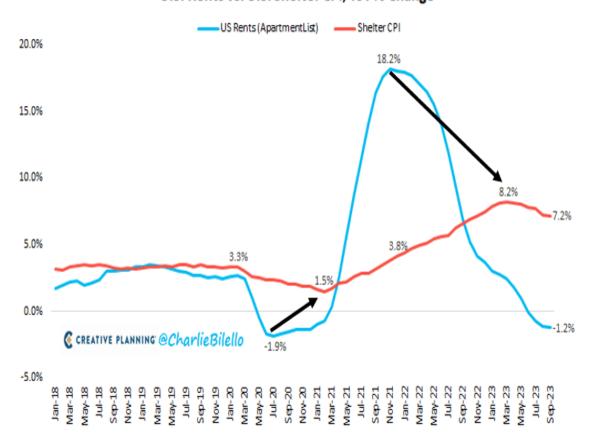


Inflation Report Draws Unnecessary Concern

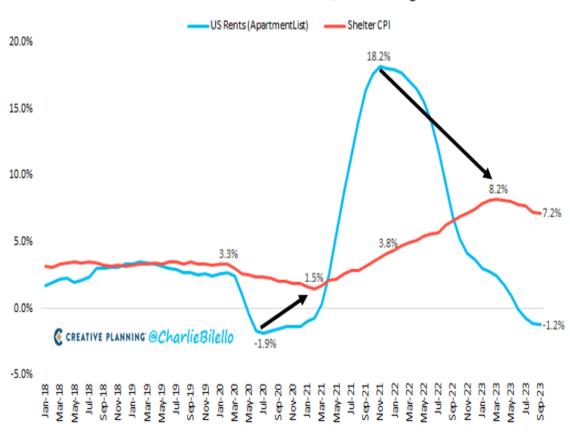
Wednesday?s PPI inflation report exceeded expectations, predominately due to higher gasoline prices. As noted in yesterday?s Commentary, the BLS price data on gasoline lags by about three months. Therefore, the boost to inflation from gas is old news. The market saw through PPI as stocks and bonds rallied despite the higher inflation number. Thursday?s CPI inflation report was at the higher end of expectations. This time, however, gasoline wasn?t the culprit. Shelter prices, accounting for over 40% of CPI, also lag real-time market data and, like gas in PPI, were greater than expected.

In Thursday?s September inflation report, shelter prices rose 0.6% monthly and are up 7.2% on a year-over-year basis. Such compares to an average of +0.33% over the last three months. Had shelter risen by +0.3%, the inflation report would have been about 0.12% lower and slightly below expectations. The graph below, courtesy of Charlie Bilello, shows that annual rental prices peaked at 18.2% in 2021. At that time, shelter prices in the CPI report were only up 3.8% and would continue upward for another year and a half. The black arrows highlight the lags between actual shelter prices and those used in the CPI inflation report. Currently, rental and home prices are declining. Therefore, it?s highly likely CPI shelter prices will track the trend in rental and house prices lower. Do not mistake a blip higher in one or two monthly inflation reports for what is likely to be a sustained trend lower in the CPI data.

U.S. Rents vs. U.S. Shelter CPI, YoY % Change



U.S. Rents vs. U.S. Shelter CPI, YoY % Change



What To Watch Today

Earnings (Season Officially Starts)

