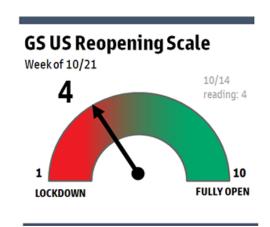


Note: The following is a redacted version of the original report published October 21, 2020 [19 pgs].

Measuring the Reopening of America

The GS US Reopening Scale: Range of recovery paths widen for different categories, remain a '4' (Week of Oct 21)



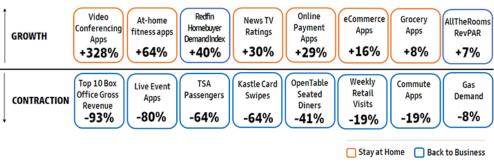
New this week: We hear from our Real Estate and REITs team on the state of the return to work through the lens of office markets, sublease rates, asking rent trends and residential suburban migration, which have reflected a slower than expected return, leading to high vacancies and declines in new leasing activity.

In week 25 of the *Measuring the* Reopening of America series, several

back-to-normal categories that had improved over the past few weeks reversed trends, including lodging and dining, while stay-at-home vertical growth largely decelerated. Net, our composite score remains the same as last week as the pace of reopening continues to fluctuate across different categories but the overall trend fails to show progress for essentially the third month.

Exhibit 1: Reopening at a glance: Back-to-business segments see declines, stay-at-home see re-acceleration

% change y/y for week ending October 18



This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 14 and 15.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

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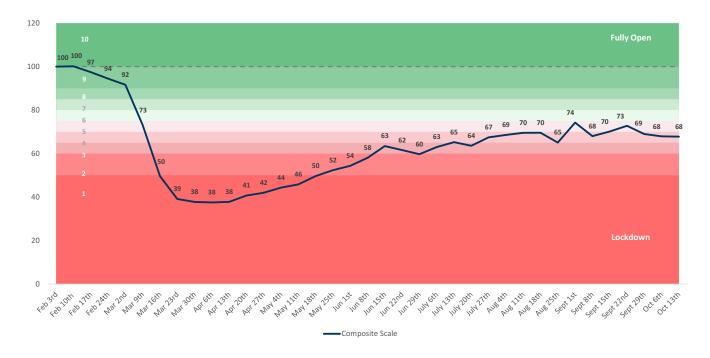
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The Composite Score that underlies the Reopening Scale (Exhibit 2) stayed flat at 68 (vs. 68 and 69 in the prior two weeks, respectively). Our GS US Reopening Scale remains a '4' this week reflecting this.

To determine the position of the scale (1-10) we calculate growth or decline in each category relative to a pre-Crisis baseline (week of Feb 3rd), and equal-weight each category into our Composite Scale. From there, we assign a Reopening score reflecting these quantitative inputs (Exhibit 16). As progress towards reopening continues, we expect that will show up in the Reopening Scale moving higher.

Exhibit 2: Our Composite Scale stayed at a 68 this week Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured



This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 14 and 15. Modest historical revisions as we refine included data sets and account for minor data revisions.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Key Findings

Our read of these data sources continues to describe a landscape we're all very familiar with: lots of eCommerce deliveries, streaming media, and video chats taking the place of theater visits, travel, and trips to the mall. As that picture changes (Exhibit 4), with a larger number of cities and states fluctuating between various stages of reopening and individuals charting their own path independent of much of that fluctuating guidance, the distinction between the red slipping onto the "Stay at Home" heatmap and the green showing up on the "Back to Normal" heatmap becomes increasingly blurry. Measures of Business Activity, which tend to be available on a more delayed basis, are beginning to show improvement in key categories like transportation, housing and machinery as businesses adapt to this reality.

This week, we hear from our Real Estate and REITs team on the state of office markets, sublease rates, asking rent trends and residential suburban migration, as return to office rates have been slower than expected leading to high vacancies and declines in new leasing activity.

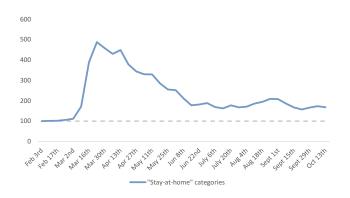
Highlights

- Increased road travel over summer leads to spike in gas station visits.

