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Administration: 2009-2015
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Country:** México.
- **State:** Colima.
- **Capital City:** Colima.
- **Municipalities:** 10.
- **Area:** 5,625 km$^2$, it is the 4th State with less area in the country. It is the 0.3% of the national territory.
- **History:** On September the 9th, 1856, Colima obtained the category of State.
- **Population:** 650,555 inhabitants, that represent 0.6% of the total population of the country.
- **Housing:** Approximately the 98.7% of the total of houses in the State has public services of water, energy and drainage.
- **Employment:** The 95.2% of the active economic population has a formal employment (third quarter of 2012).
- **Economic units (2012):** 30,306.
- **Gross domestic product (2011):** 79 thousand 751 million pesos, that represent 0.58% of the gross domestic product of the country.
- **Sectors that contribute the most to the State GDP:** construction (18.3%), commerce (14.9%) and transport, mail service and storage (13.3%).
- **GDP Per cápita (2011):** 118,696.00 MEX.
STATE RANKING OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Territory</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest area municipality</td>
<td>Manzanillo</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest area municipality</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most populated municipality</td>
<td>Manzanillo</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less populated municipality</td>
<td>Ixtlahuacán</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest population growth rate municipality</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest population growth rate municipality</td>
<td>Minatitlán</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the largest average of birth in women of 15—49 years old.</td>
<td>Armería</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest average of birth in women of 15—49 years old.</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the highest illiteracy rate</td>
<td>Ixtlahuacán</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest illiteracy rate</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the highest percentage of people of 6—14 years old at school</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest percentage of people of 6—14 years old at school</td>
<td>Tecomán</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the highest average of schooling in people of 15 years old and older</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest average of schooling in people of 15 years old and older</td>
<td>Ixtlahuacán</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the highest percentage of insured population</td>
<td>Minatitlán</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest percentage of insured population</td>
<td>Tecomán</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the highest percentage of disabled population</td>
<td>Ixtlahuacán</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest percentage of disabled population</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urbanization</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the highest percentage of housing with public services</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>97.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(energy, water, drainage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest percentage of housing with public services</td>
<td>Ixtlahuacán</td>
<td>93.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(energy, water, drainage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with most occupants per dwelling</td>
<td>Tecomán</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with less occupants per dwelling</td>
<td>Villa de Álvarez</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the highest percentage of insured workers at IMSS</td>
<td>Colima</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with the lowest percentage of insured workers at IMSS</td>
<td>Ixtlahuacán</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with most economic units</td>
<td>Colima</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality with less economic units</td>
<td>Ixtlahuacán</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital of the State</td>
<td>Colima.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Colima is located in the central west región of Mexico. It borders at north, east and west with the State of Jalisco; to the southwest with the State of Michoacán and to the south with the Pacific Ocean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Coordinates**     | North 19° 31’ – 18° 41´  
West 103° 29’ – 104° 41´  
Altitude (meters above sea level) 490 |
| **Area**            | 5,625 km²  
equivalent to 0.28% of the total area of the country; it is the 4th smallest states after Tlaxcala, Morelos and Distrito Federal.  
It has a coast of 157 km and a territorial sea of 2,133 km2. Revillagigedo Archipelago, formed by Benito Juárez, Clarión, San Benedicto and Roca Partida islands, is part of Colima area. |
| **Climate**         | The climate of Colima is diverse, **most of the State has a warm humid with Summer rains (78.6%)**, medium – dry, very warm and warm (12.4%), semiaromatic medium—dry with Summer rains (7.5%), tempérade subhumida with Summer rains (1.4%) and semifreddo subhumid with Summer rains (0.03%). |
| **Annual average temperature** | In the coast, the temperature goes between 24°C and 27.5°C; but as you move north, the temperature goes between 20°C and 22°C. |
| **Rainfall (Milimeters)** | Average: 963  
Maximum: 115.5 (August)  
Minimum: 1.1 (May) |
| **Orography**       | Almost three quartes of the State area are mountains and hills, the State **is part of Sierra Madre del Sur**, that is formed by four mountain systems.  
The landscape is mountainous throughout, except the valleys in the central part and north, as well as the coast, where there is Manzanillo Bay; the valleys are: Colima, from the slopes of Colima volcano, with a slope from north to south, and Armería valley that crosses the river of the same name.  
The first of the systems and the most important is the one formed by Cerro Grande and hills Juluapan, Los Juanillos, La Astilla, El Ocote, El Peón, El Barrigón, San Diego and La Media Luna; the **second system** is formed by sierras parallel to the coast, between Marabasco and Armería rivers, where there are: Espinazo del Diablo, El Escorpión, El Tigre, El Aguacate, El Centinela, El Toro and La Vaca; the **third system** is located between Armería and Salado rivers, with the hills Alcomún la Partida, San Miguel and Comala, San Gabriel o Callejones; the **fourth system**, between Salado and Naranjo o Coahuayana rivers, with the sierras: Pisclia, Volcancillos, La Palmera, El Camichín and Copales. |
The State of Colima is divided by two hydrological regions: **Costa de Jalisco** (Chacala-Purificación river and rounds approximately 31.3% of the State area) and the region **Armería-Coahuayana** (Coahuayana river and covers 36.1% of the State area, and Armería river, with 32.6% of the State area).

