

Retrospective analysis of the behavior of the economic units of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro, in order to determine their impact on the economic growth of each state

Análisis retrospectivo del comportamiento de las unidades económicas de Guanajuato, Puebla y Querétaro, a fin de determinar su incidencia en el crecimiento económico de cada estado

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Abstract

The research project shows how the behavior of the economic units has impacted the growth dynamics of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), of the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro, in the last ten years from 2003 to 2013. The above, in order to strengthen companies, entrepreneurs and institutions in their decision making before administrative, financial and/or economic scenarios aimed at the generation of micro, small, medium and large companies, or in the detection of areas of opportunity that allow the obtaining of goods and services to satisfy needs. For which it is necessary to have bibliographic references in economic matters that are easy to use but with reliable and concise figures referring to the behavior of the economic units and the GDP.

Economic units, Gross domestic product, Economic growth, Federal entities

Resumen

El proyecto de investigación muestra cómo el comportamiento de las unidades económicas ha impactado en la dinámica de crecimiento del Producto Interno Bruto (PIB), de los estados de Guanajuato, Puebla y Querétaro, en los últimos diez años de 2003 a 2013. Lo anterior, con el fin de fortalecer a las empresas, emprendedores e instituciones en su toma de decisiones ante escenarios administrativos, financieros y/o económicos orientados a la generación de micro, pequeñas, medianas y grandes empresas, o en la detección de áreas de oportunidad que permitan la obtención de bienes y servicios para satisfacer necesidades. Para lo cual es necesario contar con referencias bibliográficas en materia económica de fácil manejo, pero con cifras confiables y concisas referentes al comportamiento de las unidades económicas y el PIB.

Unidades económicas, Producto Interno Bruto, Crecimiento económico, Entidades federativas

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Introduction

This research work aims to describe and specify how the behavior of the economic units of the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro has been. This through a series of indicators in the last ten years, in order to determine their interference in the dynamics of economic growth of each State.

For which we will use one of the most relevant macroeconomic indicators of any economy, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), through which economic growth can be measured, which serves as one of the pillars to determine competitiveness and support the nations.

Thus, requiring naming the GDP as a global indicator of the economy, which measures the level of production of final goods and services at monetary value, in a given period, in such a way that these production levels have a direct impact on growth and/or or economic slowdown of the Countries, Federal Entities, Regions or Municipalities.

For earlier, it gives guidelines to design poles of economic attraction for new economic units, that is, when certain Nations, States or Regions present an increase in production levels, derived from a growth and strengthening of their economic units previously, economic scenarios are generated optimal that make them attractive for investment and the creation of new productive agents, adding as sources of employment and generators of cash flow.

The latter, vital for the growth dynamics of their economies, which affects the economic behavior of each productive sector (primary, secondary and tertiary sectors). Thus, marking the relevance of the research topic, which seeks in the first place to know the dynamics that the economic units of each Federal Entity indicated in advance have presented and thus diagnose the way in which its GDP from 2003 to 2013 has been favored. or affected and, above all, to identify if these States are poles of economic attraction for companies, together with reviewing the competitiveness in each productive sector through the information generated by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the Ministry of Economy (SE), the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) and the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness AC (IMCO).

For earlier, in order to assess how this situation impacts the generation of more economic units.

Where the proposed research topic seeks the relationship between the following two variables:

The generation of Economic Units has an impact on:

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

For this, annual and average annual growth rates were implemented that allowed evaluating their growth dynamics and justifying that these States have become poles of economic attraction for Micro, Small, Medium and Large Companies, which has allowed them to prop up their economy through Nacional level.

Placing itself in the rankign of the ten states with the highest economic performance.

To give way to knowledge, it was necessary to reproduce the information presented by the various sources mentioned above.

Research approach

The research process frames a qualitative and quantitative approach, which explores the behavior of two fundamental variables: the Economic Units and the Gross Domestic Product of the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro.