 GasBuddy published its latest report on 3Q20 gas station foot traffic and consumer ratings, based on more than 9 million consumer visits and 1 million ratings on the Gas Buddy consumer app, during the three month period between July and September. Over the summer months, total gas station visits saw a spike, and were 17% higher on an average compared to GasBuddy's footfall index (indexed against weekly visits over 1/5/20-2/22/20), as warm weather, and stronger preference for cars over air travel resulted in increased road travel over the summer. As of September 19, total gas station visits were back in line with pre-Covid levels, as seen in 1Q20.
- Total US mortgage purchase applications rose 24% y/y for the week ended October 9 as housing activity reaccelerated sequentially and remains strong through early October. On 10/20, home builder NVR reported 3Q results with orders up 40% y/y, led by the Northeast +68% and Southeast +56%. We note this compares to low single digit norms, especially for the Northeast given its mature profile and broader geographic shift towards more affordable regions of the country. In our view, the more recent growth is reflective of the ongoing secular shift resulting from the pandemic as buyers seek out suburban locations and look to take advantage of historically low rates. As reflected in our channel checks—along with NVR's results—housing is among the leaders of the economic recovery and still has legs to it.
- Trends in apparel and accessories continue to point to a recovery. Tiffany & Co. released positive preliminary August and September results last week, with preliminary net sales down slightly QTD, as the US sequentially improved and mainland China remained strong. The company called out that **the positive trends** have continued into October. VF Corp also reported last week and pointed to sequentially stronger momentum across brands and geographies in the quarter, with growth accelerating in mainland China (up 19% ex-FX), continued momentum in digital (up 42% ex-FX), and strengthening performance in September at both retail and wholesale. The company expects to return to low single digit growth in 2H20 driven by positive growth in 4Q20.

Exhibit 3: Stay at Home categories decelerate slightly

Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured

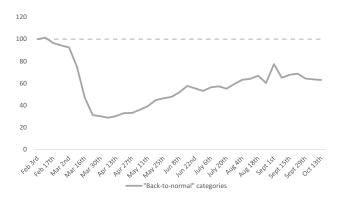


This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 14 and 15.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 4: Back-to-Normal categories on average down 37% from February levels, but up 34pts from trough

Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured



This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 14 and 15.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Weekly Trends

Stay Home

While it is no surprise that services like Zoom, Amazon and Peloton remain in high demand during a time when many states and cities have uneven degrees of reopening policies, we track data across a number of sources and verticals to understand the extent to which different categories are being impacted.

This week, stay-at-home categories mostly decelerated with the notable exceptions of eCommerce and online payments. Among the stay-at-home grocery products, household cleaning agents remain in the lead with sales accelerating to +33% y/y. At-home fitness app and video conferencing app growth continues to decelerate, while food delivery and online streaming download volumes have essentially returned to 2019 levels on average. New TV ratings continue to be high as we near elections, with all the news TV channels we track showing significant positive y/y growth.

Exhibit 5: "Stay at Home" metrics have re-accelerated

Feb 10 - July 26 excluded for presentation purposes; see prior reports for data



Source: Sources in exhibit, compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Stay home category updates

- At Square's annual partner and developer conference this week, the company announced the release of Terminal API, which is a card payment device that developers can connect to their POS. Square also noted that it has more than quadrupled its base of managed partners since 2018, and is expected to reach 1mn total partner-connected sellers in 2021.
- Zoom released the public beta for OnZoom last week, a platform for paid Zoom users to create and monetize events. OnZoom has added event discovery and monetization features, including the ability to list and sell tickets, share and promote events via social media and favorite events.

This week, we hear from our Real Estate and REITs analyst Richard Skidmore on the state of office markets, sublease rates, asking rent trends and residential suburban migration, as return to office rates have been slower than expected leading to high vacancies and share declines in new leasing activity.

