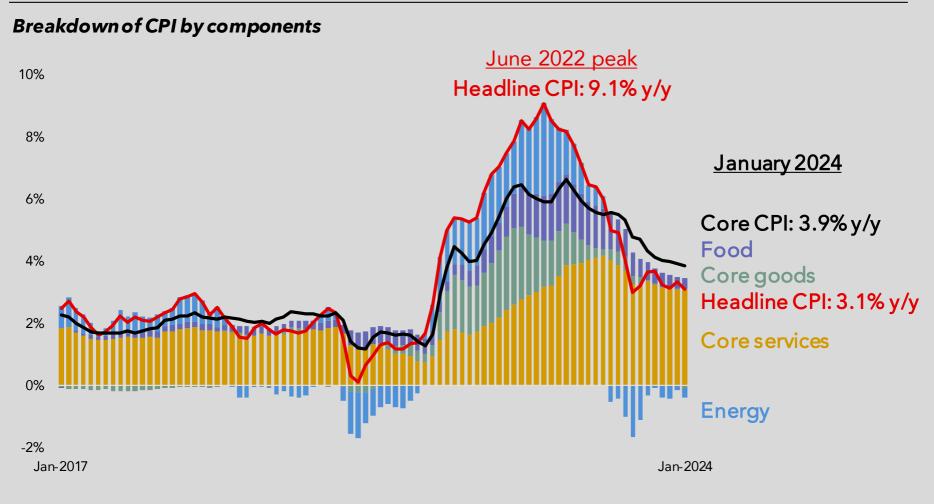
Capital Markets Strategy

Essential inCights for the C-Suite

Chart of the Day

Headline inflation increased 3.1% y/y in January, disappointing market expectations for CPI to fall below 3% for the first time since March 2021. On a monthly basis, headline inflation surprised to the upside, rising 0.3% m/m vs. expectations of 0.2%. Core inflation also came in above market expectations, increasing 0.4% m/m, the most in eight months, and 3.9% y/y. The market is now pricing only ~95 bps of Fed rate cuts in 2024 beginning in June, down from the ~170 bps of cuts expected in mid-January.

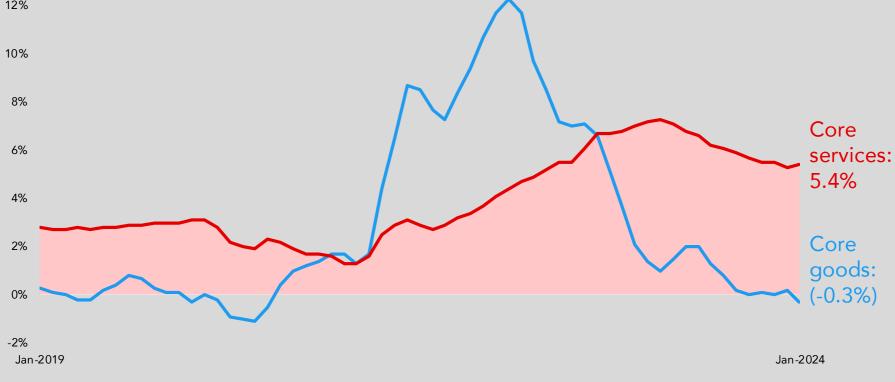
MUFG



Shelter prices rose 0.6% m/m, accounting for most of January's rise, though an increase in airline fares and motor vehicle insurance also contributed. Excluding housing and energy, services prices rose 0.8% m/m, the most since April 2022. Unlike services, goods prices have declined over most of the past year, down (-0.3% m/m), the most since July, pushing the annual rate to (-0.3% y/y).

US core goods and services inflation, y/y

Peak Feb 2022: 12.3%



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.

Energy Food

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Motor vehicle insurance	21%
Veterinarian services	10%
Transportation services	10%
Photo equipment & supplies	9%
Financial services	8%
Tobacco & smoking products	7%
Hospital services	7%
Motor vehicle maint. & Repair	7%
Garbage & trash collection	6%
Owners' equivalent rent	6%
Rent of shelter	6%
Shelter	6%
Services less energy services	5%
Laundry & cleaning services	5%
Recreation services	5%
Water & sewerage maint.	5%
Food away from home	5%
Nursing homes	5%
Funeral expenses	5%
Day care and preschool	5%
Land-line phone services	5%
Internet services	4%
Electricity	4%
Delivery services	4%
Personal care products	4%
Meats	4%
Nonalcoholic beverages	3%

January US inflation by sector(y/y)

Medicinal drugs	3%
Music instruments & acces.	3%
Pets & pet products	3%
School tuition	3%
Alcoholic beverages	2%
Intracity mass transit	2%
Housekeeping supplies	2%
Professional services	2%
Technical & bus. school tuition	2%
Cereals & bakery products	2%
College tuition and fees	1%
Food at home	1%
Fruits and vegetables	1%
Lodging away from home	1%
New trucks	1%
New vehicles	1%
Jewelry and watches	1%
Cosmetics	1%
Recreational reading	1%
Apparel	0%
Physicians' services	0%
Footwear	0%
Outdoor equip. & supplies	(-0%)
Tires	(-0%)
Medical care services	(-1%)
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	(-1%)
Tools, hardware & supplies	(-1%)

k	Core goods Core s	e services	
	Sporting goods	(-1%)	
	Household furnishings & supplies	(-1%)	
	Vehicle accessories	(-2%)	
	Energy services	(-2%)	
	Computers and smart home assistants	(-2%)	
	Milk	(-2%)	
	Furniture & bedding	(-3%)	
	Wireless phone services	(-3%)	
	Used cars and trucks	(-4%)	
	Appliances	(-4%)	
	Educational books	(-4%)	
	Тоуѕ	(-4%)	
	Energy	(-5%)	
	Public transportation	(-5%)	
	Moving, storage, freight expense	(-5%)	
	Airline fares	(-6%)	
	Motor fuel	(-7%)	
	Audio equipment	(-7%)	
	Energy commodities	(-7%)	
	Computer software and accessories	(-9%)	
	TVs	(-10%)	
	Smartphones	(-13%)	
	Car & truck rental	(-14%)	
	Utility gas service	(-18%)	
	Health insurance	(-23%)	
	Eggs	(-29%)	

Source: (1-3) Bureau of Labor Statistics. CPI Report January 2024. Bloomberg. Data as of February 13, 2024. 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."