



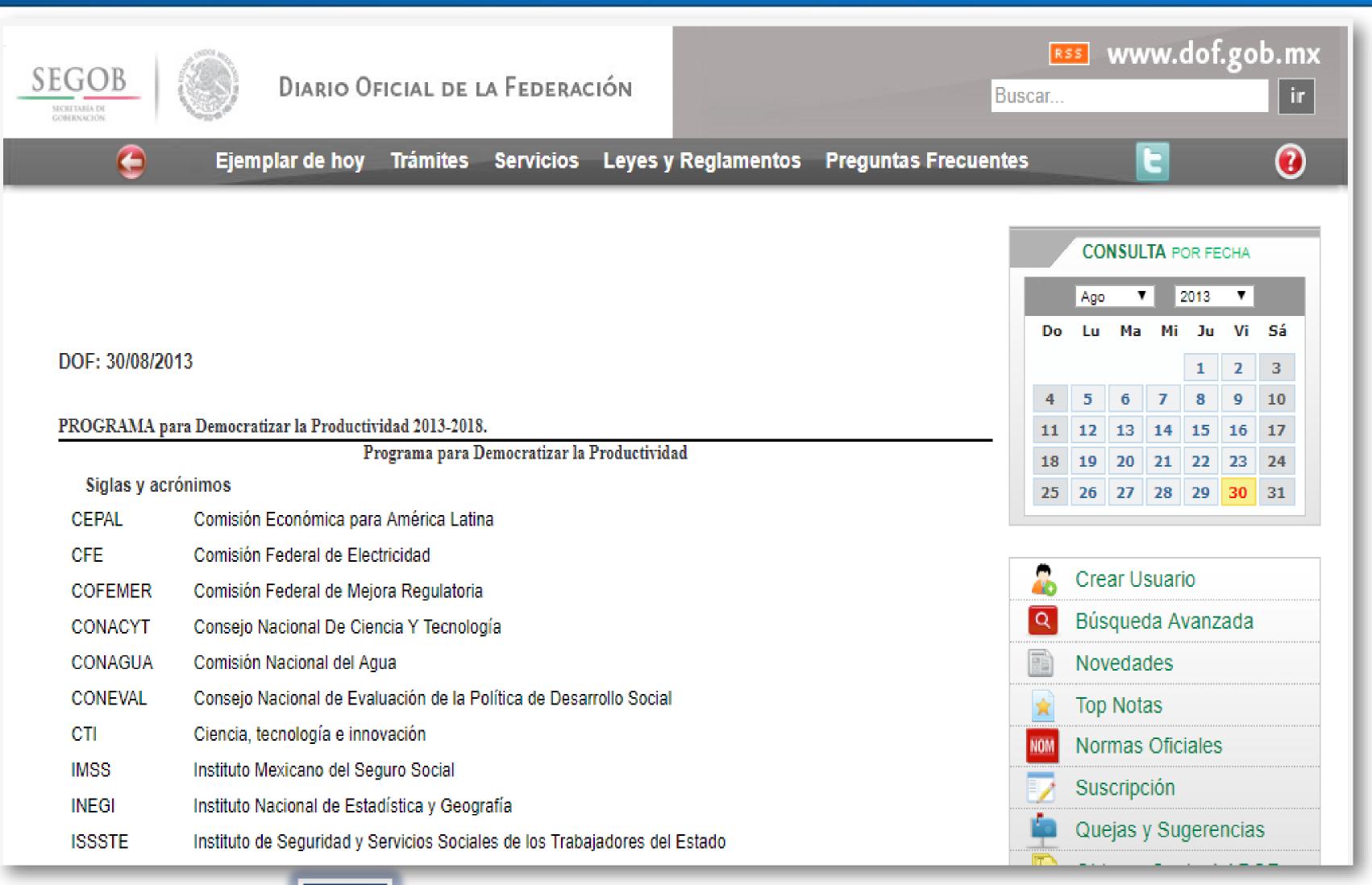
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I. Context

Previously, the results of the TFP KLEMS México, were published at the time in the Official Gazette of the Federation, on August 30, 2013.

In the section of the Program to Democratize Productivity 2013 - 2018, of the previous Government.



