

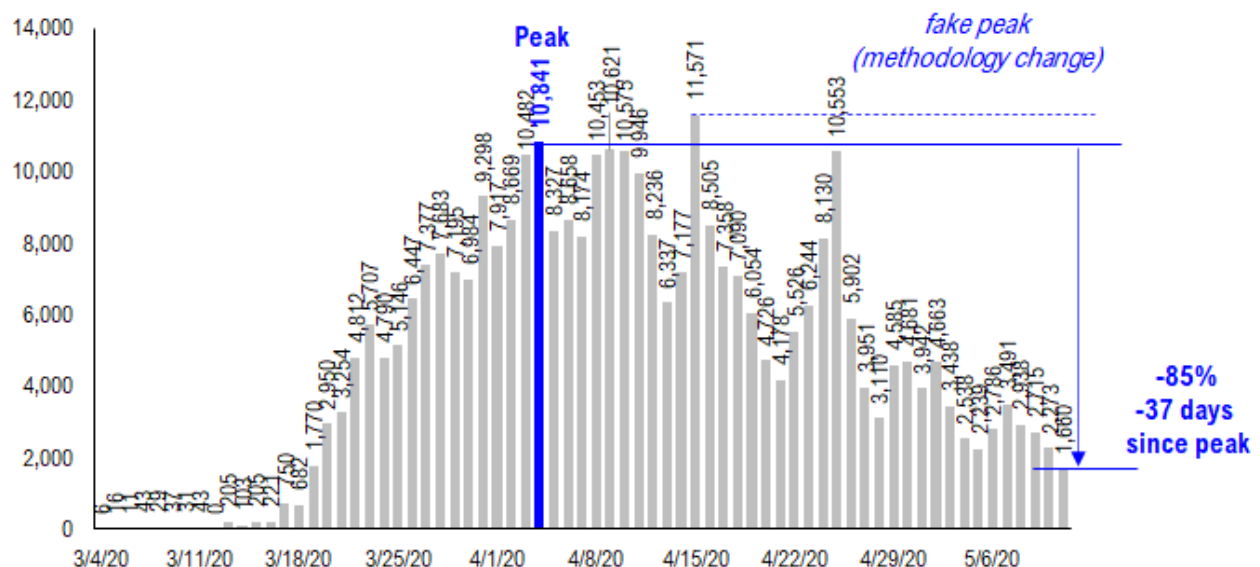


## COVID-19 UPDATE: USA cases crash to 17,652 (-3,444 vs yesterday) and 51% below 4/24/2020 peak of 36,116. Weighted $R_0 < 0.75$ and study suggests herd immunity at 10%

THIS MESSAGE IS BEING SENT SOLELY TO CLIENTS OF FS INSIGHT

There appears to be a multi-state, simultaneous reduction in COVID-19 reported cases, particularly in all the Northeast states (NY, NJ, CT, MA, PA) and this had led to total reported cases crashing below 20K for the first time in almost eight weeks. Because no states instituted stricter measures in the past 14 days, the spontaneous drop in cases across the US does seem to suggest COVID-19 could be "burning out" to an extent. In fact, this drop in cases is occurring at a time when residents across the US are less "compliant" with mitigation measures. And COVID-19 tests surged >400k yesterday vs ~300k past few days, so it is not a drop in tests.

Cases reported early in the week (Sun/Mon) tend to be lower than mid-week, so we do not want to read too much into this. But there are other positive data points today. First, NY state cases crashed further to 1,660, down 85% from the peak on 4/1/2020 (37 days ago) -- so if one wanted to know the definitive trend in NY, it is down. Yesterday, Gov Cuomo announced some "low risk" biz could open 5/15--drive-in theaters, landscaping, etc. -- not big chunks of GDP.



Source: COVID-19 tracking project.

But as states ease and as residents venture out, many will worry about a second wave. Scott Gottlieb, the former FDA commissioner, flagged a study by some UK researchers and the conclusion is that COVID-19 required "herd immunity" may be much lower at 10% (vs 60%-70% conventional thinking) as susceptible cohorts are already exposed (we discuss below) -- if true, this reduces the risk of a second wave. And could support the "optimistic" case for economic outcomes.

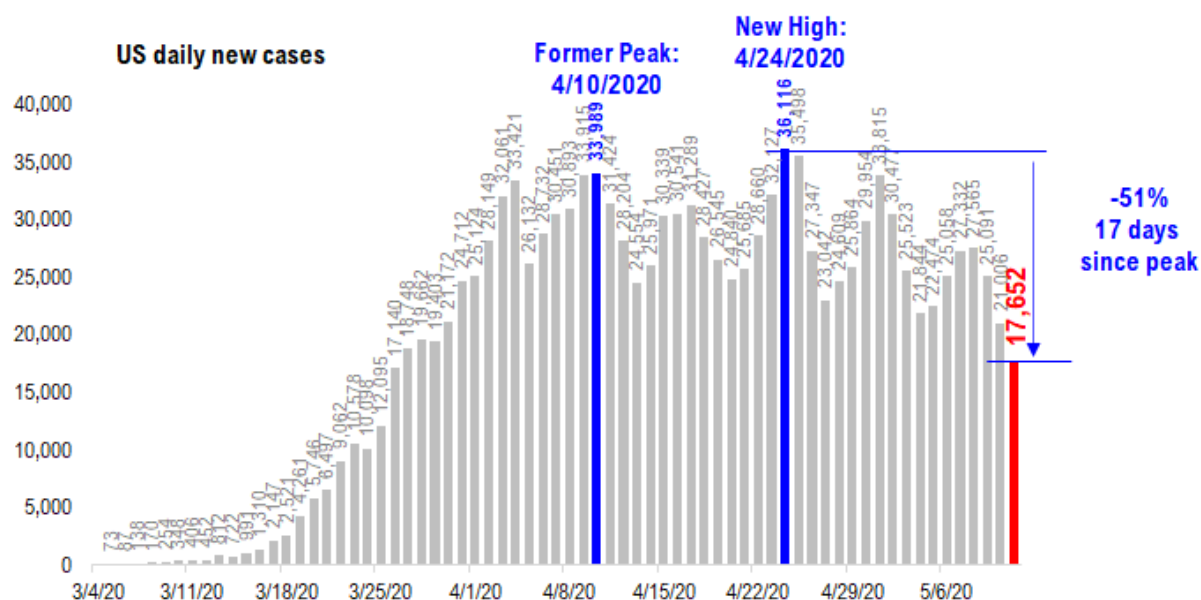
Incidentally, Energy stocks may prove to be a leading indicator sector. This group bottomed on 3/19/2020, 4 days before the S&P 500 and have since risen 71%. Oil has made a huge move as well (discussed last week). But here is a fact. Nobody in their right mind, could make a bull case for Energy stocks. In fact, we believe most people have removed Energy stocks from their watchlists.

