

Remesas familiares y sus efectos en la pobreza

Family remittances and their impact on poverty

Remessas familiares e seu impacto sobre a pobreza

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Resumen

En este trabajo se muestra el papel que juegan las remesas en la reducción de la pobreza en el municipio de San Lucas Quiavini, Oaxaca. Para ello se consideraron las líneas de ingreso empleadas por el Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL, 2010) en la medición multidimensional de la pobreza: la Línea de Bienestar (LB) y la Línea de Bienestar Mínimo (LBM). En términos metodológicos, se realizó una encuesta a los jefes de hogar de dicha comunidad para conocer la estructura del ingreso familiar. Los resultados reflejan que, considerando la línea de bienestar mínimo de \$838.20, la recepción de remesas reduce el porcentaje de hogares en pobreza alimentaria de 36.3 a 52 %; mientras que si se considera la línea de bienestar de \$1 555.10 las remesas reducen el porcentaje de 77.5 a 88.2 %.

Palabras clave: migración, remesas, pobreza, Oaxaca.

Abstract

This paper shows the role played by remittances in the reduction of poverty in the municipality of San Lucas Quiavini, Oaxaca. Income lines used by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL by its name in Spanish, 2010) were considered the multidimensional poverty measurement: the Wellness Line (LB by its name in Spanish) and the Minimal Wellness Line (LBM by its name in Spanish). In methodological terms, a survey was

conducted to the heads of the community home to learn the structure of household income. The results reflect that, considering the Minimal Wellness Line of \$838.20, remittance receipts reduces the percentage of households in poverty food from 36.3% to 52%; conversely, considering the Wellness Line of \$1555.10 remittances reduce the percentage from 77.5% to 88.2%.

Key words: migration, remittances, poverty, Oaxaca.

Resumo

Neste trabalho o papel das remessas na redução da pobreza no município de San Lucas Quiavini, Oaxaca é mostrado. Linha Bem-estar (LB) e Linha Bem-estar mínimo (LBM): Para este rendimento linhas finais empregado pelo Conselho Nacional de Avaliação da Política de Desenvolvimento Social (CONEVAL, 2010) na medição multidimensional da pobreza que foram consideradas . Em termos de metodologia, foi realizada uma pesquisa para chefes de família da comunidade para conhecer a estrutura da renda familiar. Os resultados mostram que, considerando a linha mínimo de bem-estar de US \$ 838,20, recebendo remessas reduz a percentagem de famílias que vivem abaixo da breadline de 36,3 para 52%; enquanto ele está considerando a linha de bem-estar \$ 1 555,10 remessas reduzir o percentual de 77,5-88,2%.

Palavras-chave: migração, as remessas, a pobreza, Oaxaca.

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Introduction

The migration of Mexicans to the United States is a phenomenon of long history and important economic, political and social implications. Within the range of manifestations of the mobility of people is sending money from overseas to the communities of origin. In recent years, in our country, the amount of remittances has been compared with fundamentals such as the tourism and petroleum.

Remittances have been integrated to patterns of income and consumption of an important part of the Mexican families, by what should be expected to amend the local and regional economies. In this context, the present study aims to provide empirical elements that contribute to the discussion on the subject of remittances and their relationship with the reduction of poverty. One of the findings of the research carried out is that remittances manage to cover the basic needs of the population, in the field mainly purchase of commodities for food and paying for services in the home. However, these resources represent a momentary poverty overcome, since it is income that does not have a constant regularity, not allowing multiplier effects on the economy as well as structural changes.

To demonstrate the above, is exposed, first, the methodology used in the research, which basically consisted of a questionnaire addressed to the family unit, whose objective was oriented to detect the composition of family income. With the results, determined the effects of remittances on the incidence, gap and severity of food poverty, whereas income lines used by the National Council of evaluation of the policy for Social Development (CONEVAL, 2010) to the multidimensional poverty measurement: the Wellness Line (LB by its name in Spanish) and the Minimal Wellness Line (LBM by its name in Spanish). Subsequently, the results of the above survey that was applied in the municipality of San Lucas Quiavini are included in this document. Also describes the context live the departure of persons into the United States. Then comes the theoretical discussion of the phenomenon discussed the requirements for authors-specialists in the subject. Finally, the conclusions section is included.