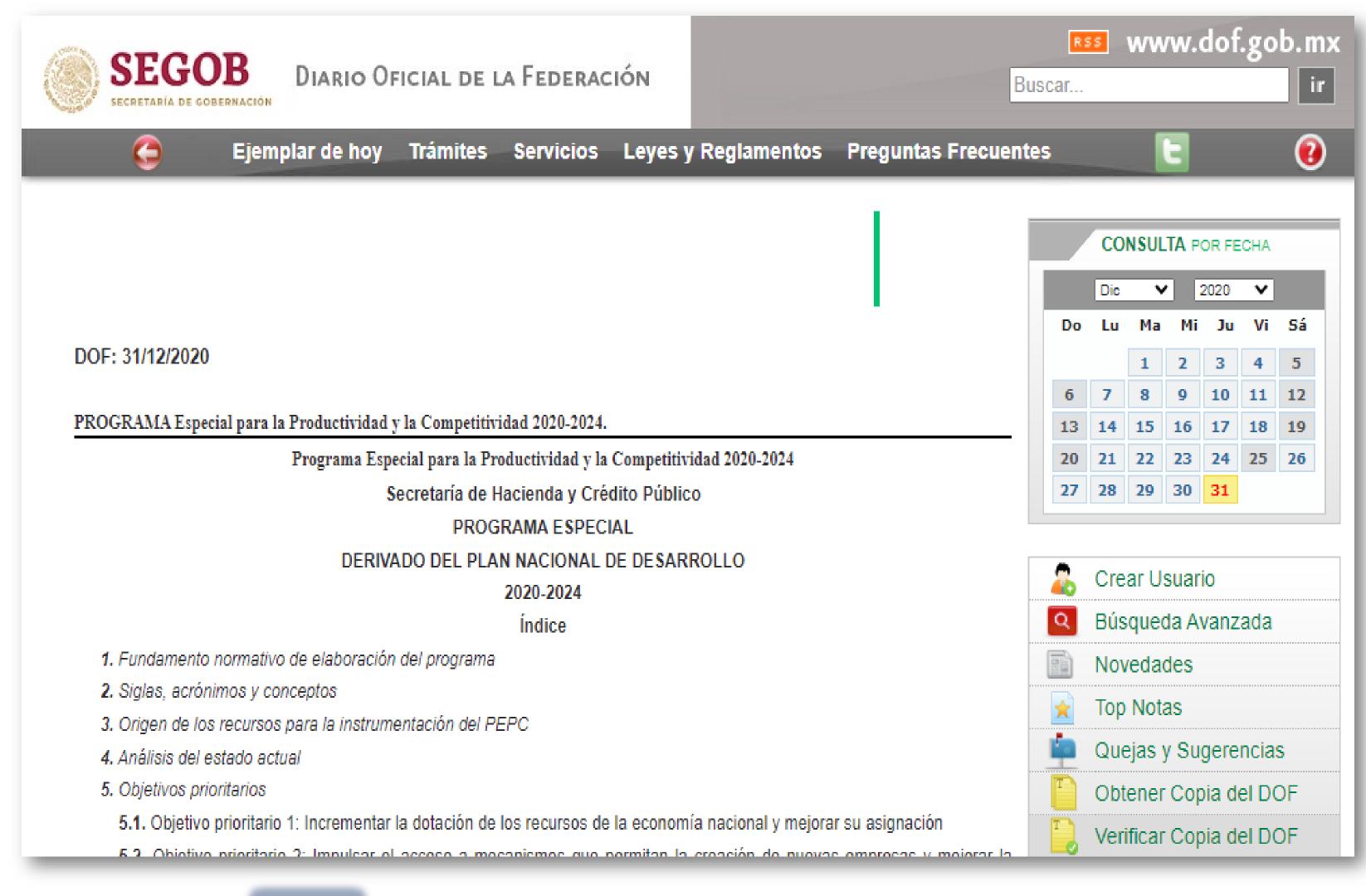




I. Context

Currently, in the National Development Plan 2019-2024, the TFP is part of the indicators of the Axis: Economic Development.

As well as the Special Program for Productivity and Competitiveness 2020-2024 published on December 31, 2020.





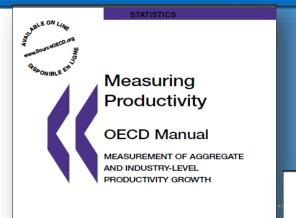


Total Factor Productivity KLEMS

Objective: Measure the TFP from the behavior of production and the contribution of inputs: capital (K), work (L), energy (E), materials (M), and services (S) to broaden the analytical field, support for public policies and decision—making concerning economic growth.

Conceptual framework:

- SCN2008
- Manual on Productivity Measurement, OECD.
- Capital Measurement Manual, OECD.



System of National Accounts









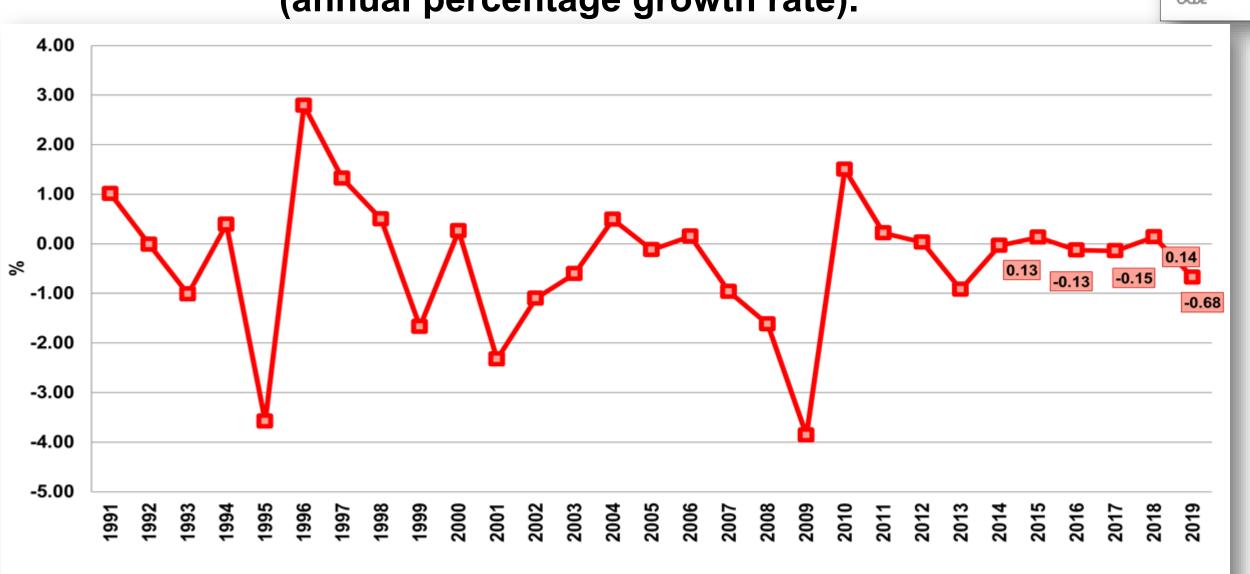


Opportunity: 12 months after the end of the study year.

