

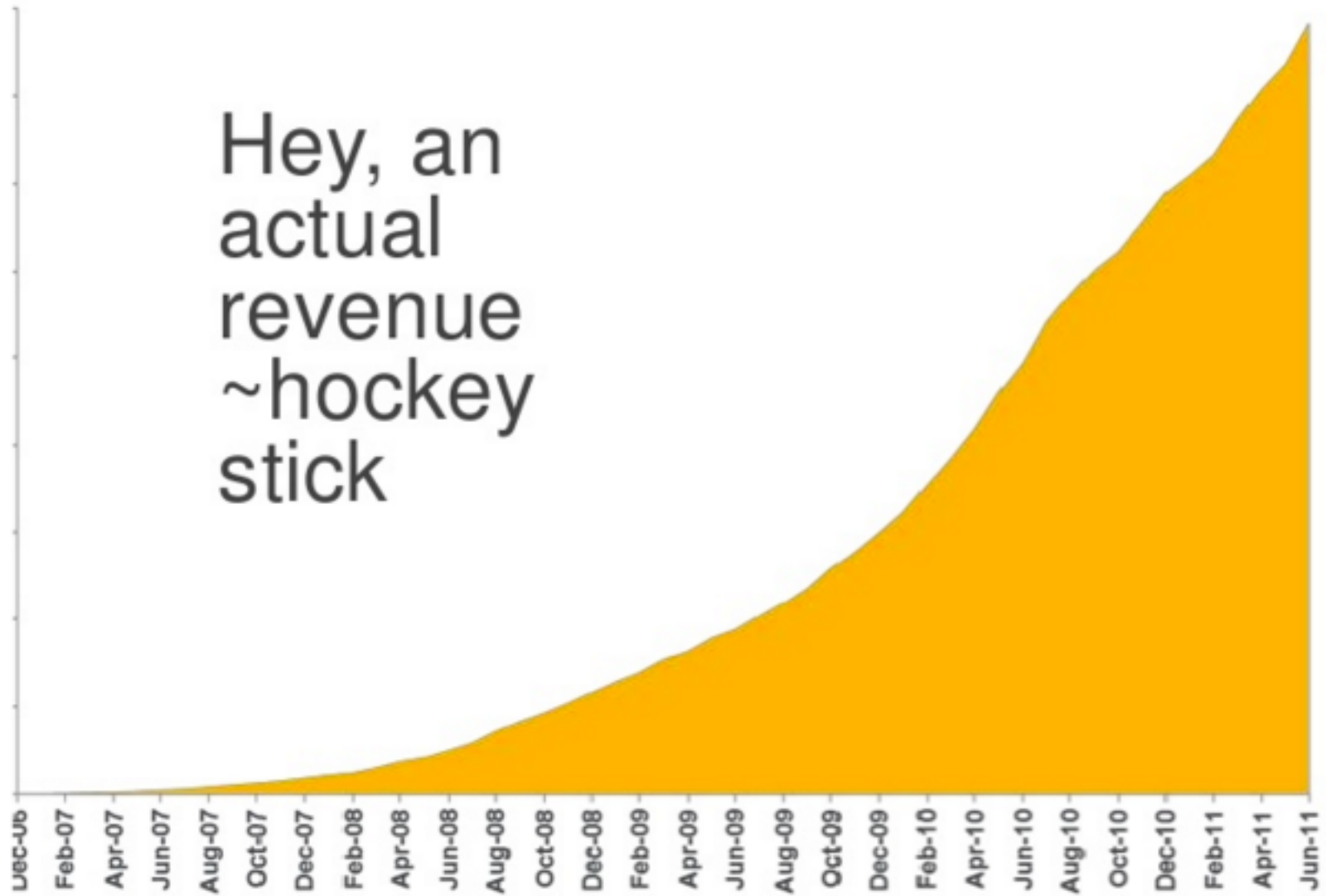
Growth: growing the company

Yoav Shapira, October 20th 2015

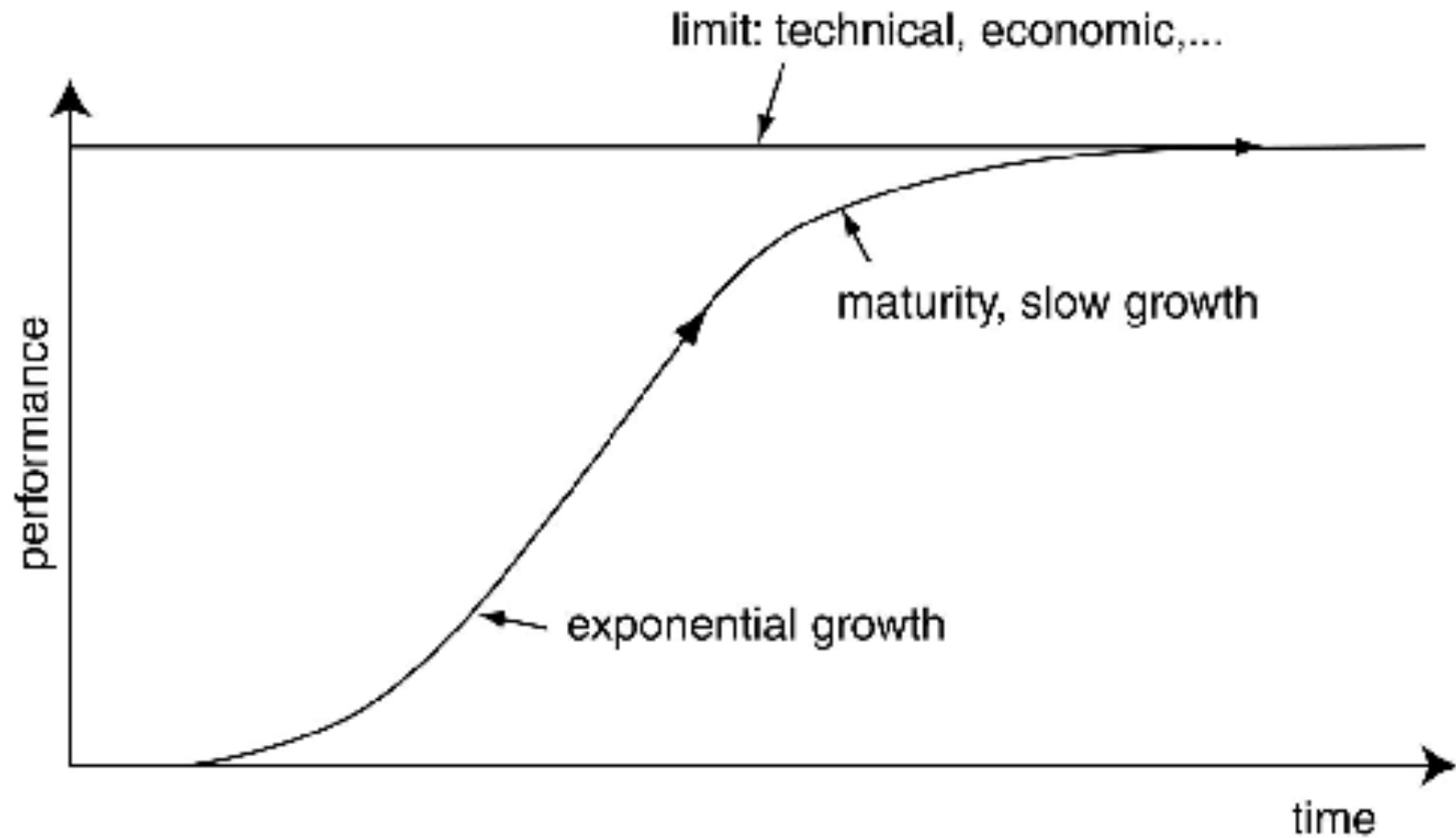


About me...

- CS undergrad + masters, later management
- Big companies until grad school, then startups
 - [CarGurus](#): 1st employee, build product, team
 - [HubSpot](#): initial team met in school, I led eng
 - Now at [Jana](#), leading product + eng
- Active advisor, investor, adrenalin enthusiast
- yoavs@yoavshapira.com - reach out anytime.



BOX 7: THE BUSINESS S-CURVE



How do you make it happen?

- The Lean Startup book describes it well :)
- If you haven't been speaking to your users, it's now required, not optional.
- If you haven't been minimizing total time through the learning loop, get better.
- Which "Growth Engine style" are you?
 - Sticky? Viral? Paid? Some combo?
 - Are you measuring it properly?

Exercise: in small groups...

- Think about the last product / service you recommend to a friend or other person.
 - Why did you recommend it?
 - What's the value proposition?
 - Did your friend take you up on the recommendation? If not, why?
 - Does the product's web site / marketing pitch match what you told your friend?
 - Or did you focus on another aspect?



