

COUNTRY PRACTICE IN ENERGY STATISTICS

**Topic/Statistics: Integration of information
on the Mexican Energy Sector**

Institution/Organization: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía

Country: México

Date: 2011

CONTENTS

Abstract	3
1. General information	5
1.1. Name of the statistics/topic	5
1.2. History and purpose.....	5
1.3. Reference period.....	5
1.4. Frequency	5
1.5. Dissemination.....	5
1.6. Regional level.....	5
1.7. Main users	6
1.8. Responsible authority	6
1.9. Legal basis and legally binding commitments	6
1.10. Resource requirements	6
1.11. International reporting.....	7
2. Statistical concepts, methodology, variables and classifications	7
2.1. Scope.....	7
2.2. Definitions of main concepts and variables.....	7
2.3. Measurement units.....	8
2.4. Classification scheme	9
2.5. Data sources	9
2.6. Population.....	10
2.7. Sampling frame and sample characteristics.....	10
2.8. Collection method	10
2.9. Survey participation/response rate.....	11
3. The statistical production process	11
3.1. Data capture and storage	11
3.2. Data editing	11
3.3. Imputation	11
3.4. Grossing up procedures	12
3.5. Analytical methods.....	12
4. Dissemination	12
4.1. Publications and additional documentation.....	12
4.2. Revisions	12
4.3. Microdata.....	13
4.4. Confidentiality.....	13
5. Quality	13
5.1. Relevance	13
5.2. Accuracy.....	13
5.3. Timeliness and punctuality	14
5.4. Accessibility	14
5.5. Comparability.....	15
5.6. Coherence and consistency.....	15
6. Future plans	15
Annexes	17

Abstract

Write a short abstract of the statistics, and try to limit it to one page. The purpose of the abstract is to give the reader a general overview of the statistics/topic. It should therefore include a brief overview of the background and the purpose of the statistics, the population, the sample (if relevant), the main data sources, and the main users of the statistics. The abstract should also mention what is the most important contribution or issue addressed in the country practice (e.g. the practice deals with challenges of using administrative data, using of estimation, quality control, etc.). If there are other elements that are considered important, please feel free to include them in the abstract.

Keep in mind that all relevant aspects of the statistical production will be covered in more detail under the different chapters in the template. Therefore, the abstract should be short and focused on the key elements. What the most important elements are can vary from statistics to statistics, but as a help to write an abstract you can use the table below. The table can either replace a text or can be filled out in addition to writing a short text.

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Key elements	
Name of the statistics	Energy Statistics
Background and purpose of the statistics	<p>Since 1994, INEGI integrate and disseminate relevant statistical on the participation of the Mexican energy sector in the main national macroeconomic aggregates -foreign trade, finance, supply and consumption-, as well as regarding its structure and evolution in recent years.</p> <p>Its aim is to disseminate annually relevant statistics on the composition, magnitude and evolution of the activities of the energy sector to contribute to knowledge and sector analysis.</p>
Population, sample and data sources	The sources of data are: Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Petróleos Mexicanos, Secretaría de Energía, Secretaria de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Banco de México, Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes, Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, UN Blackwell Energy Research.
Main users	Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Petróleos Mexicanos, Secretaría de Energía, Secretaria de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Banco de México, Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes, Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, UN Blackwell Energy Research.
Important contribution or issue addressed	<p>The main data provided by INEGI proceed from the National Accounts System and the Economic Censuses.</p> <p>For international comparison purpose, the publication includes data on production, commerce and consumption.</p> <p>Some aspects of environmental performance are mainly presented with data from the hydrocarbon and electricity industries.</p>

Other remarks	<p>The main data provided by INEGI proceed from the National Accounts System and the Economic Censuses.</p> <p>For international comparison purpose, the publication includes data on production, commerce and consumption.</p> <p>Some aspects of environmental performance are mainly presented with data from the hydrocarbon and electricity industries.</p>
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1. General information

1.1. Name of the statistics/topic

The statistics/topic could either be a specific energy statistics (e.g. electricity production) or a topic within energy statistics (e.g. energy balances). For more information, please see Section III of the Instructions.

Integration of information on the Mexican energy sector

1.2. History and purpose

State when the statistics were first published.

First Publication: 1994

Describe briefly the main purpose of producing the statistics and why it is relevant.

