

United Kingdom

## Persistent UK wage squeeze raises doubts over 2018 rate hikes

Negative real wages and a drop in job creation mean a Bank of England rate hike next year is far from guaranteed



Source: iStockphoto

2.1%

Average weekly earnings

(excl. bonuses, YoY%)

UK wage growth beat expectations in August, but after <u>yesterday's pick-up in UK headline</u> <u>inflation</u>, it still means that the household squeeze is intensifying. But the million dollar question is how much longer this will last.

It's too early to say this is the start of a new wage growth trend

Well, there has certainly been some renewed momentum in the level of regular pay having come

to a standstill earlier this year. But at this stage, we put this down to temporary drags starting to unwind (things like pension changes and the apprenticeship levy, that the Bank of England has previously highlighted).

We think it's probably too early to say this is the start of a more rapid upward trend and crunching the numbers, we don't expect wage growth to go much above 2.1/2.2% before next summer.

So whilst we expect headline inflation to peak at 3.1% next month, the gap between CPI and wage growth is likely to stay fairly wide for some time to come. This will likely keep a lid on consumer spending and we may see some further evidence of this in tomorrow's retail sales report, as households continue to take a cautious approach to discretionary spending.

There was also some pretty bad news on the employment front, with the headline 3M/3M change in job creation falling back to 94k. Worrying, the "single month" measure showed that in latest three months, employment fell by 108,000. It's early days, but this could be an indication that the sluggish economic growth we've seen so far this year is starting to weigh on the jobs market.

So what does this mean for interest rates? Whilst we expect a November hike from the Bank of England - the committee is keen to get out of emergency mode - all of this suggests that the amount of subsequent tightening from the Bank will be limited.

Author

James Smith Developed Markets Economist, UK 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 <u>www.ing.com</u>.