Oil has only one use case today. To power the movement of goods and people (ok, some plastics too). So it is purely a derivative of the global economy. And with the Global Depression, no air travel, no driving and a fractured OPEC, why in the world should energy stocks rise? There is no rational argument for positive speculation.

As such, we infer that the rise in Energy stocks reflects improving global growth outlook -- another data point suggesting a rising probability of a vigorous EPS and GDP recovery (later). Hence, stocks are rising for the right reasons.

**POINT #1: US cases crash to 17,652, the best figure since 3/26/2020 and 51% off peak. NY state could open "some" biz by 5/15...**

Total US cases fell another 3,444 yesterday vs the day before to 17,652 vs 21,006 and down -7,439 over the past 2 days.

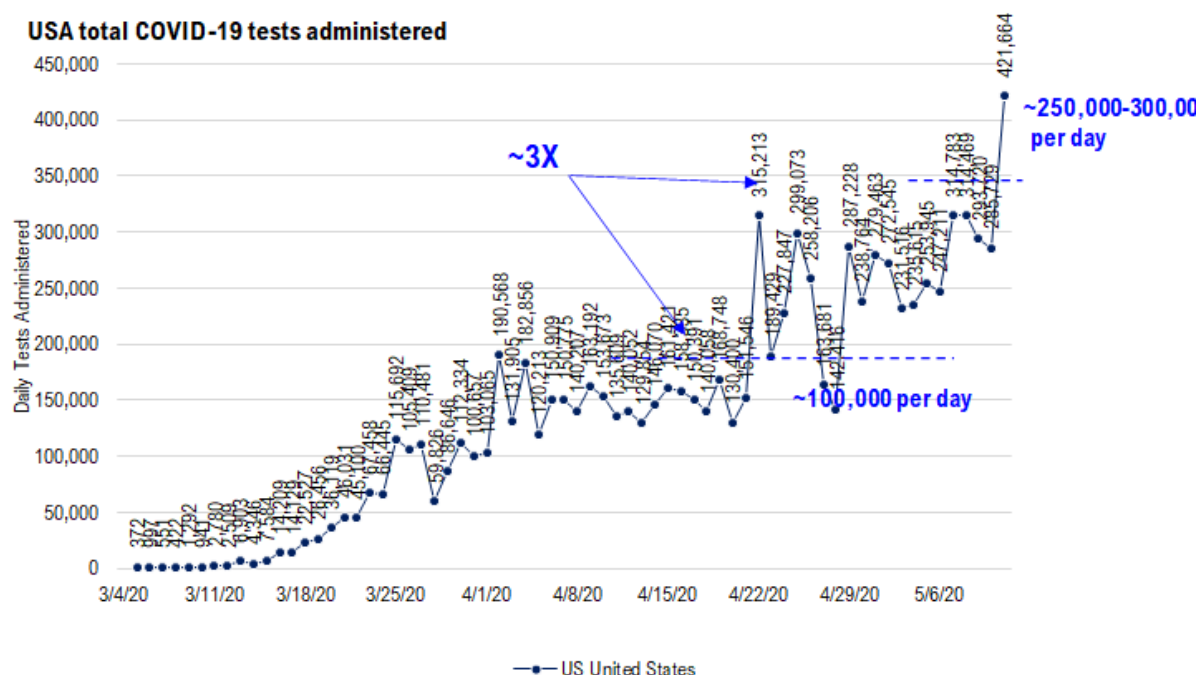


Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

**Total reported tests >400,000 for the first time... so the drop in cases is not due to declining testing... 4% "positive"**

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of the drop in reported cases is the surge in reported tests. As shown below, this figure reached a new high of 421,000, higher than the ~290,000 2D ago. Thus, the number of "% positives" is much lower at 4% compared to 9% 2D ago.

- Cases have jumped mid-week vs early in the week, so we do not want to read too much into the reported cases for Monday nor Tuesday. But the fact that it is dropping, is encouraging.



Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

**7 states account for 62% of the drop, and most are the Northeast states... is it weather?**

The 2-day drop is huge. And it is spread across many states, but 7 states accounted for the bulk of the decline (2D change shown), or 62%:

|      |                         |        |
|------|-------------------------|--------|
| - IL | 1,266 vs 2,325 (2D ago) | -1,059 |
| - NY | 1,660 vs 2,715          | -1,055 |
| - CA | 1,259 vs 2,049          | -790   |
| - PA | 543 vs 1,078            | -535   |
| - FL | 386 vs 802              | -416   |
| - CO | 176 vs 548              | -372   |
| - CT | 211 vs 573              | -362   |

Total 7 top states -4,589 (62% of 2D change)

Such pervasive and broad improvements are a good sign. But the simultaneous improvement is somewhat head scratching. Is this weather? We have no idea. And since cases tend to jump mid-week, we don't want to read too much into the Monday data.

**Daily Case Increases (by State) (05/11)**

% total new cases (state cases/ total US cases)

% total US pop (state population/ total US population)

