

# IMPACT OF MIGRANT REMITTANCES ON THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY IN GUANAJUATO

Karla Liliana Haro-Zea, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

## ABSTRACT

*This research examines the perception footwear industry workers in the State of Guanajuato. The paper also explores the impact of migrant remittances on the industry. The most important region in Mexico for its footwear production is the State of Guanajuato. It is also a leading State for high migration. This research is quantitative, descriptive, and transversal. A convenience sample was selected to meet certain criteria. Fifty workers were surveyed in footwear distribution and sales centers in the municipality of León Guanajuato, Mexico. An instrument consisting of 21 items and 3 constructs was used. The study shows that only a third of migrants invest in the footwear industry. The difference is invested in agriculture, in the construction of their homes, and in maintaining of their families. In addition, 44% of respondents know at least one person deported and believe that many of them will try to cross the border again out of necessity.*

**JEL:** O150, R59

**KEYWORDS:** Migration, Local Development, Sustainability, Industry

## INTRODUCTION

Mexican migration is the result of a historical & unique relationship between the United States and Mexico. Mexicans inhabited California and Texas before the territory was even American. In turn, the Bracero Program stimulated the entry of thousands of Mexicans. Later, through family reunification policies, the entry of women and children was allowed, consolidating a definitive settlement of the population (Portes, 1998). Different dimensions of migration, including economic, social, political and cultural, reveal the complexity of this phenomenon. Therefore, the investigation of this topic proposes many challenges. In the 1993 Migration Survey in the Northern Border of Mexico began. The general objective was to obtain knowledge about the labor migration phenomenon between the northern border of Mexico and southern border the United States. The goal was to highlight its nature, volume and trends, its effects on the labor market and the impacts on both societies (Colef, 2007). An element of interest within the economic dimension of migration, and of increasing importance for some economies of countries that have emigration, is the sending of remittances. Remittances have an impact on the families that receive them and on the increase in their consumption levels (United Nations, 2016). Remittances and the footwear industry in Guanajuato are two important generators of income in the State. The question arises: Does receipt of these revenues relate to, and have an impact on, local development?

The purpose of this research is to analyze the perception of workers in the footwear industry in the State of Guanajuato. I wish to identify relationships between migration and investment in the industry. Guanajuato has traditionally been a state of strong migratory expulsion and it is recognized nationally and internationally for its footwear production. This industry employs an average of 112,727 people, contributing to 2.4% of the total employment of all manufacturing industries in Mexico. Further, Guanajuato generates 68.4% of the footwear production in Mexico and the municipality of León produces 57.8% (INEGI, Economic Census, 2009). This article has been structured into four sections. The first is based on a brief review of the literature which has allowed us to gain insight and the impact of remittances,

such as the shoe industry in the State of Guanajuato. The methodology is explained later. Finally, the results and the conclusions are presented.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Migration and Its Importance Within the Economy of Guanajuato

Migration impacts the dynamics of an economy where the population demands employment opportunities and income. Migrant's motivations are getting out of poverty and improvement of their quality of life and that of their families. Thus, migration promotes constant depopulation of many localities and municipalities, and impacts remittances to family members (Aguilar-Ortega, 2011). The impact of migration is analyzed by Binford (2006) from two major angles. The analysis relates to the impact of remittances, the functionalist, and the historical structuralist. The first assumes that remittances have the power to reduce poverty and income inequality and help stabilize families financially, as they are used for basic expenses such as food, education, health, and housing. They imply greater well-being for families and have a multiplying effect on the country's economy. On the other hand, the historical structuralist view considers emigration as having a negative effect on the economy and on the social structure of their communities. Within this view, emigration and remittances create a series of structural distortions that are reflected in an exacerbation of social conflict, economic differences, and inflation. This in turn fosters a vicious cycle that distorts the local economy and deteriorates its social structures. One problem faced by these communities is that they become dependent on remittances. This dependence leads to greater emigration, because the remittances help maintain the standard of living. According to this view, family remittances have little chance to initiate development because they are used for basic education, family maintenance, health, home construction, productive investments, etc. These not generate jobs, and the limited productive projects have little benefit.