Bottom line: Office market fundamentals have weakened during the pandemic, especially in high-density urban and coastal locations, as the economy slowed and employers transitioned to working from home. Even as the economy begins to recover, employees have not yet returned to the office in large numbers. A vaccine and reduced concerns about the virus are likely needed to drive a meaningful recovery in a return to the office. We believe WFH will have a marginal impact on office demand partially offset by economic growth and a reversal of densification.

The trend of WFH has led to increased urban to suburban migration. For example, Mymove.com reported

US Postal Service (USPS) data indicated New York City (NYC) and San Francisco (SF) had ~111,000 and ~27,000 net move outs from February to July 2020 compared to only ~19,000 and ~9,700 in 2019 (see report). The urban to suburban trends have negatively impacted multifamily fundamentals in urban coastal markets, while sunbelt markets have been more resilient. Multifamily asking rents and occupancy have declined sharply in urban coastal markets, but have been more resilient in sunbelt markets. We expect the sunbelt multifamily markets to continue to outperform urban coastal multifamily markets until employees (e.g. prospective multifamily tenants) begin returning to urban office markets in greater numbers. We also expect the recent trends in migration to further support the strength in the single family rental market as well.

Latest Trends

Office: Employees' return to the office has been slower than expected. Prior to Labor Day, office companies reported that office utilization (percent of employees in the office) was in the mid to high single digits across key urban markets (e.g. NYC, SF, Boston). Landlords expected utilization to increase after Labor Day; we had been expecting utilization to improve to 20%-25%. However, companies at the Goldman Sachs Private Real Estate Conference in early October noted that office utilization increased to the mid-teens in September - a slower pace than expected. Based on Google mobility to the workplace data, employee mobility to the workplace had been relatively stable through 3Q2020 with a modest uptick after Labor Day (see Exhibit 6). San Francisco and New York remain the furthest below pre-covid baselines. Card swipe data from Kastle Systems, which tracks the number of building security card swipes and fob taps, also points to a similar trend (Exhibit 7) and only modest improvement relative to pre-Labor Day attendance. Increased numbers of employees in the office will be an important catalyst for office companies, in our view, but will likely be limited absent a vaccine and/or decline in the virus. As employees return, we believe employees and employers will see productivity improve, collaboration and idea generation increase, greater mentoring/training and culture building, which will in turn lead to increased office utilization.

As office utilization has been slow to recover and work from home has proven functional to keep businesses operating, office fundamentals (e.g. vacancies, asking rents, sublease space) in key urban markets have deteriorated since the beginning of the pandemic according to CoStar data.

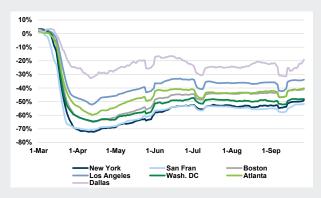
- Vacancies and net absorption (a measure of demand): Office vacancies in NYC and SF have increased 120bps and 370bps to 9.2% and 9.5%, respectively, since early March 2020. Vacancies are at five-year highs in both NYC and SF. The rise in vacancies and sharp decline in new leasing activity have led to negative office space absorption in 3Q2020 with trailing 12-month absorption falling to negative 5.3mn sq ft in NYC (Exhibit 8) and negative 3.8mn sq ft in SF (Exhibit 9) as reported by CoStar levels not seen since the Great Financial Crisis in 2009.
- **Sublease space:** As WFH continues and companies try to reduce their office space, companies have looked to sublet their office space. Available sublease space has increased sharply in SF year-to-date with sublease space accounting for 40% of the total 21mn sq ft of available space, up from 30% of only 12.2mn sq ft at yearend 2019. In NYC, sublease space stands at nearly 23% of available space, up from 22% at yearend. While the percent of sublease space has increased only 100bps since yearend, total absolute sublease space in NYC has increased to 20mn sq ft, up from 15.6mn at yearend as total

available space has increased by 21% YTD.

■ **Asking rents:** Increased vacancies and available sublease space has begun to pressure office asking rents. Office asking rents in SF have declined 4.2% since early March and are down 1.5% YoY. In NYC, office asking rents have fallen 3.2% since early March and 1.3% from a year ago. Comments from industry participants at the Goldman Sachs Private Real Estate Conference in early October indicated that net effective rents (asking rents minus concessions) are down 10%-12% in NYC.

