

UK: Why inflation shouldn't be an issue for the Bank of England

Like in the US, Britain is likely to see some pent-up demand emerge this year, as the economy reopens. But the corresponding impact on inflation is unlikely to be a major concern for the Bank of England. That suggests any tightening of monetary policy is going to be a 2023 story at the earliest



Source: Shutterstock

The UK will release inflation and retail data this week, and unsurprisingly with the country stuck in lockdown, both are likely to be relatively depressed. Headline CPI will remain heavily constrained by energy prices, while more timely spending data points to a post-Christmas 4% fall in retail sales.

But with reflation becoming a key theme in financial markets, it's a good time to ask, will the UK see price pressures re-emerge as the country reopens?

Strictly speaking, yes. Headline inflation is likely to be back to 2% by the end of 2021, though unsurprisingly a lot of that is down to energy. We'll soon be no longer comparing current petrol prices to the severely depressed levels of last spring. A 9% increase in the household energy cap,

and the end of the hospitality VAT cut, will also both add upward pressure.

But will it last? We think probably not, and that for a few key reasons, inflation is likely to drift back below target in 2022.

The strong consumer recovery comes with caveats

A lot depends on consumer spending, and there's little doubt there is pent-up demand waiting to be unleashed once the economy reopens on a sustained basis.

The UK savings ratio has spiked to 17% as of the third quarter, well above pre-crisis levels. And we expect this to help drive a strong recovery in output through the spring/summer.

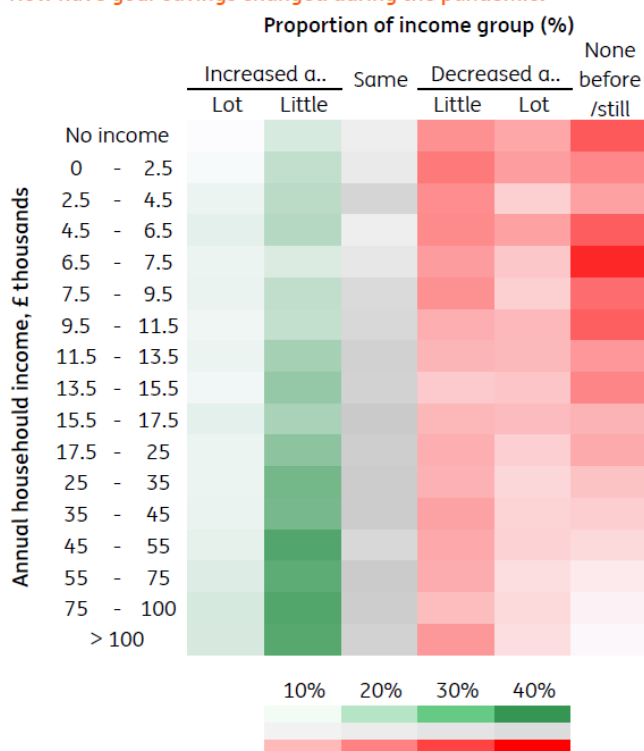
But there are caveats - the biggest being that this rise in involuntary savings has disproportionately benefited higher earners. A Bank of England survey from last year indicated many of those on lower incomes have seen savings fall, no doubt linked to the higher rates of redundancies and furlough among these workers.

This is important, because it tends to be lower-income consumers that drive the biggest changes in overall spending - [a point demonstrated clearly in the US last year](#), where high-frequency data showed the rapid recovery in consumer spending was led by lower-income earners (buoyed by higher unemployment benefits and stimulus cheques).

In other words, the consumer story is likely to be strong - but it potentially has its limits.

BoE survey suggests lower-income earners have seen savings fall

"How have your savings changed during the pandemic?"



Source: ING analysis of Bank of England NMG survey

Full question: "As a result of any changes in income or spending due to the coronavirus pandemic, would you say that your household's total savings have increased, decreased, or stayed the same?" Data is from the Bank of England/NMG survey, taken from 25 August-15 September 2020

Stronger demand for services may not translate into higher inflation

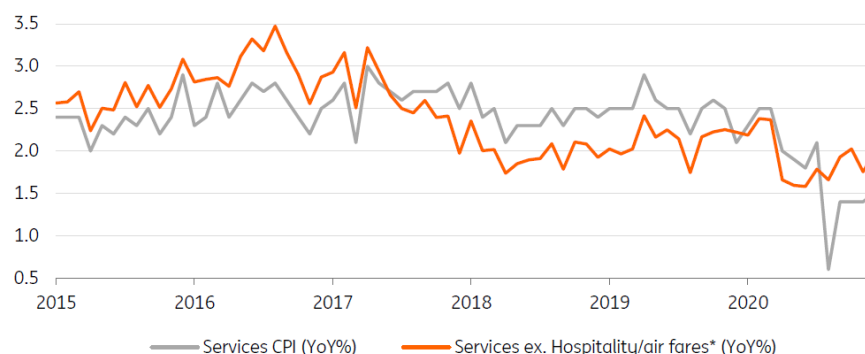
Secondly, while the consumer rebound is likely to favour services over goods, the cost of these services tends to be fairly sticky.