**Hydrography**

The most important watersheds are formed by Cihuatlán and Coahuayana rivers, that are the boundaries with the States of Jalisco and Michoacán, respectively, and **Armería river**, that runs in Jalisco and runs about 294 km until Boca de Pascuales, in the municipality of Tecomán.

Every river flows in the three basins at the Pacific Ocean: the basin of Marabasco - Minatitlán, Armería and Coahuayana - El Naranjo rivers, this last one gets together with Salado river.

**Cuyutlán, Alcuzahue and Amela lagoons are the main lagoons in the State**, there are located in the coasts of Manzanillo, Armería and Tecomán. **In the vicinity of Volcán de Fuego**, there are **La María, Carrizalillo, El Jabali and El Calabozo lagoons**, considered as the most beautiful lagoons in the State.

From the total State area, the farmland is 32.7%, the land used for livestock is 32.9%, 24.4% is for forest areas, and 10% remaining is formed by water bodies and urban zones.

**Vegetación types**: subdeciduous medium forest at the West of the State, it is the main source of wood products in the State, just like: red cedar, primavera, parota, rosa morada, caobilla, habilillo, papelillo, barsino and salatón.

Low land is at the West of Manzanillo and in the municipalities of Armería and Coquimatlán. The main species are: copal y cuajilote; there also are thick scrub vegetation: palm grove, **pine, oak, mangroves**, as well as halophytic vegetations.

Besides the diversity of climate and vegetation, there also is a great **faunal diversity**. There are mammals, like cats: ocelot, puma (almost has been extinguished), wild boar, deer. Among roders are Xenomis nelsoni, cuyos, etc. **Bird species**: wild turkey (almost extinguished) and the chachalaca. There are some migratory species: huilota and ducks. In last, small birds like marine canary.

There are reptiles: lizard or crocodile. In Tecomán, there is an animal shelter that promotes the protection and reproduction of this reptiles. Another reptiles is the sea turtle called caguama, one of the world’s more valuable animals. In the **invertebrates** there are the river prawn.
Natural resources

Farming in the State has a marked development towards the cultivation of perennial crops or fruit (sugar cane, pasture, papaya, banana) but the most important is lemon because the State soil is suitable for cultivation of citrus.

Perennial products are 90% of the total volume of agricultural production in the State and 78.4% of the value of the same.

Among the cyclic crops stand out: maize grain, watermelon, melon, red tomatoe, green chili, rice, corn, forage maize, sorghum, green tomato and jicama.

Livestock is mainly in the high zones of the State. The main species: cattle, porcine, goats, birds and hives.

Forestry has decrease to almost become irrelevant in the State economy. On the other hand, the exploitation of iron ore is one of the main mining of great importance in the State. The main reservoir in the State is the one of Peña Colorada. The State despite of its small area, has sufficient resources to make possible an adequate exploitation in the different activities that contribute to generate benefits to the State.
Overview
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Free and sovereign state of Colima.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historians and linguists have given different interpretations of the meaning of the word Colima - Word of Nahuatl origin -, and its old form Coliman. There are two versions that are the most accepted.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place name</td>
<td>The first version and the most widespread claims that Colima is composed of 'Col', radical of colli that means grandfather, &quot;I&quot; (possessive pronoun) that means &quot;his&quot;; 'ma', radical of maitl just like &quot;a hand&quot;; and &quot;n&quot;, geographic position preposition, therefore, jointly is Col-i-ma-n; resulting possible glosses, like: &quot;place in grandfather hands&quot;; &quot;grandfather&quot; could be read like the volcano. Another meaning is &quot;place that is in ancestors hands&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The second version is based in the interpretation of the glyph of Colima that appears in the codices “Nómina de los tributos” and &quot;Mendocino&quot; - one arm bent, a hand twisted and water in the shoulder, which currently appears in the State shield-; it suggests la composition 'a', radical of at that means water; colli that means arm; and man, that reads “Acoliman”, therefore is &quot;place where water turns&quot; or &quot;at the bend of the river&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>The coat of arms of the State of Colima is prehispanic of moder age, it simbolizes it history, geography, flora and fauna. It has the following interpretation heraldry: At the back of a silver ground, the Columbian hieroglyphs of the arm, with the edges in golden color or gules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the upper side, helmet with crest of feathers. The sides, mantling obelisk with tangles snakes that top in a way of jaguars supported in sea snails. Getween the two jaguars there is a palm tree and the volcanoes of Colima. At the button there is a phrase on a gold ribbon: &quot;THE FORCE OF THE ARM IS THE TEMPLE ON EARTH&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Its metals, enamels and colors have also a meaning: Silver simbolizes water, faith, purity and integrity. Gold represents the fire of the volcanoes, love to the others, nobility and generosity. Red in the edges, is because the warm wheather of Colima, strength, courage, fidelity, joy and honor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>The first human settlements in Colima date in the XV century (B.C.), they are therefore contemporary of Olmec sites like San Lorenzo, in the Gulf of Mexico and Tlatilco, at the Plateau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(July the 25th, 1523) Gonzalo de Sandoval founded in Caxitlán the first village of Colima and installed on it the third chapter of the New Spain.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(October, 1810) Indigenous mayors of the towns of the “Cuartel de los Nahuales” were put in jail because of suspect of planning an uprising and joining Miguel Hidalgo’s insurrection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(July, 1812) Colima, held by surrealists, pay protest to the Spaniard Monarchy Constitution and becomes in City Hall of the County Council of Guadalajara.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(August the 16th, 1812) Colima is recovered by insurgents with Ignacio Sandoval and Miguel &quot;El Lego&quot; Gallaga commanding.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(October the 21st, 1825) Manzanillo is declared as coastal international port.

