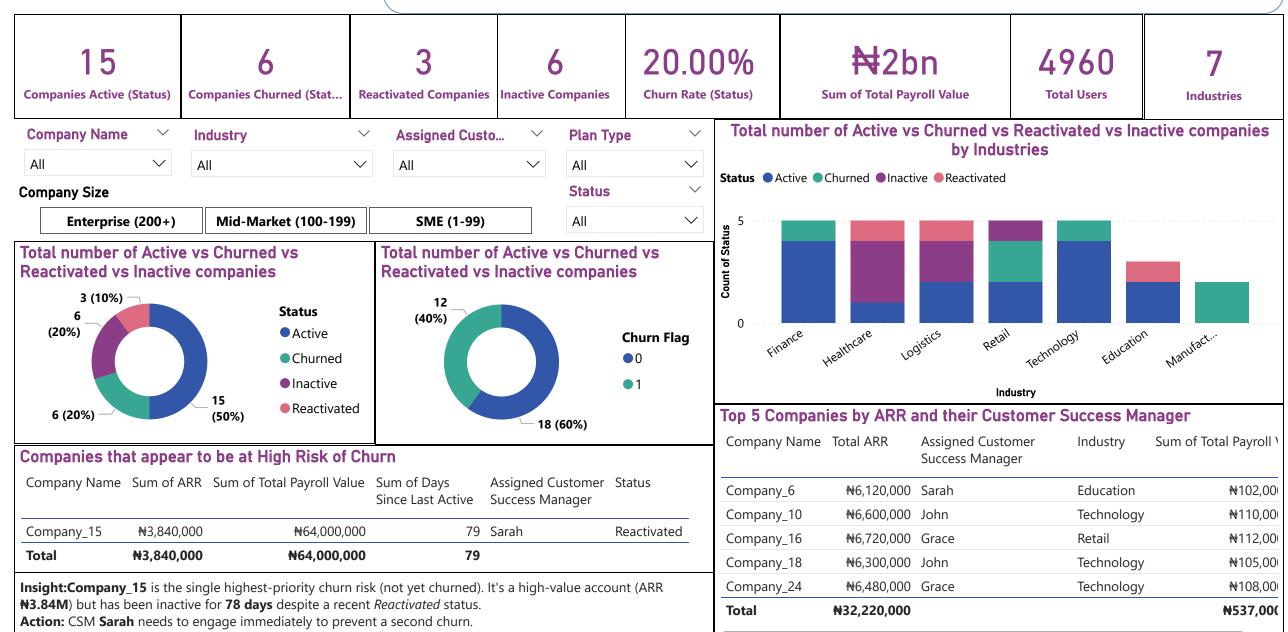


HR SaaS DASHBOARD



₩108M

Total ARR

₩9M

Total MRR

₩172.17M

Total CLV Estimate

₩5.74M

Average CLV Estimate

₩4M

Average ARR

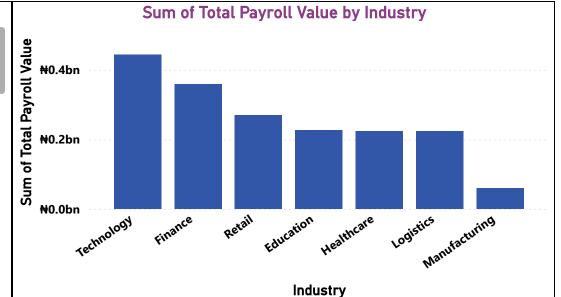
₩301K

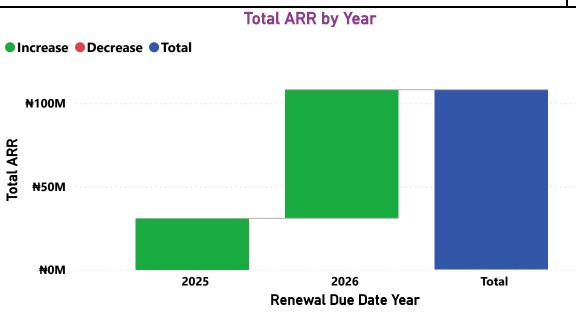
Average MRR

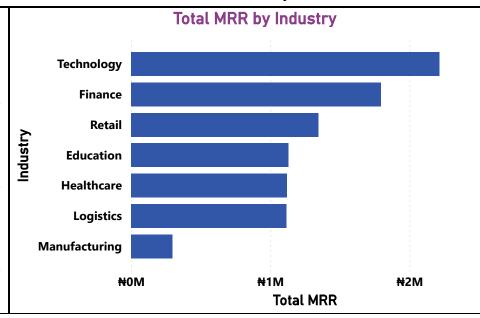
40.00%

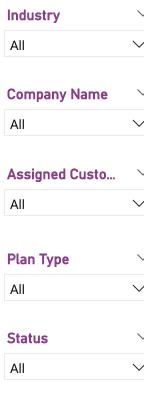
Churn Rate (Churn Flag)







