

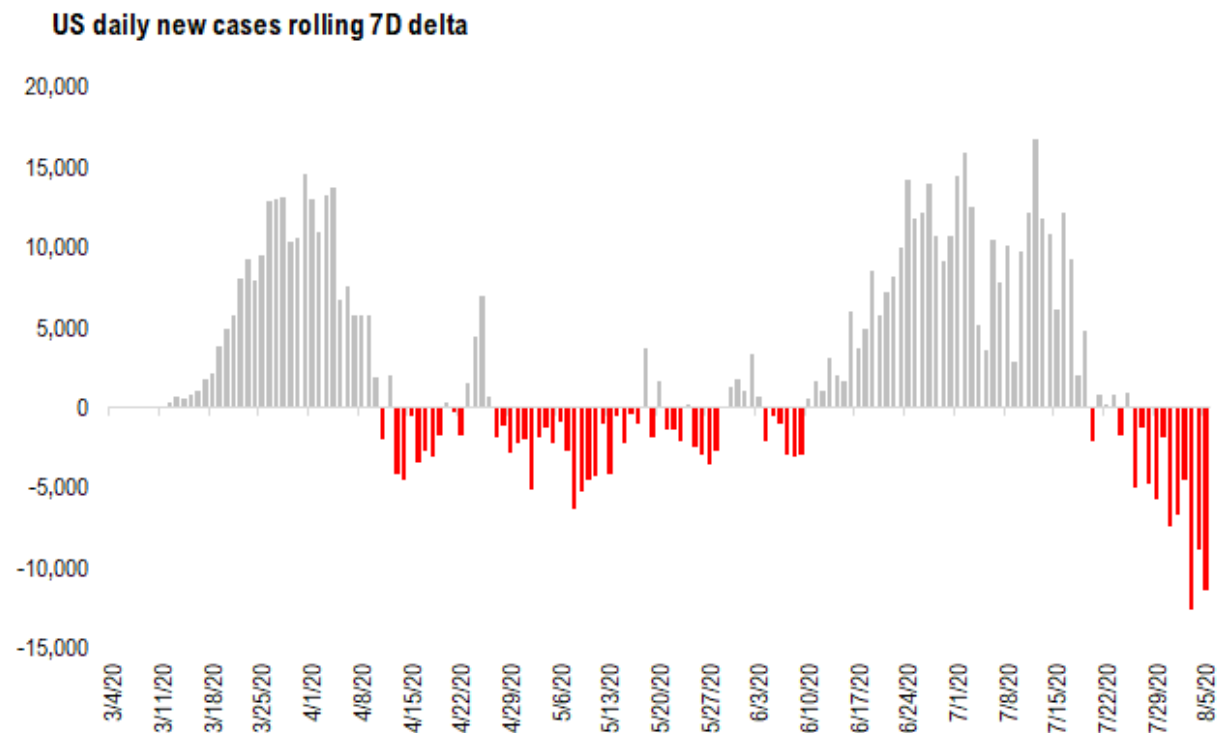


**COVID-19 UPDATE: COVID-19 seeing triple confirmation -- cases, hospitalizations, deaths consistently down. What is right P/E for an unkillable company?**

**THIS MESSAGE IS BEING SENT SOLELY TO CLIENTS OF FS INSIGHT**

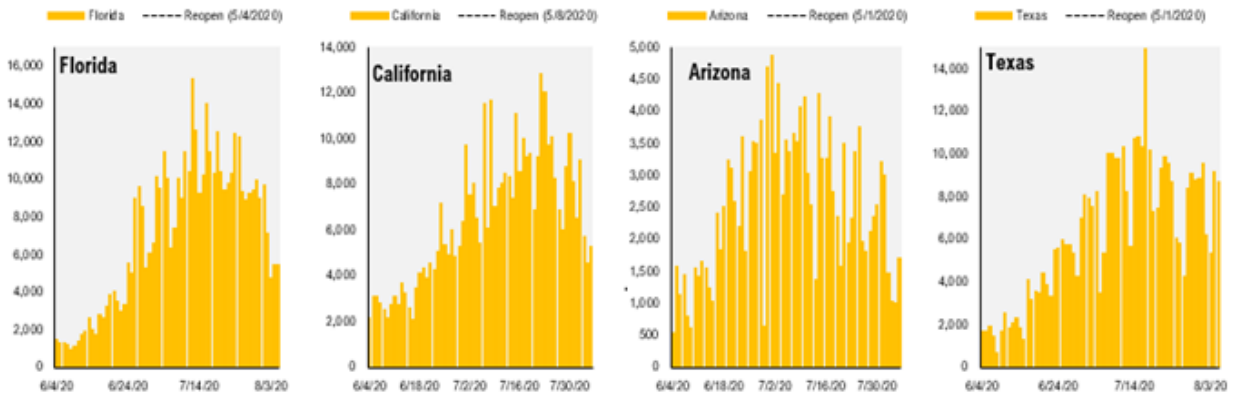
From a COVID-19 perspective, this week and next week are critical, as this plateauing of cases needs to turn into a downright retreat, before anyone can breathe a sigh of relief. The good news is the case data this week has consistently shown that COVID-19 seems to be in retreat. The daily cases today at 52,300, while up vs 1D ago (expected seasonality), is down 11,327 vs 7D ago. So, the R0 is essentially falling below zero.

In fact, as this expanded series below shows, this decline (7D delta) is even faster than the retreat seen in April/May after this initial surge. Thus, it seems like COVID-19 cases are improving at a faster pace.



Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

And the epicenter of this June/July surge, the 4 states, FL, CA, AZ, TX, or F-CAT, is seeing daily cases consistently slow. This is highlighted below and in our commentary, we also point out that even hospitalizations are dropping rapidly in these states. If the disease were worsening, we would expect hospital utilization to be rising, not falling.



Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

But this slowdown is no fluke. About a month ago, every state took corrective action -- closing bars, requiring masks, enforcing social distance, etc. And while many skeptics said this was just for "show," the results suggest these measures worked. In fact, one of our clients sent me this email yesterday, commenting about the situation in Florida:

- the key takeaway, for me, is that Floridians got the message and are wearing masks.



