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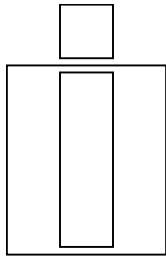
A Social Accounting Matrix of Mexico for the Year 2000

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The usefulness of a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) has been solidly established, both, as a major element for economic analysis and policy studies, and for designing and implementing multisectoral models. In this paper we present a Social Accounting Matrix of Mexico for the year 2000, documenting a detailed methodology used for its construction. It is shown that, with an Input Output Table of Mexico for the year 2000 as a basis, and using available information from the System of National Accounts of Mexico, it is possible to build a balanced macro SAM, and then a consistent micro SAM, without resorting to any of the several balancing and estimation procedures developed for the cases in which incomplete, and/or inconsistent information, prevents construction of a fully documented SAM. Therefore, this transparent SAM can be used (modified and/or extended) to apply a wide array of analytical methodologies to study a wide variety of policy issues.

Keywords: Social accounting matrix, input-output table, national accounts, policy analysis

Archives: Social accounting matrices

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A SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX OF MEXICO FOR YEAR 2000

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Abstract: The usefulness of a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) has been solidly established, both, as a major element for economic analysis and policy studies, and for designing and implementing multisectoral models. In this paper we present a Social Accounting Matrix of Mexico for the year 2000, documenting a detailed methodology used for its construction. It is shown that, with an Input Output Table of Mexico for the year 2000 as a basis, and using available information from the System of National Accounts of Mexico, it is possible to build a balanced macro SAM, and then a consistent micro SAM, without resorting to any of the several balancing and estimation procedures developed for the cases in which incomplete, and/or inconsistent information, prevents construction of a fully documented SAM. Therefore, this transparent SAM can be used (modified and/or extended) to apply a wide array of analytical methodologies to study a wide variety of policy issues.

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JEL Codes: C81, C82.

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the last three to four decades, the usefulness of a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) has been solidly established, both, as a major element for economic analysis and policy designing, and to develop and implement multi-sectoral models. Therefore, a great deal of effort has been dedicated to build SAMs, in the majority of the countries around the world. However, data scarceness, mainly in developing countries, has prevented researchers from building sound and reliable matrices. As a consequence, several methodologies have been worked out to overcome data unavailability, from the well known RAS methodology, to the most recent methods based on the principle of maximum entropy (See for example, Cardenete and Sancho, 2006).

In this paper we present a Social Accounting Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (the SAM-MX00), documenting a detailed methodology used for its construction. It is shown that, with an Input Output Table of Mexico for the year 2000 (ten Kate, 2002) as a basis, and using available information from the System of National Accounts of Mexico (SNAM), it is possible to build a balanced macro SAM, and then a consistent micro SAM, without resorting to any of the several balancing and estimation procedures developed for the cases in which incomplete, and/or inconsistent information, prevents construction of a fully documented SAM. Therefore, this transparent SAM can be used (modified and/or extended), to apply a wide array of analytical methodologies, in order to study a wide variety of economic and policy issues.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 develops the macro SAM to be used as the basic scheme from which to build the SAM-MX00; the complete matrix is presented in

Appendix 3 together with a description of the accounts in Appendix 2. In section 3, the productive activities and its components, are disaggregated using the information of an input-output table of Mexico for year 2000 (IOT-MX00) referred before and included in Appendix 1. In section 4, households are disaggregated into 10 representative households, using the data base of the national survey of income and expenditures of the households (which we call ENIGH00), consistently complemented with additional data from the SNAM. Section 5 concludes with some final remarks.

2. THE MACRO SAM-MX00.

In this section, a macro SAM is developed to serve as a basis from which to build the Social Accounting Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00), namely, the micro SAM. The information used, comes from the System of National Accounts of Mexico (SNAM), and is generated by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Informatics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, INEGI). The following three sources contain the bulk of used data: a) the “Goods and Services Accounts 1998-2003” (INEGI 2005a), b) the “Institutional Sectors Accounts 1998-2003” (INEGI 2005b), and c) the “Macroeconomic Indicators of the Public Sector 1998-2003” (INEGI 2005c).

With 10 initial accounts, Table 2.1 presents the starting scheme for the macro SAM. We follow the standard convention according to which, rows contain income or revenues, and respective columns contain expenditures or outlays for every account.

The macro SAM shows the major institutions and accounts, and the gross flows taking place in the economy, as agents interact. In the first place, Households obtain their

income from their share in Capital earnings, Transfers from the Government, Transfers from the Rest of the World (RoW), and from Wages paid to the Labor factor. Then, Households pay Income taxes and provide for their Savings, and then, the remainder is devoted to Private consumption of domestically produced goods and goods from abroad.

Companies (firms' institution or enterprise sector) have as their income the whole of the Capital factor earnings (operating surplus), which Companies distribute as follows: Profits to Households, Income taxes to Government, corporate savings (depreciation), and payments to the RoW.

In the next account, the Government collects taxes from Households and Companies, and also producer taxes and social security contributions (which can be treated as Labor taxes). Government expenses are: Transfers to Households, Public savings, Public consumption, and payments to the RoW.

The Savings/Investment account collects savings from Households, Companies, Government, and the RoW, investing them in domestically produced capital goods and capital goods from abroad.

The next account is Labor, which obtains wages and salaries from the productive sector and from the RoW, and then transfers these wages to Households. In a similar manner, Capital obtains its earnings from the productive sector (Activities), and transfers those earnings to Companies.

Then, Activities hire Labor and Capital, pay taxes, and buy intermediate goods and imports to produce Total domestic supply, which is distributed among Investment goods, Intermediate inputs, Private and Public absorption, and Exports. The Private absorption and

Public services accounts, just transform the corresponding domestic production, into the consumption goods that private and public sectors demand.

Finally, the RoW obtains income from Households imports, Payments from the Companies, Payments from the Government, Investment in foreign capital goods, and imports for domestic production. This income is devoted to Transfers to Households, Savings (Net current foreign account), payment to Labor, and Exports.

[TABLE 2.1 ABOUT HERE]

Using the initial scheme in Table 2.1, we obtain the macro SAM in Table 2.10 (at the end of this section) as follows. From now on, all figures represent thousands of current Mexican pesos.

Activities column (firms outlays)

From the input-output table of Mexico for year 2000 (IOT-MX00), we obtain total (domestic) intermediate consumption for the 17 productive sectors specified by the SNAM. And then, we add one more Activity to account for “Public administration and defense” (which we call “Collective services”), this Activity contains the column “Government” of the IOT-MX00 (Appendix 1). Said column includes public expenditure on education and health services, which we disaggregate so that the additional Activity buys inputs from the rest of the Activities to produce the “Collective services” only.

