

THE ENDURING FORCE OF INNOVATION

PART TWO IN THE INNOVATION SERIES

By Brad Neuman, CFA®

Our research shows that innovation is a force that transcends crises and calamities, driving technological advancement forward at a powerful, exponential rate. We find that the most innovative companies ultimately produce stronger fundamentals and stock returns. Given its critical influence, we believe that innovation is an enduring force that holds the key to progress and investment performance.

A Bright Idea

Light has always been critical to society but the relative cost of an hour of luminescence has declined significantly over time.¹ An hour of work in 1750 BC would have paid for the equivalent of less than a couple of minutes of light from a sesame oil lamp. In 1800 one could afford a little more than 10 minutes of light with the income from an hour of work. However, by the end of that century in 1880, an hour of work would purchase over four hours of light from a kerosene lamp. As productivity roared on, by 1950, one could buy over 500 hours of light provided by a conventional filament bulb using the income from an hour of work, and today an hour of work provides for over 13,000 hours of light from an LED bulb.² Measured in terms of light, productivity has increased over 5% annually, greater than 70,000-fold, in a little more than two centuries, thanks to innovation (see Figure 1).

The incredible force of innovation and its associated increased productivity, or output per hour, pushes corporate earnings and GDP forward over time, despite economic downturns and market panics. While investors have many concerns in the current economic environment, ranging from where we are in the economic cycle to what actions global central banks will take, the answers to these concerns do not drive long-term corporate earnings growth—innovation does. Our research shows:

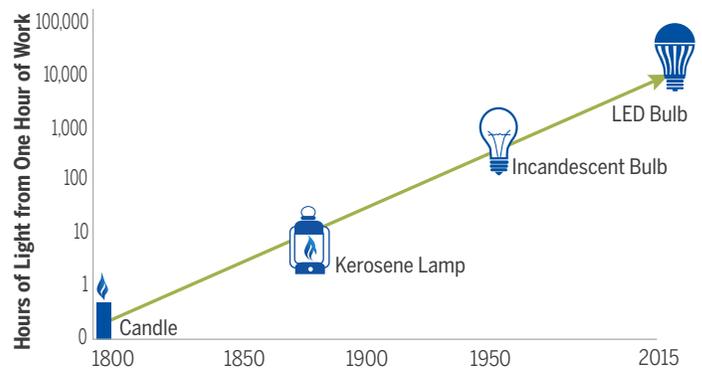
- Technological progress is a powerful and relatively consistent engine of exponential growth³
- Productivity and innovation drive the economy and earnings over time, despite volatility in economic cycles
- Innovation creates change and opportunity as new business processes, products, or services are born

Innovation and Productivity Throughout Time

It is easy to lose perspective of just how much progress humankind has made. Writing was invented about 5,000 years ago, democracy 2,500 years ago, the scientific method about 500 years ago, electric power less than 200 years ago, the World Wide Web only 25 years ago, the sequencing of the human genome less than 15 years ago, and smartphones in roughly the last decade.

In spite of this awe inspiring progress, many people still have concerns about the recent seemingly subpar productivity data. However, we have previously written that the government statistics understate productivity (“The Impact of Innovation Deflation”). A better way to evaluate productivity may be to move away from those statistics and focus more on their underlying driver: innovation and technological advancement.

Figure 1: **Innovation Drives Productivity**



Source: William D. Nordhaus, “Do real output and real wage measures capture reality? The history of lighting suggests not,” in “The Economics of New Goods” ed. T.F. Bresnahan and R. Gordon, Chicago University Press and Alger estimates.

This material is provided for informational purposes only and is only intended for persons who would be categorized as professional clients of eligible counterparties or are professional investors as defined by the MiFID. It should not be read by retail investors.

Inspired by Change, Driven by Growth.

We see two important insights when we study technological progress in many different industries. First, advances occur at an exponential rate, which means the rate of change is accelerating, creating a potent engine to drive the economy forward. Second, improvement occurs relatively consistently over time, linking seemingly independent inventions to a powerful upward trend. These observations give us confidence in the bigger picture of growth through innovation without having to predict the next invention or becoming overly concerned with the ebb and flow of economic cycles.

