Part I  الجزء الأول

Main Indicators for Industrial Statistics

المؤشرات الرئيسية للإحصاءات الصناعية
Part I. Main Indicators for Industrial Statistics

This part contains seven tables presenting some of the main indicators for industrial statistics in Arab countries for the period 2006-2012.

The concept of industry is restricted here to mining and quarrying as well as manufacturing industries as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC).

These indicators show the levels of output expressed as the per capita value added at constant prices, labor productivity expressed as the share of value added at constant prices per employee, the size of the contribution made by industry to gross domestic product (GDP) at producers’ prices, and the average wage of employees.

The indicators were prepared jointly by ESCWA and AIDMO by sending a joint questionnaire to Arab countries and with direct reference to official data electronic websites and national statistical publications issued by Arab countries. The Bulletin utilized the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) National Accounts databases, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Industrial database, the Organization for Petrol Exporting Countries (OPEC) published data, the United Nations Population Division database and the data from ministries of industry and the central banks in the Arab countries.

The Bulletin’s figures show the tendency of the output levels of mining and quarrying industries in the Arab countries to stabilize and rise during the period from 2006 to 2012.
gradually grow during the period 2006-2012 after overcoming the effects of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis. The output level increased from US $1,381 per capita in 2006 to US $1,508 in 2012 in 2005 constant prices (Table I-1). In comparison, the level of output in ESCWA countries increased from US $1,475 in 2006 to about US $1,628 in 2012 showing that the realized growth in the level of output of mining and quarrying industries in the Arab region was led by the growth rates in the ESCWA region. Similar indications of improvement were observed with respect to the manufacturing industries though to a lesser extent. The level of output of manufacturing industries per capita in the Arab countries grew from US $405 to US $440 between 2006 and 2012, while the same increased from US $456 to US $496 for the ESCWA region during the same period. (Table I-2).

At the level of the Arab region, the share of combined industrial sectors, mining and manufacturing, to the gross domestic product (GDP) ranged between 41% and almost 52% during the period 2006-2012. It reached the minimum in 2009 and peak in 2008 under the influence of the extraordinary high oil prices. Similarly, the size of the contribution of the combined industrial sectors to GDP varied between 42% and almost 51% in the ESCWA region during the same period. As for the sectoral contributions in the Arab region, the share of the mining and quarrying industries to the Arab GDP is ranked first as it reached to 40 per cent during the said period. This contribution in the ESCWA countries goes up to 60 per cent especially in the oil-rich such as Iraq and Qatar, and goes down to less than 5 per cent in Jordan, Djibouti, Palestine and Lebanon. On the other hand, the moderate share of the manufacturing industries of GDP in the Arab countries still at the level of 10 per cent and less. The share however goes up to 16 per cent.

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in the ESCWA non-oil countries like Jordan, Egypt and Tunisia, and drops down below 5 per cent in the oil-rich countries like Kuwait and Iraq (Tables I-5 and I-6).

Since the number of workers in the mining, quarrying and manufacturing industries is not available in several Arab countries, it was not possible to calculate the total industrial labor productivity at the aggregate level of the Arab countries, or at the level of the ESCWA region. However, it was calculated for the countries where data were made available (Tables I-3 and I-4). As appears in the said tables, the level of labor productivity in mining and quarrying and manufacturing increased during the period 2006-2012 in ESCWA and non-oil Arab countries while recording retraction in oil-rich Arab countries especially in the GCC region. Once again, explanation could be easily found in the sharply fluctuating oil prices during the period in question knowing that oil is the main product in this particular region. Despite that, the data for 2012 show that the highest level of labor productivity in the mining and quarrying industries US $1.36 million was in Qatar followed by Saudi Arabia that achieved 1.3 million, while the highest level of labor productivity in the manufacturing industries was US $70,000 was achieved also in Qatar and followed by Saudi Arabia with US $72,000 and Kuwait US $53.

Available data from the Arab countries show that wages of workers in the manufacturing industries increased in most countries during 2012. The highest average wage occurred in Kuwait with US $24,181 followed by Qatar with a rate of US $22,903 and Saudi Arabia with a rate of US $12,188. With respect to the non-oil economies in the region that data were made available, average wage of workers increased in Jordan, Egypt and Palestine while relatively decreased in Yemen (Table I-7).

ووفقًا للبيانات المتوفرة في البلدان العربية، ارتفعت أجور العاملين في الصناعات التحويلية في معظم البلدان العربية التي توفّرت عنها البيانات في عام 2012. وقد بلغ متوسط أجور العامل حد الأقصى في الكويت 24,181 دولارًا ثم قطر بمتوسط 22,903 دولارًا ثم المملكة العربية السعودية بمتوسط 12,188 دولارًا أمريكيًا. أما بالنسبة للاقتصادات غير النفطية في المنطقة التي توفّرت عنها البيانات، ظهر أنهج متوسط أجور العاملين إلى الزيادة في كل من الأردن ومصر وفلسطين مع تراجعه النسبي في اليمن (الجدول I-7).
It is also important to note that it was not possible to present data related to the participation of women workers in the manufacturing and mining industries in the Arab countries. Moreover, many of the statistical authorities in these countries continue to overlook monitoring and covering this phenomenon and the relative percentages. Therefore, this Bulletin does not include the numbers or the percentages of women employed in the industrial sector. However, ESCWA and AIDMO will continue to encourage the Arab countries to collect and publish the number of women working in the manufacturing and quarrying industries in order to include it in future issues of this Bulletin.

كما لا بد من ملاحظة عدم الاستطاعة من تقديم بيانات تتعلق بعدد النساء العاملات في قطاع الصناعات التحويلية والاستخراجية في البلدان العربية. حيث لازال العديد من الأجهزة الإحصائية في هذه البلدان تغلب عن رصد تلك الظاهرة. ولذلك لا تحتوي هذه النشرة على عدد النساء العاملات في القطاع الصناعي أو النسبة ذات الصلة. وستعمل الإسكوا وإيدمو على تشجيع البلدان العربية لإدراج ونشر الأرقام المتعلقة بعدد النساء العاملات في قطاع الصناعات التحويلية كي تكون هذه الأرقام متوفرة في النشرات المقبلة.