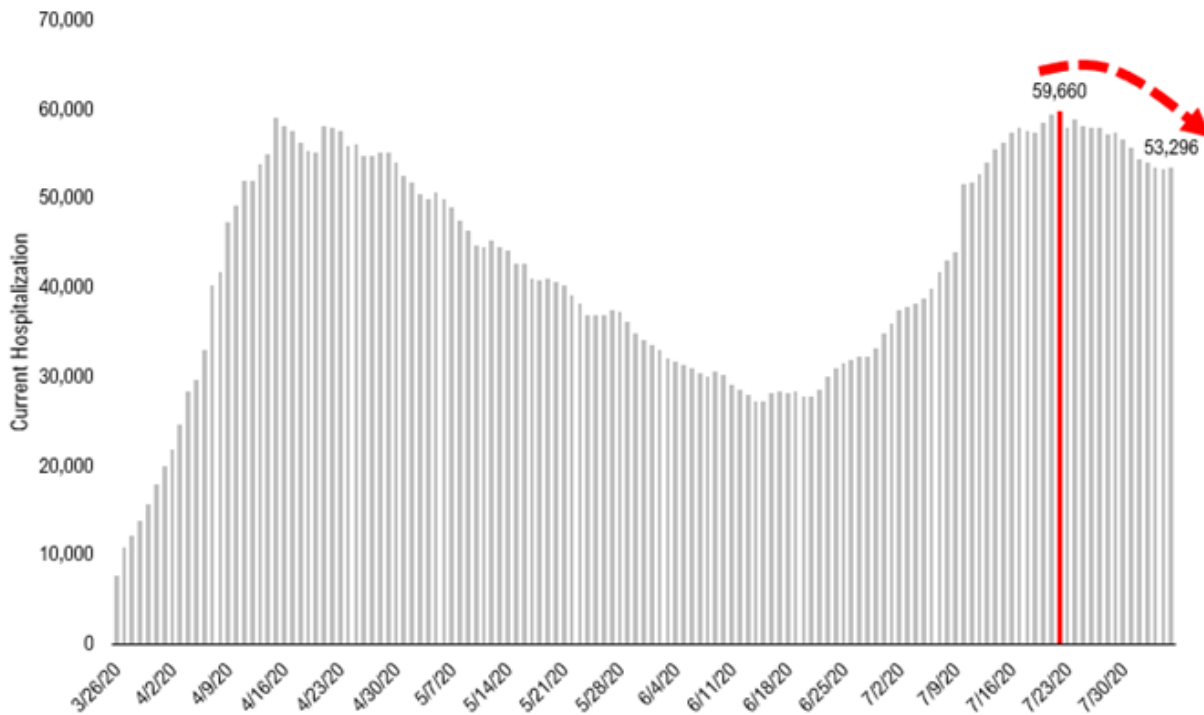
**i** You replied to this message on 8/5/2020 9:00 AM.  
Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Great work, as usual, Tom.

Just some anecdotal observations for FWIW: I escaped NYC for Fort Myers, FL maybe 5-6 weeks ago. When we first came down here, there was almost no one wearing masks anywhere we went (Walmart, Home Depot, gas stations, grocery stores, McDonalds, Starbucks, etc.). In fact, we were the ones getting funny looks for even wearing them. However, today, wearing masks across all the same places named above has become ubiquitous in rather short-order. Some places (Best Buy) are even giving out free masks at the door. Now, it's rare to see anyone NOT wearing a mask – both old and young alike. These anecdotal experiences line up well with the patterns being seen in your data.

This is good news as it highlights that Americans can rapidly adjust. And we think this makes living with COVID-19 far less deadly and makes operating the economy much safer. After all, none of these 4 states had to close again. But cases are now falling rapidly.

Total COVID-19 hospitalizations in the USA are down ~6,500 from their peak two weeks ago (7/23) and this is further good news. Cases plateaued and while many expect deaths to soar (it should, it does lag), the fact that hospitalizations is trending down means fewer infected require hospitalizations = good.



Source: Fundstrat, COVID-19 Tracking Project

So there is essentially triple confirmation now:

- daily cases rolling over
- hospitalizations rolling over
- daily deaths rolling over

There will be other things to worry about-- school, flu season, etc. But US cases are falling at the moment.

**STRATEGY: What is the right P/E for an "unkillable" company?**

We understand the argument for those who see elevated equity valuations as making "no sense" -- how can P/E rise in the midst of a pandemic and global economic depression?

That said, we believe there are two arguments, which, if correct, argue P/E valuations could rapidly expand in the next 12-18 months:

- Equity P/E vs bond P/E, who is right?
- "Unkillable" companies, which went through an ultimate stress test, will see dramatically lower risk premia = big P/E re-rate

***P/E of fixed income is massively higher than equity P/E...***

Let's start with the first assertion. Take a look at the yields of UST, Investment Grade bonds and even high-yield. We can convert these yields to P/E by taking 1/yield. As you can see, the incredibly low yields lead to monstrously high P/E.

- the 10-yr P/E is 183X
- the future growth rate of the coupon on all 3 is zero, no growth

	<u>Yield</u>		<u>P/E (2021)</u>	<u>5-yr EPS CAGR</u>
UST 10-yr	0.55%	→	182.6x	0%
US Investment grade bonds	1.89%	→	52.9x	0%
US High yield	5.22%	→	19.2x	0%

Source: Fundstrat

Below is the corresponding data for segments of the US equity market and also some other country indices. These are sorted from highest to lowest P/E.

- FANG has the highest P/E, but at 32.4X, it hardly seems expensive compared to Investment grade bonds

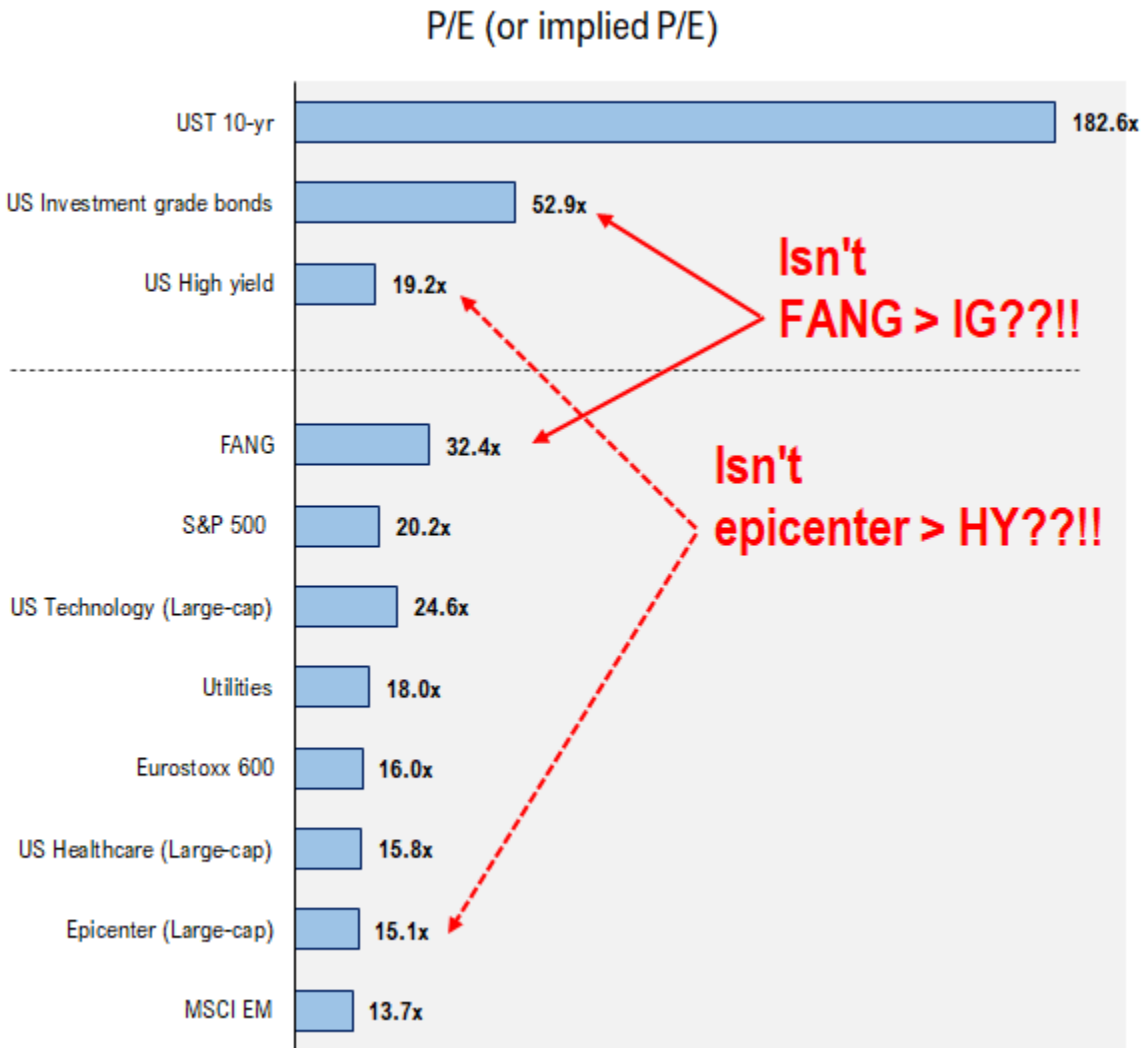
	<u>Yield</u>		<u>P/E (2021)</u>	<u>5-yr EPS CAGR</u>
UST 10-yr	0.55%	→	182.6x	0%
US Investment grade bonds	1.89%	→	52.9x	0%
US High yield	5.22%	→	19.2x	0%
FANG			32.4x	25%
S&P 500			20.2x	12%
US Technology (Large-cap)			24.6x	20%
Utilities			18.0x	5%
Eurostoxx 600			16.0x	5%
US Healthcare (Large-cap)			15.8x	10%
Epicenter (Large-cap)			15.1x	25%
MSCI EM			13.7x	12%