For example, MIT researchers have found when technologies are analyzed in terms of functions, such as computational speed, rather than specific innovations, such as the integrated circuit, the rate of exponential growth has been relatively consistent over time.⁴ As illustrated in Figure 2 below, the development of ever cheaper processing has continued at an exponential rate from electromechanical computers built with levers and gears, to computers utilizing vacuum tubes, to the advent of the transistor to switch electronic signals, and finally to integrated circuits containing the equivalent of billions of transistors at a fraction of the cost. In other words, while computing technologies have come and gone, the amount of processing power that one dollar could purchase has grown at a relatively consistent exponential rate over more than 100 years. If this growth continues into the future, affordable computers could reach the processing power of the human brain in about 30 years. The MIT researchers

found that this functional growth through various inventions is evident not only in computing but in information storage (e.g., hard drives) as well as information transportation (e.g., fiber optic cables). Similarly, we saw this same trend at work in the illumination innovations detailed earlier.

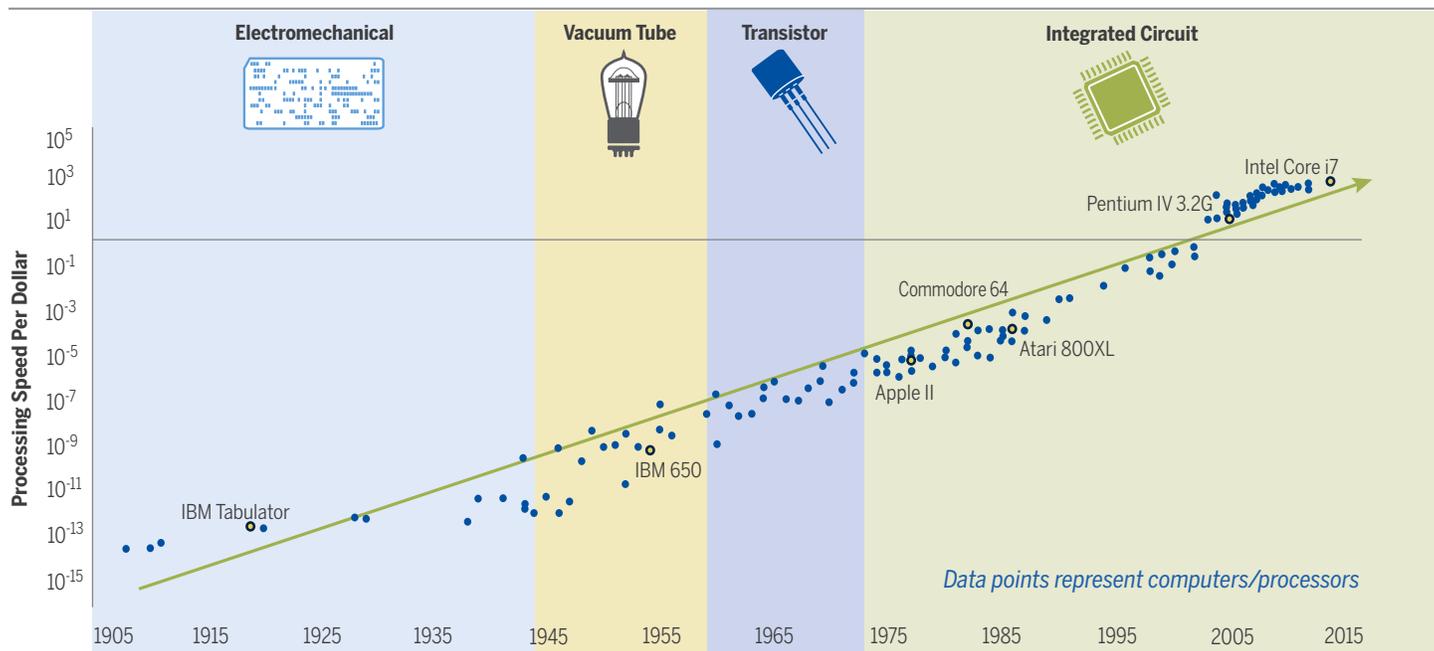
Innovation Adoption Throughout Economic Cycles

History shows that innovation does not stop during difficult economic times. People and corporations continue to generate new ideas to improve productivity even as the economy contracts. In fact, patent applications grew in all of the recent past recessions.⁵

It isn't just ideas that fight through tough economies. Actual productivity progresses as well. The three-year period from the second quarter of 2008 through the second quarter of 2011 was a very challenging time for the U.S. economy in that real GDP was essentially flat and the unemployment rate increased to 9.1%. However, the stock market posted double-digit gains over this time frame, S&P 500 earnings rose 13%, and productivity increased more than 6%. This demonstrates that despite the volatility of economic cycles, productivity typically marches forward, boosting profits and ultimately stock prices.

