Family remittances – New historical high in July despite less fiscal support in the US

- Remittances (Jul): US\$4,540.3 million; Banorte: US\$3,915.8mn; consensus: US\$4,310.0mn; (range: US\$3,915.8 to US\$4,467mn) previous: US\$4,457.5mn
- Growth picked up to 28.6% y/y from 26.0% in June, above the US\$4 billion mark for fifth consecutive month and a new historical high. The result is very strong given the start of the expiration of additional unemployment benefits in the US
- The average amount sent stood at US\$390.50 (13.7% y/y). Meanwhile, the number of operations reached 11.6 million, up 13.0% and accelerating at the margin
- In seasonally adjusted terms, inflows surged 3.9% m/m, also a new historical high and in our view very resilient on the back of strong employment conditions in the US
- In our view, the report is very positive. We will be seeing dynamics carefully in the short-term to gauge if a slowdown is due for the second half of the year

Remittances above expectations in July. The amount stood at US\$4,540.3 million, above consensus at US\$4,310.0 million and our estimate (US\$ 3,915.8 million). The print is above the US\$4 billion mark for fifth consecutive month and a new historical high, with the annual rate at 28.6% from 26.0% in June. Although partially because of a more benign base effect at the margin, the result signals an acceleration. This is especially relevant considering the start of the expiration of additional unemployment benefits in the US since mid-June. Specifically, 21 out of 50 states cancelled the disbursement of US\$300 a week for unemployed people in the month, with another 4 more in July. Because of their high Hispanic population, we highlight Texas and Florida (both on June 26th) in the former group, as well as Arizona in the latter (July 10th). On the contrary, the top state in which this group resides is California, which will end them until early September, when the measure expires nationwide. Nevertheless, we did not see a relevant impact from this. Moreover, labor market conditions for Mexican migrants in the US improved (see below for details).

Annual growth driven by the number of operations. The average amount sent moderated very slightly, to US\$390.50 from US\$392.90 in the previous month, up 13.7% y/y. Although this may be related to seasonal factors, it remained quite resilient considering the issue about unemployment benefits mentioned above. On the other hand, the number of operations picked up to 11.6 million, growing 13.0% y/y and accelerating at the margin in annual terms (June: +9.1%). We think US economic strength keeps supporting inflows, as well as extraordinary efforts by migrants to keep sending as much as possible to their families at home in a relatively more challenging economic conditions in Mexico.

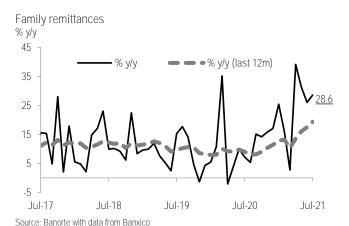
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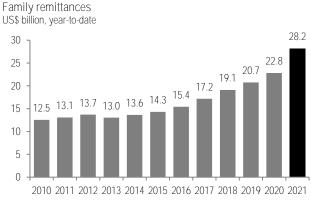
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Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

Seasonally adjusted, remittances surged 3.9% m/m. Last month, Banxico started to provide seasonally adjusted data for inflows, which is more valuable to judge short-term performance. In this respect, remittances grew 3.9% m/m, also a new historical high and more than reversing the 1.0% drop observed in June. Despite the abovementioned factors, we think US labor market conditions help explain a great deal of this resiliency. Specifically, and seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate among Hispanics and Latinos plunged from 7.4% in May to 6.6% in July, lowest since the pandemic started. Although positive, the details were less favorable. Working-age Mexican migrants fell for a fifth consecutive month, with 140.9 thousand fewer people. On the other hand, there were 33.6 thousand fewer unemployed –including 'natives', 'non-native citizens', and 'non-citizens' (legal or illegal)—. Meanwhile, employed people fell by 2.4 thousand. Nevertheless, about 36.0 thousand Mexican migrants dropped from the labor force, so the implied unemployment rate for this specific group fell more modestly, from 6.6% to 6.5% in the same period.

