EXPANSION SAAS BENCHMARKING STUDY

Kyle Poyar – September 2017

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- Enterprise software has seen explosive growth in 2017, led by successful exits of MuleSoft, Okta and AppDynamics, just to name a few. To help emerging startups set themselves up for similar long term success, we launched the 2017 Expansion SaaS Benchmarking Study.
- The survey was live from May-July 2017 and included questions about size, funding, growth, talent, go-to-market strategy, diversity and other important KPI's to operating a startup.

PARTICIPANTS

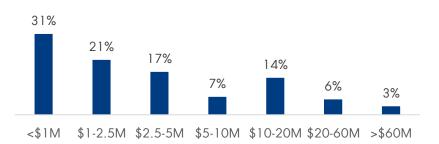
- 300 enterprise software companies participated in the survey, including a mix by company size (<\$1 M ARR to \$60M+ ARR) and software category (infrastructure, application, etc.).
- >70% of participants were CEOs, CFOs or VPs of Finance at their company.

PARTNERS

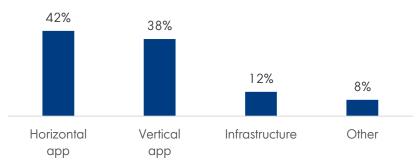


SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

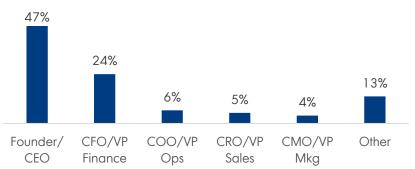
DISTRIBUTION BY ARR



DISTRIBUTION BY SOFTWARE CATEGORY



DISTRIBUTION BY JOB FUNCTION



DISTRIBUTION BY CUSTOMER SIZE



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY METRICS AT EACH STAGE OF GROWTH

WE BENCHMARKED COMPANY PERFORMANCE ACROSS A NUMBER OF KPI'S

SIZE AND GROWTH

| Employee | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Employees | Number of full-time equivalent employees at the end of 2016. |
| Funding | Amount of equity capital raised to date. |
| YoY growth | Change in annual recurring revenue at the end of 2016 vs. the end of 2015. |
| FINANCIAL | |
| Sales & Marketing spend | Spending on Sales & Marketing, including headcount, as a % of year-end 2016 ARR. |
| R&D spend | Spending on R&D, including headcount, as a % of year-end 2016 ARR. |
| Monthly burn | Net burn rate on a monthly basis at the end of 2016 (i.e. total amount of \$ lost each month). |
| SAAS METRICS | |
| CAC payback | Months of subscription gross margin to recover the fully loaded cost of acquiring a customer. |
| Sales efficiency | Incremental revenue contribution returned by Sales & Marketing spend. |
| Logo retention | Annual logo retention seen in cohorts. |
| Net dollar retention | Annual net dollar retention (after upsells & expansion) seen in cohorts. |
| DIVERSITY | |
| Women in leadership | % of female representation among employees Director-level and above. |

HOW TO READ THE FOLLOWING SLIDES

| | | | C | OMPANY A | RR | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| | <\$1M | \$1-2.5M | \$2.5-5M | \$5-10M | \$10-20M | \$20-60M | >\$60M |
| SIZE AND GROWTH | | | | | | | |
| Employees | | | | | | | |
| Funding | | | | | | | |
| YoY growth | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Sales & Mktg. spend | | | | | | | |
| R&D spend | | | | | | | |
| Monthly burn | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | _ | | |
| CAC payback | | | | | | | |
| Sales efficiency | | | | | | | |
| Logo retention | | | | | | | |
| Net dollar retention | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Women in leadership | | | | | | | |

Columns represent responses from companies at varying levels of ARR, from <\$1M to >\$60M.

Rows represent common KPI's, such as size, funding, growth, retention and burn.

Each cell represents the **median performance** for a given metric (p7) or performance that would put a company in the **top quartile** (p8) for that metric within their ARR level.*

*Very few companies are top quartile in all metrics. For instance, the fastest growing companies rarely have the low monthly burn.

