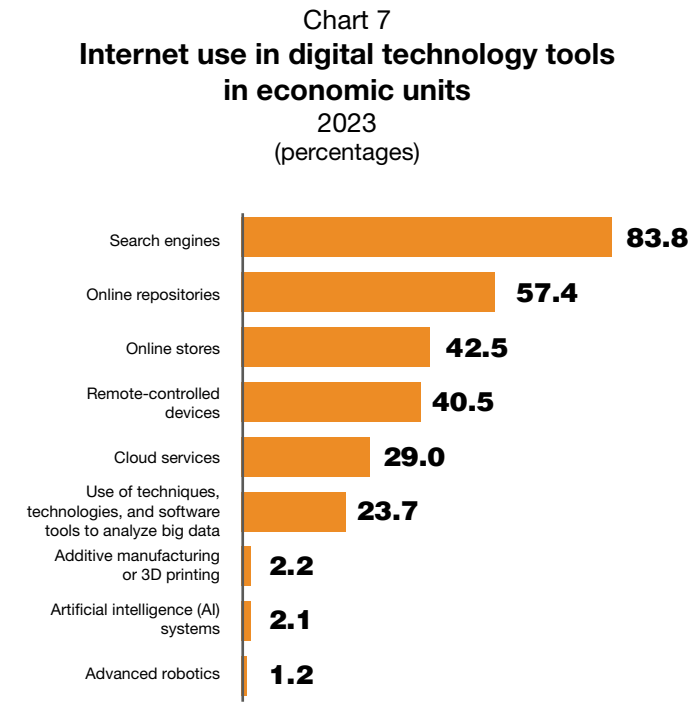
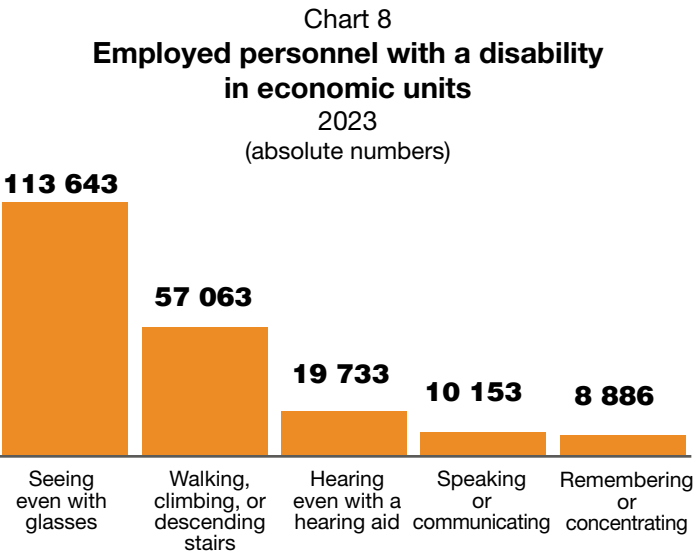


According to the data, **1 266 352 economic units used at least one digital technology tool**. The most used tool was **search engines**, with **83.8** percent.



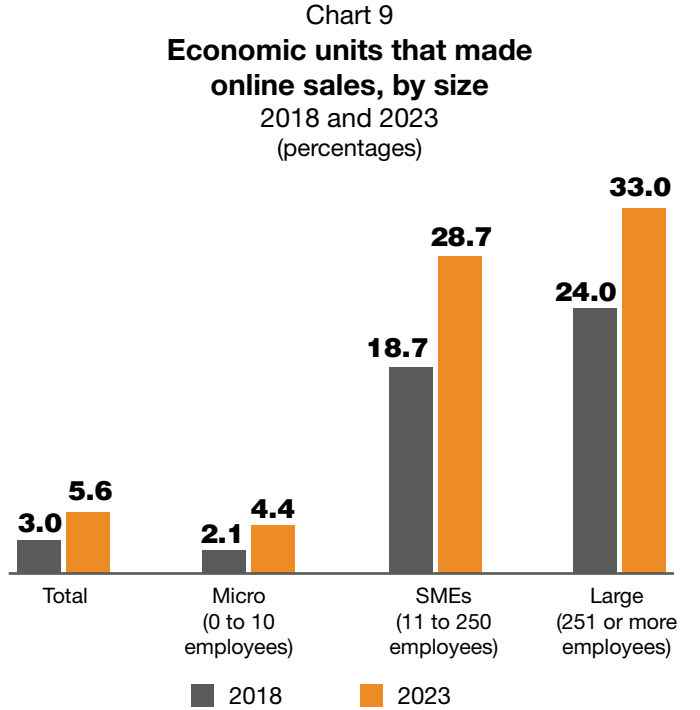
Note: Economic units were able to report more than one type of digital technology.

