

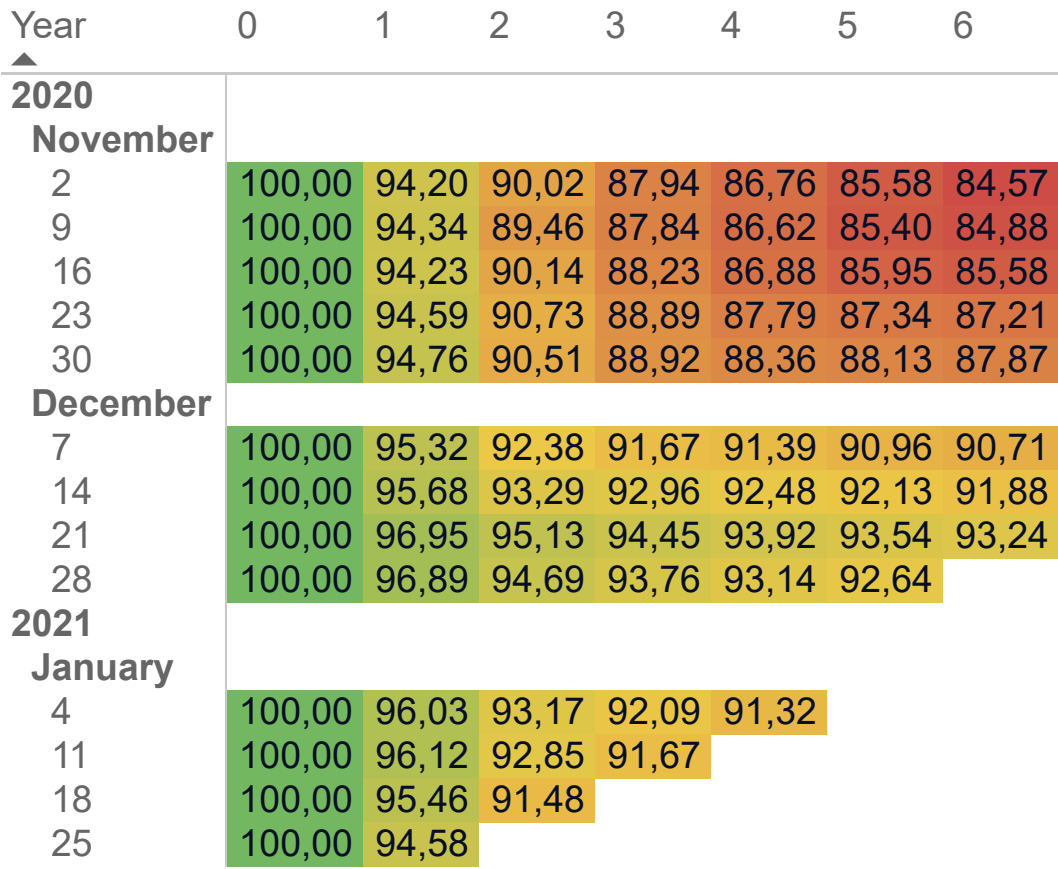
Module 3 Sprint 1 : Retention, Cohorts & Churn