Disseminate relevant information on the participation of the energy sector in the main macroeconomic aggregates national, as well as regarding its structure and evolution in recent years. It is relevant because it provides elements for the knowledge and analysis of the Mexican Energy Sector.

1.3. Reference period

State the time period the data are collected for.

2004 - 2009

1.4. Frequency

Specify how often the statistics are disseminated (e.g. annually, monthly, quarterly, etc.). If the statistics are not produced at regular intervals, state at what times they have been produced in the past and the main reasons behind the irregularities.

Annually

1.5. Dissemination

Describe how the statistics are published (e.g. printed publications, online publications, online databases, etc.). If applicable, include the web address to the main website of the statistics.

Printed publication, and in electronic format (PDF) on the internet

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/Sistemas/temasV2/Default.aspx?s=est&c=23824>

1.6. Regional level

State the lowest geographical level (e.g. administrative regions, municipalities, etc.) for which the statistics are made available to the public.

National, federal entity regions and territorial divisions of the sector.

1.7. Main users

Identify the key users of the data and the main applications. Include both internal and external users, and if possible try to distinguish between end users and others.

- Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Petróleos Mexicanos, Secretaría de Energía, Secretaría de Economía, Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Banco de México, Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes, Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, INEGI, ONU Blackwell Energy Research.
- Users in general, as well as specialists interested in the analysis of some of the main economic activities of the country.

1.8. Responsible authority

Write the name of the institution and department/office with the main responsibility for disseminating the statistics (e.g.: Statistics Norway, Department of Economics, Energy and the Environment).

Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía

1.9. Legal basis and legally binding commitments

State the national legal basis for the data collection. Include a complete reference to the constitutional basis, and web address to an electronic version (e.g.: The Statistics Act of 16 June 1989 No. 54, §§2-2 and 2-3, http://www.ssb.no/english/about_ssb/statlaw/forskrift_en.html).

Law of the Statistical and Geographical National System of Information (April 16 2008).
<http://www.snieg.mx/contenidos/espanol/normatividad/marcojuridico/LSNIEG.pdf>

If the data collection is not based on a legal basis, give a short description of other agreements or volunteer arrangements.

If applicable, give reference to national and international commitments that are legally binding (e.g. EU statistical legal acts).

1.10. Resource requirements

Specify how the production of the statistics is financed (e.g. over the ordinary budget, project based support, financial support from other institutions or organization). If applicable, state the contracting entity (e.g.: Ministry, EU Commission, OECD). A contracting entity is any entity which is ordering a survey or the compilation of a statistics, and paying for it

Integration of information on the Mexican energy sector.

Specify the resource requirements for producing the statistics (e.g. man-labour days, number of workers involved in the statistical production process of the statistics/topic in question).

Statistics Integration Programme, INEGI

1.11. International reporting

List any international organizations and names of reporting schemes that the statistics are reported to. If available, also include the website where the reported data are published (e.g. International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Statistics, UNSD, etc.).

- Monthly Publication of International Energy Statistics and Analysis; Oil and Energy Trends, Wiley-Blackwell.

<http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=0950-1045>

- Energy Statistics Yearbook, ONU.

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/yearbook/default.htm>

- BP Statistical Review of World Energy.

<http://www.bp.com/sectionbodycopy.do?categoryId=7500&contentId=7068481>

Includes a section with information from other countries (international comparisons).

2. Statistical concepts, methodology, variables and classifications

2.1. Scope

Describe the scope of the statistics (e.g. the statistics cover supply and use of all energy products in Norway, classified according to International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – ISIC).

By integrating selected data produced by INEGI, and public, private and social agencies, the publication is addressed to provide a comprehensive outlook of the energy sector and the implications for the development of Mexico.

The statistics "The energy sector in Mexico 2010" in a general way cover the following subjects: 1. * economic importance 2. * economic structure that for Xfree 3. * marketing and consumption 4. * financial information 5. * energy balance 6. * international comparisons. Annex A. Actions ecological Annex B. Actions of the energy sector for environmental protection, safety of the personnel and energy savings 2009 Definitions of main concepts and variables.

2.2. Definitions of main concepts and variables

Describe the main concepts (e.g.: territory principle, resident principle, net calorific value, gross calorific value).

The publication has a glossary of key concepts, proceed from different sources and insitutions. One of them is the ONU. Estadísticas de Energía. Definiciones, Unidades de Medida y Factores de Conversión, 1987. (Energy Statistics: Definitions, Units of Measure and Conversion Factor).