A total of **102 285 economic units were identified as employing people** with some type of **disability**. The **most common** was **difficulty seeing**, even when wearing glasses, which affected **113 643 people**.

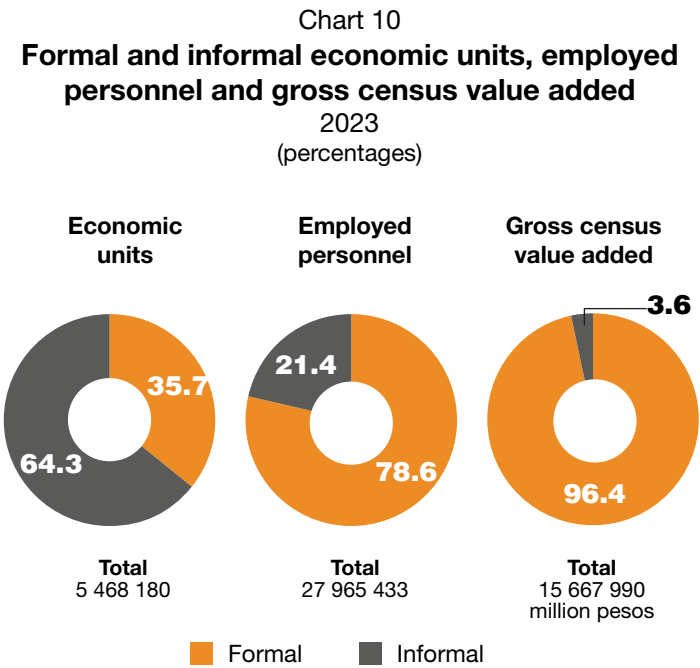


Note: Employed personnel in economic units could have more than one type of disability

In the **online sales** category, **an increase was observed across all sizes** of economic units, with the **largest** increase in **SMEs**, at **10 percentage points**.



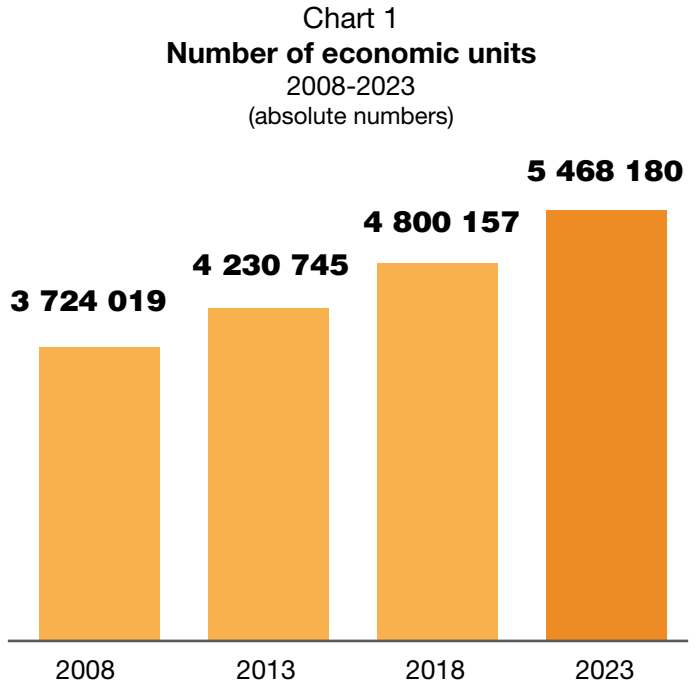
Most of **economic units** operated under **informal conditions (64.3 %)**; these units employed **21.4 %** of the **total employed personnel** and generated **3.6 %** of the **gross census value added**.



NATIONAL RESULTS

The **National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)** makes available to the public the final results of the **2024 Economic Censuses**, which **provide detailed information about the country's economic units**: how many there are, their size, how many people they employ, the characteristics of that personnel, whether they use digital technology tools and of what kind, whether they have hired people with disabilities, whether they make purchases or sales online, among other aspects.