METRICS BY COMPANY ARR (MEDIAN)

| | | COMPANY ARR | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | <\$1M | \$1-2.5M | \$2.5-5M | \$5-10M | \$10-20M | \$20-60M | >\$60M |
| SIZE AND GROWTH | | | | • | | | |
| Employees | 10 | 27 | 32 | 55 | 100 | 182 | 467 |
| Funding | \$2.5M | \$2.5M | \$2.5M | \$15M | \$20M | \$37.5M | >\$50M |
| YoY growth | 200% | 100% | 68% | 40% | 45% | 38% | 22% |
| FINANCIAL | | | | | | | |
| Sales & Marketing spend | 30% | 35% | 50% | 40% | 40% | 49% | 30% |
| R&D spend | 70% | 50% | 40% | 49% | 32% | 22% | 22% |
| Monthly burn | \$15,000 | \$50,000 | \$30,000 | \$75,000 | \$550 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| SAAS METRICS | | | | | | | |
| CAC payback | - | 8 months | 9 months | 9 months | 13 months | 10 months | 12 months |
| Sales efficiency | - | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Logo retention | 90% | 90% | 88% | 87% | 84% | 85% | 90% |
| Net dollar retention | 100% | 104% | 103% | 90% | 93% | 99% | 96% |
| DIVERSITY | | | | | | | |
| Women in leadership | 10% | 20% | 20% | 25% | 21% | 27% | 20% |
| | N. 000 | | | | | | |

Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

METRICS BY COMPANY ARR (1st QUARTILE*)

| | | | c | OMPANY AF | RR | | |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | <\$1M | \$1-2.5M | \$2.5-5M | \$5-10M | \$10-20M | \$20-60M | >\$60M |
| SIZE AND GROWTH | | | | • | | | |
| Employees | 16 | 35 | 54 | 65 | 155 | 295 | 550 |
| Funding | \$2.5M | \$10M | \$10M | \$25M | \$37.5M | >\$50M | >\$50M |
| YoY growth | 405% | 209% | 188% | 58% | 80% | 71% | 40% |
| FINANCIAL | | | | | | | |
| Sales & Marketing spend | 20% | 25% | 30% | 30% | 25% | 13% | 11% |
| R&D spend | 40% | 33% | 25% | 35% | 20% | 19% | 11% |
| Monthly burn | \$0 | \$O | \$O | \$O | -\$15,000 | -\$25,000 | -\$50,000 |
| SAAS METRICS | | | | | | | |
| CAC payback | - | 4 months | 6 months | 6 months | 4 months | 3 months | 9 months |
| Sales efficiency | - | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Logo retention | 100% | 96% | 95% | 90% | 93% | 90% | 92% |
| Net dollar retention | 110% | 110% | 110% | 101% | 105% | 115% | 99% |
| DIVERSITY | | | | | | | |
| Women in leadership | 25% | 29% | 28% | 45% | 30% | 37% | 29% |
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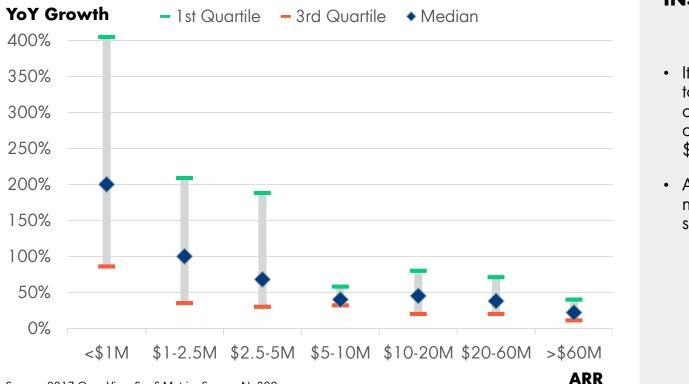
Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

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*Very few companies are top quartile in all metrics. For instance, the fastest growing companies rarely have the low monthly burn.

IN-DEPTH INSIGHTS: GO-TO-MARKET

GROWTH RATE BY COMPANY ARR



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

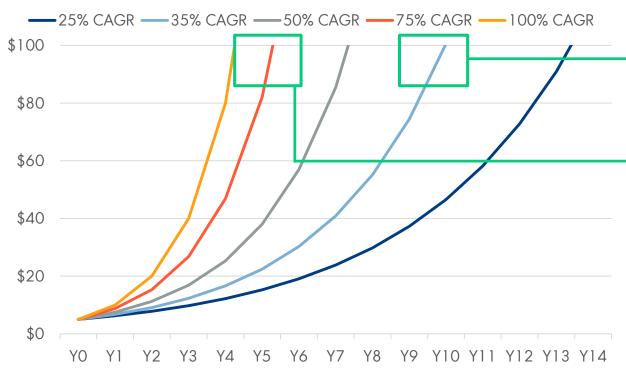
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INSIGHTS

- It's common for startups to grow rapidly, doubling or tripling in size year over year, until they hit \$5M in ARR.
- After \$5M in ARR, the median growth rate slows to 50%.