Source: Fundstrat

This is the ultimate question for me. FANG has a projected 25% EPS growth, already proven to be dominating in a weak growth environment.

- and yet its P/E is less than an investment grade bond.
- similarly, epicenter groups (Industrials, Discretionary, Energy, Financials) have a lower P/E than a high-yield bond

Aren't even epicenter companies better credits than HY? Yes.



Source: Fundstrat

**Google just borrowed \$10 billion for 5 years at 0.45%... yikes**

Google issued 5-yr bonds (\$10 billion worth) at a coupon of 0.45%. This is a 222X P/E for that bond. By the way, the US 5-yr is yielding 0.22%, so Google and the UST have similar borrowing costs.

- Google is borrowing \$10 billion and is paying a mere \$45 million/year for the debt service.

Pretty insane. Yet, somehow, one wants to say a 22X P/E is expensive for GOOGL?

**Google owner Alphabet issues record \$10 billion bond at lowest-ever price**

Kate Duguid



FILE PHOTO: A 3D printed Google logo is seen in this illustration taken April 12, 2020.  
REUTERS/Dado Ruvic/Illustration/File Photo

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Alphabet Inc (GOOGL.O) borrowed \$10 billion in the investment-grade corporate debt market on Monday, the Google parent's largest ever bond issue, which it secured at its lowest-ever cost of financing.

Of the \$10 billion on offer, the \$1 billion five-year tranche was issued at a coupon of 0.45%, the lowest coupon seen on a U.S. corporate bond at that maturity, according to Refinitiv data, which goes back to 1980.

Source: Reuters

**Premium for unkillability...**

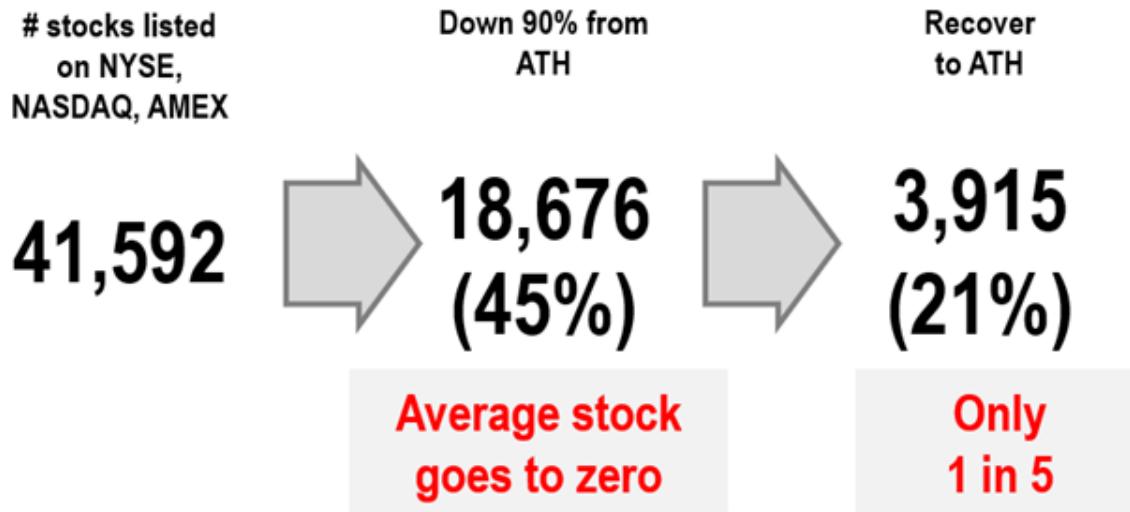
The other argument we make for stocks is this data below. We first published these statistics in 2018 and highlight the true longevity of companies. According to data compiled by tireless Ken, our head data scientist:

- 41,592 companies have been listed since 1975 (45 years)
- 45% of these, or roughly half, fell by 90% or more
- of those falling 90%, only 1 in 5 recovered

Thus, the majority of publicly listed companies become zombies or disappear. Most of these are small-cap companies. In fact, as we discuss in this commentary below, about 50% of small businesses fail within 5 years. So this mortality is high for businesses, generally.

**Some validity to why institutions “write-off” 90% down...**

**Since 1975...**



Source: Fundstrat

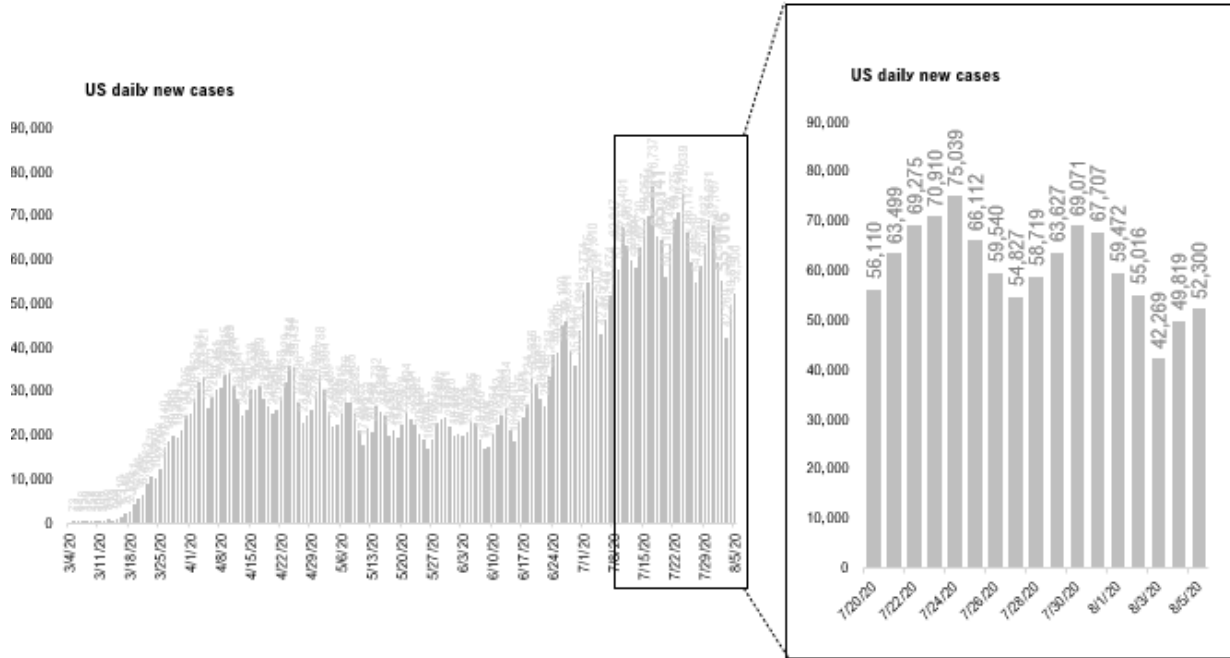
But if a company survives today, particularly after experiencing the worst economic contraction ever and even exceeding the Great Depression, doesn't this survivor warrant a higher P/E?