Canales (2006) supports the theory that remittances have a limited and restricted impact on development promotion and the reduction of poverty. Remittances are essentially a salary fund which is transferred among families in similar socioeconomic conditions. Remittances are usually sent by precarious and vulnerable migrant workers to their relatives who live in poverty and are socially marginalized. In this way, remittances improve the standard of living in the receiver's homes, but they do not represent a strategy which permits them to solve the structural problems that perpetuate poverty. Papail (2002) also states that remittances received by urban households, in the central-western region of Mexico, are important resources for the reproduction of numerous families. However, during the nineties, the productive investments made, thanks to these remittances, seem to have intensified. This intensification allowed employees to become micro entrepreneurs at the end of their migration cycle in the United States to increase their incomes in their places of origin in Mexico.

Remittances contribute to the economy of families that remain within the communities of origin of the migrants. What is not clear, is to what extent they help their economic development. It is known that families use remittances for maintenance and to acquire, repair, or add to their house. However, we must identify to what extent they affect community development. We wish to know if they create productive businesses with their surplus which employ other people and create multiplier economic effects. In the third instance, we wish to know how they affect the creation of goods and service companies in major urban centers. We also wish to identify how much of the remittances leave the immediate region and is concentrated in large cities that produce and sell the products and services demanded by the communities that expel migrants (Arroyo Alejandro & Rodríguez, 2008).

In 2016, remittances to Mexico set a record of US\$26,970 million. Worldwide remittances could reach US\$606.4 million in 2017, up by 3.6%. In addition, in 2016, remittances to Mexico reached an all-time high of US\$ 26,970 million, representing 8.8% annual growth, largest growth in this flow since 2006 (Table

1). It surpasses the 2007 record when US\$26,059 million were received (Fundación BBVA Bancomer, Secretaría de Población, & Consejo Nacional de Población, 2017). States with the largest numbers of returnees were in the Western, Central-South and Northern regions of Mexico. Some 38.6% returned to towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants and 29.0% to towns with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. The state of Guanajuato had from 2010 to 2015, 32,147 (6.5%) Mexican return migrants (Fundación BBVA Bancomer, Secretaría de Población, & Consejo Nacional de Población, 2017). Emigrants from Guanajuato between 2005-2009 were 142,691 and 2009-2014 66,001. The group consisted of women (28.9%) with average age 33.9 and men (71.1%) with average age 36. Top states of residence were Texas (33.25%), California (24.3%), Illinois (8.2%), North Carolina (3.7%) and Georgia (3.7%). Top municipalities of birth were León (8.8%), Celaya (7.2%), Irapuato (7.0%), Acambaro (4.6%), Penjamo (4.6%). Further, from the United States in 2016, 10,511 were repatriated. This consisted of adults 95.5% and children 4.5% (Fundación BBVA Bancomer, Secretaría de Población, & Consejo Nacional de Población, 2017) .

Table 1: Absolute Migration Intensity Index (IAIM), 2000-2010

Índex	2.17
% houses with	21,857,601
Remittances	3.6
Emmigrants to US	1.9
Circular Migrants	0.9
Returning Migrants	2.2

Source: CONAPO estimates based on INEGI, ten percent sample of Census 2010. Guanajuato has a very high Absolute Degree of Migration Intensity (4.86) and had with the biggest remittance receipts in 2016.

Guanajuato is among states that receives the most remittances and according to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2010). The activity that contributes most to the State Gross Domestic Product is commerce.

#### Importance of Footwear Industry in Guanajuato

The footwear industry in Mexico employed 112,727 people in 2014, contributing 2.4% of total manufacturing, according to the Economic Census (2009). Additionally, when acquiring supplies for the manufacture of footwear, the industry generates approximately 17 thousand extra jobs with its suppliers. The national production of Footwear is located in eight municipalities of the country mainly: a) León, Guanajuato contributes 57.8% of the total value of production, b) Guadalajara, Jalisco 10%, c) San Francisco del Rincon, Guanajuato 6.7% d) Purisima del Rincon, Guanajuato 3.9% e) Zapopan, Jalisco 3.1%, f) Iztapalapa, Federal District 1.4% g) Toluca, Mexico 1.3%, and h) San Mateo Atenco, Mexico 1.2% (Table 2). In total, Guanajuato generates 68.4% of the footwear production in the country (INEGI, Statistics regarding the footwear industry, 2014). Table 2 shows that 30.8% of economic units engaged in the manufacture of footwear obtained financing in 2014. This figure is higher than averages for the manufacturing sector (INEGI, Economic Census, 2009). Exports of footwear as of 2010 registered a growing behavior.