The importance of the study of migration and remittances in Mexico

The migration of Mexicans to the United States is a phenomenon observed since the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, when two factors converge: the first, related to the expansion of the American economy based on the development of railways, agriculture and Mining that demanded cheap, abundant and low-skilled labor; The second, linked to the difficult economic and social conditions in Mexico (Alanis, 2007).

From that moment, and throughout the twentieth century, it acquires different peculiarities, many of them related to the migratory policies implemented by the United States and driven by different causes, among which are: the requirements of labor in the sectors Agricultural,

industrial and service sectors, the wage gap between the two countries, the inability of the Mexican economy to employ its labor force, and the support of social and family networks.

This population movement has increased over time. Thus, according to the United States Census Bureau, there were 759,000 Mexicans in 1970; 2.2 million in 1980; 4.3 million in 1990 and 9 million people in 2000. In 2004, the population of Mexican origin residing in the United States was estimated at 26.6 million among immigrants born in Mexico (10.2 million) and US citizens of ancestry Mexican

It is important to mention that Mexicans represent the largest Hispanic population living in the United States, that is, about 64% of the total Hispanic population. As for the ages, six out of ten Mexican immigrants in the United States are between 15 and 44 years old, mostly males. The average age is 26 years. The labor market in which Mexicans are employed is basically oriented to jobs of low qualification and remuneration, in this way 1 of every 4 Mexicans is employed in activities related to food preparation, maintenance and cleaning of buildings; 21% is in the area of production and transportation, and 20% in construction and repair activities (López, 2015).

The decision to migrate involves the realization of an individual or family project, which results in the acquisition of a home, obtain a higher income, finance the education of children, in general terms, improve the material conditions in which the Migrant and his family. This dream drives the sending of remittances to the communities of origin. The importance of this type of income is analyzed below.

Currently, the amount of resources received in Mexico for remittances is compared with national macroeconomic indicators such as tourism and oil. Thus, in 2005 remittances represented the second most important source of foreign exchange, only surpassed by oil. In the last ten years, the flow of remittances has been marked by significant variations: in 2007 they reached a record high of US \$ 26.059 billion, but in 2008, 2009 and 2010 they fell, the most important drop in 2010 With an amount of 21 304 million dollars. For the year 2015, a total of 24 790 million dollars were transferred (Banco de México, 2016).

It should be noted that shipments from the United States are destined for a more or less limited space of the national territory and constitute a fundamental economic resource for the family support in the receiving communities. From this perspective, the figures indicate that during the year 2015, three states of the Mexican Republic each received more than two billion dollars;

These were: Michoacan (\$ 2.30 billion), Guanajuato (\$ 2.262 billion) and Jalisco (\$ 2.21 billion). While six other states each received more than \$ 1 billion in remittances: Estado de México (\$ 1.56 billion), Puebla (\$ 1.37 billion), Oaxaca (\$ 1.288 billion), Guerrero (1 277 million dollars), Federal District (1 089 million dollars) and Veracruz (1 085 million dollars). Together these nine entities raised more than fourteen billion dollars, 59% of the total remittances. It is important to mention that the average remittance calculated for the year 2015 was 292 dollars (Banco de México, 2016).

In this analysis it is pertinent to consider that the state of Oaxaca is characterized by its high levels of poverty. The National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy placed Oaxaca as the third largest percentage of people in situations of multidimensional poverty, 67.2% of the total population, with Chiapas 78.4% and Guerrero 67.4% % (CONEVAL, 2012). If the welfare lines, ie the monetary value of a basket of food, basic goods and services for individuals, are resumed, 36.8% of the population in Oaxaca was below this line and 68.6% below the line Of minimum welfare, which shows only the value of the food basket.

The relationship between remittances and poverty

For example, Adams and Page (2005) analyzed, through a cross-section technique, the effect of remittances on a sample of 71 countries Developing. The results show that a 10% increase in remittances per capita would reduce the proportion of people living below the poverty line by 3.5%.

Fajnzylber and Lopez (2007) find that remittances have a positive effect on reducing poverty, equity, growth and investment; This is due to increases in per capita income of countries receiving remittances. Microeconomic (recipient-based) and cross-sectional (country-based) specifications suggest similar conclusions, explaining that for every 1% increase in the proportion of remittances to GDP, the population segment living in poverty would be reduced 0.4 %. However, they clarify that the impact of remittances on poverty varies across countries according to their overall level of development.