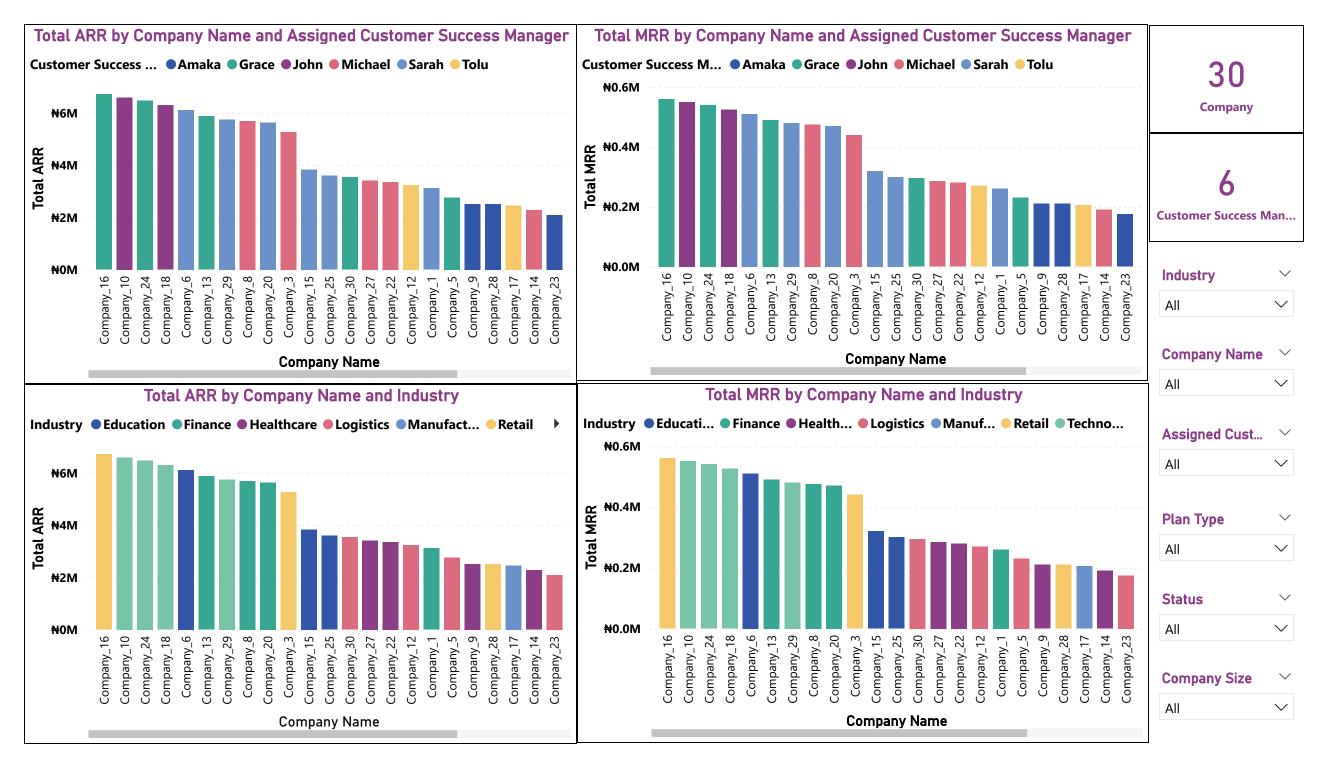




Company Size

 \checkmark

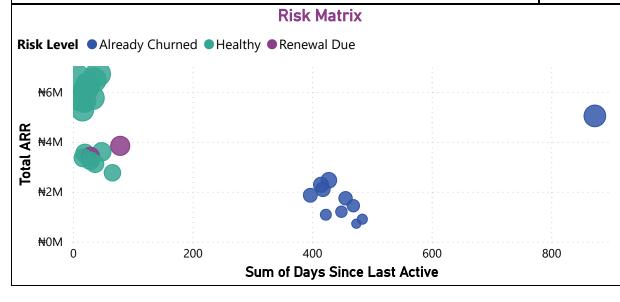
ΑII





MRR and ARR by company segmented by CSM and Industry									
Company Name	Total ARR	Total MRR	Assigned Customer Success Manager	Industry •					
Company_6	₦6,120,000	₩510,000	Sarah	Education					
Company_15	₦3,840,000	₩320,000	Sarah	Education					
Company_25	₦3,600,000	₩300,000	Sarah	Education					
Company_13	₩5,880,000	₩490,000	Grace	Finance					
Company_26	₦1,200,000	₩100,000	John	Finance					
Company_8	₩5,700,000	₦475,000	Michael	Finance					
Company_1	₦3,120,000	₩260,000	Sarah	Finance					
Company_20	₩5,640,000	₩470,000	Sarah	Finance					
Company_4	₦1,860,000	₩155,000	Amaka	Healthcare					
Company_9	₩2,520,000	₩210,000	Amaka	Healthcare					
Total	₩ 108,180,000	₩9,015,000							

		Compan	ies n	earing renewal	date within the r	next 60 days		
Company Name	Year	Month	Day	Sum of Days to	Renewal Status	Renewal Urgency	Total MRR	1
				Renewal	▼			ξ
Company_15	2025	December	11	55	Renewal < 60 Days	Upcoming (30-60 days)	₦320,000	٤
Company_27	2025	December	12	56	Renewal < 60 Days	Upcoming (30-60 days)	₩285,000	1
Company_1	2026	February	15	121	Not Due	Future (>90 days)	₩260,000	5
Company_3	2026	March	12	146	Not Due	Future (>90 days)	₩440,000	1
Company_5	2025	December	25	69	Not Due	Watch (60-90 days)	₩230,000	(
Company_6	2026	March	30	164	Not Due	Future (>90 days)	₩510,000	ξ.
Company_8	2026	April	10	175	Not Due	Future (>90 days)	₩475,000	1
Company_10	2026	May	5	200	Not Due	Future (>90 days)	₩550,000	J
Company_12	2026	March	2	136	Not Due	Future (>90 days)	₩270,000	1
Company_13	2026	April	22	187	Not Due	Future (>90 days)	₩490,000	(
Total				-450			₦9,015,000	