Time	Symbol	Company Name	Market Cap▼	Fiscal Quarter Ending	Consensus EPS* Forecast	# Of Ests	Last Year's Report Date	Last Year's EPS*
\	UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	\$485,504,312,504	Sep/2023	\$6.33	10	10/14/2022	\$5.79
Ö	JPM	J P Morgan Chase & Co	\$424,724,362,648	Sep/2023	\$3.89	11	10/14/2022	\$3.12
<u> </u>	BLK	BlackRock, Inc.	\$95,952,323,150	Sep/2023	\$8.52	6	10/13/2022	\$9.55
<u></u>	PGR	Progressive Corporation (The)	\$84,206,096,011	Sep/2023	\$1.63	9	10/13/2022	\$0.49
<u> </u>	С	Citigroup Inc.	\$79,974,424,160	Sep/2023	\$1.26	13	10/14/2022	\$1.50
<u> </u>	WFC	Wells Fargo & Company	\$72,355,986,757	Sep/2023	\$1.25	9	10/14/2022	\$1.30
<u></u>	PNC	PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (The)	\$48,881,768,867	Sep/2023	\$3.18	9	10/14/2022	\$3.78
Гime	Symbol	Common Nama	11-1-1-0	Fiscal Quarter	Consensus EPS*		Last Year's Report	Last Vaaris
	.,	Company Name	Market Cap▼	Ending	Forecast	# Of Ests	Date	EPS*
<u></u>	UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	\$485,504,312,504	Ending		# Of Ests		
	•	UnitedHealth Group	<u> </u>	Ending Sep/2023	Forecast		Date	EPS*
<u></u>	UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	\$485,504,312,504	Ending Sep/2023 Sep/2023	\$6.33	10	10/14/2022	EPS* \$5.79
•	UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated J P Morgan Chase & Co	\$485,504,312,504 \$424,724,362,648	Ending Sep/2023 Sep/2023	\$6.33 \$3.89	10 11	10/14/2022 10/14/2022	\$5.79 \$3.12
** ** ** **	UNH JPM BLK	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated J P Morgan Chase & Co BlackRock, Inc. Progressive Corporation	\$485,504,312,504 \$424,724,362,648 \$95,952,323,150 \$84,206,096,011	Ending Sep/2023 Sep/2023 Sep/2023	\$6.33 \$3.89 \$8.52	10 11 6	10/14/2022 10/14/2022 10/13/2022	\$5.79 \$3.12 \$9.55
*	UNH JPM BLK PGR	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated J P Morgan Chase & Co BlackRock, Inc. Progressive Corporation (The)	\$485,504,312,504 \$424,724,362,648 \$95,952,323,150 \$84,206,096,011 \$79,974,424,160	Ending Sep/2023 Sep/2023 Sep/2023 Sep/2023	\$6.33 \$3.89 \$8.52 \$1.63	10 11 6 9	10/14/2022 10/14/2022 10/13/2022 10/13/2022	\$5.79 \$3.12 \$9.55 \$0.49
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	UNH JPM BLK PGR	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated J P Morgan Chase & Co BlackRock, Inc. Progressive Corporation (The) Citigroup Inc.	\$485,504,312,504 \$424,724,362,648 \$95,952,323,150 \$84,206,096,011 \$79,974,424,160	Ending Sep/2023 Sep/2023 Sep/2023 Sep/2023 Sep/2023	\$6.33 \$3.89 \$8.52 \$1.63 \$1.26	10 11 6 9	10/14/2022 10/14/2022 10/13/2022 10/13/2022 10/14/2022	\$5.79 \$3.12 \$9.55 \$0.49 \$1.50

Economics

Time Event		Impact Act	tual Dev 🛭	Consensus	Previous	
	FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13					
00:00 USD	IMF Meeting		•		•	Ŷ
12:30 USD	Export Price Index (MoM)(Sep)		•	- 0.5%	1.3%	,
12:30 USD	Export Price Index (YoY)(Sep)		•		-5.5%	<u>,</u>
12:30 USD	Import Price Index (MoM)(Sep)			- 0.5%	0.5%	Ü
12:30 USD	Import Price Index (YoY)(Sep)				-3%	~
14:00 USD	Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index(Oct) PREL			- 67.4	68.1	,
14:00 USD	UoM 5-year Consumer Inflation Expectation(Oct) PREL				2.8%	ڼ
17:00 USD	Baker Hughes US Oil Rig Count		-		497	Ļ
20:30 USD	CFTC Gold NC Net Positions		-		\$91.2K	ڼ
20:30 USD	CFTC Oil NC Net Positions				349.6K	ڼ
20:30 USD	CFTC S&P 500 NC Net Positions				\$-73.2K	ڼ
Time Event		Impact Act	tual Dev 🛭	Consensus	Previous	
	FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13	Impact Act	ual Dev 🗓	Consensus		
00:00 USD	IMF Meeting	Impact Act	ual Dev (1	Consensus		Ż
00:00 USD	•	Impact Act	ual Dev (i	- 0.5%		Ϋ́
00:00 USD	IMF Meeting	Impact Act	rual Dev		1.3%	<u></u>
00:00 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD	IMF Meeting Export Price Index (MoM)(Sep)	Impact Act	eual Dev	0.5%	1.3%	Ċ Ċ
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00:00 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD	IMF Meeting Export Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Export Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Import Price Index (MoM)(Sep)	Impact Act		- 0.5% - 0.5%	- 1.3% -5.5% 0.5% -3%	↓↓↓
00:00 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD	IMF Meeting Export Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Export Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Import Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Import Price Index (YoY)(Sep)	Impact Act		- 0.5% - 0.5% - 0.5%	1.3% -5.5% 0.5% -3% 68.1	↓↓↓↓↓↓↓
00:00 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 14:00 USD	IMF Meeting Export Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Export Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Import Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Import Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index(Oct) PREL	Impact Act		- 0.5% - 0.5% - 0.5% - 67.4	1.3% -5.5% 0.5% -3% 68.1 2.8%	↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓
00:00 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 12:30 USD 14:00 USD 14:00 USD	IMF Meeting Export Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Export Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Import Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Import Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index(Oct) PREL UoM 5-year Consumer Inflation Expectation(Oct) PREL	Impact Act		- 0.5% - 0.5% - 67.4	1.3% -5.5% 0.5% -3% 68.1 2.8%	↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓
00:00	IMF Meeting Export Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Export Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Import Price Index (MoM)(Sep) Import Price Index (YoY)(Sep) Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index(Oct) PREL UoM 5-year Consumer Inflation Expectation(Oct) PREL Baker Hughes US Oil Rig Count	Impact Act		- 0.5% - 0.5% - 67.4	1.3% -5.5% 0.5% -3% 68.1 2.8%	