Disaggregation: 77 economic activities SCIAN 2013.

Presentation of results: factors contributions: ICT and Non-ICT capital services, labor services in gender, age and level of education, intermediate inputs in energy, raw materials, and services.

Series disponibles: anual 1990 a 2019







Events that influenced the results of the Mexican Economy

Mixed Economy (1990-1994)

The state had control of the main economic activities (before NAFTA).

NAFTA (1994)

Trade opening with North America.

Economic crisis (1995)

It arises in Mexico and was called Tequila Effect, which causes capital flight.

FOBAPROA (1995) Bank rescue due to high-interest rates and devaluation of the peso, derived from the economic crisis.

Global Financial Crisis (2008-2009)

It causes a decline in exports, industrial activity, and productivity, which is manifested in increased unemployment with negative social consequences.

H1N1 Influenza
Pandemic
(2009)

Total or partial paralysis of certain economic activities affects social consumption and incur on economic crisis.

SARS-CoV-2 (2020)

Cessation of economic activities due to COVID-19 ...





Table 1. Total Productivity of the Factors by periods. Total of the Economy.

(Average annual percentage growth rates)

Periods	Production value	Total capital services	ICT capital services	Non-ICT capital services	Total labor services	Energy	Materials	Services	Factor contribution	Total factor productivity
1990-1995	2.39	1.76	- 0.02	1.78	0.39	0.22	0.51	0.15	3.04	- 0.64
1996-2001	4.94	1.51	0.12	1.38	0.61	0.20	1.99	0.49	4.79	0.15
2002-2009	1.24	1.32	0.13	1.19	0.30	0.01	0.32	0.25	2.19	- 0.95
2010-2019	2.44	1.16	0.10	1.05	0.28	- 0.19	0.85	0.33	2.43	0.01
1991-2019	2.62	1.38	0.09	1.29	0.37	0.02	0.88	0.31	2.96	-0.34

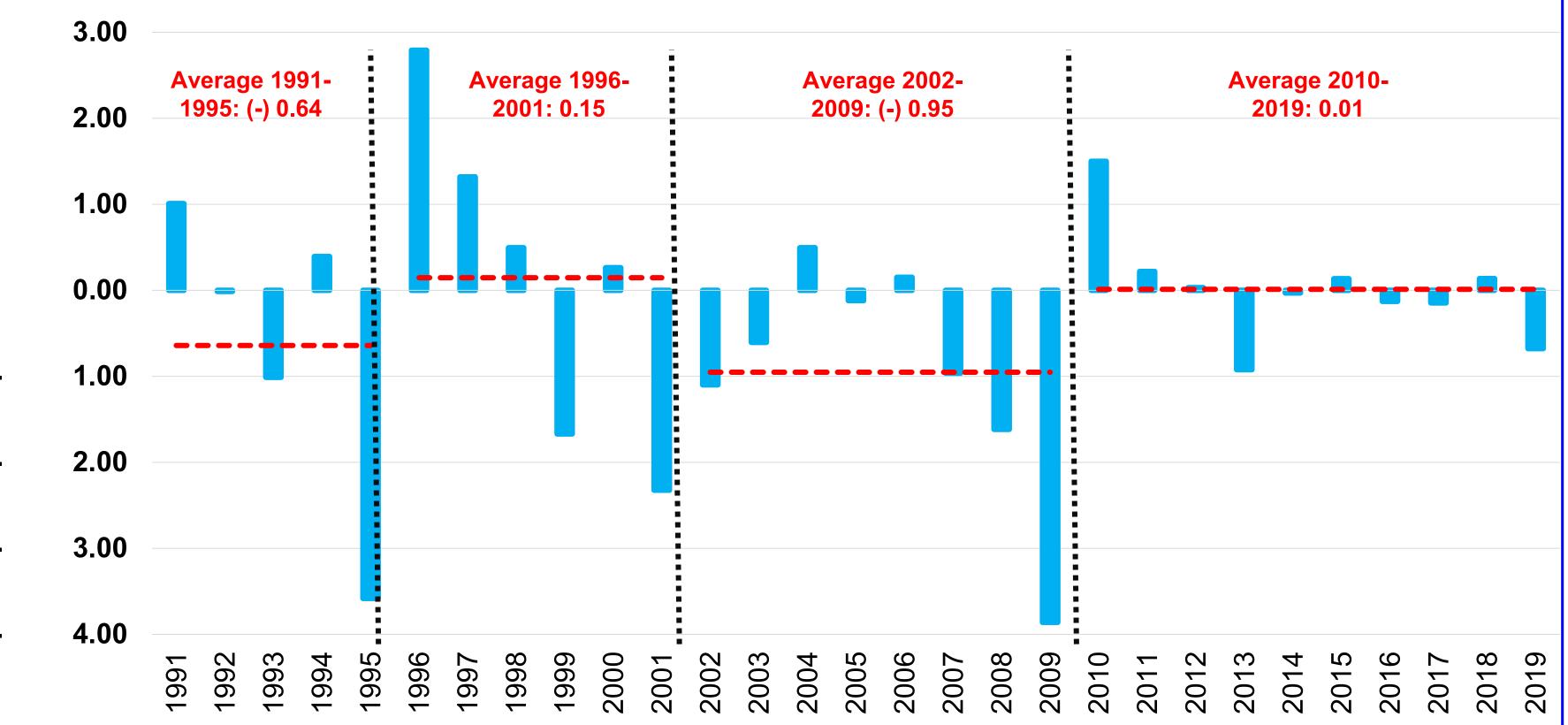
Growth is observed in the value of production, expressed in constant values at 2013 prices in all periods; however, the falls in TFP are located mainly in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector falls in the first and second periods.