Exhibit 6: Return to office activity was relatively stable through 302020 with a modest uptick in early September after Labor Day

Mobility to the workplace, relative to pre-covid baseline

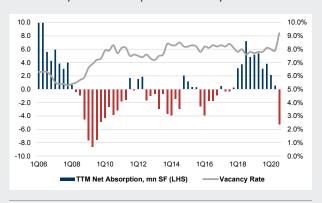


Google LLC "Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports". https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/ Accessed: Oct. 16, 2020

Source: Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports

Exhibit 8: New York's vacancy rate reached a high of 9.2% in 302020

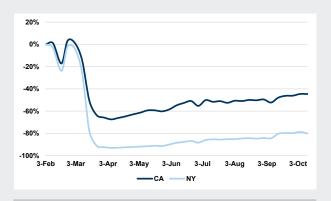
New York City TTM net absorption and vacancy rate



Source: CoStar

Exhibit 7: As of mid-October, card swiping in New York was down 80% from the first week of February

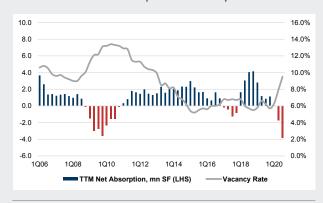
Building security card swipes, relative to pre-covid baseline



Source: Kastle Systems

Exhibit 9: San Francisco's vacancy rate spiked to 9.5% in 30, the highest level in a decade

San Francisco TTM net absorption and vacancy rate



Source: CoStar

Exhibit 10: Sublease space now comprises 40% of available inventory in San Francisco

Office sublease space as a percent of total available space, 4QTD

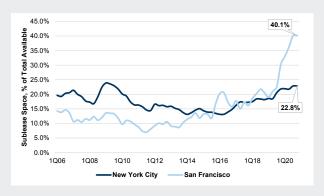
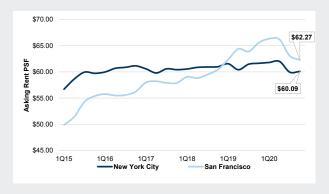


Exhibit 11: San Francisco asking rates are now 5.0% lower than a year ago

Asking rent per square foot, 4QTD



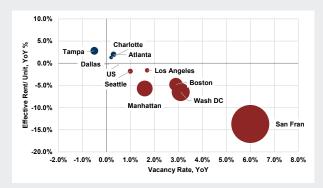
Source: CoStar

Source: CoStar

Residential (multifamily and single family rentals): Operating fundamentals within multifamily and single family rentals (SFR) have been impacted by migration trends towards suburban and sunbelt markets and out of urban and coastal locations. Comments from industry participants at the Goldman Sachs Private Real Estate Conference indicated that migration trends continue to favor suburban and sunbelt markets relative to urban and coastal markets. Multifamily vacancies have risen more in coastal markets than in sunbelt markets, which has led to greater declines in effective rents (asking rents minus concessions) in coastal markets. For example, San Francisco has experienced the largest increase in multifamily vacancies and the largest decline in net effective rents (Exhibit 12). Within SFR, companies noted that occupancy has risen to record or near record levels in 3Q2020 and blended lease rates have accelerated through August to 3.6% YoY (Exhibit 13) as they have benefited from customer demand for increased space in more suburban markets.

Exhibit 12: Sunbelt multifamily markets are outperforming urban coastal markets

Year-over-year change in vacancy and effective rent per unit by city

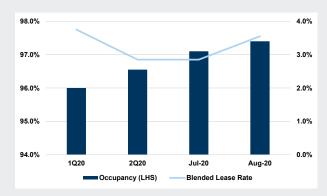


Bubble size and color represent magnitude and direction of change in effective rent per unit.