**POINT 1: Decline in USA COVID-19 cases accelerating...**

The decline in COVID-19 cases in the US continues to accelerate to the downside. There is a consistent weekly seasonality, so midweek cases are higher (weekend lags, etc.), so measuring progress is best looking at 7D ago.

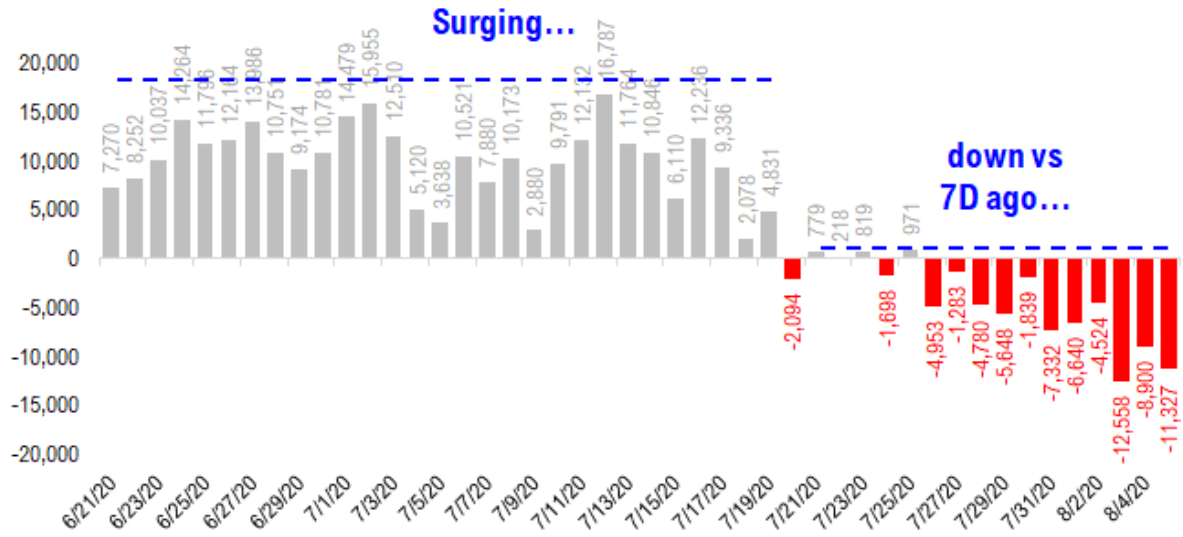
- Daily cases are up slightly Wednesday (vs 1D ago) at 52,300 but down 11,327 vs 7D ago
- In other words, instead of spread accelerating, the R0 looks to be below 1.0



Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

As we have said for the past few weeks, the 7D delta of daily cases is a leading indicator, and arguably way more important than reported daily cases. This highlights the true trend and as you can see, the decline in cases vs 7D ago is accelerating.

**US daily new cases rolling 7D delta - past 6 weeks**

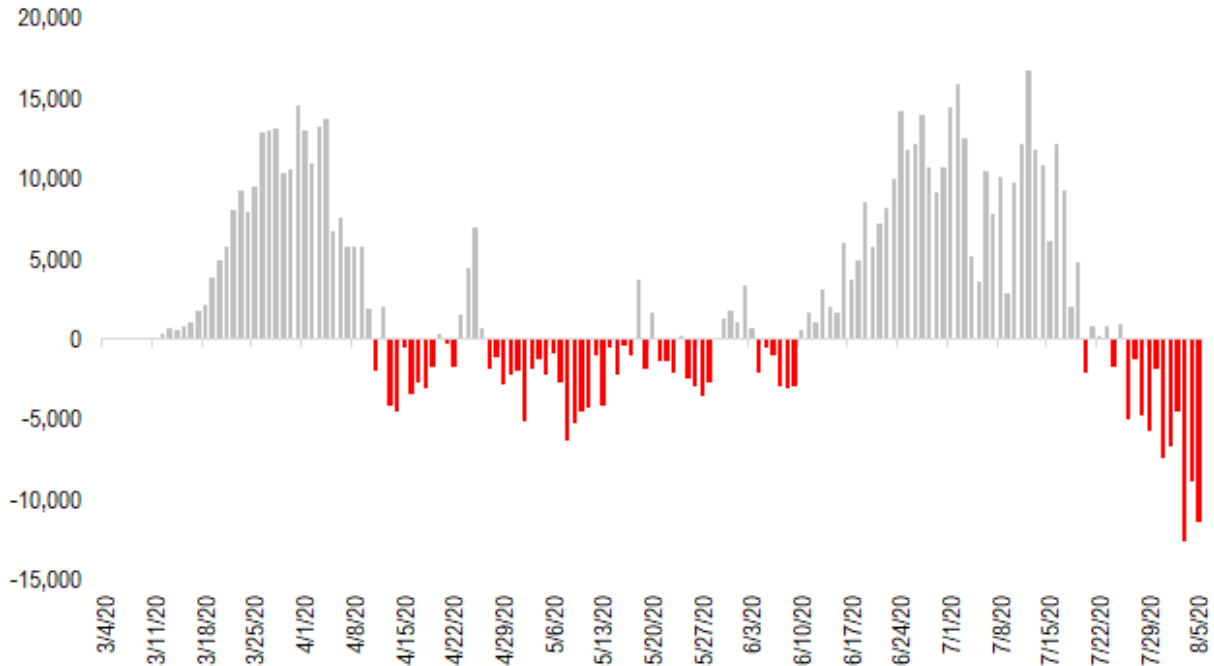


Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

In fact, this decline in daily cases vs 7D ago is even faster than the pace seen in April. As this chart below highlights, in April, daily cases vs 7D ago were declining at 4,000 and they are now declining >11,000 vs 7D ago.

