

## Key events in developed markets next week

Next week's UK data will be important for the March rate decision. We expect headline inflation to edge lower due to the 4% drop in petrol/diesel prices, and core inflation should ease too on the back of lower demand. US January activity data is going to be strong throughout given the warmer weather and we expect core inflation to rise to 0.4% month-on-month



Source: Shutterstock

### **US: Not yet the start of a new upward trend**

Next week will be an interesting one with US inflation, retail sales and industrial production all released. The first thing to say is that January activity data is going to be strong throughout. The contrast between the weather in mid-late December, where it was incredibly cold, versus a very mild January couldn't be more stark. This means there will be delayed consumption plus better weather means more people out and about, which in all likelihood will lift January spending. We already know auto sales were very strong and that will lift retail sales mightily on its own.

The shock January employment jump also implies robust demand. Manufacturing, mining and construction may also look better given warmer temperatures make it easier to work and will lift output. I wouldn't class this as the start of a new upward trend though - more noise in what is

generally a softening trend given business confidence is on a par with where we were during the Global Financial Crisis all those years ago. Note too, February has experienced a return to colder temperatures which could lead the correction back to more normal patterns. Nonetheless, with the Fed minded to keep hiking to ensure inflation comes down, it makes the likelihood of a May rate hike in addition to a March hike look more plausible.

Inflation could also boost the case for a May rate hike. Rising energy costs through January will lift the headline rate, but used car prices will boost the core, too. The jump in auto sales saw dealers raise their profit margins with car auction prices jumping 2.5%, according to Mannheim data. Given the high weighting of used vehicles within the basket of goods and services used to calculate CPI, this could add 0.15pp to the MoM rate on its own. Shelter, which accounts for a third of the overall inflation basket, is also likely to remain firm given the time house prices and then new rental agreements take to show up in the data. A 0.4% MoM core CPI print (or possibly even 0.5%) would give the Fed near-term ammunition to argue for a May rate hike. Nonetheless, we think that these two components (shelter and cars) will contribute to inflation slowing sharply from mid-second quarter, with weakening corporate pricing power also contributing to getting inflation down to 2% by year-end.

## ✓ UK: data to help determine whether Bank of England hikes rates in March

The Bank of England has entertained the possibility that February's 50bp rate hike might have been the last. In practice, we think we'll get one more 25bp rate hike in March, though next week's data will be important. The key words here are "inflation persistence", which is what BOE officials have said they're monitoring ([read more here](#) on what we think this means). Here's what we expect over the next week:

- **Jobs/wages:** Wage growth has shown little-to-no sign of easing, at least in the official numbers. Quarter-on-quarter annualised changes in weekly regular pay have been eclipsing 7% recently, so we'll be looking for any signs that this is slowing. The latest Bank of England Decision Maker survey, which we know officials pay close attention to, has hinted wage growth might have peaked.
- **Inflation:** Headline CPI should edge lower on a near-4% fall in petrol/diesel prices in January. Core inflation should ease too, though less dramatically. We're seeing 'core goods' inflation come off quite rapidly as demand fades and supply chains improve – effectively a mirror image of what helped drive inflation higher during the pandemic. But the BoE will be watching 'core services' inflation most closely, given that it's less volatile and tends to experience more persistent trends than goods categories. We expect this measure to edge higher, though the recent fall in gas prices suggests the peak could be near. Energy prices have been a commonly cited reason among corporates for raising prices over recent months.
- **Retail sales:** Real-terms spending has fallen in 12 out of the last 14 months, and we don't think January was an exception. If so, it would point to a modest fall in GDP through the first quarter.

## Key events in developed markets next week

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 13 February</b>					
Germany	0700	Jan CPI Final (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-/-
Switzerland	0730	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.2/2.8
<b>Tuesday 14 February</b>					
US	1100	Jan NFIB small business optimism	90	89.8	89.8
	1330	Jan Core CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.4/5.5	0.4/5.5	0.3/5.7
	1330	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.6/6.4	0.5/6.2	-0.1/6.5
UK	0700	Dec ILO Unemployment Rate	3.7		3.7
	0700	Dec Employment Change	39		27
	0700	Dec Weekly Earnings ex. bonus (3M/YoY%)	6.5		6.4
Norway	0700	Q4 GDP (Mainland, QoQ%)	-		0.8
	0700	Dec GDP (Mainland, MoM%)	-		0.2
Netherlands	0830	Q4 GDP Prelim SA (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.2/3.1
	0830	Dec Trade Balance	-		12.48
Eurozone	1000	Q4 GDP Estimate (QoQ/YoY%)	-		0.1/1.9
<b>Wednesday 15 February</b>					
US	1330	Jan Retail Sales (MoM%)	2.0	1.8	-1.1
	1415	Jan Industrial Production (MoM%)	0.8	0.6	-0.7
UK	0700	Jan Core CPI (YoY%)	6.2		6.3
	0700	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.4/10.2		0.4/10.5
Italy	0800	Dec Global Trade Balance	-		1.445
Spain	0800	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.3/5.8
Greece	1000	Jan CPI (YoY%)	-		7.2
Eurozone	1000	Dec Total Trade Balance SA	-		-15.2
	1000	Dec Industrial Production (MoM%/YoY%)	-		1/2
<b>Thursday 16 February</b>					
US	1330	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	200		196
	1330	Continued Jobless Claims (000s)	1695		1688
	1330	Jan PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.4/5.5	0.4/5.5	-0.5/6.2
	1330	Jan Housing starts (MoM%)	-1.5	-2.3	-1.4
	1330	Jan building permits	0.8	1.0	-1.0
<b>Friday 17 February</b>					
UK	0700	Jan Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.6/-6.1		-1/-5.8
Sweden	0700	Jan Unemployment Rate	-		6.9
Eurozone	0900	Dec Current Account SA (EUR bn)	-		13.55

Source: Refinitiv, ING

### Authors

#### James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

[james.knightley@ing.com](mailto:james.knightley@ing.com)

#### James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

[james.smith@ing.com](mailto:james.smith@ing.com)

### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial

instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.