(September the 9th, 1856) Colima acquires the category of State of the Federation.

(October the 21st, 1856) Colima acquires the category of State of the Federation.

(September the 16th, 1857) The first legislatura of the State and Gral. Manuel Álvarez is declared the first elected governor.

(March the 12th, 1869) The telegraph is opened in the capital city.

(September the 16th, 1889) The railroad Manzanillo-Colima is opened.

(December the 2nd, 1906) Electric lighting is inaugurated in Colima City.

(December the 12th, 1908) Railroad Tuxpan-Manzanillo is opened, president Porfirio Díaz was present.

(1919) President Venustiano Carranza granted Sociedad Cooperativa de Salineros de Colima the exploitation rights of Cuyutlán Lagoon.

(1925) The “Cristiada” begun.

(October, 1942) People University of Colima is founded, a new age begun.

**Municipal división**

The **State of Colima** has 10 municipalities: Armería, Comala, Colima, Coquimatlán, Cuauhtémoc, Ixtlahuacán, Manzanillo, Minatitlán, Tecomán and Villa de Álvarez.

**Religion**

89% of the population is catholic, 5.3% rotestant or evangelical, 1.8% other and 3.2% of any religion.

**Cultural attractions**

**Colima Cathedral**, Pope John Paul II designed it as Minor Basilica in October the 12th, since it is the first cathedral consecrated to Virgin of Guadalupe Latin America.

**Hidalgo Theater**— It is located down town of Colima City, it is of great importance since this theater propitiate the theatrical boom in the city during six decades.

**Historical Center**, there are very characteristic places about Colima history and culture: Cathedral (Minor Basilica Menor), Government Palace, Andador Constitución, Hidalgo Theater, Historical Archive of the municipality of Colima, Regional Museum of History, Western Culture Museum “María Ahumada de Gómez”, People Arts University Museum “María Teresa Pomar”, Univesity Gallery Alfonso Michel, Portal Medellín, and the public gardens all over the State.
### Cultural attractives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>La Campana.</strong> – Urban zone of Villa de Álvarez.</td>
<td>Ceremonial complex composed by some temples and piramidal platforms built with boulders. At least one of the principal platforms was used as mausoleum. Nowadays, it is possible to see the tomb inside of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>San Francisco de Almoloyán.</strong> – It is located in Colima City.</td>
<td>At the present, ruins of the former Franiscan convent of the XVI century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old railway station.</strong> – It is located at Hidalgo Park of Colima City.</td>
<td>It is an example of railway architecture in the late of XIX century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hacienda de Nogueras.</strong> – It is located in the municipality of Comala.</td>
<td>It is a mil restored hacienda. You can visit the chapel (XVII century), the main house (XIX century) and the museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comala.</strong> – It is also called “The white town of América”.</td>
<td>Comala preserves the typical architecture of the volcano región.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hacienda del Carmen.</strong> – It is located in the municipality of Villa de Álvarez.</td>
<td>Is it a restored cattle ranch of XIX century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hacienda de San Antonio.</strong> – It is located in the municipality of Comala.</td>
<td>It is a restored coffee plantation of XIX century. It has a chapel and a Stone aqueduct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Music

The most traditional people music is “mariachi de arpa”. It is still possible to listen it in fairs and festivals, like the one of “El Señor de la Expiración” at Lo de Villa. In Suchitlán and Villa de Álvarez, processions are accompanied with shawm music. Most of the dances are accompanied by reed whistle and drum.

### Crafts

The State craft production is peculiar because it is still basically satisfier of needs, instead of being focused to tourism market. They distinguished because of their quality: Straw hats, specially the one called “colimote” woven huarache; tin products in Colima City, that are used to make milk cans parrot cages, funnels and many other household goods, as well as paraphernalia to dancers and pastors.

In textile, the production is limited to embroidered costums, made with cross stitch technique, with red thread on white fabric. In Ixtlahuacán are made hammocks with fiber woven of acapan.

Production of parota Wood furniture is centred in Comama. In Comala and in Villa de Álvarez are produced turned objects in hardwoods.