In fact, despite the huge drop in demand for consumer services during the pandemic, core services inflation has actually been fairly stable. Once hospitality prices, which have been artificially depressed by a VAT cut, are removed, the rate of services inflation has stayed broadly in line with where it has been since 2018 (around 2%).

The same is likely to be true during the next stage of the recovery, though there will inevitably be exceptions. For instance, last year we saw haircut prices spike on reopening, though this was maybe down to PPE costs rather than higher demand. There's also a case for accommodation to see a summer spike if foreign travel is banned.

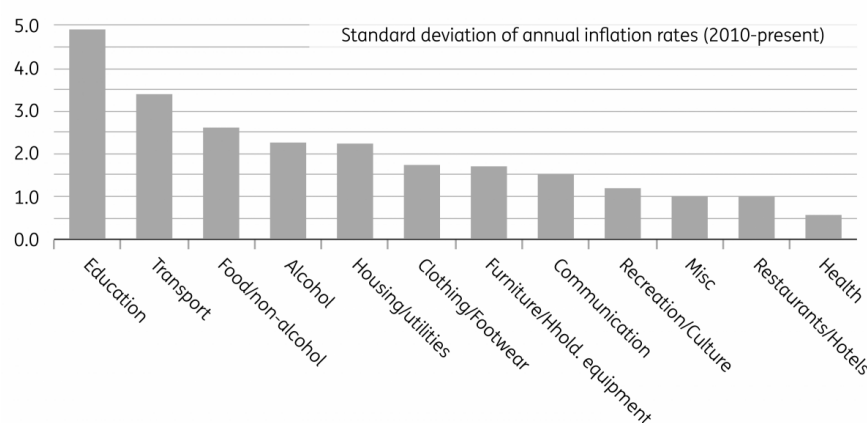
Otherwise, many consumer-facing services, including restaurants/pubs, are often fairly price-competitive - and the chart below also shows that hospitality and leisure price categories have historically experienced less volatile inflation rates.

Outside of hospitality, services inflation hasn't fallen through the pandemic



Source: Macrobond, ING

Hospitality prices tend to be fairly stable over time



Source: Macrobond, ING

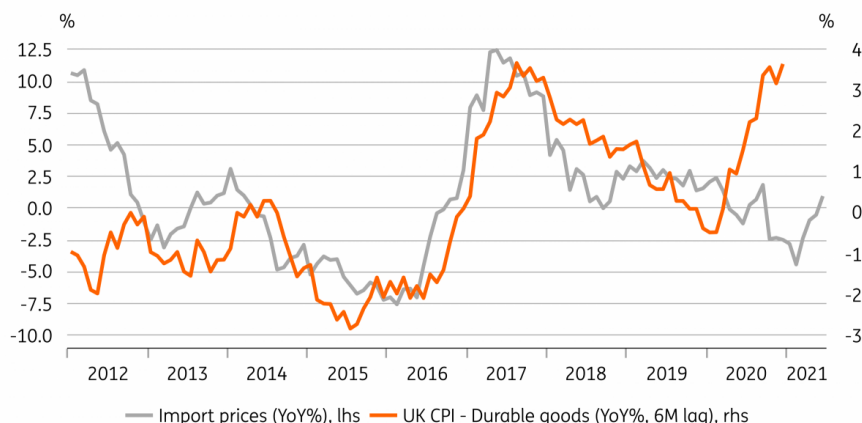
The pandemic hasn't generated much inflation so far

We can also draw some tentative conclusions from what's happened to prices since the start of the pandemic. Consumers have spent more on goods than services last year for obvious reasons, and that appears to have helped push up the cost of things like vehicles, and household electronics. Durable goods inflation is running at 3.6% YoY, similar to the peak we saw after the post-Brexit collapse in the pound, only this time there was no real change in import prices.

There is also some evidence that retailers have been able to expand their margins. Prices of 'core' manufactured goods rose a little more quickly than producer output prices through last year.

But the impact on overall inflation of these demand-spikes has not been huge. Goods prices outside of some of those durable categories were typically stable or lower.

Durable goods prices have spiked - and this time not because of sterling



Source: Macrobond

Jobs market slack means inflation unlikely to be a Bank of England concern

In short, we probably shouldn't get too excited about UK inflation this year. But as ever, a lot will hinge on the jobs market, and how quickly it recovers after the likely unemployment spike we'll see once the furlough scheme is wound down later this year. Either way, it's likely there will be sufficient slack over the next couple of years to prevent wage growth from reasserting itself.

The major counterpoint comes from shipping costs, which have spiked over the past couple of months - both due to Brexit, but also worldwide container shortages. We will inevitably see the impact in consumer prices over the next few months, although in some cases retailers may find they lack the pricing power to fully pass these costs on, if we do indeed see demand pivot away from goods towards services.

From the Bank of England's perspective, the inflation story does at least suggest little need to press ahead with negative interest rates later in the year. Equally, it also suggests that any BoE tightening is unlikely to come before 2023, at the earliest.

Author

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist

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>.