Since the Government buys Public Health and Education from Activity A9 (Community, social, and personal services, see Appendix 1), from total Government

consumption in the IOT-MX00 (402,544,399) we subtract the amount spent on Public Health and Education (326,820,525, see Table 2.2), to obtain an Intermediate consumption of 75,723,874 for the additional Activity. Adding this to total (domestic) intermediate consumption from the IOT-MX00 (3,059,460,169), we end up with the figure in the macro SAM for total (domestic) intermediate consumption: 3,135,184,043. Note that, the figure 75,723,874, might also be obtained if, from Intermediate consumption of “Public administration and defense” (84,859,531, Table 2.2), we subtract the Government imports reported by the IOT-MX00 (9,135,657).

[TABLE 2.2 ABOUT HERE]

Production taxes paid by Activities, amount to 534,763,236, according to the IOT-MX00. This figure is exactly the same reported by INEGI (Table 2.3): Taxes on production and imports (552,380,751) minus Subsidies (17,617,515).

[TABLE 2.3 ABOUT HERE]

Next thing is labor. Total wages and salaries in the IOT-MX00 are equal to 1,718,146,975. According to INEGI (2005b, Table CSI2000), Activities pay “Social contributions” (which can be treated as Labor taxes) by 124,142,216, so that we disaggregate the figure in the IOT-MX00 into 1,594,004,759 for labor, and 124,142,216 for labor taxes.

The figure for Capital services also comes from the IOT-MX00, the amount corresponds to total Gross operating surplus, minus “Imputed bank services”, which equals 3,238,462,595. This figure is exactly the same in Table 2.3.

The last input to Activities are Imports and, again according to the IOT-MX00, Imports amount to 743,106,612 (Activities imports plus Government imports).

Adding up, the gross value of Activities’ production amounts to 9,369,663,461.

Activities row (absorption)

Activities distribute their gross product as follows. According to the IOT-MX00, Activities devote 1,004,213,331 to Investment. In Table 2.4, Gross formation of fixed capital equals 1,174,118,805 (same than in the IOT-MX00), adding Stocks variation (130,297,818, same than in the IOT-MX00) we obtain 1,304,416,623, which is the amount in the IOT-MX00 for total investment, and if we subtract investment in capital goods from abroad (300,203,292), we end up with the figure 1,004,213,331 for investment in domestic goods.

[TABLE 2.4 ABOUT HERE]

As for intermediate consumption, we already know that it equals 3,135,184,043.

To Public consumption, Activities devote 609,719,345, divided as follows: to Collective services 282,898,820, to Public health 107,224,986, to Public education 219,595,539. These figures come from INEGI (Table 2.2), and coincide with “Government” column total in the IOT-MX00.

Activities devote 1,091,398,938 to Exports according to the IOT-MX00. Note that in Table 2.4, Exports of goods and services are equal to 1,704,077,008 and, if we subtract the “Maquila exports” (INEGI 2005a, Table 7) which amounts to 751,628,106, we obtain 952,448,902, which implies a difference of 138,950,036 with respect to the figure in the IOT-MX00, this difference is explained by the “maquila” value added.

Finally, Activities devote 3,529,147,804 to Private consumption, according to the IOT-MX00.

Government row (tax collection)

We already know that the Government collects 534,763,236 from Activities (production taxes). According to INEGI (Table 2.5), the Government also obtains revenues from Companies (170,941,812) and Households (119,154,969). Finally, the Government collects from Social contributions 124,142,216, according to the same source. Then, total government revenues ascend to 949,002,233.

Government column (public expenditures)

Following Table 2.5, the Government pays the Social transfers (90,764,014), and the Other transfers (48,155,517 after subtracting Other current transfers (Uses) from Other current transfers (Resources)). Then, the government provides for its savings, which equal 110,596,503 (Net savings plus Consumption of fixed capital from Table 2.5).

[TABLE 2.5 ABOUT HERE]

Then as we said, according to INEGI (Table 2.2), the Government pays the public consumption of Collective services (282,898,820), Public health (107,224,986), and Public education (219,595,539). Finally, the Government pays its net Property rent (91,538,817) to the RoW (Table 2.6).

[TABLE 2.6 ABOUT HERE]

Companies

Capital earnings (3,238,462,595) are Companies' income (Financial and Non Financial, INEGI 2005b), which expend it as follows.

We already know that taxes paid by Companies amount to 170,941,812.

Following Table 2.5 (and assuming that Companies pay the Consumption of fixed capital of the economy (525,595,927), minus consumption of fixed capital by the Government (5,769,658)), we obtain Companies' savings or depreciation (519,826,269).

Companies also pay some (net) Property rent to the RoW, according to INEGI (2005b), as follows. We consider that Households and IPSFLSH (Non Profitable Private Institutions Serving Households) obtain their (net) Property rent from Companies - assuming they invest in Government or RoW assets through Companies- (Table 2.8), then the (net) Property rent paid by Companies (996,945,720, Table 2.7), minus the amount Companies pay to Households and IPSFLSH (947,104,586), gives us the amount Companies pay to the RoW: 49,841,134 (assuming also that the Government is not an investor in Societies). Note that from Table 2.6, RoW (net) Property rent equals 141,379,951, and considering that the Government pays to the RoW 91,538,817, we obtain

exactly the same difference: 49,841,134. Finally, Societies transfer the remainder to Households (2,497,853,380).

TABLE 2.7 ABOUT HERE

TABLE 2.8 ABOUT HERE

Households row (Gross income)

Households have as a main income source, the capital payments we just derived above. And the second main income source is labor: 1,594,004,759 from domestic Wages as we saw before, plus 9,673,646 from the RoW according to INEGI (2005a Table 4).

Then we have three additional sources. a) “Social transfers” equal to 90,764,014 (Table 2.5). b) Other transfers from the Government, computed as the difference between Other current transfers the government receives and Other current transfers the Government gives (Table 2.9). c) Other transfers from the RoW, computed in the same manner (Table 2.9).

TABLE 2.9 ABOUT HERE

Households’ column (expenditures)

We already know that Households spend 3,529,147,804 on goods and services from Activities, and according to the IOT-MX they also spend on imports 154,593,383.

On the other hand, Households pay Income taxes according to Table 2.5 (119,154,969). Then, Households save the Net savings of the economy (605,373,603), minus Government Net savings (104,826,845), which equals 500,546,758, according to Table 2.5 also.

Rest of the World row (Income)

The first element of RoW income is given by Households imports, which we already obtained before: 154,593,383. Second and third elements are transfers from Companies (49,841,134) and Government (91,538,817), also obtained above.

The fourth element is Imports of investment goods: 300,203,292 according to the IOT-MX00. And the fifth element is Imports for intermediate consumption: 743,106,612, also obtained before. Finally, there is an amount of imports devoted to exports, according to the IOT-MX00: 28,988,564. Therefore, total RoW income is 1,368,271,802.

Rest of the World column (expenditures)

As for the expenditures, the RoW makes some transfers to Households as we said (66,136,993) according to Table 2.9 above, and pays to Labor factor 9,673,646, as we saw.