HOW GROWTH ADDS UP

ARR (in \$ millions)

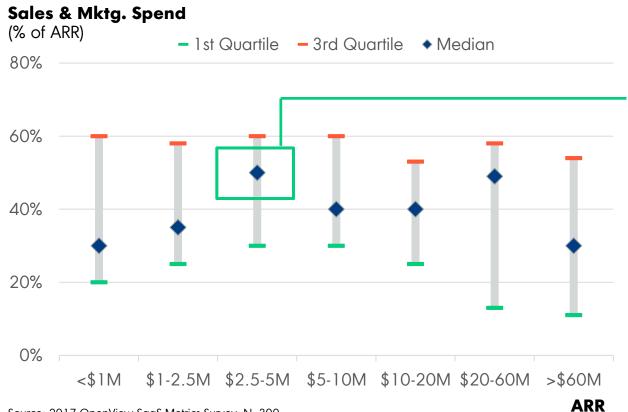


At a common 35% CAGR, it would take 10 years for a SaaS company to grow from \$5 to \$100M in ARR.

If a company were to maintain an aggressive 75% CAGR, it would take just over 5 years to hit that coveted milestone. Slack, the fastest growing SaaS company to our knowledge, reached \$100M in ARR in only 2.5 years.

Number of Years

MEDIAN SALES & MKTG. SPEND



Spend peaks during the expansion stage when companies rapidly build out their sales & lead gen teams.

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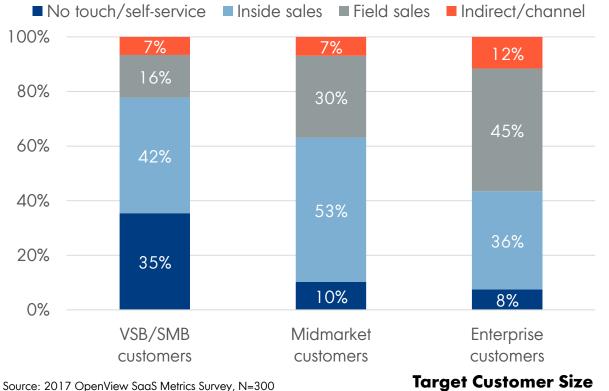
SALES & MKTG. SPEND BY SALES CHANNEL



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

SALES CHANNEL MIX VS. CUSTOMER SIZE

Sales Channel Mix

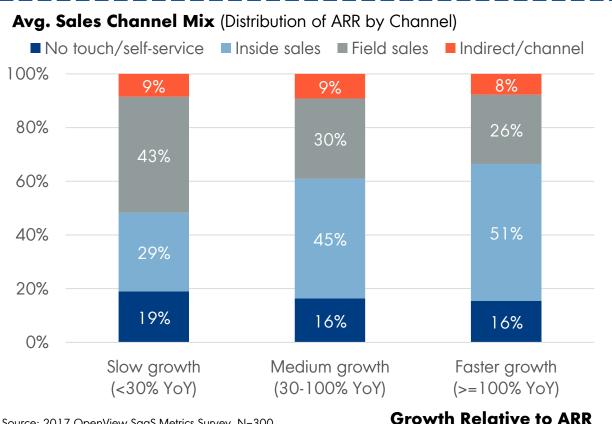


INSIGHTS

- Those selling to small businesses rely more on lower cost sales channels like self-service and inside sales.
- Those selling into the Enterprise generate most of their ARR through field sales, with some inside and channel sales.

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SALES CHANNEL MIX VS. GROWTH