B. seeking to recognize through descriptive data, if the creation of economic units has an impact on the generation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and in this way affirm that the phenomenon of economic growth in these entities has led them to become poles of attraction. economic.

General objective

Diagnose the behavior of the economic economic units of the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro, in order to determine their impact on the Gross Domestic Product.

Specific objectives

- Formulate an economic diagnosis of the States indicated in advance.
- Select the variables and/or economic factors of the research project.
- Design an economic impact matrix of the Federal Entities
- Apply and analyze the dynamics and growth rates of economic factors.
- Carry out a correlation analysis between the economic units and the GDP, as well as the correlation between the GDP and the employed personnel of each Federal Entity.

Hypothesis

There is a relationship between the Economic Units and the generation of the Gross Domestic Product of the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro.

H₀: The higher the correlation between the GDP and the growth of the economic units, the less attractive the federal entity is as a pole of economic attraction.

H₁: The higher the correlation between the GDP and the growth of the economic units, the more attractive the federal entity is as a pole of economic attraction

Justification

It is imperative to highlight that the success of any economy lies largely in the composition of its added value, which is generated through the different economic sectors; same that must respond to the needs dictated by society.

Giving guidelines to self-sufficient economies, where in good part the creation of economic units makes up the detonating force of these federative entities.

Where economic information is essential for all economic entities (family, company, government and external sector), who for decision making must recognize the behavior of the macro environment, in this case the corresponding to the behavior of production levels.

And even when various articles and/or publications have been written about the states indicated in advance, the theme of this line of research is focused on describing and categorizing the dynamics of growth of each of the States.

The main objective is to diagnose the economic context in which they find themselves and thus determine whether there is a feasible environment for the generation of economic units, which will allow them to trigger economic growth.

For what we know in advance that there can be no economic growth without the previous generation of the so-called productive units or also called economic units, which underpin and strengthen the entire Nation.

But for this there must be a viable environment that allows good economic performance with social responsibility to trigger growth in each state, which is why this study aims to recognize how the main variables such as GDP and economic units have been behaving, coupled with the four great pillars of economic growth: human resources, natural resources, capital and technology.

Emphasizing that information gives power in decision-making and what is sought is to provide municipalities, businessmen, entrepreneurs and the interested public, a reliable source of information on growth dynamics and above all in the identification of business opportunities.

In other words, from the perspective of financial management, planning is a fundamental element for achieving objectives and goals.

To which is subject to the information generated in a situational diagnosis, for which it is necessary to carry out a research exercise focused on diagnosing the economic environment of the States indicated in advance, in order to identify their competitive advantages and give guidelines for the generation of strategies. Therefore, the prevailing need arises to provide a wealth of qualitative and quantitative information, which can be consulted by the different economic entities in order to give confidence and strengthen the creation of new economic units.

Methodology

The research process that was handled for this topic revolved around a descriptive approach with a quantitative and correlational design, evidently comparative of various economic factors.

This based on the central objective, for which secondary information was collected referring to the period from 2003 to 2013 in terms of: Economic Units (EU), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Economic Activities, Employed Personnel and Productivity Indicators and Competitiveness.

Where the processing of the information was directed to determine the behavior of the economic units and recognize their incidence in the GDP, for which the data of the three states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro were collected.

The collection mechanism was carried out based on the information presented on the official pages of the Institutions such as: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the Ministry of Economy (SE), Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP).

And National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED), and the web portal of each Federal State; as well as unofficial sources at the federal level, but with recognition and prestige given its content framed in a socially responsible scheme.

Thus, stating the information platforms on which this research project was built.

At the end of the first phase, the data collection through secondary sources, a hard data arrangement was designed by federal entity, variables or characteristics and time period.

Giving guidelines to the capture and processing of information, horizontal analysis methods (annual growth rates and annual average), vertical analysis method (percentage and/or participation structures), and that corresponding to the method of correlation, which consisted of performing a statistical analysis to accept or reject the hypothesis.