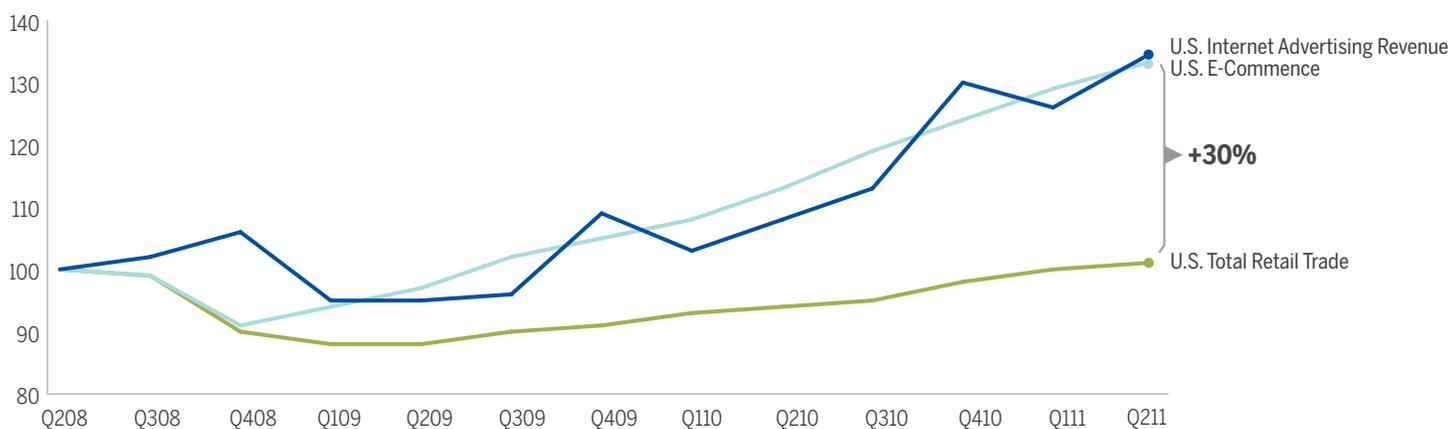
Productivity does not just occur on its own, however. It is the result of innovation, and as such, it is important to examine the adoption of new technologies despite economic downturns. During the difficult economic environment of 2008-2011, internet-related businesses grew strongly with e-commerce

Figure 2: Consistent Exponential Growth in Computing Has Been Driven by Several Innovative Paradigms



NOTE: Processing speed per dollar equals millions of instructions per second in real (2004) dollars
 Source: Luke Muehlhauser and Lila Rieber. "Exponential and non-exponential trends in information technology."

Figure 3: **Innovative Technologies Grow Despite Difficult Economic Environments**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, PwC, Census Bureau.

and internet advertising increasing over 30% (see Figure 3). This growth was driven by adoption of the underlying internet technologies as internet hosts increased approximately 50%, smartphone ownership more than tripled, and wireless and broadband penetration both rose.^{6,7,8,9}

Indeed, we see this same pattern of productivity-enhancing technologies increasing their penetration in the face of weak economies throughout time and across the world. Panics, recessions, and essentially flat GDP in the mid-to-late 1870s didn't prevent a double-digit increase in the productivity-enhancing railroad expansion in the U.S. Similarly, telegraph usage and steamship tonnage grew in the U.S. throughout four separate recessions or panics in the late 19th century. Even in the Great Depression, automobile ownership was able to grow when traditional goods and services were not. In more modern times, radio and air traffic both grew through many recessions in the U.S and the U.K. in the mid-20th Century, and internet traffic grew in the U.S. and globally through the Global Financial Crisis.^{10,11}

The lesson here is twofold. First, on an aggregate level, we believe productivity and innovation are the most important medium-and long-term drivers of corporate earnings growth, not economic cycles or central banks. Second, within the economy, innovation creates change and opportunity as new business processes, products, services, or whole industries are born and flourish from innovation, regardless of the ups and downs of the economy.

Implications for Investors

Our work suggests that growth through innovation has been extremely powerful and relatively consistent throughout various economic cycles. It is innovation that drives corporate earnings over time. Therefore, we believe investors should focus on innovation rather than economic cycles and media headlines.