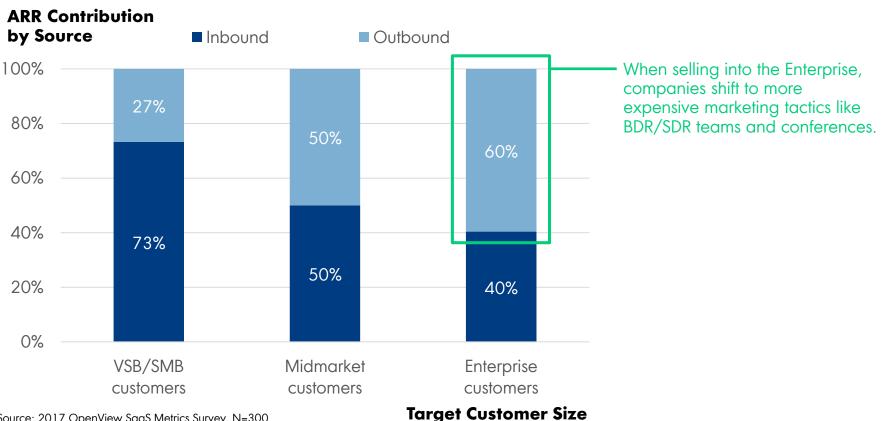


INSIGHTS

- Fast growers are far more likely to leverage inside sales, which offers a compelling balance on attractive deal sizes and high deal velocity.
- While Slack's touchless sales model generates a lot of buzz, few companies have been able to replicate their success.

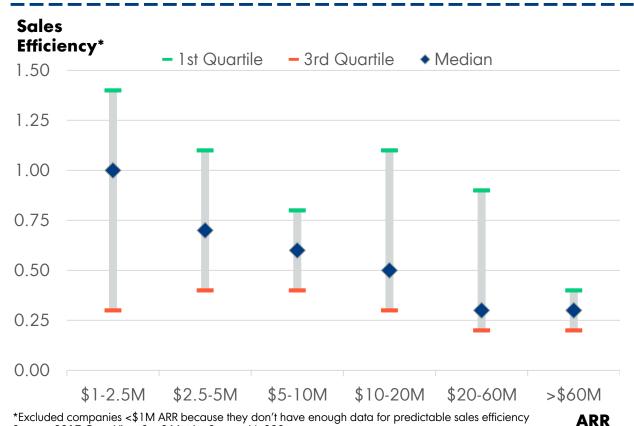
Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

ARR FROM INBOUND VS. OUTBOUND MKTG.



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

SALES EFFICIENCY ("MAGIC NUMBER")

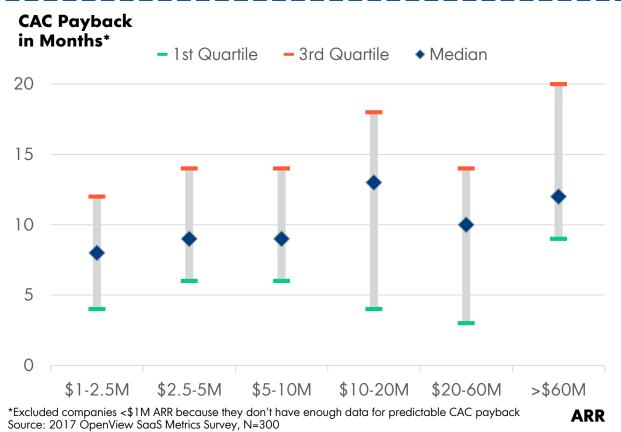


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INSIGHTS

- Sales efficiency the 'magic number' – shows the revenue contribution from every dollar spent on sales & marketing.
- On average, sales efficiency is about 0.7.
- Companies grow far more efficiently in their early years, and sales efficiency drops dramatically as companies hit saturation.

MONTHS TO RECOVER CAC (CAC PAYBACK)



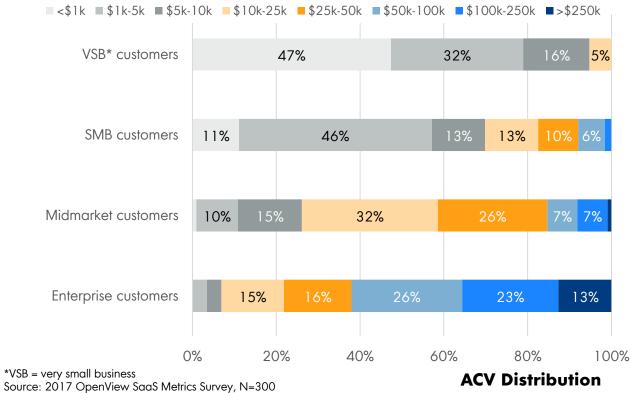
INSIGHTS

- Startups report a CAC payback of 9-12 months on average; however, this is overly optimistic – 12-18 months is more common in our experience when factoring in gross margins and fully loaded acquisition costs.
- Best-in-class companies have a CAC payback of 6-12 months with rare exceptions of <6 months.

IN-DEPTH INSIGHTS: PRICING

ACV BY TARGET CUSTOMER SIZE

Target Customer Size



INSIGHTS

- There's a strong correlation between target customer size and ACV.
- Take a close look at your ACV and target market, and see whether you're on track to build a large and enduring business (pro tip: stop selling Enterprise deals for <\$25k).