		Support Load vs	Value		
Risk Level	Already Churn	ned	Healthy		Renewal Du
Assigned Customer Success Manager	Total ARR	Average of Tickets logged	Total ARR	Average of Tickets logged	Total ARR
Amaka	₩9,000,000	22.75			
Grace	₩1,740,000	21.00	₩25,380,000	12.40	
John	₦3,540,000	23.67	₩12,900,000	14.00	
Michael	₦2,280,000	18.00	₩14,340,000	15.00	₦3,420,000
Sarah	₩720,000	20.00	₩24,240,000	14.20	₦3,840,000
Tolu	₦3,540,000	29.50	₦3,240,000	11.00	
Total	₦20,820,000	23.33	₩80,100,000	13.56	₩7,260,000

Churned Companies								
Company Name	Status	Total Tickets Logged	Sum of Days of Last Support before Expiration		Sum of Days Since Last Support	Sum of Payroll Runs Count	Total ARR ▼	Assigned Customer Success Manager
Company_17	Churned	29		236	442	6	₩2,460,000	Tolu
Company_2	Churned	22		209	479	6	₩1,440,000	John
Company_26	Churned	26		202	464	4	₩1,200,000	John
Company_7	Churned	30		172	444	4	₩1,080,000	Tolu
Company_21	Churned	23		214	492	3	₩900,000	John
Company_11	Churned	20		214	489	3	₩720,000	Sarah
Total		150	1	247	2810	26	₩7,800,000	

Company 17: Extreme Friction & Early Disengagement: This company logged 29 tickets—nearly one every 10 days for the first half of their contract—but only performed 6 payroll runs over the year. This indicates the product was highly problematic. The 236 days of silence after their last support interaction confirms they gave up on the product well before the renewal date.

Company 2; Low Utilization & Support Fatigue: They logged 22 tickets but only ran payroll 6 times in a 12-month period. High support needs coupled with low product usage suggests the product was too complicated or unreliable for their core function (payroll).