Then, according to Table 2.5 (Net current foreign account), the RoW saves 172,073,661. Finally, the RoW pays Exports (1,091,388,938) for domestically produced exports, and (28,988,564) for exports from the RoW itself, according to the IOT-MX00.

Savings/Investment account

Total savings in the economy are obtained summing up savings from Households, Companies, Government, and the RoW. Then as we said, 300,203,292 are devoted to Imports for Investment, and the rest (1,004,213,331) is devoted to investment in domestically produced capital goods.

Balancing the macro SAM-MX00

Up to this point, we have built the macro SAM-MX00 as shown in Table 2.10. When adding up rows and columns to check for consistency, and after subtracting each column total (outlays) from the corresponding row total (income), we find out three small differences, small in the sense that no one reaches a 0.2%: Households expenditures are 0.07% smaller than their income, Government expenditures are 0.19% bigger than its income, and Investment is 0.11% bigger than Savings.

Since these disparities are fairly small, it is reasonable to opt for the simplest balancing solution: direct adjustment of quantities, as follows. In the first place we increase Households private consumption by the difference 3,145,395 (0.09% of Private consumption), to get this account balanced. Then, we increase Production taxes by the difference 1,771,963 (0.33% of Production taxes). Finally, we decrease Investment in domestically produced capital goods by the difference 1,373,432 (0.13% of total Investment). And, with these three small adjustments, the macro SAM is balanced.

[TABLE 2.10 ABOUT HERE]

3. DISAGGREGATING ACTIVITIES

In this section, productive activities and its elements, are disaggregated according to the data contained in the input output table of Mexico for year 2000 (IOT-MX00) that we mentioned before (ten Kate 2002).

Using also information from the System of National Accounts of Mexico (SNAM), and a 17 productive sectors version of the IOT-MX00 (Appendix 1), Activities are disaggregated into 18 representative firms, as follows.

Activities' Columns (Production)

We start with sub-matrix Activities-Activities (Inter-industrial trade in the IOT-MX00), we take it as it is, except for the row “Financial services, Insurance, and Real estate” (Activity A8), to which we add the “Imputed bank services”, distributing them proportionally among the Activities (we assume that imputed bank services are proportional to the financial services that each Activity hires). Then, as explained before, there is the additional Activity, A10, corresponding to the column “Government consumption” of the IOT-MX00 minus public expenditure in Public Health and Education.

With respect to Production taxes, given the adjustment we made, the figure in the IOT-MX00, is scaled to fit it to the adjusted amount.

Continuing with Labor, and since all Activities pay the same tax rate on Labor (Social contributions), we also disaggregate following the structure of the IOT-MX00. Finally, Imports for intermediate consumption, are the same specified by the IOT-MX00.

Activities' Rows (Absorption)

We start with columns Investment (in domestically produced capital goods) and Private consumption, which we scale to the adjusted amount, according to the structure in the IOT-MX00. Public consumption is just as we said before: Collective services from Activity 10, and Public Health and Education from Activity A9. Exports are the same that in the IOT-MX00. Finally, the capital surplus for each Activity is necessarily given by the residual: Row total minus column sub-total.

4. DISAGGREGATING HOUSEHOLDS

The next most important step refers to Households disaggregation. We undertake this task taking as the basic source the “2000 National Survey of Household’s income and expenditure” (INEGI 2001, ENIGH00). Since the main objective of the ENIGH-00 is to generate information on the structure of Households current income, current expenditures, financial and capital receipts, and financial and capital expenditures, we rely on this information to disaggregate Households as follows.

Households are disaggregated into 10 representative Households given by the income decile classification of the ENIGH00 as shown in Table 4.1. These table shows how income is distributed among Households, and it might be worth noting that the richest group of Households (decile X) have an income 27 times greater than the poorest group of Households (decile I), and 2.5 times greater than the second richest group of Households (decile IX), which gives an idea about the deep income distribution gap in Mexico.

TABLE 4.1 ABOUT HERE

Households' Columns (Expenditures)

Households pay, in the first place, Income taxes. We disaggregate these, based on the Income tax structure given by the Article 141 of the Law of the Income Tax (Isef, 2000).

In the second place, Households provide for their Savings. We assume the structure of Households savings is given by Table 9.4 of the ENIGH00, and disaggregate accordingly.

Then, Households buy Private consumption, domestically produced and imported. The structure of Households' expenditures in goods and services is given by Table 9.4 of the ENIGH00, and we disaggregate accordingly.

Households' Rows (Income)

In the first place we consider Social Transfers and Other Transfers. We disaggregate these using the structure given by the "Transfers" row in table 8.4 of the ENIGH00.

Then we consider Labor wages. We disaggregate these using the structure given by the "Labor wages" row in table 8.4 of the Enigh-00.

Finally, the allocation of capital earnings is necessarily given by the residual.

5. FINAL COMMENTS

In this paper we built a transparent SAM of Mexico for year 2000 (the SAM-MX00 presented in Appendix 3), detailing the methodology we used and fully documenting every step we followed.

The SAM-MX00 has been disaggregated into 43 accounts: 10 representative Households corresponding to the ten deciles by income specified in the national survey of income and expenditures of the households (ENIGH00); 18 productive activities according to the input output table of Mexico for year 2000 (IOT-MX00); and 3 public goods according to the information in INEGI(2005c); the other 12 accounts are: the institution “Companies” for the firms in the economy, the Government with three kinds of taxes, two kinds of transfers, a Savings/Investment account, productive factors Labor and Capital, Private consumption, and finally the Rest of the world.

Every figure has been calculated, explicitly stating any assumption when necessary, and indicating where the numbers come from, so that the matrix can be easily verified for all its elements, and therefore it can be improved upon, modified and/or extended for any particular investigation, since the SAM-MX00, as we said, can serve as the basis for a wide array of analytical methods and can be used to study a wide variety of economic issues.

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Table 2.1. Initial scheme for the macro SAM.

	HOUSEHOLDS	COMPANIES	GOVERNMENT	SAVINGS/INVESTMENT	LABOR	CAPITAL	ACTIVITIES	PRIVATE ABSORPTION	PUBLIC ABSORPTION	RoW	TOTAL
HOUSEHOLDS		Households capital earnings	Social transfers		Wages and salaries					RoW transfers	HOUSEHOLDS INCOME
COMPANIES						Operating surplus					COMPANIES INCOME
GOVERNMENT	Income taxes	Income taxes					Producer and labor taxes				GOVERNMENT INCOME
SAVINGS/INVESTMENT	Households savings	Companies savings	Public savings							RoW savings	TOTAL SAVINGS
LABOR							Wages and salaries			RoW payments to labor	TOTAL LABOR INCOME
CAPITAL							Operating surplus				TOTAL CAPITAL INCOME
ACTIVITIES				Investment in domestic production			Intermediate inputs	Private absorption	Public absorption	Exports	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL DOMESTIC SUPPLY
PRIVATE ABSORPTION	Households absorption										HOUSEHOLDS ABSORPTION
PUBLIC ABSORPTION			Public absorption								GOVERNMENT ABSORPTION
REST of the WORLD	Households imports	Payments to the RoW	Payments to the RoW	Investment in RoW production			Imports			Imports/Exports	RoW INCOME
TOTAL	HOUSEHOLDS EXPENDITURES	DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING SURPLUS	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	TOTAL INVESTMENT	TOTAL LABOR INCOME	TOTAL CAPITAL INCOME	TOTAL DOMESTIC SUPPLY	PRIVATE ABSORPTION	PUBLIC ABSORPTION	RoW EXPENDITURES	

Table 2.2 Government production account. Basic prices, year 2000 (000 current pesos).