Describe the main variables (e.g. how are the different energy products defined in the statistics? How are production, intermediate consumption, final consumption, transformation, feed stock, the energy sector, etc. defined?).

The main variables inside the following sub-themes

2. Economic Structure

2.1 productive structure

2.2 coke production

2.3 Production of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas
2.4 electric power generation
2.5 infrastructure for the operation
2.6 infrastructure for distribution
2.7 Exploration and reservations
3. Marketing and consumption
3.1 total sales of the energy sector
3.2 internal sales
3.2.1 internal sales of the oil industry
3.2.2 internal sales of the electricity industry
3.3 foreign trade
3.3.1 foreign trade of the energy sector
3.3.2 Exports
3.3.3 Imports
3.4 prices
3.4.1 sales prices to the interior
3.4.2 sales prices to the outside
3.5 Consumption
3.5.1 fuel consumption for electricity generation
3.5.2 apparent national consumption of oil and its derivatives
4. Financial Information of the energy sector
4.1 Credit
4.2 Consolidated
4.3 oil industry
4.4 electrical industry
5. Energy Balance
5.1 primary energy
5.2 Transformation
5.3 secondary energy
5.4 consumption

2.3. Measurement units

Describe in what unit the data is collected (e.g. physical unit (m³, metric tons), monetary unit (basic prices, market prices)). Describe in what unit the data is presented. Describe if the calorific values are collected (e.g. on a net vs. gross basis) and how they are used.

If applicable, describe the density of the energy product(s) and the estimated *thermal efficiency coefficients* of different energy products and consumer groups or by appliance. Thermal efficiency coefficient indicates the share of the energy products which is actually usable for end consumption. Descriptions of density and thermal efficiency coefficient could alternatively be put in an annex.

B	Barrels
Bdc	Barriles per calendary day
E	Estimated quantities
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
Kcal	Kilo-calories
Kg	Kilogrammes
Km	Kilometers

Kw Kilowatt
 KWh Kilowatt-hora
 Mw Megawatt
 MWh Megawatt-hora
 Mwd/st Megawatt-día per short ton
 Mwd/tm Megawatt-day per metric ton
 m Metters
 m3 Cubic metters
 Mb Thousdan of barrels
 Mbd Thousands of daily barrels
 MMb Millions of barrels
 MMMpc Thousands of millions of cubic feet
 MMMpcd Thousands of millions of daily cubic feet
 Mt Thousdands of tons
 MT/a Thousdands of tons per year
 MMbd Millios of daily barrels
 Mm3 Thousdands of cubic mett
 Mt Thousdand of tons
 MMm3 Millions of cubic metters
 MMpc Millions of cubic feet
 MMpcd Millions of daily cubic feet
 % Percentage
 t Tons
 t/a Tons per year
 - o - Porcentual variation greater than 1000.0 %

2.4. Classification scheme

Include references to relevant international and national standard classifications. If national, give a brief description of the standards. If available, include web addresses to the electronic version of the standards).

ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/family1.asp>

SCIAN: Sistema de Clasificación Industrial de América del Norte (North America Industrial Classification System):

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/metodologias/censos/scian/estructura.pdf>

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement, Chapter X, Purchases of the Public Sector, Annex 1001.2a, Mechanisms of Transition for Mexico

<http://www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/unaopspf/tlc/tlcana11.htm>

2.5. Data sources

Give an overview of the different data sources used in the collection and compilation of the statistics/topic (e.g. household survey, enterprise/establishment survey, administrative data/registers, foreign trade statistics, production statistics and other primary/secondary data sources).

Examples of administrative sources/registers are: business register for enterprises and establishments, population register, land register, housing and building registers, tax registers, international trade registers, etc.

National Accounts System, Economic Census, mainly; another sources: Administrative Registers and Annularies.

2.6. Population

Describe the entire group of units which is the focus of the statistics (the population).

Specify the following statistical units:

- Reporting unit
- Observational unit
- Analytical unit

Examples of different kind of statistical units include: enterprise, enterprise group, kind-of-activity unit (KAU), local unit, establishment, homogeneous unit of production.

In most cases the reporting unit, observational unit and analytical unit are identical, but there are examples where this is not the case. In electricity statistics, you may find that energy companies (the reporting unit) provide data about different consumers like the individual household or manufacturing company (the observational unit). The analytical unit may be a group of energy consumers, defined by the ISIC.