Suchitlán, in the municipality of Comala, distinguishes because the production of wooden chairs and masks for ceremonies. Towns nearby of Cerro Grande are productors of reed baskets and palm tissue. Santtiago, en Manzanillo, distinguishes because the production of seashells crafts.
The most representative food in Colima are **sopitos, sopes gordos and tostadas raspadas**, **pozole de cerdo**, that are the traditional dinner. Another typical food are **tatemado and pepena**. The local varieties of **tamales** are of vean, meat and corn. Comala stands because the production of milk products like quesillo ranchero, panela and cream. Comala and Villa de Álvarez stand because sweet bread production.

In seafood Colima stands in: river shrimps (cooked in broth, with butter or with garlic), ceviche fish, grilled fish (cooked with chopped vegetables and rolled in banana leaf).

The typical beverages are: **tejuino, tuba, bate and ponch**. Tejuino is made with corn gruel and piloncillo (sugar), the tuba is extracted from palm tres, and the bae is made with “chan”, that is a seed from the chía variety, it is served with piloncillo honey. The unique alcoholic beverage made in Colima is ponch, made with mezcal.

**Coconut is used to make a great variety of typical candies**, such as alfajor and different kinds of cocadas. In Colima are also prepared tamarind candies, pineable alfajor, guava rolls, **milk with cinnamon borrachitos and dehidrated bananas**.

The geographic location of Colima benefits turistic offer. In the State there are diverse interesting places for tourism, **beautiful natural water attractions and majestic volcanoes, hot springs, archaeological sites, mountain turuism and areas for hunting and fishing.**

Main turuis center are located in the municipalities of Manzanillo, Colima, Comala, Tecomán and Armería, that have services of lodging, the best conditions of tourism infrastructure, restaurants and public services.

Some other turistic places are: **volcanoes of Colima; White town of Comala; hot srping at “Agua Caliente”, “Hervidero” and “Chandíaboo”**; archeological sites just like El Chanal, Buenavista, Chapa, Corralitos, La Capacha, Chiquihuitlán, Cardona, Juliapán, Las Ánimas and caves of Minatitlán, among others.

The places with watter attractions are: **El Cahuite, Agua Caliente, El Hervidero and Tampumachay**.
Tourist places...

Main beaches: Cuyutlán Beach, El Paraíso Beach (here you can enjoy surfing and windsurf), Manzanillo and Santiago Bays, Mi-
ramar, Las Hadas (it offers services of diving, fishing, yatch rentals and lodging), La Boquita, La Audiencia, Isla Navidad (it offers
ecological tours, water sports, hotel, marine and golf course), Las Brisas (it is one of the residential and hotel zone most important in
Manzanillo) and Salagua.

Ecological Center “El Tortugario” (it is a place where turtle species are protected –the ones that come to spawn to Colima bea-
ches). Cuyutlán Lagoon: its peculiar attractive is Estuary Palo Verde, that is hábitat of crocodiles and many bird species; you can also
join a boat ride through the mangroves.
Demographic profile
### POPULATION (2010)

**Population**
- Total population: 650,555 inhabitants, 50.4% are women and 49.6% are men.
  - Men: 322,790
  - Women: 327,765

*The State of Colima is the second entity less populated in the country, after Baja California Sur.*

- Population structure
  - 15-64 years old: 66.1%
  - 0-14 years old: 27.6%
  - 65 years old and older: 6.3%

**In 20 years, the number of children in the State has decreased and the number of adults has increased.**

- Annual average population growth rate:
  - 2.4% (1990-2000)
  - 1.8% (2000-2010)

- Life expectancy: 75.8 years old
  - Men: 73.3 years old
  - Women: 78.3 years old

- Population medium age: 26 years old.
- In the State, there are 98 men for every 100 women.
- In the State of Colima, 9 of every 10 people (88.8%) live at urban zones.

**Fertility**
- In the State, 13,751 births were registered during 2010.
- Average of children born alive in women of 15-49 years old: 1.6 kids.
- Birth rate: 16.7 births for every 1,000 inhabitants.

*The indicator of fertility for women of 5 to 49 years old shows a continuous descent.*

**Mortality**
- Percentage of deceased children in women of 12 years old and older: 7.9%.
- Mortality rate: 5.0 deaths for every 1,000 inhabitants.

### Human development indicators

- **Health rate (2008):** 0.8421
  - National ranking: 10
  - Percentage change 2007-2008: 0.27

- **Income rate (2008):** 0.7766
  - National ranking: 14
  - Percentage change 2007-2008: 0.03

### Poverty indicators (Percentage, 2010)

- Population in poverty: 34.7%.
- Population in extreme poverty: 2.1%.
- Population vulnerable by income: 4.9%.
- Population with educational lag: 18.7%.
- Lack to health services acces: 17.8%.
- Lack to basic services acces in housing: 3.2%.
- Lack to feeding acces: 19.8%.
- Population with a lower income to the minimum welfare line: 8.5%.