DESCRIPTION	GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION	INTER-MEDIATE CONSUMPTION	GROSS VALUE ADDED	WAGES	TAXES ON PRODUCTION	SUBSIDIES TO PRODUCTION	OPERATING GROSS SURPLUS
TOTAL	971,457,500	317,469,843	653,987,657	556,963,063	6,469,693	-1,307,355	91,862,256
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	609,719,345	129,761,195	479,958,150	472,403,706	1,784,786		5,769,658
Education services	219,595,539	12,939,436	206,656,103	206,202,020	90,118		363,965
Health services	107,224,986	31,962,228	75,262,758	74,760,162	187,073		315,523
Public administration and Defense	282,898,820	84,859,531	198,039,289	191,441,524	1,507,595		5,090,170
PUBLICLY OWNED FIRMS	361,738,155	187,708,648	174,029,507	84,559,357	4,684,907	-1,307,355	86,092,598

Source: INEGI 2005c, Table 5.

Table 2.3 Income generation account (000 current pesos)

Description	Year 2000
USES	
Remunerations paid to salaried	1,718,146,975
Wages	1,626,556,299
Social contributions paid by employers	91,590,676
Taxes on production and imports	552,380,751
Taxes on products	528,205,198
<i>Value Added Tax</i>	207,987,037
<i>Taxes on imports</i>	32,978,293
<i>Taxes on exports</i>	68,234,736
<i>Other taxes on products</i>	219,005,132
Other taxes on production	24,175,553
Minus: Subsidies	-17,617,515
Gross operating surplus	3,238,462,595
TOTAL	5,491,372,806
RESOURCES	
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	5,491,372,806

Source: INEGI, 2005a, Table 3.

Table 2.4 Goods and services accounts (000 current pesos)

Description	Year 2000
RESOURCES	
Production in basic values	8,858,231,959
Net taxes on products	510,587,683
Imports	1,810,581,357
TOTAL SUPPLY = TOTAL USES	11,179,400,999
USES	
Intermediate consumption	3,877,446,836
Effective final consumption	4,293,460,532
Gross formation of fixed capital	1,174,118,805
Stocks variation	130,297,818
Exports	1,704,077,008

Source: INEGI (2005a), Table 3.

Table 2.5 Government outlays (000 current pesos)

USES					Description	RESOURCES
RoW	Economy	Government	Households	Companies		Government
			119,154,969	170,941,812	Taxes on income, wealth, etc.	
		90,764,014			Social transfers	
		664,557,633			Other current transfers	616,402,116
	525,595,927	5,769,658			Consumption of fixed capital	
	605,373,603	104,826,845			Net savings	
172,073,661					Net current foreign account	

Source: INEGI (2005b) Table "Cuentas por Sectores Institucionales Año 2000".

Table 2.6 Government and RoW Property rent(000 current pesos).

Description	Government	Rest of the World
Property rent (uses)	-195,187,416	-47,920,373
Property rent (resources)	103,648,599	189,300,324
Net property rent	-91,538,817	141,379,951

Source: INEGI (2005b), Table "Cuentas por Sectores Institucionales, Año 2000".

Table 2.7 Companies Property rent (000 current pesos).

	Financial Companies	Non financial Companies	Companies Total
Property rent	-	-	-
Property rent	424,287,382	181,119,497	605,406,879
Property rent	50,399,130	-	-

Source: INEGI (2005b) Table "Cuentas por Sectores Institucionales, Año 2000".

Table 2.8 Households and IPSFLSH Property rent (0000 current pesos).

	Households	IPSFLSH	Total: Households + IPSFLSH
Property rent (uses)	-333,036,446	-24,067	-333,060,513
Property rent (resources)	1,280,105,748	59,351	1,280,165,099
Property rent (net)	947,069,302	35,284	947,104,586

Source: INEGI (2005b) Table “Cuentas por Sectores Institucionales Año 2000”.

Table 2.9 Households and RoW “Other current transfers” (000 current pesos)

	Government	Rest of the World	Total: Government + Rest of the World
Other current transfers (OCT) (uses)	-664,557,633	-66,415,453	-730,973,086
OCT (resources)	616,402,116	278,460	616,680,576
OTC (net)	-48,155,517	-66,136,993	-114,292,510

Source: INEGI (2005b) Table “Cuentas por Sectores Institucionales Año 2000”.

Table 2.10. Macro SAM-MX00. (000 current pesos). Part I

	HOUSEHOLDS	COMPANIES	GOVERNMENT	INCOME TAXES	PRODUCTION TAXES	LABOR TAXES	SOCIAL TRANSFERS
HOUSEHOLDS		2,497,853,380					90,764,014
COMPANIES							
GOVERNMENT				290,096,781	534,763,236	124,142,216	
INCOME TAXES	119,154,969	170,941,812					
PRODUCTION TAXES							
LABOR TAXES							
SOCIAL TRANSFERS			90,764,014				
OTHER TRANSFERS			48,155,517				
SAVINGS/ INVESTMENT	500,546,758	519,826,269	110,596,503				
LABOR							
CAPITAL							
ACTIVITIES							
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	3,529,147,804						
COLLECTIVE SERVICES			282,898,820				
PUBLIC HEALTH			107,224,986				
PUBLIC EDUCATION			219,595,539				
REST of THE WORLD	154,593,383	49,841,134	91,538,817				
TOTAL	4,303,442,914	3,238,462,595	950,774,196	290,096,781	534,763,236	124,142,216	90,764,014

Table 2.10. Macro SAM-MX00. (000 current pesos). Part II.

	OTHER TRANSFERS	SAVINGS/ INVESTMENT	LABOR	CAPITAL	ACTIVITIES	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	COLLECTIVE SERVICES
HOUSEHOLDS	114,292,510		1,603,678,405				
COMPANIES				3,238,462,595			
GOVERNMENT							
INCOME TAXES							
PRODUCTION TAXES					534,763,236		
LABOR TAXES					124,142,216		
SOCIAL TRANSFERS							
OTHER TRANSFERS							
SAVINGS/ INVESTMENT							
LABOR					1,594,004,759		
CAPITAL					3,238,462,595		
ACTIVITIES		1,004,213,331			3,135,184,043	3,529,147,804	282,898,820
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION							
COLLECTIVE SERVICES							
PUBLIC HEALTH							
PUBLIC EDUCATION							
REST of THE WORLD		300,203,292			743,106,612		
TOTAL	114,292,510	1,304,416,623	1,603,678,405	3,238,462,595	9,369,663,461	3,529,147,804	282,898,820

Table 2.10. Macro SAM-MX00. (000 current pesos). Part III.