Table 2: The Most Important Municipalities in Mexico for Their Footwear Production

	Economic Units		Busy Staff		Production (Millions of Pesos)	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
National	7,398	100	112,727	100	26,146	100
Leon, Guanajuato	2,330	31.5	57,064	50.6	15,119	57.8
Guadalajara, Jalisco	486	6.6	11,172	9.9	2,605	10
San Francisco del Rincon, Guanajuato	447	6.0	8,429	7.5	1,747	6.7
Purísima del Rincon, Guanajuato	176	2.4	4,448	3.9	1,018	3.9
Zapopan, Jalisco	60	0.8	2,791	2.5	810	3.1
Iztapalapa, Distrito Federal	7	0.1	551	0.5	353	1.4
Toluca, Mexico	6	0.1	1,069	0.9	347	1.3
San Mateo Atenco, Mexico	1,337	18.1	6,795	6.0	304	1.2
Total of the 8 municipalities	4,849	65.6	92,319	81.8	22,302	85.4
Rest of the municipalities	2,549	34.4	20,408	18.2	3,844	14.6

Source: Economics Census 2009. The municipalities were ordered according to the value of the production they contributed to the national total.

From 2010 to 2012 the growth rate was above 20%. In the first five months of 2014, exports decreased by 10.3% with respect to the same period in 2013 (INEGI, Tax Administration Service, & Ministry of Economy, Exports of footwear, 2013-2014). Some 94.1% of external sales of footwear products were exported to 10 countries in 2013. The bulk, 82.6% of footwear were exported to the United States. Exports of footwear from Mexico represented 0.5% of world exports, representing 24th place (International Trade Center, 2012). From the above, we can see the importance of both remittances sent to the State of Guanajuato and the footwear industry. This research focuses on studying whether remittances impact the footwear industry, mainly in the creation of companies and in the local and state development.

## METHODOLOGY

This research is quantitative, descriptive, and transversal. The instrument included 21 items. Respondents were selected based on two parameters: (1) an entrepreneur or worker in the footwear industry and (2) having relatives who migrated to the United States. A convenience sample was selected to meet certain criteria. Fifty workers were surveyed in footwear distribution and sales centers located in the municipality of León Guanajuato, Mexico. I achieved a 100 percent response rate. The sample was taken from August 30 to 02 September 2017. León, Guanajuato was selected because it is among municipalities with highest number of migrants. It is also the most important in terms of production of footwear and leather products in Mexico. Table 3 presents summary of variables and items analyzed.

Table 3: Operational Definition of Research Variables

Variables	Definition	Item	Unit of Measurement
Dependent	Type of need	a) Lack of job opportunities, b) low wages in Mexico, c) find a better job, d) economic need, e) improve their quality of life, f) insecurity in Mexico, g) family lives in the United States.	Instrument designed on the basis of 21 items
	Remittance expense	a) Family maintenance	
Independent	Investment of remittances in the State of Guanajuato	a) Agriculture b) Footwear Industry c) Properties	Analysis of the relationship between migration and the footwear industry
	Impact of remittances in the footwear industry of León Guanajuato		

This table shows that for the data collection an instrument consisting of 21 items and 3 constructs was used; demographic data of the sample, remittances and investment in the footwear industry.

RESULTS

We start our analysis with summary statistics presented in Table 4. We follow with migration trends and job selections reported in Tables 5 and 6. We continue with perceptions of the Mexican Government actions to reduce migration in Table 7). Table 8 addresses deportation issues, and Table 9 reports employment of migrants. Finally, Table 10 provides an analysis of issues regarding remittance.

