

FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ITS PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC UNITS IN TABASCO


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Abstract: In Mexico, it is socially accepted for women to start new businesses. However, statistics indicate that they are far from the opportunities to do so and there are not enough tools to promote and maintain female entrepreneurship. This article aims to identify the participation of entrepreneurial women in the economic units of Tabasco, in order to describe the socio-demographic and economic characteristics that contribute to the creation of tools to promote and sustain the entrepreneurial activity of women in this Mexican state. The study employs a qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory approach through the review of official secondary sources to analyze the conditions of female participation in the economic environment of the region. The main results show that women are the owners of 32.4% of the economic units established in Tabasco, with mixed participation with men (9%). Furthermore, an increase in the proportion of female-owned establishments is observed, going from 31.8% in 2009 to 32.4% in 2019, estimating an average annual growth rate of 2.3%. These findings indicate a positive trend in female participation in the business environment of Tabasco, although they also indicate the existence of a gender gap in women's participation as owners of economic units in the state.

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Introduction

The act of entrepreneurship is natural to human beings; however, it does not develop equally between men and women, as gender-specific elements make entrepreneurship more difficult for women (Castillo-García et al., 2022).

Women's participation in the country's economic life has increased in recent decades. In Mexico, it is socially accepted for women to start new businesses; however, statistics indicate that they are further away from opportunities and there are not enough tools to promote and sustain their entrepreneurial activity. In recent decades, women's participation in the country's economic life has increased. There are gender-specific motivators, facilitators, and obstacles in the process of female entrepreneurship (López et al., 2016). When discussing motivating factors for female entrepreneurship, we can mainly refer to obtaining one's income and the search for autonomy and economic independence (López et al., 2016; Miranda et al., 2023). According to Pons and Salazar (2023), the most important facilitators are intrinsic (or personal) factors such as clarity, practicality, responsibility, and flexibility.

Aranibar-Ramos et al. (2022) mention that the main facilitators for female entrepreneurship are family associativity, institutional support, and contact networking opportunities. Among the most important obstacles and limitations in the entrepreneurial process of women are the lack of financing, lack of government support, barriers to market entry (Orihuela-Ríos, 2022), the lack of investment in social capital, family violence (the lack of investment in social capital and family violence) (Aranibar-Ramos, 2022), limited time to fulfill roles as a mother, daughter, wife, and student, subjective self-assessment, and lack of experience (Pons & Salazar, 2023).

To promote facilitators and reduce obstacles, a contextual diagnosis is required. This diagnosis should describe the situation of women seeking to start a new business and thus establish tools that promote and encourage the creation, permanence, and growth of companies created by women.

The purpose of this article is to identify the participation of women entrepreneurs in Tabasco's economic units to describe the characteristics of the environment that contribute to the creation of tools to promote and maintain the entrepreneurial activity of women in this Mexican entity. The present study addresses a knowledge gap by providing an overview of the economic status of women entrepreneurs in Tabasco. The number of women entrepreneurs active in the labor market generates an important indicator of the generation of employment and economic growth led by women. The analysis of the environment will allow us to identify key areas where public policies or tools can be implemented to promote the permanence and development of economic activities undertaken by women.

This research article consists of four sections, the first presents a literature review at a theoretical level and a reference framework of the concepts of female entrepreneurship and the gender gap in entrepreneurship. The second section details the

research methodology to achieve the study's objective. The third section explains the results and main findings of the study and finally presents the conclusions of the research work.

Literature review

In 1755, the economist Richard Cantillon introduced the concept of entrepreneurship and defined the entrepreneur as the agent who purchases the means of production, combines them in an orderly manner, and obtains a new product for commercialization, but unlike other agents, he does not have a secure return, since he assumes the risks of market behavior (Cantillon, 1996). Currently, entrepreneurship is a concept that can be approached from different theories and disciplines (Elizundia, 2015; Terán-Yépez & Guerrero-Mora, 2020). Its nature is related to a minimum of entrepreneurial skills, which can be increased in times of economic crisis or unemployment (Muñoz et al., 2021).

In Mexico, public policies aimed at economic development are scarce and, for the most part, contain an ideological input that often does not directly impact the problem that limits entrepreneurship, showing itself more as a barrier to development.

The environment determines the success or failure of an organization, so promoting an economic and political context that encourages entrepreneurship among MSMEs will improve their ability to respond to environmental uncertainties.

