

# Customer behavior drives corporate valuation, but is often overlooked



# 90% down since IPO

"Worst tech IPO in 2017"



## **Promising financials...**

- Annual revenue growth 100%+
- Gross margin 33% and improving
- Operating margin -7% but improving



## ... but weak customer fundamentals:

- 70% of customers leave after 6 months
- Marketing cost 18% of revenue & growing CAC
- Decreasing spend by new customers

Sued by investors for not disclosing customer-related problems; CEO resigned

# STITCH FIX

# 60%+ up since IPO



## **Promising financials...**

- Annual revenue growth 70%
- Gross margin 44% and stable
- Positive operating income last 3 years



### ... and customer fundamentals:

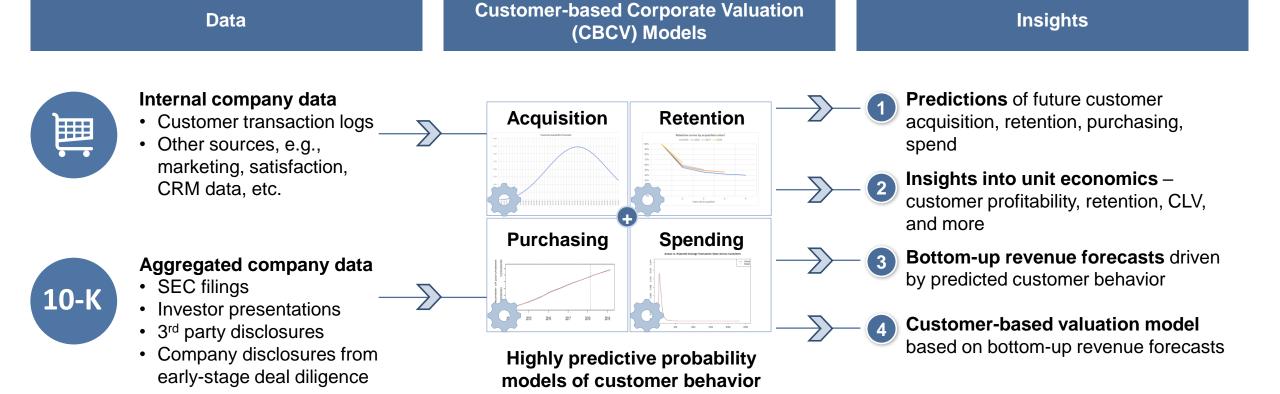
- 86% of revenue generated by repeat customers
- Marketing cost only 7% of revenue
- Increasing spend per customer

**Deeper understanding of customer behavior** is critical to estimate **true underlying company value** 

# Traditional valuation methods often miss key customer-driven leading indicators of company value

| Traditional valuation approach   | Customer-Based Corporate Valuation (CBCV) approach  |
|--|---|
| Uses: • SEC filings • Managerial reporting • 3 <sup>rd</sup> party data    | Uses:  • Customer behavior data • SEC filings • Managerial reporting • 3 <sup>rd</sup> party data   |
| Focuses on financial metrics that can hide useful underlying processes     | Focuses on underlying customer behaviors – acquisition, churn, purchasing and their impact on company value   |
| Often <b>backward-looking</b> , extrapolating off of historical financials | Forward-looking – predicts future customer value and its impact on future financials  |
| Provides <b>limited insight</b> beyond financial valuation                 | In addition to estimating value more accurately, provides insights into unit economics (e.g., how profitable customers are and what the retention curve is) |
| Less diagnostic for growing companies with negative cash flows             | Well-suited for growing companies with negative cash flows  |
| ·  | uation approach by incorporating predictions of the overall company valuation   |

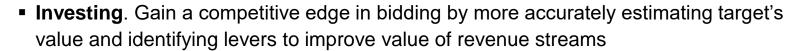
# We help better estimate company value by predicting future customer behavior – acquisition, retention, purchasing, spending



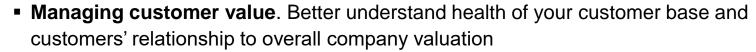
# Customer-Based Corporate Valuation is a value measurement and management tool for PE, VC, corporations, and public equities