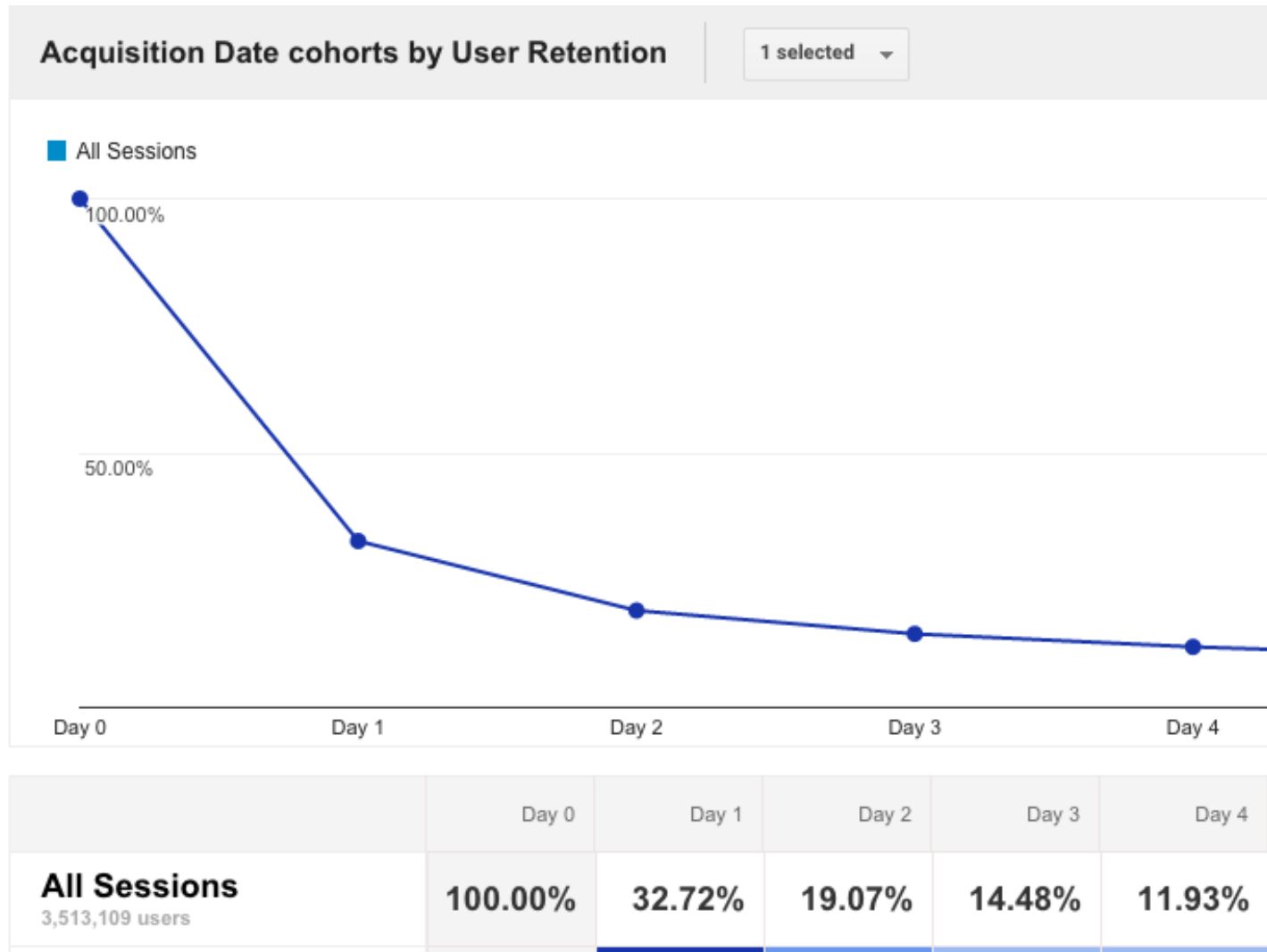
GROWTH

THE GRASS MAY BE GREENER ON THE OTHER SIDE BUT
THAT'S ONLY BECAUSE IT'S WHERE THE BODIES ARE BURIED.