2.7. Sampling frame and sample characteristics

Describe the type of *sampling frame* used in the collection and compilation of the statistics (e.g. list, area or multiple frames). A sampling frame is the source material or device from which a sample is drawn. Note that the sampling frame might differ from the population.

For each survey(s) used for the compilation of the statistics, specify the *sampling design* (e.g. random, stratified, etc.). Describe the routines employed for updating the sample. Include information about the sample size, and discuss to what extent the sample covers the population (e.g. energy consumption in the sample compared to total energy use by the population).

Note that chapter 2.7: *Sample frame and sample characteristics* may overlap with chapter 3.4: *Grossing up procedures*.

2.8. Collection method

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, describe how the data are collected (e.g. face-to-face, telephone, self-administered, paper and internet-based questionnaires, or administrative data and registers).

By means of 46 external sources, the so-called INEGI areas: “Economic and Stockbreeding Census Adjoin General Direction”, “Economic Surveys and Administrative Registers Adjoin General

Direction” and “the “National Accounts Adjoin General Direction”, the “Integration, Analysis and Research Adjoin General Direction” gathered such information, and evaluate if such information has the enough requirements. In such case, the latest area integrates, update, release and publish a publication.

2.9. Survey participation/response rate

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, specify the average response rate, or refer to response rates for specific surveys conducted.

3. The statistical production process

3.1. Data capture and storage

Describe how the data is captured and stored (e.g. if the respondent replies using Internet-based questionnaire, the received data are electronically transferred to the production database. Paper questionnaire responses are keyed manually to the production database).

Economic Censuses of 2009 represented the seventeenth lifting of its kind in the country. The information in the private sector and parastatal refers to the year immediately preceding (2008).

For the lifting of these censuses is development the capture, processing and basic validation through devices that Mobile Computing, PDA (91.4 % of the questionnaires).

As deposits instruments were used 29 questionnaires are differentiated, in order to capture statistical information relating to the totality of establishments producing goods, marketers of goods and providers of services in the country.

3.2. Data editing

Describe the regular routines employed for detecting and correcting errors. This may include:

- Manual routines for detecting and correcting errors
- Automatic error-detection (and correction)
- Micro- and macro editing procedures
- Data validation procedures
- Outlier identification
- Processes and sources used for quality controls

3.3. Imputation

Describe the principles for imputation and the assumptions that these principles are based on. Note that this chapter may overlap with chapter 3.2: *Data editing* and chapter 5.2: *Accuracy*

3.4. Grossing up procedures

Describe how the population is divided into strata and what statistical models the estimations in the strata are based on. Describe how sub-indices are combined into aggregate indices and how uncertainty is estimated.

3.5. Analytical methods

Give a description of any analytical methods used to adjust the data (e.g.: seasonal adjustment and temperature adjustment). A more detailed description of the analytical method can also be included as an annex.

4. Dissemination

4.1. Publications and additional documentation

Describe the form of dissemination of the statistics/topics in question (e.g. printed publications, website, etc.). Please provide relevant website link(s) if available.

Print and electronic publication on the internet.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/Sistemas/temasV2/Default.aspx?s=est&c=23824>

Give a complete reference to publicly available statistics databases where data from the statistics can be extracted. Include web addresses if available online.

Automatized System of Census Information (Economic Census 2009)

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/proyectos/censos/ce2009/saic/default.asp?s=est&c=17166>

Indicate whether you charge users for access to the statistics at any level of aggregation.

4.2. Revisions

Describe the current revision policies. E.g.: Is historical data revised when new methodology, new definitions, new classifications etc. are taken into use? Is the data continuously revised, or is the data revised at certain points in times (e.g. every third year, annually, etc.)?

These publications are oriented primarily toward specific groups of users, which by its own activity or professional interest are located in areas related to the sectors that cover all the eight titles.

If applicable, describe any major conceptual or methodological revisions that have been carried out for this statistic/topic in the past.

4.3. Microdata

Describe how microdata are stored.

The micro-data of the Economic Census is stored in an institutional datawarehouse, and its management and consultation is of internal use.

Specify if microdata are available for scientific and/or public use. If so, describe under what conditions these are made available.

The micro-data are not available to the public and only the query is by aggregated data.

4.4. Confidentiality

Describe the legal authority that regulates confidentiality, and what restrictions are applied to the publication of the statistics.