	PUBLIC HEALTH	PUBLIC EDUCATION	RoW	TOTAL BY ROW (TR)	TOTAL BY COLUMN (TC)	TR – TC	%DIF
HOUSEHOLDS				4,306,588,309	4,303,442,914	3,145,395	0.07
COMPANIES				3,238,462,595	3,238,462,595	0	0.00
GOVERNMENT				949,002,233	950,774,196	-1,771,963	-0.19
INCOME TAXES				290,096,781	290,096,781	0	0.00
PRODUCTION TAXES				534,763,236	534,763,236	0	0.00
LABOR TAXES				124,142,216	124,142,216	0	0.00
SOCIAL TRANSFERS				90,764,014	90,764,014	0	0.00
OTHER TRANSFERS			66,136,993	114,292,510	114,292,510	0	0.00
SAVINGS /INVESTMENT			172,073,661	1,303,043,191	1,304,416,623	-1,373,432	-0.11
LABOR			9,673,646	1,603,678,405	1,603,678,405	0	0.00
CAPITAL				3,238,462,595	3,238,462,595	0	0.00
ACTIVITIES	107,224,986	219,595,539	1,091,398,938	9,369,663,461	9,369,653,461	0	0.00
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION				3,529,147,804	3,529,147,804	0	0.00
COLLECTIVE SERVICES				282,898,820	282,898,820	0	0.00
PUBLIC HEALTH				107,224,986	107,224,986	0	0.00
PUBLIC EDUCATION				219,595,539	219,595,539	0	0.00
REST of THE WORLD			28,988,564	1,368,271,802	1,368,271,802	0	0.00
TOTAL	107,224,986	219,595,539	1,368,271,802				

Table 4.1 Deciles by Total Quarterly Income (000 current pesos).

Decile*	Households	Total Quarterly Income
I	2,348,475	8,661,098
II	2,348,475	14,843,661
III	2,348,475	20,232,871
IV	2,348,475	25,771,702
V	2,348,475	31,956,561
VI	2,348,475	39,940,514
VII	2,348,475	50,117,508
VIII	2,348,475	63,834,708
IX	2,348,475	92,465,286
X	2,348,477	234,631,083
Total	23,484,752	582,454,992

* At the national level, Households are ordered in deciles according to their Total Quarterly Income, composed by Total Current Income and (Monetary and non Monetary) Financial and Capital receipts.

Source: INEGI 2001. Households' Income and Expenditures National Survey, Third quarter 2000 (Table 8.4).

Appendix 1 The 17 Activities version of the IOT-MX00 (000 current pesos). Part I

	Activities	A1	A2	AI	AII	AIII
A1	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing	26,799,916	297	139,937,077	1,419,959	9,056,564
A2	Mining	271,209	6,985,443	190,684	142,605	0
AI	Food, beverages, and tobacco	19,463,735	588	100,827,987	1,571,043	11,494
AII	Textiles, clothes, and the leather industry	1,901,382	203,888	2,523,759	57,191,681	1,812,609
AIII	The Wood industry, and Wood products	247,648	22,957	7,257	252,800	10,717,085
AIV	Paper, paper products, printing and editing	745,687	134,100	5,554,825	2,457,165	224,605
AV	Chemicals, oil derivatives, rubber and plastic products	19,250,125	1,637,162	10,208,988	21,252,918	2,381,436
AVI	Products of non-metallic minerals, except oil and carbon derivatives	797,908	236,429	4,829,020	33,584	100,577
AVII	Basic metallic industries	298,289	717,151	1,278,393	193,490	301,716
AVIII	Metallic products, machinery and equipment	6,497,902	2,150,877	19,882,559	3,509,391	2,378,034
AIX	Other manufacturing industries	2,726,964	0	0	2,584,801	11,046
A4	Construction	0	0	0	0	0
A5	Electricity, gas, and water	2,249,576	1,233,546	4,954,125	1,588,189	496,974
A6	Commerce, restaurants, and hotels	7,743,165	3,580,300	39,872,229	18,912,793	7,168,445
A7	Transport, storage, and communications	3,407,883	3,745,622	20,557,973	7,535,854	3,003,985
A8	Financial services, insurance, and real estate	1,701,886	764,398	3,950,632	3,116,856	1,108,041
A9	Communal, social, and personal services	1,720,473	1,581,095	15,547,443	2,690,968	983,619
	Total domestic inputs	95,823,748	22,993,853	370,122,951	124,454,097	39,756,230
	Imports	12,318,767	9,394,142	50,550,749	37,023,367	4,341,976
	Wages	35,558,362	15,547,207	48,273,596	34,342,855	7,019,040
	Gross operating surplus	165,772,567	54,347,158	208,401,126	41,747,707	17,760,455
	Taxes minus subsidies	11,275,377	72,757,051	74,923,817	26,238,685	7,630,678
	Gross value of total supply	320,748,821	175,039,411	752,272,239	263,806,711	76,508,379

Appendix 1 The 17 Activities version of the IOT-MX00 (000 current pesos). Part II

	AIV	AV	AVI	AVII	AVIII	AIX	A4
A1	689,126	1,665,739	38,972	0	0	633,419	0
A2	127,495	49,074,240	6,183,709	19,415,473	4,178,112	2,704,943	16,220,895
AI	1,114,838	3,238,997	0	0	42,507	795	0
AII	894,048	3,139,179	895,323	532,361	11,196,226	1,291,149	2,423,433
AIII	1,856,747	259,648	45,542	0	12,979,227	659,511	15,744,409
AIV	20,990,331	6,051,077	2,632,790	404,789	6,644,160	1,133,079	1,837,188
AV	5,635,354	41,808,367	6,245,089	2,401,123	23,262,222	4,035,003	13,721,299
AVI	52,356	2,044,780	11,116,382	195,030	11,126,108	699,989	54,750,364
AVII	937,842	774,883	685,546	21,186,175	58,607,908	1,804,614	36,183,623
AVIII	2,815,937	5,332,653	8,209,295	9,820,830	377,325,150	687,549	51,243,752
AIX	1,960,638	459,250	16,830	0	1,958,005	3,969,342	2,576,508
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	2,734,159	8,876,552	6,589,513	4,180,836	7,439,382	398,810	2,058,886
A6	7,264,404	18,071,584	5,097,227	6,391,918	78,370,929	5,343,789	23,885,032
A7	2,767,155	9,500,592	2,828,087	3,168,456	31,120,384	2,152,519	22,757,280
A8	1,981,875	2,522,793	1,501,104	686,163	12,088,844	931,715	9,899,585
A9	2,152,233	4,858,282	3,265,889	1,308,279	24,211,401	568,531	22,205,421
Total domestic inputs	53,974,538	157,678,616	55,351,298	69,691,433	660,550,565	27,014,757	275,507,675
Imports	20,523,269	100,375,903	4,266,584	21,549,240	319,593,764	34,209,908	22,565,656
Wages	14,841,267	52,826,262	12,461,316	7,238,031	122,681,864	11,555,266	147,609,179
Capital Surplus	24,134,996	90,245,143	53,320,782	39,058,971	203,768,610	18,156,697	108,757,635
Taxes minus subsidies	12,613,655	44,504,929	13,912,037	15,152,822	143,236,388	9,991,876	16,045,679
Gross value of total supply	126,087,725	445,630,853	139,312,017	152,690,497	1,449,831,191	100,928,504	570,485,824