# Private Equity / Venture Capital



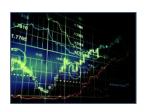
- Operating. Improve valuations of current portfolio companies by regularly assessing and improving customer value
- Selling. Maximize return on investment when exiting a company by identifying sources of company value ignored by traditional valuation methods



- Raising capital and M&A. Get more favorable investment / M&A terms by having a databacked view on firm value including sources of value ignored by other valuation methods
- Working with investors. Demonstrate full company value to outside investors by strategically disclosing key customer metrics directly linked to company valuation
- **Investing**. Better estimate investments' value and gain deeper insights into unit economics using publicly available data (SEC filings, presentations, etc.)
- Holding. Always have an up-to-date forward-looking view of portfolio investments
- Creating analyst reports. Provide a more insightful picture of company unit economics and set more accurate target prices in analyst reports and recommendations



**Corporations** 



**Public Equities** 

# PE and VC firms: CBCV will add value at every stage of the investment process

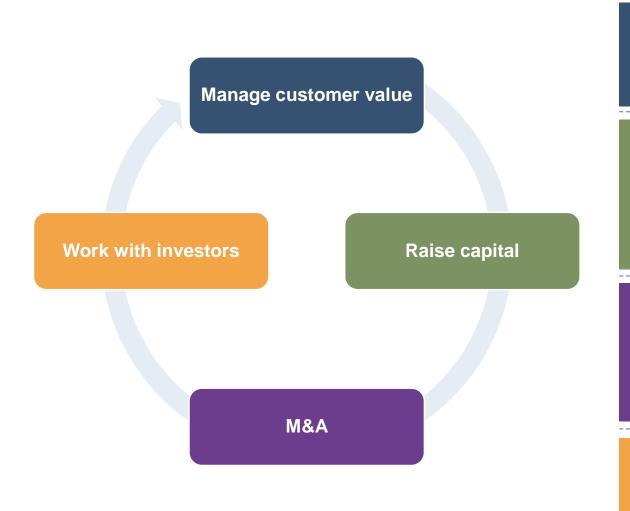


- Perform a more thorough customerbased due diligence of the target
- Have an independent, data-driven view on target's future customer dynamics, marketing ROI, revenues, company value
- Gain a competitive edge in bidding with:
  - More accurate estimates of potential targets' value
  - Better understanding of stability of existing revenue streams and levers to improve value of new revenue streams

- Evaluate investment performance of current portfolio companies
  - Perform periodic CBCV valuations of portfolio companies to track their performance over time
  - Sense-check current management forecasts against CBCV to confirm their validity
- Identify ways to increase valuation of portfolio companies by focusing on customer value

- Maximize return on investment when exiting a portfolio company by:
  - Identifying sources of company value usually ignored by traditional valuation methods<sup>1</sup>
  - Having a data-based view on the full company value and being able to showcase it to potential buyers

# Corporations: CBCV will help demonstrate full company value to potential and current investors



Manage customer value

- Better understand health of your customer base and customers' relationship to overall company valuation
- Link marketing activities to the overall company value creation

Raise capital

- Raise more and/or cheaper capital from outside investors by demonstrating full value of your company, including sources of value ignored by other valuation methods<sup>1</sup>
- Justify company valuation with a customer-based data-backed independent analysis

M&A

- Get more favorable terms in M&A:
  - When acquiring a company, have a more accurate assessment of the target's value
  - When selling your company, demonstrate its full value with a customer-based data-backed analysis

Work with investors

 Showcase full company value to shareholders by strategically disclosing key customer metrics linked to company valuation

# Public Equities: CBCV will give a more insightful customer-based view of potential and current investments



- Better estimate investments' value and gain deeper insights into unit economics using publicly available data (SEC filings, presentations, 3<sup>rd</sup>-party data providers, etc.)
  - CBCV is able to uncover hidden customer behavior patterns in aggregate SEC filings when even a few key customer metrics are reported (e.g., gross customer acquisitions, active customers, total orders)
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>-party data can enhance CBCV ability to forecast future customer behavior



- Always have an up-to-date forward-looking view of portfolio investments
  - Periodically re-assess value of portfolio investments using the CBCV methodology with the latest available data
  - Make adjustments to your investments based on updated CBCV valuations