Confidentiality is established by the Law of the National Statistical Information System and Geographical and the restrictions that apply consist on not to publish figures of the observation units, only aggregate data that does not allow disclose individual information.

Describe the criteria used to define a cell sensitive to delete it from a table (cell suppression).

An asterisk in the column of economic units indicates that had been omitted the data for reasons of confidentiality of the information (in line with articles 37 and 38 of the Act of the Statistics and Geography National System of Information published in the Official Journal of the Federation the April 16 of 2008).

When there is only one agency or company of any class or branch of activity it is omitted the information of that class or branch.

Describe how confidential data are handled.

Through aggregates of data by federal entidadada, by concept according branch of activity.

Describe any confidentiality standards that go beyond what is legally required.

Occupied Personnel data in a given economic unit that generates electricity.

5. Quality

5.1. Relevance

State to which degree the statistical information meet the real needs of clients/users.

5.2. Accuracy

State the closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.

Measurement and processing errors

Discuss the measurement and processing errors that are relevant for the statistics. Try as far as possible to give an estimation of the size and scope of the errors.

Non-response errors

State the size of the unit non-response and the item non-response, distributed by important variables in the population (e.g. region, industry). Consider if the non-response errors are systematic, and if so, describe the methods used to correct it. Indicate whether the effects of correcting non-response errors on the results have been analysed, and, if so, describe them.

It is not possible for all establishments provide information of its activities in 2008 because part of them started their activities in the same year of the uprising. For this reason, it only provides information concerning the number of establishments and his staff busy.

Sampling errors

Discuss the size of the sampling errors. Compare the population and sample with regards to important properties (e.g. coefficient of variance).

Other sources of error

Discuss other sources of errors that might be relevant for the statistics. E.g.: Model assumption errors, coverage errors

The lifting census covers all existing establishments in 2009 (5,144,056) while the data requested are referred to the previous year, to 2008 (4,724,892 establishments activities were carried out in 2008).

5.3. Timeliness and punctuality

Specify the time between the end of the reference period and publication.

If the statistics are published both as preliminary and final figures, specify the time between publication of preliminary and final figures. You should also point out whether the publication date is set according to certain rules (e.g. advance release calendar, a specific day or prior to other publications).

Point out if there have been any major discrepancies between the planned publication date and the actual publication date in recent years. If so, state the length of this discrepancy and its cause.

The publication is published annually and has been integrated in accordance with the planned dates.

5.4. Accessibility

Describe how easily accessible the statistics are. In particular, is there an advance release calendar to inform the users about when and where the data will be available and how to access them?

Are metadata and other user support services easily available? Are there particular groups that don't have access to the published statistics (e.g.: visually disadvantaged)?

The results of the Economic Census 2009 are published on the Internet through the predefined tables and graphs, as well as through interactive query in a data bank. In addition, the results are given in a compact disc called Automatized System for Census Information (SAIC). It also provides various

print products. In addition, the information is available on the INEGI through its consultation centers and marketing, established in the various points of the national territory, or electronically via the Institute's web page: www.inegi.org.mx.

5.5. Comparability

Discuss the comparability of the statistics over time, geographical areas and other domains.

Comparability over time

Discuss comparability over time and include information about whether there have been any breaks in the time series of the statistics and why. Also describe any major changes in the statistical methodology that may have had an impact on comparability over time.

Once it has had the Census Information, it is carried out four sequential processes (classification, validation comprehensive analysis and analysis of tabulated), with the aim of ensuring that the data were consistent and to comply with the quality standards required.

Comparability over region

Discuss comparability over geographical areas, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable to relevant statistics published by other countries and/or international organisations.

The geographical coverage of economic censuses 2009 was national. Urban areas were flown completely and rural areas covered by a probability sampling.

Comparability over other domains

Discuss comparability over domains, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable between different industries, different types of households etc.

5.6. Coherence and consistency

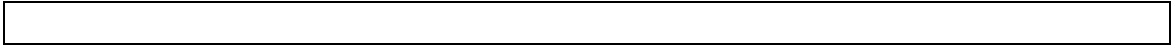
Discuss the coherence/consistency between preliminary and final figures.

Discuss the coherence/consistency between monthly, quarterly or yearly statistics within the same subject area. Can the results of different frequencies for the same reference period be combined in a reliable manner?

Discuss the coherence/consistency with other related statistics (also those produced by other institutions/organisations on the same subject).

