



Subnational Statistics from the Perspective of Well-being in Mexico

OCTOBER 2025

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Core of the presentation

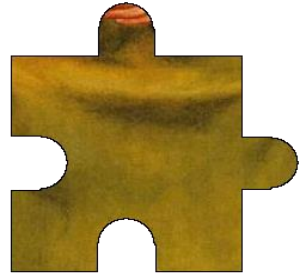
Two ideas:

- 1) To highlight the importance of complementing indicators such as **GDP** with data that make it possible to reveal the **relationships between people and their environment**, from a perspective of well-being, inclusion, and sustainability.
- 2) Data presented with a **subnational focus** reveal a **different reality** from what can be perceived through national-level data.

THEMATIC ACCOUNTS – WELLBEING

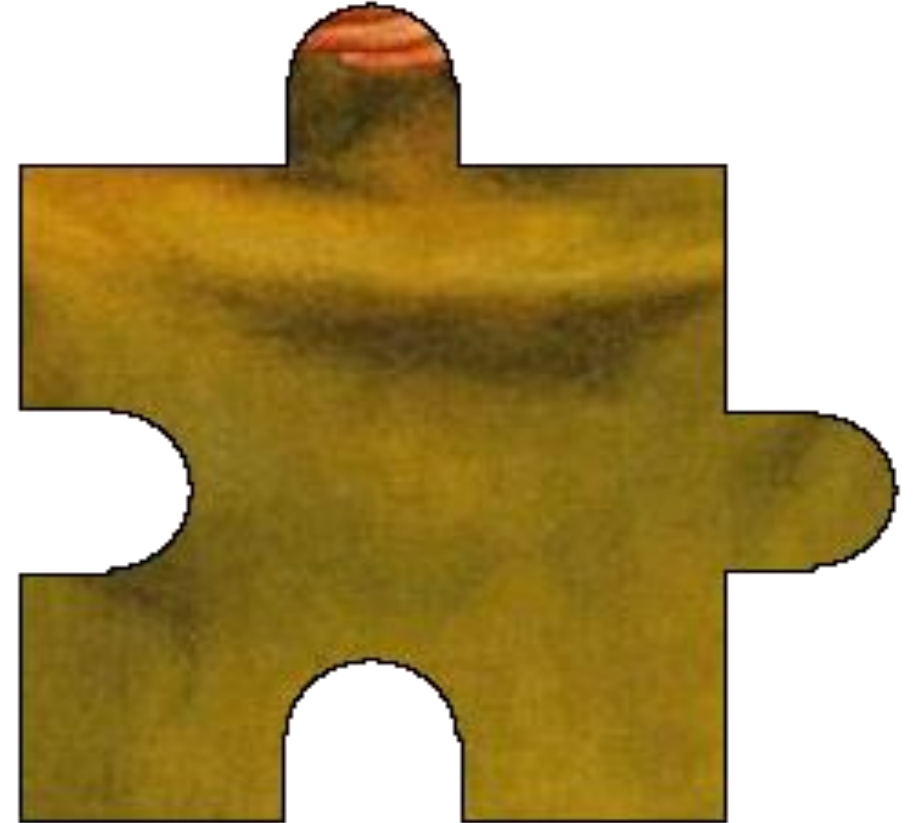
An image or a single data point is available

What is this?



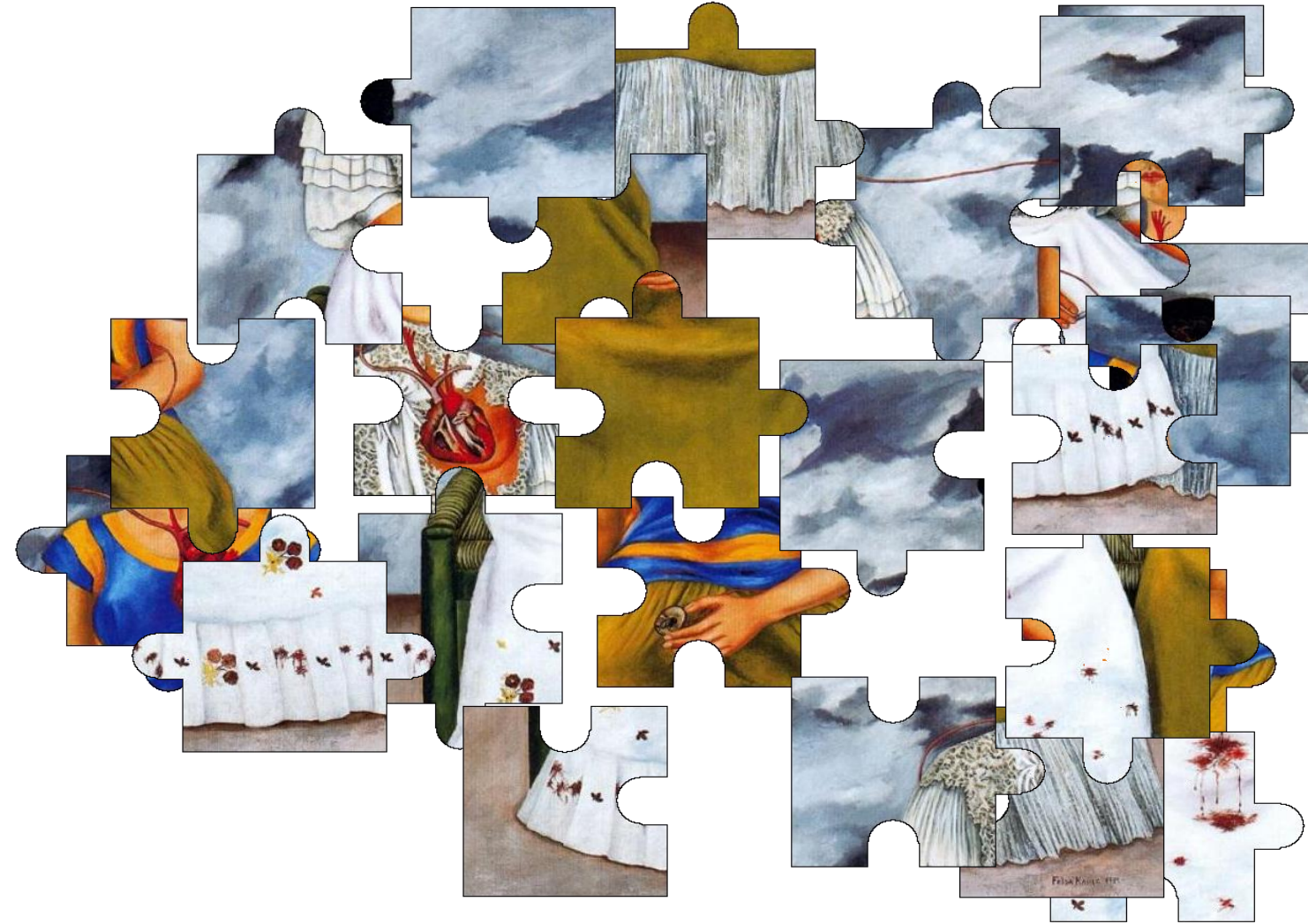
A house?
An animal?
A car?

If we
zoom in?



THEMATIC ACCOUNTS – WELLBEING

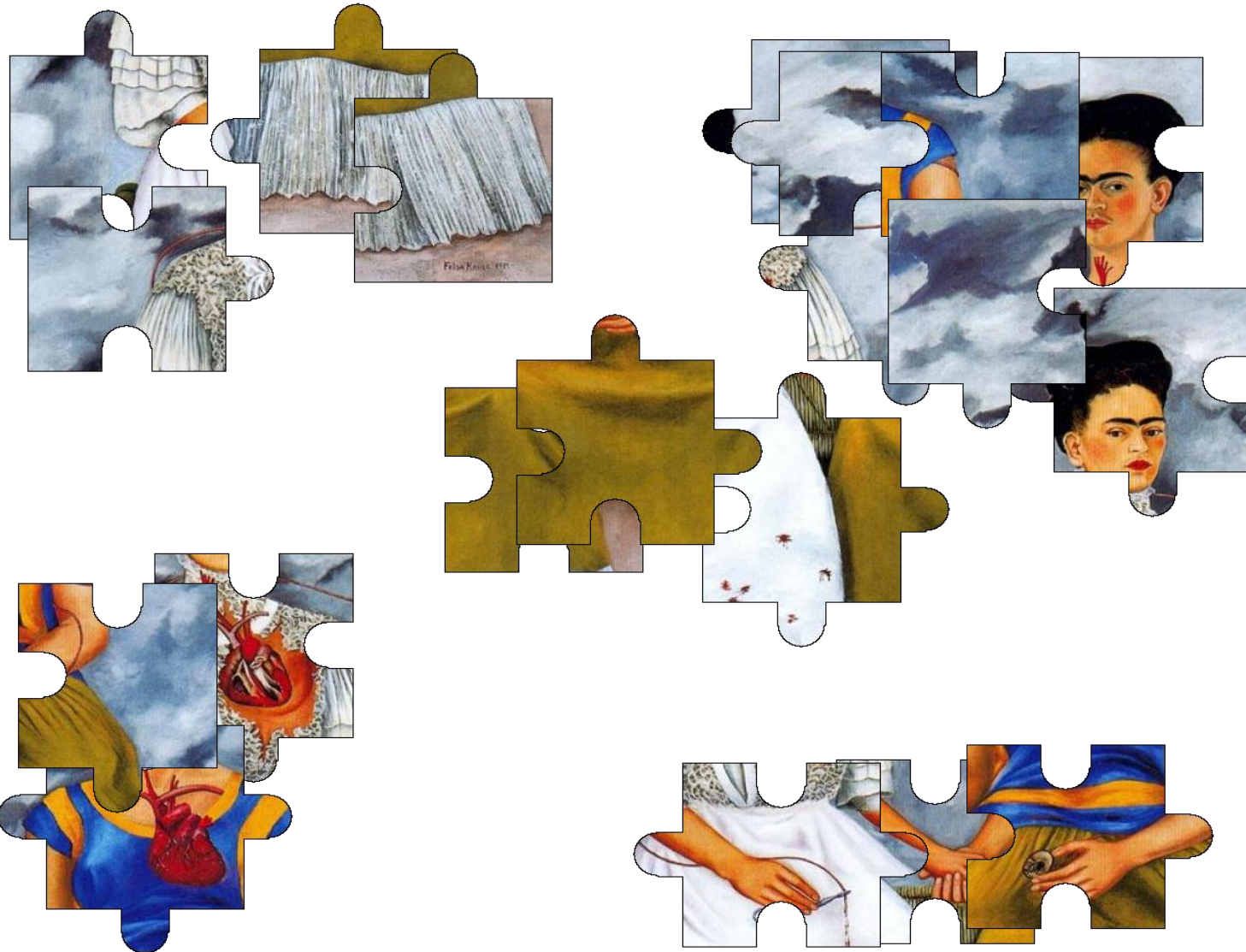
If a large amount of data is available...



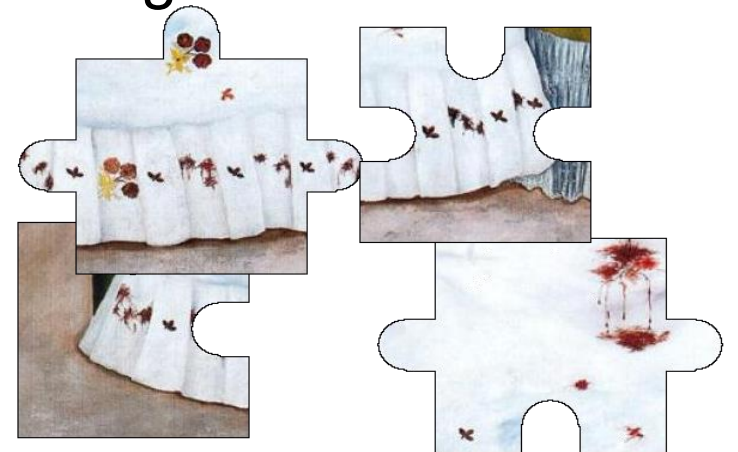
Can you tell
what it is?

THEMATIC ACCOUNTS – WELLBEING

And what if we order and classify it?

