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## **Introduction**

Industry sector is one of the main economic sectors, which plays an important role in the economic development and developing other economic sectors and labor force thus, contributing to gross domestic production. Given this importance and in light of efforts made by CSO to provide annual and accurate statistical data it becomes very important to develop and raise its contribution to the GDP through the analytical studies of the statistical data of economic variables such as production, value added , labor force, wages, fixed capital formation...., etc.

Directorate of Industrial Statistics conducts an annual sample – based survey on industrial small enterprises, the standard adopted in classifying these enterprises is number of workers (1-9). To provide actual statistical data reflect reality of these enterprises, the directorate produce a report includes data and key indicators on extraction (excluding oil) and manufacturing industries where data of Kurdistan region are not included.

## **Objective**

- 1- Provide statistical accurate and reliable data on industrial small enterprises based on international standards that meet the users' needs especially national accounts.
- 2- Reduce reliance on indirect methods in estimating economic variables related to this enterprise.

## **Methodology**

Industrial activity is defined as a process or group of processes resulted in a given group of products, in other words, combine resources such as equipment, labor force or production techniques that lead to produce a given goods or present specific service.

### **Classification of industrial activities**

1. Mining and quarrying, section (B) includes divisions (05-09) in ISIC4 for 2009.
2. Manufacturing, section (c) includes divisions (10-32).

3. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, section (D), division (35).
4. Water supply and related activities, section (E), divisions (36-39).

Size of industrial activity differs based on the type of industry, according to this standard; industrial enterprises have been classified based on number of workers to three levels as follows:

**Industrial large enterprises:** employ (30<sup>+</sup>) workers

**Industrial medium enterprises:** employ (10-29) workers

**Industrial small enterprises:** employ less than 10 workers

Industrial small enterprises usually covered by sample method since they are identical in terms of number of workers, type of work and large number of these enterprises all over Iraq.

### **Framework.**

Framework of industrial enterprises provided by 2009 Listing and numbering has been adopted to design frame special for small enterprises updated by researchers where closed, out of service, enterprises that changed their activity and non- industrial activities were excluded from the frame to include only in-service enterprises (22461) in all governorates excluding Kurdistan Region.

### **Community targeted**

All industrial small enterprises have been targeted since they only belong to private sector.

### **Coverage**

This survey covered all industrial small by the following activities:

1. Mining and quarrying
2. Activities related to mining
3. Manufacture of food products
4. Manufacture of beverages
5. Manufacture of tobacco products
6. Manufacture of textiles
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel
8. Manufacture of leather and related products
9. Manufacture of wood and of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

10. Manufacture of paper and paper products
11. Printing and reproduction of recorded media
12. Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
13. Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
14. Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
15. Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
16. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products
17. Manufacture of basic metals
18. Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment
19. Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
20. Manufacture of electric equipment
21. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c
22. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
23. Manufacture of other transport equipment
24. Manufacture of furniture
25. Other manufacturing
26. Maintenance of appliances and equipment
27. Electricity, gas and steam supplies , air conditioning supplies
28. Collection and distribution of water
29. Sewerage
30. Waste collection and treatment
31. Treatment activities and other services for waste management

### **Distribution of industrial enterprises by activity and governorate**

Industrial enterprises that employ (1-9) workers were sorted and distributed by activity, the community was divided into (11) governorates and the sample was withdrawn at activity level in each governorate based on ISIC4 with (226) strata (11 governorates, 70 activities) to provide data can be used in national accounts system for 1993 for purposes of regional planning, researches and studies.

### **Sample size**

Sample size was specified based on data available in 2009 listing and numbering, (5) enterprises were covered for each activity, sample size was (966) enterprises while the sample of the rest (21495) withdrawn by method of one-phase random stratum sample with size (1423) thus, the total sample size was (2389) enterprises.

## Type of sample

One-phase stratum random sample was used to specify sample size (n) where each activity represents a stratum therefor sample withdrawn at activity level in each governorate considering each one is an independent community, thus disparity among strata was calculated by using variable of number of workers where it is expected to be the main variable to estimate sample size.

## Sample calculation

Neyman formula as adopted to determine sample size as follows:

$$\text{Equation (1)} \dots n_{\text{Ney}} = \left[ \frac{(\sum N_h S_h)^2}{N^2 B^2} + (\sum N_h S^2 h) \right] \text{DEFF} * (1/1 - nr)$$

$B = d/z$ , B represents margin of error to confidence interval

$(N_h S_h)$  represents result of multiplying standard deviation by number of enterprises in each stratum within each governorate.

