

## MEXICO

### Sources and definitions

Data are provided by INEGI (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática*).

Every five years, the INEGI conducts economic censuses (*censos economicos*) which cover all economic activities (except agriculture, for which a census is carried out every 10 years, and excluding political parties, religious activities and international and extraterritorial organisations). The last censuses were conducted in 1999. Periodic studies between censuses, annual surveys (*i.e.* the Annual Industrial Survey (*Encuesta Industrial Anual*) and monthly surveys (*i.e.* the Monthly Industrial Survey - *Encuesta Industrial Mensual*) were carried out between the 1994 and the 1999 censuses.

The statistical unit is the establishment for manufacture, trade and services. However, other units such as enterprise, fishing, mining, etc., also exist.

The classification used in the economic censuses is the 1994 Mexican Classification of Economic Activities and Products (*Clasificación Mexicana de Actividades y Productos - CMAP*). The base of CMAP is ISIC Revision 2 (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities). In 1999, the CMAP adopted the concepts from the North American Industry Classification System - NAICS (*Sistema de Clasificación Industrial de América del Norte - SCIAN*). The CMAP is comparable with ISIC Revision 3 up to the four-digit level.

### Variables

**Production** is total gross output, the value of goods and services produced by the economic unit during the reference period, including the value of the goods produced, construction work, receipts for services provided, leased machinery and equipment, other chattels, rented real estate, the value of fixed assets produced for the unit's own use, etc. It also includes the variation of stocks of goods in process. Production is valued at producer prices.

**Value added** corresponds to the concept of census gross value added. It is the monetary value added to the inputs in the realisation of economic activities. This value is obtained by subtracting the value of total inputs from total gross output. It is termed "gross" as it does not include depreciation of fixed assets. Value added is valued at producer prices.

**Employment** covers all persons who work for an employer and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. It includes workers on strike or on paid or unpaid sick leave, holiday or a short-term leave of absence, owners, partners, family(?) and workers on contract. It excludes pensioned workers, workers on an indefinite leave of absence, members of management boards paid solely for their attendance at meetings, labour made available to the unit by other units and charged for, and persons carrying out repair and maintenance duties in the establishment on behalf of other entities.

**Total wages and salaries** include the remuneration, both in money as in kind that owners pay to business workers and employees. This includes all the expenses in salaries and wages that businesses pay to their own workers and those from outsourcing companies. In particular, this includes wages in the form of benefits (earnings received by workers and employees in money and fringes); severance payments and expenses related to lay offs, contract compensations, and other liabilities, and the mandatory payments to

the national social security institutions (payments made by the business as fees to social security national institutions: IMSS, INVONAVIT, SAR etc.).

The **establishment** is the unit on which information has been requested for economic censuses. Each statistical unit represents one manufacturing industrial unit.

**Investment**, or fixed gross investment, refers to all expenses involved in the purchase of fixed assets. It is calculated based on the value of acquisitions adding the production of assets for internal use, upgrades, enhances, reforms and renewals made by third parties less the value of the sales of fixed assets during the year.

### Composition of the ICT sector

The classification used in the economic censuses is the 1994 Mexican Classification of Economic Activities and Products (*Clasificación Mexicana de Actividades y Productos - CMAP*).

The ICT sector is in line with the OECD definition, with the following additional remarks:

ISIC 30 does not include the CMAP 385006.

ISIC 3130 does not include the CMAP 383108.

ISIC 3312 corresponds to the following industries:

CMAP94 385004 (Manufacturing and repair of scientific and technical measuring and control equipment and instruments).

CMAP94 385005 (Manufacturing of glasses, equipment and optical instruments and accessories).

CMAP94 961105 (Repairs and maintenance of technical and professional equipment and instruments).

CMAP94 961106 (Repairs and maintenance of equipment not mentioned above).

ISIC 3313 corresponds to the following industry:

CMAP94 382203 (Manufacturing, assembly and repair of other machinery and general use equipment not attached to a specific activity).

ICT wholesaling activities include only the following industry: CMAP94 612020 (Wholesale of computers and related accessories).

See also the column on Mexico in the concordance table.