Date of analysis 2021-02-07

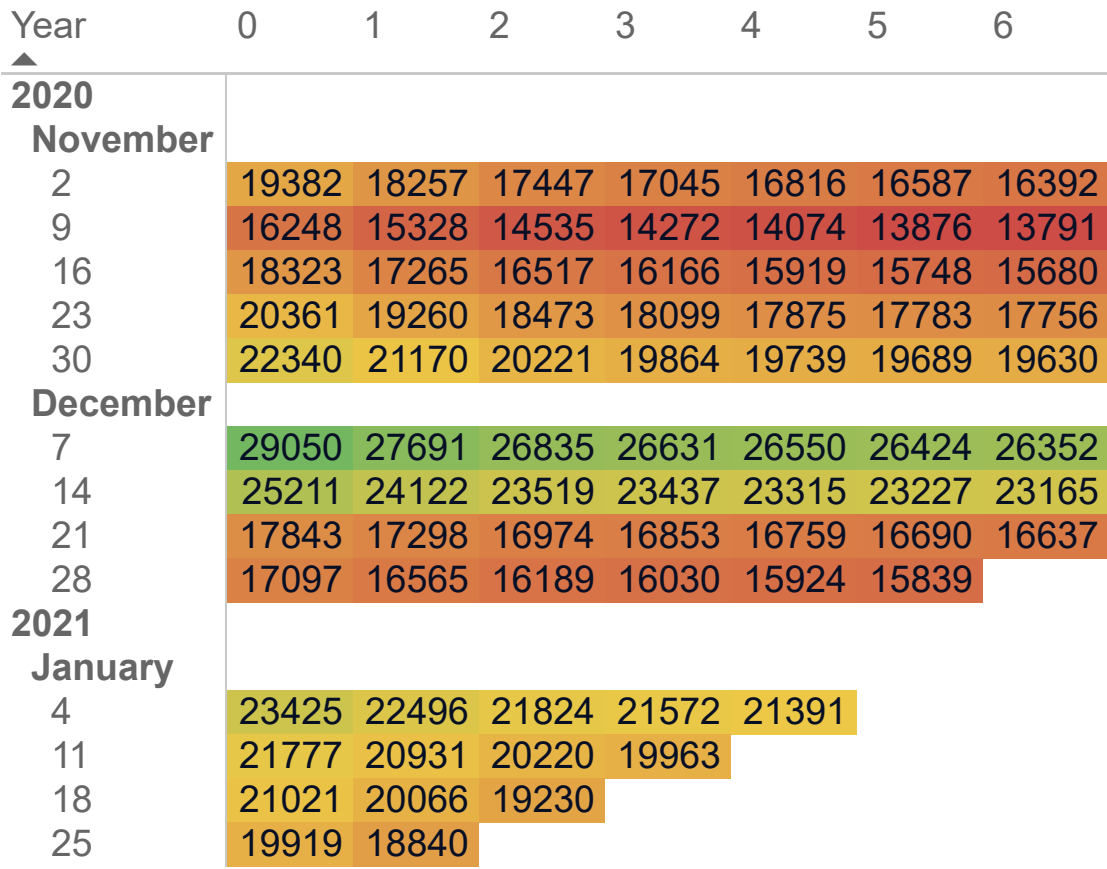
By Eglė Pranckevičienė  
Dataset: turing\_data\_analytics.subscriptions

Select all	2020-11-02	2020-11-16	2020-11-30	2020-12-14	2020-12-28	2021-01-11	2021-01-25
2020-10-26	2020-11-09	2020-11-23	2020-12-07	2020-12-21	2021-01-04	2021-01-18	