Market Trading Update

Market action yesterday was sloppy, which was unsurprising given the recent surge in asset prices since Monday. The initial attempt at resistance of the 50- and 100-DMA capped the recent run, but the 20-DMA acted as support. It will be unsurprising to see a bit more sloppiness in trading until we get further into earnings season next week.



TradingView

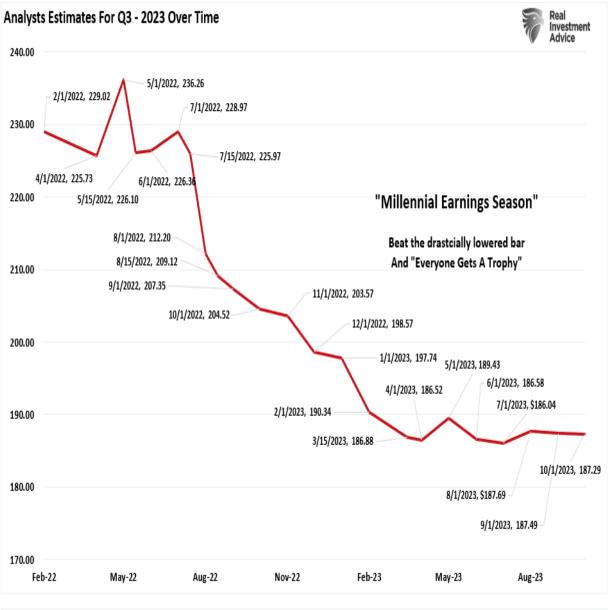


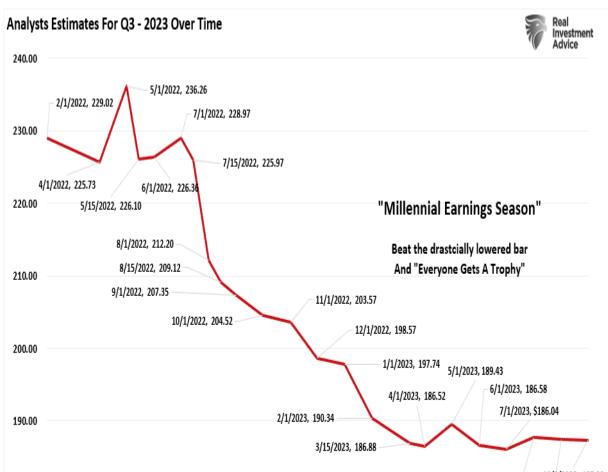
Speaking of earnings, as discussed in <u>?October Weakness Before Year-End Run,?</u> earnings season is always a game of *?beat the estimate.?*

