Economic Research, Mexico

Remittances – Seasonal uptick in December drives the yearly total to US\$63.3 billion

- Remittances (December): U\$\$5,489.7 million; Banorte: U\$\$5,613.2mn; consensus:
 U\$\$5,410.0mn (range: U\$\$5,000.0mn to U\$\$5,700.0mn); previous: U\$\$4,913.0mn
- With this result, inflows in 2023 reached US\$63,312.6 million, growing 7.6% y/y
- In the month, the annual growth rate accelerated to 2.1% (previous: 1.2%). In addition, the number of operations came in at 14.1 million (+2.2% y/y). The average amount was US\$389.63 (-0.1%)
- Sequentially, flows climbed 5.6% m/m, supported by a more favorable base (previous: -5.3%). This figure is quite positive considering that Mexican employment in the US gave some signs of moderation, although dynamism in activity has prevailed
- We expect remittances to reach a total of US\$66-US\$67 billion in 2024, supported by a resilient labor market —especially in key sectors. Nevertheless, we believe the expansion could be limited by the deceleration in activity, along other factors

Remittances kept growing in the last month of the year, supported by a favorable seasonality. The amount sent came in at US\$5,489.7 million, close to consensus (US\$5,410.0 million), but lower than our forecast (US\$5,613.2 million). We consider that the boost from year-end holiday was the main driver of remittances in December, this taking into account that: (1) Figures from the labor market in the US showed a slight deterioration for Mexican migrants; (2) prevailing inflationary pressures in some items, such as rent prices. With this, the flow of remittances grew 2.1% in the annual comparison. As such, the total amount of remittances received in 2023 came in at US\$63,312.6, being a new historical high. Moreover, this implies +7.6% y/y.

Regarding US economic activity, the preliminary print for 4Q23 GDP surprised to the upside at 3.3% q/q saar, albeit with a more modest performance of internal demand. Regarding other timely figures, retail sales' control group was positive at +0.8% m/m (with strength in clothing, online sales, and autos). Industrial production climbed 0.1%, with the boost coming from the auto sector –still normalizing after the strike in previous months. Related to migrant employment, housing starts and building permits were mixed –although in both cases with marginal changes relative to November. As already mentioned, inflation accelerated in annual terms, standing at 3.4% (previous: 3.1%). Finally, employment showed a recovery, albeit with figures for migrants skewed to the downside (see section below for details).

Increase in the number of operations. 14.1 million operations were made (vs. 12.7 million in November), which represents a 2.2% y/y increase from 3.1%. Meanwhile, the average amount sent came in at US\$389.63 (previous: US\$386.38), down 0.1% y/y (previous: -1.8%). As is usual, during the month dynamism tends to increase given the favorable seasonal pattern, although we believe that part of the acceleration is also explained by the high performance in activity in said country.

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Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, CFA Executive Director of Economic Research and Market Strategy juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com



Francisco José Flores Serrano Director of Economic Research, Mexico francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com



Yazmín Selene Pérez Enríquez Senior Economist, Mexico yazmin.perez.enriquez@banorte.com



Cintia Gisela Nava Roa Senior Economist, Mexico cintia.nava.roa@banorte.com



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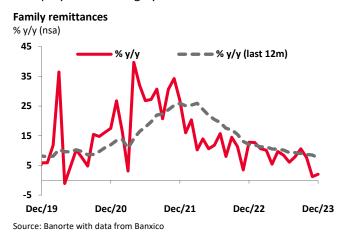
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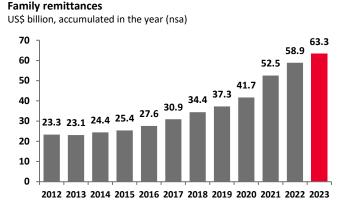


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Rebound in sequential terms. With seasonally adjusted figures, remittances grew 5.6% m/m (previous: -5.3%). Despite a slight improvement in the overall unemployment rate, data for migrants was weaker. In numbers, nonfarm payrolls resulted in +216 thousand jobs, with the unemployment rate unchanged at 3.7%. For Hispanics and Latinos, the latter increased to 5.0% from 4.6%. Specifically, the rate for Mexican migrants rose to 4.8% from 4.2%. Explaining this, the working age population –including 'natives', 'non-native citizens', and 'non-citizens' (legal or illegal)— increased by 64.9k. However, employed persons declined by 384.9k, with those unemployed increasing by 103.9k.