In Guatemala, a study on the effects of internal and international remittances on poverty concludes that domestic remittances accounted for 13.4% of total household income per capita, while international remittances accounted for 20.8%. The two types of remittances reduce poverty, this assertion is based on the analysis of the structure of income by deciles, where remittances were concentrated in the lowest income households. In the first decile of households with internal remittances, this source accounted for 50% of total income on average and in households with international remittances, these accounted for 60% of family income (Adams, 2004).

Contrary to those obtained in the previous case, they are presented by Gosh (2006), who states that although there is a minority of poor recipients, most of the migrants do not come from poor households. In this sense, according to this author, if there is a link between remittances and poverty reduction, this would be indirect and would be a spill-over of the remittances received by the families of these migrants (Gosh, 2006).

In the case of Mexico, a study carried out in the rural area of the south-southeast region, a region with low participation in international migration, identified that remittances from the United States accounted for 6.4% and a 10% increase would impact the incidence, depth and poverty severity at 0%, -0.11% and -0.11% respectively. In the central-western region, considered with high levels of international migration, remittances accounted for 15.9%. The same increase of 10% in this type of income, would cause a decrease in the incidence, depth and severity of poverty in 1.68%, 1.65% and 1.64% respectively (Taylor, Mora, Adams and López, 2005).

Székely and Rascón (2004) identified that the reduction of food poverty between 2000 and 2002 was due to the Oportunidades Program (48%) and to the increase in wages (44%), while The effect of remittances on reducing extreme poverty in those years was 2%, with the same effect on capacity poverty and 12% on equity poverty.

López-Feldman (2011) grouped Mexican rural communities based on their migratory experience and a percentage of migrant adults. The conclusion is that the greater the percentage of adults with migratory experience, the more widespread the information in each region, which contributes to the diffusion of migration and remittances through income levels. In this way, the south-southeast region of Mexico is classified by this author with low level of migratory history

and, therefore, the effects of remittances on poverty are inferior in comparison with the region of high level of migratory history.

Esquivel y Huerta (2006) Studied the relationship between remittances and the condition of food poverty and skills. They found that remittances reduce the probability of being placed in food poverty by 7.7% and a 6.3% reduction in capacity poverty. For rural households, receiving remittances reduces the likelihood that a household will be placed in patrimonial poverty by 10%, representing a 15% reduction in the poverty rates of rural households.

In analyzing the studies that address the impact of remittances on poverty in Mexico, it can be said that this topic has not provided the elements of analysis sufficient to lead to conclusive conclusions and to determine the effects of this type of resources. In this sense, this paper intends to contribute empirical elements that contribute to the discussion on the issue of remittances and its relation with the reduction of poverty.

Materials and methods

The first step in estimating the effect of remittances on poverty was the elaboration of a questionnaire that collected data on the family unit: number of members, occupation, schooling, number and characteristics of migrants, main remittances, Wages, government transfers, trade and self-consumption.

Subsequently, a survey was carried out on a probabilistic and random sample of heads of household in the municipality of San Lucas Quiaviní, comprising 24% of the households in the municipality, that is, 102 households out of a total of 425 registered in the 2010 census .

In order to quantify the effect of remittances on poverty, the indicators of Foster et al. (1984). This methodology allows to make simulations and to fulfill the stated objectives.

$$P(y; z) = \frac{1}{nz^\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^q g_i^\alpha \quad (1)$$

Where: P Is the measure of poverty, $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ Is a vector of income of households in increasing order, $z > 0$ Is the default poverty line, $g_i = z - y_i$ Is the income deficit of the i -ésimo Household in relation to the poverty line, $q = q(y; z)$ Is the number of households in

poverty with income z , n Is the total number of households and α Takes values of 0, 1 y 2 To obtain the incidence, gap and severity of poverty.

Reardon y Taylor (1994); Taylor et al. (2005); Mora y López (2010) Indicate that to decompose $P(y; z)$ By sources of income, and substituting and by the sum of income of each source i You have:

$$P(y; z) = \frac{1}{nz^\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^q (z - \sum_{i=1}^k y_k)^\alpha \quad (2)$$

The impact on the level of poverty caused by a percentage change in a source of income, e , On poverty, $dP(y; z)/de$, Is given by:

$$\frac{dP(y,e;z)}{de} = \frac{1}{nz^\alpha} [\sum_{i=1}^{q_0} -\alpha g_i(e) - \sum_{q-} g_i(e)^\alpha + \sum_{q+} g_i(e)^\alpha] \quad (3)$$

Where:

$q - (q+)$ Is the number of households that leave poverty as a result of a change in the source of income.