?As is always the case, analysts have significantly lowered the�?earnings bar?�heading into reporting season. As noted in� ?Trojan Horses,? analysts are always wrong, and by a large degree. This is why we call it� ?Millennial Earnings

Season.?� Wall Street continuously lowers estimates as the reporting period approaches so� ?everyone gets a trophy.??�

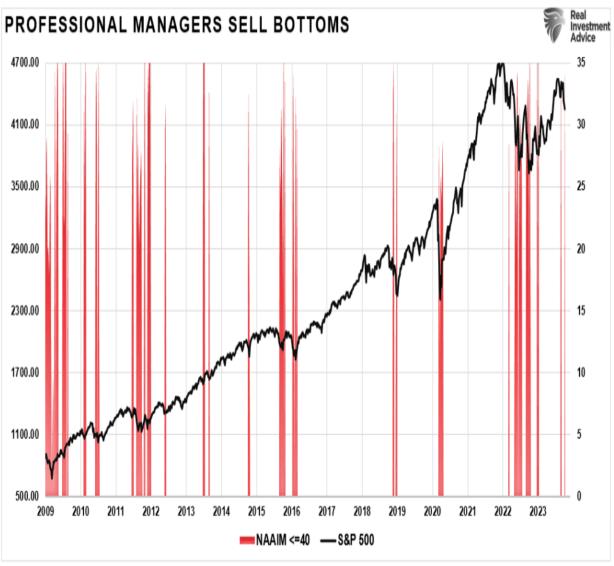
The chart below shows the changes in Q3 earnings estimates from February 2022, when analysts provided their first estimates. Given that estimates for Q3 have fallen from a peak of \$236 to \$187, a 20% decline, such should generate a high� ?beat rate?� by companies. In turn, those ?beats? will boost investor confidence, which will help fuel stock prices in the short term.





With markets heading into earnings season with oversold conditions, more negative short-term sentiment, and reduced equity allocations by professional managers, such should add further support to the rally. *As noted last week*,

?Professional money managers tend to�?Sell Bottoms.?�Last week, the equity exposure index fell below 40%, which is normally close to or at market bottoms.?





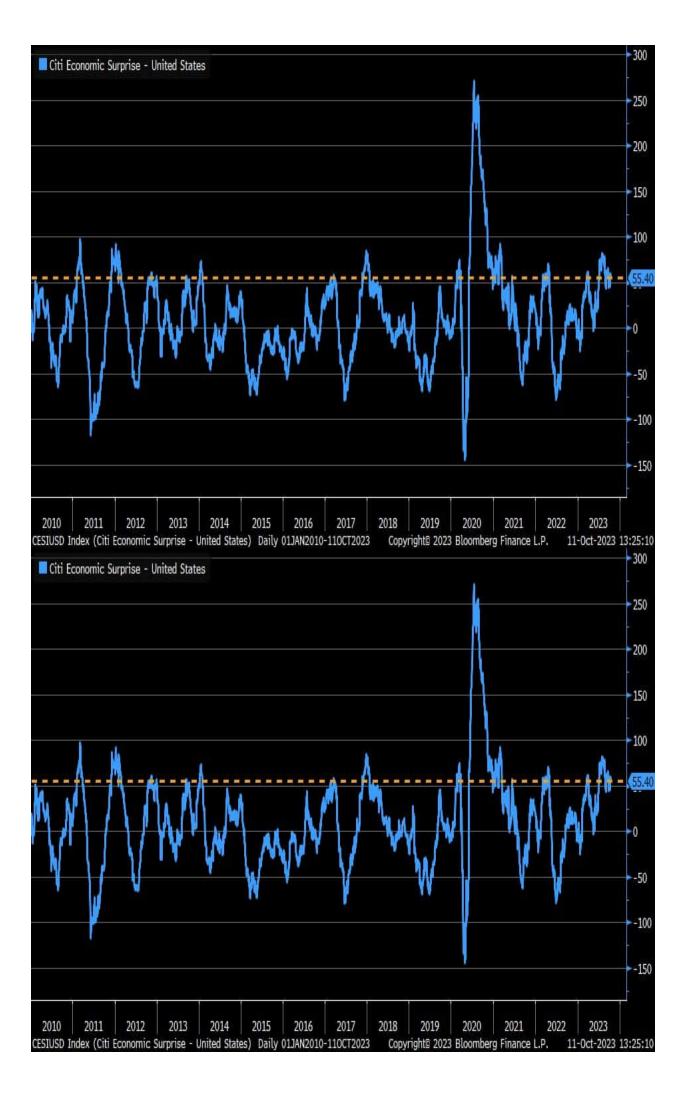
Since professional managers have lagged in performance this year due to the narrowness of the S&P rally, they potentially suffered *?career risk?* when end-of-the-year reporting comes. Therefore, we will likely see a reversal of positioning by these managers to chase stocks higher. For now, the 20-DMA is temporary support, and a break above the 50-DMA should set the markets up to rally into year-end.