For previous allowed obtaining absolute and relative statistics (percentages), of each variable in order to generate a critical, comparative and correlational analysis, to reflect on each economic scenario and have an impact matrix that would allow us to visualize the products, achievements and benefits of each State, in order to recognize not only the incidence of economic units in the GDP, but also to identify that these states have become in recent years economic poles of attraction for MSMEs and large companies.

For which it was necessary to apply the following statistical tools:

Subsequently, once the horizontal, vertical and correlational analysis methods were instrumented to the data arrangement, an impact matrix was created and also the construction of statistical graphs, which allowed visualizing the economic panorama of each federal entity and guide the critical, comparative and correlational analysis of the different economic variables that make up this study.

Thematically, it is disclosed how, through the implementation of annual average growth rates, percentage structures or participations and the correlation method, it was possible to diagnose the economic behavior of each of the states.

Where the results have multiple uses in various projects and in different sectors, public, private and social. Serving as a reliable and practical source of information, which denotes the retrospective behavior of the main economic variables of the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro.

Thus, allowing elements of weight for decision making, which contribute to the creation of economic units, economic growth and also the strengthening of the National economy.

Without leaving aside the promotion of economic attraction, which is also a triggering factor to guide competitiveness and productivity in each state.

Based on the foregoing, it was sought to identify how the economic units in the last ten years, in each state, have been having an impact on economic behavior, in such a way that their product has generated income growth (GDP), thus achieving a position national level in the ranking of the states with the greatest contribution to GDP, or with the greatest growth dynamics.

In such a way that attention was focused on the economic behavior of each state, identifying the progressive rhythm of these in the exercise of their economies.

Finally, it is important to highlight that through the correlation method it was possible to carry out an analysis in which the GDP was taken as the dependent variable and the economic units as the independent variable, for which it is affirmed that the greater the number of economic units, the greater the GDP, therefore the correlation between both variables was high, thus confirming that the greater the number of economic units, the greater the GDP, and the greater the GDP, the state becomes stronger as a pole of economic attraction.

Results

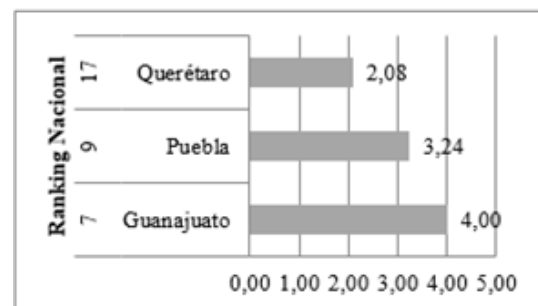
In this line of research, it was focused on a qualitative - quantitative approach, in which the economic behavior of the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro was identified and diagnosed, in order to expose their growth dynamics in the last ten years of 2003 to 2013, based on the analysis of the economic units and the assessment of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Gives do that both are main elements to trigger the economy, where the latter is part of the System of National Accounts of Mexico, so it is an indicator that allows measuring the productivity of the different factors of production that intervene in the economy, that is, Let us remember that the GDP is the sum of the market values of all the services and final goods produced by the resources (labor and capital) of the economy that reside in the country.

On the other hand, it is essential to highlight that the unobserved economy, which includes the informal and the illegal, was not included in this category.

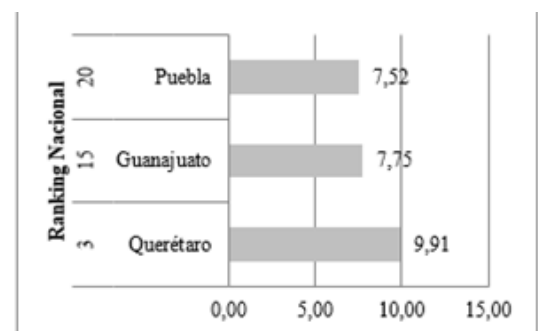
Now, based on the information worked on, it was possible to identify that Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro were located in positions seven, nine and seventeen respectively, this in relation to the year 2013 in a comparison at the national level, thus placing themselves among the economies with the highest income (GDP).