By evaluating the environment, it will be possible to improve the design of public policies to generate an environment that strengthens entrepreneurship in the country's various regions. The conditions that directly impact entrepreneurship and are related to the socioeconomic environment of the country, depend largely on the economic and industrial development of the region. Environmental conditions can be classified according to their influence on entrepreneurship as main or complementary (Poblete & Amorós, 2011):

1. Main: financial support, government policies, government programs, education and training, transfer of innovation and development, commercial and professional infrastructure, opening of the internal market, access to physical infrastructure, and social and cultural norms.
2. Complementary: Perception of opportunities, skills to create new businesses, motivation for entrepreneurship, protection of intellectual property, support for female entrepreneurs, growth support and valuation of innovation.

Many studies focus on evaluating women's capabilities in the same way that men are evaluated, which would be a mistake, since the capabilities of both differ, in addition to the fact that the results vary between men and women. However, it is assumed that entrepreneurship is generic and that the determining factors for success are similar for both men and women (Contreras Loera, 2023). Gender affects entrepreneurial behavior, so it is important to denote this distinction in the matter.

For this reason, the present study incorporates the perspective of female entrepreneurship, defined as the decision made by a woman to carry out commercial activities to obtain economic income; they have qualities and skills that qualify them

to take financial risks in the market and are characterized by having innovative, inclusive behavior and perseverance (Orihuela-Ríos, 2022). This perspective enables an analysis of the differences related to the motivations or reasons for undertaking and, above all, the facilities or limitations for female entrepreneurship.

Women are more interested in social entrepreneurship to combine their professional and personal lives; In addition, they require more technological and business skills, as well as references that reinforce their experience in leadership and business management issues (Martín-Gutiérrez et al., 2021).

In developed countries, the number of female entrepreneurs is greater but still lower than that of men (Elizundia, 2015). In Mexico, entrepreneurship mostly arises as a response to the economic needs of women to support their children or improve the quality of life of their families (Paz & Espinoza, 2019).

Women's participation in the country's economy is growing due to their involvement in the labor market and, in recent decades, it has increased in different sectors, mainly commercial and service industries, due to the flexibility in their schedules since it allows them to carry out household and work activities simultaneously (Contreras Loera, 2023; Zabudovsky, 2001). In addition, they are strongly related to activities in restaurants, hotels, and communal and social services, and the trend is related to small businesses (microenterprises). By 2019, at the national level, one-fifth of the entrepreneurial activity in Mexico was led by women (Paz & Espinoza, 2019). By 2021, 54% of women entrepreneurs were in the informal sector for various reasons, such as bureaucracy in administrative procedures, lack of financing, and lack of knowledge in finance, business, or accounting (Mexican Institute of Competitiveness (IMCO, 2021)).

According to Rojas and Ramírez (2020, p. 230), compared to men, women fulfill their financial obligations promptly; however, when requesting their loans, they are granted in smaller amounts.

Female entrepreneurship is managed and influenced by the psychological, social, economic, technical, and legal environment, and these aspects can vary from place to place (Özsungur, 2019). For instance, after the analysis of the results by Olaz and Ortiz (2017) in two cities within the same country, the importance of social and family aspects varied by 20%, psychological aspects by almost 30%, and educational aspects by 8%, there are even aspects that are not significant in the different cities in the same country. Thus, the factors are specific to each geographical space.

The perspective of female entrepreneurship can be approached from different nuances with financial, social, and cultural variables, directly affecting entrepreneurial activity (Forero-Bernal & Durán-Duarte, 2019). Such is the case in the South African context, a country with many social problems, such as prejudices, gender stereotypes, less education, greater self-distrust, and great family obligations, public policy must direct its efforts to overcome these challenges (Meyer & Krüger, 2021).

According to recent studies, the main factors that motivate female entrepreneurship in Tabasco women are income generation, intrinsic factors, such as achieving personal growth and recognition, and the pursuit of autonomy (Miranda et al., 2023). Therefore, this research aims to analyze the sociodemographic conditions, the economic situation, gender characteristics, and the characteristics of companies led by women

in Tabasco, as various authors indicate, the importance of the factors that motivate entrepreneurship depends largely on the environment (Martín-Gutiérrez et al., 2021; Pons & Salazar, 2023). This is particularly important for the development and implementation of government programs and specific public policies that promote and support women-led businesses.