WAYS TO GROW A \$100M ARR BUSINESS

| Target customer size | Addressable companies (US) | Potential share | ACV required to hit \$100M |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Very small businesses | 4M companies | 10% share | \$250/year |
| SMB | 1M companies | 10% share | \$1,000/year |
| Midmarket | 100k companies | 10% share | \$10,000/year |
| Enterprise | 40k companies | 10% share | \$25,000/year |

If you're targeting the Midmarket or Enterprise, you'll find it nearly impossible to reach \$100M+ in ARR with a low ACV.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics Data

ACV BY DOMINANT SALES CHANNEL

Dominant Sales Channel <\$5k **\$5-25**k ■ \$25-100k ■>\$100k 5% No touch / self-service 15% 12% 68% Inside sales 7% 23% 40% Field sales 25% 41% 34% Channel 15% 38% 31% 15% Mixed 33% 20% 47% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

These companies employ a bottoms-up sales model to efficiently sell larger deals.

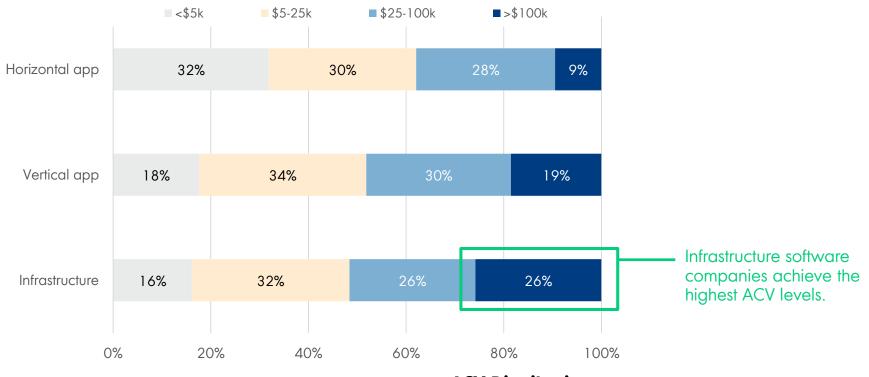
*Dominant sales channel accounts for >50% of ARR Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

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ACV Distribution

ACV BY TYPE OF SOFTWARE

Software Category

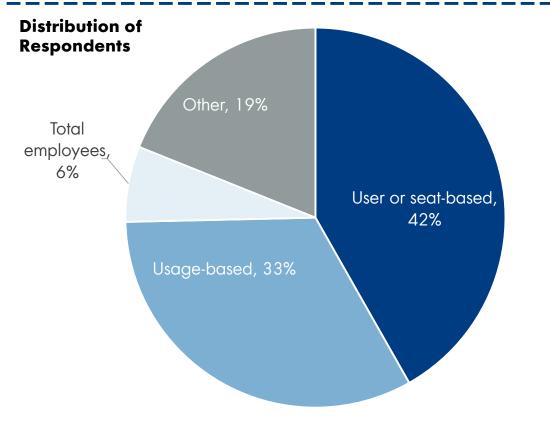


Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

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ACV Distribution

MAIN PRICING METRIC



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300 *Other includes e.g. feature-based pricing, flat fees Proprietary and Confidential ©2017 OpenView Investments, LLC. All Rights Reserved

INSIGHTS

- User or seat-based pricing is still the most common pricing metric.
- If you haven't already, it's worth evaluating whether usage-based pricing will help grow faster. It has a better shot of reflecting the value delivered and enables a land-and-expand business model.

MAIN PRICING METRIC BY TYPE OF SOFTWARE

Pricing Metric

Software Category User or seat-based Usage-based Total employees Other Horizontal app 18% 54% 24% Vertical app 30% 41% 11% 19% Infrastructure 32% 39% 6% 23% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

*Other includes e.g. feature-based pricing, flat fees Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300 Proprietary and Confidential ©2017 OpenView Investments, LLC. All Rights Reserved

