

Family remittances – Inflows maintained a brisk pace in August

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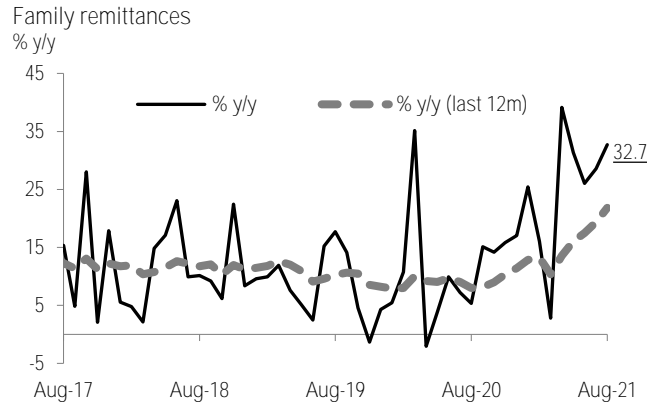
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- **Remittances (Aug): US\$4,743.6 million; Banorte: US\$4,476.8mn; consensus: US\$4,421.2mn; (range: US\$4,230.0mn to US\$4,547.1mn) previous: US\$4,540.3mn**
- **Growth stood at 32.7% y/y from 28.6% in July, which is very elevated and has translated into monthly inflows above the US\$4 billion mark for the last six months. Moreover, it is a new historical high for second month in a row. So far, the expiration of additional unemployment benefits in the US has not had a sizable effect on flow dynamics**
- **The average amount sent was US\$386.87 (12.6% y/y). On the other hand, the number of operations picked up to 12.3 million (17.8%) accelerating its pace once again**
- **In seasonally adjusted terms, inflows grew 2.0% m/m, higher for a second month in a row and very favorable considering July's 3.9% advance**
- **Despite some headwinds in the US, remittances dynamics remain very strong and suggest important upside risks to our call of full-year inflows between US\$48.0-48.5 billion**

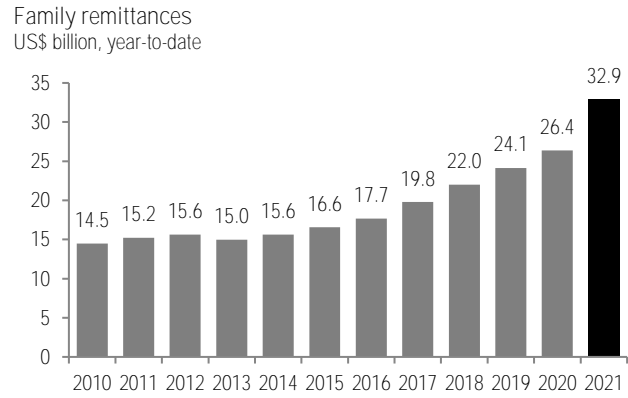
Remittances maintained very strong growth in August. The amount stood at US\$4,743.6 million, again above consensus and our estimate (US\$4,476.8 million). This translates to 32.7% y/y growth, in double digits since April and above the US\$4 billion mark for a sixth consecutive month. It is also a new historical high. Although base effects continue playing a role, dynamics remain very strong and keep surprising to the upside. As mentioned in previous reports, we also see this as very favorable given the recent expiration of additional unemployment benefits in the US. During July –and thus having a more marked effect in August–, 4 more states (Arizona, Indiana, Maryland and Tennessee) canceled the extra US\$300 a week for unemployed, added up to other 21 states that had done so in June. Despite of this, there are no discernible signals about an impact from this. In this respect, resiliency in inflows is likely related more strongly to labor market conditions for Mexican migrants in the US, which kept improving during the period (see below for details).

Annual growth still driven mostly by the number of operations. The average amount sent moderated once again at the margin, to US\$386.87 from US\$390.50 in the previous month, up 17.9% y/y. Nevertheless, it is still very high considering the expiration of benefits mentioned above. Moreover, it has been more than compensated by the acceleration in the number of operations, which stood at 12.3 million, growing 17.8% y/y and higher at the margin again (July: +13.0%). It is also less than 100k below its historical high seen last May, in which they typically surge because of the resources sent in Mother's Day. In our view, the rebound of US economic activity and extraordinary efforts by migrants to keep sending as much as possible to their families at home remain as key drivers of this dynamism.

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Source: Banorte with data from Banxico



Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

Sequentially, flows picked up 2.0% m/m. Using seasonally adjusted figures, inflows increased 2.0% m/m, which we judge very positively considering the 3.9% advance of the previous month –which was the historical high in absolute terms, until this release–. In this respect, we keep thinking that a healthier and strong labor market in the US is the key driver behind this. Specifically, and also seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate among Hispanics and Latinos in the US fell from 6.6% in July to 6.4% in August, lowest since the pandemic started. In addition, working-age Mexican migrants rose for the first time since February, up 119.3 thousand people. Positively, 106.9 thousand jobs were created in this group –including ‘natives’, ‘non-native citizens’, and ‘non-citizens’ (legal or illegal)–. In addition, those classified as unemployed fell by 101.1 thousand. In turn, we estimate that the unemployment rate for Mexicans went from 6.5% to 5.9% (-58bps) in the same period, even outperforming the wider group mentioned above.

Remittances may decelerate, but strength will likely continue. We reiterate our forecast that remittances in full-year 2021 will be between US\$48.0-48.5 billion. Given their performance so far, an average of US\$3,767 million a month would be needed to reach the lower bound, which we see as easy to achieve (last 12-month average: US\$ 3,875 million) and even with important upside risks. President Andrés Manuel López-Obrador recently reiterated the government’s forecast that full-year inflows would be above US\$ 48 billion.

Despite of this, we maintain our estimate because of two main factors. First, we are waiting for September’s US employment report, to be released next week. Especially as figures for August surprised to the downside. In turn, this was likely related to an impact because of the ‘delta’ variant. This time around, expectations are that an acceleration may be in store because of the expiration of benefits and student’s return to in-person classes. Both may help boost the participation rate and employment levels. Nevertheless, virus dynamics have increased skepticism that this will materialize. Second, there are increased signs of a growth slowdown. Concerns are currently focused mainly in China, with headwinds from electricity shortages in several regions, potential financial instability in the housing market on Evergrande’s woes, and heightened bottlenecks due to ‘delta’, among others. Given its size, it can have second round effects globally, especially on trade.

Although it currently has impacted manufacturing the most, it could eventually affect services as well. If the US economy moderates so far proving resilient–, inflows may be dented.

Going into 2022, we think inflows will keep growing despite less stimulus in the US –with previous measures due to the pandemic fading away– and some tensions on migration. On the former, we are watching carefully fiscal negotiations, currently at a deadlock, but we expect a resolution both on the fiscal-year budget and debt limit. Regarding the budget, higher unemployment benefits would be a positive development, albeit they seem highly unlikely. In this respect, some Democratic Senators are pushing for a reform that would provide more generous amounts and widen the scope. Nonetheless, the price tag would be quite high and the political will from the White House does not seem to be in place. On the latter, high-level talks between the US and Mexico seem to have had favorable results, with cooperation desirable at least to avoid any unilateral and harsh policy measures by the US administration. On migration, the Department of Homeland Security announced recently that they are planning to end the ‘Stay in Mexico’ program in coming weeks. This helps confirm that their stance is less stringent than in the Trump administration, which in our view is also positive for remittances.

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