Research methodology

The research question addressed is: What is the sociodemographic and economic situation of women in Tabasco and how has their participation as business owners evolved in this federative entity? To do so, it is assumed that the subject of the study is a woman with entrepreneurial and/or business activity in Tabasco and the analysis was carried out to identify her participation in economic development in the state of southeastern Mexico.

The study was conducted through an analysis with a qualitative approach of a descriptive and exploratory cross-sectional type, through the review of official secondary sources to analyze the conditions of female participation in the economic environment of the region. The qualitative approach is an inductive study that allows understanding and developing concepts from existing information and data without evaluating preconceived hypotheses or theories (Quecedo & Castaño, 2002). The qualitative method research route provides a deep and detailed understanding of social contexts and interactions. This approach allows for exploring the particular culture and social relationships, which generates richness, flexibility, and depth in the information (Corona Lisboa, 2018). The research design is descriptive because it involves an approach to reality through the interpretation of phenomena based on the analysis of statistical and documentary sources.

The information collected comes from secondary sources issued in different periods by institutional organizations. The search for information was delimited by eligibility or selection criteria, specifically by inclusion and exclusion criteria (Arias-Gómez et al., 2016). Inclusion criteria refer to the characteristics that the information must take into account, including geographical location, time, data sources, and specific variables such as demographic data and socio-economic indicators. The official sources are the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (STPS), and the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES). The information corresponds to data from Tabasco, Mexico, in two collection periods, 2004 to 2009 and 2014 to 2019. Finally, the exclusion criteria detail characteristics to disqualify possible information, such as variables irrelevant to the study of the phenomenon and data that do not align with the study's objective.

Given the nature of the study method, the information obtained cannot be generalized and the results will be limited to the applicability of a broader population. The information was obtained from the country's official databases with the characteristic of being public and reliable information.

The information analysis process is interpretive because it is based on the understanding and perception of the data to conceptualize and describe the phenomenon of study. The description of the process was carried out in three stages.

The first stage began with the statement of the problem and the first immersion in the field (Hernández-Sampieri, 2018), that is, the question and the research objective were raised and a first exploration of the data was made. In the second stage, the databases were selected; the information was collected, prepared, and explored through the analysis and generation of descriptive statistics (means, medians, standard deviations, frequencies, and percentages) and the data were visualized through graphs or tables. Finally, the interpretation and presentation of the results was carried out.

Results

Sociodemographic conditions of Tabasco

Tabasco is a state located in the southeast of Mexico, bordering the Gulf of Mexico, Veracruz, Campeche and Chiapas; it is rich in natural resources and its main economic activity is the oil and gas industry. It has an area of 24,730.9 km², or 1.3% of the national territory, and is divided into 17 municipalities. It occupies the first place in the national production of primary agriculture, fishing and mining. Its contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 54.2% in secondary activities, 43.8% in tertiary activities, and 2% in primary activities. Tabasco contributes 2.3% to the national GDP and ranks sixteenth in terms of national contribution (National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2021d)). However, it has the highest economic growth in the country and the highest proportion of households that lack the resources to feed themselves (Ayala Espinosa, 2023).

In Mexico, life expectancy is 75.2 years, and in Tabasco, it is 75.1 on average, but as in other states and countries, it is higher for women (78.2) than for men (72.0). At the national level, Tabasco ranks 22nd in households with a woman as the reference person and 63.3% of its households are nuclear-type. It has a population density of 97 people per square kilometer while the national average is 64 inhabitants per square kilometer.

Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of Tabasco

Characteristics	National	Tabasco
Population	126,014,024 people	2,402,598 people
Middle ages	27 years old	29 years old
Life expectancy	75.2 years old	75.1 years old
Place of residence	79% (urban)	59% (urban)
	21% (rural)	41% (rural)
Household dependency	67% (male)	69% (male)
	33% (female)	31% (female)
Population density	64 hab. per km ²	97 hab. per km ²

Source: Information collected from the Population and Housing Census 2020. Tabasco (INEGI, 2023)

The population in Tabasco is 2,402,598 inhabitants and grew by 7.33% compared to the population census of 2010. The place of residence is 59% in the urban zone and 41% in the rural zone. The female population in Tabasco is 1,228,927 women, approximately 55,200 more inhabitants than men, representing 48.9% of men and 51.1% in women of the total population of the state (INEGI, 2023).