This allowed them to provide a significant contribution to the GDP, where Guanajuato contributed 4%, Puebla 3.24% and Querétaro 2.08%, as shown in the following graphic.



Graphic 1 Gross domestic product by federal entity. Percentage participation in current securities, 2013

In terms of GDP growth dynamics, Querétaro presented an average annual growth rate from 2003 to 2013 of 9.9 percent, placing it on the third rung at the national level; Guanajuato in fifteenth with an economic growth rate of 7.75% annual average and Puebla with 7.52%, ranking twenty.



Graphic 2 PGross Domestic Product by Federal Entity. Annual Average Growth Rate, 2003-2013

Recognizing that Querétaro presented a significant economic expansion, given that its economic growth rate is above the national average 8% estimated based on the average annual growth rates of all states in the period from 2003 to 2013.

Regarding the GDP by great division of economic activities in 2013, Guanajuato contributed 4.57% to primary productive activities, ranking seventh in the national ranking and in ninth place we find Puebla with a participation of 4.46%. As for Querétaro, it contributed 1.57%, taking it to point twenty-two.

Other relevant results of this primary sector focused on the average annual growth from 2003 to 2013 in these states, highlighting that Puebla ranked twelfth with a growth rate of 7.16%.

Guanajuato in seventeenth with average growth rates per year of 6.56%; followed by Querétaro with a percentage of 6.51%, where the average annual growth rate at the national level averaged 6.46%.

Regarding secondary activities, the figures are also encouraging, given that Guanajuato in 2013 contributed 4.53% to the Nation, thus achieving ninth place, Puebla in eleventh with a participation of 3.14% and Querétaro in fifteenth with 2.56%.

On the other hand, when comparing the annual average growth rates of this secondary sector in the period covered, Querétaro was observed in eighth step with a growth dynamic of 9.61%, in the case of Guanajuato the evolution of its economic growth was conformed by 7.30%, thus placing it in fifteenth. Puebla in twenty-second place with a rate of 6.85%.

With regard to tertiary activities, which bring together activities related to commerce, services and large-scale transportation, it was identified that the states of Guanajuato and Puebla in 2013 ranked sixth and seventh in this national ranking with the highest contribution to the sector. Therefore, Guanajuato participated with 2.28% and Puebla with 2.01%, while Querétaro, in sixteenth place, contributed 1.5% to these tertiary activities.

However, this last federal entity in its behavior dynamics, was supported in the first place with an average annual growth rate from 2003 to 2013, of 10.33%, thus recognizing that the outsourcing of the economy prevails.

In the case of Guanajuato, its growth rate amounted to 8.15% annual average, taking it to space ten, and Puebla to fifteenth with a dynamic growth of 7.92% annual average.

Bearing in mind that all this derives from the generation of economic units year after year, which are the triggering factor and pillars in the increase in production levels.

This can be demonstrated through the correlation method implemented in this research, where the following results can be noted:

Guanajuato: Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Guanajuato and the growth of the economic units.

Año	PIB	Unidades económicas
2003	326,882	150,800
2008	436,671	179,867
2013	617,325	272,635

Table 1 Analysis of correlation between the GDP of Guanajuato and the economic units

Observing that the correlation was 0.9882 in general, this indicates that the correlation between the variables is high. Regarding the analysis by economic sector, we have:

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Guanajuato and the growth of the economic units of the primary sector

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Primario
2003	326,882	46
2008	436,671	60
2013	617,325	164

Table 2 Correlation analysis between GDP and the economic units of the primary sector. R= 0.9624

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Guanajuato and the growth of the economic units of the secondary sector

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Secundario
2003	326,882	18,666
2008	436,671	24,142
2013	617,325	28,494

Table 3 Analysis of the correlation between the GDP and the economic units of the secondary sector R= 0.9788

Año	PIB	Unidades económicas Sector Terciario
2003	326,882	132,088
2008	436,671	155,665
2013	617,325	191,341

Table 4 Correlation analysis between the GDP and the economic units of the tertiary sector R= 0.9997

Querétaro. Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Querétaro and the growth of the economic units.