Citi Economic Surprise Index

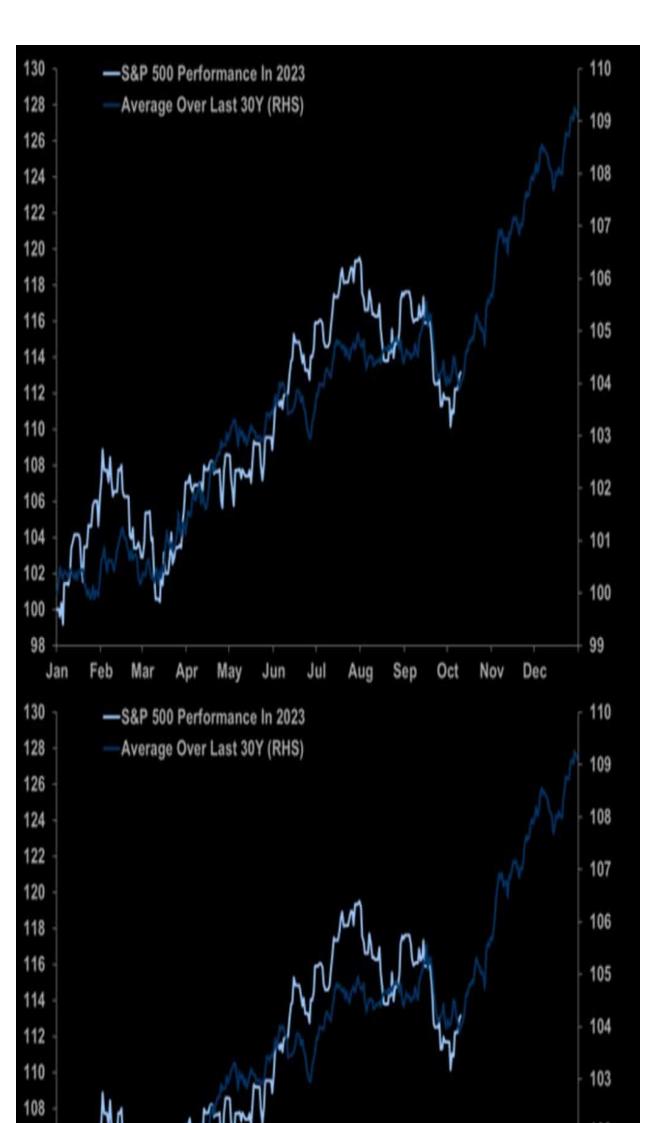
The Citi Economic Suprise measures economic data to economists? forecasts for said data. When economists go through periods where they consistently underestimate economic statistics, the index rises. Conversely, when they are overly optimistic, it falls. The index fluctuates as economists are constantly reevaluating their models and forecasts in changing environments.

As shown below, the index is approaching levels that marked peaks over the prior 13 years. If the index is indeed topping, we are in for a period where economic data is weaker than forecasts. Consequently, if that is to occur, weaker-than-expected economic data should take some pressure off the Fed to keep hiking rates. It should also be positive for the bond market as weaker economic data alleviates inflationary pressures.