*Sorted*  
Last 3-day trend growth rates

*The stats for Kentucky reflect the changes over the past two days...*

|                             | 5/9/20 | 5/10/20 | 5/11/20 |          |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| United States               | 25,091 | 21,006  | 17,652  |          |
| <b>States:</b>              |        |         |         |          |
| 1 New York                  | 2,715  | 2,273   | 1,660   |          |
| 2 New Jersey                | 1,631  | 1,447   | 1,413   |          |
| 3 Illinois                  | 2,325  | 1,656   | 1,266   |          |
| 4 California                | 2,049  | 2,119   | 1,259   |          |
| 5 Texas                     | 1,251  | 1,009   | 1,000   |          |
| 6 Virginia                  | 854    | 885     | 989     |          |
| 7 Maryland                  | 1,049  | 1,053   | 786     |          |
| 8 Ohio                      | 681    | 384     | 696     |          |
| 9 Massachusetts             | 1,410  | 1,050   | 669     |          |
| 10 Georgia                  | 390    | 873     | 561     |          |
| 11 Tennessee                | 327    | 217     | 559     | <-higher |
| 12 Pennsylvania             | 1,078  | 1,295   | 543     |          |
| 13 Minnesota                | 702    | 481     | 528     |          |
| 14 Indiana                  | 586    | 394     | 501     |          |
| 15 Michigan                 | 430    | 382     | 414     |          |
| 16 Iowa                     | 214    | 288     | 414     | <-higher |
| 17 Florida                  | 802    | 595     | 386     |          |
| 18 North Carolina           | 492    | 404     | 281     |          |
| 19 Arizona                  | 434    | 159     | 261     |          |
| 20 Nebraska                 | 403    | 81      | 257     |          |
| 21 Kentucky                 | 149    | 0       | 246     | <-higher |
| 22 Alabama                  | 192    | 210     | 232     |          |
| 23 Louisiana                | 562    | 183     | 215     |          |
| 24 Connecticut              | 573    | 570     | 211     |          |
| 25 New Mexico               | 105    | 85      | 206     | <-higher |
| 26 Wisconsin                | 349    | 280     | 199     |          |
| 27 Washington               | 157    | 286     | 187     |          |
| 28 Rhode Island             | 210    | 285     | 176     |          |
| 29 Colorado                 | 548    | 328     | 176     |          |
| 30 Mississippi              | 288    | 123     | 173     |          |
| 31 South Carolina           | 164    | 122     | 139     |          |
| 32 Kansas                   | 250    | 233     | 132     |          |
| 33 Delaware                 | 166    | 170     | 118     |          |
| 34 District of Columbia     | 203    | 170     | 117     |          |
| 35 Utah                     | 184    | 148     | 111     |          |
| 36 South Dakota             | 249    | 124     | 97      |          |
| 37 New Hampshire            | 63     | 61      | 89      | <-higher |
| 38 Missouri                 | 177    | 178     | 74      |          |
| 39 Puerto Rico              | 17     | 25      | 58      |          |
| 40 Oregon                   | 92     | 68      | 58      |          |
| 41 Nevada                   | 144    | 70      | 54      |          |
| 42 Arkansas                 | 237    | 28      | 31      |          |
| 43 North Dakota             | 39     | 27      | 27      |          |
| 44 Maine                    | 34     | 28      | 26      |          |
| 45 Oklahoma                 | 66     | 99      | 24      |          |
| 46 Idaho                    | 25     | 16      | 14      |          |
| 47 Wyoming                  | 9      | 9       | 7       |          |
| 48 West Virginia            | 12     | 25      | 6       |          |
| 49 Northern Mariana Islands | 1      | 0       | 3       |          |
| 50 Alaska                   | 1      | 1       | 2       |          |
| 51 Montana                  | 0      | 0       | 1       |          |
| 52 Hawaii                   | 0      | 2       | 1       |          |
| 53 U.S. Virgin Islands      | 0      | 1       | 0       |          |
| 54 Guam                     | 0      | 0       | 0       |          |
| 55 American Samoa           | 0      | 0       | 0       |          |
| 56 Vermont                  | 2      | 6       | -1      |          |

Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

## READY TO GO --> Some parts of NY state could open as early as Friday this week (5/15)

Yesterday, NY Gov Cuomo announced that NY state is moving tangibly closer to easing restrictions, even suggesting some parts of NY state could open as early as this Friday. The governor outlined 7 metrics below and a region meeting 7 of 7 is ready to open.

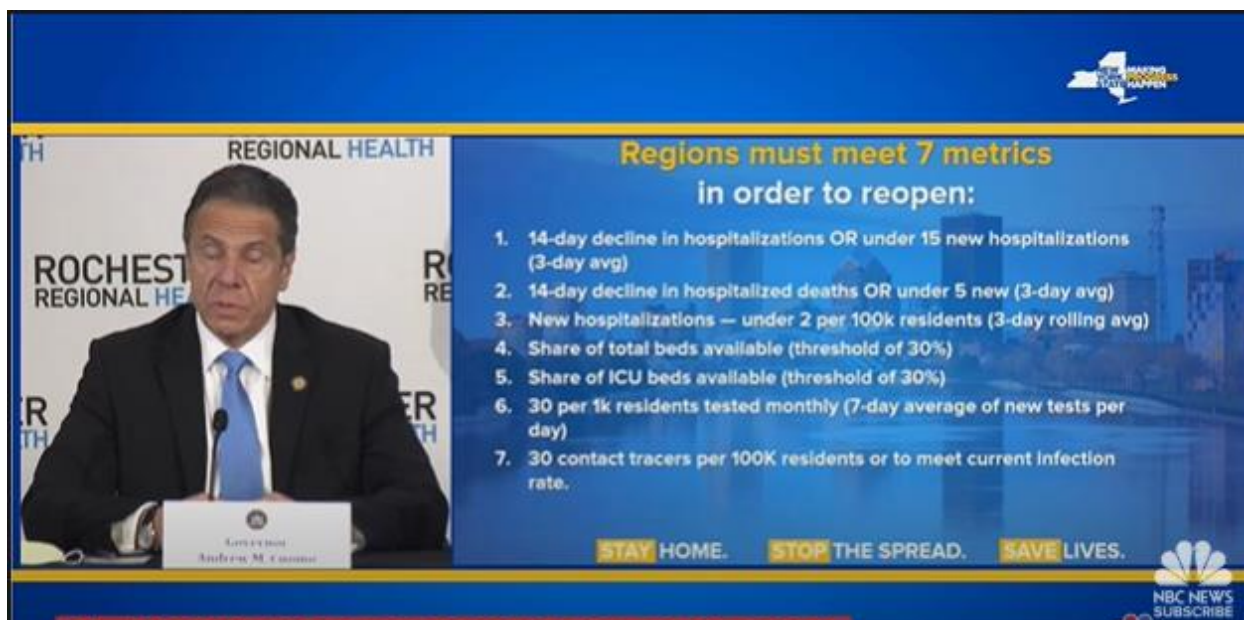
### **7 criteria -- need ~6,000 contract tracer (employees) and conduct ~60,000 "new" tests per day (confusing, as "monthly" used)**

The criteria is detailed below but it falls into 3 categories:

- case improvements measured as hospitalizations
- healthcare resource capacity (beds available etc.)
- tracking infrastructure (testing + contact tracers) --> 30 tests per 1k residents and 30 contact tracers per 100k residents.

On the latter point, the state has ~20 million residents, this implies the state needs to conduct 60,000 tests per day and needs to hire 6,000 contact tracers. This does suggest quite a significant ongoing cost to the state in the future from COVID-19.

