Part I

Main Indicators for Industrial Statistics

المؤشرات الرئيسية للإحصاءات الصناعية
مقدمة

يحتوي هذا الجزء على سبعة جداول تلقي الضوء على اتجاهات القطاعات الصناعية في المنطقة العربية وذلك باستعراض بعض المؤشرات الرئيسية للإحصائيات الصناعية فيها للفترة 2008-2014.

ويقصد بالصناعة في هذا السياق الصناعات الاستخراجية والصناعات التحويلية حسب التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد لجميع الأنشطة الاقتصادية.

وتبين المؤشرات مستوى الإنتاج محسوباً بنصيب الفرد من القيمة المضافة بالأسعار الثابتة، ونطاقية اليد العاملة محسوبة بنصيب العامل من القيمة المضافة بالأسعار الثابتة، ونسبة مساهمة الصناعة في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بسعر المنتج، ونسبة أجر العامل.

وقد استندت الإسكوا وإيدمو في إعداد هذه الجداول إلى بيانات مستمدة من استبيانات أرسلت إلى البلدان، ومن المواقع الإلكترونية الرسمية، ومن المواقع الإلكترونية المستمدة من البيانات الإحصائية الصادرة عن الأجهزة الإحصائية الوطنية، ومن وزارات الصناعة والبنوك المركزية في البلدان العربية. واستعين، عند الاقتضاء، بقواعد بيانات الحسابات القومية لشعبة الإحصاءات في الأمم المتحدة، وقاعدة بيانات الإحصاءات الصناعية لمنظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية (يونيدو)، وبيانات منظمة الدول المصدرة للبترول، وقاعدة بيانات شعبة السكان في الأمم المتحدة.


Introduction

This part contains seven tables that highlight the prevailing trends of the industrial sectors in the Arab region through presenting some of the main indicators for industrial statistics in these countries for the period 2008-2014.

The scope of industry, to the purposes of this publication, covers the mining and quarrying and 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 value added per capita at constant prices; labour productivity expressed as the 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 tables were prepared jointly by ESCWA and AIDMO. Data were drawn from responses to a questionnaire sent to countries; official data disseminated on the Internet and in national statistical publications; and data from ministries of industry and central banks in Arab countries. The Bulletin also draws from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) national accounts databases; the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) industrial database; data published by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); and the United Nations Population Division database.

The bulletin shows the output levels of the mining and quarrying industries in the Arab countries have lost the strong growth witnessed since 2009 after overcoming the effects of the global financial crisis, and eventually declined gradually after 2012. The output level in Arab countries decreased from 1,443 United States dollars ($) per capita in 2008 to $1,336 per capita in 2014 at 2005 constant prices (table I-1). The reduction in production was huge and topped 32 per cent in some Arab countries not
members in ESCWA such as Algeria. In the ESCWA region, the per capita of mining and quarrying industries declined by 4.9 per cent while it decreased for the Arab countries by an average of 7.5 per cent during the same period. Data also indicate that for the period 2008-2014, manufacturing industries followed an opposite path to the mining and quarrying industries. The per capita share of production of manufacturing industries in the Arab countries increased by 10.1 per cent from $413.5 in 2008 to $455.5 in 2014. Comparatively, the manufacturing production per capita rose by 8.4 per cent in the ESCWA region and was more obvious in some other Arab countries not members in ESCWA (table I-2).

The share of the Arab mining and manufacturing industries to gross domestic product (GDP) during the period 2008-2014 ranged between 31 and 42 per cent for both Arab and ESCWA countries groups. Table (I-5) shows that the contribution of the mining and quarrying industries to gross domestic product suffered an uninterrupted decline during the last two years to reach 35 per cent after its sustained growth since 2010. Available data show a high contribution in the oil-rich countries such as Kuwait, Libya and Qatar where the share exceeded 50 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the mining and quarrying industries dropped down to less than 5 per cent in the more diversified economies like Lebanon, Morocco, Jordan countries and Djibouti. The share of manufacturing industries to GDP in the Arab Countries is considered low compared to the former one. While the share of manufacturing to GDP stood at around 18 per cent in some of ESCWA non-oil producing countries such as Jordan and Morocco, it dropped lower than 10 per cent in the oil-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar, and further low to less than 5 per cent in Iraq and Libya (table I-5 and I-6).

It is worth mentioning that the number of workers in the mining, quarrying, and manufacturing industries was not available in several Arab countries; thus it was not possible to calculate the total industrial labour productivity at the aggregate levels for the Arab countries or the ESCWA member countries. However, it was calculated for the Arab countries where data were made available (tables I-3 and I-4). Available data indicate that

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the level of labour productivity in both the mining and quarrying and manufacturing industries appeared to have increased after 2009 but soon declined in the latter 2013 and 2014 years. Data for 2014 show that the highest level of labour productivity in mining and quarrying industries was achieved in Qatar, where it reached $1.27 million, followed by Saudi Arabia with $968 thousands. On the other hand, the highest level of labour productivity in the manufacturing industries was recorded in Qatar also and reached $121,703, while reached in Kuwait $63,532 and in Saudi Arabia $61,167.

The wages of workers in the manufacturing industries increased in most Arab countries in 2013 and 2014 where data were available. The highest average wage was registered in Kuwait, with $29,044, followed by Qatar with $20,843 and Saudi Arabia with $13,098. As for the non-oil-rich countries, the average wage of workers increased in Jordan, Palestine and Egypt while it relatively retracted in recent years in Yemen (table I-7).

Data on the participation of women workers in the manufacturing and mining industries in Arab countries were not made available. Many of the statistical authorities in these countries do not produce sex-disaggregated data for that area. Therefore, this Bulletin does not include data on women employed in the industrial sector. However, AIDMO and ESCWA will continue to work with the Arab countries on collecting such sex-disaggregated data so that it can be included in future issues of this Bulletin.

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