Source: CoStar, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 13: Single family rental occupancy at record levels in August driving blended lease rates higher

Occupancy (%); blended lease rate YoY percent change



Data is the average of AMH and INVH's reported occupancy and blended lease rates

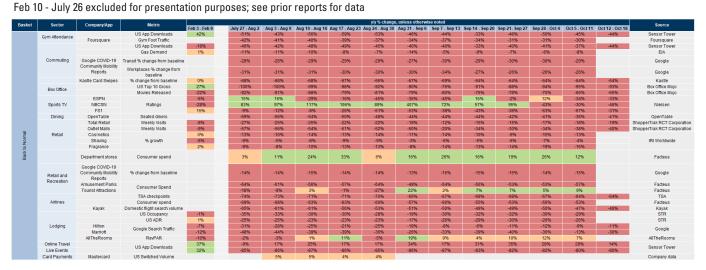
Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Back to Normal

The "Back to Normal" category includes some of the most heavily impacted consumer segments, including commuting, dining and all aspects of travel.

Back-to-normal categories were mixed this week, with OpenTable seated diner figures (-41% y/y) reversing its significant holiday weekend improvement last week (-36%y/y) as case counts rise and temperatures cool. Retail and travel figures, including weekly retail visits, outlet mall retail visits, lodging metrics and airline data, were all roughly flat from the prior week. However, within lodging there is still a clear preference for alternative accommodations, with AllTheRooms RevPAR +7% in the week ending October 11th, compared to US Hotel Occupancy at -29% y/y and ADR -26% y/y. Kastle card swipes, a measure of the pace of return to work, have remained at -64% y/y since mid-September, after improving steadily since April. Gas demand also reversed its course of improvement this week to reach -8% y/y (compared to -6% and -7% in the two prior weeks).

Exhibit 14: "Back to Normal" metrics seeing mixed trends, though mostly still down y/y



Source for Google Community Mobility data: Google LLC "Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports". https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/ Accessed: <16th October 2020>; Google search data from Google Trends

Source: Sources in exhibit, compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Back to normal category updates

- AMC has begun to offer private theater rentals at select locations starting at \$99. Rental customer can invite up to 20 people to a screening, and additional pricing depends on the title chosen for the screening.
- After decelerating over the past several months, recent IRI data (through Oct 11) indicates that Consumer Packaged Goods growth has stabilized at a high-single-digit growth level since August (excluding weekly fluctuations). That said, while Household and Personal Care has largely sustained its low-single-digit growth momentum over this period, Food posted high-single-digit growth for second consecutive week, which points to a deceleration relative to low double-digit growth seen earlier. Within Beverages, Non-Alcoholic Beverages accelerated to low

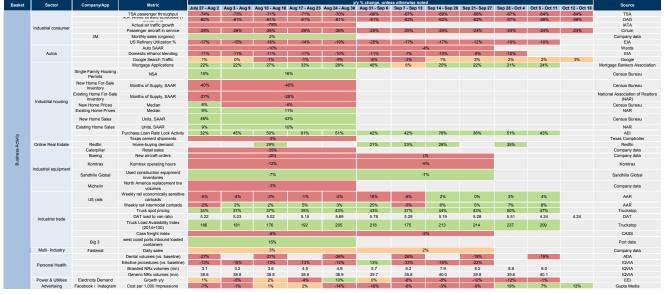
double-digit growth, while Alcoholic Beverages saw steady, but strong double-digit growth for the week. Tobacco sales improved to low single digits for the week.

Business Activities

TSA passenger volumes were flat this week after the significant improvement last week over Columbus Day weekend. In our most recent GS Air Travel Restriction Tracker, we noted that data as of 10/18 indicates that 41 states fall above thresholds that would lead to travel restrictions by NY/NJ/CT, up from 36 in our last update and leaves just 10 states (including DC) that would not be subject to travel restrictions. We expect to see additional states added to the NY/NJ/CT travel restriction lists and no states removed in our two-week forecast. Redfin's homebuyer demand index is up 40.3% from pre-pandemic levels for the week ending October 11, as active listings fell to an all-time low on the platform, highlighting the high demand and interest in homebuying.

Exhibit 15: Business Activity metrics recovering to reflect the economic impact of the crisis





Google search data from Google Trends

Source: Sources in exhibit, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Business Activities category updates

- Elevated trendlines persist in transports; with rail intermodal and economically sensitive carloads (ex coal and ag) staying in positive territory. While some sequential slippage in truck trends is to be expected after sharp run-up, we stress that trendlines remain well above normal and indicate a very tight market.
- Google Cloud announced the launch of Lending DocAl, a dedicated service for the mortgage industry. The tool is designed to help mortgage lenders and borrowers with a smoother transaction experience, including automated document reviews.