?Tis The Season For A Rally

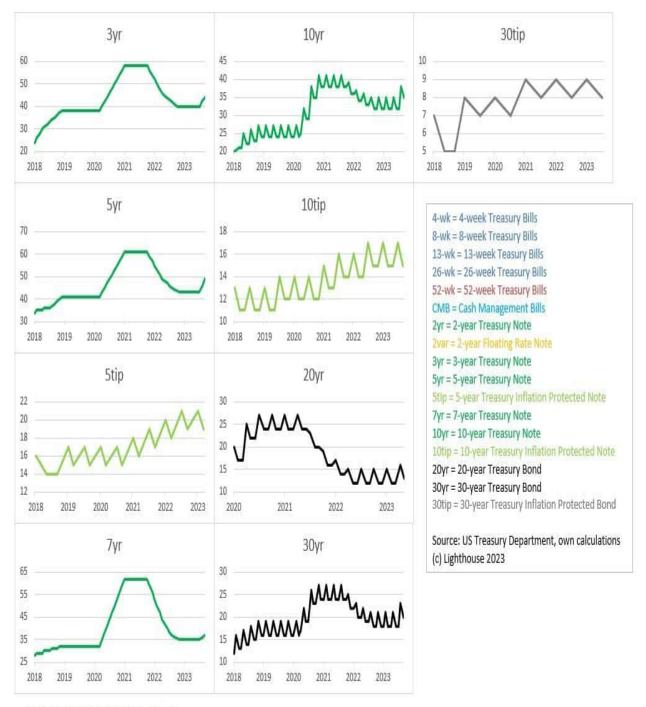
As we share below, this year, the S&P 500 has been closely following the average market path of the last thirty years. Assuming the correlation continues, the recent downward trend is likely over, and the S&P 500 should rally through year-end. While the markets often produce positive fourth-quarter returns, we must not get too complacent as there are unique factors this year that could derail the trade.



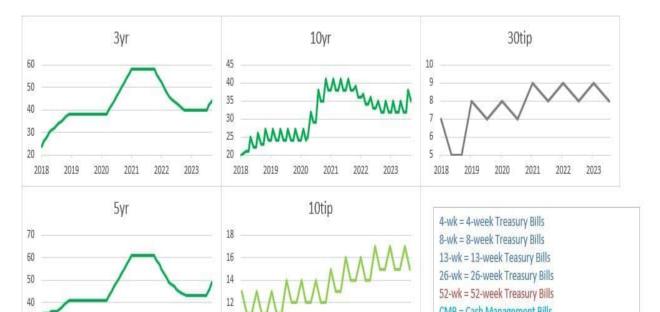
More On False Bond Narratives

The last two daily Commentaries explored popular narratives being used to explain why long-term bond yields are rising. Yesterday?s Commentary led with a discussion of Treasury debt issuance. In particular, we showed that concerns that the Treasury is issuing massive amounts of debt are overblown. The two graphs below add credence to our thoughts. Note that auction sizes for longer-term bonds in the first graph are above pre-pandemic levels but below their 2021 peaks. The second graph shows that the Treasury is focusing its increased funding needs on shorter maturity bills.

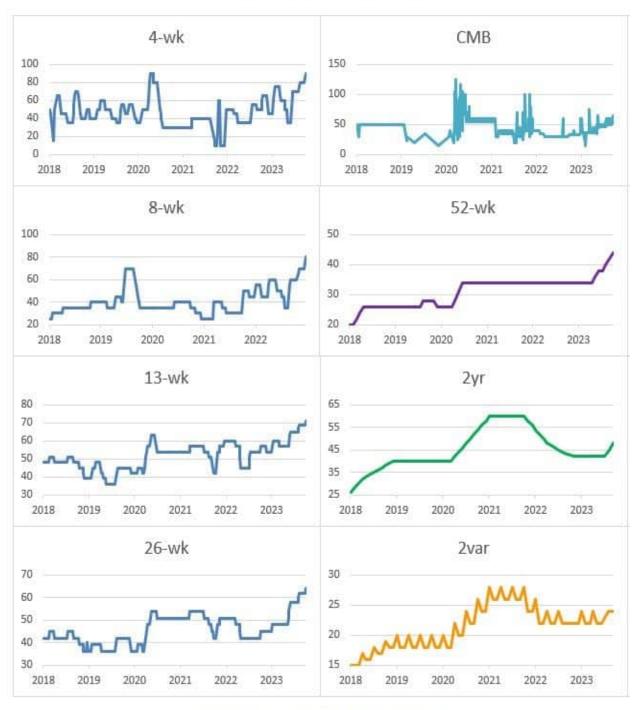
US Treasury Auction Sizes



US Treasury Auction Sizes



US Treasury Auction Sizes



US Treasury Auction Sizes



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Post Views: 0 2023/10/13

