36,163	33,191	31,649	30,847	29,803	28,906	28,805	27,736	סלובניה
Spain	39,908	39,087	36,743	35,054	33,728	32,623	31,993	32,073	31,933	ספרד
United Kingdom	45,505	44,909	42,943	42,055	40,878	39,519	37,908	36,805	36,016	הממלכה המאוחדת
United States	62,480	59,774	57,797	56,701	54,935	53,016	51,521	49,800	48,394	ארצות הברית
European Union	43,662	42,534	40,220	38,718	37,558	36,499	35,258	34,704	33,311	האיחוד האירופי
OECD	45,651	44,264	42,444	41,337	40,162	39,007	37,651	36,671	35,283	OECD

**TABLE 17. AVERAGE ANNUAL WORK HOURS PER PERSON -  
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON**

**לוח 17. שעות עבודה שנתיים בממוצע לעובד -  
השוואה בין-לאומית**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Israel	1,913	1,921	1,921	1,896	1,894	1,909	1,919	1,947	1,956	ישראל
Austria	1,511	1,511	1,512	1,500	1,516	1,525	1,540	1,562	1,557	אוסטריה
Belgium	1,554	1,549	1,547	1,547	1,555	1,558	1,560	1,560	1,546	בלגיה
Czech Republic	1,787	1,784	1,779	1,756	1,777	1,763	1,776	1,806	1,800	צ'כיה
Denmark	1,392	1,405	1,412	1,407	1,414	1,426	1,423	1,437	1,422	דנמרק
Finland	1,555	1,556	1,560	1,563	1,562	1,565	1,575	1,587	1,592	פינלנד
France	1,495	1,505	1,522	1,519	1,518	1,526	1,541	1,546	1,540	צרפת
Germany	1,362	1,360	1,363	1,370	1,367	1,363	1,375	1,393	1,390	גרמניה
Greece	1,956	1,956	1,942	1,943	1,933	1,970	1,966	1,949	1,932	יוון
Hungary	1,714	1,741	1,760	1,749	1,752	1,745	1,750	1,770	1,777	הונגריה
Italy	1,723	1,719	1,722	1,718	1,717	1,720	1,734	1,773	1,777	איטליה
Luxembourg	1,506	1,506	1,513	1,514	1,506	1,503	1,508	1,515	1,517	לוקסמבורג
Netherlands	1,431	1,435	1,437	1,426	1,426	1,415	1,411	1,420	1,420	הולנד
Slovenia	1,603	1,622	1,653	1,688	1,682	1,662	1,645	1,663	1,680	סלובניה
Spain	1,701	1,690	1,702	1,700	1,695	1,694	1,701	1,716	1,710	ספרד
United Kingdom	1,538	1,543	1,545	1,531	1,547	1,541	1,531	1,518	1,506	הממלכה המאוחדת
United States	1,745	1,739	1,741	1,746	1,738	1,733	1,726	1,724	1,708	ארצות הברית
European Union	1,631	1,633	1,638	1,633	1,635	1,634	1,641	1,657	1,654	האיחוד האירופי
OECD	..	1,727	1,733	1,734	1,732	1,733	1,734	1,737	1,736	OECD