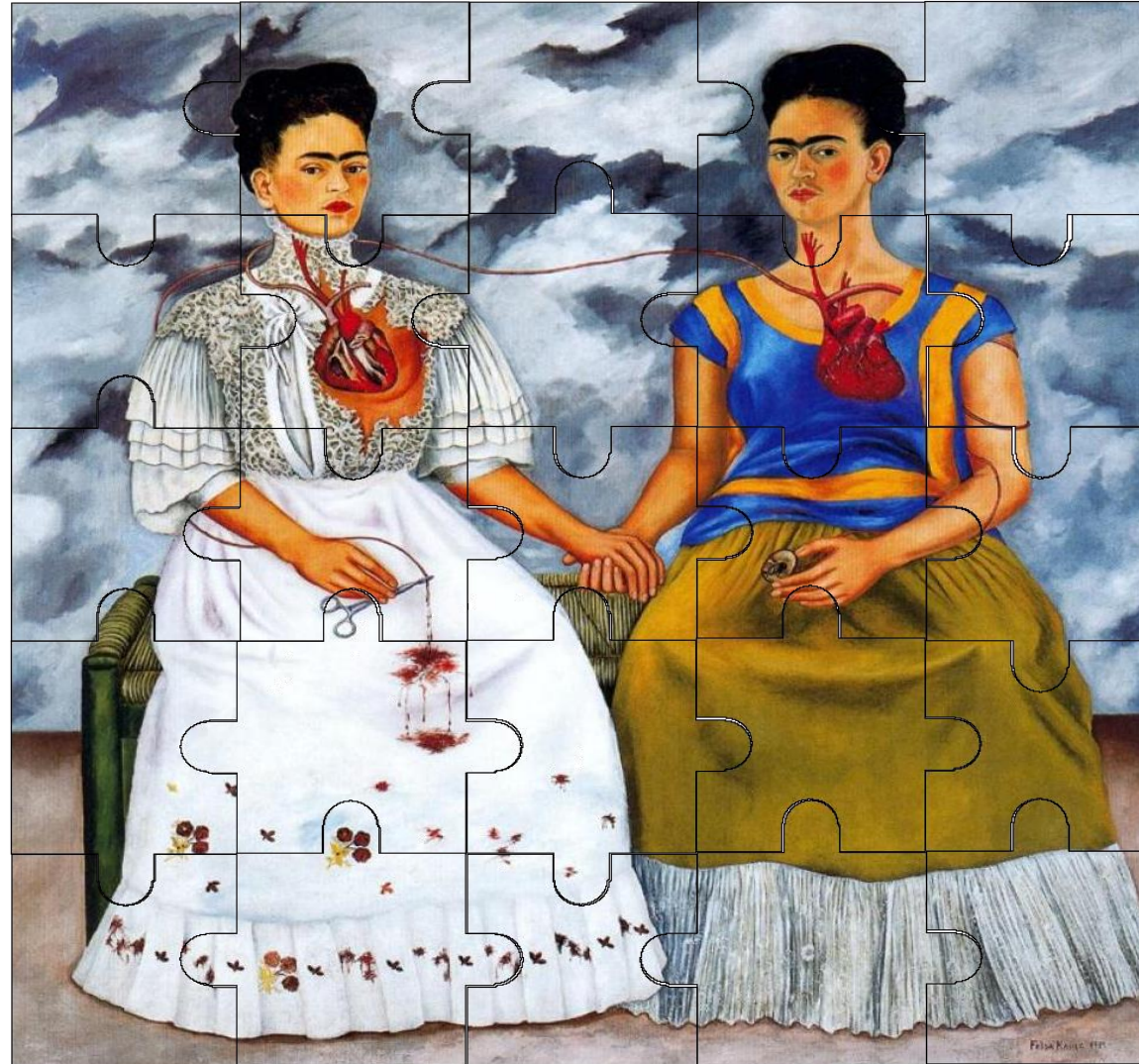


What is missing to understand the figure?



THEMATIC ACCOUNTS – WELLBEING

To order and classify it with a purpose

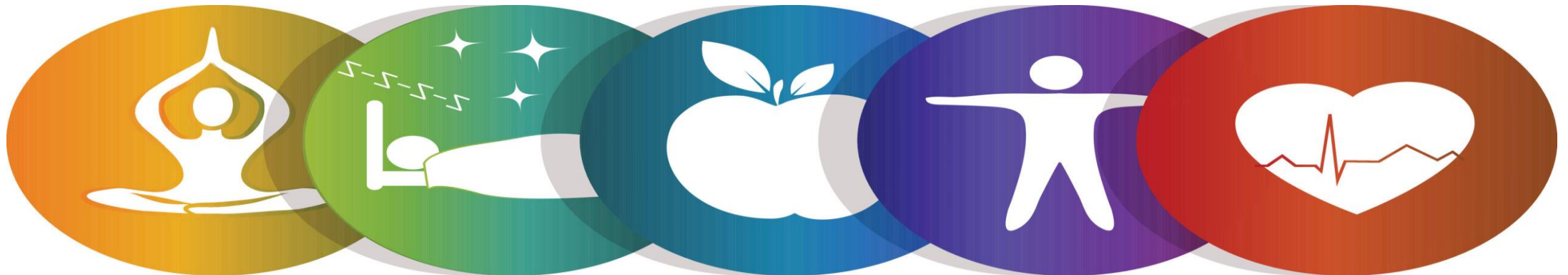


TEMATHIC ACCOUNTS - WELLBEING

1. Data for reveal the relationships between people and their environment

In order to explain processes related to **development**, **wellbeing** and **sustainability**, the GDP outlines some steps...

Data about health, climate change mitigation expenditures, housing, culture, community work, community work, citizen, environment, community work, material extraction, ecosystem services, etc., supporting to explain our reality in a holistic manner!

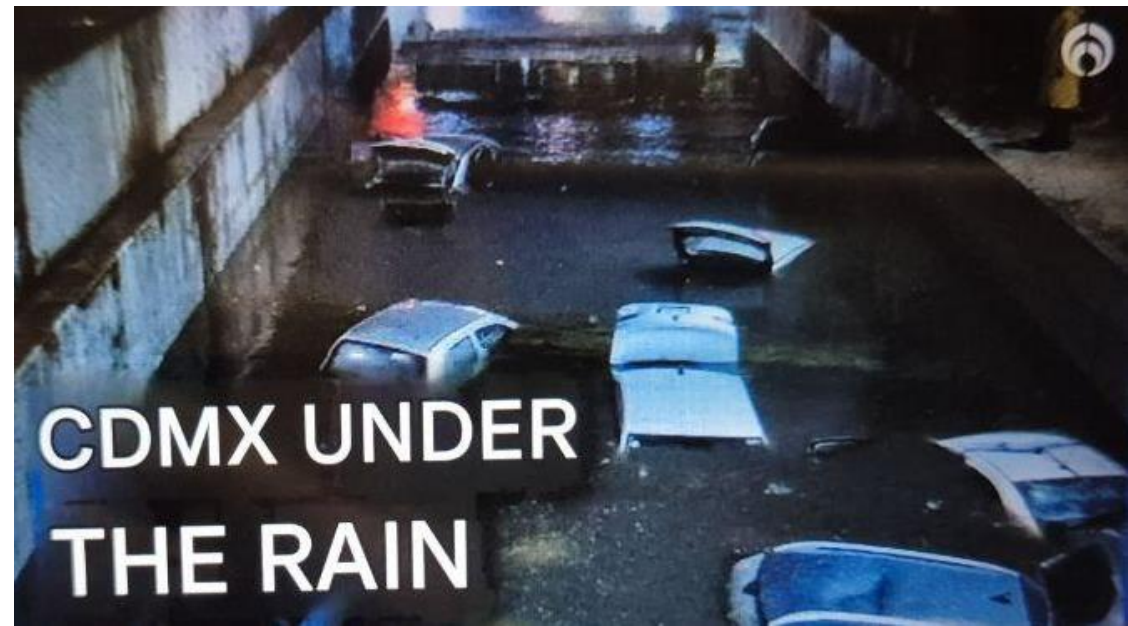
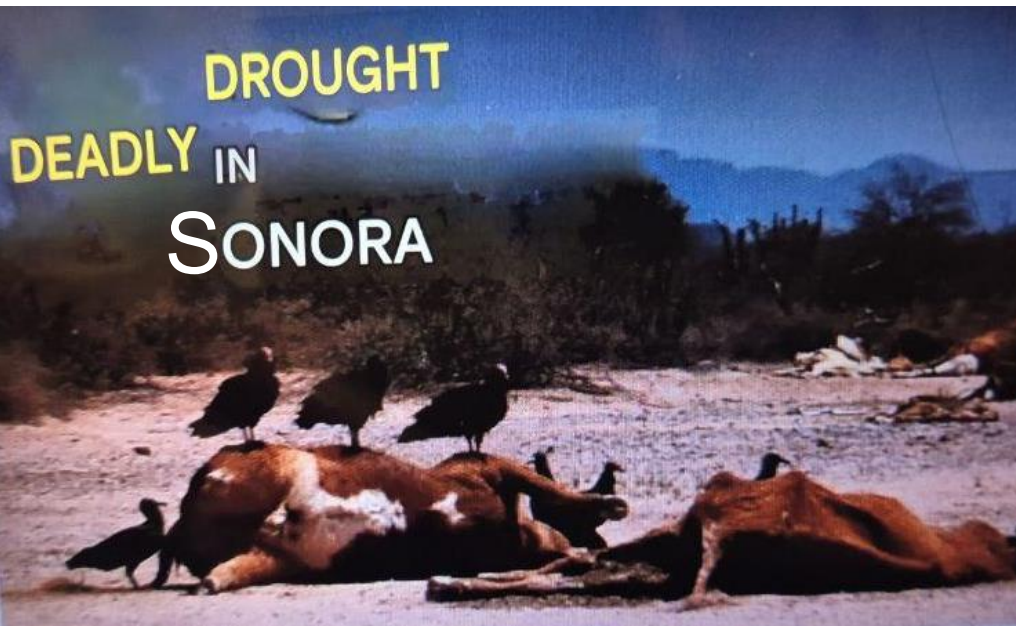


THEMATIC ACCOUNTS - WELLBEING

2. Subnational approach

If we consider that reality which occurs into a region or municipality it is not what is happening in other sites....

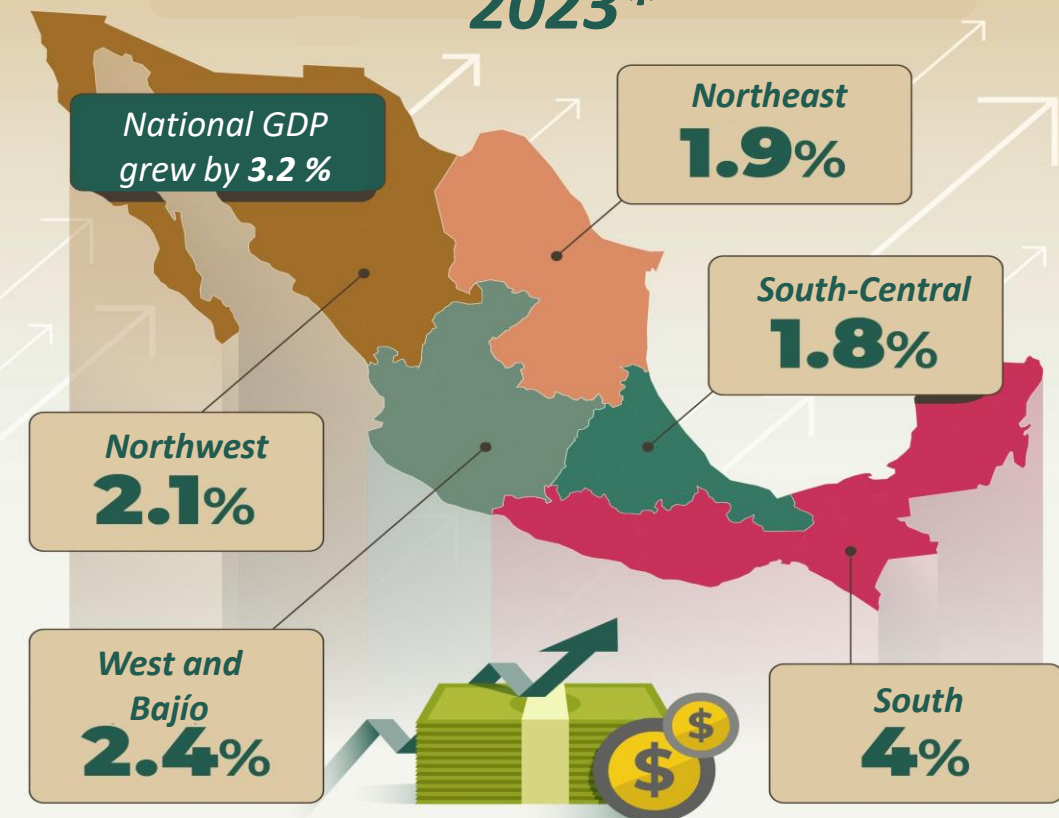
It is getting important to generate subnational breakdown information, so thematic accounts have improved their methodologies in order to be available to make decisions, relevant to people life and their environment.