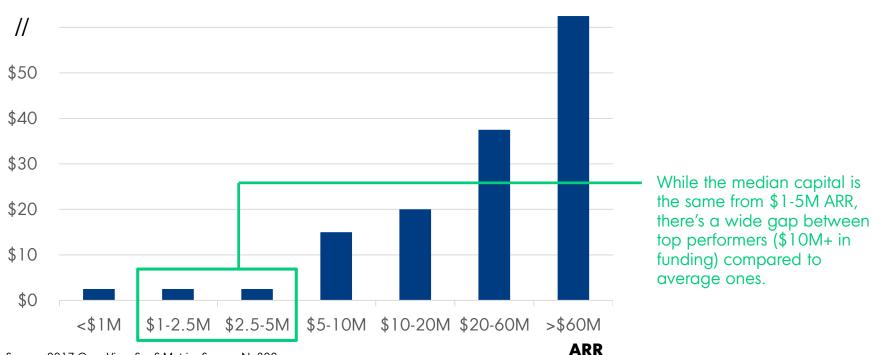
INSIGHTS

- Horizontal applications still keep to the course of user-based pricing paved by Salesforce and Slack.
- There's far more openness to newer pricing models within vertical applications and infrastructure, led by the success of AWS and Twilio.

IN-DEPTH INSIGHTS: FINANCIAL

MEDIAN EQUITY CAPITAL RAISED (\$M)

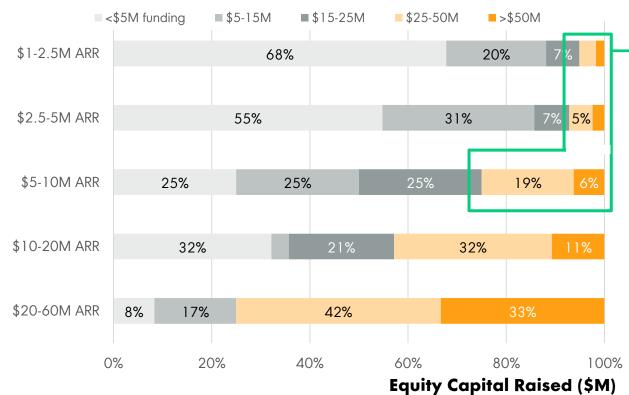
Median Equity Capital Raised (\$M)



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

CAPITAL RAISED BY ARR

ARR



Here's what your peers have raised... how do you stack up?

The hottest startups are still achieving substantial funding given their revenue, although these are limited to a select few companies.

GROSS PROFIT MARGIN ON SUBSCRIPTIONS

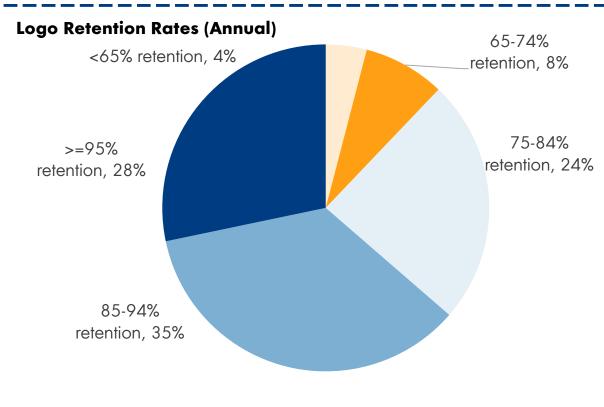
Gross Margin (GM) on Subscription Revenue >=90% GM, <50% GM, 14% 17% 50-59% GM, 6% 60-69% GM, 8% 80-89% GM, 33% 70-79% GM, 23%

INSIGHTS

- Best-in-class software companies have subscription gross margins above 80%.
- Infrastructure software companies see slightly lower gross margins, on average, compared to application software.
- Gross margin % remains consistent regardless of company ARR.

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LOGO RETENTION RATES (ANNUAL)



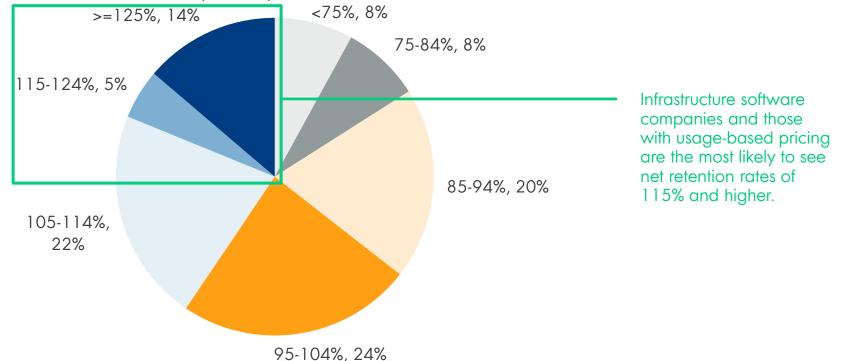
Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300 *Excluded companies with <\$1M in ARR Proprietary and Confidential ©2017 OpenView Investments, LLC. All Rights Reserved

INSIGHTS

- Top tier companies see logo retention rates of at least 85%.
- Benchmark retention should differ depending on the target customer and ACV, with much lower retention among companies selling deals <\$5k per year.