Graphic 2.Total Factor Productivity by periods. Total Economy

(percentage growth ratesannual)



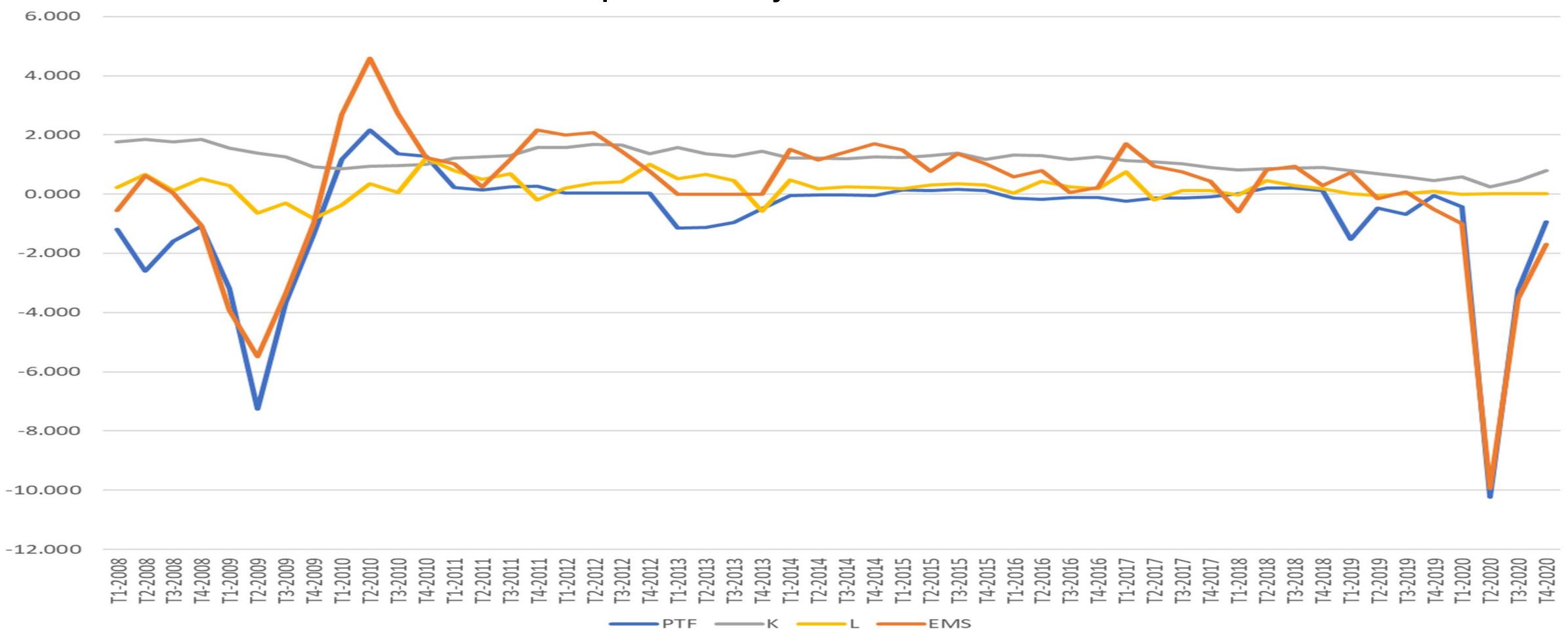
- In the 1991-1995 average, TFP falls (-) 0.64%, highlighting the fall due to the crisis in 1995, which began in Mexico, which arose from the lack of international reserves, causing the devaluation of the Mexican peso.
- In the 1996-2001 average, TFP grows **0.15**%, due to the "economic rebound" of 1996. Likewise, growth is maintained in 1997 and 1998. However, in 1999 and 2001, falls were reported due to the inability of the economy to efficient use of productive inputs and the severe contraction of international trade that harmed the performance of the Mexican economy, coupled with losses in investment, employment, and low wage levels.
- In the 2002-2009 average, TFP falls (-) 0.95%, influenced by the results of 2008 and 2009, which were affected by the Global Financial Crisis. Mainly, in 2009 when the H1N1 influenza pandemic occurred, which implied the reduction of important activities of the Mexican economy.
- In the 2010-2019 average, TFP grows **0.01%.** Influenced by the "economic rebound" of 2010.





Contribution to KLEMS growth, by quarter.