THEMATIC ACCOUNTS - WELLBEING

Extended and thematic accounts and tables with subnational breakdown

Economy and Well-being *grew in all regions in 2023**



Subnational information support to:

- identify participation
- territorial distribution
- budget allocation
- vocation or specialization to each region
- human, social and environmental processes in regions.

Some subnational data from thematic accounts



Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

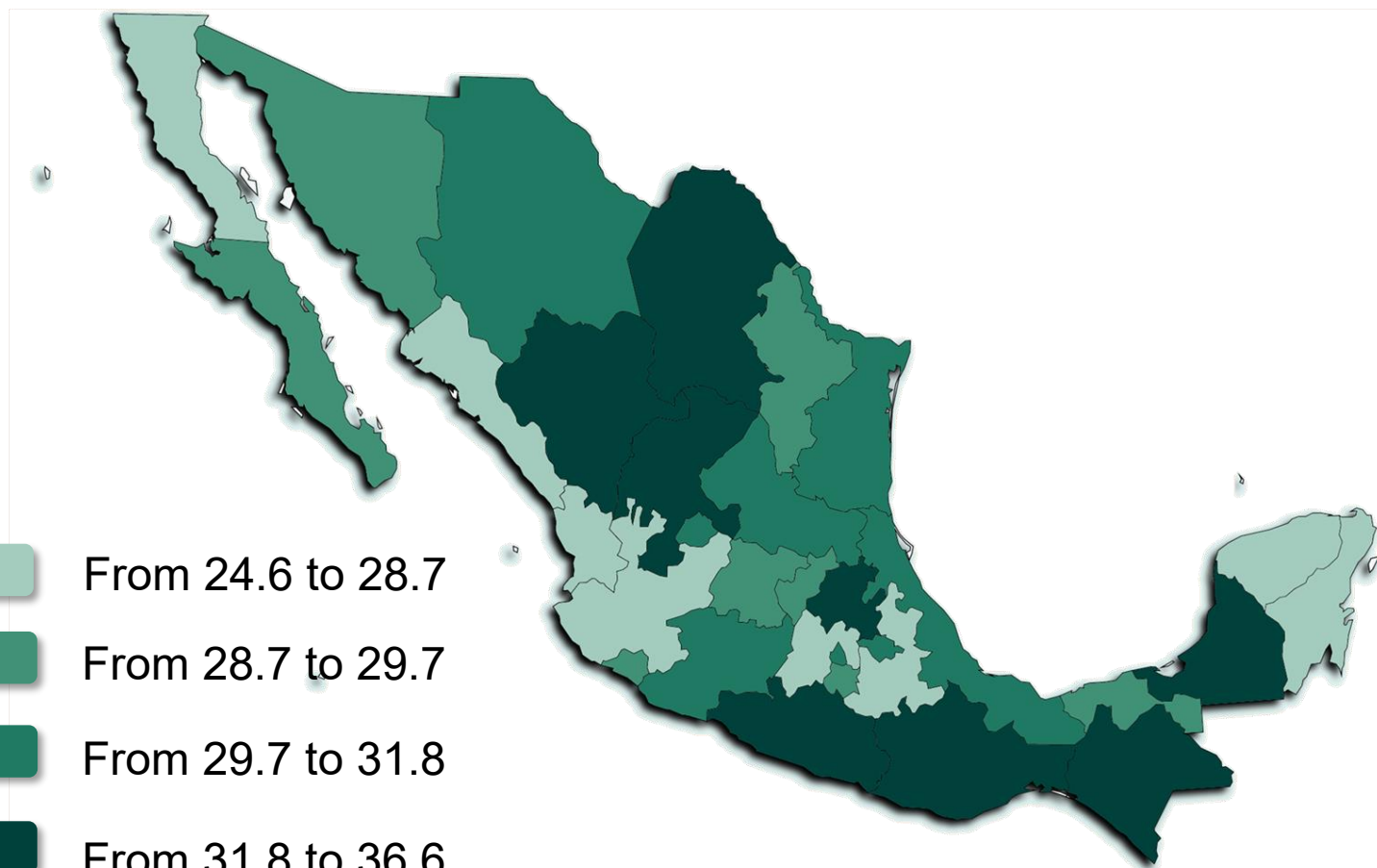
Housing

Environment

Domestic labor
hours per
capita

Economic
value of
domestic
labor

weekly per capita hours of domestic and care work (Hours)



States with the highest participation

1. Zacatecas
2. Oaxaca
3. Hidalgo
4. Coahuila
5. Durango



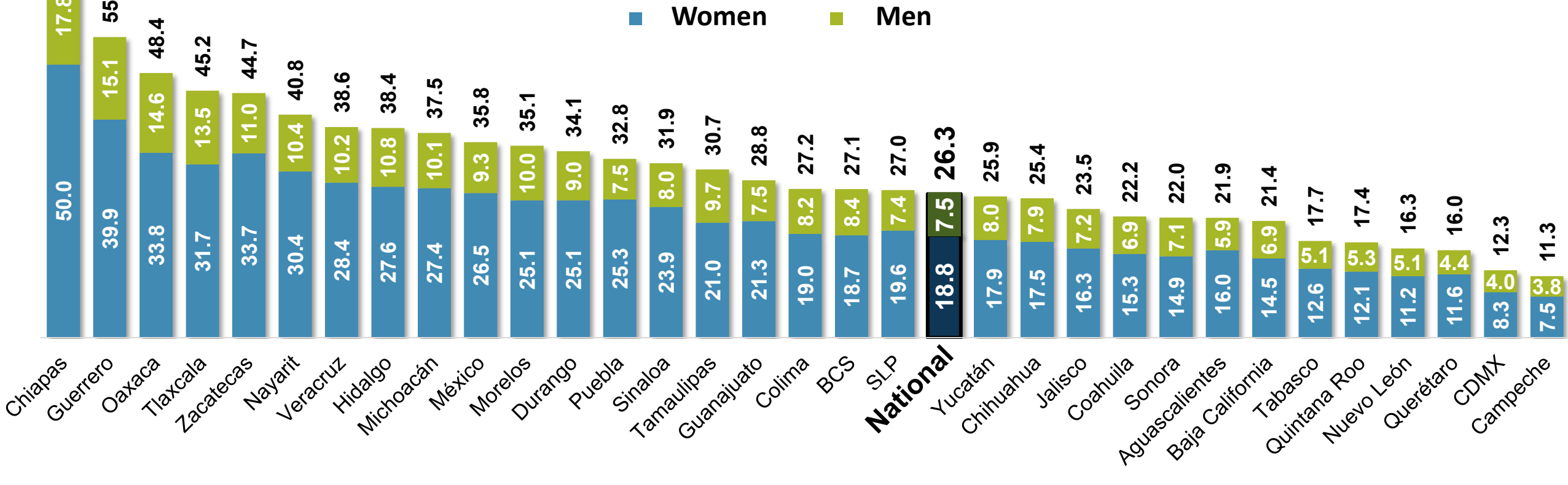
States with the lowest participation

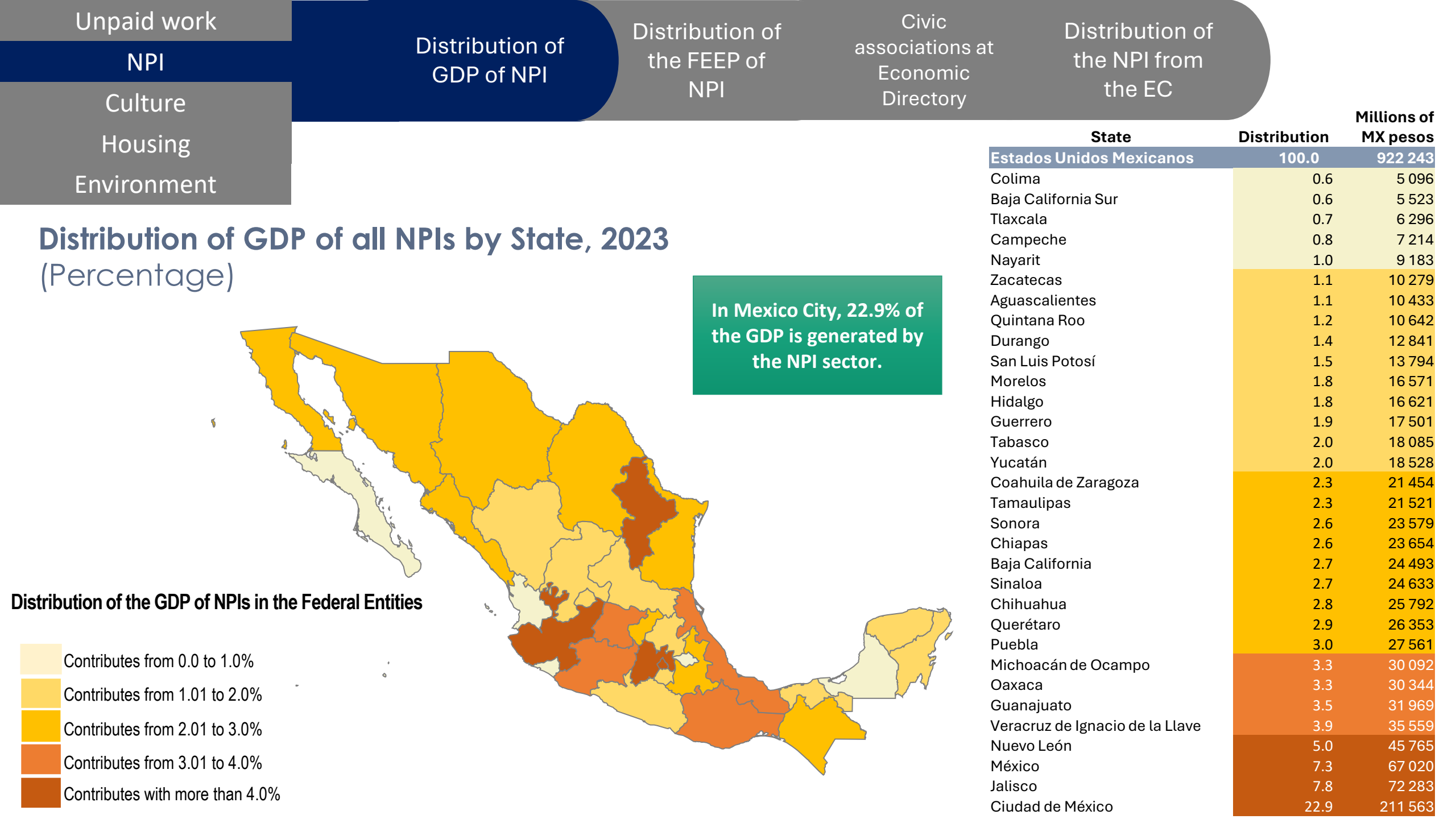
28. Nayarit
29. México
30. Baja California
31. Sinaloa
32. Quintana Roo



Share of the gross economic value of domestic and care work in the state's GDP by sex