- thus, we would argue this points to a faster decline in cases in August

**US daily new cases rolling 7D delta**



Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

*6 states reported sizeable 1D rises*

Georgia	3,765 vs 2,513 (1D)	+1,252
California	5,295 vs 4,526	+769
Arizona	1,698 vs 1,008	+690
Iowa	617 vs 201	+416
Illinois	1,759 vs 1,471	+288
<u>Oklahoma</u>	<u>1,101 vs 861</u>	<u>+240</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b>+3,655</b>

*6 states report sizable 1D declines*

North Carolina	1,127 vs 1,629 (1D)	-502
Texas	8,706 vs 9,167	-461
Louisiana	1,482 vs 1,874	-392
Virginia	798 vs 1,145	-347
Nevada	649 vs 980	-331
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>705 vs 854</u>	<u>-149</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b>-2,182</b>

**Daily Case Increases (by State) (08/05)**

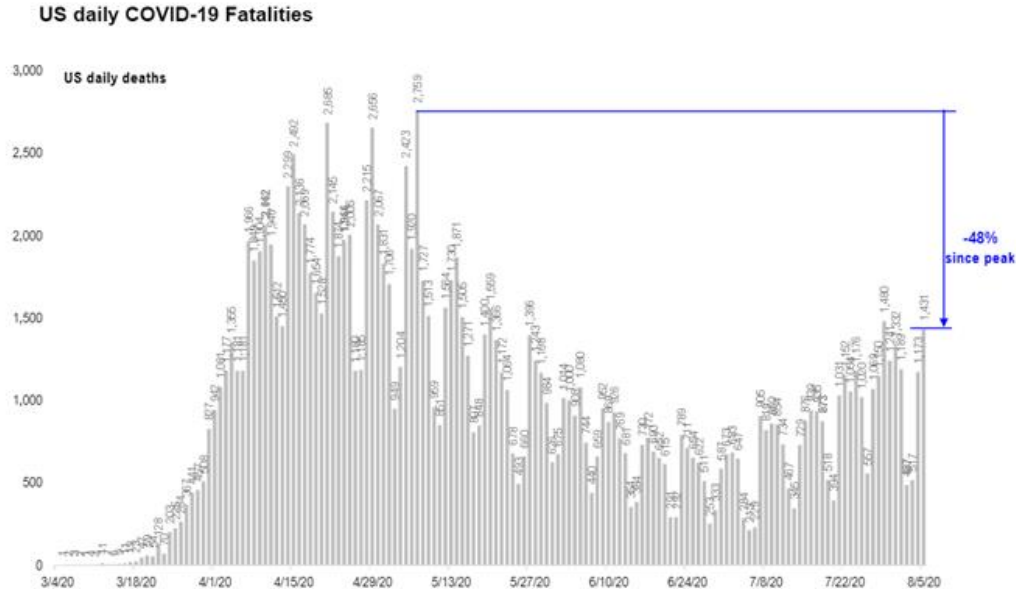
% total new cases (state cases/ total US cases)  
% total US pop (state population/ total US population)

*Sorted*  
Last 3-day trend growth rates

	8/3/20	8/4/20	8/5/20	
United States	42,269	49,819	52,300	+2,481
<b>States:</b>				
1 Texas	5,303	9,167	8,706	
2 Florida	4,752	5,446	5,409	
3 California	5,739	4,526	5,295	
4 Georgia	2,258	2,513	3,765	<-higher
5 Illinois	1,298	1,471	1,759	
6 Arizona	1,030	1,008	1,698	<-higher
7 Tennessee	1,009	1,805	1,657	
8 Louisiana	1,099	1,874	1,482	
9 South Carolina	1,163	1,239	1,282	
10 Mississippi	572	1,074	1,245	
11 Missouri	1,047	1,193	1,241	
12 Ohio	932	1,143	1,199	
13 North Carolina	1,313	1,629	1,127	
14 Oklahoma	377	861	1,101	<-higher
15 Alabama	1,217	1,041	952	
16 Arkansas	787	784	912	
17 Wisconsin	404	728	884	<-higher
18 Kansas	1,064	0	841	
19 Virginia	1,324	1,145	798	
20 Indiana	576	822	720	
21 Pennsylvania	565	854	705	
22 Washington	632	542	664	
23 Michigan	604	664	657	
24 Nevada	994	980	649	
25 New York	545	746	636	
26 Minnesota	622	602	617	
27 Iowa	349	201	617	<-higher
28 Colorado	252	426	594	<-higher
29 Maryland	870	710	572	
30 Kentucky	323	689	544	
31 Idaho	331	559	473	
32 Massachusetts	199	546	440	
33 Utah	354	378	421	
34 New Jersey	264	356	357	
35 Nebraska	254	222	311	<-higher
36 Oregon	272	333	280	
37 Puerto Rico	278	300	271	
38 New Mexico	114	210	226	
39 Hawaii	205	143	173	
40 Delaware	106	82	159	<-higher
41 North Dakota	125	148	124	
42 Montana	60	82	115	<-higher
43 Connecticut	252	48	115	
44 West Virginia	119	78	108	
45 Rhode Island	53	144	91	
46 South Dakota	65	59	89	<-higher
47 Alaska	61	53	55	
48 District of Columbia	39	85	45	
49 Wyoming	40	36	39	
50 New Hampshire	26	33	26	
51 U.S. Virgin Islands	18	24	18	
52 Maine	12	5	17	
53 Guam	1	7	14	<-higher
54 Vermont	0	5	5	
55 Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	0	
56 American Samoa	0	0	0	

Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

Daily deaths are up, but this is somewhat expected. But the trend in deaths seems to be slowing.



Source: Fundstrat, COVID-19 Tracking Project

The 7D delta in deaths is down for 3 of the 4 days. Looking below, you can see this surge in daily deaths is now turning into a flattening and given hospitalizations down (see next section), we should see it to fall.

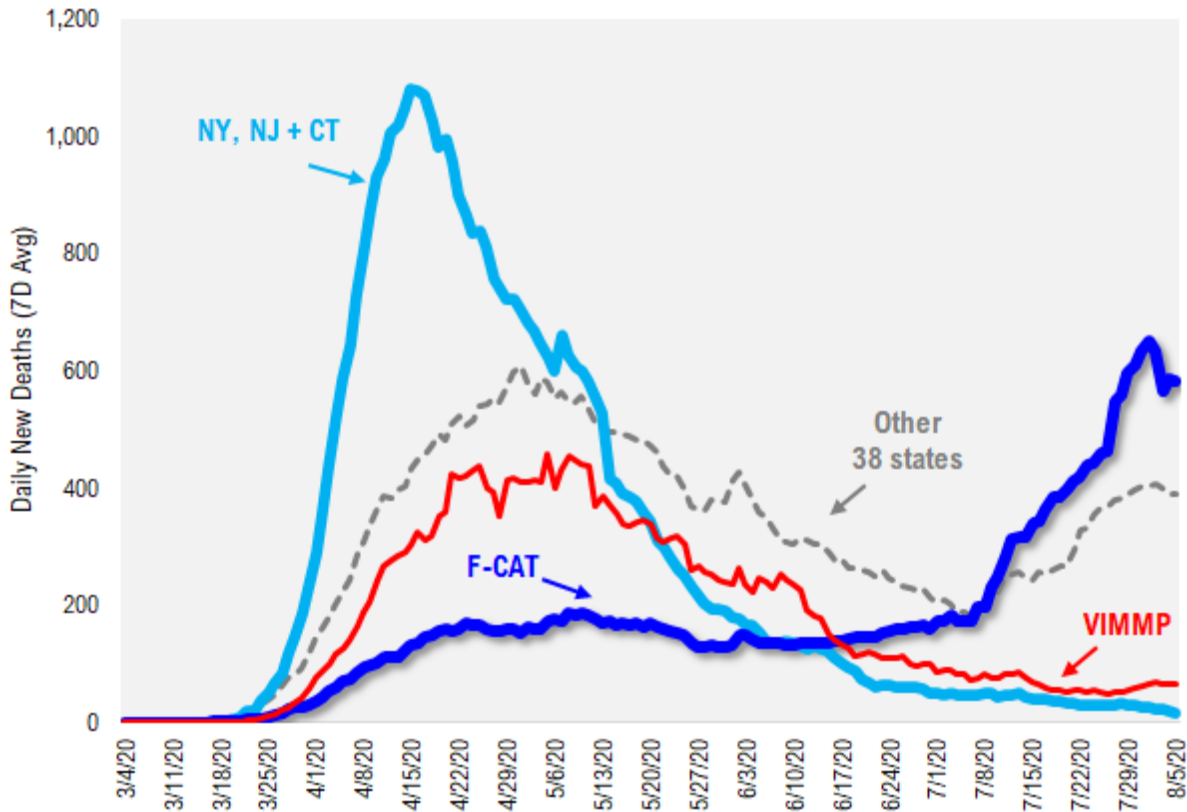


Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

Even daily deaths in the epicenter, FL, CA, AZ, TX, or F-CAT, is rolling over. So, there is essentially triple confirmation now:

- daily cases rolling over
- hospitalizations rolling over
- daily deaths rolling over

There will be other things to worry about-- school, flu season, etc. But US cases are falling at the moment.



