



Federation of Palestine Chamber of)
(Commerce , 1997

(Abdel Latif , 1995)

90%

GDP 46%

.2012/3/5

2010/8/20

(4

:

(1

" (2005)

(2

"

()

(3

(4

:

80%

:

:

10

" (2009)

"

:

92%

ATP

(2005)

" (2003)

" (2002)

")

(2004

()

(1999)

(600)

504

15

:

2.5

2.7

20

(1991

)

6,4%

16.6%

0.55

Bane hani &)

(Shamia,1989

1973

0.83

(1998

)

(1988

)

20

0.56 0.43

4.3%

10%

10%

5.6%

(1994

)

:

(1999)

:

UNCTAD

500

(1999)

75

" "

50

100

5

(2008)

Bane hani &) 24 - 10

ILO (Shamia,1989

500 49

.(World Bank,1998)

49 - 10

99 - 50

) 100
(2009)

50



) : Ho1
(

5
20

(/)

:(2009)

$$S = \frac{d(K/L) / (K/L)}{d(W/r) / (W/r)} \quad (1)^1$$

49

9

)
Micro Enterprises (

Constant

SMAC

Medium

49 - 10

Enterprises

Returns of Scale
 $Q / L = a W^b e \text{-----} (2)^2$

)

.(100

99 - 50

: W . : S : ^1

: r .

K . L .

Q .

e . b . a ^2

Q L W .

$$\log(Q/L)_t = a + b \log W_t + g t + e_t$$
 (2.452)

$$\log(Q/L)_t = a + b \log W_t + g t + e_t$$
 (2.1788)

1996-2007

$$\log(Q/L) = \log a + b \log W + g t + \log e$$
 (3)

49 -9

Micro Enterprises

$$\log(Q/L)_t = a + b \log W_t + g t + e_t$$
 (2.1788)

	b (S)	g	
r= 0.629 R ² = 0.396 F= 2.948 D-W=1.895	0.707 (0.271)	0.04238 (1.905)	9
r= 0.875 R ² = 0.766 F= 14.744 D-W=2.039	-5.709 -4.647)	0.02256 (4.238)	49- 10
r= 0.995 R ² = 0.99 F= 446.79 D-W=2.555	9.913 (17.384)	0.01594 (2.452)	50
r= 0.97 R ² = 0.941 F= 71.853 D-W=0.827	4.655 (1.652)	-0.102 (1.565)	

(5%/2) t *

$$(K/L)_2 = S (K/L)_1 ((W_2 - W_1) / W_1 + 1)$$

$$(K/L)_2 = S (K/L)_1 ((r_1 - r_2) / r_1 + 1)$$

: 3
10%

%	%	
-33.4	-22.2	9
-614	-727	49- 10
792	991	50
319	412	

(49)

10%

(49)

10%

: 2

10%

%	%	
-36.4	-22.2	9
-613.8	-728	49- 10
792.2	990.4	50
318.95	412.05	

3

(K/L)

L

b a
4

)

(

10%

2 1

$$(L)_2 = S(L)_1 \left(\frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} + 1 \right) \dots \dots \dots a$$

$$(L)_2 = S(L)_1 \left(\frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_1} + 1 \right) \dots \dots \dots b$$

(2007) 1%

4.05%

(2007)

10%

10%

2007 4

:4

: Ho2

مؤشر فارل 2007	حجم الإنتاج ¹	عدد العمال	رأس المال المستثمر	الأجر الفعلي السفوي للعامل	سعر الفائدة %	حجم المشروع
0.366	29625978.5	2414648	21764347.6	4397.5	1	المشروعات الصغيرة
0.07	262101391.7	1531647	13805448.1	11675.6	4.05	المشروعات الكبيرة
0.103	291727370.2	3946295	35569795.7	7222.3	4.05	مجمل المشروعات العاملة في الاقتصاد

(2009)

$$\text{Minimum } (r K + w L) / Q \text{ ---- (4)}^5$$

. 2006

4

(49)
 (50)