Percentage of GDP

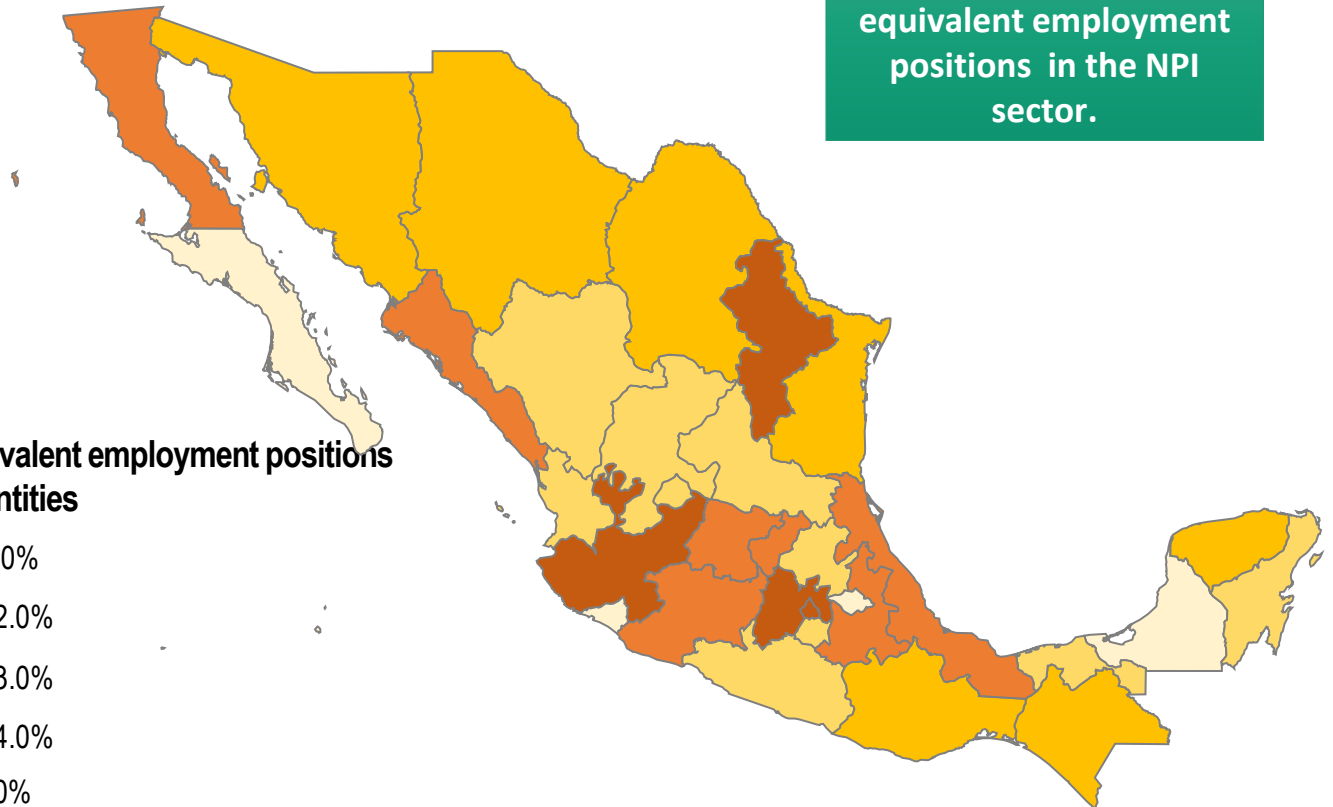
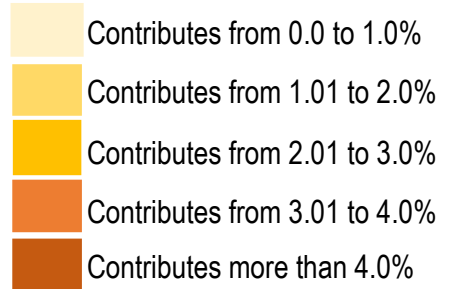




Distribution of Full-time equivalent employment positions (FEEP) in NPIs by State, 2023

Percentage

Distribution of Full-time equivalent employment positions in NPIs across the Federal Entities



State	Distribution	FEEP
Estados Unidos Mexicanos	100.0	1 712 279
Colima	0.5	8 142
Tlaxcala	0.6	10 336
Baja California Sur	0.7	11 186
Campeche	0.8	14 150
Zacatecas	1.1	18 600
Nayarit	1.1	18 734
Quintana Roo	1.3	22 385
Aguascalientes	1.6	26 752
Morelos	1.7	28 526
Guerrero	1.8	30 732
Hidalgo	1.8	30 854
Tabasco	1.9	31 827
San Luis Potosí	1.9	32 050
Durango	1.9	32 398
Yucatán	2.1	35 542
Oaxaca	2.2	36 910
Chihuahua	2.4	41 328
Chiapas	2.5	42 592
Tamaulipas	2.5	42 953
Coahuila de Zaragoza	2.6	44 773
Sonora	2.7	45 942
Sinaloa	3.1	53 794
Querétaro	3.2	55 488
Michoacán de Ocampo	3.4	57 715
Puebla	3.6	62 143
Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	3.7	63 134
Baja California	3.7	63 363
Guanajuato	3.7	64 121
Nuevo León	4.9	83 201
Jalisco	7.1	122 278
México	7.4	126 573
Ciudad de México	20.7	353 757

Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

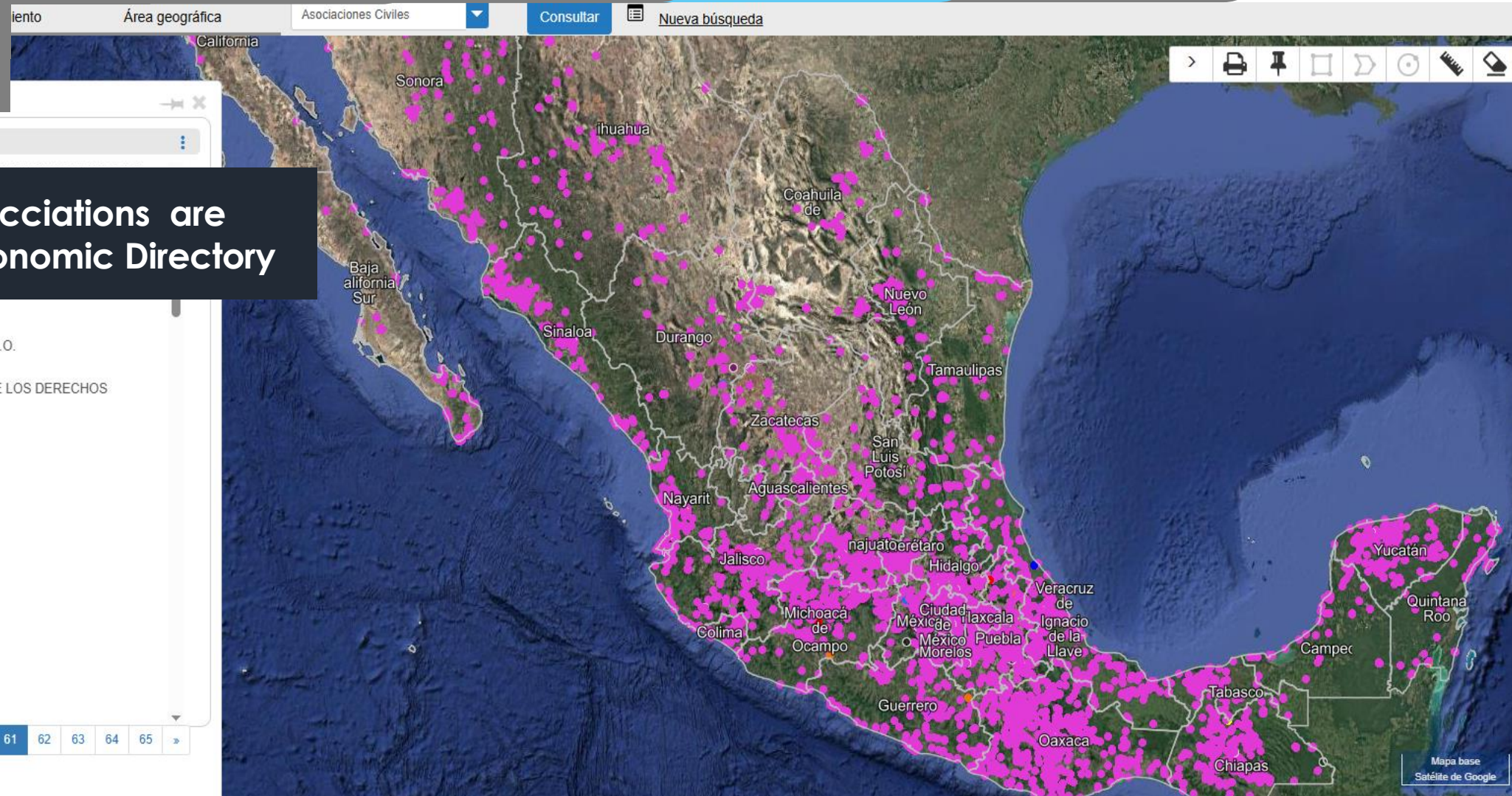
Environment

Distribution of
GDP of NPI

Distribution of
the FEEP of
NPI

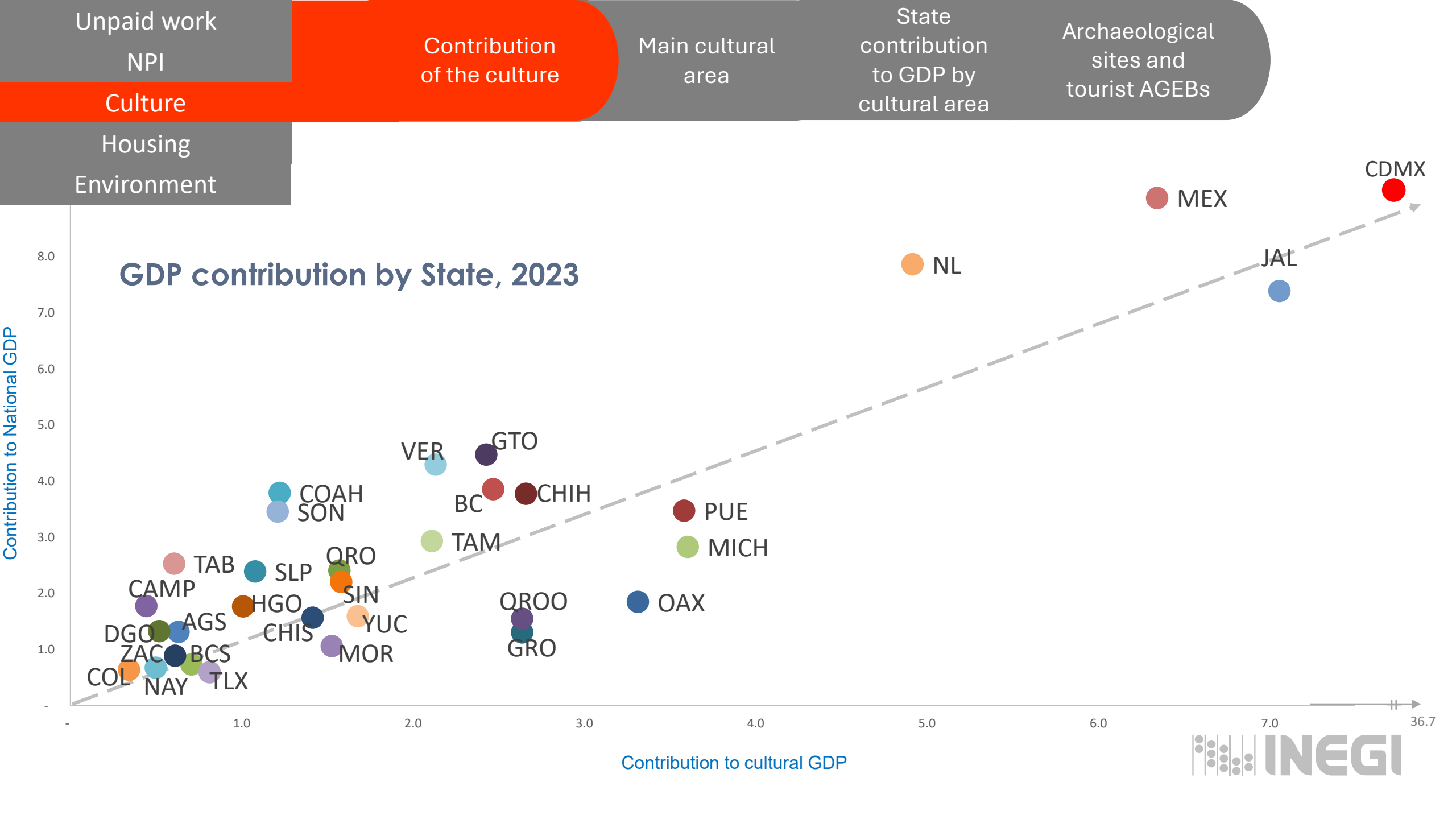
Civic
associations
at Economic
Directory