The GS Reopening Scale

To look at all of these metrics in aggregate and quantify where consumers are on the path to economic recovery, we created a composite scale that is based on the inverse average of growth in all the sectors within "Stay at Home" categories and the normal average of "Back to Normal" categories relative to the week of February 3rd, reflecting where the consumer is between the two categories. We index a value of 100 to consumer activity in the week of February 3rd, before the impact of COVID-19 in the US, and the minimum value that the composite scale has reached is 38. We then translate the composite scale onto a GS reopening scale of 1-10 (Exhibit 16), where values less than or equal to 50 represent a 1 and a return to Feb 3rd levels would represent a 10. This week, we add an interactive version of our composite scale graph, which shows the contributions from each of the 'Stay-at-home' and 'Back-to-normal' verticals we include in the composite scale.

The GS US reopening scale, based on the trajectory of the Composite Scale, first reached 1 in the week of March 16th, where it remained for 10 weeks, indicating that consumers were still at the trough of impacts from COVID-19. This week our composite score of 68 supports a Reopening scale of '4,' the same as last week. We expect that as states continue to reopen for business these metrics will recover more meaningfully, bringing the scale to higher levels over time, though recent spikes in COVID-19 cases and associated state government actions may limit or reverse the pace of reopening. We would expect the recovery to a 10 to still take a number of months, during which period the "Stay at Home" category will show significantly slower growth, while the "Back to Normal" category will likely moderate declines as people resume daily activities of dining, commuting and travel, among others.

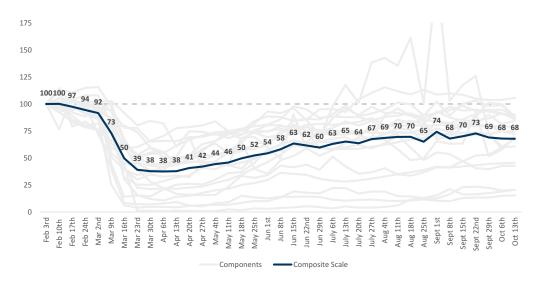
Exhibit 16: Composite scale to Reopening Scale

Composite Scale	Reopening Scale		
100+	10		
91-99	9		
86-90	8		
81-85	7		
76-80	6		
71-75	5		
66-70	4		
61-65	3		
51-60	2		
≤50	1		

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 17: Composite Scale, Feb. 3 - October 18

Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured



This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 14 and 15.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Disclosure Appendix

Reg AC

We, Heath P.Terry, CFA, Richard Skidmore, CFA, Noah Poponak, CFA and Jason English, hereby certify that all of the views expressed in this report accurately reflect our personal views about the subject company or companies and its or their securities. We also certify that no part of our compensation was, is or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

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Growth is based on a stock's forward-looking sales growth, EBITDA growth and EPS growth (for financial stocks, only EPS and sales growth), with a higher percentile indicating a higher growth company. **Financial Returns** is based on a stock's forward-looking ROE, ROCE and CROCI (for financial stocks, only ROE), with a higher percentile indicating a company with higher financial returns. **Multiple** is based on a stock's forward-looking P/E, P/B, price/dividend (P/D), EV/EBITDA, EV/FCF and EV/Debt Adjusted Cash Flow (DACF) (for financial stocks, only P/E, P/B and P/D), with a higher percentile indicating a stock trading at a higher multiple. The **Integrated** percentile is calculated as the average of the Growth percentile, Financial Returns percentile and (100% - Multiple percentile).

Financial Returns and Multiple use the Goldman Sachs analyst forecasts at the fiscal year-end at least three quarters in the future. Growth uses inputs for the fiscal year at least seven quarters in the future compared with the year at least three quarters in the future (on a per-share basis for all metrics).

For a more detailed description of how we calculate the GS Factor Profile, please contact your GS representative.

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