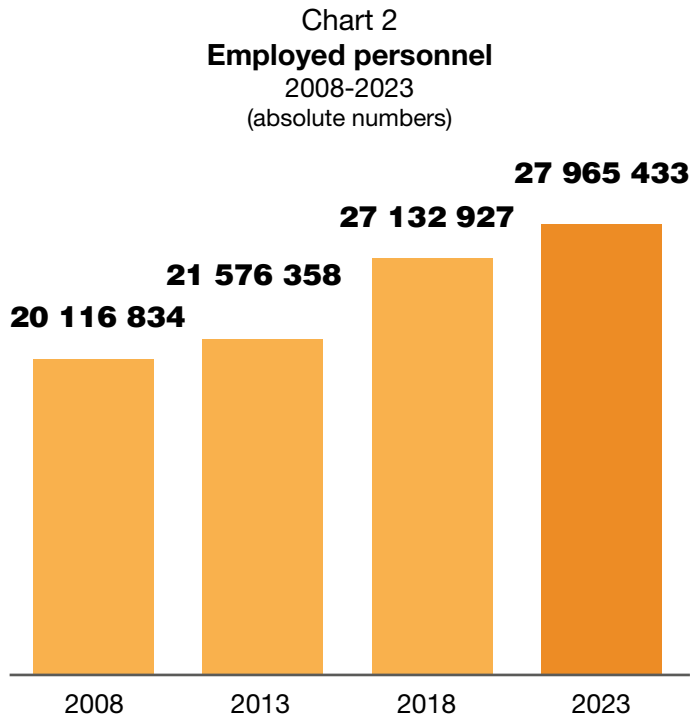
In 2023, there were **5 468 180 economic units in the private sector and state-owned enterprises**. **Between 2008 and 2023**, the number of economic units had an **average annual growth rate** of **2.6** percent.



Period	Average annual growth rate ^{1/}
2008-2013	2.6
2013-2018	2.6
2018-2023	2.6

^{1/} Average annual growth rate = $\left(\left(\left(\frac{\text{Final year}}{\text{Starting year}} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \right) - 1 \right) * 100$.

In this census, **27 965 433 employed persons** were reported. The **average annual growth rate** was **0.6 %** from **2018 to 2023**.



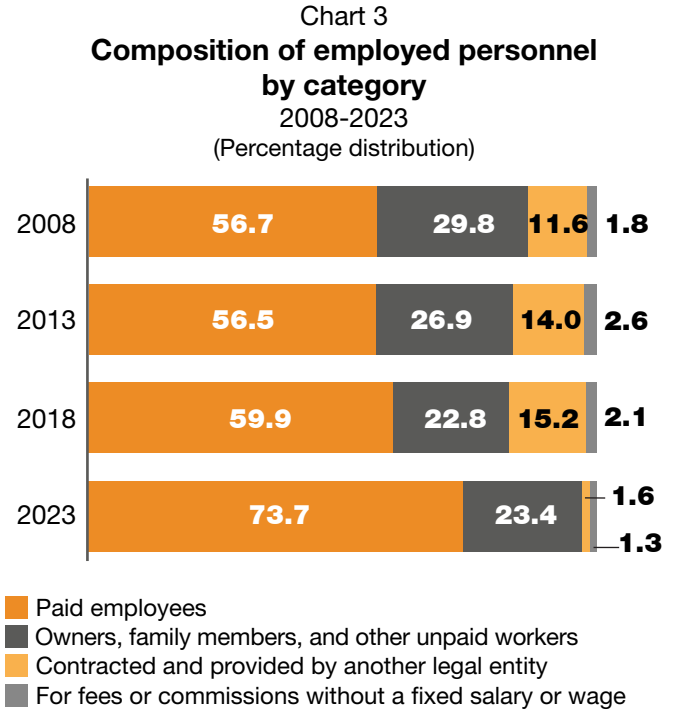
Period	Average annual growth rate ^{1/}
2008-2013	1.4
2013-2018	4.7
2018-2023	0.6

^{1/} Average annual growth rate = $\left(\left(\left(\frac{\text{Final year}}{\text{Starting year}} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \right) - 1 \right) * 100$.