The average level of schooling is the first year of high school. However, at the national level, it is in first place among entities with the highest percentage of school attendance for both sexes (INMUJERES, 2019). In addition, 95% of school attendance is for children from 6 to 14 years of age. The level of education of the population in the state by academic degree is 50.75% in basic education (23.75% in men and 27% in women), 28.71% in upper secondary education (14.35% in men and 14.36% in women), 18.94% in higher education (9.43% in men and 9.51% in women) and 18.94% in postgraduate education (0.76% in men and 0.84% in women) (Secretaría de Economía, 2024) (Table 2). According to the 2020 Population and Housing Census, out of every 100 inhabitants in Tabasco, five have no education, 50 have completed basic education, 25 have completed high school, and 21 have completed higher education.

Table 2. Academic degree in Tabasco for gender

Academic degree	Population		Male	Female
	Absolute	Relative	Relative	Relative
Elementary school	846,242	50.75%	23.75%	27%
Upper secondary education	478,759	28.71%	14.35%	14.36%
Higher education	315,777	18.94%	9.43%	9.51%
Postgraduate	26,758	1.60%	0.76%	0.84%

Source: (Secretaría de Economía, 2024)

Economic situation in Tabasco

The Economically Active Population (EAP⁴) reached 1,120,000 people and its employed workforce is 1,080,00 people, with an average monthly salary of 7,490 Mexican pesos. The employed population represents 62.3% while the unemployed population represents 37.4%, taking into consideration people dedicated to household chores (46.3%), students (36.7%), people in other non-economic activities (6.7%), people with some physical or mental limitation that prevents them from working (5.5%), and pensioners or retirees (4.8%).

Regarding the employed workforce, 36.1% represent women and 63.9% represent men. The main occupations are sales employees, dispatchers and shop assistants, domestic workers, and support workers in agricultural activities (Secretaría de Economía, 2024). The main economic characteristics of the

⁴ The number of people in the working or productive stage of life (12 years and older). It includes both the employed population and the unemployed population.

population in Tabasco that allow us to know the financial situation by gender are the population, the EAP, the rate of employed people, and the amount of the population that has labor benefits (Secretaría de Economía, 2024) (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic characteristics by gender in Tabasco in 2019

Characteristics	Male		Female	
	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative
Population	1,173,671	48.9%	1,228,927	51.1%
EAP	715,680	63.9%	404,320	36.1%
Working population (EAP)	627,480	58.1%	452,520	41.9%
Employment benefits	346,996	55.3%	303,188	67%

Source: (Secretaría de Economía, 2024)

The rate of economic participation of women in economic activities increased from 40.8% in 2014 to 41.9% in 2019. The annual growth rate is calculated using Equation (1),

$$\text{Average annual growth rate} = \left[\left(\frac{AF}{AO} \right)^{1/5} - 1 \right] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

showing an annual growth rate of 1.14% from 2009 to 2019.

Characteristics of economic units in Tabasco

Tabasco has 73,616 economic units (INEGI, 2021c). Of the total number of establishments by size, 95.3% correspond to microenterprises, 4.6% to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and 0.1% to large companies. Informal businesses represent 67% of establishments. The economic sectors with the highest number of economic units were: Retail trade with 29,600 units (40.21%); Temporary accommodation and food preparation and delivery services with 11,450 (15.25%); Other services except for government activities (mechanics, barbers, stylists, mechanical repair and maintenance of equipment, machinery, and metal and precision products) with 11,158 units (15.16%); Manufacturing industries with 6,979 (9.48%) and agriculture, animal breeding and exploitation, forestry, fishing, and hunting with 3,059 (4.16%) (Secretaría de Economía, 2024). Regarding the use of accounting systems by size, 48.8% of microenterprises, 90.2% of small enterprises, 96.8% of medium-sized enterprises, and 92.2% of large enterprises used accounting systems. In terms of training, 2% of microenterprises, 19.8% of small enterprises, 31.3% of medium-sized enterprises, and 56.9% of large enterprises trained their staff (INEGI, 2021c).