In order to determine the impact of remittances on poverty, the following indicators were used: incidence, gap and severity of food poverty; In addition, income lines calculated by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL, 2010) for the multidimensional measurement of poverty were considered: the LB and the LBM, . The average value in 2013 of the LB and LBM was \$ 1555.1 and \$ 838.2, respectively. These income lines are assumed by z , according to the methodology.

The incidence is the percentage of households, compared to the total number of households, which are below the poverty line; The poverty gap is the average distance that separates the population from the poverty line, and the severity or severity of poverty assumes values between 0 and 1, where 0 shows that poverty is not severe and 1 when poverty is Extremely severe.

The LB makes it possible to identify the population that does not have sufficient resources to acquire the goods and services it requires to meet its food and non-food needs, while the LBM

allows the identification of the population that, even making use of its total Income in the purchase of food, can not acquire what is necessary to have adequate nutrition (CONEVAL, 2010).

Two scenarios were performed, first considering total household income and the second without international remittances. Scenarios were performed using the poverty command in the Data Analysis and Statistical Software program (STATA, 2009).

The results of the processing of the data obtained in the field work are presented below, as well as information about the context in which the migration of the study community is lived.

Results

The municipality of San Lucas Quiaviní belongs to the district of Tlacolula, one of the 7 that make up the Region of Central Valleys of Oaxaca. It is located at 16 ° 54' north latitude and 96 ° 28' west longitude, at a latitude of 1 730 masl. It borders to the north with the municipality of Tlacolula de Matamoros; To the south with Santiago Matatlán; To the west with Bartolomé Quialana; To the east with the municipalities of Santiago Matatlán and Tlacolula de Matamoros. The distance between this community and the city of Oaxaca is 50 kilometers.

It has an approximate area of 58.69 km², which represents 0.061% of the total state, its surface is mostly made up of plains, although it also has hills, as well as being surrounded by several hills. Its main elevations are Quiaviní hill and San Felipe hill. Its hydrographic resources are scarce, reason why the most important creek is the Main river, only maintains its affluent in time of rains. Its climate is temperate with rains in summer and cold in winter, similar to the climate of the Oaxacan capital.

As far as economic activities are concerned, the majority of the economically active population is engaged in agricultural activities. The agriculture that is practiced is of temporary and is destined, mainly, to the self consumption. The main crops are maize and beans. To a lesser extent there is production by irrigation system whose product is alfalfa. The planting of agave has been discontinued because of the low market prices. According to data from the 2010 Census, the economically active population was 174 people and the economically non-active

population amounted to 601, including pensioned or retired people, students or those engaged in household chores (INEGI, 2010) .

In this municipality most of the inhabitants speak indigenous language, specifically, Zapotec. In this sense, the census of the year 2010 registered 1 591 people speaking Zapotec, of which 643 were men and 948 women; 1 277 speak Spanish, 356 do not speak Spanish and 46 do not speak indigenous language (INEGI, 2010).

As for the demographic dynamics, it can be observed that the total population of the municipality has declined in recent years, for example, in 1980 the number of inhabitants was 2 127; For 1990 there were 2 156; In 2000 the figure was 1 941 and for 2010 there were 1 745 inhabitants. These figures reflect both the natural growth of the population, ie births and deaths, and social growth: emigration and immigration. In this case, the population decline registered in the last decades is mainly a result of emigration and low birth rates.

The population pyramid for 2010 shows that most people are under the age of 20. It is observed that in productive ages there is a decrease, mainly of men, between the ages of 20 and 44, who migrate in search of better employment opportunities. The longest bar of the pyramid is for the ages of 15 to 19 years.

When making a tour through the streets of this community is common to observe, to a greater extent, women; This phenomenon is also registered in statistics by having a masculinity index of 70, which means that there are 70 men per 100 women.

In this sense, in the year 2015 San Lucas Quiaviní presented a very high level of marginalization that is reflected in the precarious housing conditions, with overcrowding and lack of services, as well as high illiteracy rates or limited studies that prevent Integrate into a competitive labor market; Similarly, the employed population earns low incomes that do not allow them to obtain the indispensable necessities of life as adequate food in quantity and quality (CONAPO, 2016).