Figuring out where innovation is headed means deeply understanding new technologies and their impact on consumers and businesses, which we believe may lead to strong investment performance. Some examples of innovation that will potentially impact companies and stock prices going forward include the:

- Increase of cloud computing and its impact on IT operations
- Growth of e-commerce and its effect on the retail landscape
- Progress toward autonomous vehicles and their potential to reshape the automobile manufacturers and supply chain
- Impact of changing consumer behavior owing to the growth of the mobile internet
- Revolutionary progress in treating patients with immunotherapy and biopharmaceutical drugs generally

We believe that the most innovative companies are best positioned to take advantage of these and other important trends that we have identified. Our view is supported by our own experience over decades of investment management as well as academic studies, which have concluded that the most innovative companies have higher "future market share, future sales growth, and future return on assets" as well as significantly higher excess stock returns.¹²

That is why we have focused on concentrating our original, bottom-up, fundamental research on the leading edge of innovation and change for more than 50 years. Our global analysts leverage this expertise to find new and exciting innovations that are generating change and opportunity.

Brad Neuman, CFA is Vice President, Client Investment Strategist at Fred Alger & Company, Incorporated.

- ¹ Here we are referring to 1,000 lumen-hours. A lumen-hour is a unit of luminous energy, equal to that produced in one hour by a light source emitting one lumen, a unit of measurement of visible light, approximately equal to the amount of light cast by a candle at one foot.
- ² William D. Nordhaus, "Do real output and real wage measures capture reality? The history of lighting suggests not," in "The Economics of New Goods" ed. T.F. Breshnahan and R. Gordon, Chicago University Press and Alger estimates.
- ³ Note that consistent exponential growth implies that the underlying rate of change is accelerating i.e. in each period, the absolute increase in units is larger than the prior period.
- ⁴ Heebyung Koh and Christopher L. Magee, "A functional approach for studying technological progress: Application to information technology," *Technological Forecasting & Social Change* 73, 2006.
- ⁵ Total U.S. patent applications grew in 2008, 1990, and the early 1980s according to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/us_stat.htm
- ⁶ A host is a domain name that has an IP address record associated with it. "Internet Doman Survey," July 2011, Internet Systems Consortium, <http://ftp.isc.org/www/survey/reports/2011/07/>
- ⁷ "2012 Mobile Future in Focus," ComScore.
- ⁸ The World Bank, <http://data.worldbank.org>.
- ⁹ Aaron Smith, "Home Broadband 2010," Pew Research Center, August 2010.
- ¹⁰ Comin, D. and Hohijn B., "Cross-Country Technological Adoption: Making the Theories Face the Facts". *Journal of Monetary Economics*, January 2004, pp. 39-83.
- ¹¹ "Visual Networking Index," Cisco Systems.
- ¹² Baruch Lev, Suresh Radhakrishnan, Mustafa Ciftci, "The Stock Market Valuation of R&D Leaders," March 2006. Baruch Lev, Suresh Radhakrishnan, Mustafa Ciftci, "The Stock Market Valuation of R&D Leaders," March 2006. See also Ashiq Ali, Mustafa Ciftci and William M. Cready, "Market Underestimation of the Implications of R&D Increases for Future Earnings: The US Evidence." *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, April/May 2012.

The views expressed are the views of Fred Alger Management, Inc. as of June 2016. Alger has used sources of information which it believes to be reliable; however, this publication is not intended to be and does not constitute investment advice. These views are subject to change at any time and they do not guarantee the future performance of the markets, any security, or any funds managed by Fred Alger Management, Inc. These views should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell securities. Individual securities or industries/sectors mentioned, if any, should be considered in the context of an overall portfolio and therefore reference to them should not be construed as a recommendation or offer to purchase or sell securities. References to or implications regarding the performance of an individual security or group of securities are not intended as an indication of the characteristics or performance of any specific sector, industry, security, group of securities, or a portfolio and are for illustrative purposes only. Funds authorized by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA for distributing their shares publicly in Switzerland: for interested parties, fund regulations or the articles of incorporation, the key investor information

document (KIID) and the full prospectus, in their current versions, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports are provided free of charge at the representative in Switzerland. ACOLIN Fund Services AG, Affolternstrasse 56, CH-8050 Zurich. Paying agent in Switzerland is Neue Helvetische Bank AG, Seefeldstrasse 215, CH-8008 Zürich.

Alger Management, Ltd. (company house number 8634056, domiciled at 78 Brook Street, London W1K 5EF, UK) is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, for the distribution of regulated financial products and services. La Française AM International has a signed agreement with Alger Management Ltd, whereby La Française AM International is authorized to distribute Fred Alger Management Inc. products in Europe.

Risk Disclosure: Investing in the stock market involves gains and losses and may not be suitable for all investors. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

This material is provided for informational purposes only and is only intended for persons who would be categorized as professional clients of eligible counterparties or are professional investors as defined by the MiFID. It should not be read by retail investors.