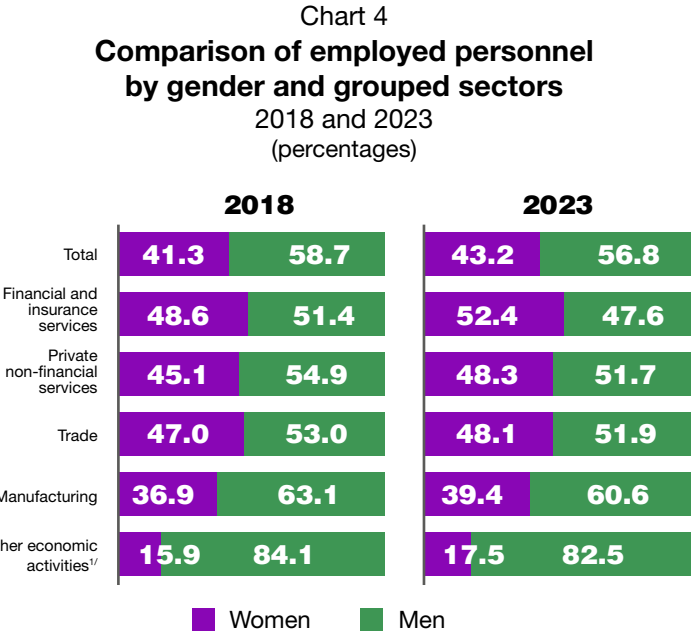


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From **2008 to 2018**, the proportion of personnel contrated and provided by another legal entity increased from **11.6 to 15.2** percent. However, in **2023**, it **decreased** to **1.6** percent.



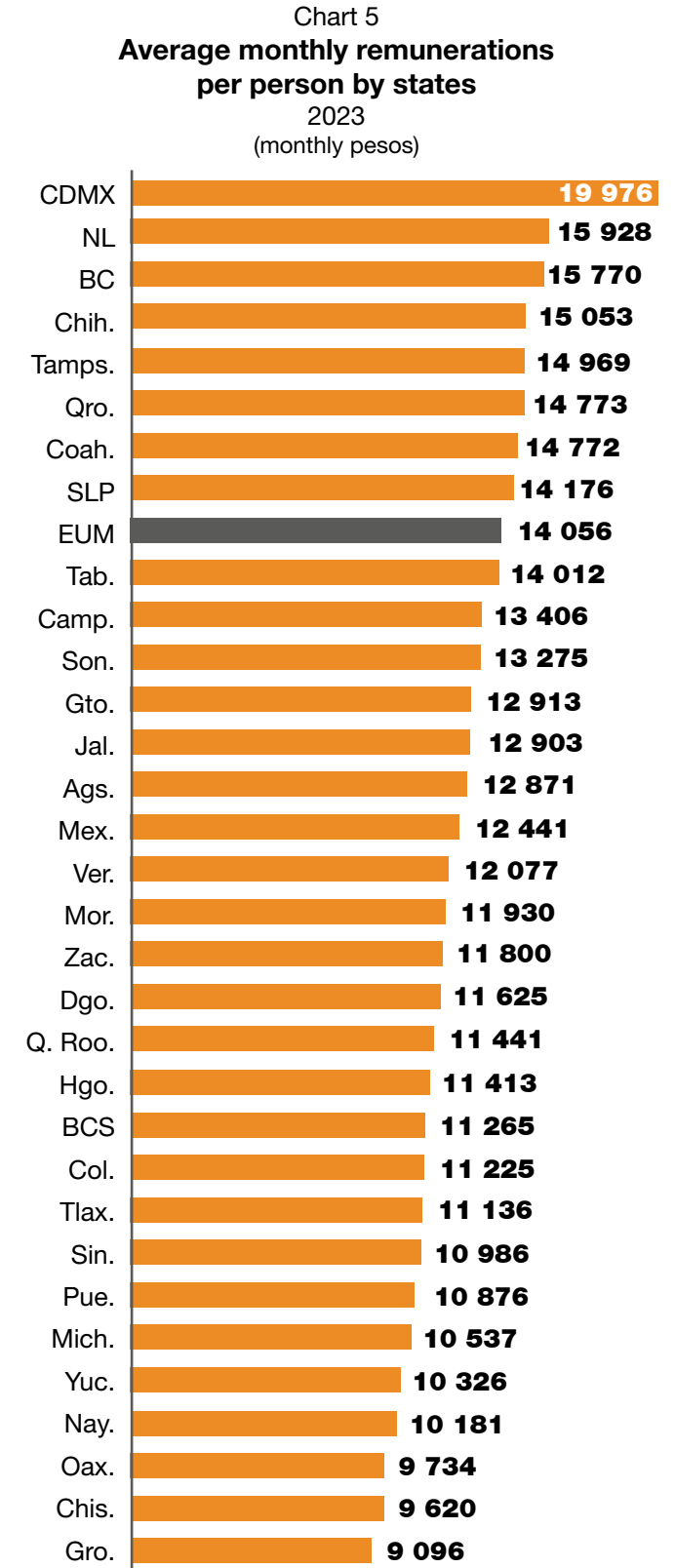
Of the total number of employed personnel, **43.2 % were women** and **56.8 % were men**. In **all grouped sectors**, the proportion of women **increased**, particularly in **financial and insurance services**, which **grew** by **3.8** percentage points compared to 2018.