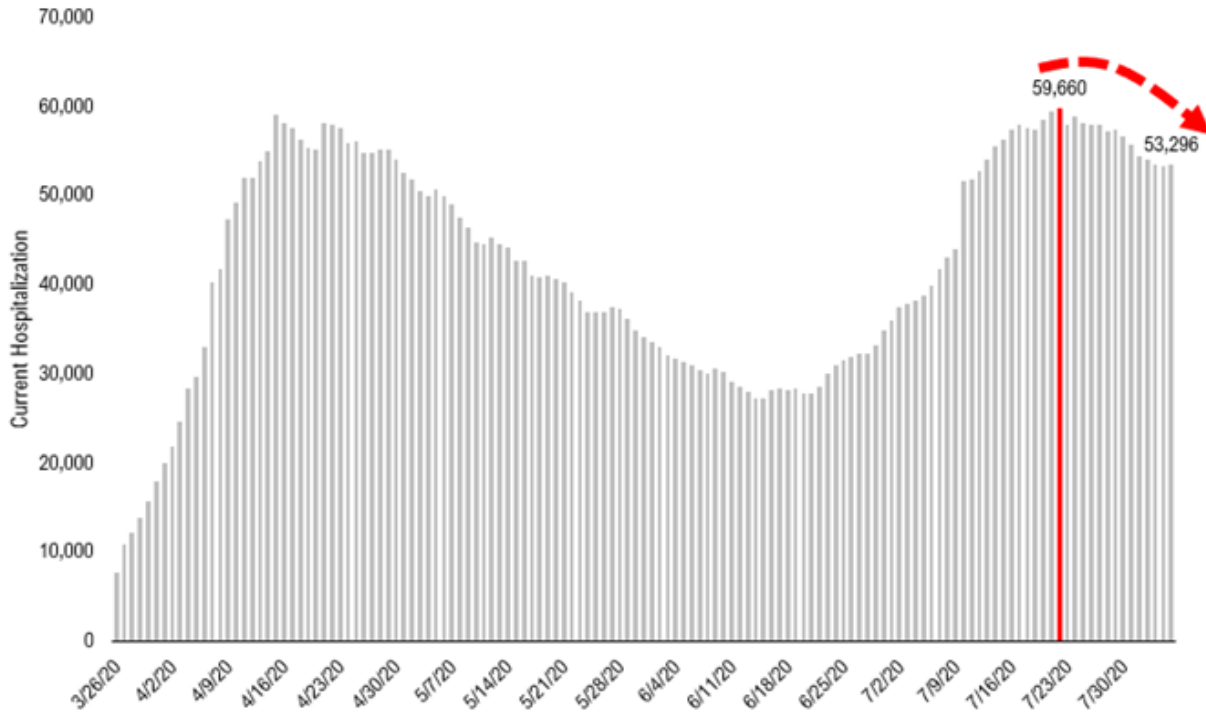
Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project

**POINT 2: More reason "surge" behind us, as hospitalizations falling broadly...**

Below is the total number of Americans currently hospitalized with COVID-19. Every state reports this data (although the history is not full for many, such as FL). The trend is pretty clear.

- Hospitalizations peaked 7/23 at 59,660
- In past 14 days, this is down ~6,500 to 53,296

The number of Americans hospitalized with COVID-19 is declining for the past two weeks.



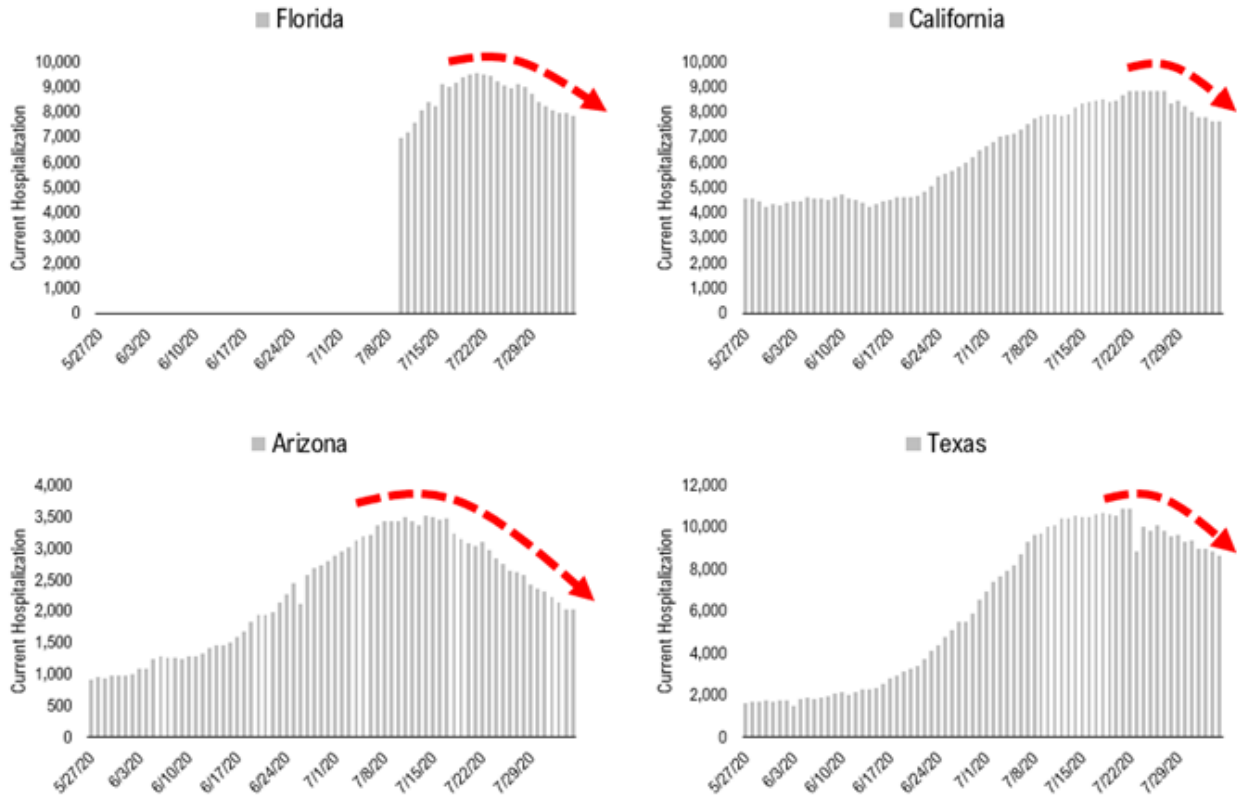
Source: Fundstrat, COVID-19 Tracking Project

This affirms our view that the June-July surge in COVID-19 cases plateaued in late July. And now we are seeing a steady decline in cases. If this is a textbook peak, similar to what was seen in NY tristate, we could see crushing declines in coming weeks.