K

L

Q

⁵ حيث أن r هي

W

) 0.07
(0.263

Micro Finance

.2007

()

0.103

(0.386)

2007 4 : 5

2007					%	
0.415	16345189.6	1663585	14994666.8	3992.1	1	9
0.305	13280788.8	751063	6769680.8	5295.5	1	49- 10
0.07	262101391.7	1531647	13805448.1	11675.6	4.05	50
0.103	291727370.2	3946295	35569795,8	7222.3	4.05	

.2007

:

5 4

49)
(9)

50

(

4

: 6

7 6

	m	c	b	A	
r= 0.555 R ² = 0.308 F=2.003 t*=2.1788	0.6743213	0.628 (1.423)	-5.092 (-1.99)	23.03 (2.391)	9
r= 0.578 R ² = 0.334 F= 2.253 t*= 2.1788	-0.304079	-0.155 (-0.68)	-5.083 (-1.957)	26.775 (2.283)	49-10
r= 0.994 R ² = 0.989 F=400.274 t*= 2.1788	-2.866778	-0.151 (-3.113)	8.872 (27.911)	-35.344 (-24.996)	50
r= 0.497 R ² = 0.247 F=1.478 t*= 2.1788	-3.018159	-0.368 (-0.691)	9.464 (1.466)	-30.391 (-1.312)	

SPSS

(5%)

t

(5%/2)

(.2.1788)

12

6

6

7

SPSS

OLS

7

m

) c

b

(

c

L

m

7

8

6

K

V

Roskamp

.2007

: (2009)

$$W^* = (V/L) - (K/L) d (V/L) / d(K/L) \text{ -- (5)}^6$$

W*

d (V/L) / d(K/L)

Roskamp

$$V/L = A W^b (K/L)^c \text{ ----- (6)}^7$$

(K/L) 6

:

$$d(V/L) / d (K/L) = c (V/ L) / (K/L) \text{ ----- (7)}$$

m d(V/L) / d (K/L)

: (5)

$$W^* = (V/L) - m (K/L) \text{ -----(8)}^8$$

W* : 6

K L

V

b

A

W

c

: 7

2007

/			
%			
110.9	3600.4	3992.1	9
25.9	20423.5	5295.5	10 49-
5.9	196963.6	11675.5	50
7.1	101128.6	7222.3	

)
27.911

(49
t
(2.1788)
.5%

c
(k/L)

t

7

50
25.9% 5.9%

9

Distortions

9

Farell

2007 1

: 8

Minimum (r* K + w* L) / Q -----(9)⁹

2007						%
0.366	16345189.6	1663585	14994666.8	3600.4	1	9
0.1206	13280788.8	751063	6769680.8	20423.5	1	10 49-
1.153	262101391.7	1531647	13805448.1	196963.6	4.05	50
1.373	291727370.2	3946295	35569795.8	101128.6	4.05	

.2007



: Ho3

w* r* 9

9

Average Total Productivity

(2009)
 $ATP = Q / (B_0 L + B_1 K) \text{-----}(10)^{10}$

$(B_0 + B_1 = 1)$

B1 B0

11

6

$B^*_1 \quad B^*_0$
 (\quad)

10 : 9

2007

ATP	B ₁ *	B ₀ *				
-27.18	- 0.1699	1.1699	16345189.6	1663585	14994666.8	9
1.586	1.2663	- 0.2663	13280788.8	751063	6769680.8	10 49-
- 30.628	-0.822	1.822	262101391.7	1531647	13805448.1	50
7.017	1.1898	- 0.1898	291727370.2	3946295	35569795.8	

- 10 10 10 49

(9)

B₀

ATP¹⁰

B₁

K L

Q

11

$B^*_0 = B_0 / (B_0 + B_1) \text{-----}(A)$
 $B^*_1 = B_1 / (B_0 + B_1) \text{-----}(B)$

B*₁ B*₀ :

2007

()

Average Partial

Productivity



: Ho4

(2009)