Short-term data will be key to assess dynamics during the rest of the year. Today's report was very favorable, surprising us meaningfully to the upside. In this sense, year-to-date inflows accumulate US\$28.2 billion (+23.5% y/y). We maintain our forecast that remittances in full-year 2021 will be between US\$ 48 to 48.5 billion, although persistently high dynamism has inserted once again risks to the upside to our estimate.

Despite of this, some caution is still due. First, additional benefits expire nationwide on September 6th, with an estimated 11 million people affected from the end of this or other measures. According to reports, about 3.5 million will stop getting the US\$300-a-week bonus. There has been some talk about extending them, but it will be hard to do so. In this sense, White House officials said they will not continue as they were intended to be temporary, although it has been stated that there is a chance to use other pandemic relief funds for this. The expiration comes at a time when cases due to the 'delta' variant have been rising, which in turn could result in some restrictions and/or greater caution to go out. Given this backdrop, we will look closely to Friday's nonfarm payrolls report for August in the US, particularly the pace of the recovery in jobs for Mexican migrants. If this recovery continues, the expiration may not be as harmful for inflow dynamics, especially as we have also had news of a pickup in wages for workers in the services sector on the back of labor shortages.



On a more positive note, Congress keeps moving forward in the proposals to boost infrastructure spending as part of Biden's economic agenda. According to the Democratic leader in the Lower House, Nancy Pelosi, the goal is to approve the infrastructure bill (for around US\$ 1 trillion) and the budget (US\$3.5 trillion) by October 1st. If successful, funds are likely to start permeating until late this year or in 2022. Nevertheless, we think they would be very favorable. Not only because of its potential effect in US GDP growth, but especially given that the construction industry –which is a good employer of Mexican migrants– may be among the most benefitted.

Lastly, we are also following closely developments in the migration front. Its possible impact on inflows is ambiguous, as harsher policies may reduce the flow of people at the border (affecting cross-border flows) and/or induce higher fear among migrants (which may well induce them to send even more of their available resources). Tensions are clearly rising as land detentions at the southern border have spiked, reaching a new high of 212,672 persons in July. In this backdrop, the Department of Homeland Security announced on July 26th that they would resume the enforcement of expedited removal of people along the US-Mexico border. This policy prevents migrants from waiting in the US while they undertake migration procedures. The Biden administration argued that this, instituted during the Trump presidency, was decided in part because of concerns over the spread of 'delta'. Although likely with a limited impact, it is coupled with further extensions of border closures for non-essential travel.

Overall, it is our take that the potential effect from at least some of these measures may be seen by data releases in the short-term. Therefore, we will analyze them carefully to gauge if a slowdown is due or not for the second half of the year.



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We, Gabriel Casillas Olvera, Alejandro Padilla Santana, Delia María Paredes Mier, Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, Manuel Jiménez Zaldívar, Marissa Garza Ostos, Francisco José Flores Serrano, Katia Celina Goya Ostos, Santiago Leal Singer, José Itzamna Espitia Hernández, Alik Daniel García Alvarez, Victor Hugo Cortes Castro, Hugo Armando Gómez Solís, Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez, Luis Leopoldo López Salinas, Leslie Thalía Orozco Vélez, Gerardo Daniel Valle Trujillo and Juan Barbier Arizmendi, certify that the points of view expressed in this document are a faithful reflection of our personal opinion on the company (s) or firm (s) within this report, along with its affiliates and/or securities issued. Moreover, we also state that we have not received, nor receive, or will receive compensation other than that of Grupo Financiero Banorte S.A.B. of C.V for the provision of our services.

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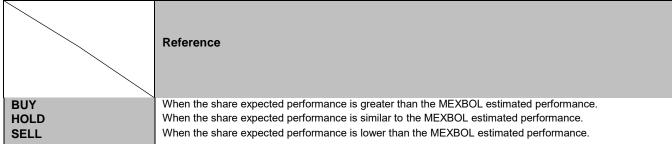
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