Source: Banorte with data from Banxico

We believe that remittance inflows could reach between US\$66-US\$67 billion in 2024. This implies growth between 4.2% and 5.8% over the previous year. We believe that activity in the US will remain resilient, with the 'soft landing' materializing, resulting in GDP growth of 1.5%. In addition, our projection for the path of inflation is skewed to the downside, with the Fed likely to begin its easing cycle around the middle of the year. In this context, our expectation for the labor market is that it will continue to be strong—at least in the first half of the year—while recognizing some signs of exhaustion that would moderate job creation relative to 2023 later. In this context, we see some tailwinds for Mexican migrants. Specifically, jobs in the construction sector seem to have relatively optimistic signs—with consensus pointing to an acceleration in 'housing starts' and 'building permits', especially towards the second half of the year—with a possible reactivation supported by lower interest rates and a moderation in inflationary pressures. On the other hand, given that consumption may remain as the engine of domestic demand, employees in the service sector may also be favored.

Uncertainty arises from the US electoral process and its direct implications for migrants. Although the election is at the end of the year, to date we see speeches that begin to put the focus of the political agenda on the issue of migration and its relationship with border security and trade between Mexico and the US. In this regard, we remain attentive to the initiatives proposed by Donald Trump (the likely Republican candidate), remembering that eight years ago these translated into greater flows of remittances both before and after the election. In addition, we are closely following President Biden's ongoing negotiations with Congress, noting that last week he announced that he would be willing to close the border for the legislative body to reach an agreement on immigration policy. Nevertheless, we maintain a positive bias on remittances, based on recent experience. This is good news for local activity given the importance of domestic demand in our outlook for the economy in the year.

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Directory Research and Strategy



Raquel Vázquez Godinez Assistant raquel.vazquez@banorte.com (55) 1670 – 2967



María Fernanda Vargas Santoyo Analyst maria.vargas.santoyo@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000 x 2586





Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, CFA
Executive Director of Economic Research and
Market Strategy
juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com
(55) 1103 - 4046



Yazmín Selene Pérez Enríquez Senior Economist, Mexico yazmin.perez.enriquez@banorte.com (55) 5268 - 1694

Market Strategy



Santiago Leal Singer Director of Market Strategy santiago.leal@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 1751



José Itzamna Espitia Hernández Senior Strategist, Equity jose.espitia@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 2249



Leslie Thalía Orozco Vélez Senior Strategist, Fixed Income and FX leslie.orozco.velez@banorte.com (55) 5268 - 1698



Juan Carlos Mercado Garduño Strategist, Equity juan.mercado.garduno@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000 x 1746

Quantitative Analysis



Alejandro Cervantes Llamas Executive Director of Quantitative Analysis alejandro.cervantes@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 2972



José De Jesús Ramírez Martínez Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis jose.ramirez.martinez@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000



Andrea Muñoz Sánchez Analyst, Quantitative Analysis andrea.muñoz.sanchez@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000



Alejandro Padilla Santana Chief Economist and Head of Research alejandro.padilla@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4043



Itzel Martínez Rojas Analyst itzel.martinez.rojas@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 2251



Lourdes Calvo Fernández Analyst (Edition) lourdes.calvo@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000 x 2611



Francisco José Flores Serrano
Director of Economic Research, Mexico
francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2957



Cintia Gisela Nava Roa Senior Economist, Mexico cintia.nava.roa@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000



Marissa Garza Ostos Director of Equity Strategy marissa.garza@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 1719



Carlos Hernández García Senior Strategist, Equity carlos.hernandez.garcia@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 2250



Isaías Rodríguez Sobrino
Analyst, Fixed Income, FX and Commodities isaias.rodriguez.sobrino@banorte.com
(55) 1670 - 2144



Paula Lozoya Valadez Analyst, Equity paula.lozoya.valadez@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000



José Luis García Casales Director of Quantitative Analysis jose.garcia.casales@banorte.com (55) 8510 - 4608



Daniel Sebastián Sosa Aguilar Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis daniel.sosa@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000 x 2124



Katia Celina Goya Ostos Director of Economic Research, Global katia.goya@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 1821



Luis Leopoldo López Salinas Economist, Global luis.lopez.salinas@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000 x 2707



Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro Senior Strategist, Technical victorh.cortes@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 1800



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



Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis miguel.calvo@banorte.com (55) 1670 - 2220



Jazmin Daniela Cuautencos Mora Strategist, Quantitative Analysis jazmin.cuautencos.mora@banorte.com (55) 1103 - 4000