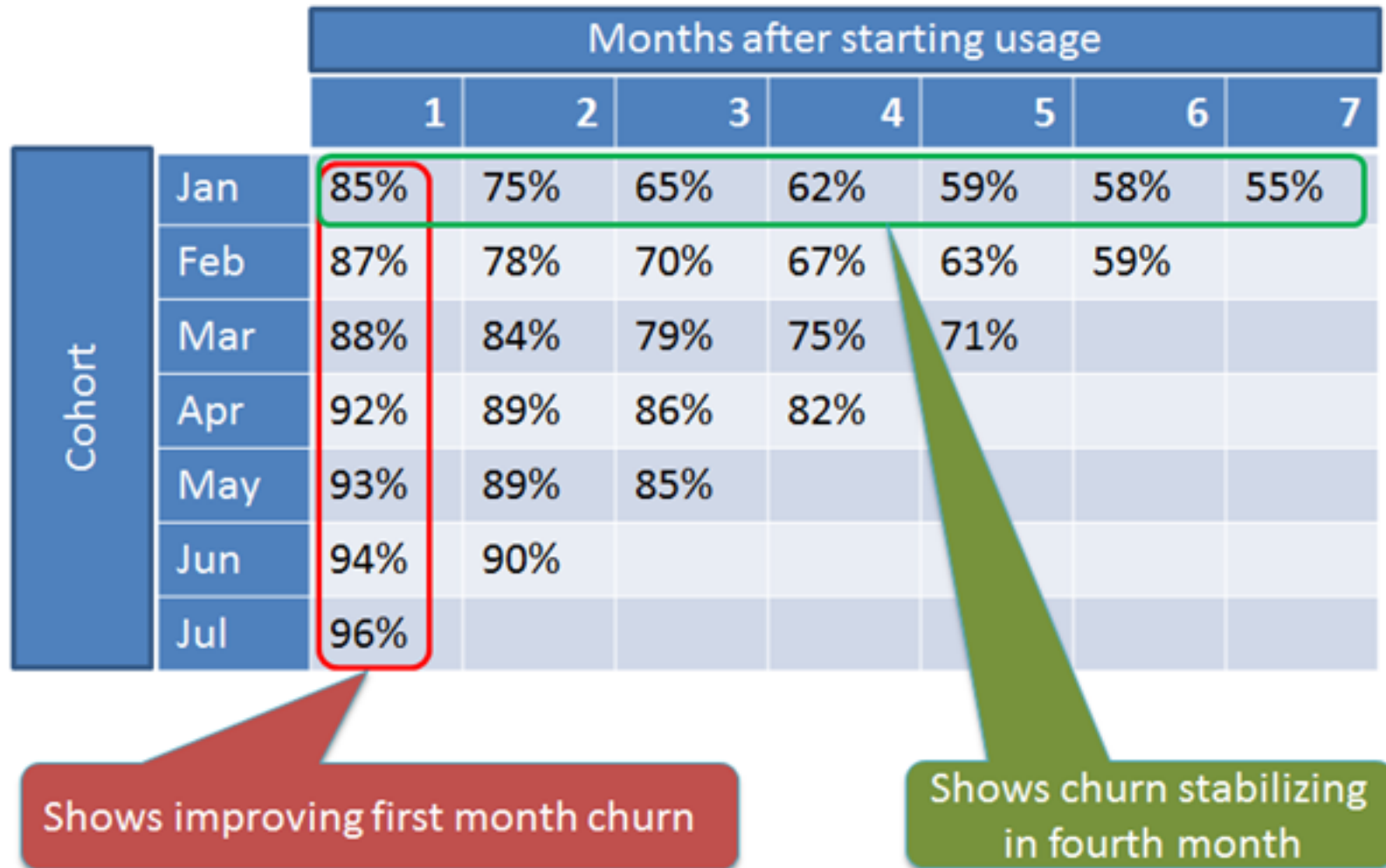
Key terms for software product growth

- What's a user?
 - Download? Install? Register? Active?
- What's a cohort?
 - Why does it matter?
- What do “acquisition” and “retention” mean?
- What does “engagement” mean?
 - Differences from acquisition, retention?
- How do you measure these things?