- Provide a more insightful picture of company unit economics in analyst reports
- Set more accurate target prices in analyst reports and recommendations

# We have a range of CBCV offerings depending on your specific needs

Express Analysis of unit economics (CLV, RLV, CAC¹)

#### **Deliverables**

Standardized outputs with key forwardlooking and historical customer value metrics:

- CLV and RLV trends (over time, by segment, etc.)
- Marketing ROI (CLV vs CAC) trends and opportunity to improve customer acquisition channel performance
- Cross-sell / up-sell potential of existing customers

#### **Best suited for**

- · Quick due diligence of potential investments
- Evaluation of company unit economics and quick diagnostics of customer value

The right option for you will be context-dependent



## **Deep Dive with complete company valuation**

Customized valuation model and detailed report covering:

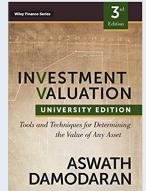
- Detailed customer-based revenue forecasts
- Key customer metric predictions: customer acquisitions, CLV, CAC, and marketing ROI
- Product category analysis (product-level CLV, impact of cross-selling on value)
- Complete valuation model
- Sensitivity analysis (prediction intervals) for revenue and other customer metrics forecasts
- Detailed evaluation of a potential investment to get a competitive edge in the bidding process
- Identify opportunities to improve customer value in target and portfolio companies

**Contact us** for examples of our deliverables

# CBCV is endorsed by a leading corporate valuation expert and covered by reputable business and academic publications

Aswath Damodaran: "Dan McCarthy's work is changing the way analysts are approaching valuation of user-based companies. ... Dan's work on the value of a user in Blue Apron contributed not just to a stock price drop but a CEO's departure."





Alex Taussig, Partner at Lightspeed Ventures on CBCV: "This more rigorous mathematical approach to repeat purchasing and churn is a better way for companies to model these important metrics. ... It should lead to a deeper understanding of customer behavior and help predict future cash flows from customers."

Winner of a number of prestigious academic awards, including the MSI Alden G. Clayton, American Statistical Association, INFORMS, and Shankar-Spiegel dissertation awards.







# Our Team (1/2)



#### Peter Fader, Co-founder, Director

- Pete is a Professor of Marketing at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania
- He is the author of the "Customer" Centricity" book and a winner of many research and teaching awards
- Together with Dan McCarthy, he cofounded Zodiac, a predictive customer analytics firm, before it was acquired by Nike





#### Daniel McCarthy, Co-founder, Director

- Dan is an Assistant Professor of Marketing at Emory University's Goizueta **Business School**
- He is a co-creator of the CBCV methodology and has won numerous research awards for his work on the topic
- He holds a PhD in Statistics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania





### Val Rastorguev, Director

- Prior to joining Theta Equity Partners, Val was a consultant and expert at McKinsey & Co, where he worked on a wide variety of topics, including marketing, finance, and advanced analytics
- · He graduated with honors from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania with an MBA degree and holds a MSc degree in Math



val@thetaequity.com

# Our Team (2/2)



# Nickhil Nabar, Manager of Data Science & Engineering

- Prior to joining Theta Equity Partners,
   Nickhil developed high-frequency trading
   strategies and execution systems on the
   ETF market making team at Citadel
   Securities
- He completed his undergraduate studies at Penn M&T, where he graduated summa cum laude with dual degrees from Wharton and Penn Engineering





## Joshua Bernstein, Director of Business Development

- Prior to joining Theta Equity Partners,
   Joshua was a partner in a private equity
   firm, advisor to multiple firms and
   consultant at McKinsey & Co.
- He holds an MBA from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and BA from Emory University



joshua@thetaequity.com

# Select Public CBCV Case Studies

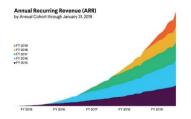
Contact us for more detailed case studies and examples of our reports

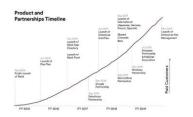
# Case study: Slack



#### Context

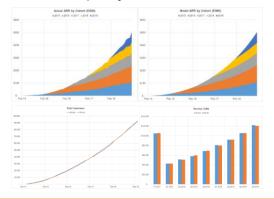
- Slack, a leading B2B collaboration tool developer filed for DPO on April 26, 2019
- Most recent private market transactions valued Slack at \$17B
- Disclosed key customer metrics in their S-1 filing: number of customers, number of large customers, ARR by cohort, revenue retention, and more