:10

Cobb- Douglas
2007-1996

2007

Q/K	Q/L	
1.09	9.8	9
1.96	17.7	49- 10
18.9	17.1	50
8.2	73.9	

$$Q = A L^{B_0} \cdot K^{B_1} \text{-----} (11)^{12}$$

11

10

OLS

50

$$(B_1 + B_0) .1$$

B₀

A : 12

B₁

K L Q

- : 11

2007- 1996

	B_0+B_1	B_1	B_0	
R= 0.82 $R^2 = 0.61$ F= 9.65 D-w=1.538 Siq.= 0.006	- 0.57098	0.09702 (2.439)	-0.668 (-4.047)	9
R= 0.57 $R^2 = 0.33$ F= 2.25 D-w=1.459 Siq.= 0.161	0.657	0.832 (1.235)	-1.175 (-1.073)	10 49-
R= 0.31 $R^2 = 0.1$ F= 0.689 D-w=1.507 Siq.=0.618	- 1.225	1.007 (1.667)	-2.232 (-1.386)	50
R= 0.56 $R^2 = 0.32$ F= 2.116 D-w=1.949 Siq.=0.176	0.5009	0.596 (1.969)	-0.0951 (-1.379)	

$(B_1+ B_0)$.2

$(B_1+ B_0)$.3

11

Auto Correlation

11

9

B_1

t

.(2.1788)

(2.439)

9

()

9

t t

(5%/2)

.(2.1788)

12



(1988

)

(

)

20

50

9

	-				
)	(1991				10%
)	(1988				-
	-	(k/L)			-
)	(1988	Bane)		(hani & Shamia,1989	
					-
			5.9%		
					38.9%
					-
Bane hani &)	(Shamia,1989)	(1999)	(1999

:

-

:

-

- -1

36

4

50%

)

(1991)

(

. 332 - 313

31

2

(1988)

(1998)

15

. 113 - 112 108

(2)

. 87 - 71

11

(2008)

(1986)

(2007)

(1994)

. 83 - 80

161

(2005)

2

8

35

1

(2006)

. 76 - 62

. 80

(2005)

(2004)

	(2009)	79	
16			
	3		(2002)
(1999)		26	
	104 –103 93	(2007)	
	(2003)		(2005)
		:	:
	37		
2002			
1			2 27

Abdel Latif , A (1995) , An Assessment of the Egyptian Social Fund for Development in the Light of the Bolivian Experience , Working Paper , Zagazig University , Benha Branch.

Bani Hani , A & Shamia , A (1989) , The Jordanian Industrial Sector: Output & Productivity (1967- 1986) , An Economic Analysis , Abhath al-Yarmouk , Vol.5 , No.2 , P.P 7-65 .

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce (1997), Industry & Agriculture , Palestinian Small &

Medium Enterprises , Palestine .(On Line)

Leviciki , C (1984) , Small Business : Theory & Policy ,UK .

Rogaly , B (1994) , Micro Finance Evangelism , " Destitute Women " , and The Hard Selling of A New Anti – Poverty Formula , University of East Anglia : P.P 2-7.

World Bank (1998) , An Application of Islamic Banking Principles to Microfinance , Regional Bureau for Arab States.

Economic and Social Role Measurement of Small Enterprises in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Iyad Abdel Fattah Al-Nsour

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at measuring the replacement flexibility between small enterprises production factors in KSA, not only to measure economic and social efficiency, macro and micro productivity rate of production elements of such enterprises, but also to measure the role of such projects in labor employment. The study concluded that high cost of wages or interest rates by 10% led to a decline in work opportunity cost and employment levels in (SMS) enterprises. Moreover the study found that small enterprises achieved economic efficiency that relatively exceeded macro enterprise's achievements in the economy. Medium-sized enterprises achieved the higher average of total productivity of production factors, while macro ones achieved the higher average of partial productivity. Finally it was found that micro-enterprises are more intensive in terms of work and capital factors than other groups. The study suggested a set of recommendations such as: establishment small enterprises economic blocs as well as establishment of special financing units within Saudi Banks to provide small enterprises financial needs.

KEYWORDS: Measuring, Economic Efficiency, Social Efficiency, Small Enterprises, KSA.