Table 4: Summary Statistic, Demographic Information

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Gender	Male	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
	Female	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
Place of origin	Celaya	24	48.0	48.0	48.0
	Leon	24	48.0	48.0	96.0
	Estado de México	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
	Salamanca	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Type of entrepreneur	Manufacturer	31	62.0	62.0	62.0
	Distributor	14	28.0	28.0	90.0
	Both	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Academic degree	None	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Elementary school	2	4.0	4.0	8.0
	Middle School	15	30.0	30.0	38.0
	High school	22	44.0	44.0	82.0
	Bachelor's degree	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
Current position	Receptionist	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Sales	37	74.0	74.0	78.0
	Owner	6	12.0	12.0	90.0
	Manager	5	10.0	10.0	100.0

*This table shows that 56% of respondents are women and 44% are men. 34% are married, 58% are single, 2% live in a free union, 1% are separated and 1% are widowed. 32% are 15 to 22 years old, 40% are 23 to 44 years old, 16% are 35 to 50 years old and 8% are over 50 years old. Relative to place of origin, 96% of respondents come from the municipalities of Celaya and León Guanajuato. Some 62% of respondents are manufacturers, 28% are distributors and 10% are both manufacturer and distributor. Additionally, we observe that 4% of respondents do not have academic training, 4% elementary school, 30% middle school, 44% high school and 18% bachelor's degree. Results show 56% have an average of 3 years of experience in the industry, 20% 4 to 9 years, 16% from 10 to 15 years and 8% more than 15 years, and relative to their current position 4% are receptionists, 74% are in sales, 12% are owners and 10% are managers.*

Table 5: Places Where Mexican Migrants Work in the United States

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Do you have family members working in the United States?	Yes	35	70.0	70.0	70.0
	No	15	30.0	30.0	100.0
Places where Mexican migrants work in the United States	Texas	10	20.0	20.0	50.0
	California	6	12.0	12.0	66.0
	Illinois	3	6.0	6.0	74.0
	New York	2	4.0	4.0	54.0
	Washington	2	4.0	4.0	80.0
	Arkansas	1	2.0	2.0	68.0
	Tennessee	1	2.0	2.0	76.0
	Ohio	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Undecided	9	18.0	18.0	98.0
	Without family	15.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

*Table 5 shows that 70% of respondents claim to have family members working in the United States, and that Texas, California, and Illinois are the largest destinations for relatives of the Guajuatenses with 20%, 12% and 6% respectively. Interestingly, this implies that 18% do not have clarity as to where their relatives live within the United States.*

Parallel to migratory flow toward to United States, Census information also shows an increased in returned migrants. Approximately 80 percent of returned migration moved back to their hometown or place of birth (Zenteno, 2012).

Table 6: What Jobs do Your Family Members Have in the United States?

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
What jobs do your family members have in the United States?	Agriculture	10	20	20	84
	Construction	4	8	8	64
	Nanny	2	4	4	88
	Mechanics	2	4	4	92
	Waiters	2	4	4	98
	Carpentry	1	2	2	94
	House keepers	1	2	2	100
	Undecided	13	26	26	56
	No family	15	30	30	30
Why do Mexicans emigrate to the United States?	Lack of employment opportunities	11	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Low wages in Mexico	9	18.0	18.0	40.0
	Searching for better employment	8	16.0	16.0	56.0
	Economic necessity	14	28.0	28.0	84.0
	Improve their quality of life	6	12.0	12.0	96.0
	Mexico's insecurity	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
	Their families live in the US	1	2.0	2.0	100.0

*This table shows that family members of migrants from Guanajuato point out that the activities where they work are mainly, agriculture 20% and construction 8%. The rest work mainly in activities such as waiters, nannies, mechanics, carpenters, and house keepers. According to the opinion of respondents, there are several reasons why respondents migrate to the United States. The primary reason 28% because of economic necessity, 22% for lack of employment opportunities, 18% searching for better employment and 12% to improve their quality of life. However, they also found factors that influence, to a lesser extent, the decision to migrate, like Mexico's insecurity. Some are motivated because their families live in the United States (US).*

Mexicans migrate to the United States mostly in search of better job opportunities as well as to improve their quality of life and that of their families. However, Vega-Macias (2014) argues that migration has other consequences in Mexico, such as the impact it has on population levels, demographic ageing and imbalances and the masculinity index in Mexico businesses.