**NOTE:** Age that divides the population in two equal numeric parts, this is, age until the 50% of the total populations accumulate. It excludes non age specified population.
POPULATION (2010)

Migration
- Percentage of population born in another entity or country: 29.6%.

In absolute terms, 192.3 thousand residents in the State of Colima (June, 2010), reported it birth place in another entity or country.

Economic and working conditions related to tourism and port activities contribute that 30 of every 100 residents in the State come from others entities of the country of from another country.

The State of Colima has increased in a progressive way its participation in the interstate migration dynamics of the country; this test that to June of 2010, the migratory net shows information pro Colima, since for every 00 people who came in some locality of this State during the last lustrum, only 45 went out from the State to change their location to another Mexican state in the same period.

Marital status
- 39.2% of the population from 12 years old and older is married, 35.4% is single, 15.1% live in cohabitation, 4.1% is widow, 3.9% is separated and 2.2% is divorced.

In 2010, 3,314 marriages and 924 divorces were registered in the State.

- Marriages by scholarship level: 30.9% of married people have studied until secondary, 27.1% until high school, 26% until professional degree and 14.8% only the primary.

Homes
- 23.1% of the homes in the State is formed by 4 members, 20.3% by 3 members, 17% by 2 and 5 members, 11.4% by 6 and more members and 11.2% by 1 member.

Human development indicators
- Human development rate (2008): 0.8295
  + National ranking: 14
  + Percentage change 2007-2008: 0.23

- Educative index (2008): 0.8696
  + National ranking: 19
  + Percentage change 2007-2008: 0.33

NOTE:
Information is about registered marriages in the State. It comprises finished studies and non finished, in every educative level, for both woman and husband.
Insured workers (2010)

- 81.3% of the total of the population in the State is insured (*in 2000 45.6% of the population was insured*).
  - 49.3% are insured at IMSS.
  - El 40.3% are insured at Seguro popular.
  - El 8.3% are insured at ISSSTE.
  - El 1.9% are insured by Pemex, National Defense or Navy.
  - 1.5% are insured to some private institution.

- 17.3% of the total of the population is not insured.

In 2010, medical services more requested by the population are the ones offered by Secretariat of Headl and IMSS, with a total of 77.2%.

On the other hand, it is significant the percentage decrease of the population that requires private health services. In 2000, from 100 people, 26 requested these services and in 2010, the proportion reduced practically to the half.

Seguro Popular

- 113,245 families benefited by Seguro Popular.
Medical staff

- **Medical staff** of all the public institutions of the State are **1,706**; from that quantity, 322 are general doctors, 796 are specialist doctors, 128 are residents, 244 are intern⁴, 75 dentists and 140 another specialties.

  - 45.8% of the medical staff of the state works at **SSA**.
  - 38.5% works at **IMSS**.
  - 11% works at **ISSSTE**.
  - 2.5% works at **SEMAR**.
  - 2.2% works at **DIF**.

- Respecting personal that are not doctor, **4,842** (2,074 are nursing, 468 paramedics, 450 are aids in diagnosis and treatment services⁵, 1,166 are administrative staff and 684 others⁶).

Medical units

- In the State of Colima there are a total of **209 medical units** in service to the public institution of the health sector.

  - 81.3% of the total of medical units belongs to **SSA**.
  - 8.6% belongs to **DIF**.
  - 6.2% belongs to **IMSS**.
  - 2.4% belongs to **ISSSTE**.
  - 1.4% belongs to **SEMAR**.

Outpatients granted by public institutions

- In 2010, 2'577,530 medical consultations were given in the State to health services, 68.5% of them were general consultations, 14.1% especialized, 13.3% urgency and 4.2% dental.

  - 57% were given by **IMSS**.
  - 31.7% were given by **SSA**.
  - 7.5% were given by **ISSSTE**.
  - 1.9% were given by **SEMAR**.
  - 1.9% were given by **DIF**.

**NOTE:**

Medical staff is: general doctors, specialists, interns, residents, dentists and others that are in direct contact with patients (homeopaths) and in other services.

⁴Includes interns.

⁵Chemicals, biologists, pharmacobiologists, nutritionists, pedagogues and others. Technical staff: dentist, labs, physical rehabilitation, anesthesiology, radiology, histopathology, cytotechnology and blood bank.

⁶General services, quartermaster, laundry, janitors, conservation, maintenance, kitchen, drivers, staff, orderlies and others.
Main material resources at service of public institutions

- 534 censabe beds.
- 498 no censable beds.
- 39 incubators.
- 543 medical offices.
- 35 ambulances.
- 17 urgency areas.
- 2 intensive therapy areas.
- 12 laboratorios.
- 15 radiology cabinets.
- 24 operating romos (OR).
- 11 expulsion halls.
- 2 blood banks.
- 43 pharmacies.

