Capital Markets Strategy

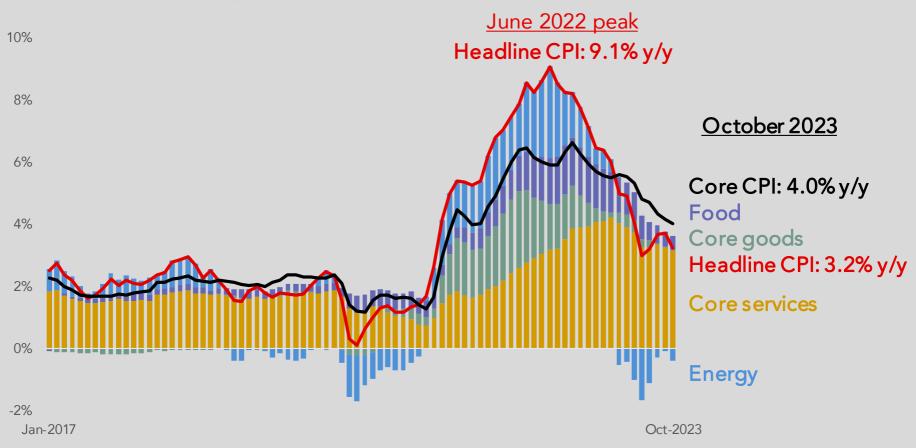
Essential inCights for the C-Suite

Chart of the Day

Core CPI increased 0.2% in October, slightly softer than the 0.3% expected. Underlying inflation pressures, particularly in shelter, appear to be fading as owners' equivalent rent increased by a more benign 0.4% m/m vs. 0.6% in September. Headline prices were flat on the month, aided by a (-5.0%) m/m decline in gasoline prices, and declined to 3.2% on a year-over-year basis from 3.7% in September.

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Breakdown of CPI by components

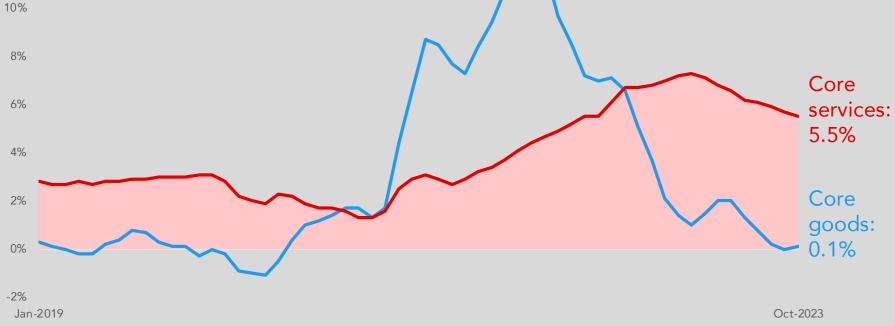


Core services increased 0.3% month-on-month in October but fell to 5.5% on a year-overyear basis from 5.7% in September. Core services have now softened on a year-over-year basis for eight consecutive months. Core goods increased slightly to 0.1% on a y/y basis (flat in September) but declined (-0.1%) m/m. Following the encouraging October US inflation report, market expectations of an additional rate hike in December declined from 14% to 5%.

US core goods and services inflation, y/y

Peak Feb 2022: 12.3%

12%



While m/m inflation data provides very useful information on the recent momentum in (dis)inflation, a look at today's CPI data on a y/y basis provides a useful lens on the categories in which the consumer is feeling the most cost pressure (and relief) relative to one year ago.

October US inflation by	/secto	r(y/	y)
Motor vehicle insurance	19%		F
Motor vehicle maint. & Repair	10%		C
Transportation services	9%		Ν
Veterinarian services	8%		A
Music instruments & acces.	7%		
Tobacco & smoking products	7%		P
Photo equipment & supplies	7%		۸ ا
Rent of shelter	7%		S
Owners' equivalent rent	7%		Ir
Shelter	7%		A
Garbage & trash collection	7%		E
Laundry & cleaning services	6%		Т
Outdoor equip. & supplies	6%		F
Delivery services	6%		Ν
Financial services	6%		
Recreation services	6%		Т
Hospital services	6%		t
Services less energy services	6%		C

y)	Energy	Food
Housekeeping supplies	4%	
Cereals & bakery produ	ucts 4%	
Meats	4%	
Alcoholic beverages	4%	
Cosmetics	4%	
Pets & pet products	4%	
Nonalcoholic beverage:	s 3%	
Jewelry and watches	3%	
School tuition	3%	
Intracity mass transit	3%	
Apparel	3%	
Electricity	2%	
Tools, hardware & supp	olies 2%	
Food at home	2%	
New trucks	2%	
New vehicles	2%	
Technical & bus. school tuition	2%	
College tuition and fee	s 2%	
Lodging away from hor	ne 1%	

Core goods Core services		
Sporting goods	(-1%)	
Physicians' services	(-1%)	
Milk	(-2%)	
Vehicle accessories	(-2%)	
Appliances	(-2%)	
Medical care services	(-2%)	
Energy services	(-2%)	
Furniture & bedding	(-3%)	
Educational books	(-3%)	
Audio equipment	(-4%)	
Toys	(-4%)	
Moving, storage, freight expense	(-4%)	
Energy	(-5%)	
Motor fuel	(-6%)	
Computers and smart home assistants	(-6%)	
Energy commodities	(-6%)	
Used cars and trucks	(-7%)	
Computer software and accessories	(-9%)	
Public transportation	(-9%)	
TVs	(-9%)	
Car & truck rental	(-10%)	
Smartphones	(-12%)	
Airline fares	(-13%)	
Utility gas service	(-16%)	
Eggs	(-22%)	
Health insurance	(-34%)	

Land-line phone services	6%
Food away from home	5%
Nursing homes	5%
Personal care products	5%
Water & sewerage maint.	5%
Day care and preschool	5%
Funeral expenses	5%
Medicinal drugs	5%
Internet services	4%

Fruits and vegetables	1%
Footwear	1%
Professional services	1%
Household furnishings & supplies	1%
Recreational reading	0%
Wireless phone services	(0%)
Tires	(-1%)
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	(-1%)

Source: (1-3) Bureau of Labor Statistics. CPI Report October 2023. Bloomberg. Data as of November 14, 2023. Goods is commodities less food and energy commodities. Services is less energy.

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"Macro stability isn't everything, but without it, you have nothing."