Appendix 1 The 17 Activities version of the IOT-MX00 (000 current pesos). Part III

	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	BANK SERVICES	INTER-MEDIATE DEMAND
A1	9,179	0	0	0	1,579,864	0	181,830,112
A2	44,301,286	0	0	93,594	134,965	0	150,024,653
AI	4,603	0	0	0	2,551,669	0	128,828,256
AII	861,535	8,974,504	2,853,817	1,086,086	12,931,922	0	110,712,902
AIII	92,544	56,985	16,239	177,848	260,475	0	43,396,922
AIV	414,916	15,163,175	1,460,900	4,832,569	9,250,087	0	79,931,443
AV	2,106,314	12,671,064	34,673,161	4,786,261	22,552,612	0	228,628,498
AVI	159,990	537,197	230,021	3,306,435	3,988,467	0	94,204,637
AVII	86,165	994,013	490,677	194,971	548,406	0	125,283,862
AVIII	1,780,582	29,877,783	61,762,731	6,359,900	62,811,812	0	652,446,737
AIX	951,137	4,290,702	1,450,572	12,022,866	11,724,959	0	46,703,620
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	6,411,126	12,246,768	2,112,114	9,500,117	3,545,611	0	76,616,284
A6	7,023,422	31,632,405	24,747,999	9,577,924	25,751,041	0	320,434,606
A7	2,038,780	37,931,216	15,324,812	8,728,441	26,962,881	0	203,531,920
A8	998,116	45,453,503	6,190,763	7,139,777	24,461,307	61,084,485	185,581,843
A9	2,445,852	156,210,645	45,683,738	51,277,286	94,592,719	0	431,303,874
Total domestic inputs	69,685,547	356,039,960	196,997,544	119,084,075	303,648,797	61,084,485	3,059,460,169
Imports	10,890,230	658,673	65,787,897	3,860,839	16,059,991	0	733,970,955
Wages	25,349,846	263,433,644	151,787,486	61,633,924	514,546,306	0	1,526,705,451
Capital Surplus	26,943,032	799,506,065	403,172,752	540,226,564	499,136,650	-61,084,485	3,233,372,425
Taxes minus subsidies	-4,902,339	23,103,198	12,567,832	29,231,899	24,972,057	0	533,255,641
Gross value of total supply	127,966,316	1,442,741,540	830,313,511	754,037,301	1,358,363,801	0	9,086,764,641

Appendix 1 The 17 Activities version of the IOT-MX00 (000 current pesos). Part IV

	PRIVATE CONSUM- PTION	GOVERNMENT CONSUM- PTION	CAPITAL FORMA- TION	STOCKS VARIA- TION	EXPORTS	FINAL DEMAND	Gross Value of total supply
A1	107,601,759	2,118,238	5,011,312	-4,637,101	28,824,501	138,918,709	320,748,821
A2	60,946	39,224	105,930	159,859	24,648,799	25,014,758	175,039,411
AI	560,527,138	597,556	270,400	18,004,158	44,044,731	623,443,983	752,272,239
AII	75,083,173	2,507,335	605,355	17,319,191	57,578,755	153,093,809	263,806,711
AIII	14,129,386	35,998	8,331,683	2,414,747	8,199,643	33,111,457	76,508,379
AIV	32,056,914	2,717,932	52,182	2,576,856	8,752,398	46,156,282	126,087,725
AV	135,095,423	2,173,427	116,066	9,519,915	70,097,524	217,002,355	445,630,853
AVI	22,925,820	2,265,389	121,442	3,536,705	16,258,024	45,107,380	139,312,017
AVII	594,848	17,332	104,365	2,933,792	23,756,298	27,406,635	152,690,497
AVIII	109,615,233	3,423,342	154,186,735	41,456,790	488,702,354	797,384,454	1,449,831,191
AIX	5,142,409	6,717,271	4,917,096	6,773,562	30,674,546	54,224,884	100,928,504
A4	0	0	570,485,824	0	0	570,485,824	570,485,824
A5	44,581,662	6,280,262	0	0	488,108	51,350,032	127,966,316
A6	770,141,864	5,844,298	127,044,722	0	219,276,050	1,122,306,934	1,442,741,540
A7	533,861,993	9,497,333	31,441,793	0	51,980,472	626,781,591	830,313,511
A8	557,431,536	11,023,922	0	0	0	568,455,458	754,037,301
A9	560,297,700	347,285,540	1,359,952	0	18,116,735	927,059,927	1,358,363,801
Total domestic inputs	3,529,147,804	402,544,399	904,154,857	100,058,474	1,091,398,938	6,027,304,472	9,086,764,641
Imports	154,593,383	9,135,657	269,963,948	30,239,344	28,988,564	492,920,896	1,226,891,851
Wages	0	191,441,524	0	0	0	191,441,524	1,718,146,975
Capital Surplus	0	5,090,170	0	0	0	5,090,170	3,238,462,595
Taxes minus subsidies	0	1,507,595	0	0	0	1,507,595	534,763,236
Gross value of total supply	3,683,741,187	609,719,345	1,174,118,805	130,297,818	1,120,387,502	6,718,264,657	

Appendix 2. Accounts of the SAM-MX00

Num	Account	Description
1	H1	First decile of the Households
2	H2	Second decile of the Households
3	H3	Third decile of the Households
4	H4	Fourth decile of the Households
5	H5	Fifth decile of the Households
6	H6	Sixth decile of the Households
7	H7	Seventh decile of the Households
8	H8	Eighth decile of the Households
9	H9	Ninth decile of the Households
10	H10	Tenth decile of the Households
11	COMP	Companies
12	GOV	Government
13	INCTAX	Income Taxes
14	PRODTAX	Production taxes
15	LABTAX	Labor taxes
16	SOCTR	Social transfers
17	OTHTR	Other transfers
18	SAV/INV	Savings/Investment
19	LABOR	Labor
20	CAPITAL	Capital
21	A1	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, hunting, and fishing
22	A2	Mining
23	AI	Food, beverages, and tobacco
24	AII	Textiles, clothes, and leather industries
25	AIII	Wood industry and wood products
26	AIV	Paper, paper products, printing-houses and publishers
27	AV	Chemicals, oil derivatives, rubber, and plastic
28	AVI	Non metallic mining products
29	AVII	Basic metallic industries
30	AVIII	Metallic products, machinery and equipment
31	AIX	Other manufacturing
32	A4	Construction
33	A5	Electricity
34	A6	Commerce, restaurants and hotels
35	A7	Transportation, storage, and communications
36	A8	Financing services, insurance and real state
37	A9	Communal, social, and personal services
38	A10	Collective services
39	PRICON	Private consumption
40	COLSER	Collective services
41	PUBHEA	Public health
42	PUBEDU	Public education
43	RoW	Rest of the World

