## **Introduction**

I am sure you have heard the phrase - retention is the key! Indeed, strong retention of users over time is a great indicator of product-market fit, something all start-ups intend to achieve.

To improve retention, it is imperative to understand leading indicators of churn and then improve the product accordingly.

So in this post, we look at a fictious SaaS company’s 3 months data (generated randomly) to understand how to do churn analysis.

## **Company Details & Data**

TakeZero is a fictitious SaaS company (like no-code platforms) which allows teams to collaborate and build basic no code web and mobile apps through its web application. We have data points for Q4 2019 i.e. October, November, December. Data and description of all the columns can be found here -

File - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1okQlxFfRKLR8Sakk0QjNtqA8frGCqZH2/view?usp=sharing>

## **Objective**

Our objective is to suggest product changes needed to reduce churn

## **Conceptual Overview**

In subscription businesses retention is the most important metric. Churn is like a hole in the boat, no matter how many customers a start-up acquires, it will not thrive without sticky features that retain users.

As a Product Manager, it is important to look deeper and analyse big numbers with scrutiny.

There are two kinds of churn -

1. **Customer Churn** – Defined simply as number of customers churned compared to total number of customers. Focus is on retaining high percentage of customers for a longer period
2. **Revenue Churn** – Defined as revenue churned compared to overall revenue. It is a measure of lost revenue. It is critical to understand why this metric is important compared to customer churn. Not all customers are equal so if a start-up is losing high value customers the impact on revenue churn will be much higher than if it is losing low value customers

In this post, we will look at the following metrics for TakeZero (our fictitious company) –

* **Monthly churn rat**e – This is a basic month-on-month (MOM) customer churn. It is calculated by following formula
  + Churn rate for a period = Total customers churned in that period / (Avg. number of customers in that period)
* **Churn rates by customer segmentation** – Churn rates are reported with some customer segmentation. For instance, customers from different acquisition channels, region, subscription plan lead to different churn rates. Therefore, it is critical to understand what kind of customers have high churn rates
* **Churn rates by customer behaviour** – A user takes a series of steps after subscribing. It is important to find features which are sticky and drive retention in short term and long term. Drive usage of that feature to other customers as well
* **Cohort Analysis** – Cohorts are group of users sharing a common characteristic such as acquired in same month, acquisition channel etc. Over time as the product is getting improved, one needs to ensure that younger cohorts are showing better retention
* **Churn Prediction** – Once we identify predictor variables which are significant to predict churn, we can use any of Machine Learning techniques such as Logistic Regression, Decision Tree to predict customer churn

**Note:** This post will focus on analysing customer churn and not revenue churn (we will do that in another post)

## **Data Overview**

Here is a snapshot of the first 2 rows of the data –

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Purchase month** | **purchase plan - # seats** | **Team members added** | **Customer Region** | **avg number of web app sessions ran per month** | **avg number of mobile app sessions ran per month** | **Month churned** |
| 1 | October | 2 | 2 | US | 30 | 16 |  |
| 2 | October | 10 | 4 | US | 68 | 12 | November |

In which, columns mean the following -

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | Serial number of the customer |
| **Purchase month** | Month in which subscription plan was purchased, we have 3 months data: October, November, and December |
| **Purchase plan - # seats** | Customers can buy *individual plan (1 seat)* or *team plans ( 2, 5 or 10 seats)*. Seats refer to maximum number of users that can be onboarded on the platform by the user |
| **Team members added** | Actual number of users added by the customer (capped to the number of seats in the bought subscription plan) |
| **Web app sessions per month** | Avg. number of monthly sessions building no code web apps by the customer |
| **Mobile app sessions per month** | Avg. number of monthly sessions building no code mobile by the customer |
| **Customer Region** | Continent to which the customer belongs. |
| **Month churned** | Month in which customer cancelled his plan |