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas
2003	143,405	42,524
2008	225,553	56,345
2013	321,858	68,783

Table 5 Correlation analysis between GDP and economic units. R= 0.9971

Like Guanajuato, Querétaro also has a high correlation index between the dependent and independent variables. The correlation between GDP and economic units by economic sector is reviewed below.

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Querétaro and the growth of the economic units of the primary sector

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Primario
2003	143,405	14
2008	225,553	23
2013	321,858	26

Table 6 Correlation analysis between GDP and economic units of the primary sector R= 0.9470

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Querétaro and the growth of the economic units of the secondary sector

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Secundario
2003	143,405	4,639
2008	225,553	6,542
2013	321,858	7,340

Table 7 Correlation analysis between the GDP and the economic units of the secondary sector R= 0.9616

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Querétaro and the growth of the economic units of the tertiary sector.

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Terciario
2004	143,405	37,871
2009	225,553	49,780
2014	321,858	61,417

Table 8 Correlation analysis between the GDP and the economic units of the tertiary sector R= 0.9986

Puebla. Analysis of the correlation between the state GDP of Puebla and the growth of the economic units.

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas
2004	263,525	165,237
2009	366,427	215,288
2014	499,753	250,622

Table 9 Correlation analysis between GDP and economic units R= 0.9850

Puebla also has a high correlation index, as well as Guanajuato and Querétaro. The correlation between the dependent and independent variable by economic sector is analyzed.

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Puebla and the growth of the economic units of the primary sector

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Primario
2004	263,525	43
2009	366,427	196
2014	499,753	196

Table 10 Correlation analysis between GDP and economic units of the primary sector R= 0.8265

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Puebla and the growth of the economic units of the secondary sector

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Secundario
2004	263,525	27,997
2009	366,427	38,606
2014	499,753	42,737

Table 11 Correlation analysis between GDP and the economic units of the secondary sector R= 0.9483

Correlation analysis between the state GDP of Puebla and the growth of the economic units of the tertiary sector.

Año	PIB	Unidades Económicas Sector Terciario
2004	263,525	137,197
2009	366,427	176,486
2014	499,753	207,689

Table 12 Correlation analysis between GDP and the economic units of the tertiary sector. R= 0.9901

Conclusions

As we can see in the following Table, the correlations of the three states are high, therefore we can conclude that the increase in the productive units increases the GDP, making them poles of economic attraction.

Entidad Federativa	Correlación global	Correlación sector primario	Correlación sector secundario	Correlación sector terciario
Guanajuato	0.9882	0.9624	0.9788	0.9997
Querétaro	0.9971	0.947	0.9616	0.9986
Puebla	0.985	0.8265	0.9483	0.9901

Table 13 With correlation centering

In such a way that the creation of productive or economic units, give guidelines for the generation of sources of income in each economic entity, be it family (individuals), private and governmental companies, promoting optimal scenarios for aggregate consumption, investment and creation. of new productive agents, joining as sources of employment and generators of cash flow, thus, once again to become a cycle that detonates and favors the economy.

In addition to this, there are other factors that print a greater value than what has been mentioned in economic matters, so if these elements are combined in such a way that they encourage MiPymes, large companies, the government or the external sector to invest or generate traditional or innovative projects, there will be a sum of efforts that give guidelines to economic growth.

Finally, recognizing that productivity and competitiveness are important elements that serve as underpinning forces for the favorable economic attraction or the formation of poles of economic attraction, as is the case of the case study federative states.

