

## Family remittances – New historical high in May prompts upward revision for 2021

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Juan Carlos Alderete, CFA  
Director of Economic Research  
juan.alderete.mactal@banorte.com

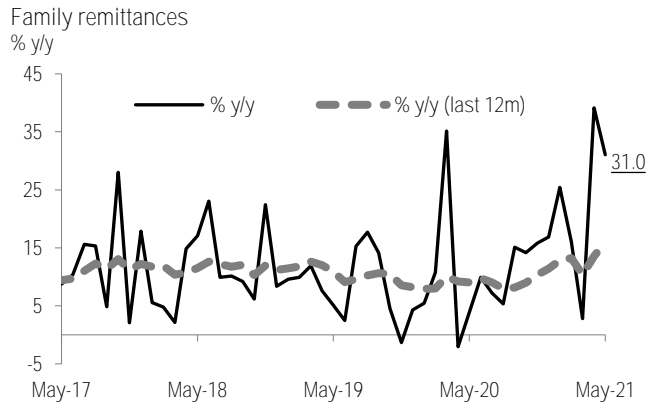
Francisco Flores  
Senior Economist, Mexico  
francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com

- **Remittances (May): US\$4,514.6 million; Banorte: US\$4,522.8mn; consensus: US\$4,140.8mn; (range: US\$3,933 to US\$4,651mn) previous: US\$4,047.6mn**
- **The period's inflow remains strong as it grew 31.0% y/y. In absolute terms, the period is historically high because of Mother's Day, standing above US\$4 billion for a third consecutive month**
- **The average amount was resilient at US\$366.15 (14.4% y/y vs 13.6% in April). On the other hand, the number of operations reached 12.3 million, a more modest pace due to a challenging base effect but at a new historical high**
- **We upgrade our view for remittances in full-year 2021 to a new historical high between US\$48.0 to 48.5 billion, with a yearly growth rate upwards of 18.0%**

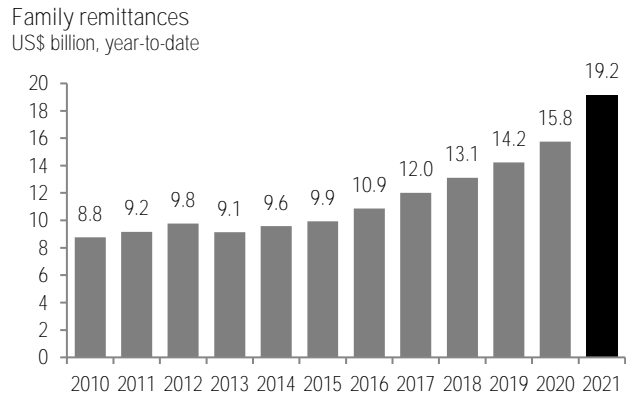
**Remittances extended gains in May.** The amount stood at US\$4,154.6 million, again above consensus (US\$4,140.8 million) but virtually at our call (US\$4,522.8 million), reaching a new historical high. Inflows remain strong, up 31.0% y/y despite a more challenging base effect. In absolute terms, we recall that this period is historically the highest because of Mother's Day, standing above US\$4 billion for a third consecutive month. Apart from this, we believe economic and labor market dynamism in the US, along accumulated stimulus measures, are still providing support. Specifically, employment stayed favorable, with the unemployment rate among Hispanics and Latinos declining to 7.3%, 60bps lower than in April. Working-age Mexican migrants fell a second month in row (-36.5 thousand), also likely due to seasonal patterns. Nevertheless, we saw net job creation of 105.9 thousand positions –including 'natives', 'non-native citizens', and 'non-citizens' (legal or illegal). These were centered in the first (45.2 thousand) and second groups (71.7 thousand), with the third losing 10.9 thousand positions. Moreover, the total of unemployed persons declined by 158.0 thousand. Considering this, we believe labor market gains will remain as a key favorable driver for remittances ahead.

**Growth driven by a resilient average amount and more operations.** The average amount sent stood at US\$366.15, modestly lower in sequential terms, albeit in our view still relatively high and resilient. This was 14.4% higher than in the same period of 2020, helped by a more benign base effect, which in turn was affected by the pandemic. The number of operations stood at 12.3 million, with the boost for the period's inflows historically coming from this variable but also a new historical high. In our view, this is consistent with the effect that Mother's Day has on monthly dynamics. Moreover –and in contrast with the average amount– the number of operations moderated to 14.5% y/y after surging 22.5% in the previous month. We believe this is still related to the extraordinary efforts that migrants keep making to send resources as much as possible, with a relevant cohort likely doing so on repeated occasions during the same month since the pandemic started, resulting in a more difficult base effect.

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Source: Banorte with data from Banxico



Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

**We now see remittances between US\$48.0 to 48.5 billion in full-year 2021.**

Considering recent dynamics, we revise higher our full-year estimate for inflows between US\$48.0 to 48.5 billion, translating into growth upwards of 18.0% y/y. Previously, we had forecasted a 7% to 10% advance, which would have been near US\$45 billion at the upper bound. This upgrade is mainly driven by the strong performance seen in the year, with new record inflows (at the time of their release) in two of the last three months. Despite of distortions to annual rates because of the pandemic –which are likely to continue– the fact is that inflows have remained stronger than what we and the market had expected. In our view, key drivers for this include: (1) The faster deployment of vaccines in said country, bringing forward the reopening (both in time and scope), boosting confidence and GDP growth prospects; and (2) the size and composition of stimulus, with favorable direct and indirect effects for migrants. In turn, these have aided migrants’ employment conditions and income more forcefully, a situation we expect to prevail in coming months. In this sense, we remain very watchful of their evolution, including in tomorrow’s nonfarm payrolls report for June, in which we expect an acceleration of job creation at the margin.