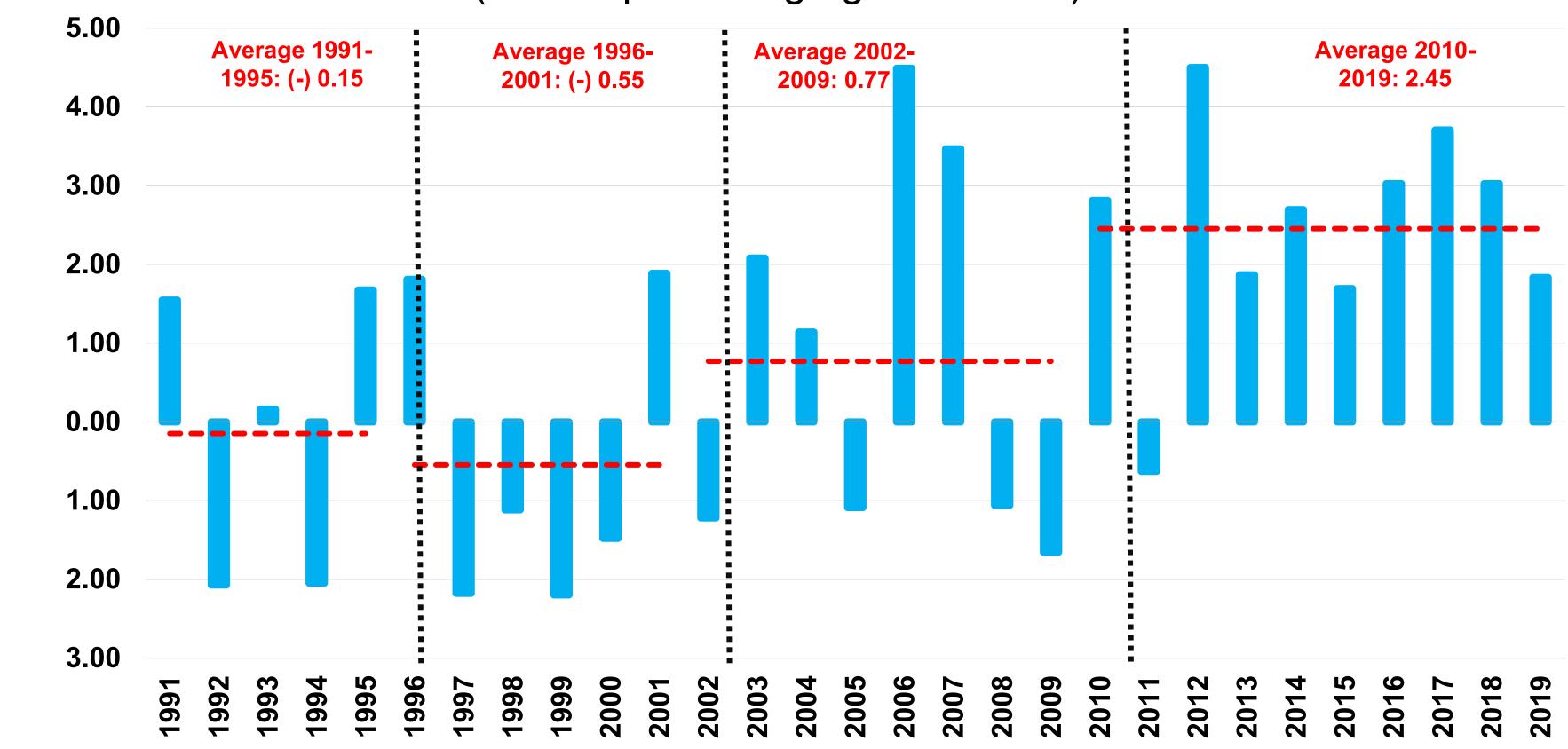






Graphic 4.Total Factor Productivity by periods. Primary sector

(annual percentage growth rates)



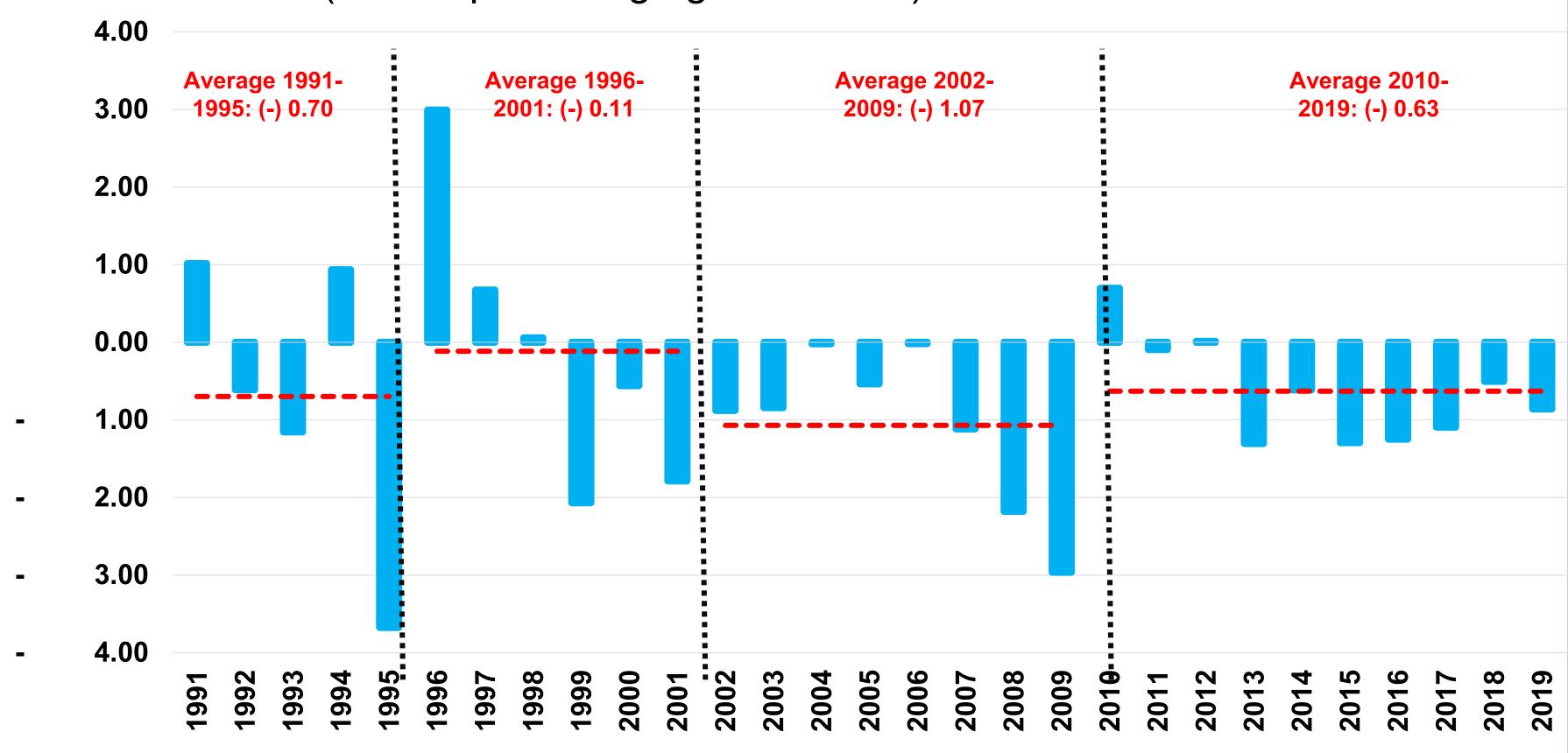
- In the 1991-1995 average, TFP falls (-) 0.15%, due to the behavior of the activities: "Animal husbandry and exploitation" and "Fishing, hunting, and capture". Particularly, in the contribution of non-ICT capital services, in assets: "Other machines and equipment" and "Non-residential investment" for the years 1992 and 1994.
- In the 1996-2001 average, TFP falls (-) 0.55%, due to the behavior of the activities: "Animal husbandry and exploitation" and "Fishing, hunting, and capture". **Particularly**, in the contribution of Non-ICT capital services, in assets: "Other machines and equipment" and "Non-residential investment" in the period from 1997 to 2000.
- In the 2002-2009 average, TFP grows **0.77%**, influenced by economic activities: "Animal husbandry and exploitation" and "Fishing, hunting, and capture". **Particularly**, in the contribution of the Non-ICT capital service, in the "Non-residential investment". In the periods of 2003-2004 and 2006-2007.
- In the 2010-2019 average, TFP grows 2.45%, influenced by economic activities: "Animal husbandry and exploitation" and "Fishing, hunting, and capture". Particularly, in the contribution of the Non-ICT capital service, in the "Non-residential investment" asset. In the period 2010-2019, except 2011.