Table 7: Do You Think the Mexican Government is Doing Something to Reduce Migration?

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Do you think the Mexican government is doing something to reduce migration?	Yes	8	16.0	16.0	16.0
	No	42	84.0	84.0	100.0
How do you think migrants returning should be supported?	Create business	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Competitive salaries	6	12.0	12.0	18.0
	More job opportunities	22	44.0	44.0	62.0
	Support with settling in Mexico	2	4.0	4.0	66.0
	Lower taxes	2	4.0	4.0	70.0
	Legal support	6	12.0	12.0	82.0
	Raise awareness of the Mexican life style	1	2.0	2.0	84.0
	No discrimination	2	4.0	4.0	88.0
	Support them to create projects	4	8.0	8.0	96.0
	Security to return	2	4.0	4.0	100.0

*Table 7 shows that 84% of respondents believe that the Mexican government does not do enough to reduce migration to the United States. Additionally, 46% indicated that last year, even with the restrictive immigration policies of the United States Government, migration has not diminished. Results show that among the actions that must be carried out to support return migrants from the perspective of the respondents are: create more job opportunities, pay competitive salaries, legal support, support them to create projects and create more businesses.*

Table 8: Do You Know People Originally from Guanajuato Deported in 2017?

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Do you know people originally from Guanajuato deported in 2017?	Yes	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
	No	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
Do you think that migration has decreased in 2017?	Yes	27	54.0	54.0	54.0
	No	23	46.0	46.0	100.0

In Table 8, we see that 44% of respondents know at least one person deported and believe that many of them will try to cross the border again out of necessity. On the other hand, it can be interpreted that there is a slight decrease in migration from Guanajuato, Mexico to the United States.

Massey, Prend & Durand (2009), based on information from the Mexican Migration Project, a binational project by Princeton University, on Mexican migration to the United States, showed that there is a significant decrease inflows Migration in recent years. Migration flow has slowed and there has been an increase in migrants returning to Mexico. The reasons for these trends include a slowdown in the US economy which reduces the need for immigrant labor and tightening immigration control policies that discourage illegal migration to some extent. Despite an increase in return migration, there is no evidence to suggest that migrants end their aspirations to continue going north, either for the first time or to "start a new life" in the U.S. The figures reported relate to anti-immigrant policies, which affect the time an migrant will stays in the United States. However, this return migration does not end migration. It can be argued that outbound and inbound migration form a circular mobility in Mexico (Cassarino, 2004).

Table 9: Occupation of Family Members of Migrants

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Municipalities in Guanajuato with the largest number of migrants.	Dolores Hidalgo	16	32.0	32.0	32.0
	San Felipe	10	20.0	20.0	52.0
	Acambaro	2	4.0	4.0	56.0
	Silao	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Irapuato	2	4.0	4.0	82.0
	Paseo	1	2.0	2.0	94.0
	No sabe	11	22.0	22.0	78.0
	Todo el Estado	5	10.0	10.0	92.0
Occupation of family members of migrants	Vendor	15	30	30	54
	Unemployed	9	18	18	72
	Footwear industry worker	7	14	14	24
	Farmer	5	10	10	10
	Housekeeper	5	10	10	90
	Construction worker	4	8	8	98
	Other	4	8	8	80
	Undecided	1	2	2	100

Table 9 shows that respondents identify two municipalities with the highest number of migrants: Dolores Hidalgo and San Felipe. However, 10% think that the entire State has a significant number of migrants. Results show that 30% of the families of migrants work as vendors, however they believe that 18% are unemployed and basically use the money they receive from remittances to maintain themselves. In addition, 14% work in the footwear industry, 10% in the farming industry and 10% as housekeepers.