$(N_h S^2 h)$  represents result of multiplying disparity of each stratum by number of enterprises in each stratum within each governorate.

Where:

**n = Sample size to be selected**

N= Community size

Z= Confidence interval 90%, 1.64

DEFF= impact of sample design 1.2

D= Error 0.002%

Thus, sample size is:  $n=(2389)$

To distribute total sample on community strata (Neyman allocation) is adopted

$$\text{Equation (2)} \dots n_h = n_{\text{Ney}} \left[ \frac{N_h S_h}{(\sum N_h S_h)} \right]$$

$(n_h)$  partial sample size withdrawn from each community strata and determined by disparity size within each stratum and number of its units to total strata disparity for community units as shown in equation (2)

Non-response rate (0.1) was added as well as impact of design (1.2) from similar surveys as in equation (1).

## Results analysis

Due to security situation that the governorates went through, ( Ninevah, Kirkuk, Anbar and Salah Al-Deen) were excluded from fieldwork therefor the report demonstrates results of 11 governorates only not excluded Kurdistan Region. To ensure data consistency, previous data of these governorates were not adopted.

The following are the most important variables in number of enterprises, workers and wages as well as the change in key indicators:

### First: Number of enterprises

Number of industrial small enterprises covered by survey increased to (22480) at (3.1%) in 2015 compared to 2014 ( 21809) in- service enterprises. As shown in table (1).

### Second: Number of workers

Number of workers amounted (67157) workers in 2015 at (20.3%) down from 2014 where amounted (84272). As for total wages and benefits amounted (261492) million ID at (0.7%) up from 2014 where amounted (259762) million ID.

### Third: Production value

Production value declined to (1823968) million ID at (5.2%) in 2015 compared to 2014 where amounted (1924980) million ID.

Manufacture of food products ranked first in terms of its contribution to production value followed by Manufacture of basic minerals oroducts at (41%) , (24%) respectively. This decline can be attributed to two reasons: abstinance procedures which resulted in some enterprises changed their activities and moved to practice other activities and Many enterprises in Diala worked for only 6 months due to military operations there in 2014 which affect production value where working months adopted in the process of sample enlargement for production and supplies indicator.

### Fourth: Production supplies value

Value of production supplies increased to (978754) million ID at (4.96%) in 2015 compared to 2014 where amounted (932470) million ID. Proportion of Manufacture of food products was 41% of total supplies in manufacturing industry followed by manufacture of basic minerals products 24% of total supplies.

### Results summary of industrial small statistics for 2014-2015

Indicator \ Year	2014	2015	Change rate (2014 2015 - )
<b>Small industries</b>	<b>21809</b>	<b>22480</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Average number of workers</b>	<b>84272</b>	<b>67157</b>	<b>-20.3</b>
<b>Total wages and benefits (000000ID)</b>	<b>259762</b>	<b>261492</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total production value (000000ID)</b>	<b>1924980</b>	<b>1823968</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>Value of production supplies (000000ID)</b>	<b>932470</b>	<b>978754</b>	<b>5</b>

Figure (1) Number of small industries for 2014-2015

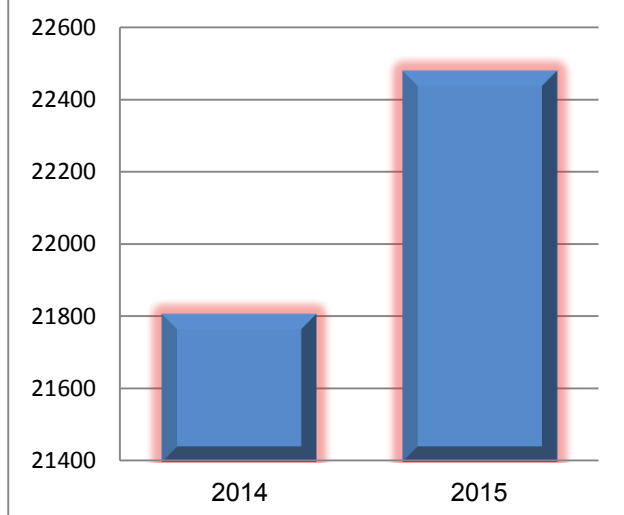


Figure (2) Number of workers in industrial small enterprises for 2014-2015