NET DOLLAR RETENTION RATES

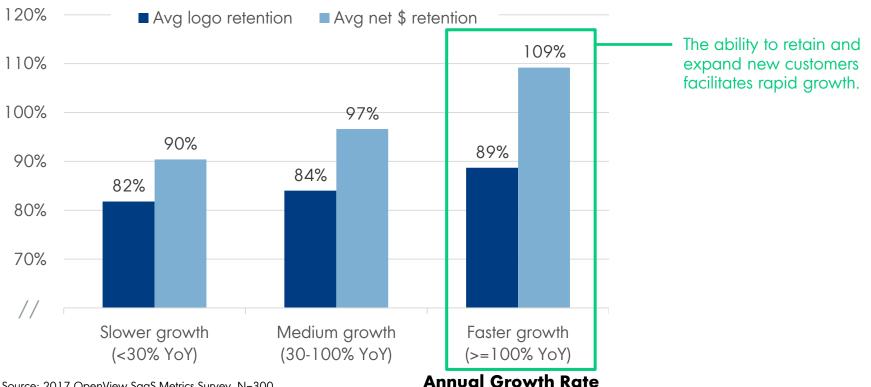
Net Dollar Retention Rates (Annual)



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300 *Excluded companies with <\$1M in ARR Proprietary and Confidential ©2017 OpenView Investments, LLC. All Rights Reserved

RETENTION RATES VS. GROWTH

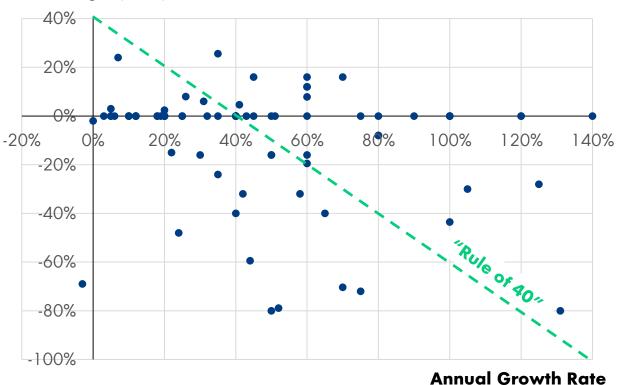
Retention Rates



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

"THE RULE OF 40%"

FCF Margin (Loss)



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300; Excluded companies <\$5M in ARR Proprietary and Confidential ©2017 OpenView Investments, LLC. All Rights Reserved

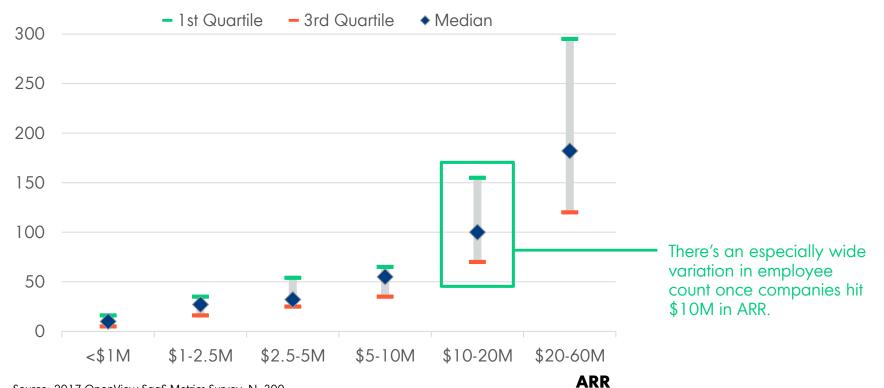
INSIGHTS

- Companies that perform best in public markets balance growth and profitability. KeyBanc Capital Markets data shows that 79% of the market cap of public SaaS was above the 40% threshold.
- Most private companies still trend below the "Rule of 40" and must improve to make attractive IPO candidates.