Note: Economic activities were ranked based on the highest female participation in 2023.

^{1/} Includes: Fishing and aquaculture; mining; electricity, water, and gas; construction; and transportation and warehousing.

The **highest average monthly remuneration per person** was observed in **Ciudad de México, Nuevo León, and Baja California**, with **19 976, 15 928 and 15 770 pesos**, respectively. In contrast, **Guerrero, Chiapas, and Oaxaca** reported the **lowest remunerations**, with **9 096, 9 620 and 9 734 pesos**.

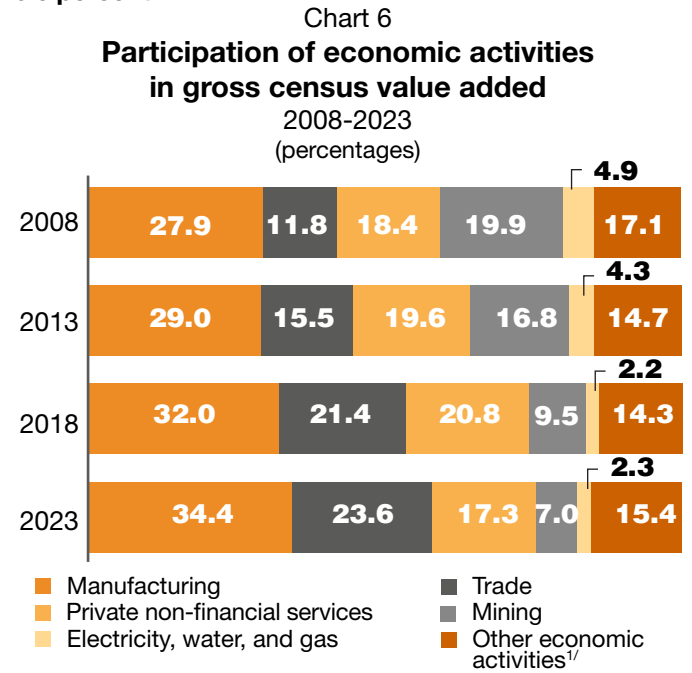


The highest participation of employed personnel was in the activity of **retail trade in grocery stores**, with **1 191 398 people**. This was followed by **restaurants offering à la carte and fixed-price menus**, with **516 894 people**.

Table 1
Main classes of activity by employed personnel
2023
(absolute numbers)

Class of economic activity	Employed persons
Retail trade in grocery stores	1 191 398
Restaurants offering à la carte and fixed-price menus	516 894
Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment and parts for motor vehicles	514 325
Retail trade in supermarkets	458 503
Beauty salons, spas, and barbershops	416 405

Manufacturing's contribution to gross census value added increased significantly, by **6.5 percentage points**, from **27.9 % in 2008** to **34.4 % in 2023**. Over the same period, **trade increased** by **11.8 percentage points**, from **11.8 %** to **23.6 percent**.



^{1/} Includes: fishing and aquaculture; construction; transportation and warehousing; and financial and insurance services.

The economic activity that contributed most to the **gross census value added** was **commercial banking**, rising from **3.9 % in 2018** to **4.5 % in 2023**.

Table 2
Economic activity classes with the highest contribution to gross census value added
2018 and 2023
(percentages)

Class of economic activity	Contribution	
	2018	2023
Commercial banking	3.9	4.5
Automobile and truck manufacturing	3.9	4.4
Management and administration of business or corporate groups	3.3	3.1
Retail trade in supermarkets	2.2	1.7
Central banking	0.7	1.5

Notes: Economic activities were ordered according to their contribution to gross census value added during 2023.
Oil and associated natural gas extraction is excluded due to confidentiality.

The municipality that generated the highest **gross census value added** at the national level was **Cuauhtémoc, Ciudad de México**, with an **8.5 % share** of the total, maintaining its **first place position** from **2018**.

Table 3
5 municipalities with the highest contribution to gross census value added
2018 and 2023
(percentages)

Municipality	Gross census value added			
	2018		2023	
	%	Position	%	Position
Cuauhtémoc, Ciudad de México	8.7	1	8.5	1
Miguel Hidalgo, Ciudad de México	3.9	3	4.4	2
Álvaro Obregón, Ciudad de México	3.3	4	2.7	3
Monterrey, Nuevo León	3.2	5	2.5	4
Carmen, Campeche	5.3	2	2.0	5

Note: Municipalities were ranked according to their share of gross census value added in 2023.