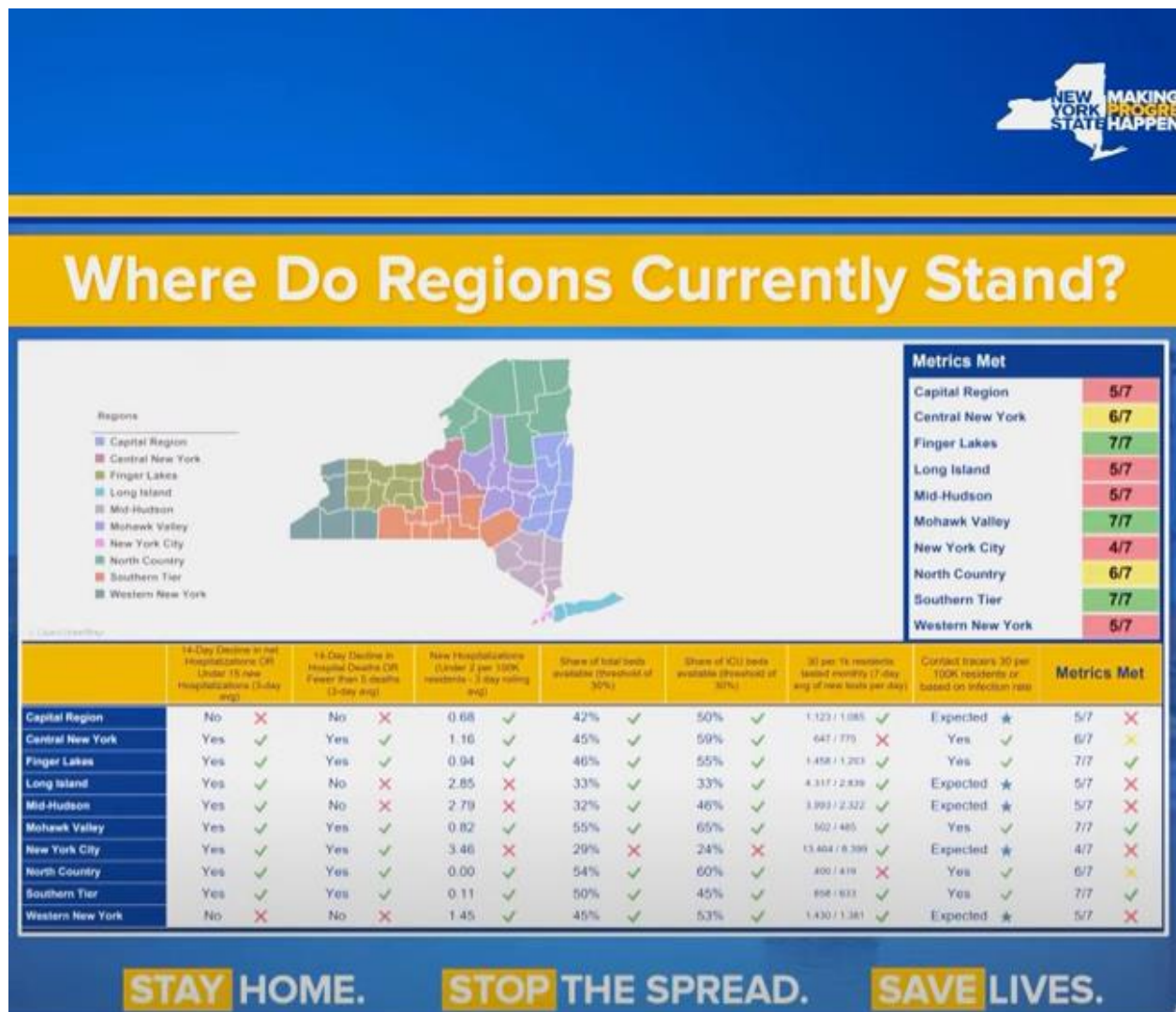
- Assuming \$60,000 median salary, the labor cost alone is \$360 million annually. A huge figure for a state



Source: NY Gov office

Only Finger Lakes. Mohawk Valley and Southern Tier of NY state regions meet 7 of 7. NYC is 4 of 7 (worst)...





Source: NY Gov office

### ***Drive-in theaters, landscapers and parks and outdoor sports open as of 5/15/2020...***

The governor also declared that Low-risk and recreational businesses can open statewide as of 5/15/2020. These are drive-in theaters, landscaping, outdoor sports and parks. These are not big GDP components. And they are relatively small.

- So we are not really scoring NY state as open, until broader categories are included such as offices, etc.
- NYC continues to expect to be closed until at least June.



Source: NY Gov office

**POINT #2: USA  $R_0$  is 0.75, meaning the country broadly seeing a retracement.**

The infectiousness of COVID-19 is what has made this disease spread so quickly. And the metric use to calculated spread is the reproduction rate or  $R_0$ . If the  $R_0$  falls below 1, the epidemic slows as each new patient infects less than "one" person.

Our data scientist, tireless Ken, calculated the  $R_0$  for the US counties and states. He based some of his python code on the work done by rt.live, an entity created by Kevin Systrom, the co-founder of Instagram. Kevin's algorithm is described below.

Bettencourt & Ribeiro's original algorithm to estimate  $R_t$  is a function of how many new cases appear each day. The relationship between the number of cases yesterday and the number of cases today give us a hint of what  $R_t$  might be. However, we can't rely on any one day too much in trying to guess  $R_t$ , as daily case counts are imperfect due to changing testing capacity, lags in data reporting, and random chance. However, using Bayes' Theorem, we can take the new information we get from each day's case count to adjust our expectation of what  $R_t$  is, getting closer to the true value as more daily data becomes available.

<https://github.com/k-sys/covid-19/blob/master/Realtime%20R0.ipynb>

**Based on a case weighted basis, the USA overall  $R_0$  is 0.75, so COVID-19 is on the**

### ***decline...***

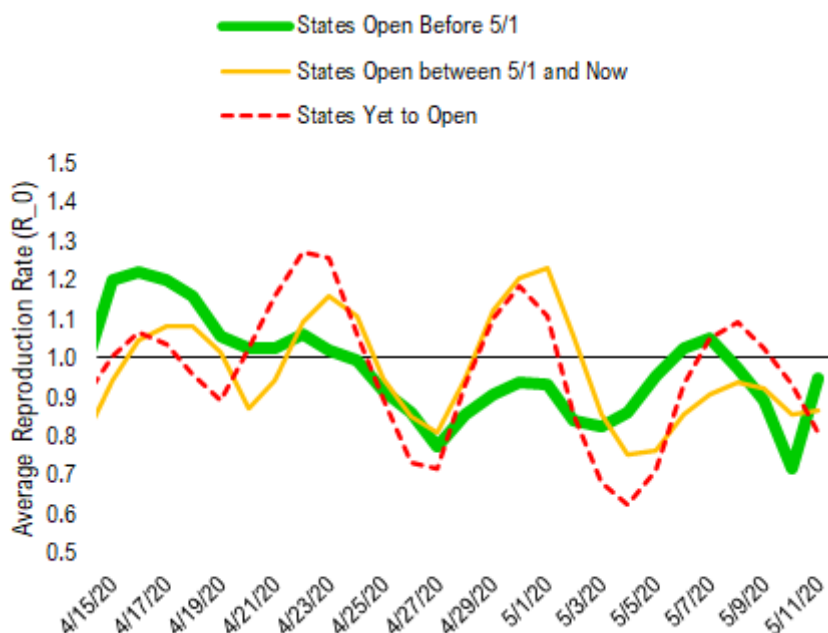
Because each outbreak is local, we compiled the  $R_0$  for each state (sorted highest to lowest) and calculated the USA composite on a case-weighted basis. The overall USA figure is 0.75, well below 1.0

We created composite  $R_0$  time series, grouping states into 3 buckets:

- States open prior to 5/1/2020 (13 states, 13% of US pops);
- States open between 5/1 to today (26 states and 57%);
- States which have not yet eased restrictions as of today (12 and 30%)

Because states will move through these tiers, and we do not want "mix" changing sequential values, we restate the entire series as states move from the red line to the yellow line.