Finally, it is important to recognize that for this, the identification of favorable socioeconomic environments is essential in order to take advantage of the competitive advantages that they provide for the performance of the business opportunities demanded by society.

Guanajuato	Productos		Logros		Efectos	
Indicador	2003	2013	TCPA 2003-2013 (%)	Ranking	Participación %	Ranking
Unidades económicas. Sector privado y paraestatal	208,975	293,194	3.44			
Unidades económicas	150,800	219,999	3.85	13	5.2	6
PIB Millones de Pesos	292,701	617,325	7.75	15	4.0	7
Actividades Primarias (\$1)	12268	23161	6.56	17	4.57	7
Guanajuato	Productos		Logros		Efectos	
Indicador	2003	2013	TCPA 2003-2013 (%)	Ranking	Participación %	Ranking
Actividades Secundarias (\$2)	119288	241413	7.30	15	4.53	9
Actividades Terciarias (\$3)	161,144	352,751	8.15	10	2.28	6
Unidades Económicas S1	46.00	164	13.56			
Unidades Económicas S2	18,666	28,494	4.32			
Unidades Económicas S3	132,088	191,341	3.78			
Personal ocupado. Universo total	1,003,639	1,383,466	3.26			
Personal ocupado total.	731,350	1,059,008	3.77	9	4.90	5
Personal Ocupado S1	1,311	3,310	9.70			
Personal Ocupado S2	268,567	376,695	3.44			
Personal Ocupado S3	461,472	679,003	3.94			

Table 14 Guanajuato Impact Matrix, 2003-2013

Puebla	Productos		Logros		Efectos	
Indicador	2003	2013	TCPA 2003-2013 (%)	Ranking	Participación %	Ranking
Unidades económicas. Sector privado y paraestatal	250,077	341,902	3.18			
Unidades económicas	165,237	250,622	4.25	7	6	4
PIB Millones de Pesos	263,525	499,753	6.61	20	3.2	9

Puebla	Productos		Logros		Efectos	
	2003	2013	TCPA 2003-2013 (%)	Ranking	Participación %	Ranking
Actividades Primarias (S1)	11,321	22,612	7.16	12	4.46	9
Actividades Secundarias (S2)	91,473	167,040	6.21	22	3.14	11
Actividades Terciarias (S3)	144,654	310,101	7.92	15	2.0	7
Unidades Económicas S1	43	196	16.38			
Unidades Económicas S2	27,997	42,737	4.32			
Unidades Económicas S3	137,197	207,689	4.23			
Personal ocupado. Universo total	959,872	1,229,804	2.51			
Personal ocupado total.	649,927	860,794	2.85	19	4	7
Personal Ocupado S1	368	1,602	15.85			
Personal Ocupado S2	237,244	266,950	1.19			
Personal Ocupado S3	412,315	592,242	3.69			

Table 15 Puebla Impact Matrix, 2003-2013

Querétaro	Productos		Logros		Efectos	
	2003	2013	TCPA 2003-2013 (%)	Ranking	Participación %	Ranking
Unidades económicas. Sector privado y paraestatal.	61,627	97,389	4.68			
Unidades económicas	42,524	68,783	4.93	10	6	4
Querétaro	Productos		Logros		Efectos	
Indicador	2003	2013	TCPA 2003-2013 (%)	Ranking	Participación %	Ranking
PIB (Millones de Pesos)	125,148	321,858	9.91	3	2.1	17
Actividades Primarias (S1)	4,241	7,970	6.51	18	1.57	22
Actividades Secundarias (S2)	54,474	136,352	9.61	8	2.56	15
Actividades Terciarias (S3)	66,433	177,537	10.33	1	1.5	16
Unidades Económicas S1	14	26	6.39			
Unidades Económicas S2	4,639	7,340	4.70			
Unidades Económicas S3	37,871	61,417	4.95			
Personal ocupado. Universo total	374,470	601,554	4.85			
Personal ocupado total.	277,336	459,265	5.17	2	2.10	
Personal Ocupado S1	394	168	-8.17			
Personal Ocupado S2	110,896	314,535	10.99			
Personal Ocupado S3	166,046	144,562	-1.38			

Table 16 Querétaro Impact Matrix, 2003-2013

Based on the information worked, it was possible to identify that the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Querétaro presented in the last ten years from 2003 to 2013, an outstanding economic behavior, for which they have become poles of economic attraction.