6. Future plans

Are there any current or emerging issues that will need to be addressed in the future? These could include gaps in collection, timeliness issues, data quality concerns, funding risks, confidentiality concerns, simplifications to reduce respondents' burden etc.?



Annexes

Illustrations and flowcharts

Illustrations and flowcharts are useful to summarize information and to get a better overview of the statistical production process. Illustrations and flowcharts can either be placed in annexes or be included under relevant paragraphs in the template.

E.g.:

- A conceptual flowchart which illustrates the flow of data in the production of the statistics.
- A flowchart which illustrates the main tasks in the production process and the dependency between them.

Time schedule

Include a time schedule for the different phases of the statistical production process. The statistical production process *may* be divided into the following phases. Phase 1-3 may only be relevant for when a new statistics/survey is set up.

1. **Clarify needs** (e.g. map users needs, identify data sources)
2. **Plan and design** (e.g. plan and design population, sample size, how to analyze and edit data)
3. **Build** (e.g. build and maintain production system, test production system)
4. **Collect** (e.g. Establish a frame, draw the sample, collect data)
5. **Edit** (e.g. identify and code micro data, edit data, imputation)
6. **Analyse** (e.g. quality evaluation, interpret, analyse)
7. **Disseminate** (e.g. publish data, user contact)

Questionnaires

Include the complete questionnaire(s)/survey form(s) used

Example of publication tables

Include an example of a typical table published for the statistics. Include web addresses if available online.

Detailed description on analytical methods

If relevant, a detailed description of analytical methods used in the statistical production (like seasonal adjustment, temperature adjustment etc.) may be described in an annex. A short description can also be included in chapter 3.5: Analytical methods or under other suitable chapters.

Annex 1 - Example of a typical table published for the energy statistics

http://www.inegi.org.mx/prod_serv/contenidos/espanol/bvinegi/productos/integracion/sociodemografico/Energetico/2010/Ener2010.pdf

Gastos de las unidades económicas del sector energético por rama de actividad
1998 y 2003

Cuadro 2.1.19

Rama de actividad	Unidades económicas	Derivados de la actividad (Miles de pesos)	No derivados de la actividad (Miles de pesos)		
			Total	Intereses Sobre créditos y/o préstamos financieros	Otros conceptos
1998					
Total	494	240 160 740	60 589 889	8 176 131	52 413 758
Carbón	64	1 630 150	469 812	234 124	235 688
Petróleo y gas natural	16	99 958 384	4 792 798	3 924 628	868 170
Refinación de petróleo	96	76 080 092	2 350 986	1 989 954	361 032
Industria del coque, incluye otros derivados del carbón mineral y del petróleo	281	8 101 597	532 090	182 483	349 607
Industria eléctrica	37	54 390 517	52 444 203	1 844 942	50 599 261
2003					
Total	425	368 696 527	575 218 194	ND	ND
Minería del carbón	43	2 025 597	619 148	ND	ND
Extracción de petróleo y gas	45	8 474 296	397 580 914	ND	ND
Fabricación de productos derivados del petróleo y del carbón	280	192 487 990	99 238 844	ND	ND
Generación, transmisión y suministro de energía eléctrica	57	165 708 644	77 779 288	ND	ND

Nota: La clasificación de 2003 difiere de la presentada en 1998, debido a la nueva metodología utilizada por el área censal.

Fuente: INEGI. *Actividades de Producción de Bienes. Censos Económicos, 1999. Minería y Extracción de Petróleo; Industrias Manufactureras; Industria Eléctrica Captación, Tratamiento y Suministro de Agua; e Industria de la Construcción.* Aguascalientes, Ags., 2001.

INEGI. *XV Censo Industrial. Censos Económicos, 1999. Industrias Manufactureras. Producción de Sustancias Químicas y Artículos de Plástico o Hule. Tabulados Básicos. Subsector 35.* Aguascalientes, Ags., 2001.

INEGI. *XV Censo Industrial. Censos Económicos, 1999. Minería y Extracción de Petróleo.* Aguascalientes, Ags., 2001.

INEGI. *Censos Económicos.* <http://www.inegi.gob.mx> (consultada en noviembre de 2005).

Annex 2 - Economic Census 2009 - Questionnaire for the Electrical Industry

This questionnaire and other are available on the Internet in the following path:

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/aspectosmetodologicos/cuestionarios/default.aspx>