Graphic 5. Total Factor Productivity by periods. Secondary sector

(annual percentage growth rates)

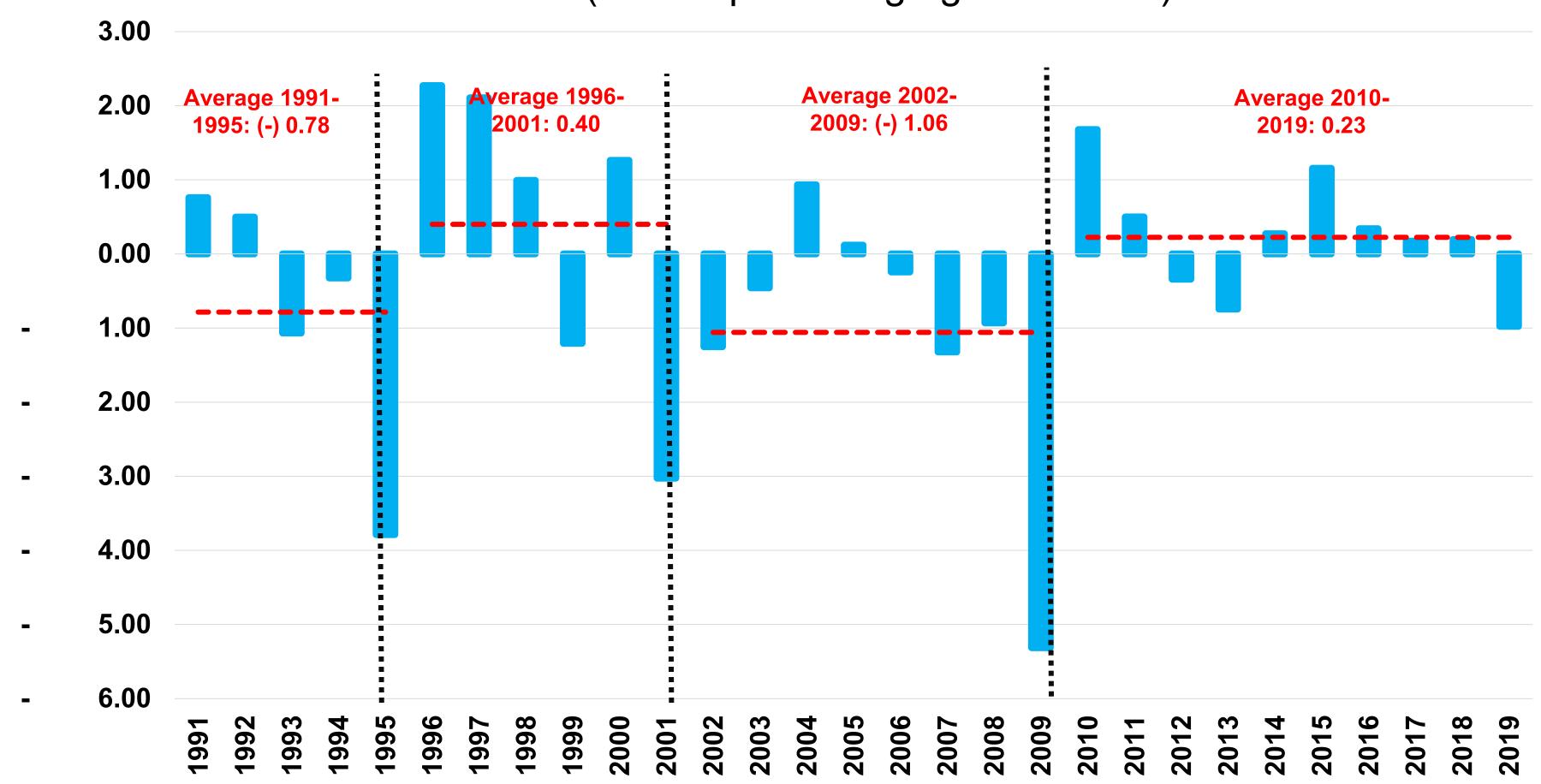


- In the average 1991-1995, the TFP falls (-)
 0.70%, the economic activities that influence are
 "Oil and gas extraction, services related to
 mining and transportation by pipelines" and
 "Construction". Particularly in the Non-ICT
 capital service, in the "Non-residential
 Investment" asset and Materials.
- In the 1996-2001 average, TFP falls (-)0.11%, the economic activities that influence are "Construction", "Manufacture of petroleum and coal products" and "Manufacturing industries". Particularly in the Non-ICT capital service, in the "Non-residential Investment" asset and Materials.
- In the average 2002-2009 TFP falls (-)1.07%, the economic activities that influence are "Oil and gas extraction, services related to mining and transportation by pipelines", "Construction", "Manufacture of petroleum products and coal "and" Manufacturing industries ". Particularly in the Non-ICT capital service, in the "Non-residential Investment" asset and Materials.
- In the 2010-2019 average, TFP falls (-) 0.11%.
 The economic activities that influenced are the same as the previous period. Particularly in the Non-ICT capital service, in the "Non-residential Investment" asset and Materials.





Graphic 8. Total Factor Productivity by periods. Third sector (annual percentage growth rates)