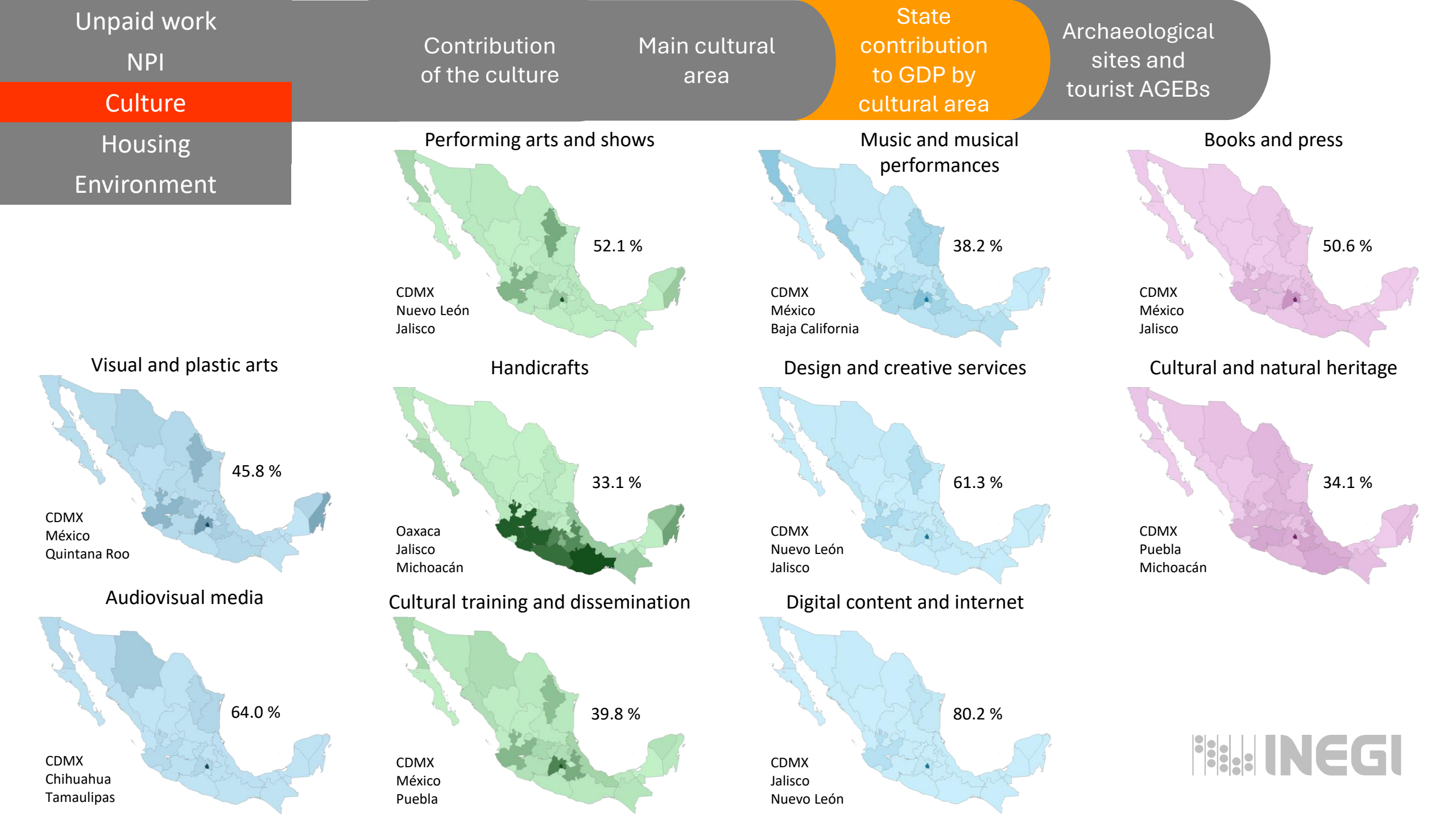
Distribution of
the NPI from
the EC



Civil associations are an example of non-profit institutions. They are concentrated in south-central states such as Oaxaca and Chiapas, and less so in the northeast, such as Coahuila, Durango, and Tamaulipas.







Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

Environment

Contribution
of the culture

Main cultural
area

State
contribution
to GDP by
cultural area

Archaeological
sites and
tourist AGEBs

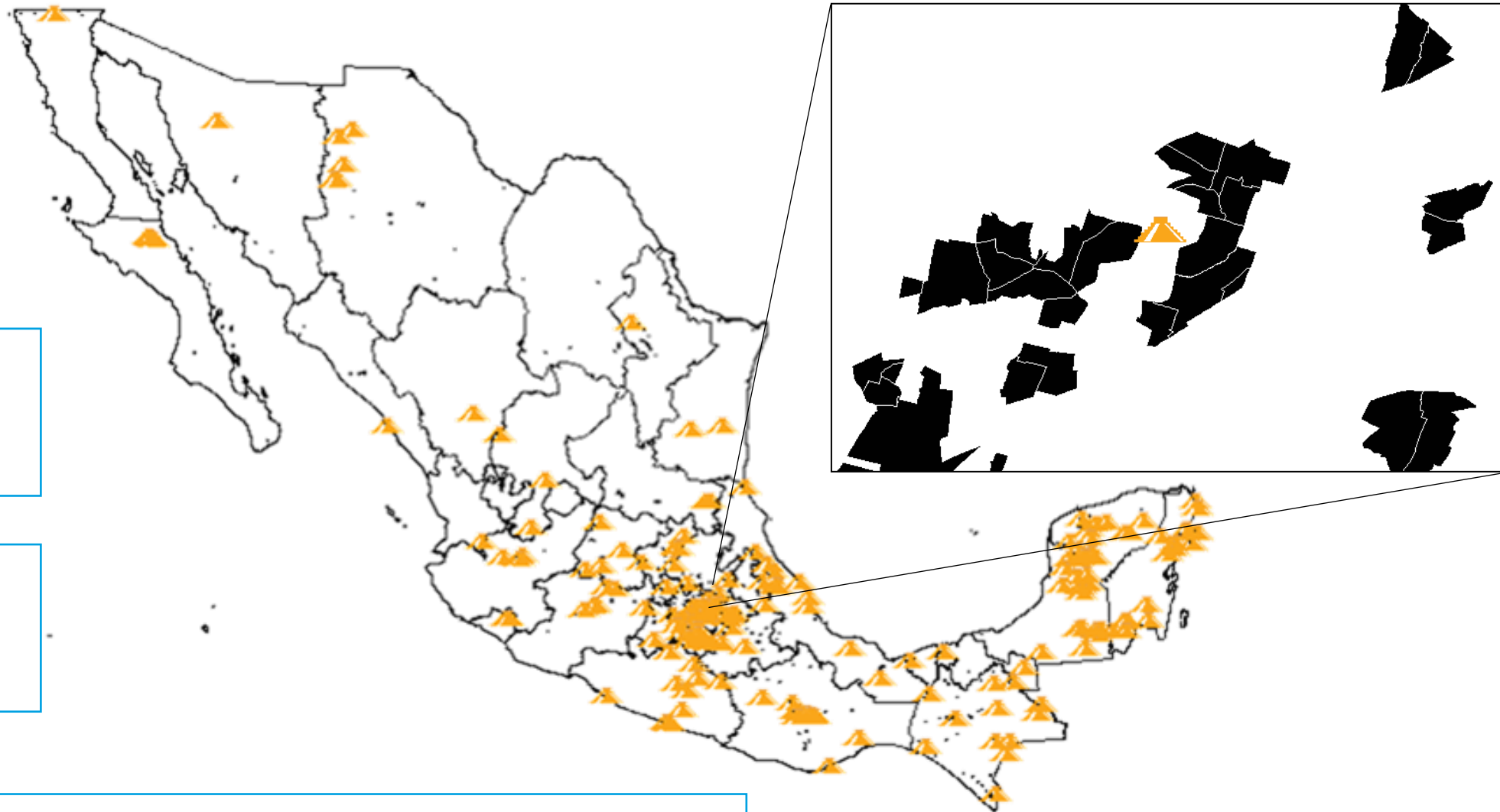


Arqueological
site



AGEB_t

AGEB_t: Tourist Geostatistical Basic Area



Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

Environment

Contribution
of the culture

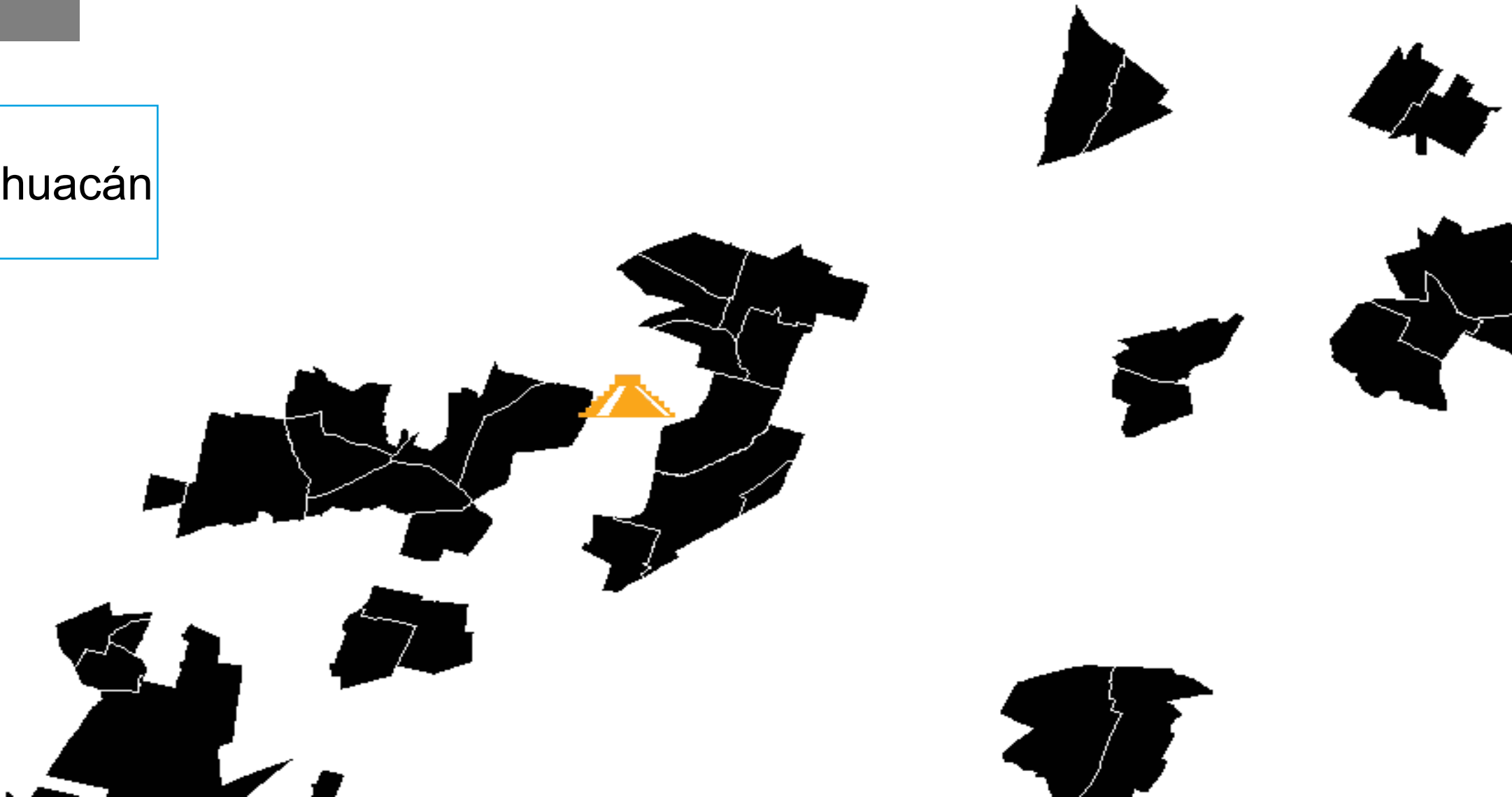
Main cultural
area

State
contribution
to GDP by
cultural area

Archaeological
sites and
tourist AGEs



Teotihuacán



Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

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Contribution
of the culture

Main cultural
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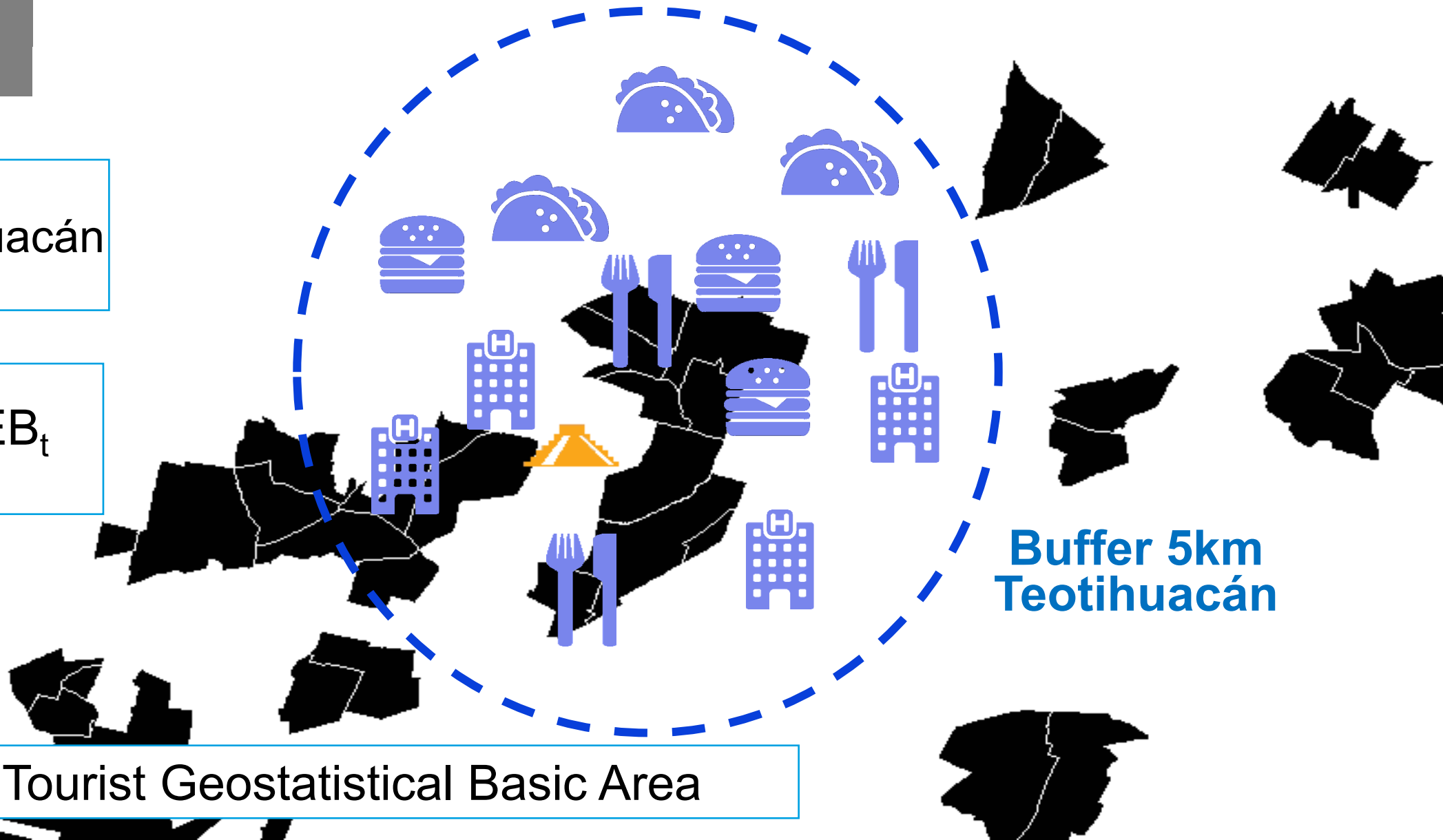


Teotihuacán



AGEB_t

AGEB_t: Tourist Geostatistical Basic Area



Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

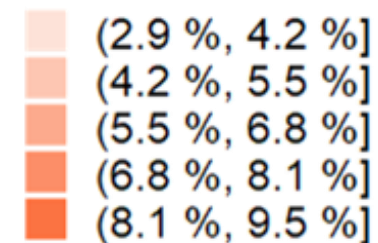
Environment

Housing GDP

Dwelling stock

Housing sector GDP as a proportion of State GDP, 2018

Contribution



GDP of the housing sector in
Coahuila de Zaragoza in
relation to the state's GDP:
3.7%

GDP of the housing sector in
Yucatán in relation to the
state's GDP: **8.02 %**

☆ Housing GDP share of the
national total: **5.4 %**

NOTE:
GDP refers to the gross value added of the housing sector, by state.

Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

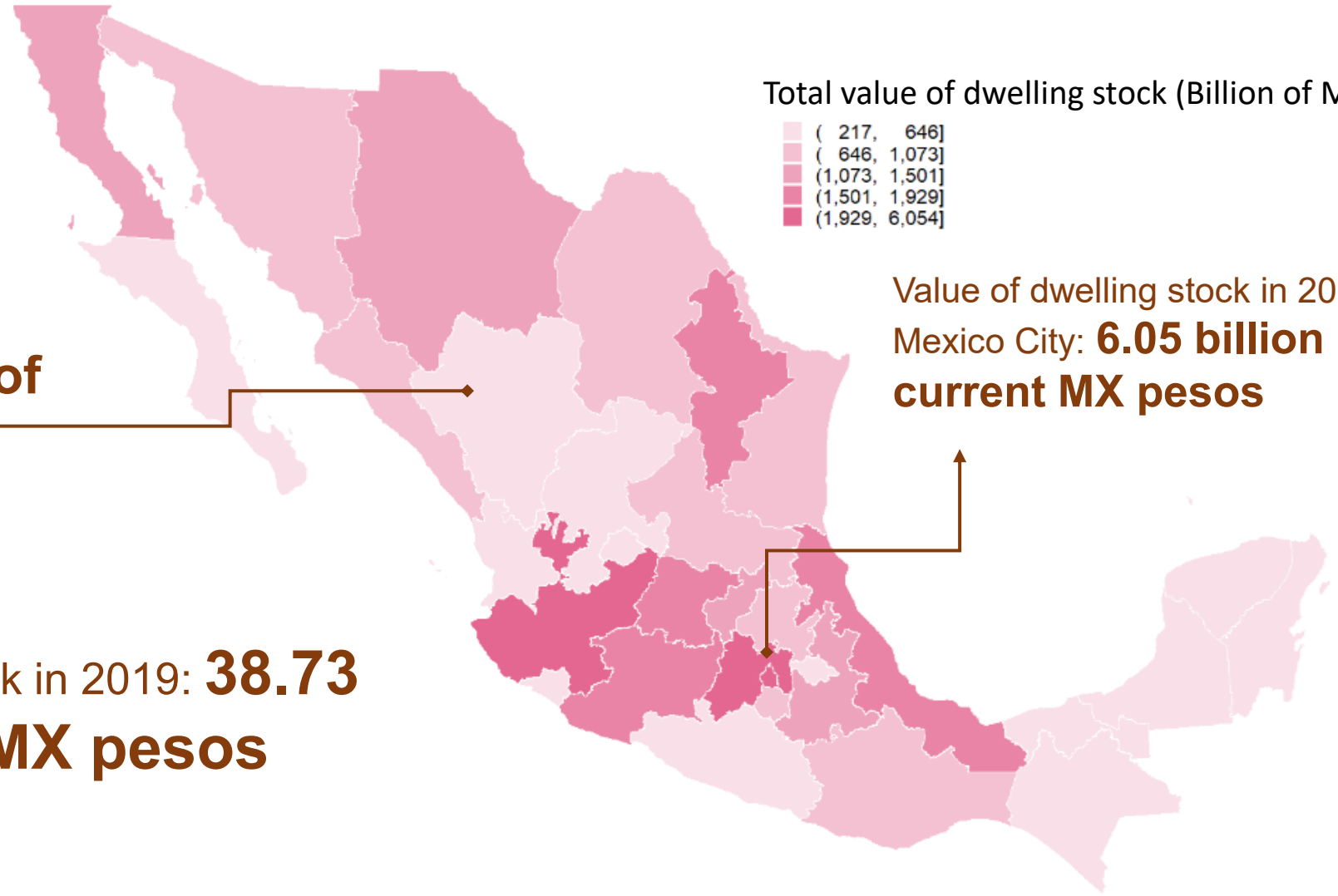
Housing

Environment

Housing GDP

Dwelling stock

Value of dwelling stock by state, 2019

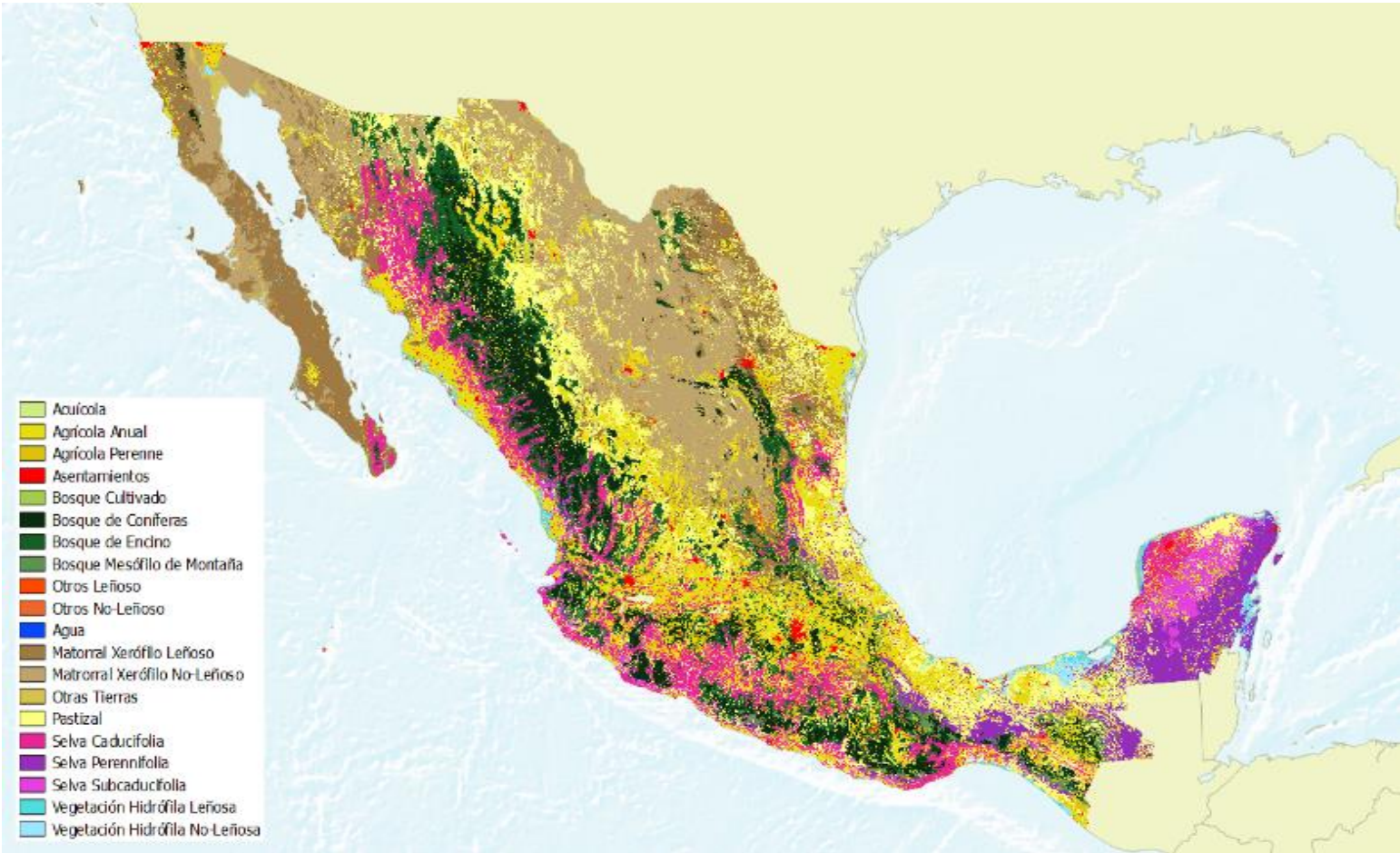


Total value of dwelling stock in 2019: **38.73 billion of current MX pesos**



The ecosystems with the greatest extension in the total national territory are:

- Non-woody xerophilous scrub (19%)
- Pastureland (16%)
- Woody xerophilous scrubland (10%)
- Deciduous forest (9%)
- Coniferous forest (9%)
- Oak forest (8%)
- Evergreen forest (5%)
- Annual agriculture (16%)
 - Others (8 %)



Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

Environment

Extension of
ecosystems

Ecological
Integrity
Index

Provision
for
agriculture

Pollination

Carbon

Nature
tourism

Water

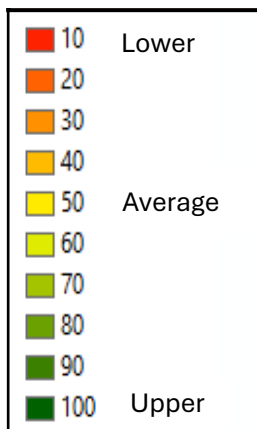
Biomass

Soil

Intensity

Protuctivity

Degree of integrity

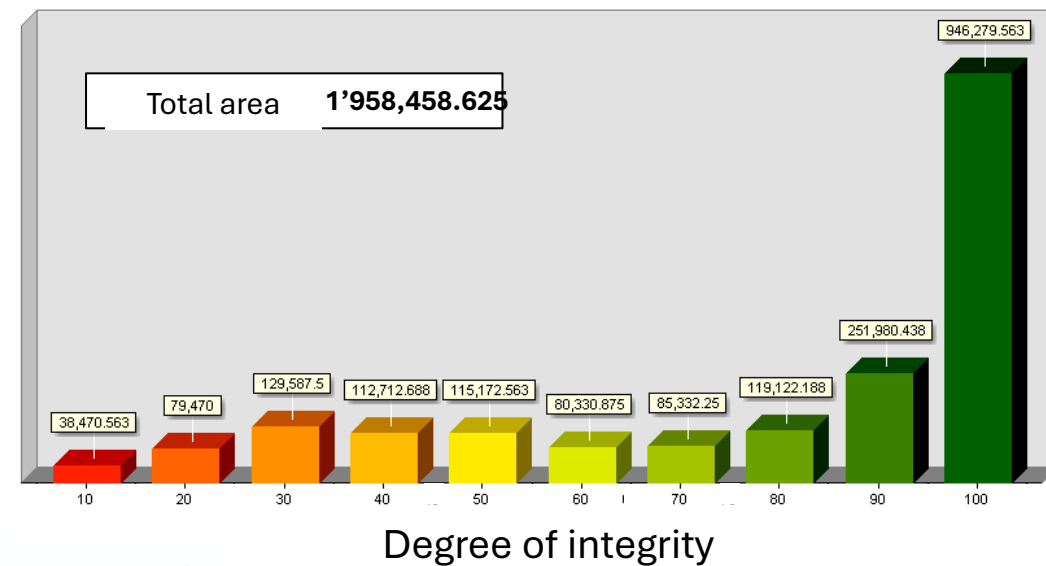


Human settlements



Water bodies

Ecological Integrity Index (km²)



Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

Environment

Extension of
ecosystems

Ecological
Integrity
Index

Provision
for
agriculture

Pollination

Carbon

Nature
tourism

Water

Biomass

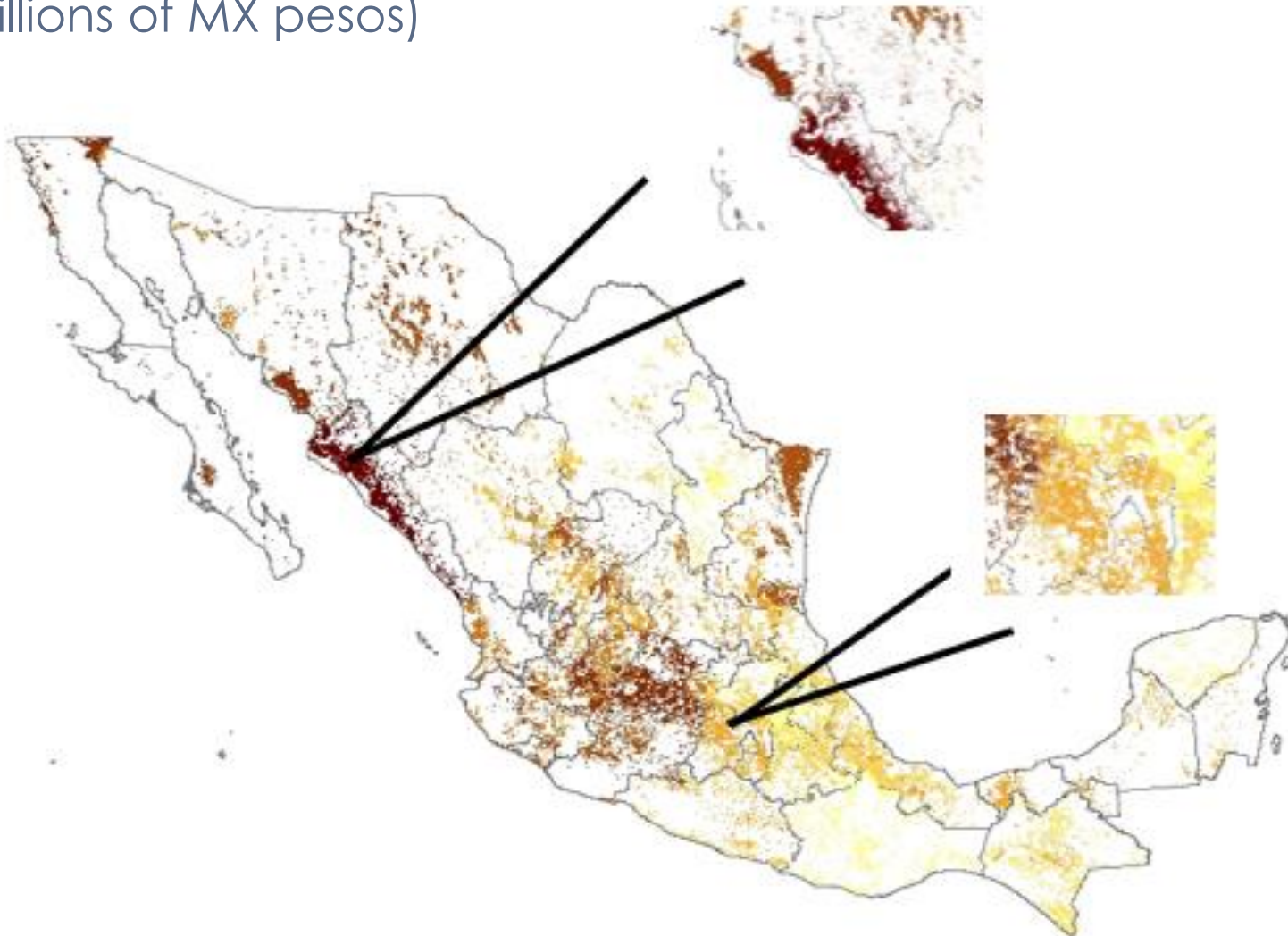
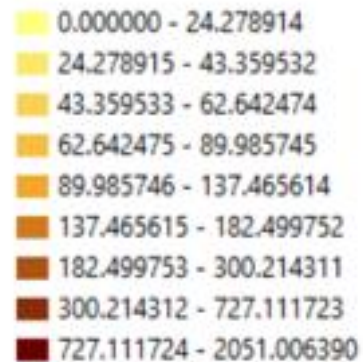
Soil

Intensity

Protuctivity

Provision for agriculture (Millions of MX pesos)