The CONEVAL figures for this municipality indicate that 75.5% of the population is in a situation of income vulnerability, of which 41.2% live in moderate poverty and 34.3% in extreme poverty. Some indicators developed by this organization are reproduced below:

- ⊕ The average schooling of the population aged 15 years or more in the municipality was 3.8 in 2010, compared to the average schooling level of 6.9 in the state.
- ⊕ In 2010, 1 238 individuals (75.5% of the total population) were in poverty, of which 676 (41.2%) had moderate poverty and 562 (34.3%) extreme poverty.
- ⊕ In 2010, the condition of educational lag affected 60.8% of the population, which means that 997 individuals presented this social deprivation.
- ⊕ In the same year, the percentage of people without access to health services was 47.8%, equivalent to 783 people.
- ⊕ The lack of access to social security affected 93.8% of the population, that is, 1 539 people were in this condition.
- ⊕ The percentage of individuals who reported living in housing with poor quality of materials and insufficient space was 45.3% (743 people).
- ⊕ The percentage of people who reported living in housing without availability of basic services was 71.7%, which means that housing conditions are not adequate for 1,176 people.
- ⊕ The incidence of the lack of access to food was 16.5%, that is, a population of 271 people (CONEVAL, 2014).

The above figures give us an overview of the situation that is lived in the municipality of San Lucas Quiaviní, because when visiting this community its deficiencies are observed in terms of life situation. In this context, some people have seen emigration as an option to improve their economic conditions.

In 2010, CONAPO estimated that 23.53% of households have relatives in the United States, 2.59% have circular migrants, these are those who travel to different destinations in different seasons and return to community; 8% of families have experience of return migration and 48.7% of households receive remittances (CONAPO, 2012).

It is an emigration mainly of young men destined for the state of California in the United States. The main occupations of the migrants are oriented towards the service sector, mainly in restaurants. As a result of the difficulties to cross the border and high transfer costs, migrants

leave for periods of between 2 and 4 years. This has caused women to take responsibility for local productive activities, such as the cultivation of land.

Regarding the importance of remittances for this community, the results of the fieldwork allowed to identify that this type of resources meant 18.6% with respect to the total income of the households. Considering total remittances and their distribution in household deciles, it was found that 38.9% of total remittances were concentrated in the highest income decile, while only 0.8% was in the first decile. This means that it is not the poorest households that receive remittances.

The average monthly household income per capita was \$ 1 124.10, of which \$ 228.60 corresponded to international remittances. The effect of source of income is shown in Table I. It highlights that international remittances reduce the percentage of households in food poverty from 36.3 to 52%.

Table I. Poverty indicators with and without remittances, San Lucas Quiaviní, 2013.

Línea de ingreso	Con remesas internacionales			Sin remesas internacionales		
	Incidencia	Brecha	Severidad	Incidencia	Brecha	Severidad
Línea de bienestar Mínimo	36.3	12.5	6.9	52.0	21.7	13.2
Línea de Bienestar	77.5	34.9	19.7	88.2	45.3	28.7

Fuente: elaboración propia.

Discussion

For the critical perspective, the migration of Mexicans to the United States represents an eminently labor phenomenon and, as such, the income obtained by the migrants means a wage fund that, like any other, tends to be used preferentially in the material sustenance of the family. Therefore, remittances "are neither considered as a form of savings nor as a source for productive investment, but as a salary fund, which as such is mainly used for consumption and the material reproduction of the home" (Canales and Montiel , 2004, p.149).

From this perspective, when analyzing the information collected in the fieldwork carried out in the municipality of San Lucas Quiavini, it is detected that the remittances contribute to reduce the poverty of the families in this community, nevertheless, it is important to consider that these Resources are not guaranteed over time, as they are temporary income dependent on the employment of the migrant in the United States. Therefore, this type of resources can not reverse poverty in the long term.

According to Canales (2007), remittances should be considered as a salary and as such, have the same meaning and impact as any other category of remuneration to work, focused mainly on the material reproduction of families. In this sense, remittances have a limited impact on the development drive and on poverty reduction, being in the poor strata with many deficiencies where the remittances contribute to alleviate poverty, but in no case to reverse it.

