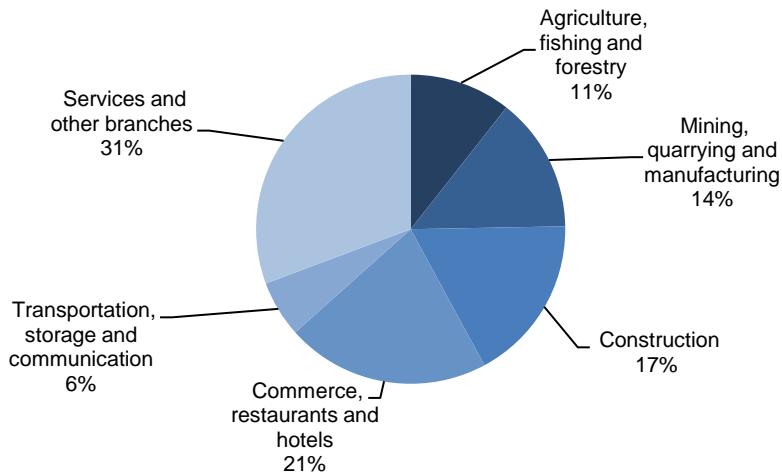




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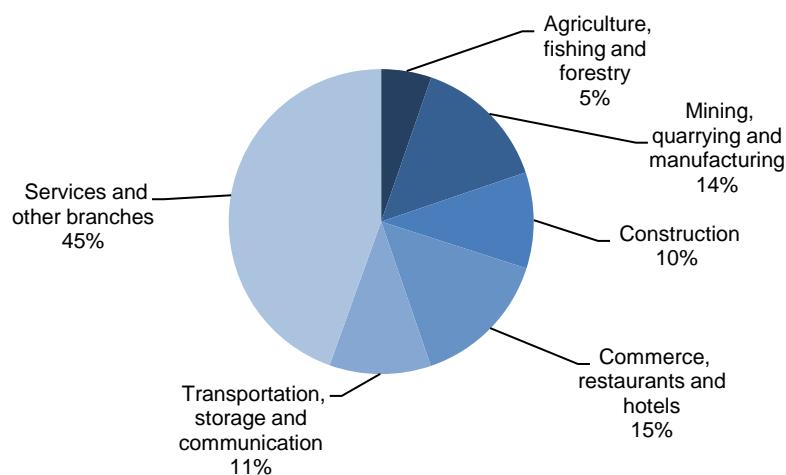
Supplement: Productivity in the West Bank and Gaza in Q1/2011¹

Employment by sector in the West Bank



The West Bank economy employed around 555,900 persons in Q1/2011, with a value added of US\$1,082.0 million. The two most productive² sectors in the West Bank economy were services and other branches³, and transportation, storage and communication. Services and other branches accounted for 31% of those employed in the West Bank but contributed 45% of GDP during the quarter. Similarly, transportation, storage and communication employed 6% of workers and contributed 11% of GDP.

Value added by sector in the West Bank



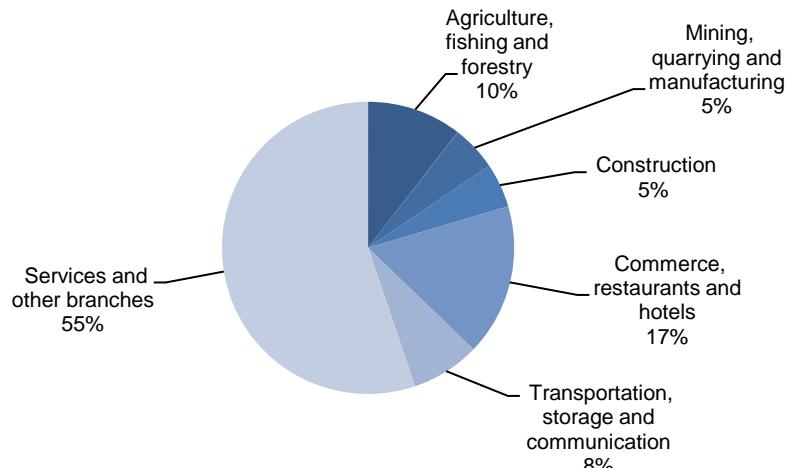
In Gaza, around 224,300 persons were employed in Q1/2011 and production was worth US\$400.6 million. The most productive sector in Gaza was construction, with 14% of value added but only 5% of employment. Another highly productive sector was agriculture, fishing and forestry, where 10% of workers were employed and 12% of GDP was produced, followed by services and other branches, with 59% of total production and 55% of total employment.

¹ The data used in this supplement are from PCBS's Labor Force Survey and Preliminary Estimates of Quarterly National Accounts.

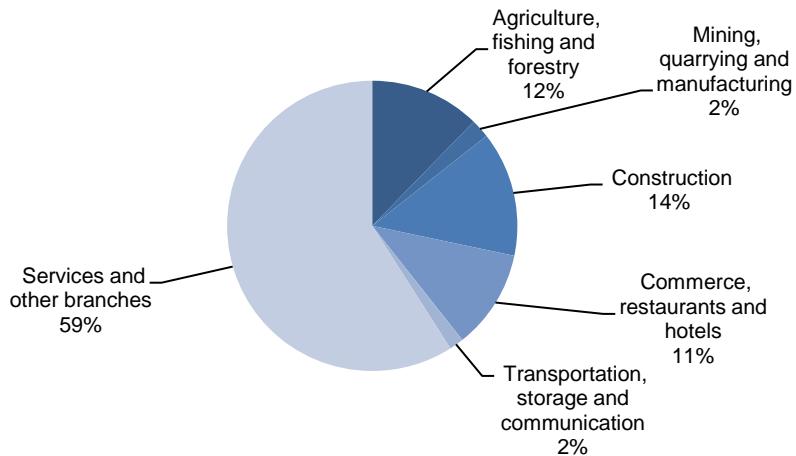
² Productivity here is measured as GDP in US\$ per person employed. Information on average number of hours worked per person employed in each sector in the West Bank and Gaza is not available.

³ 'Other branches' are: electricity and water supply; financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business services; community, social and personal services; education; health and social work; household administration and defense; households with employed persons. This aggregation ensures that the same categories are used to present that data for value added (GDP) and employment.

Employment by sector in Gaza



Value added by sector in Gaza



In the West Bank, mining, quarrying and manufacturing accounted for 14% of both GDP and employment in Q1/2011. The remaining sectors, namely construction and agriculture, fishing and forestry, actually employed a greater proportion of workers than their relative contribution to GDP.

In the case of Gaza, the following sectors produced proportionately less than they employed: mining, quarrying and manufacturing; commerce, restaurants and hotels; transportation, storage and communication.