Net income



Unpaid work

NPI

Culture

Housing

Environment

Extension of
ecosystems

Ecological
Integrity
Index

Provision
for
agriculture

Pollination

Carbon

Biomass

Soil

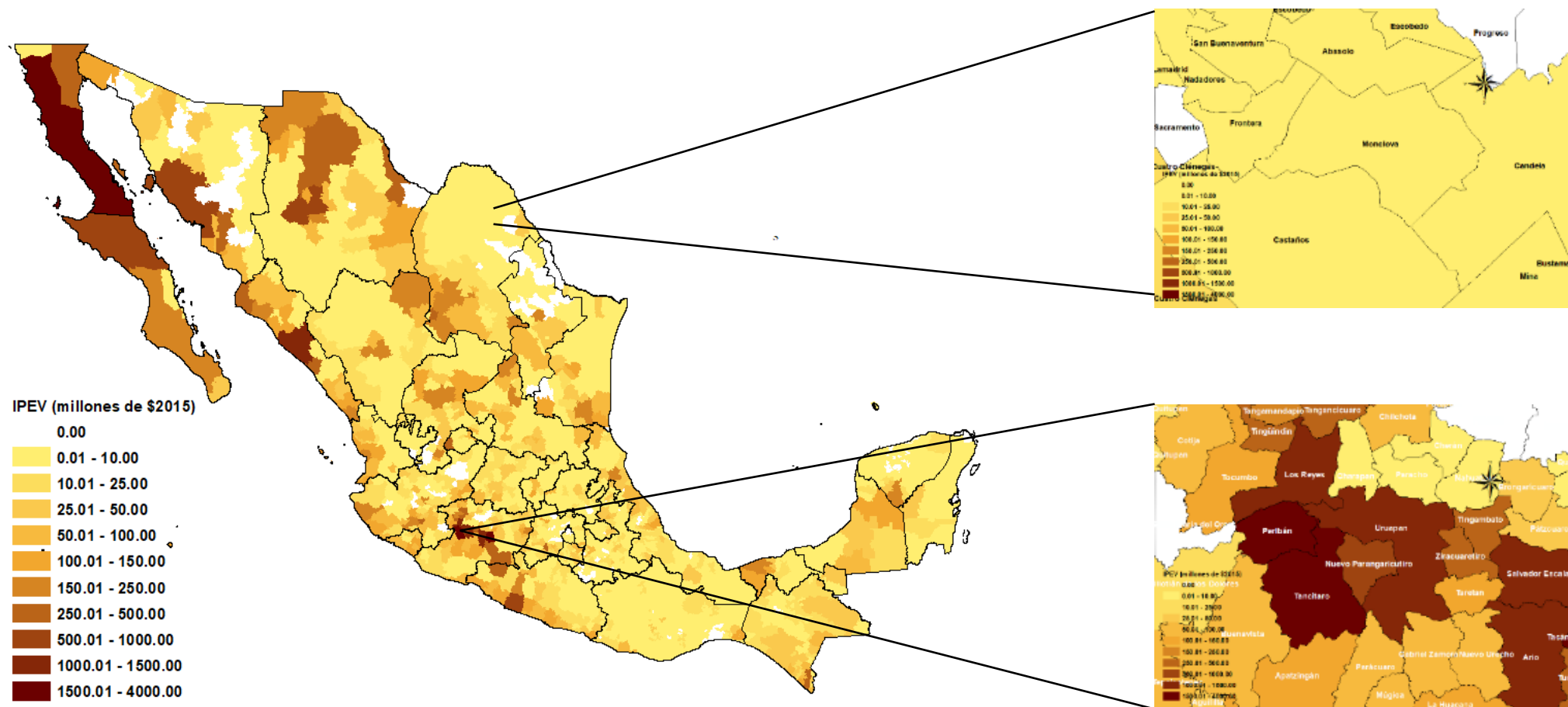
Nature
tourism

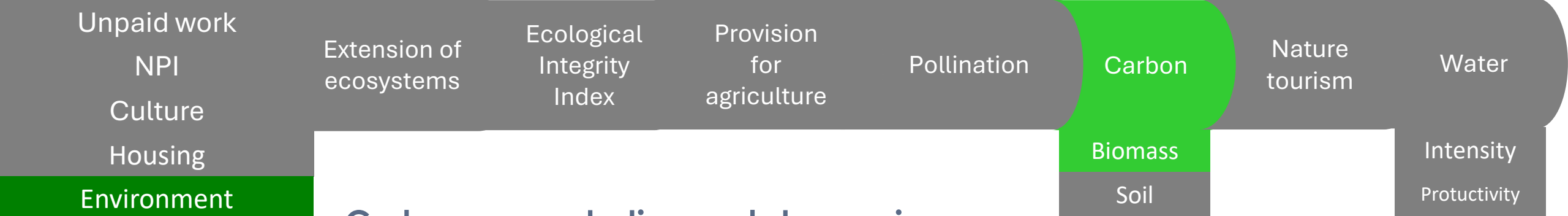
Water

Intensity

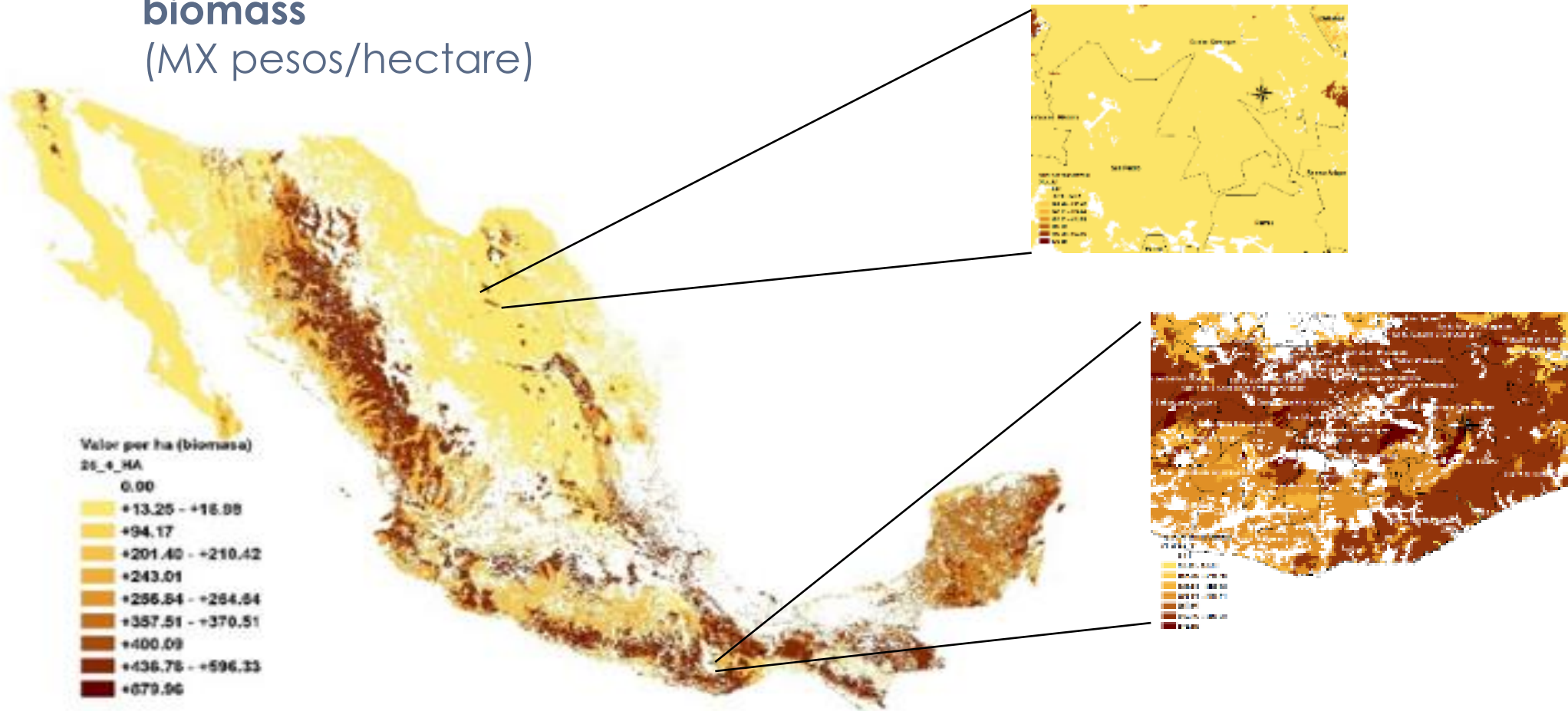
Protuctivity

Georeferencing the economic value of potential pollination demand

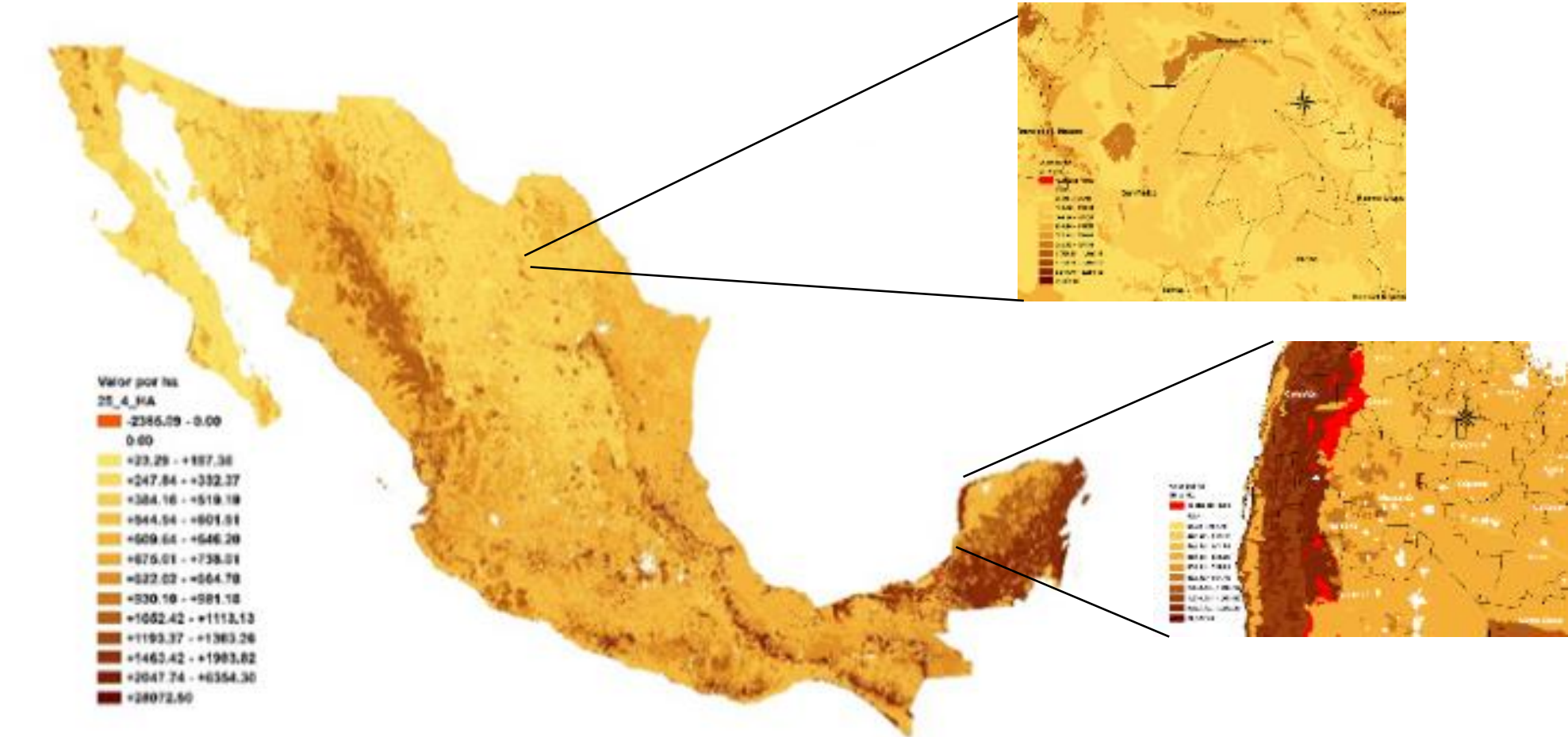




Carbon sequestration and storage in biomass
(MX pesos/hectare)



Unpaid work	Extension of ecosystems	Ecological Integrity Index	Provision for agriculture	Pollination	Carbon	Nature tourism	Water
NPI							
Culture							
Housing					Biomass		Intensity
Environment					Soil		Protuctivity
Carbon sequestration and storage in soil (MX pesos/hectare)							



25 dollars and discount rate of 4%

PNA	Description of PNA	Values (thousand of MX pesos)	Values % of GDP 2013
1	RB El Vizcaíno	131,222.2	0.00081
2	PN Bahía de Loreto	72,285.8	0.00044
3	PN Cascada de Bassaseachic	576.9	0.00000
4	PN Cumbres de Monterrey	10,895,520.0	0.06694
5	PN Isla Isabel	0.0	0.00000
6	PN Islas Marietas	172,725.8	0.00106
7	RB Mariposa Monarca	269,618.9	0.00166
8	RB Tehuacán - Cuicatlán	1,358,620.4	0.00835
9	PN Pico de Orizaba	1,915,800.4	0.01177
10	PN Huatulco	167,592.5	0.00103
11	PN Lagunas de Montebello	414,259.6	0.00255
12	RB Calakmul	109,148.1	0.00067
13	RB Banco Chinchorro	910,658.4	0.00559
14	PN Tulum	187,383.5	0.00115

Unpaid work	Extension of ecosystems	Ecological Integrity Index	Provision for agriculture	Pollination	Carbon	Nature tourism	Water
NPI							
Culture							
Housing							
Environment					Biomass		Intensity
					Soil		Protuctivity

Water use intensity in the primary sector (Cubic meters by MX peso)

Hydrological-administrative regions

- I Península de Baja California
- II Noroeste
- III Pacífico Norte
- IV Balsas
- V Pacífico Sur
- VI Río Bravo
- VII Cuencas Centrales del Norte
- VIII Lerma-Santiago-Pacífico
- IX Golfo Norte
- X Golfo Centro
- XI Frontera Sur
- XII Península de Yucatán
- XIII Valle de México



Greater intensity ← → Lower intensity

Unpaid work	Extension of ecosystems	Ecological Integrity Index	Provision for agriculture	Pollination	Carbon	Nature tourism	Water
NPI							
Culture							
Housing					Biomass		Intensity
Environment							Protuctivity

Productivity in water use in industry and services (MX pesos per cubic meter)

Hydrological-administrative regions

- I Península de Baja California,
- II Noroeste,
- III Pacífico Norte,
- IV Balsas,
- V Pacífico Sur,
- VI Río Bravo,
- VII Cuencas Centrales del Norte,
- VIII Lerma-Santiago-Pacífico,
- IX Golfo Norte,
- X Golfo Centro,
- XI Frontera Sur,
- XII Península de Yucatán
- XIII Aguas del Valle de México.



Greater intensity Lower intensity

Summary

- GDP remains the **central indicator of the Mexican economy**, but it must be supported by other indicators to measure development and well-being.
- Thematic accounts are an *ad hoc* instrument to **broaden the SNA scope**.
- They also allow for linking economic data with the **social and environmental dimensions** requested by the national and international agenda.
- **Georeferenced information and subnational indicators** help provide a more detailed picture of inclusive well-being.

THANK YOU!

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