Guanajuato: In 2013 at the national level, 5.2% of the economic units were concentrated in said federal entity, which increased its economic units by 145.89% from 2003 to 2013, going from 150 million 800 thousand to 219 million 999 thousand economic units, thus achieving an annual average increase of 3.85% of the economic units, in such a way that these were triggers for the generation of a significant Gross Domestic Product (GDP), thus achieving a participation for 2013 of 4% to the National GDP, thus placing it in the ranking with the greatest contribution in position seven. Its average annual growth dynamics was 7.75%, placing it in the fifteenth place in the ranking, indicating that in recent years its growth rate has not been so strong, however, it has presented a good economic performance.

Where the secondary activities have been favored with an average annual growth of 7.30%, in such a way that its participation in the GDP by great division of activities allowed it to contribute 4.53%, this being a key factor to be placed in the ninth step, However, the sector with the highest growth is the tertiary sector, in which, in terms of percentage participation, it allowed it to be in sixth place, highlighting that the growth dynamics of the economic units was 3.85%, with a recruitment of employed personnel at national level of 4.9% in 2013.

For that meant that it is one of the economies with the highest recruitment of human resources, given its place in fifth position in this ranking.

Specifying that Guanajuato can be framed as an entity with greater employment generation and also diversification since most of it is working in non-governmental private productive sectors.

However, in terms of labor productivity, it is below the national average, which is 662 pesos, a figure in which Guanajuato reported in 2012-2013 an amount per 588 pesos, an element that directs him to the concept of salary poverty.

But not everything is gray, since this entity underpins the promotion of exports and what corresponds to labor diversification as already mentioned, indicating that it has a percentage of 2.7% of the population employed in Government, so the rest of This population was located in various private productive activities.

Based on the foregoing, it can be corroborated that derived from its favorable growth in the economic units, it has been possible to underpin the participation of economic income to the Nation, where its three economic sectors are highly dynamic.

Puebla: One of the most relevant aspects is that in terms of contribution to the National GDP, it ranks ninth with an average annual growth dynamic of 6.61% from 2003 to 2013. However, its average annual growth rate regarding generation of economic units in the primary sector, is significant, given that it rose to 16.38% annual average for the same period, for which the personnel employed in this sector also became more dynamic.

Achieving an average growth rate per year of 15.85%.

On the other hand, its tertiary activities marked a favorable growth rate with an average annual growth rate of 7.92%, which allowed it to be placed at number seven at the national level, thus highlighting its participation in the Mexican economy.

Regarding the behavior of its economic units in the last decade, it generated an average growth rate per year of 4.25%, belonging to the ranking of entities with a growth rate of in the production units, however, in terms of employed personnel, placed in the nineteenth place, which is worrying, because it denotes little capture of human capital.

Querétaro: This state entity, despite the fact that it ranked seventeenth in terms of contribution and/or participation in the GDP, can be seen as a promising economy, given its accelerated growth rate, since in the period from 2003 to In 2013, its economic units increased by an average of 4.93% per year, thus achieving tenth place in the national ranking in terms of generation of economic units.

For earlier had repercussions on its GDP growth dynamics, thus achieving an average annual growth rate of 9.91%, and as such, it ranked third nationally with the highest rate of growth in income.

This, in turn, had a favorable effect on the recruitment of employed personnel at the national level, since its growth in labor demand managed considerable and dynamic figures.

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