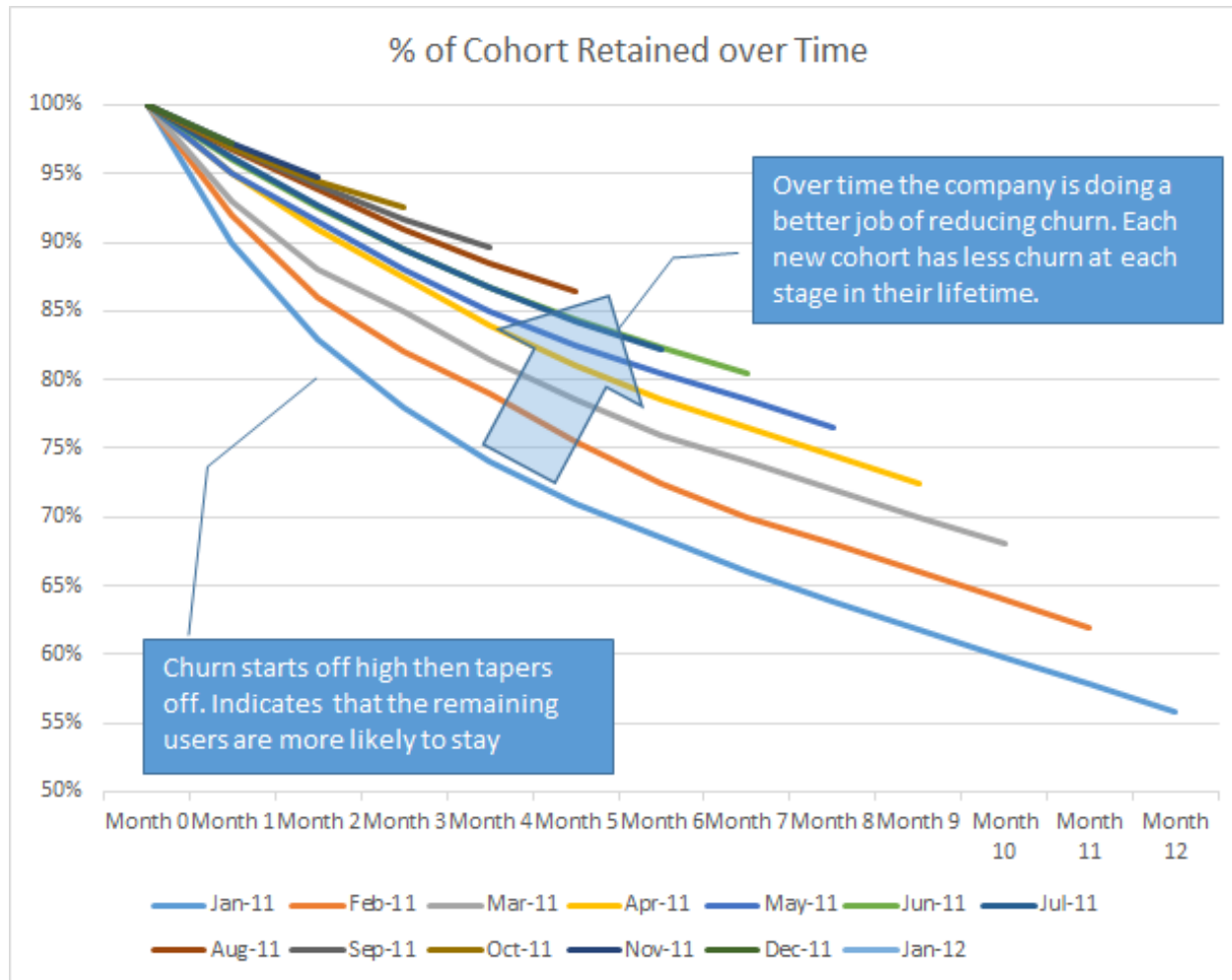
Pro tip: use hosted services where possible



How to read a retention cohort grid



Another view on cohort retention



Some things you just want to grow...

