

Snap | 14 August 2019 United Kingdom

## UK inflation notches higher as wage pressure builds

The reasons behind the unexpected increase in headline UK inflation in July were undoubtedly quirky. And while CPI has the potential to ease in coming months, we suspect the Bank of England will continue to focus on the strong wage growth backdrop. Unlike in other global economies, a UK rate cut seems unlikely in the near-term



Shoppers in Liverpool,

At 2.1%, July's headline rate of UK inflation is another sign that it may be too early to be talking about UK rate cuts.

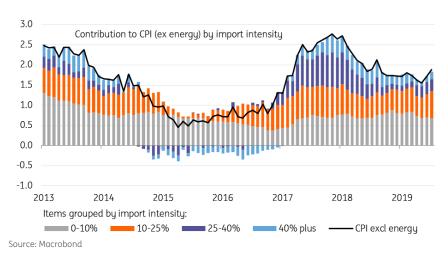
July's CPI numbers were a bit higher than expected, although it's fair to say the reasons for inflation nudging back above the BoE's target were fairly quirky. The prices of games and toys rose by a massive 8.4% in month-on-month terms, the biggest such rise since the series began in the 80's. Accommodation prices, coupled with a less pronounced fall in clothing prices than the same time last year, also boosted inflation.

But even accounting for these distortions, we still think policymakers will remain relaxed about the outlook for prices. While we expect headline inflation to inch below target later in 2019, this is predominantly down to energy prices. Some of the recent slowdown in CPI also relates to the fact

Snap | 14 August 2019 1

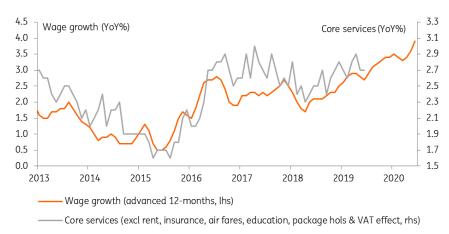
that the effect of the pound's post-Brexit fall has filtered out – the contribution to inflation from items with a low-import intensity has been more stable (see chart below).

## Goods with a large import-intensity have driven the move lower in headline CPI



Importantly, wage growth is also at a post-crisis high and this has been a greater focus for policymakers over recent months. Given services make up a sizable share of the UK inflation basket, and these items tend to be fairly labour-intensive, we'd expect this to add a bit of upside to consumer prices in the medium-term. This relationship is shown quite neatly by the chart below, which matches so-called 'core services' inflation against wage growth with a 12-month lead.

## Will UK services inflation increase following recent wage gains?



Source: Bank of England, Macrobond

Core services excludes certain items that are not typically associated with cyclical changes in economic activity. Rent and motor insurance are also excluded, given they have been recently held back by other idiosyncratic factors

The domestic inflation backdrop suggests that UK rate cuts are unlikely to be forthcoming in the near-term, although as ever, everything depends on Brexit and where things stand after 31

Snap | 14 August 2019 2

October.

**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.

Snap | 14 August 2019 3