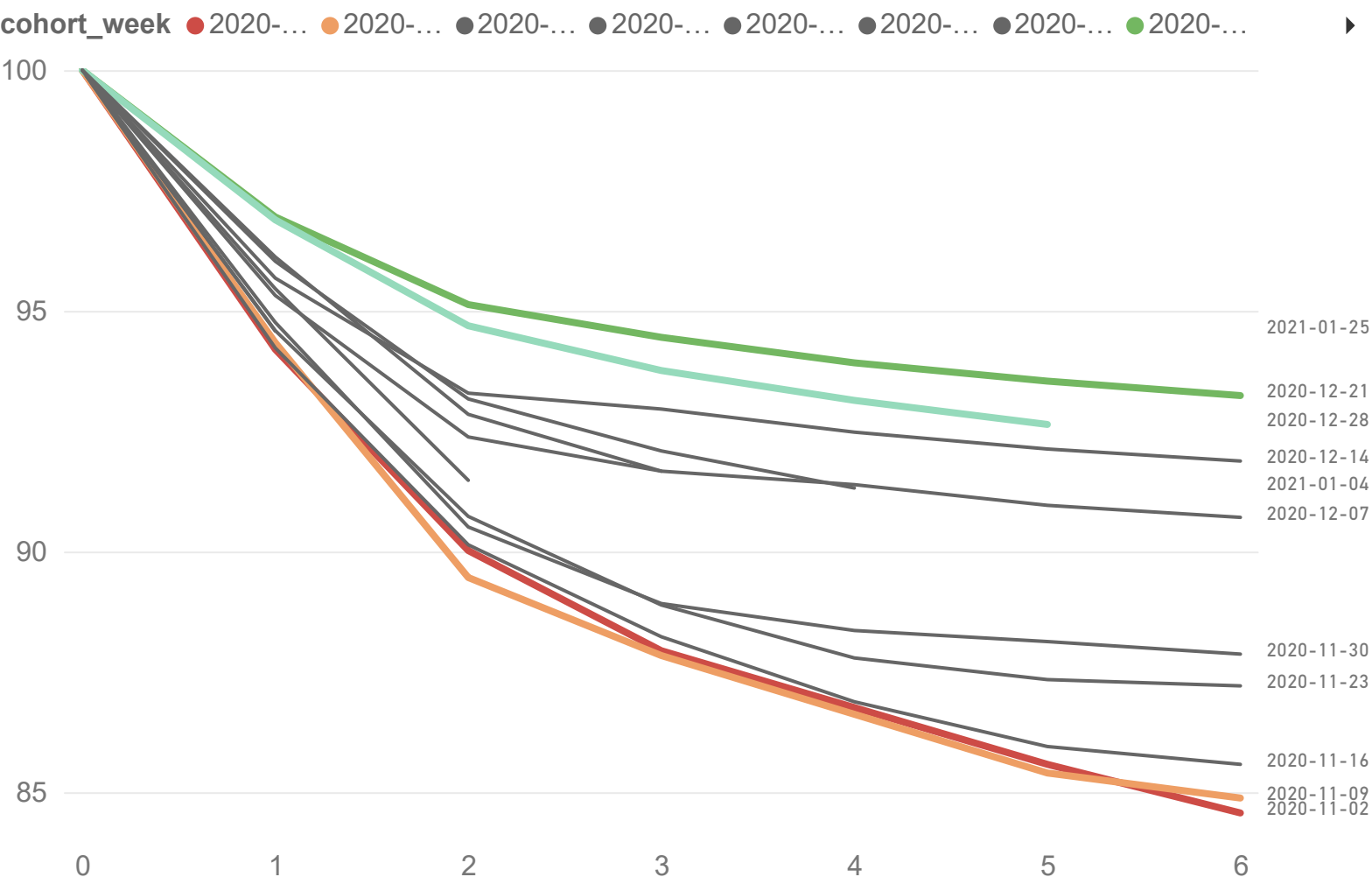
Retention rate %



Retained cohort size (subscriptions)



Retention rate % by Week



The only one days worth dataset part starting at 2020 11 01 was considered as outlier, as the cohorts were formed with the weeks starting on Monday.

The best cohorts in terms of retention rate does not give the same picture in terms of cohort size by subscriptions count.

The highest retention rates has cohorts of 2020-12-21 and 2020-12-28

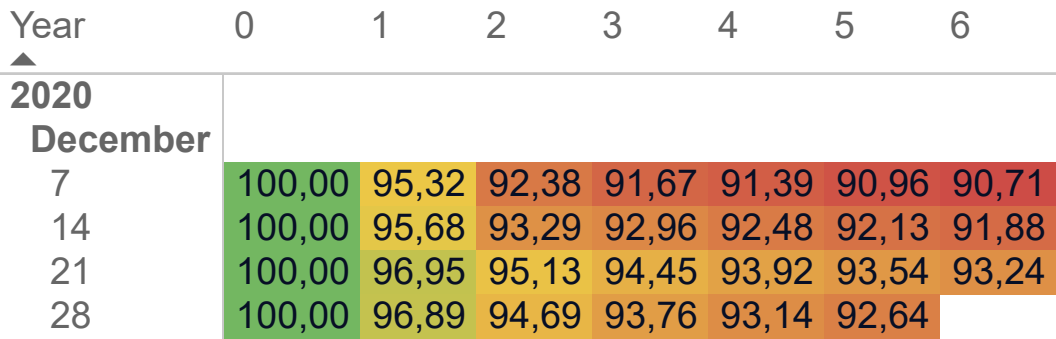
The lowest retention rates has cohorts 2020-11-02 and 2020-11-09

The biggest subscriptions number has cohorts of 2020-12-07 and 2020-12-14

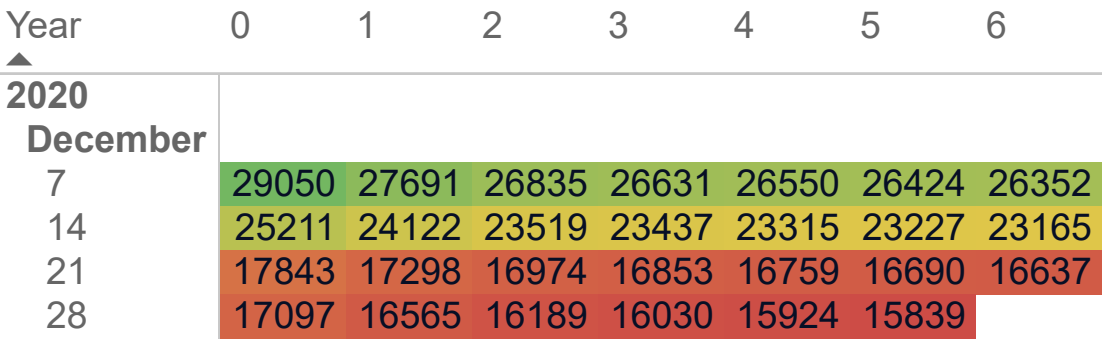
The smallest subscription numbers has cohorts 2020-11-09 , 2020-12-21 and 2020-12-28