IN-DEPTH INSIGHTS: TALENT

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (FTE'S)

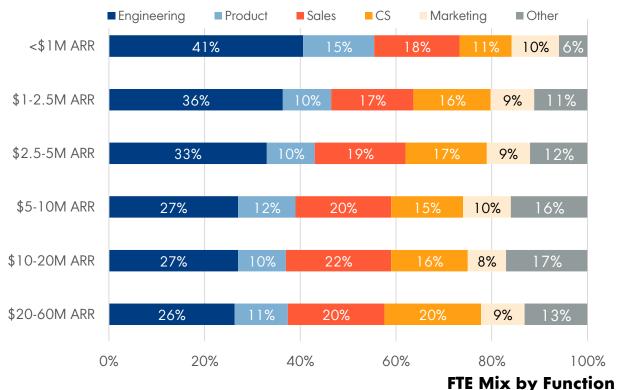
Number of FTE's



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

FTE MIX BY FUNCTION





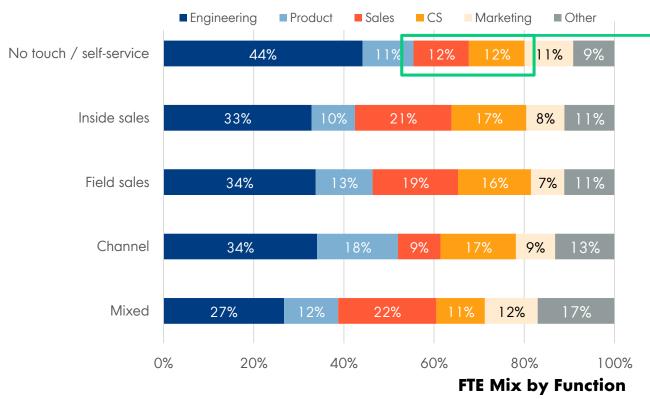
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INSIGHTS

- At the early stages, most startup employees are in Product & Engineering roles.
- As companies expand, they need to rapidly grow Customer Success and specialized functions, such as Recruiting and Finance.

FTE MIX BY DOMINANT SALES CHANNEL

Dominant Sales Channel

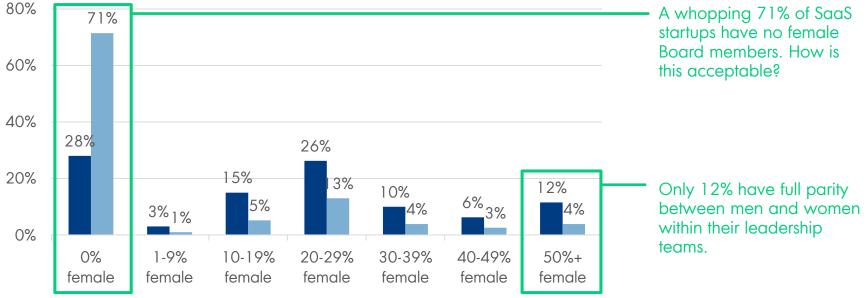


Companies with selfservice sales models require far fewer Sales & Customer Success resources to grow, enabling them to scale very efficiently.

GENDER EQUALITY

Percent of Respondents

100% Company leadership (Director & above) Board of Directors

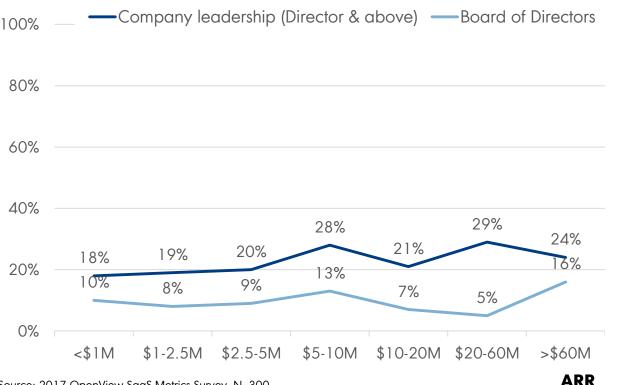


Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

Female Representation

GENDER EQUALITY BY COMPANY ARR

Mean Percent Female



Source: 2017 OpenView SaaS Metrics Survey, N=300

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INSIGHTS

- Larger companies tend to fare slightly better when it comes to gender diversity.
- Even so, the software industry as a whole still has a ways to go to get to true parity.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?



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Kyle helps OpenView's portfolio companies accelerate top-line growth through deep insights into their market landscape and customers. He leads segmentation, positioning, channel/partner strategy, new market entry and packaging/pricing initiatives, partnering closely with portfolio leadership teams. He also covers OpenView's SaaS metrics and benchmarking research.

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