The  $R_0$  is improving most rapidly for the red line, which are states which have not yet opened. A glance at the 50 state chart below explains this -- states like NY, NJ, IL, CT and MA have the best  $R_0$  and are not yet opened. Of course,  $R_0$  is not the only factor. It is also a function of level of cases. And as many local govt discussed, a function of resource availability.



Source: Fundstrat, COVID-19 tracking project and rt.live

### ***$R_0$ for each of the 50 states below...***

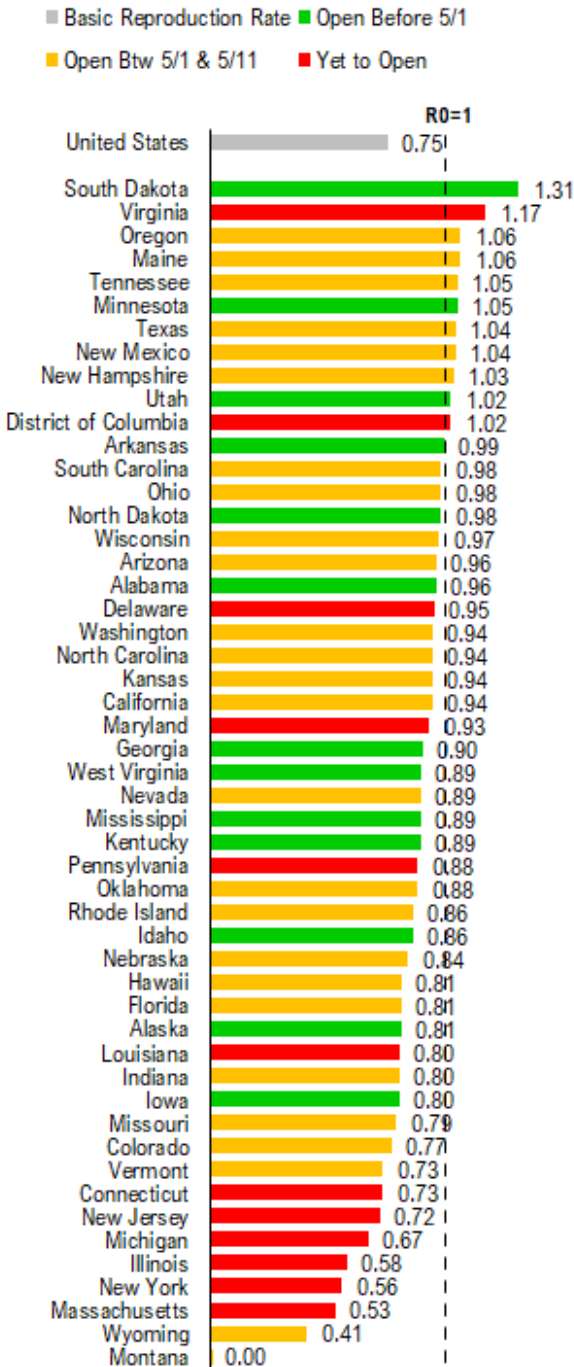
We color code the states based on their status on "opening" their economy (as of today) and applied the same color coding as above (i.e., green are those open since before 5/1/2020).

- NY state is now 0.56, a sizable decline and actually the 4th best in the USA.
- Of the states where this  $R$ -value > 1, the highest is South Dakota at 1.3 (granted 1.3 is



better than 4 or even 2).

- For states like Georgia, which have been open >2 weeks now, the R0 is 0.90, and still below 1.0.

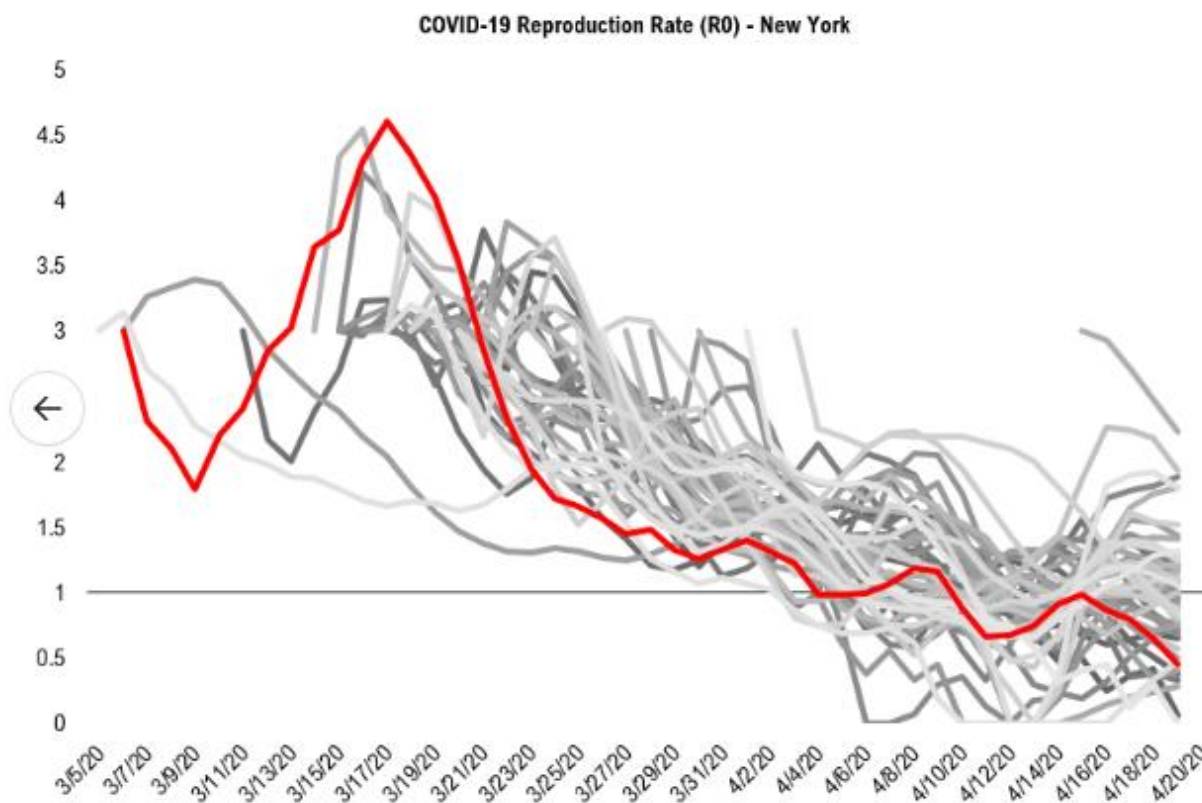


Source: Fundstrat, COVID-19 tracking project and rt.live

**NY state (red line) went from worst of 50 states to one of the best...**

The R0 for NY state and the other 50 state is shown below. The time series starts on