Table 10: Impact Migrant Remittances in the Footwear Industry in Guanajuato

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Employers of the footwear industry who were migrants	Yes	11	22.0	22.0	22.0
	No	39	78.0	78.0	100.0
Destination of migrant remittances in Guanajuato	Expenses	20	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Investment	3	6.0	6.0	46.0
	Both	27	54.0	54.0	100.0
Industry in which migrants invest in Guanajuato	Agriculture	26	52.0	52.0	52.0
	Footwear industry	16	32.0	32.0	84.0
	Commerce	3	6.0	6.0	90.0
	Home construction	5	10.0	10.0	100.0

Table 10 shows that 22% of respondents know a footwear industry entrepreneur who was a migrant. In addition, the table shows that respondents believe that 40% of remittances are spent, 6% is invested and 54% is used for both maintenance and investment in agriculture, the footwear industry, construction of a property or for maintenance of the family. Moreover, results show that migrants from Guanajuato mostly invest in agriculture at 52%, 32% in the footwear industry, 10% in home construction and 6% in commerce. Only one third of remittances are related to investment.

It is important to note that even though, Guanajuato migrants invest mainly in farming, one third have started businesses in the footwear industry. This confirms the existence of an impact between the remittances sent by the migrants and the footwear industry. Moreover, local and state development benefit from increase remittances and a strong footwear industry.

## CONCLUSIONS

This research examines the perception of workers in the footwear industry in the State of Guanajuato, and the impact of migrant remittances on that industry. Guanajuato is a source of migratory expulsion, since it is among leading states with the highest migration in Mexico. Results here show that 70% have relatives working in the United States, although not in all cases are they direct relatives. This research is quantitative, descriptive, and transversal. A convenient sample was selected to meet certain criteria. 50 workers from the footwear industry were interviewed at their place of work. They completed a 21-item instrument. Participants met two parameters: (1) an entrepreneur or worker in the footwear industry and (2) having relatives who migrated to the United States. The municipality of León, Guanajuato was selected due to its high migration and strong footwear production. Based on the results obtained, we identify that reasons for migration differ, ranging from the economic need, the desire to find better jobs, improving their quality of life, and an adventure. A significant number migrate to reach their families residing in the United States, even if this means risking their own safety and lives.

Predominant jobs in the United States are: vendor, farmer, construction workers. A minority work in activities such as waiters, babysitters, mechanics, carpenters, and housekeepers. The most frequent destinations of Mexican migrants are Texas, California, and Illinois. The Guajuatenses aren't the exception, they predominantly reside in the above listed states, as well as in New York and Washington. Most respondents (84%) believe that the Mexican government does not do enough to reduce migration to the United States. Even with restrictive immigration policies of the United States Government, migration has not diminished. The primary reason being the economic necessity of families is latent. Regardless of the restrictions, they continue to risk their lives to achieve a better standard of living. We affirm a relationship between remittances sent to the families of the migrants in Guanajuato and the footwear industry in Guanajuato. Results indicate 14% work in the footwear industry. The results suggest that 60% of remittances sent are used for both maintenance and investment in agriculture, the footwear industry, construction of a property or for family maintenance. Some 22% of respondents say they know an owner in the footwear industry who was a migrant. The results show that one third of remittances sent has been



invested in the footwear industry. This confirms there exists an impact on the industry and, therefore, on the local development of the state.

Like all research, the work here has limitations. During the data collection, many business owners were in the field. Therefore, ownership represent only 6% of the total sample size. In addition, some participants were reluctant to answer some questions due to fear of having the data use for criminal activities.

Migration is a complex phenomenon, which can be studied from different perspectives, and opens a wide range of opportunities for research. Future research might study, in greater depth, the ability for migrant families to save money, invest and their impact on local development. There is a lot of talk about investment, but migration scholars agree that migrants come from low-income families and even from families with extreme poverty. Remittances are a solution to the maintenance problem. But, income of the migrant is not always enough to pay for the cost of living in the United States and their family in Mexico. The lack of savings by migrant families may be in part due to culture. The number of return migrants is increasing, giving rise to the following questions: Are the families ready to return to Mexico? Is the Mexican government anticipating the economic and social impact of the increase in return migration indices? And What sustainable strategies should be implemented to confront return migration in Mexico? There is considerable opportunity for further research on the topic of international migration.

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## BIOGRAPHY

Karla Liliana Haro-Zea, is a Research Professor of the Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (BUAP), Phd in Strategic Planning and Technology Management by the Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla (UPAEP). Candidate for National Researcher. Postdoc in Sustainable Development E-mail: kharozea@gmail.com.

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