# **Approach**

- Analyzed Slack's S-1 filing using all disclosed customer data
- Built probability models of customer behavior for subscription businesses – acquisition, retention, spend
- Analyzed company's unit economics to understand its path to profitability
- Built a complete valuation model to estimate company's fair value



## **Results**

- Revealed very strong unit economics with \$100K average CLV and 1,300% marketing ROI, although with a long average payback period of 3 years (unit economics analysis)
- Fair equity valuation of \$22-27B with upside potential – 30-60% above recent private transactions (valuation analysis)
- Strong customer heterogeneity –
   top 1% of customers have ~100x
   higher average CLV and account
   for 50% of value

# Case study: Lyft



#### Context

- Lyft, world's second-largest ride-sharing company with \$2.2B revenue and a \$1B operating loss in 2018, filed for IPO on March 1, 2019
- **IPO price**: \$72 (\$20.5B valuation)
- Disclosed key customer metrics in the S-1 filing: rides by cohort, active riders, total rides, revenue per ride





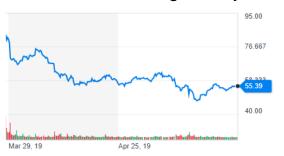
## **Approach**

- Analyzed Lyft's S-1 filing with aggregated quarterly data
- Built probability models of customer behavior for noncontractual businesses
- Analyzed company's unit economics to understand its path to profitability
- Built a complete valuation model to estimate company's fair value





- Revealed constructive unit
   economics with a \$19 CLV per
   rider, but fair value between \$5-7B
   – far from the target \$20.5B
   valuation (unit economics and
   valuation analyses)
- Poor post-IPO stock performance
  - Stock price is 20% below the IPO price as of May 20, 2019
  - Numerous investor lawsuits have been filed against Lyft



# Case study: Blue Apron



#### **Context**

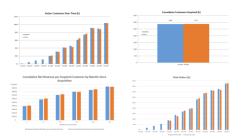
- Blue Apron, a leading meal kit subscription company filed for IPO on June 1, 2017
- Original IPO range (6/19): \$15-17 (\$2.8-3.2B valuation), revised down to \$10-11 (\$1.9-2.1B valuation)
- Did not disclose any churn metrics: only CAC per customer, number of customers and orders





## **Approach**

- Analyzed company's S-1 filing with aggregated quarterly data on only 4 customer metrics – number of active customers, number of orders, CAC per customer
- Built probability models of customer behavior for subscription-based businesses
- Analyzed company's unit economics to evaluate its business model sustainability





#### Results

- Revealed that 70% of customers churn in 6 months and generate losses
- Published CBCV analysis results that received a widespread coverage in top business media (analysis 1, analysis 2)
- "Worst IPO of 2017"
  - Stock down 90% and is a penny stock as of May 2019
  - Company sued by shareholders
  - CEO resigned, replacement also stepped down

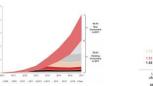


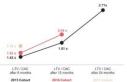
# Case study: Farfetch

# FARFETCH

#### Context

- Farfetch, a global luxury fashion marketplace with \$600M revenue and 65% annual revenue growth, filed for IPO on August 20, 2018
- Disclosed rich customer data in the F-1 filing: GMV by cohort, active customers, total orders, short-term customer value, etc.
- Original IPO range: \$15-17, actual IPO price: \$20 (\$5.7B valuation)





## **Approach**

- Analyzed company's F-1 filing with aggregated quarterly data
- Built probability models of customer behavior for noncontractual businesses
- Analyzed company's unit economics to evaluate its business model sustainability
- Built a complete valuation model to estimate company's fair value





# R

#### Results

- Revealed strong customer monetization, profitability and stable CAC, resulting in a healthy marketing ROI that justified the IPO price of \$20 (analysis)
- Post-IPO stock performance high volatility around \$20
  - Price surged 50%+ on the first day of trading
  - Generally the stock has been trading within \$18-23 as of 05/2019