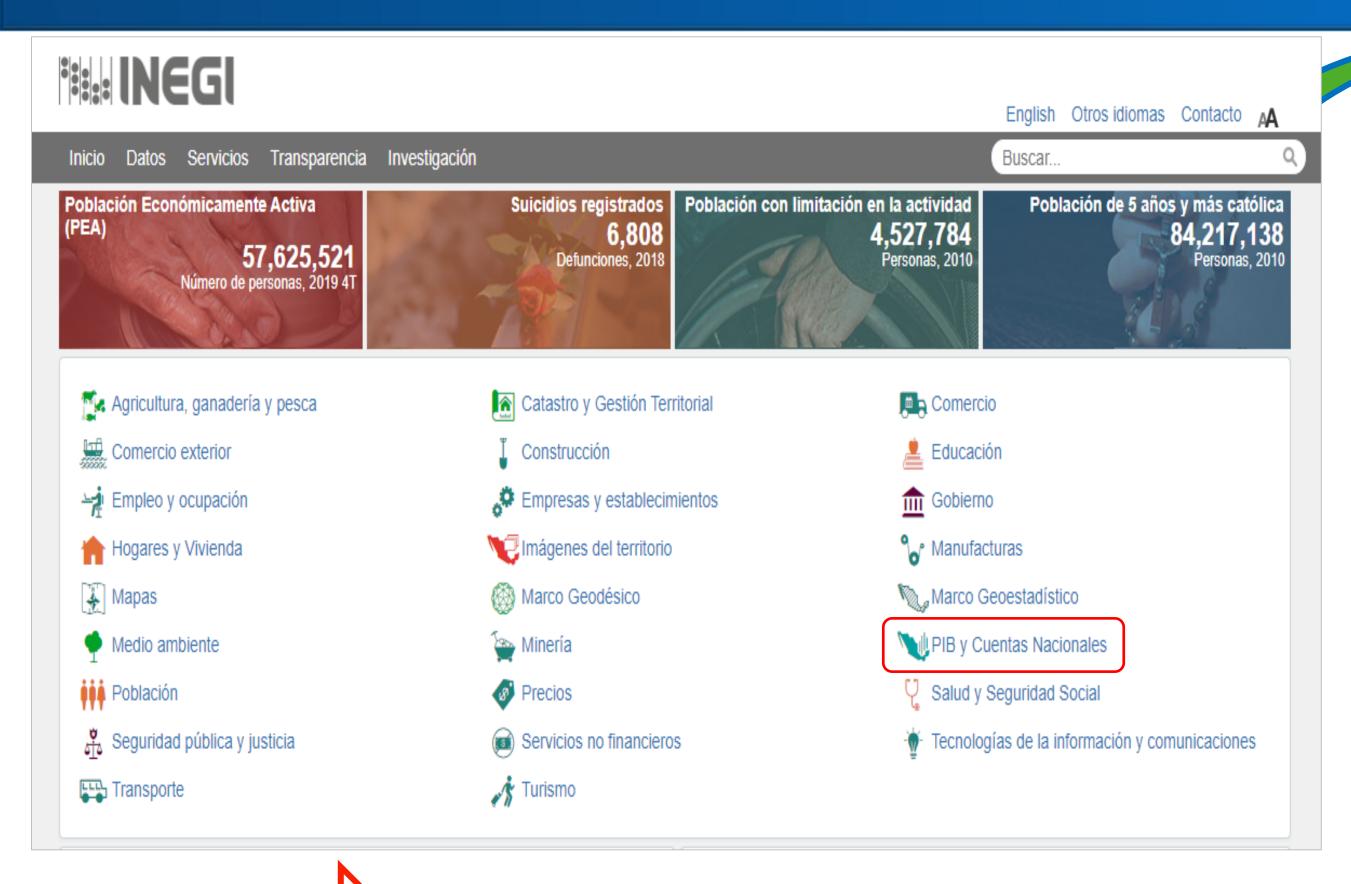


- In the average 1991-1995 TFP falls (-) 0.78%, the economic activities that influence the fall of TFP are "Commerce" and "Professional, scientific and technical services". Particularly in the Non-ICT capital service in the "Non-residential investment" asset.
- In the 1996-2001 average, TFP grows 0.40%, the economic activities that influence TFP growth are "Commerce" and "Information in mass media". Particularly in the Non-ICT capital service in the assets "Transportation equipment" and "Non-residential investment".
- In the 2002-2009 average TFP falls (-) 1.06%, the economic activities that influence the TFP fall are "Commerce" and "Professional, scientific and technical services". Particularly in the Non-ICT capital service in the "Non-residential investment" asset.
- In the 2010-2019 average, TFP grows **0.23%**, the economic activities that influence TFP growth are "Commerce" and "Information in mass media". **Particularly** in the Non-ICT capital service in the assets "Transportation equipment" and "Non-residential investment".