Appendix 3. Social Accountig Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00). Part I

	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7
H1							
H2							
H3							
H4							
H5							
H6							
H7							
H8							
H9							
H10							
COMP							
GOV							
INCTAX	314,462	1,067,951	1,862,971	2,532,368	3,678,451	5,297,403	7,929,134
PRODTAX							
LABTAX							
SOCTR							
OTHTR							
SAV/INV	1,554,090	3,068,601	3,741,407	7,227,237	11,728,018	14,963,766	27,191,852
LABOR							
CAPITAL							
A1							
A2							
AI							
AII							
AIII							
AIV							
AV							
AVI							
AVII							
AVIII							
AIX							
A4							
A5							
A6							
A7							
A8							
A9							
A10							
PRICON	70,676,807	114,130,881	151,265,857	184,193,288	222,222,775	264,984,028	322,589,694
COLSER							
PUBHEA							
PUBEDU							
RoW	3,093,222	4,995,021	6,620,260	8,061,353	9,725,741	11,597,219	14,118,373
TOTAL	75,638,581	123,262,454	163,490,495	202,014,246	247,354,985	296,842,416	371,829,053

Appendix 3. Social Accountig Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00). Part II

	H8	H9	H10	COMP	GOV	INCTAX
H1				53,381,041		
H2				78,034,112		
H3				98,124,596		
H4				118,782,914		
H5				139,141,901		
H6				160,330,342		
H7				196,579,292		
H8				250,565,850		
H9				337,303,435		
H10				1,065,609,899		
COMP						
GOV						290,096,781
INCTAX	12,197,506	22,768,220	61,506,503	170,941,812		
PRODTAX						
LABTAX						
SOCTR					90,764,014	
OTHTR					48,155,517	
SAV/INV	38,735,594	63,877,150	328,459,042	519,826,269	110,596,503	
LABOR						
CAPITAL						
A1						
A2						
AI						
AII						
AIII						
AIV						
AV						
AVI						
AVII						
AVIII						
AIX						
A4						
A5						
A6						
A7						
A8						
A9						
A10						
PRICON	401,653,160	533,175,446	1,267,401,264			
COLSER					282,898,820	
PUBHEA					107,224,986	
PUBEDU					219,595,539	
RoW	17,578,643	23,334,811	55,468,739	49,841,134	91,538,817	
TOTAL	470,164,903	643,155,628	1,712,835,548	3,238,462,595	950,774,196	290,096,781

Appendix 3. Social Accountig Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00). Part III

	PRODTAX	LABTAX	SOCTR	OTHTR	SAV/INV	LABOR
H1			3,084,192	3,883,699		15,289,649
H2			4,698,212	5,916,116		34,614,015
H3			4,586,702	5,775,700		55,003,498
H4			4,895,546	6,164,604		72,171,183
H5			5,486,817	6,909,148		95,817,119
H6			7,202,091	9,069,068		120,240,914
H7			7,622,712	9,598,726		158,028,322
H8			10,083,481	12,697,394		196,818,178
H9			11,664,428	14,688,164		279,499,601
H10			31,439,833	39,589,891		576,195,925
COMP						
GOV	536,535,199	124,142,216				
INCTAX						
PRODTAX						
LABTAX						
SOCTR						
OTHTR						
SAV/INV						
LABOR						
CAPITAL						
A1					373,699	
A2					265,425	
AI					18,249,564	
AII					17,900,031	
AIII					10,731,732	
AIV					2,625,442	
AV					9,622,802	
AVI					3,653,144	
AVII					3,034,002	
AVIII					195,375,949	
AIX					11,674,669	
A4					569,705,588	
A5					0	
A6					126,870,967	
A7					31,398,791	
A8					0	
A9					1,358,092	
A10						
PRICON						
COLSER						
PUBHEA						
PUBEDU						
RoW					300,203,292	
TOTAL	536,535,199	124,142,216	90,764,014	114,292,510	1,303,043,191	1,603,678,405

Appendix 3. Social Accountig Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00). Part IV

	CAPITAL	A1	A2	AI	AII	AIII
H1						
H2						
H3						
H4						
H5						
H6						
H7						
H8						
H9						
H10						
COMP	3,238,462,595					
GOV						
INCTAX						
PRODTAX		11,312,738	72,998,135	75,172,081	26,325,628	7,655,963
LABTAX		2,569,218	1,123,341	3,487,939	2,481,393	507,151
SOCTR						
OTHTR						
SAV/INV						
LABOR		32,989,144	14,423,866	44,785,657	31,861,462	6,511,889
CAPITAL		164,995,567	53,730,714	206,689,072	40,173,886	17,189,407
A1		26,799,916	297	139,937,077	1,419,959	9,056,564
A2		271,209	6,985,443	190,684	142,605	0
AI		19,463,735	588	100,827,987	1,571,043	11,494
AII		1,901,382	203,888	2,523,759	57,191,681	1,812,609
AIII		247,648	22,957	7,257	252,800	10,717,085
AIV		745,687	134,100	5,554,825	2,457,165	224,605
AV		19,250,125	1,637,162	10,208,988	21,252,918	2,381,436
AVI		797,908	236,429	4,829,020	33,584	100,577
AVII		298,289	717,151	1,278,393	193,490	301,716
AVIII		6,497,902	2,150,877	19,882,559	3,509,391	2,378,034
AIX		2,726,964	0	0	2,584,801	11,046
A4		0	0	0	0	0
A5		2,249,576	1,233,546	4,954,125	1,588,189	496,974
A6		7,743,165	3,580,300	39,872,229	18,912,793	7,168,445
A7		3,407,883	3,745,622	20,557,973	7,535,854	3,003,985
A8		2,536,914	1,139,449	5,889,005	4,646,138	1,651,700
A9		1,720,473	1,581,095	15,547,443	2,690,968	983,619
A10						
PRICON						
COLSER						
PUBHEA						
PUBEDU						
RoW		12,318,767	9,394,142	50,550,749	37,023,367	4,341,976
TOTAL	3,238,462,595	320,844,211	175,039,102	752,746,822	263,849,115	76,506,274

Appendix 3. Social Accountig Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00). Part V