Below is the current hospitalizations for F-CAT. These are the number of people currently in a hospital. Thus, if this figure is falling, hospitalizations are declining:

- every single F-CAT state is seeing a downturn in hospitalizations.
- this means more people are being discharged than admitted.
- even as some are seeing elevated cases levels, hospital utilization is actually falling.

### Current Hospitalizations

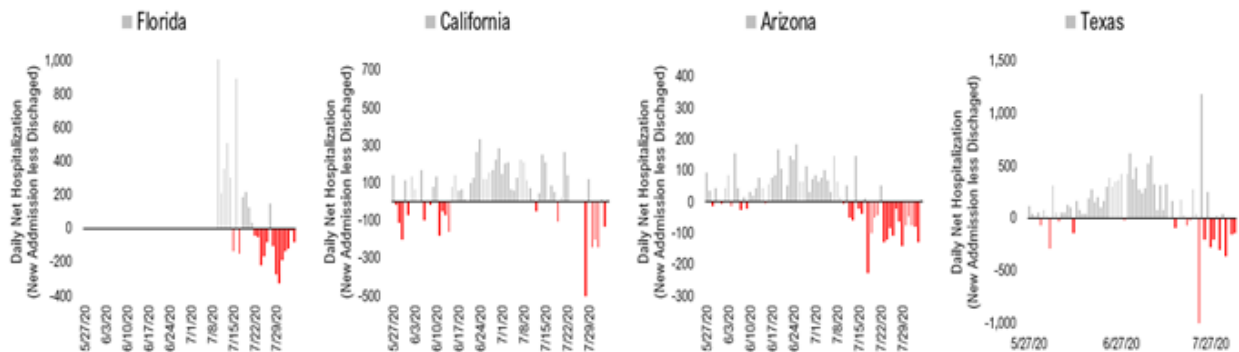


Source: Fundstrat, COVID-19 Tracking Project, State and county websites

The chart below is the same 4 states, but showing the net change in hospitalizations. If it is a negative value, the hospitals are discharging more than admitting.

- again, 4 of 4 states are now discharging more COVID-19 patients than it is admitting.
- it is another strong sign that the surge in F-CAT is over.

### Daily Net Hospitalizations



Source: COVID-19 Tracking Project



This is important, because if someone is going to suggest that deaths are about to soar, the decline in hospitalizations is somewhat arguing against that.

And if deaths are not soaring, this does mitigate the tragedy of COVID-19, to an extent. There are multiple reasons this could be happening:

- younger infected (youth and teens partying)
- better treatment
- nursing homes protected
- is disease weakening?

### **POINT 3: COVID-19 accelerating creative destruction = high ROIC for new capital**

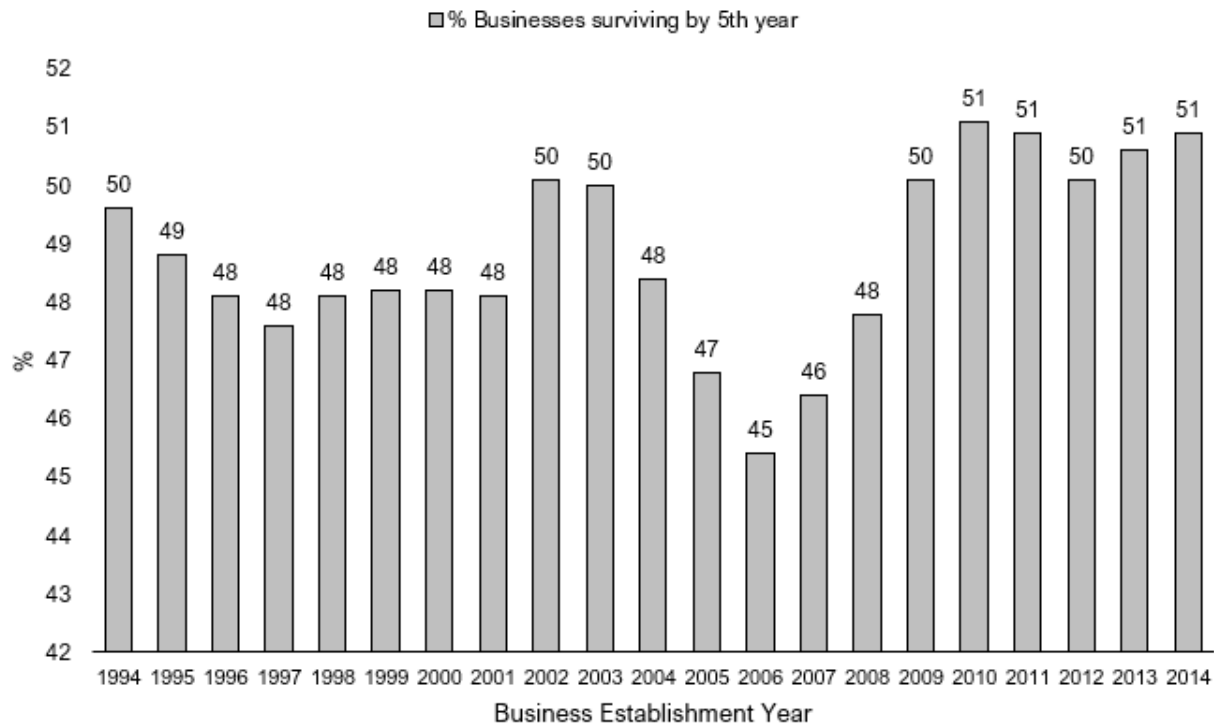
In many of my conversations, someone will cite the expected collapse of small businesses and soaring bankruptcies as a reason to be negative on the future growth outlook for the US economy. It is certainly true that business failures, bankruptcies, mass layoffs create economic losses. The current holders of these assets and their creditors will realize losses. This is a negative consequence. And there is also the human tragedy and toll that stems from this. But at the same time, the destruction of capital and associated losses leads to innovation and high returns for incremental capital.

Take a step back. The success of FANG likely caused thousands and thousands of businesses and industries to fail -- these innovative companies made many billions of dollars of capital obsolete.

This is what is happening at a larger scale from COVID-19.

Below is a chart from the BLS (Bureau of Labor Statistics) and it shows what % of businesses survive by its fifth year after inception. There are ups and downs associated with business cycles, but it shows a consistent pattern.

- roughly 50% of any US business created fails by its fifth year.
- thus, many small businesses were not likely going to survive.



Source: Fundstrat, BLS

We also realize this is not a fair comparison, because that survey is only for "newly formed" businesses, and with 30% unemployment, a large percentage of mature businesses will fail.

***But some businesses will fail because the world has changed...***

But the point we are making is that this COVID-19 is a massive stress test. Many businesses will recover once the economy can operate with reasonable restrictions. And if there is a cure/vaccine, this is accelerated.

But temporary stoppage of the economy is not the only source of failure. Multiple factors are behind it:

- temporary loss of business
- working capital mismatch
- negative operating leverage
- cannot adjust to the new world

This latter category of companies are those that will not likely ever come back.

**Latest McKinsey survey highlights some changes in consumer behavior that could be "longer term"**

McKinsey published a new consumer survey of US shopping behavior.