3/5/2020 and as you can see, early in the crisis, NY was the worst with an  $R_0$  of  $>4.5$ . But with the rigorous efforts of the state, this  $R_0$  is now 0.56, and among the best of the 50 states. This is another affirming data point that the state is ready to open.



Source: Fundstrat, COVID-19 tracking project and rt.live

**POINT #3: UK study suggests COVID-19 infects "susceptible" population early, depleting the pool of vulnerable, and thus, herd immunity may be achieved with as little as 10% exposed (not 60%-70% commonly accepted) -- a study flagged by Scott Gottlieb, former FDA Commissioner.**

***Herd immunity matters, because that is one of the reasons society can return to "normal"***

One of the greatest concerns regarding COVID-19 is the risk of a second wave outbreak as local governments ease restrictions. And the prevailing view is that a society only achieves herd immunity when 60%-70% of the population is exposed. And with a case fatality rate of 0.2% to 0.5%, that implies US COVID-19 deaths would eventually hit 400k to 1.2 million, based on 60%-70% prevalence.

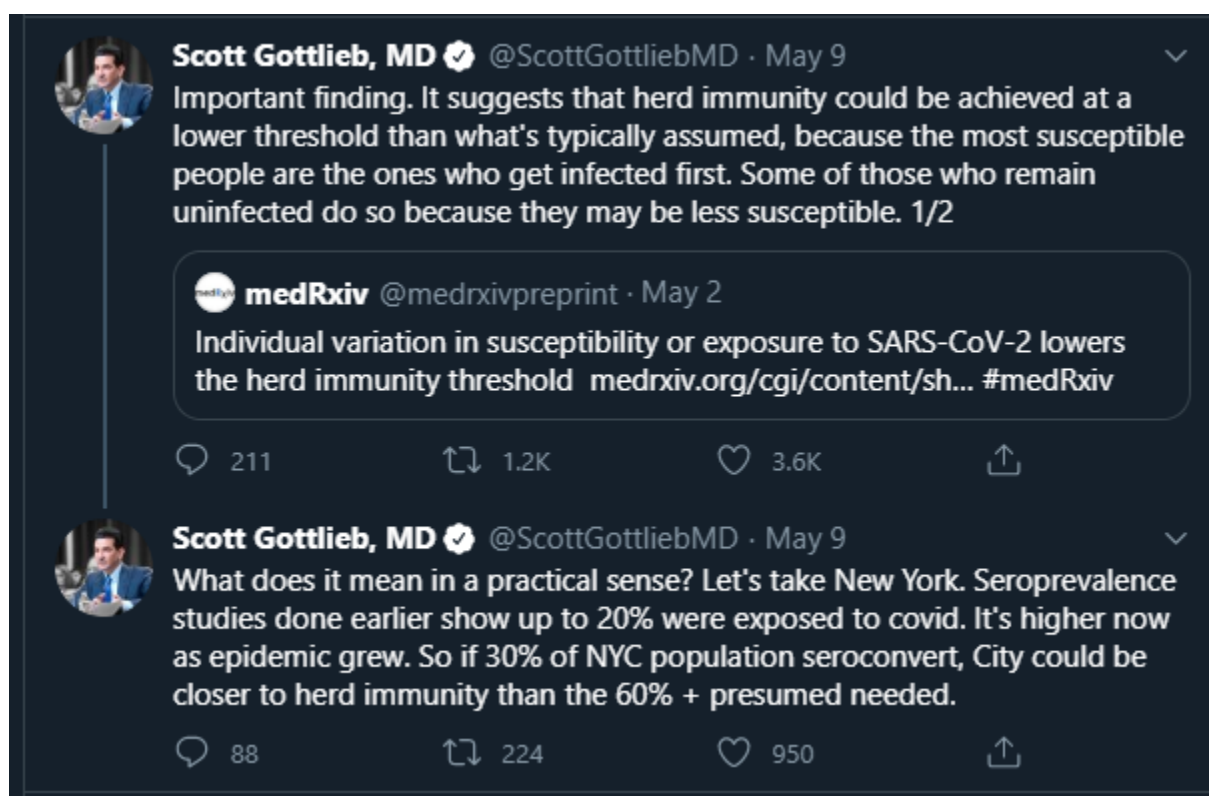
But it is more than deaths that make herd immunity a big deal. It is the question of when the society can return to some semblance of normality. This will be the point when the risk of spread of COVID-19 becomes just "another ailment" -- a status it does not have today. And of course, everyone will worry about a second wave if there is no herd

immunity.

***UK et al study suggests that "individual variation" to susceptibility drastically lowers herd immunity threshold to 10%...***

One of our clients, based in Westport, CT (and unnamed, because we forgot to ask their permission) flagged some commentary by Scott Gottlieb on Sat (5/9) where he referenced a UK study published on MedRxiv on 5/2.