Disability

- Percentage of disabled population: 4.7:
  - Women: 50.5%
  - Men: 49.5%

6 of every 100 Colima people is disabled physically or mentally to make some activity in their daily lives, with a female prevalence a little bit higher.
**EDUCATION (2010)**

**Literacy**

- Total percentage of illiteracy: 5.1%
  - Men: 5.04%.
  - Women: 5.21%

- Population percentage of population between 6 and 14 years old that go to school: 94.4%
  - Men: 93.7%.
  - Women: 95%

*The actions of the national education system to achieve the total incorporation and permanence of children between 6 and 14 years old in basic education, are reflected in a general way in the State, where more than 94% of the children go to school.*

**Population by scholarship level**

- Population of 3 years old and older with preschool: **35,166 people**.
- Population of 5 years old and older with primary: **198,112 people**.
- Population of 5 years old and older with secondary: **142,386 people**.
- Population of 15 years old and older with highschool: **78,920 people**.
- Population of 18 years old and older with professional: **71,059 people**.
- Population of 18 years old and older with master degree: **5,262 people**.
- Population of 18 years old and older with doctorate degree: **954 people**.
- Population of 15 years old and older with technical or commercial studies: **9,508 people**.

*Note:*

7 For population with basic scholarship (preschool, primary and secondary) the population counted was of 3 years old and older, for highschool the population counted was of 15 years old and older and for high education (professional, master and doctorate degree) the population counted was of 18 years old and older.

8 These ones are with primary, secondary and highschool completed.
In Colima, 53.7% of children from 3 to 5 years old go to an educational institution.

On the other hand, during two decades, the educational coverage has increased in groups from 6 to 14 years old in 7.7% and the population from 15 to 24 years old in 13.5%.

In the educational, Colima has comparative advantages, percentage of population of 15 years old and older, in the areas of highschool and profesional, are higher respect the national average.

**Average education level in population of 15 years old and older**

- **State of Colima**: 9.0
- **National**: 8.6
- Illiteracy rate in population of 15 years old and older: 5.1%.

Schoolarship average of population of 9 years old shows that now in Colima, the general population has completed basic education.

**Infrastructure** (2007)

- **Campus**: 549
- **Classrooms**: 3,536.
- **Libraries**: 61.
- **Labs**: 96.
- **Workshops**: 138.
- **Annexes**: 3,229

*Note:*
9 It only includes schools and campus of basic education (preschool, primary and secoundary), technical professional and highschool.
10 Campus refer to physical plant, since the same infrastructures can be to some schools and shifts.
11 Comprises: academic, administrative, common and sports.
Housing and urbanization

- **Number of private housing: 231,000**
  - Inhabited: 180,378
  - Uninhabited: 33,232
  - Temporary use: 17,390

*Inhabited houses* (180,378) are 78.1% of the total particular houses. The uninhabited houses and of temporary use are more than 50,000, representing together the 21.9%.

Absolute, the increase of the last 10 years is of 48.2 thousand inhabited private houses more, with a growth rate between 2000 and 2010 of 3.1%, which means that the housing stock is still growing in a higher way that the population (1.8).

- **Availability housing services percentage**
  - Housing with piped water: 98.5%
  - Housing with drainage: 98.6%
  - Housing with sanitary service: 98.6%
  - Housing with electricity: 99%

In housing services, the respective percentages are above the national rate.

- **Inhabited housing percentage according the goods they have**
  - Housing with TV: 95.4%
  - Housing with refrigerator: 90.6%
  - Housing with radio: 78.9%
  - Housing with cellphone: 74.6%
  - Housing with washing machine: 72.1%
  - Housing with car: 51.1%
  - Housing with landline: 47.2%
  - Housing with computer: 33.1%
  - Housing with internet: 24.5%.
**Inhabited housing percentage according to the equipment they have**

- Housing with light meter: **96%**
- Housing with gas stove: **94.8%**
- Housing with shower cabin: **72.2%**
- Housing with tinaco: **62.8%**
- Housing with water heater: **37.1%**
- Housing with cistern: **21.9%**
- Housing with wood or coal stove with smokestack: **8.5%**
- Housing with concrete floor: **4.5%**

**Inhabitants average by housing: 3.6.**

*During the last 20 years, the inhabitants average by housing shows a gradual descent that implies a differential of -1.1 inhabitants in each house between 2000 and 2010.*

**Number of gardens with playground: 218.**

**Locations by population size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of locations: 1,235</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* 1-249 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 1,138 locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 16,118 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 250-499 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 37 locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 12,877 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 500-999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 26 locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 18,660 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 1,000-2,499 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 15 locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 25,361 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 2,500-4,999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 6 locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 21,152 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 5,000-9,999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 6 locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 46,144 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 10,000-14,999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 2 locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 23,613 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 15,000-29,999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 1 location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 15,923 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 20,000-24,999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 1 location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 25,361 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>⇒ 2 locations</td>
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<tr>
<td>⇒ 23,613 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 30,000-34,999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 1 location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ 15,923 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State total population:** 650,555

**267,000 people**
(41% of the population)
Services and Manufacture

**161,000 people**
(25% of the population)
Logistics, industry
(mining and electricity generation) and tourism

**141,000 people**
(22% of the population)
Fresh products and agroindustry
**Infrastructure**

- **Lenght of the state road net:** 2,281 km.
  - **Federal trunk:** 416 km (equivalent to 18.2% of the total State road net).
  - **Roads incorporated into federal road:** 602 km (equivalent to 26.4% of the total State road net).
  - **Rural roads:** 1,123 km (equivalent to 49.2% of the total State road net).
  - **Improved gaps:** 141 km (equivalent to 49.2% of the total State road net).