By Tamara Charm, [Becca Coggins](#), [Kelsey Robinson](#), and [Jamie Wilkie](#)



Our research indicates what consumers will continue to value as the coronavirus crisis evolves.

The study has many interesting charts, but I wanted to highlight two of them. The first one is where digital spending is set to rise. This is shown below, but there is a notable increase in what purchases consumers will make online. The 8 biggest increases are (based on the survey):

- OTC medicine
- Groceries
- Household supplies
- Personal care
- Alcohol
- Furnishings
- Food takeout
- Fitness

Wow.

This is a pretty significant share of existing physical retail space. The expected percentage increases are in the chart below, but the top 8 have anywhere from a 28%-45% rise in expected spending online. Now, this could be the same company now getting the same sale digitally, rather than physical.

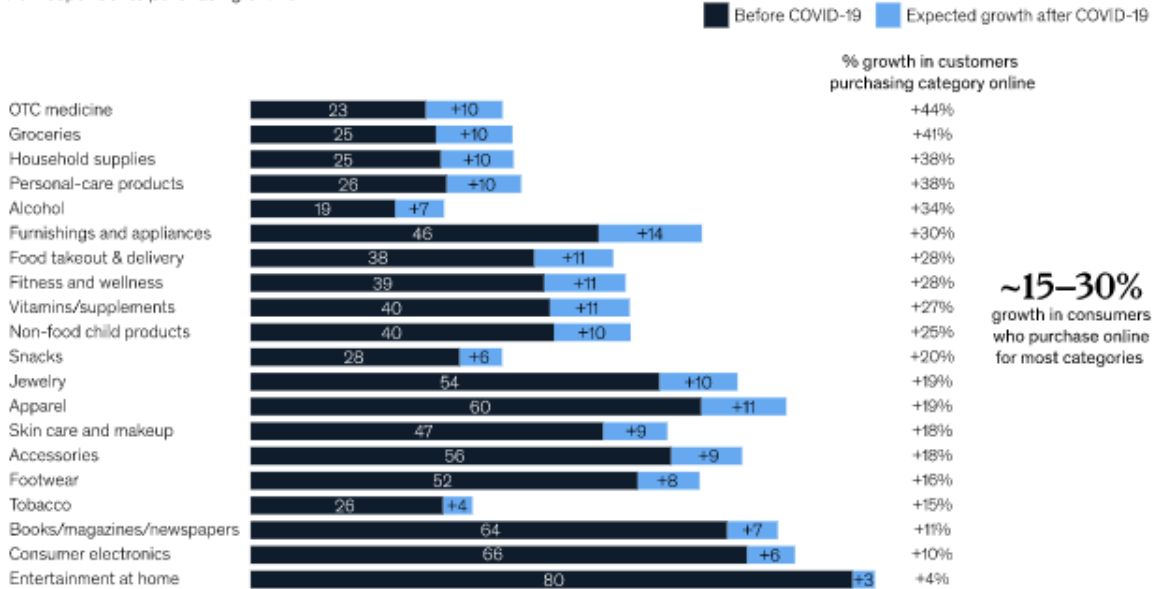
But the broader point is the stranded PP&E (property plant and equipment, not PPE, personal protective equipment). This is capital losses ala creative destruction.

Exhibit 1

**More people expect to make a portion of their purchases online post-COVID-19 than before.**

**Consumers' use of online channels before and expected use after COVID-19<sup>1,2</sup>**

% of respondents purchasing online<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Q: Before the coronavirus (COVID-19) situation started, what proportion of your purchases in this category were online vs from a physical store/in person?  
<sup>2</sup>Q: Once the coronavirus (COVID-19) situation has subsided, tell us what proportion of your purchases in this category you think will be online vs from a physical store/in person?  
<sup>3</sup> Respondents who indicated that they have not bought the category online and do not intend to do so in the next 2 weeks are classified as not purchasing online.  
 Source: McKinsey & Company COVID-19 US Consumer Pulse Survey 6/15-6/21/2020, n = 2,006, sampled and weighted to match the US general population 18+ years



<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/marketing-and-sales/our-insights/the-great-consumer-shift-ten-charts-that-show-how-us-shopping-behavior-is-changing?cid=other-eml-alt-mip-mck&hlkid=69d8f7161c9948ec858d7df0bdd7dbfb&hctky=9489327&hdpid=53369599-0702-4df1-a824-310b2d7c65cb>

**The past 6 months has also created significant changes in how Americans spend time...**  
 This second chart shows how there have been material changes in how Americans allocate

their time. The chart below is a diffusion chart, and the column on the right shows whether this category is seeing a net increase or decrease.

Topping the list of increases:

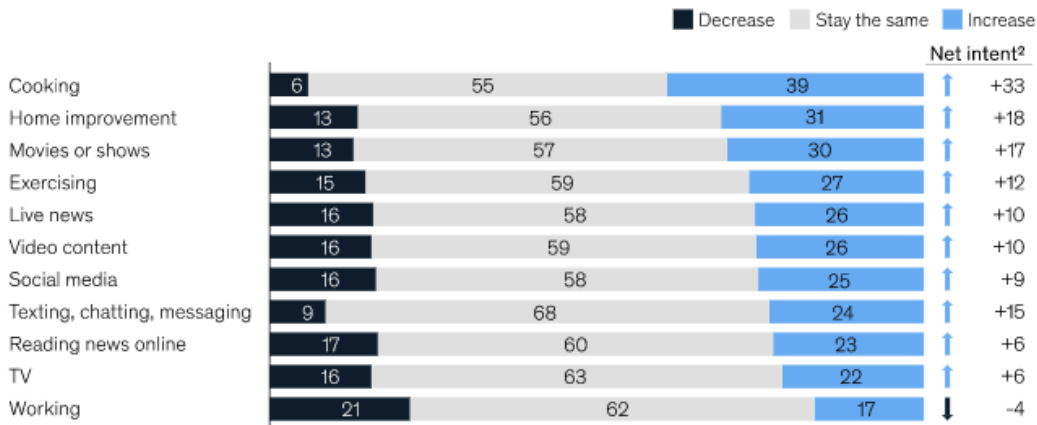
- Cooking +33%
- Home improvement +18%
- Movies or Shows +17%
- Exercising +12%

Again, what stands out to me is the discovery of cooking and more exercise (I assume either outside or at home, but not at a gym). These could be the structural changes that lead to more stranded capital. But this is also new opportunities for innovative companies.

Exhibit 8

**Americans are changing how they spend their time, dedicating more time to domestic activities, media, and news.**

**Expected change to time allocation over the next 2 weeks<sup>1</sup>**  
% of respondents



<sup>1</sup>Q: Over the next 2 weeks, how much time do you expect to spend on these activities compared to how much time you normally spend on them? Figures may not sum to 100%, because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup>Net intent is calculated by subtracting the % of respondents stating they expect to decrease time spent from the % of respondents stating they expect to increase time spent.

Source: McKinsey & Company COVID-19 US Consumer Pulse Survey 6/1-6/7/2020, n = 1,966, sampled and weighted to match the US general population 18+ years

**McKinsey & Company**

<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/marketing-and-sales/our-insights/the-great-consumer-shift-ten-charts-that-show-how-us-shopping-behavior-is-changing?cid=other-eml-alt-mip-mck&hlkid=69d8f7161c9948ec858d7df0bdd7dbfb&hctky=9489327&hdpid=53369599-0702-4df1-a824-310b2d7c65cb>

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