This should be positive for Mexico’s consumption outlook, helping compensate for inflation pressures that are limiting real income growth. On the contrary, we will be watchful to a series of risks. First, the spread of more contagious COVID-19 variants worldwide (e.g. ‘delta’ and ‘delta plus’) which may delay reopening plans. In turn, this could affect prospects of a full recovery in some services –arguably more labor-intensive– and the pace of the recovery in employment among Mexican migrants in the US. Despite of this, we do not see a shock as severe as in the first months of the pandemic, with governments less willing to impose drastic restrictions. Nevertheless, discretionary spending in the US may trip over again if uncertainty increases, even with the personal savings rate remaining relatively high. Second, some extraordinary fiscal stimulus measures are expiring earlier, including additional unemployment benefits in some states which provided families with extra income. In our view, at least part of these also helped boost remittances. Their expiration increases the risk of a deeper slowdown in inflows, particularly if new restrictions are implemented. Third, tensions on migration have been on the rise as US detentions by foot at the southern border have skyrocketed.

Moreover, legal crossings by foot for non-essential activities remains restricted, which may be extended further given recent virus dynamics. In this respect, US Vice President, Kamala Harris, met with Mexican President, Andres Manuel López Obrador, pledging to cooperate more on migration. Although the tone remains cooperative, we cannot rule out more restrictive measures to cope with this problem, particularly as the Biden administration has been criticized heavily in this front. As a result, this could affect migration flows in and out of the US and could eventually hurt resources sent, particularly in the case of non-citizens.

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Research and Strategy			
Gabriel Casillas Olvera	IRO and Chief Economist	gabriel.casillas@banorte.com	(55) 4433 - 4695
Raquel Vázquez Godínez	Assistant	raquel.vazquez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2967
Lourdes Calvo Fernández	Analyst (Edition)	lourdes.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2611
Economic Research and Financial Market Strategy			
Alejandro Padilla Santana	Executive Director of Economic Research and Financial Markets Strategy	alejandro.padilla@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4043
Itzel Martínez Rojas	Analyst	itzel.martinez.rojas@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2251
Economic Research			
Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, CFA	Director of Economic Research	juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4046
Francisco José Flores Serrano	Senior Economist, Mexico	francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2957
Katia Celina Goya Ostos	Senior Economist, Global	katia.goya@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1821
Luis Leopoldo López Salinas	Economist, Global	luis.lopez.salinas@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2707
Market Strategy			
Manuel Jiménez Zaldívar	Director of Market Strategy	manuel.jimenez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1671
Fixed income and FX Strategy			
Santiago Leal Singer	Senior Strategist, Fixed Income and FX	santiago.leal@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2144
Leslie Thalia Orozco Vélez	Strategist, Fixed Income and FX	leslie.orozco.vez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1698
Equity Strategy			
Marissa Garza Ostos	Director of Equity Strategy	marissa.garza@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1719
José Itzamna Espitia Hernández	Senior Strategist, Equity	jose.espitia@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2249
Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro	Senior Strategist, Technical	victorh.cortes@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1800
Eridani Ruibal Ortega	Analyst	eridani.ruibal.ortega@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2755
Juan Barbier Arizmendi, CFA	Analyst	juan.barbier@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1746
Corporate Debt			
Hugo Armando Gómez Solís	Senior Analyst, Corporate Debt	hugoa.gomez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2247
Gerardo Daniel Valle Trujillo	Analyst, Corporate Debt	gerardo.valle.trujillo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2248
Economic Studies			
Delia María Paredes Mier	Executive Director of Economic Studies	delia.paredes@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1694
Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez	Senior Analyst, Economic Studies	miguel.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2220
Wholesale Banking			
Armando Rodal Espinosa	Head of Wholesale Banking	armando.rodal@banorte.com	(81) 8319 - 6895
Alejandro Aguilar Ceballos	Head of Asset Management	alejandro.aguilar.cebillos@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 9996
Alejandro Eric Faesi Puente	Head of Global Markets and Institutional Sales	alejandro.faesi@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1640
Alejandro Frigolet Vázquez Vela	Head of Sólida Banorte	alejandro.frigolet.vazquezvela@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1656
Arturo Monroy Ballesteros	Head of Investment Banking and Structured Finance	arturo.monroy.ballesteros@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1002
Carlos Alberto Arciniega Navarro	Head of Treasury Services	carlos.arciniega@banorte.com	(81) 1103 - 4091
Gerardo Zamora Nanez	Head of Transactional Banking, Leasing and Factoring	gerardo.zamora@banorte.com	(81) 8318 - 5071
Jorge de la Vega Grajales	Head of Government Banking	jorge.delavega@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5121
Luis Pietrini Sheridan	Head of Private Banking	luis.pietrini@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1453
Lizza Velarde Torres	Executive Director of Wholesale Banking	lizza.velarde@banorte.com	(55) 4433 - 4676
Oswaldo Brondo Menchaca	Head of Specialized Banking Services	oswaldo.brondo@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1423
Raúl Alejandro Arauzo Romero	Head of Transactional Banking	alejandro.arauzo@banorte.com	(55) 5261 - 4910
René Gerardo Pimentel Ibarrola	Head of Corporate Banking	pimentelr@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 9004
Ricardo Velázquez Rodríguez	Head of International Banking	rvelazquez@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5279
Victor Antonio Roldan Ferrer	Head of Commercial Banking	victor.rolan.ferrer@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1454