- **Length of the railroad net:** 239 km.
  - **Particulars:** 32 km.
  - **Secondaries:** 78 km.
  - **Trunks and branches:** 129 km.

- **Airports:** 2.
  - **Cuauhtémoc**
    - Runway landing length (meters): 2,300.
    - Airstrips areas (thousand of square meters): 104.
    - Running area (thousand of square meters): 11.
  - **Manzanillo**
    - Runway landing length (meters): 2,200.
    - Platforms area (thousand of squared meters): 28.
    - Running area (thousand of square meters): 10.

- **Aerodroms:** 6.

- **Port of Manzanillo**
  - **19 berths:**
    - 14 commercials
    - 3 hydrocarbons
    - 2 cruise
  - **2,950 meters of piers.**
  - **15 meters of maximum fretwork.**
  - **Capacity to receive post Panama vessels with capacity for 6,500 teu’s.**
  - **Cargo types handled:** Teu’s, mineral bulk, agricultural bulk, cruises, perishable, general cargo, livestock and cars.

- **Telecommunications**
  - **Landline (density of lines by each 100 people):** 18.7
  - **Mobil (users by each 100 people):** 99.8.
  - **Public telephones (phones by each 100 people):** 12.1.
  - **Restricted TV (subscribers by each 1,000 people):** 107.0.

- **Communications**
  - **Telegraph offices:** 21.
  - **Post offices:** 146.
  - **Cellphone centrals (2007):** 18.
  - **Cellphone channels (2007):** 47.
  - **Broadcasting station:** 19:
    - AM: 10.
    - FM: 9.
  - **TV stations:** 13:
    - Concessioned: 12.
    - With permits: 1.

**Note:** Domestic and international service airport.
- CONTAINER MAIN ENTRANCE.

- PARTICIPATION OF 61% IN MEXICAN PACIFIC AND 42% IN THE COUNTRY.
Insured workers at IMSS

- In the State of Colima were reported a total of 111,137 formal employments (insured workers, permanent and casual ones) in October of 2012, 91,085 (82%) are permanent and 20,052 (18%) are casual.

Employment (III Quarter of 2012)

- Economic active people\(^{16}\) (PEA): 348,484 (68.3%):
  - Employed\(^{17}\): 331,899 (95.2%)
  - Unemployed\(^{18}\): 16,585 (4.8%)

- Non economic active people\(^{19}\) (PNEA): 161,675 (31.7%):
  - Available: 36,504 (22.6%)
  - Not available: 125,171 (77.4%)

- Employed people by economic activity sector:
  - Primary: 40,677 (12.3%)
  - Secondary: 63,123 (19%)
    - Electricity and extractive industry: 4,988.
    - Manufacture industry: 27,890.
    - Construction: 30,245.
  - Tertiary: 224,127 (67.6%)
    - Commerce: 62,052.
    - Services\(^{20}\): 139,331.
    - Others\(^{21}\): 22,744.

- Economic participation rate\(^{22}\): 68.3% (1st higher at national level).
- Informality rate: 21.5% (4th least at national level)
- Unemployment rate: 4.8% (12th least at national level).
- Average income by hour in employed people: 36.8 pesos (5th higher at national level).

Gross National Product 2011 (current prices)

- Gross National Product (GNP) of the State of Colima 2011 was of 79 thousand 751 million pesos, 0.58% of the country GDP.
- GDP by economic activity (thousand of pesos):
  - Primaries: 4’739,457 (5.94% State GDP).
  - Secondaries: 23’967,869 (30.05% State GDP).
  - Tertiary: 51´647,327 (64.76% State GDP).

Source: Made with own information of INEGI.
Sector that most contribute to State GDP:

- Construction (18.3%).
- Commerce (14.9%).
- Transport, post and storage (13.3%).

GDP Per capita Colima (2011): $118,696.00


Quarter indicator of the State economic activity (ITAEE)

The State of Colima presented the biggest year growth of its economic activity, with a variation of 12.0% from January to December of 2011 with respect to 2010.

For the period in question, total national growth was of 3.9% in annual average.

Economic activity growth (January to December, 2011):

- Primaries: 7.8%.
- Secoundaries: 27.7%.
- Terciaries: 6.8%.

Colima registered the highest growth of secondary and tertiary sector.

Note:

16 People of 12 years old and older that had some link with an economic activity or that they looked for it in the week of reference, so they were employed or unemployed.

17 People of 12 years old and older that make some economic activity in the week of reference during at least one hour. It includes to already employed but not well played temporally by some reason, without thereby lose the employment, as well as to whom helped in an economic activity without a salary or payment.