The main problems faced by establishments in Tabasco in carrying out their activities are insecurity (47.5%), low demand for their products (30.4%), high costs of raw materials and inputs (25.3%), excessive expenses on electricity, water, and

telephone (23.8%), lack of financing (22.1%), unfair competition (19.3%), high taxes (12.6%), competition from informal businesses (9.1%), corruption (8.3%), excessive paperwork to operate (5.0%), among others (INEGI, 2021a).

The participation of women as employed personnel in economic units by the age of the establishment is 46.1% in recently created ones, 37.8% in young people, 39.2% in adults, and 32.5% in older ones. According to the economic sector, the personnel employed by women is 23.6% in manufacturing, 44% in commerce, 42% in services, and 14.8% in other activities (fishing, mining, construction, transportation, storage, electricity, water and gas) (INEGI, 2020) (Table 4).

Table 4. Participation of women in economic units in Tabasco

Characteristics	Description	Relative value
Age of economic units	Recently created	46.1%
	Young	37.8%
	Adult	39.2%
	Older	32.5%
Economic sector	Manufacturing	23.6%
	Commerce	44%
	Services	42%
	Other activities	14.8%

Source: Information collected from the 2019 Economic Census (INEGI, 2020)

The establishments that make up wholesale and retail trade are those dedicated to selling them, without processing products such as groceries, pharmaceuticals, household goods, hardware, textile products, spare parts, and exclusively through the Internet. However, at the national level, Tabasco is among the five states with the lowest participation of women in this sector, and nearly 11 states exceed 48% of women as personnel employed in establishments.

Services are the set of activities that satisfy the needs of third parties, among them are educational services; health and social assistance; financial and insurance; professional, scientific, and technical; corporate; real estate and rental; temporary accommodation and preparation of food and beverages and information in mass media and cultural, sports, and recreational entertainment.

Participation of women in economic units as owners

In 2009, 31.8% of Tabasco establishments were owned by a woman and their Total Gross Production represented 16% (INEGI, 2010). In 2019, the distribution of establishments according to the type of owner in Tabasco was 32.41% with female owners, 38.50% with male owners, 9.17% with mixed ownership and 19.93% did not report an owner (INEGI, 2021b) (Table 5).

Table 5. The gender gap in ownership of economic units in Tabasco

Year	Total	Male		Female	
		Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative
2009	65,354	23,142	32.41%	20,783	31.8%
2019	52,663	20,275	38.50%	19,011	36.1%

Source: Information collected from the 2009 and 2019 Economic Census (INEGI, 2010; INEGI, 2021b)

The annual growth rate is calculated using the Equation (2).

$$\text{Average annual growth rate} = \left[\left(\frac{AF}{A0} \right)^{1/10} - 1 \right] \times 100 \quad (2)$$

The proportion of women-owned establishments increased from 31.8% in 2009 to 32.4% in 2019, estimating an average annual growth rate of 2.3%.

Discussion

The main economic activity in Tabasco is related to the production and extraction of oil. The state occupies the first place in national production with the development of secondary activities with a higher percentage in the industry. However, the reliance on the oil industry has generated economic inequality because the population has increased poverty levels.

The population density of the state is high compared to the national average and the population is mostly urban with a significant rural portion, which means that the communities are becoming urbanized. Approximately 40% of the households in Tabasco are headed by women.

Women represent the majority of the total population, with 51.1%, and have a life expectancy higher than men by 6 years on average. Therefore, it is understood that they have a better quality of life than men.

The education of women shows a slightly higher percentage than of men, even reaching higher levels of education. School attendance is 95% of the female population and the average schooling is in the first year of high school. Due to their academic level, they show a search for personal improvement, which opens the line of research to identify the reasons for women's entrepreneurship beyond necessity, as mentioned by Olaz and Ortiz (2017).

According to the economic situation, the rate of economic participation of women in Tabasco has increased slightly by 2% in five years. Economically active women represent 36.1% of the population and 41.9% of the employed population. In addition, it should be taken into account that 32.5% of the population in the state is adolescent. 67% of working women have labor benefits, that is, 11.7% more than men. Therefore, it is assumed that work activity, in addition to the income received, is to cover benefits such as social security, retirement, pension, or to contribute to a mortgage loan.

Regarding the characteristics of economic units in Tabasco, the findings indicate a positive trend in female participation in the business sphere in the state, although they also indicate the existence of a gender gap in the participation of women as owners of economic units in the state.