In San Lucas Quiavini, remittances accounted for 18.6% of family income, which translates into better living conditions for the family as food, clothing, health, education and housing are used. It is important to take up the approach of Corona (2014), who found that remittances are used depending on the migration project, that is, on the objectives of the family and the migrant: those who migrate to obtain a salary, in basic necessities like food, later, they invest it in education, health, housing or acquisition of physical assets. In the case of San Lucas Quiavini, the emigrants, for the most part, go out in search of a well-paid job to satisfy their basic needs.

Corona (2014) agrees with Canales (2007) that remittances can be seen as part of a salary, in this case an international salary, and concludes that remittances have a positive effect on the development and welfare of families, taking Migration as a strategy followed by households to overcome the poverty in which they live. This point is important if we consider that for this municipality 75.5% of the population is in a situation of income vulnerability, where the sources of employment are small and, therefore, people see migration as an alternative to overcome poverty. It should be emphasized that young men of productive age migrate to seek employment in the United States.

On the other hand, it is not possible to speak of economic development driven by remittances in the community at hand, because these revenues are not invested in projects that generate profits or in companies that promote multiplier effects, this is because resources are not enough For

savings and investment. In addition, the average schooling of the population is 3.8 degrees, which implies insufficient preparation to boost entrepreneurial skills. In addition, returned migrants do not receive the necessary training in the country of destination when they are in low Qualification as waiters or kitchen helpers.

This situation in San Lucas Quiaviní can be analyzed in the light of García, Peláez and Fuentes (2015), who find that the migratory tradition of a region contributes to a higher proportion of remittances destined for Investment in business. This relationship is favored by the age of the emigrants and the heads of receiving households, as well as the greater degree of development of the institutions related to the migratory process. The authors find that households with the highest migratory tradition dedicate a larger proportion of their budget to business. This means that the traditional migration region will have a greater propensity to invest in business compared to other regions of the country. In addition, migrant associations play an important role in facilitating information on investment programs and projects, as well as liaising with communities of origin. San Lucas Quiaviní does not have the previous characteristics of being part of an emerging migration region, there is no investment in business and there are no migrant associations that promote productive projects.

Added to this is the absence of public sources of financing, which translates into the abandonment by the State of welfare policies, subsidies, credit and, in general, support to small businesses. Also notable is the lack of private financing through banks, financial institutions and companies that participate in the financing of productive projects.

CONCLUSIONS

The resources received in Mexico for remittances are of such magnitude that they have been compared with macroeconomic indicators such as oil and tourism. However, this type of resources is divided into one hundred households spraying the large amounts and becoming small amounts to pay for food, education and savings to invest in construction of housing.

The debate on the impact of remittances is among those who claim that these incomes reduce poverty and income inequality, stabilize the family economy and contribute to the local development of communities and authors who argue that families become dependent on remittances And cause economic backwardness. There is also the view that remittances are a

salary used as such. The case studies support both arguments, but no definitive conclusion has been reached so far.

In this context, the poverty situation faced by the inhabitants of San Lucas Quiaviní is reflected in different indicators such as: low incomes, lack of access to employment opportunities, lack of basic services in housing, overcrowding and illiteracy. In addition, agriculture, which has been a major activity, faces the problems of poor quality land for production, lack of training for crop management and water scarcity.

Given this scenario, the villagers have opted to leave their community to improve their living conditions by finding better paid jobs. Thus, migration in this community is a strategy that has been followed by families for four decades, mainly sending young men of productive age.

The results of this research identify that the average monthly income per household in San Lucas Quiaviní was \$ 1 124.10, of which \$ 228.60 corresponded to international remittances, with this type of income households reduce their food poverty rate from 36.3 to 52%, whereas if the welfare line of \$ 1,555.10 is considered, remittances reduce the percentage from 77.5 to 88.2%. It is important to note that for this community, 38.9% of all remittances were concentrated in the highest income decile, while only 0.8% were in the first decile, that is, Receive remittances.

However, remittances become an income that allows families to meet their basic needs in terms of, mainly, food. However, overcoming poverty by sending this type of resources will depend on the amounts, frequency and uses that are recorded. For all of the above, it is necessary to consider the context in which studies on the impact of remittances have been carried out to determine that the local development of communities from remittances depends on the economic, social and political environment in which they are received , The age of migratory flows, regional investment opportunities and human capital that translates into the skills of migrants to invest in productive projects that are maintained over time.

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