

محددات التركيز الصناعي في المملكة العربية السعودية

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(Furgueson, 1988, p.23)

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.(Needham, 1978, p.121) ()

.(Sawyer,1981,p. 35)

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(Curry and George, 1983, p. 212)

(Vanlommel and al., 1977,

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(p.2

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(Jacquemim and Jiong, 1977, pp.42-51)

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:(Hall and Tiedman, 1967)

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(Hannah and Kay , 1977, pp 52-55)

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S_t

$$HI = \sum_{t=1}^T S_t^2$$

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HS	HW	HL	HK	HQ	ISIC
المبيعات	الأجور	العمل	رأس المال	الإنتاج	التصنيف القياسي
0.233	0.228	0.222	0.239	0.225	111
0.052	0.041	0.026	0.039	0.041	311
0.104	0.081	0.065	0.095	0.116	312
0.088	0.079	0.069	0.068	0.079	313
0.183	0.113	0.162	0.279	0.200	321
0.161	0.189	0.143	0.183	0.173	322
0.202	0.177	0.148	0.130	0.212	323
0.573	0.420	0.393	0.390	0.574	324
0.129	0.075	0.069	0.086	0.150	331
0.076	0.088	0.062	0.088	0.066	332
0.174	0.128	0.045	0.112	0.131	341
0.079	0.065	0.036	0.075	0.090	342
0.711	0.624	0.330	0.331	0.725	351
0.075	0.093	0.036	0.148	0.073	352
0.387	0.281	0.218	0.328	0.381	353
0.173	0.228	0.149	0.170	0.167	354
0.400	0.439	0.385	0.443	0.383	355
0.034	0.035	0.026	0.036	0.033	356
0.714	0.595	0.691	0.939	0.851	361
0.086	0.078	0.060	0.199	0.086	362
0.032	0.026	0.015	0.074	0.039	369
0.982	0.979	0.912	0.578	0.972	371
0.465	0.229	0.224	0.417	0.373	372
0.021	0.031	0.013	0.020	0.022	381
0.066	0.076	0.065	0.053	0.066	382
0.178	0.165	0.070	0.103	0.225	383
0.262	0.092	0.056	0.140	0.283	384
0.205	0.134	0.121	0.259	0.174	385
0.186	0.062	0.067	0.088	0.187	390
0.390	0.229	0.263	0.430	0.351	719

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المبيعات	الأجور	العمل	رأس المال	الإنتاج		
HS	HW	HL	HK	HQ		
				1	HQ	الإنتاج
			1	0.866	HK	رأس المال
		1	0.883	0.939	HL	العمل
	1	0.956	0.795	0.953	HW	الأجور
1	0.955	0.932	0.849	0.989	HS	المبيعات

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المبيعات	الأجور	العمل	رأس المال	الإنتاج	
HS	HW	HL	HK	HQ	
0.247	0.203	0.171	0.218	0.248	الوسط الحسابي
0.176	0.120	0.070	0.144	0.173	الوسيط
0.982	0.979	0.912	0.939	0.972	القيمة العظمى
0.021	0.026	0.013	0.020	0.022	القيمة الدنيا
0.236	0.215	0.204	0.200	0.243	الانحراف المعياري

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: $0.3 \leq HK \leq 0.7$

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. $HK < 0.3$

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$$HQ = 0.811 - 0.006LF$$

(3.503) (-2.4469) {1}

$R^2 = 0.179$ $F = 6.099$

LF

HQ

F

R^2

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$$HQ = 0.424 - 0.007CAP$$

(5.944) (-2.958) {2}

$R^2 = 0.238$ $F = 8.747$

CAP

HQ

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(Dalton and Penn, 1976, p.140)

(Clarke and al, 1984, p.448)

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$$HQ = 0.091 + 0.014PR$$

(1.227) (2.531) {3}

$$R^2 = 0.186 \quad F = 6.414$$

PR

HQ

.(specification error)

$$\begin{aligned}
 HQ &= 1.521 - 0.006NF - 0.012LF - 0.004RS - 0.004CAP + 0.008PR \\
 &\quad (4.150) (-3.208) \quad (-3.309) \quad (-2.321) \quad (-1.744) \quad (1.843) \quad \{5\} \\
 R^2 &= 0.603 \quad F = 7.3 \quad SSE = 0.679
 \end{aligned}$$

HQ :
 NF
 LF
 RS
 CAP
 PR

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ملخص البحث:

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مستخلص عربي:

محددات التركيز الصناعي في
المملكة العربية السعودية

ABSTRACT

Industrial Concentration Determinants in Saudi Arabia

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Because of the important place taken by the industrial sector in Saudi Arabia, industrial concentration study reaches an increased importance. The main purpose of this paper is to measure the industrial concentration and to analyze its determinants. Herfindahl index is used to measure the industrial concentration. This index is applied to five variables: production, labor, capital, wages, and sales. The data of 1559 factories divided into 30 industrial activities is obtained from The Industrial Survey of 1993 and published in 1995. The relationship between production Herfindahl index and the following variables is estimated: capital labor ratio, capital wage ratio, local input to total input ration, industrial exported sales ratio, over production capacity ratio, profit ratio, foreign industrial labor ratio, number of plants jointly allowed. This paper explains that industrial concentration in Saudi Arabia is relatively high in some dominating public industries like metal, petrochemicals and oil refining. An econometric linear model is tested to explain the level of industrial concentration. This model reveals that level of industrial concentration is positively related to profit ratio, and negatively related to foreign labor ratio, over production capacity ratio, local input to total input ratio, and ratio of factories jointly allowed.

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