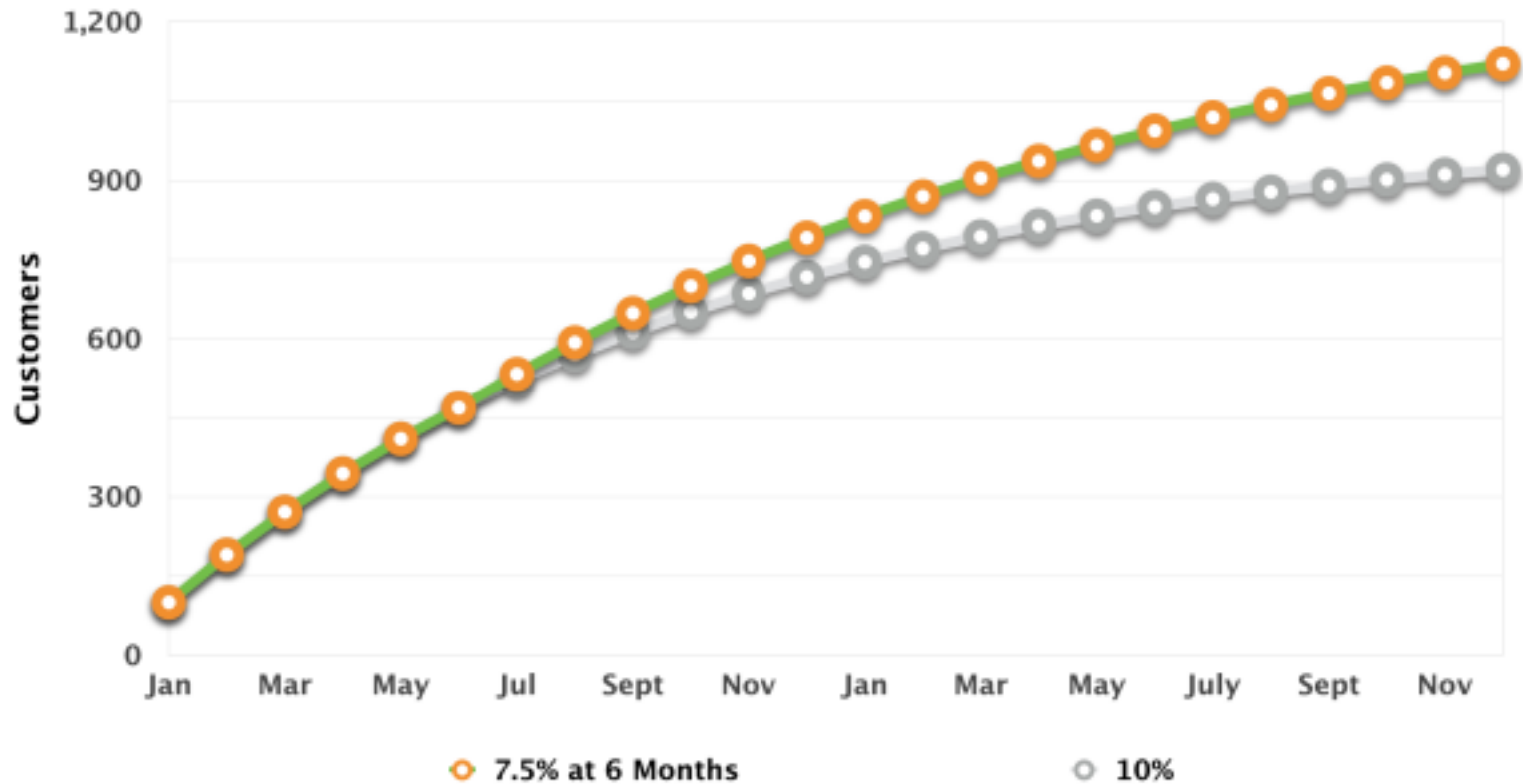
- # of users, active users, \$ revenue
- But the rate and behavior by cohort matter just as much, especially for complex metrics
 - Retention, engagement often start poor, get better over time, so look at cohorts
- Think about outlier examples:
 - Is Google(.com) high engagement?
- User growth vs revenue growth
 - What's a product that trades these off?

If you could only move one metric...

- Make it 90-day retention as seen by your acquisition cohorts chart / graph.
 - Yes, this is over-generalized, but it's the right direction.
 - If you can keep people coming back 90 days after they first used you, it's likely you have a solid product-market fit. Time to scale!
 - If not, you're pouring water into a leaky bucket.
- There are exceptions to this, same as every rule...