18 People of 12 years old and older that in the same week of reference looked for a job because they were not doing any economic activity.

19 People of 12 years old and older that in the week of reference only did non-economic activities and they didn't look for a job.

20 Includes: restaurants and lodging services, Transports, communications, post and storage, professional, financial and corporate services, social services and diverse services.

21 IT refers to government and international organisms activities.

22 Quotient of economic active people in a determined group of age between the total of people of the same group multiplied by 100.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI).
ECONOMIC UNITS (2012)

- **Primary:** 224
  SECTOR 11 Agriculture, breeding and exploitation of animal, logging, fishing and hunting: 224 economic units.

- **Secondary:** 3,199
  SECTOR 21 Mining: 68 EU.
  SECTOR 22 Generation, transmisión and distribución of electric energy, water and gas supply gas by pipeline to final consumer: 16 EU.
  SECTOR 23 Construction: 329 EU.
  SECTOR 31-33 Manufacture industry: 2,786 EU.

- **Tertiary:** 26,883
  SECTOR 43 Wholesale: 967 EU.
  SECTOR 46 Retail trade: 11,918 EU.
  SECTOR 48-49 Transport, post and storage: 503 EU.
  SECTOR 51 Mass media information: 161 EU.
  SECTOR 52 Insurance and financial services: 360 EU.
  SECTOR 53 Real State and rental services of movable and intangible: 564 EU.
  SECTOR 54 Technical, scientific and professional services: 711 EU.
  SECTOR 55 Corporate services: 4 EU.
  SECTOR 56 Support to business and waste handle services and remediation services: 750 UE.
  SECTOR 61 Educational services: 923 EU.
  SECTOR 62 Health care services: 1,232 EU.
  SECTOR 71 Cultural and sport entertainment and other recreational services: 398 EU.
  SECTOR 72 Temporary acommodation and food and beverages services: 4,194 EU.
  SECTOR 81 Other services but government activities: 4,198 EU.

In the State of Colima are located a total of 30,306 economic units (EU).

Source: Made with oht data of INEGI. National statistical directory of Economic Units (DENUE).

Note: 23 Economic Units of private and parastatal sector.
ECONOMIC UNITS (2012)

Manzanillo 7,257 23.9%
Coquimatlan 641 2.1%
Armeria 1,308 4.3%
Villa de A. 4,023 13.3%
Minatitlan 297 1.0%
Comala 803 2.6%
Cuauhtemoc 940 3.1%
Colima 9,591 31.6%
Ixtlahuacan 141 0.5%
Tecoman 5,305 17.5%

Total of economic units of the private and parastatal sector: 30,306
Most important economic activities

Secondary sector
- Construction industry is the most important economic activity in the State because of its contribution of 18.3% to Gross National Product (2011).
- Agroindustries (packaging, lemon oil factories, processing plants) are of great importance to the State.
- Mining (2011) has positioned in a positive way to Colima, highlighting:
  - Iron pellet production (1st national place).
  - Iron extraction (3rd national place).
  - Salt (6th national place).
  - Grit (9th national place).
  - Gypsum (10th national place).
  - Clay (11th national place).
  - Sand (12th national place).

Tertiary sector
- Commerce is 2nd activity in the State of Colima, since it contributes with the 14.9% to State GDP (2011).
- Transports, post and storage are the third most important activity because of its share of 13.3% to GNP of Colima (2011).
- Port activity is transcendental to the State economy:
  - Manzanillo, 1st national place in TEU’s movement by 10° consecutive year.
  - 2nd national place in total cargo movement of Mexican Pacific.
  - 4th place in total cargo of Mexico.
- Tourism (beach, ecotouristic mountain tourism, cultural tourism).
- Among the manufacture industry, the most important are the fabrication of soap, hot sausages, regional candies, wooden chairs “equipales”, shoes, sandals, and coconut and orange water elaboration.
Most important economic activities

Primary sector (2011)

- **Agriculture** is another of the most important activities. Colima highlights because the production of:
  
  - 1st place in production of lemon and its derivates.
  - 1st national place in tamarind production.
  - 2nd national producer of copra.
  - 2nd sour soups producer.
  - 2nd national place in tuna fishing.
  - 2nd national place in “barrilete” fishing.
  - 3rd place in star fruit production.
  - 3rd berry producer.
  - 4th papaya producer.
  - 4th banana producer.
  - 5th “palay” rice producer.
  - 6th melón producer.
  - 9th mango producer.

Note:
- CONAPO. Basic demographic indicators 1990-2030.
- Government of the State of Colima.
- INEGI. XII General census of population and housing 2010.
- INEGI. General direction of geography. Federal, municipal and state entities key catalogue.
- INEGI. National Survey of employment (ENOE).
- INEGI. Mexico national count system (SCNM).
- INEGI. Economic unities national statistic directory (DENUE).
- National institute to federalism and municipal development.
- Mexican institute of social security (IMSS).
- API. Manzanillo Port Administration.
- Tourism Secretariat. Government of the State. Touristic services direction. Touristic Culture Department.