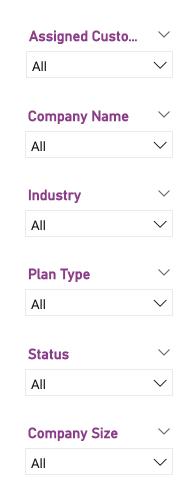
Company 26: Low Value Realization & High Maintenance: A high ticket count (26) relative to their 4 payroll runs suggests they struggled to use the core functionality. For a medium-sized company (92 users), running payroll only 4 times a year means the \(\frac{1}{4}\)1.20M \(\frac{1}{4}\)20M \(\fra

Company 7: Critical Product Failure/High Friction: This company logged the highest number of tickets (30) but had the lowest payroll runs (4). This is a severe red flag indicating consistent product failure or a high volume of unsolved issues, leading to severe frustration and eventual churn.

The primary driver of churn across all analyzed companies is a consistent pattern of **High Support Dependency combined with Low Core Product Utilization**, resulting in a significant **Value Deficit**.

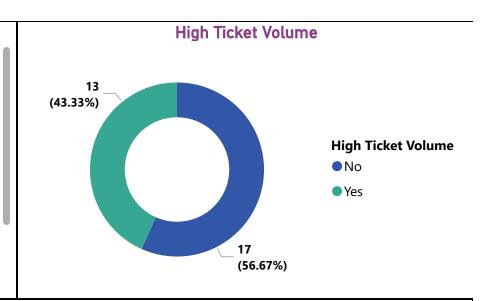
This is evidenced by:

- 1. **Inverse Relationship between Tickets and Usage:** Churned accounts logged a high volume of support tickets (e.g., 20 to 30) while concurrently performing few core actions (e.g., only 3 to 6 Payroll Runs per year). This indicates the product was **too difficult or unreliable** to use without constant assistance.
- 2. **Early and Silent Disengagement:** All analyzed churned companies showed a large gap (172 to 236 days) between their **Last Support Interaction** and their renewal/contract end date. This means the decision to leave was made months in advance due to **Support Fatigue** and **Frustration**, long before the Customer Success team could intervene.



Company Name	~	Industry	~	Assigned Custo	~	Plan Type	~	Status	~	Company Size	~
All	\vee	All	\checkmark	All	\checkmark	All	\checkmark	All	\checkmark	All	~

Companies at Risk of Churn								
Company Name	Status	Total Tickets Logged	High Ticket Volume	Sum of Days of Last Support before Expiration	Sum of Days Since Last Active	Renewal Urgency		
Company_4	Inactive	27	Yes	218	397	Urgent (0-30 days)		
Company_5	Reactivated	10	No	150	66	Watch (60-90 days)		
Company_9	Inactive	25	Yes	206	452	Urgent (0-30 days)		
Company_14	Inactive	18	Yes	215	415	Urgent (0-30 days)		
Company_15	Reactivated	10	No	139	79	Upcoming (30-60 days)		
Company_19	Inactive	21	Yes	224	456	Urgent (0-30 days)		
Company 23	Inactivo	10	Voc	207	/l10	Urgant (0-20 days)		
Total		164		1663	2733			



Proactive Retention Strategies for Companies at Risk of Churn

Support Ticket Patterns (High Volume, Low Resolution).

Action: Flag any customer who logs > 10 tickets in a 30-day period without a corresponding increase in usage (e.g., payroll runs).

Goal: Proactively intervene with a **dedicated Technical CSM (T-CSM)** to bypass the standard support queue and fix the root problem, preventing support fatigue and demonstrating commitment.

Last Support Interaction Recency (No activity in > 45 days).

Action: Trigger a personalized, multi-channel campaign for any high-value account where Days Since Last Active >45.

Goal: This is a "pre-dormancy" intervention. The CSM should schedule a "Health Check" call, not to sell, but to understand the organizational change that led to the drop in usage.

Focus on re-embedding the product.

Subscription Renewal Proximity (60 - day risk window).

Action: 60 days before renewal, CSM runs a **Value-Justification Audit**. This audit quantifies the customer's *Total Payroll Value* processed by NotchHR versus the ARR they paid. **Goal:** Provide the customer with a one-page "Value Report" showing ROI (e.g., "You paid \\ \frac{\pi}{3}.84M\) but processed \\ \frac{\pi}{6}4M\) in payroll, saving X hours"). This combats the cost-perception issue, especially for small accounts.