
[Download \(only in Spanish\)](#)

Keep in mind

The Regional Economic Bulletin is published by the Regional Economies Section of the Technical and Economic Information Department at *Banco de la República*. The views and potential errors are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not compromise *Banco de la República* or its Board of Directors.

AUTHORS AND/OR EDITORS

[Sección de Economías Regionales Ramírez-Rodríguez, Carolina Valencia-Valencia, Ferney Hernando Giraldo-González, Sebastián Hernández-García, Estefany Ramírez-Vanegas, Ovidio Gustavo Villadiego-Yanes, Francisco Javier](#)

Economic indicators in the northwest region showed overall growth, driven by improved household financial conditions, higher consumer confidence, historically low unemployment levels, and increasing remittances. These factors supported both demand and output, reflected in higher retail sales and imports of consumer goods in Antioquia. Manufacturing expanded, stimulated by external demand. The agricultural and transport sectors also recorded progress. In construction, the constructed area decreased, but new housing sales increased. Exports were driven by coffee and banana shipments. However, higher domestic consumption contributed to a rebound in inflation.

Publication Date:
Friday, 26 of December 2025

Retail trade in Antioquia grew above the national average, driven by higher consumer confidence, improved household financial conditions, increased remittances and tourism inflows, and commercial strategies. Most segments increased, with durable goods such as vehicles and motorcycles standing out, whose imports also rose



Industrial production in Antioquia recorded one of the highest increases in the country, driven by both domestic and external demand, improved sales expectations, inventory replenishment, and operational efficiencies. The performance was particularly strong in sectors related to transportation equipment, supported by the growth in the vehicle and motorcycle markets.



The *Valle de Aburrá* recorded a historically low unemployment rate. Labor demand exceeded supply, with increases in manufacturing, transportation, as well as accommodation and food services. Despite the rise in salaried employment, informality also increased.