- In the comments from Scott, he hit on the key takeaway, COVID-19 infects the most susceptible first and thus leads to slowing of infection as this pool is depleted. And also, suggests herd immunity is reached sooner.



source: twitter

Comments (3)

## Individual variation in susceptibility or exposure to SARS-CoV-2 lowers the herd immunity threshold

M. Gabriela M. Gomes, Ricardo Aguas, Rodrigo M. Corder, Jessica G. King, Kate E. Langwig, Caetano Souto-Maior, Jorge Carneiro, Marcelo U. Ferreira, Carlos Penha-Goncalves  
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.27.20081893>

**This article is a preprint and has not been peer-reviewed [what does this mean?]. It reports new medical research that has yet to be evaluated and so should not be used to guide clinical practice.**

Abstract

Info/History

Metrics

Preview PDF

### Abstract

As severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) spreads, the susceptible subpopulation is depleted causing the rate at which new cases occur to decline. Variation in individual susceptibility or exposure to infection exacerbates this effect. Individuals that are frailer, and therefore more susceptible or more exposed, have higher probabilities of being infected, depleting the susceptible subpopulation of those who are at higher risk of infection, and thus intensifying the deceleration in occurrence of new cases. Eventually, susceptible numbers become low enough to prevent epidemic growth or, in other words, herd immunity is attained. Although estimates vary, it is currently believed that herd immunity to SARS-CoV-2 requires 60-70% of the population to be immune. Here we show that variation in susceptibility or exposure to infection can reduce these estimates. Achieving accurate estimates of heterogeneity for SARS-CoV-2 is therefore of paramount importance in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic.

source: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.27.20081893v1.article-metrics>

The study has a logical premise. Those most probable to catch COVID-19 are infected early, either being more susceptible (weaker immune system, age, etc.) or more connected. And also likely to become immune sooner (we wrote about that other study yesterday, that does seem to confirm individuals become immune).

- in their terminology (see below), the subpopulation (of those who can get COVID-19) gets depleted with infections. Their words are shown below.

44 Here we demonstrate that individual variation in susceptibility or exposure (connectivity)  
45 accelerates the acquisition of immunity in populations. More susceptible and more connected  
46 individuals have a higher propensity to be infected and thus are likely to become immune earlier.

Source: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.27.20081893v1.full.pdf>

And the key notion is a "heterogeneous" population. The study is 7 pages and they define heterogeneous generally as "individual differences due to biological susceptibility, physical exposure or a combination of trait" -- so it is not heterogeneous in the sense of genetic diversity (or it could be, since that could fall under biological). This CV, or coefficient of variation, affects disease spread.

- by increasing this CV from 0 to 4, the required herd immunity falls to <10%.

47 Due to this selective immunisation, heterogeneous populations require less infections to cross  
48 their herd immunity thresholds than homogeneous (or not sufficiently heterogeneous) models  
49 would suggest. We integrate continuous distributions of susceptibility or connectivity in  
50 otherwise basic epidemic models for COVID-19 and show that as the coefficient of variation  
51 increases from 0 to 4, the herd immunity threshold declines from over 60% to less than 10%. (10%)  
52 Measures of individual variation are urgently needed to narrow the estimated ranges of herd  
53 immunity thresholds and plan accordingly.

Source: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.27.20081893v1.full.pdf>

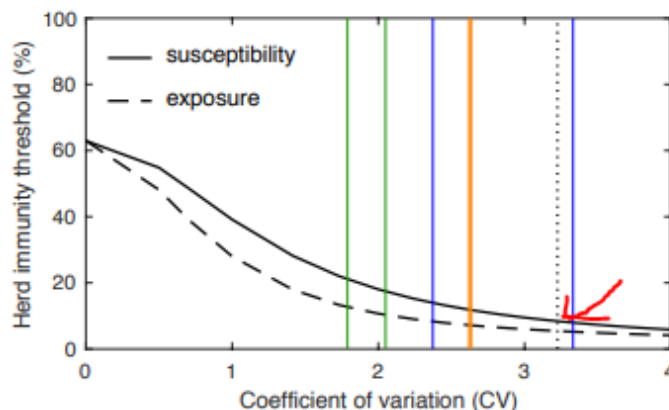
***Their takeaway is that the prognosis for the disease path is more optimistic "than currently assumed"***

The authors basically believe the existing models overstate the threshold needed to achieve herd immunity and, as such, have a more optimistic take on the disease path. The graph below shows (marked red arrow, by us) that herd immunity is achieved at much lower levels. The green and blue bars are the "herd immunity" levels for malaria and tuberculosis.

- so COVID-19 could achieve herd immunity with lower spread than those diseases.

161 curtails coefficients of variation with important downstream implications. Popular models based  
162 on contact matrices use a coefficient of variation around 0.9 (13) and perform similarly to our  
163 scenarios for  $CV = 1$ . Supported by existing estimates across infectious diseases, we argue that  
164  $CV$  is generally higher and prognostics more optimistic than currently assumed. However  
165 plausible, this needs to be confirmed for the current COVID-19 pandemic and, given its  
166 relevance to policy decisions, it should be set as a priority.





122

123 **Figure 3: Herd immunity threshold with variation in susceptibility and exposure to infection.** Vertical lines  
124 indicate coefficients of individual variation for several infectious diseases according to literature: (green)  
125 susceptibility or exposure to malaria [Amazon 1.8 (4), Africa 2.4 (5)]; (blue) susceptibility or exposure to  
126 tuberculosis [Portugal 2.4, Brazil 3.3 (6)]; (orange) infectiousness for SARS-CoV-1 [Singapore 2.62, Beijing 2.64  
127 (7)]; (dotted black) infectiousness for SARS-CoV-2 [3.2 (8)].

Source: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.27.20081893v1.full.pdf>

***If the study is correct, many states in US are past the 10% threshold, based on serology tests...***

Many states and counties have a case prevalence >10% -- certainly, NYC and NY do. And perhaps this explains why the cases are now beginning to fall off sharply, even as there has been no increase in social distance restrictions in the past few weeks. In fact, movement data shows social distance compliance is falling in the NY and NYC area.

**STRATEGY: Signal from the stock market increasingly suggesting "vigorous" economic recovery ahead... look at Energy stocks**

If someone asked us to point to tangible evidence of "visible" economic recovery -- it does not exist. Sure, big-data/alternative data is showing "movement" and "traffic" increases, but these are measured as rate of change. That we are "off the bottom" but this does not suggest a substantial economic boom ahead. Yet, financial markets are mostly suggesting stronger growth ahead. Last week, we highlighted the \$62 rise in oil (from -\$48 per barrel to +\$20s). And that move, no doubt, created fortunes for some fortunate traders.

***Energy stocks bottomed on 3/19/2020 (4 days ahead of S&P 500 bottom) and are up 71%... is this a new "leader"?***

Energy stocks are in a stealth rally. It is a stealth rally, because most investors have removed every energy tickers from their Bloomberg screen.

But take a look below at the S&P 500 GICS1 Energy sector price index and price relative to S&P 500 are shown below.

- Energy stocks bottomed 3/19/2020, 4 days before the S&P 500 bottom (which we see as the low)
- Energy stocks are up 71% since then, largely confirming the rise in oil.
- Energy stocks relative strength charts are impressive (lower half).

Here is a group that has been underperforming for almost 10 years. Got massacred with the OPEC fracture. Got massacred again with the global shutdown.

And yet, this group is rising from the depths of destruction. The collective signal from Energy, in our view, is not "speculation" of a bounce. There are simply too many groups with better long-term fundamentals that one could "speculate" on. And it is not a credit buyer, since a credit buyer is likely long the debt and short the equity.