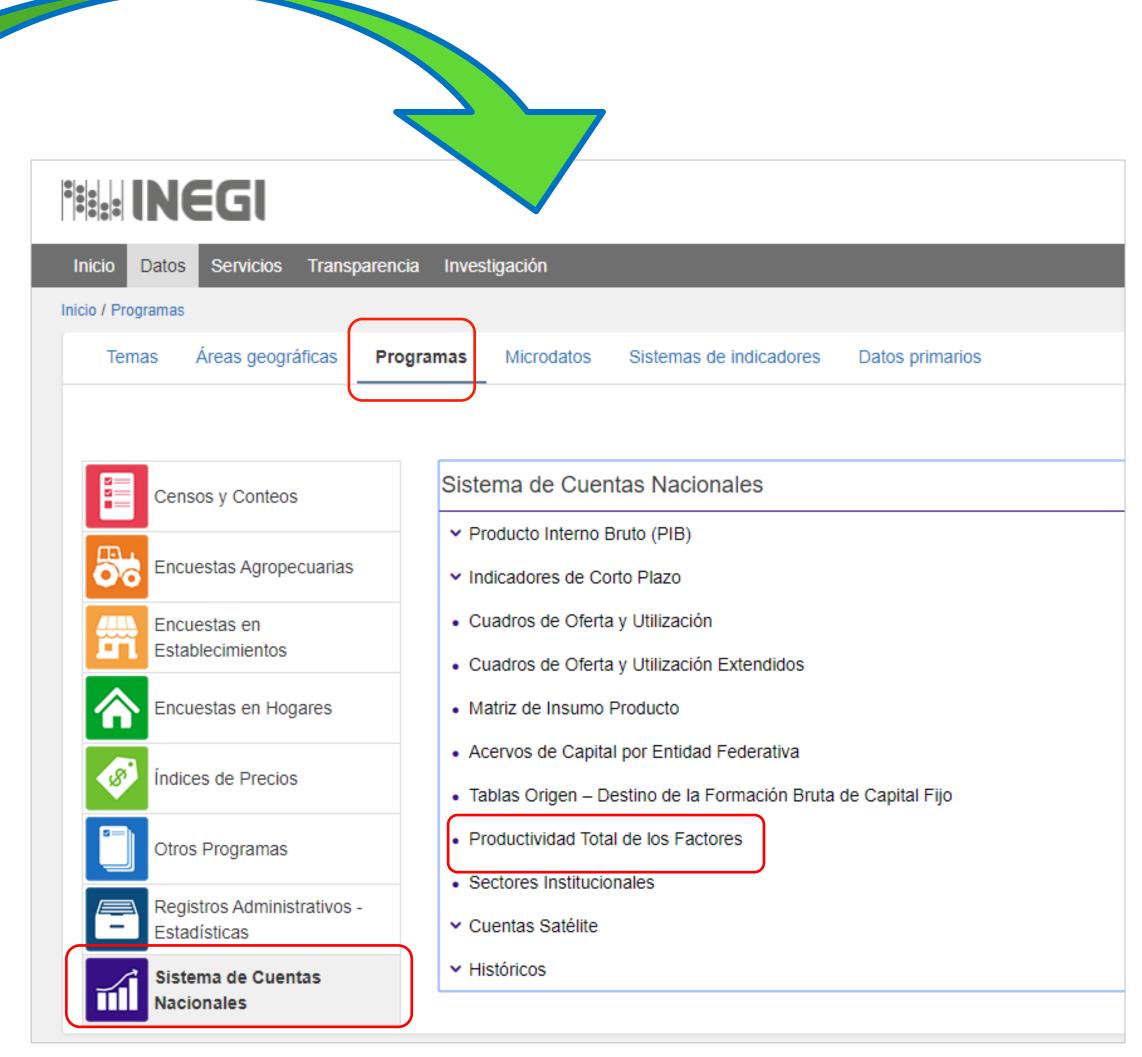


III. Dissemination of TFP - KLEMS México



Consultation site on the WEB:

https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ptf/2013/







IV. Conclusions and steps to follow.

Conclusions:

In the first periods, a protectionist stage of the Mexican economy is observed and later the commercial opening, from NAFTA.

Steps to follow:

- 1. Update the results of the TFP. The TFP KLEMS Mexico, derived from the Change of Base Year (CAB by its acronym spanish) 2018 of the Mexican System of National Accounts (SCNM by its acronym spanish).
- 2. In the CAB 2018 process, rethink the impact of informality on economic growth and Total Factor Productivity.
- 3. In the SCNM 2018 CAB process, identify mixed-income to evaluate the impact on the contribution to growth and TFP.
- 4. Evaluate foreign trade and global value chains in the manufacturing industry and their impact on production and total factor productivity.

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