

EDITOR'S NOTE

We are pleased to report that REMEF, Nueva Época, is joining the EBSCO collection, the largest paper and electronic subscription agency in the world, serving more than 50,000 libraries worldwide.

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IMEF obtained its registration to RENIECYT thanks to the incorporation of REMEF in the List of Journals of the CONACyT. Being a part of the RENIECYT is a distinction granted by CONACyT to IMEF as a guarantor of its commitment to the development of knowledge in Mexico and allows it to participate in support and stimulus programs derived from federal regulations.



We also inform our readers that the editing format of articles was modernized by incorporating international standards in the publication of articles.

It is worth mentioning that REMEF published two articles by two internationally recognized researchers among the Top 100 in the Repec-Econpapers Ranking, Dr. Wei-Bin Zhang and Dr. Francisco Venegas-Martínez.

Issue 13-4 (October-December 2018) first presents the article *“What makes Input-Output Tables of Trade of Raw Material Goods Peculiar Networks? The World and Mexican Cases”* by authors: **Katya Pérez-Guzmán, Isela-Elizabeth Téllez-León, Ali Kharrazi, Brian Fath, and Francisco Venegas-Martínez**. The research examines several peculiarities of raw material trade input-output tables (IOT) when treated as networks. This research compares two raw material trade IOTs (global and Mexico) with a scale and hierarchical organization distribution network (e-mail database) using different centralities and statistics of the graph theory.

Secondly, the work entitled *“Envy and Inequality in Income and Wealth in a Dynamic General Equilibrium Theory”* by **Wei-Bin Zhang** is presented. The article addresses the interactions between envy, economic growth, income distribution, and wealth in a heterogeneous household growth model. Concerning envy and its impact, this study is influenced by the economic model with envy by Gershman (2014). The model is framed in a theory of dynamic general equilibrium.

Next, the article *“Depreciation-Inflation transfer in Mexico: An analysis of Consumer and Producer Prices”* (Traspaso Depreciación-Inflación en México: Análisis de Precios al Consumidor y Productor) by **Jorge González and Eduardo Saucedo** is presented. The article analyzes the transfers of exchange rate movements to different price indices in Mexico with emphasis on producer price subdivisions. For the estimates, a VAR model is implemented on a monthly basis from January 2004 to November 2016 and the impulse functions are examined.

Similarly, the work *“Linking the talent of researchers and entrepreneurs for innovation”* (Vinculando el talento de investigadores y emprendedores para la innovación) by **Antonia Terán-Bustamante and Esteban Colla-De-Robertis** is also presented. The article analyzes the link between the talent of researchers and entrepreneurs, through a matching model considering the frictions that may exist. The main contribution is based on expanding knowledge in the modeling of successful innovation as a result of a friction search process, as well as showing evidence that countries that are creative are also producers of knowledge, and at the same time have better inputs for innovation.

The research *“A Model of the Indirect Effect of Crime on the Demand for Money”* by **Luis Raúl Rodríguez-Reyes** is also presented. The article studies the indirect relationship between the demand for money and crime, which arises from the defense of companies against criminal clients. A search theory model is constructed in which companies trade with criminal customers who consume without paying, allowing the hiring of private security.

Additionally, the work *“Impact of the tax structure on economic growth: the case of Mexico”* developed by **Humberto Banda-Ortiz and Edgar Demetrio Tovar-García** is also presented. The article empirically studies the impact of the tax structure on the economic growth of Mexico from 2005 to 2016. An econometric model is developed using the following independent variables: income tax, value added tax, special tax on production and services, and import tax.

Another work presented is *“Prediction of the Mexican IPC combining econometric models and artificial intelligence”* (Predicción del IPC mexicano combinando modelos econométricos e inteligencia artificial) by **Luis Manuel León Anaya, Víctor Manuel Landassuri Moreno, Héctor Rafael Orozco Aguirre, and Maricela Quintana López**. The article isolates the behavioral factors of the Mexican Prices and Quotations Index (IPC for its acronym in Spanish) to be predicted through econometric models and artificial evolutionary neural networks. The methodology employed consists of reducing complexity and eliminating noise in IPC data through empirical decomposition into modes, combining the resulting intrinsic mode functions with variants of the autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) and autoregressive models with conditional heteroscedasticity, and the network evolutionary programming feature selection algorithm (FS-EPNet) to predict their behavior.

Finally, the work entitled *“Gender diversity in strategic positions and level of indebtedness: evidence in Mexican listed companies”* (Diversidad de género en posiciones estratégicas y el nivel de endeudamiento: evidencia en empresas cotizadas mexicanas) by **Diana Denisse Mendoza Quintero, Guadalupe del Carmen Briano Turrent, and María Luisa Saavedra García** is presented. The article analyzes the effect of gender diversity on the board of directors and management team on the financial performance of 98 companies listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange during the period of 2004-2016. For this purpose, an unbalanced data panel with fixed effects and a Logit regression analysis are adopted.

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