Economic indicators reveal that the majority of Tabasco companies are microenterprises (95.3%) and 67% operate in the informal sector. On the other hand, women actively participate in various economic sectors with a significant representation in areas of commerce and service provision. The main activities are temporary accommodation services and food and beverage preparation. However, it still shows a lag compared to the participation of women in other states of the republic. Based on the age of the economic units, there is also a higher frequency of participation of women in recently created companies (up to two years) at 46.1% and a lower frequency in larger businesses with 32.5% of women employed.

The proportion of economic units owned by women increased from 31.8% in 2009 to 32.41% in 2019, showing an annual growth of 2.3%. The participation of women as owners of economic units has increased relatively, although they still represent a smaller share compared to those owned by men. Therefore, a line of research is opened on the causes or factors that determine this difference.

Conclusions

Female entrepreneurship is characterized by the participation of women in the creation, development, and management of companies as founders or owners; motivated by economic need, the desire for personal and professional improvement and independence, among others, becoming a way for economic empowerment and facing barriers such as financing, training, unfavorable incentives, legal inequalities, among others. There is now a discussion not only about gender distinctions but also about the contextual framework, so it is important to know the context of the environment to develop and strengthen entrepreneurship in its different stages (Olaz & Ortíz, 2022).

Sociodemographic conditions, the economic situation, and the characteristics of the industry are elements to consider to foster a business environment for women in Tabasco. Women in Tabasco actively participate in the economy, both as part of the employed workforce and as owners of economic units. According to Miranda et al. (2023), women's entrepreneurial activity in Tabasco begins among increasingly younger populations; however, there is no sociodemographic profile of women entrepreneurs in Tabasco. The trend shows a positive evolution towards greater inclusion and representation of women in the economic sphere of Tabasco; however, support from the state and the country is necessary through policies and programs that allow the inclusion and empowerment of women in the economic life of Mexico.

To meet these needs through public or private programs, a diagnosis is required that describes the situation of women who are looking for or starting a business to establish elements that promote and encourage the creation, permanence, and growth of companies created by women.

For the entrepreneur, knowledge of the social and economic context is essential for the birth and development of his micro, small, or medium-sized company. From the economic aspect, from defining the forms of financing, interest rates, changes in currencies, even financial speculation in the markets, choosing to buy or rent machinery and equipment. Based on the social context, he will know what networks to create, types of technology, and which suppliers, if he decides to subcontract accounting, financial, administrative services, etc., he will determine commercial and transportation routes.

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PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚĆ KOBIEŃ I ICH UDZIAŁ W JEDNOSTKACH GOSPODARCZYCH TABASCO

Streszczenie: W Meksyku zakładanie nowych firm przez kobiety jest społecznie akceptowane. Statystyki wskazują jednak, że są one daleko od takich możliwości i brak jest wystarczających narzędzi do promowania i utrzymywania przedsiębiorczości kobiet. Celem artykułu jest identyfikacja udziału przedsiębiorczych kobiet w jednostkach gospodarczych stanu Tabasco w celu opisanie cech socjodemograficznych i ekonomicznych, które przyczyniają się do stworzenia narzędzi promujących i utrzymujących aktywność przedsiębiorczą kobiet w tej meksykańskiej jednostce. Badanie ma charakter analizy o podejściu jakościowym, opisowym i eksploracyjnym, poprzez przegląd oficjalnych źródeł wtórnych, w celu zbadania warunków udziału kobiet w środowisku gospodarczym regionu. Główne wyniki pokazują, że kobiety są właścicielkami 32,4% jednostek gospodarczych mających siedzibę w Tabasco i ich udział mieszany wraz z mężczyznami wynosi 9%. Ponadto obserwuje się wzrost odsetka przedsiębiorstw prowadzonych przez kobiety, z 31,8% w 2009 roku do 32,4% w 2019 roku, co oznacza średnioroczną stopę wzrostu na poziomie 2,3%. Wyniki te zwracają uwagę na pozytywną tendencję w zakresie udziału kobiet w środowisku biznesowym Tabasco, choć wskazują również na istnienie dysproporcji płci w udziale kobiet jako właścicielek jednostek gospodarczych w państwie.

Słowa kluczowe: eksploracja dokumentów, rozwój gospodarczy, przedsiębiorczość kobiet, różnica między płciami

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