Another view on cohort retention

Increased Customer Growth When Reducing Monthly Churn to 7.5% at 6 Months

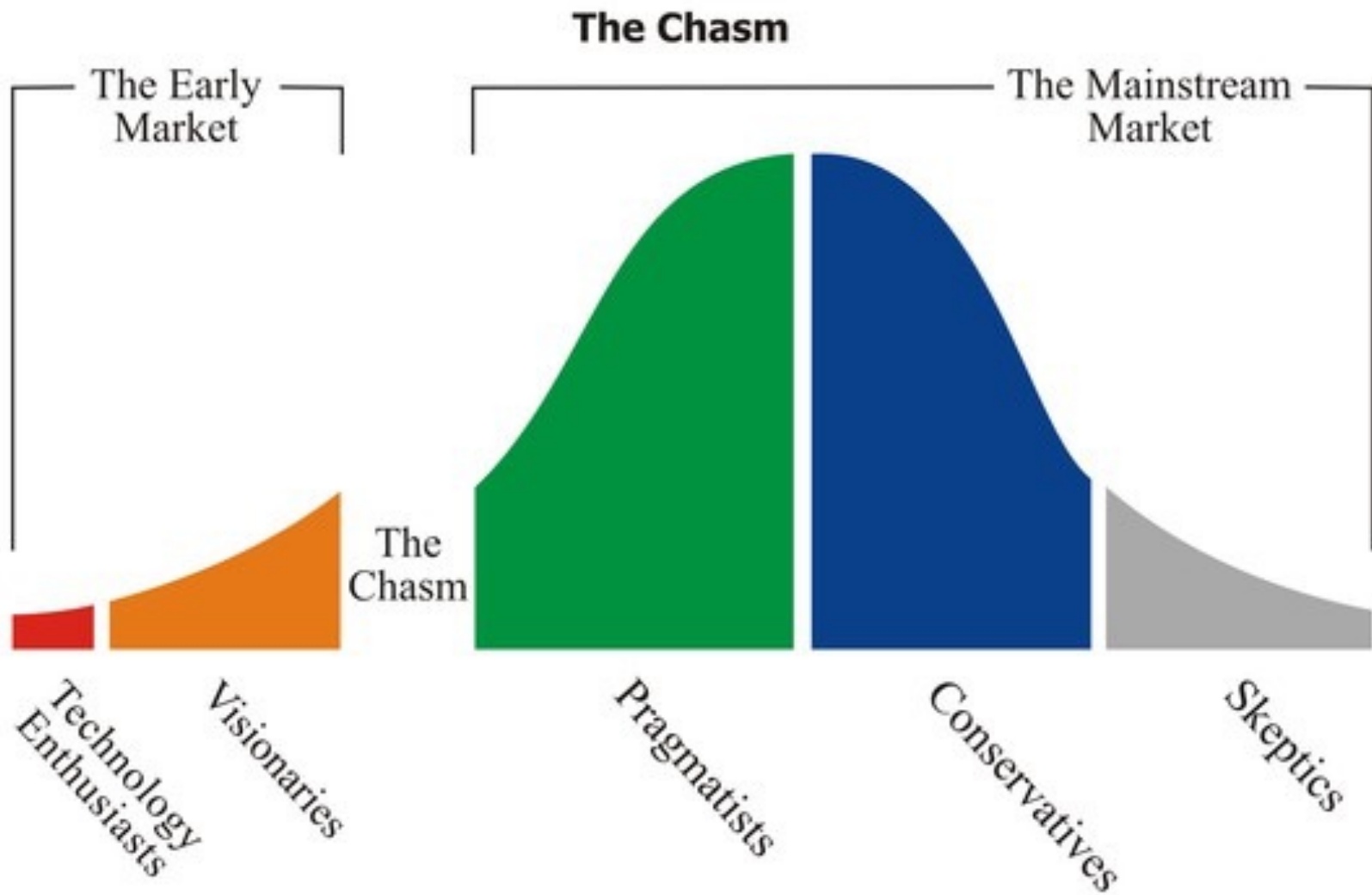


Exercise: in small groups...

- Consider the different common user acquisition channels:
 - Word of mouth, paid advertising, subscription services, etc.
- Which is likely to lead to the best user retention 90 days later?
- The best revenue retention?
- Why?