	AIV	AV	AVI	AVII	AVIII	AIX
H1						
H2						
H3						
H4						
H5						
H6						
H7						
H8						
H9						
H10						
COMP						
GOV						
INCTAX						
PRODTAX	12,655,451	44,652,398	13,958,135	15,203,032	143,711,008	10,024,985
LABTAX	1,072,334	3,816,885	900,374	522,973	8,864,200	834,909
SOCTR						
OTHTR						
SAV/INV						
LABOR	13,768,933	49,009,377	11,560,942	6,715,058	113,817,664	10,720,357
CAPITAL	23,145,771	88,967,095	52,553,599	38,668,471	197,192,732	17,655,038
A1	689,126	1,665,739	38,972	0	0	633,419
A2	127,495	49,074,240	6,183,709	19,415,473	4,178,112	2,704,943
AI	1,114,838	3,238,997	0	0	42,507	795
AII	894,048	3,139,179	895,323	532,361	11,196,226	1,291,149
AIII	1,856,747	259,648	45,542	0	12,979,227	659,511
AIV	20,990,331	6,051,077	2,632,790	404,789	6,644,160	1,133,079
AV	5,635,354	41,808,367	6,245,089	2,401,123	23,262,222	4,035,003
AVI	52,356	2,044,780	11,116,382	195,030	11,126,108	699,989
AVII	937,842	774,883	685,546	21,186,175	58,607,908	1,804,614
AVIII	2,815,937	5,332,653	8,209,295	9,820,830	377,325,150	687,549
AIX	1,960,638	459,250	16,830	0	1,958,005	3,969,342
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	2,734,159	8,876,552	6,589,513	4,180,836	7,439,382	398,810
A6	7,264,404	18,071,584	5,097,227	6,391,918	78,370,929	5,343,789
A7	2,767,155	9,500,592	2,828,087	3,168,456	31,120,384	2,152,519
A8	2,954,280	3,760,598	2,237,619	1,022,828	18,020,221	1,388,860
A9	2,152,233	4,858,282	3,265,889	1,308,279	24,211,401	568,531
A10						
PRICON						
COLSER						
PUBHEA						
PUBEDU						
RoW	20,523,269	100,375,903	4,266,584	21,549,240	319,593,764	34,209,908
TOTAL	126,112,700	445,738,080	139,327,447	152,686,872	1,449,661,311	100,917,098

Appendix 3. Social Accountig Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00). Part VI

	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10
H1							
H2							
H3							
H4							
H5							
H6							
H7							
H8							
H9							
H10							
COMP							
GOV							
INCTAX							
PRODTAX	16,098,847	-4,918,583	23,179,752	12,609,476	29,328,760	25,054,803	1,512,590
LABTAX	10,665,287	1,831,616	19,034,016	10,967,185	4,453,270	37,177,797	13,832,329
SOCTR							
OTHTR							
SAV/INV							
LABOR	136,943,892	23,518,230	244,399,628	140,820,301	57,180,654	477,368,509	177,609,195
CAPITAL	103,067,011	26,509,286	777,640,446	400,526,426	537,123,397	487,549,504	5,085,175
A1	0	9,179	0	0	0	1,579,864	2,118,238
A2	16,220,895	44,301,286	0	0	93,594	134,965	39,224
AI	0	4,603	0	0	0	2,551,669	597,556
AII	2,423,433	861,535	8,974,504	2,853,817	1,086,086	12,931,922	2,507,335
AIII	15,744,409	92,544	56,985	16,239	177,848	260,475	35,998
AIV	1,837,188	414,916	15,163,175	1,460,900	4,832,569	9,250,087	2,717,932
AV	13,721,299	2,106,314	12,671,064	34,673,161	4,786,261	22,552,612	2,173,427
AVI	54,750,364	159,990	537,197	230,021	3,306,435	3,988,467	2,265,389
AVII	36,183,623	86,165	994,013	490,677	194,971	548,406	17,332
AVIII	51,243,752	1,780,582	29,877,783	61,762,731	6,359,900	62,811,812	3,423,342
AIX	2,576,508	951,137	4,290,702	1,450,572	12,022,866	11,724,959	6,717,271
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	2,058,886	6,411,126	12,246,768	2,112,114	9,500,117	3,545,611	6,280,262
A6	23,885,032	7,023,422	31,632,405	24,747,999	9,577,924	25,751,041	5,844,298
A7	22,757,280	2,038,780	37,931,216	15,324,812	8,728,441	26,962,881	9,497,333
A8	14,756,805	1,487,840	67,755,212	9,228,254	10,642,900	36,463,219	11,023,922
A9	22,205,421	2,445,852	156,210,645	45,683,738	51,277,286	94,592,719	20,465,015
A10							
PRICON							
COLSER							
PUBHEA							
PUBEDU							
RoW	22,565,656	10,890,230	658,673	65,787,897	3,860,839	16,059,991	9,135,657
TOTAL	569,705,588	128,006,050	1,443,254,183	830,746,320	754,534,118	1,358,861,313	282,898,820

Appendix 3. Social Accountig Matrix of Mexico for year 2000 (SAM-MX00). Part VII

	PRICON	COLSER	PUBHEA	PUBEDU	RoW	TOTAL
H1						75,638,581
H2						123,262,454
H3						163,490,495
H4						202,014,246
H5						247,354,985
H6						296,842,416
H7						371,829,053
H8						470,164,903
H9						643,155,628
H10						1,712,835,548
COMP						3,238,462,595
GOV						950,774,196
INCTAX						290,096,781
PRODTAX						536,535,199
LABTAX						124,142,216
SOCTR						90,764,014
OTHTR					66,136,993	114,292,510
SAV/INV					172,073,661	1,303,043,191
LABOR					9,673,646	1,603,678,405
CAPITAL						3,238,462,595
A1	107,697,660				28,824,501	320,844,211
A2	61,000				24,648,799	175,039,102
AI	561,026,714				44,044,731	752,746,822
AII	75,150,092				57,578,755	263,849,115
AIII	14,141,979				8,199,643	76,506,274
AIV	32,085,485				8,752,398	126,112,700
AV	135,215,828				70,097,524	445,738,080
AVI	22,946,253				16,258,024	139,327,447
AVII	595,378				23,756,298	152,686,872
AVIII	109,712,929				488,702,354	1,449,661,311
AIX	5,146,992				30,674,546	100,917,098
A4	0				0	569,705,588
A5	44,621,396				488,108	128,006,050
A6	770,828,262				219,276,050	1,443,254,183
A7	534,337,804				51,980,472	830,746,320
A8	557,928,353				0	754,534,118
A9	560,797,072		107,224,986	219,595,539	18,116,735	1,358,861,313
A10		282,898,820				282,898,820
PRICON						3,532,293,199
COLSER						282,898,820
PUBHEA						107,224,986
PUBEDU						219,595,539
RoW					28,988,564	1,368,271,802
TOTAL	3,532,293,199	282,898,820	107,224,986	219,595,539	1,368,271,802	