

The Six Metrics that Matter for HaaS Companies



 <p>Machine Lifetime Value (MLV) to BOM Ratio²</p>	<p>Are you getting enough ROI per unit? The median lifetime value of the HaaS survey cohort was 7x BOM costs.</p>	$\frac{(\text{Annual Revenue} - \text{Annual OPEX}) * \text{Expected Service Life}}{\text{BOM Costs}}$
 <p>Customer Contract to BOM Cost</p>	<p>Is the contract long enough? At a minimum, contracts should exceed their payback period.</p>	$\frac{(\text{Annual Revenue} - \text{Annual OPEX}) * \text{Years in Contract}}{\text{BOM Costs}}$
 <p>Operating Margin Growth Rate</p>	<p>How efficient is your system? Higher efficiency generally leads to higher profits. The target operating profit margin is 85%.³</p>	$\frac{\left(\frac{\text{Monthly OPEX Start Period}}{\text{Monthly Rev Start Period}}\right) - \left(\frac{\text{Monthly OPEX End Period}}{\text{Monthly Rev End Period}}\right)}{\left(\frac{\text{Monthly OPEX Start Period}}{\text{Monthly Rev Start Period}}\right)}$
 <p>Lead Time Efficiency Ratio</p>	<p>Will you stay supplied? Longer lead times require more inventory to be held. Balance the cost of holding inventory vs. lost revenue opportunities.</p>	$\frac{365}{(\text{Avg. Lead Time} + (\text{Longest Lead Time} * \% \text{ of BOM for Longest Lead Time}))}$
 <p>Machine Acquisition Cost (MAC) Multiple</p>	<p>Are you selling efficiently? A higher MAC multiple could mean inefficient sales and/or implementation efforts. This metric should trend down over time.</p>	$\frac{(\text{Cost of Sales} + \text{Cost of Implementation})}{\text{New Machines Deployed}}$ <p style="text-align: center;">LTV</p>
 <p>Machine Churn</p>	<p>Is your system reliable and valued? Lower machine churn results in a higher customer lifetime value.</p>	$\frac{\# \text{ Machines Extracted from Deployment in Period}}{\# \text{ New Machines Deployed in Period}}$