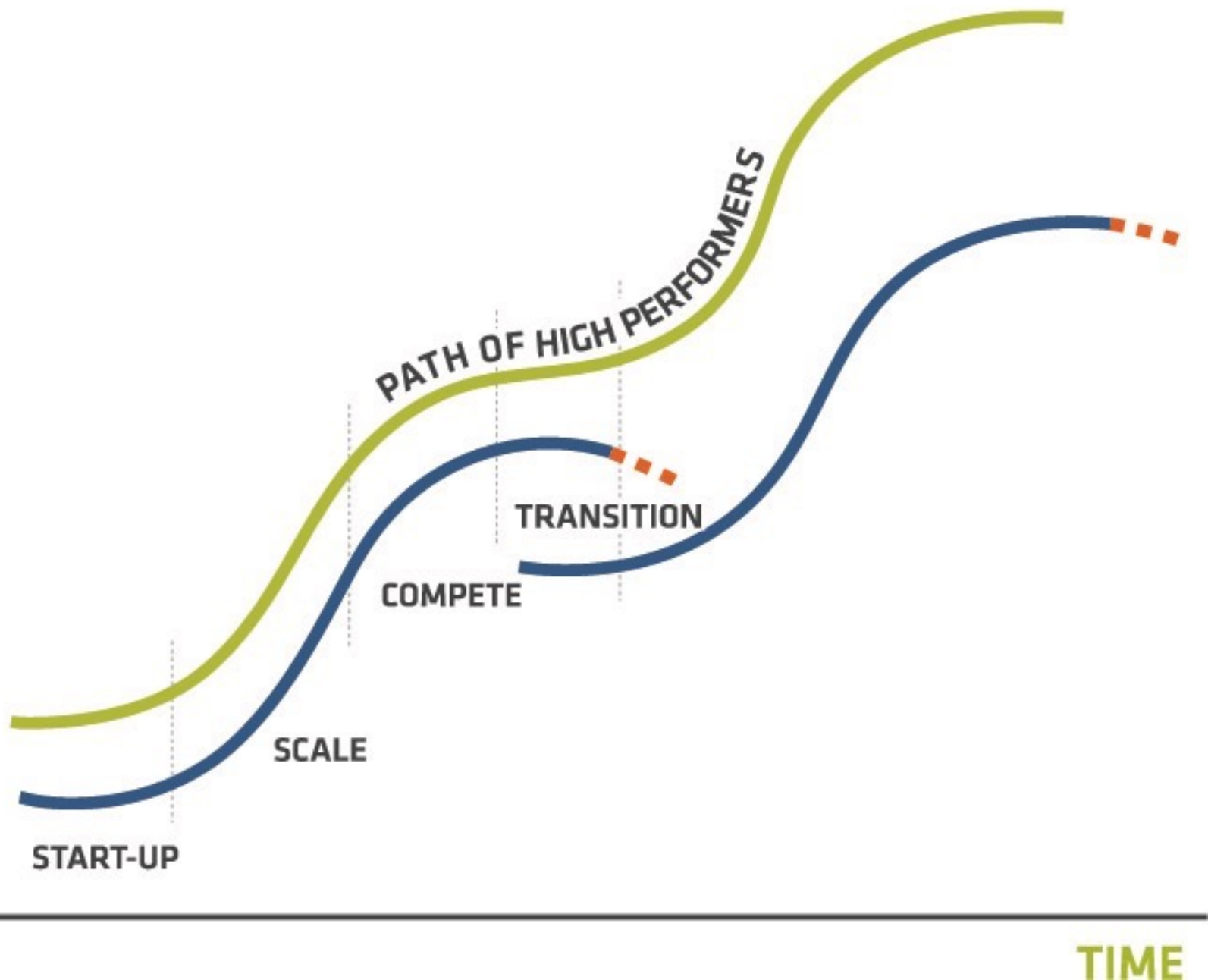
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DOUBLE S-CURVE MODEL

GROWTH



TIME

Don't do these things :)

- Focus on any single metric to the extent you lose the whole picture
 - 100% D90 retention with 0% new users this month is not good, should cause a pause
- Rely on vanity metrics for decision-making
 - You may have to use them for some external communications, e.g. marketing / fund-raising
- Be tempted to think the answer is in the code
 - Spend big chunks of your time talking to users / customers to see why they join, why they don't join, why they stay, why they leave after joining, etc.

You may have multiple cycles...

- The notion of a single “a ha!” moment at product-market fit, then scaling forever...
 - ... is likely over-simplified
- More likely you'll have multiple cycles as you cross the chasm among users / customers, or the markets themselves change
- And you will likely mix multiple engines of growth
- But the principles, fundamentals, measurements still hold at each phase

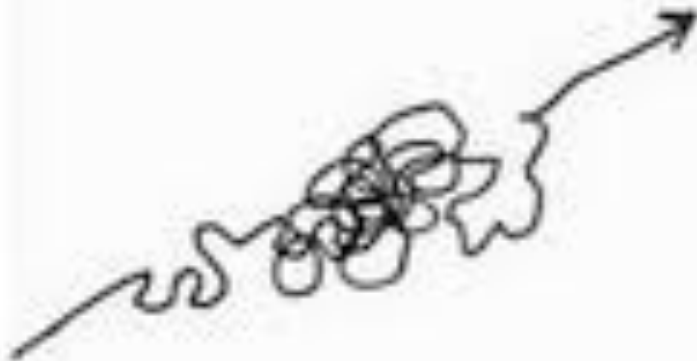
Questions? Comments?

Success



what people think
it looks like

Success



what it really
looks like