**December 2020** has 4 weeks. The best retention rate dynamics is for the two last cohort weeks. When we look through the lens oh cohort size in subscriptions better weeks are the first two - the result is totally opposite. We can see this in the charts below. Further cohort analysis through the lens of revenue is needed.

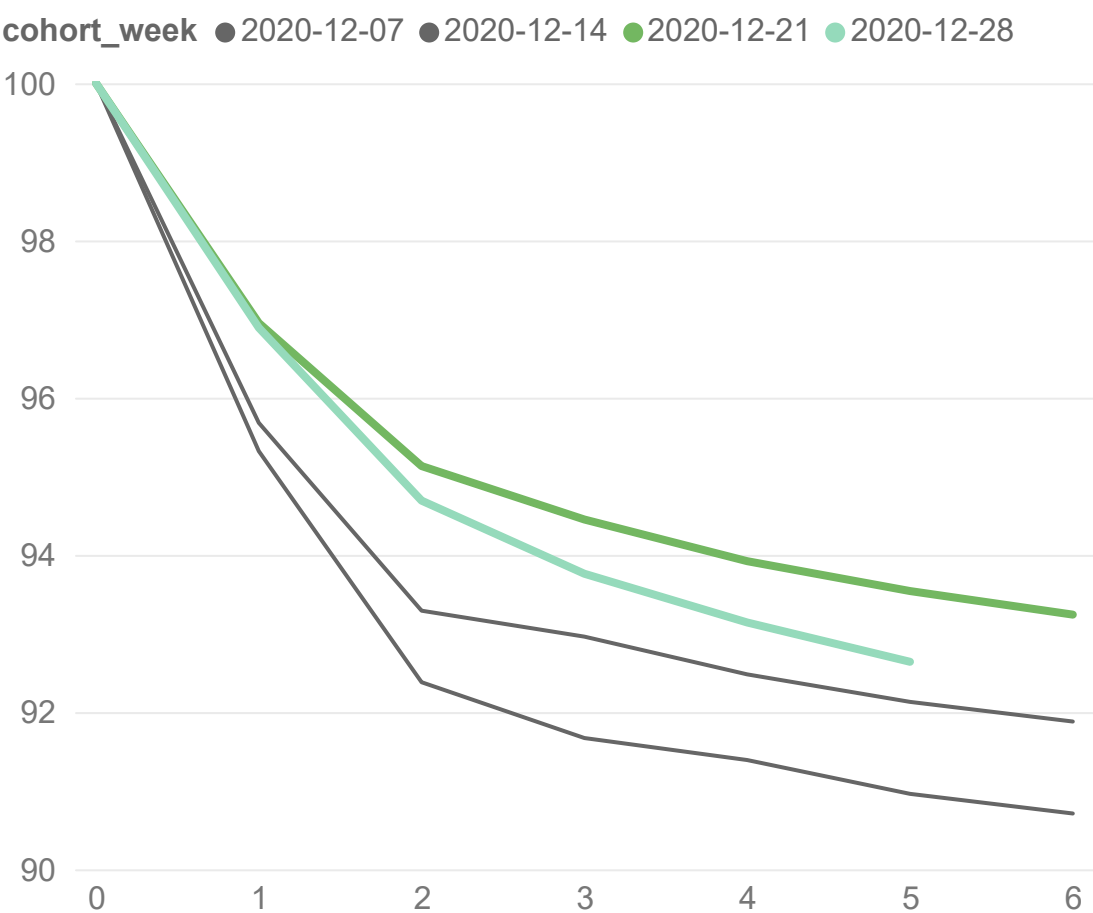
Retention rate %



Retained cohort size (subscriptions)



Retention rate % by Week



Retained cohort size (subscriptions)