- We think the rise in Energy, and it is a sustained one, is telling us the economic growth outlook is likely strengthening. Yup.



Source: Bloomberg.

## Energy is a reminder investors should "barbell" both Epicenter stocks and Secular Growth...

We continue to recommend investors barbell both "epicenter" stocks and "secular growth" -- yesterday was a good day for FANG, etc.

Figure: Representative styles and themes  
Per Fundstrat

|          |                      | Rationale  | Representative Groups   | Fundamental:<br>Rauscher | Technical:<br>Sluymmer |
|----------|----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Style    | Defensive            | Low rates for a long time<br>L- or I-shaped economy  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steady growers: Healthcare, Staples</li> <li>Bond proxies: REITs, Utes</li> </ul>                                |                          |                        |
|          | Secular Growth       | "good stocks at a any price"<br>L- or U-shaped recovery  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FANG, Cloud,</li> <li>Technology + "Work from home"</li> </ul>   |                          |                        |
|          | Cyclical Growth      | Faster re-start<br>V-shaped recovery   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrials</li> <li>Materials + Energy</li> <li>Small-caps</li> </ul>   |                          |                        |
| Thematic | Operating leverage   | Hardest hit but market "over-reacted"<br>In GFC, best cost cutters<br>Stocks way under-owned             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer Discretionary</li> <li>Epicenter ("social distance")</li> </ul>   |                          |                        |
|          | De-urbanization      | Business will re-engineer costs during<br>this global shutdown. WFH exposes<br>efficiency of operations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technology</li> <li>GFC op. leverage stories</li> <li>High employee cost + real estate</li> </ul>                |                          |                        |
|          | Supply chain →<br>US | Millennials leave cities for the 'burbs<br>Mini baby boom – "Corona"-ials                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homebuilders, home improvement, furnishings</li> <li>Autos, Auto parts, Retailers</li> <li>Financials</li> </ul> |                          |                        |
|          |                      | De-globalization<br>Less "China"<br>Stay local   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US infrastructure suppliers</li> <li>Financials</li> </ul>   |                          |                        |

Source: Fundstrat

## Fundstrat "Granny shots" outperforming by 710bp YTD and beat S&P 500 4 of 5 months in 2020...

Incidentally, our thematic-based portfolios are still identifying attractive ideas. Our "granny shots" is based on the stocks that fall most commonly in our 6 portfolios, 3 thematic and 3 tactical.

- the top names continue to be GOOG and AAPL which are not surprises.
- The full list is shown below, to the right of Rick Barry.



## STRATEGY: Granny Shots represents the “best of the best” from Thematics

The granny shots represent the best of the best from the thematic portfolios.

- This is derived from looking at stocks which appear in multiple themes. As listed on the following pages, no stock appears in 6 of 6 thematics, but several appear in 4 or 5 out of 6.

Figure: Granny Shots are the “best of the best”  
Stocks which appear in multiple themes.

### Tactical (6M-12M)

|              | # stocks |
|--------------|----------|
| Style tilt   | 27       |
| Seasonality  | 17       |
| PMI Recovery | 22       |

### Thematic (3Y-5Y)

|                 | # stocks |
|-----------------|----------|
| Millennials     | 28       |
| Automation/ AI  | 48       |
| Asset intensity | 26       |

## Granny Shots



Rick Barry career free throw percentage was eye-popping 90%, incredible considering Shaquille O'Neal's only 52%.

His secret? The unorthodox style of underhanded throws, which is considered “not macho” enough for most players.

# overlaps  
“layups”

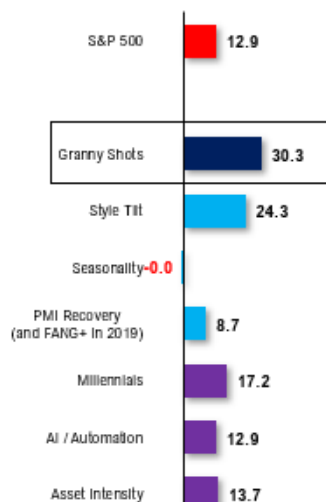
Tickers

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 5 | GOOG             |
| 4 | AAPL             |
| 3 | AMP, CSCO, FB    |
| 2 | NVDA, PYPL, XLNX |
|   | AXP, BF/B, BKNG  |
|   | DE, DOV, EBAY    |
|   | EMR, EXPE, GRMN  |
|   | KSU, MNST, MSFT  |
|   | MXIM, PM, PSX    |
|   | QCOM, ROK, TSLA  |
|   | TTWO, VRSN       |

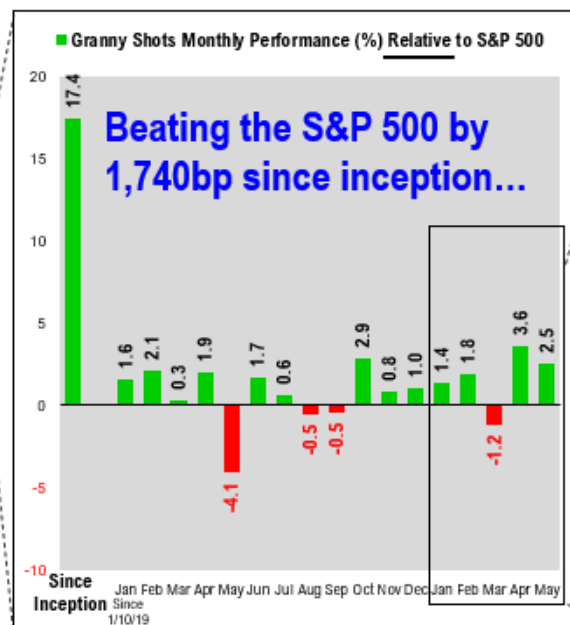
And the monthly performance is shown below. We designed Granny shots to produce thematic ideas, but with lower volatility.

Figure: Granny Shots Portfolio Performance  
Monthly, As of 5/11/20

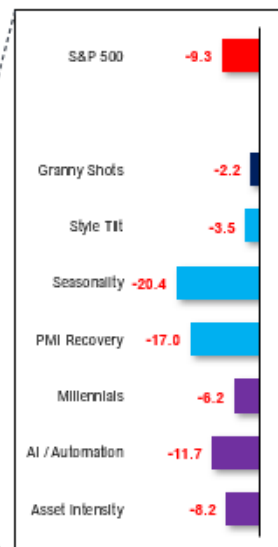
### Since Inception (return since 1/10/19)



Source: Fundstrat, Bloomberg, Factset



### YTD Performance



Source: Fundstrat.

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