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## 1. Monthly Recurring Revenue (MRR):

MRR is the predictable revenue generated by your SaaS business through subscriptions, upgrades, and add-ons. It excludes one-time or irregular revenue sources. Tracking MRR helps you understand your baseline revenue and predict future growth.

## 2. Churn Rate:

Churn rate measures the percentage of customers who stop using your service within a specific time frame (usually a month). A high churn rate can indicate customer dissatisfaction or a need for product improvement.

## 3. Customer Acquisition Cost (CAC):

CAC is the average cost it takes to acquire a new customer. It includes sales and marketing expenses and is essential to ensure your customer acquisition efforts are cost-effective.

## 4. Customer Lifetime Value (CLTV):

CLTV estimates the total revenue a customer generates during their relationship with your business. It helps you understand the long-term value of your customers and guides decisions about marketing, sales, and customer support investments.

## 5. Gross Margin:

Gross margin indicates the profitability of your SaaS business after accounting for the cost of delivering your service. It's the ratio of gross profit (revenue minus cost of goods sold) to total revenue.

## 6. Customer Churn Rate:

This metric specifically focuses on the percentage of customers lost within a specific period. It helps you assess customer satisfaction and the effectiveness of your retention strategies.

## 7. Net Revenue Retention Rate:

Net revenue retention rate measures the growth from existing customers, accounting for both expansions (upgrades and add-ons) and contractions (downgrades). A rate above 100% indicates that expansion revenue is exceeding contraction revenue.

## 8. Annual Run Rate (ARR):

ARR extrapolates your monthly recurring revenue into an annual figure. It's useful for predicting future revenue and evaluating your business's growth trajectory.

## 9. Customer Health Score:

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A customer health score is a composite metric that evaluates the overall satisfaction, engagement, and usage of your customers. It's a subjective assessment that helps prioritize efforts to retain and nurture customers.

## 10. Customer Engagement Rate:

This metric measures the percentage of your customer base that actively uses your product. Higher engagement rates often correlate with increased customer satisfaction and reduced churn.

## 11. Average Revenue Per User (ARPU):

ARPU calculates the average revenue generated per paying customer. It's a straightforward metric for assessing your pricing strategy and the value your customers perceive.

## 12. Quick Ratio:

The quick ratio helps you understand your financial health by comparing your cash and MRR to your monthly operating expenses. It indicates how many months you can operate without additional revenue.

## 13. Burn Rate:

Burn rate is the rate at which your business is spending its cash reserves or losing money. If your burn rate is consistently higher than your MRR, it could signal financial trouble.

## 14. Customer Satisfaction (CSAT) Score:

CSAT measures customer satisfaction through surveys or feedback. It provides insights into how well your product and services align with customer expectations.

## 15. Response Time and Resolution Time:

These metrics assess the efficiency of your customer support team. A quick response and resolution time contribute to better customer experiences.

## 16. Active Churn Rate:

This metric focuses on the churn rate among active users. It's a more accurate indicator of dissatisfaction, as it excludes customers who have stopped using your service.

## 17. Expansion Revenue:

Expansion revenue includes the additional MRR gained from customers upgrading their plans or adding supplementary services. It's a source of growth from your existing customer base.

## 18. Average Contract Value (ACV):

ACV calculates the average value of a contract. It aids in understanding your revenue per contract and can guide sales strategies.

## 19. Lead-to-Customer Conversion Rate:

This rate indicates the effectiveness of your sales efforts in converting leads into paying customers. A higher conversion rate suggests strong sales processes.

## 20. MRR Growth Rate:

MRR growth rate measures the change in MRR over a specific period, indicating your business's month-over-month growth rate.

Each of these SaaS KPIs offers insights into different aspects of your business. Tailor your focus based on your business goals and continuously monitor these metrics to make informed decisions and drive your SaaS company's success.

Effectively measuring the performance of a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) company requires a deep understanding of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These metrics help evaluate different aspects of your SaaS business and provide insights for strategic decision-making.

## 1. Monthly Recurring Revenue (MRR):

MRR is the backbone of SaaS revenue measurement. It includes subscription revenue and changes due to upgrades, add-ons, downgrades, and churn.

Calculation:

Sum up all Monthly Subscription Revenue.  
Add revenue from all Upgrades and Add-ons.  
Subtract revenue from Downgrades and Churned customers.

## 2. Churn Rate:

Churn rate reflects the percentage of customers who discontinue their subscription during a given period.

Calculation:

Count the number of customers who churned during the period.  
Divide it by the total number of customers at the start of the period.  
Multiply by 100 to get the churn rate percentage.

## 3. Customer Acquisition Cost (CAC):

CAC helps you understand how much it costs to acquire a new customer and assess the efficiency of your sales and marketing efforts.

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Calculation:

Sum up your Sales & Marketing costs during a specific period.

Divide it by the number of new customers acquired during the same period.

4. Customer Lifetime Value (CLTV):

CLTV estimates the total revenue a customer generates over their entire engagement with your company.

Calculation:

Calculate the average Monthly Revenue per Customer.

Divide it by the Churn Rate to get the average customer lifespan.

Multiply by the Gross Margin ( $1 - \text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Total Revenue}$ ).

5. Gross Margin:

Gross Margin indicates the profitability of your SaaS service after accounting for the costs directly associated with providing it.

Calculation:

Subtract Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) from Total Revenue.

Divide the result by Total Revenue.

Multiply by 100 to get the percentage.

6. Customer Churn Rate:

This KPI focuses exclusively on customer churn, providing insights into your customer retention efforts.

Calculation:

Count the number of customers who churned during a specific period.

Divide it by the total number of customers at the start of the period.

Multiply by 100 to get the churn rate percentage.

7. Net Revenue Retention Rate:

Net Revenue Retention Rate helps you understand the growth generated from existing customers, considering expansions, contractions, and churn.

Calculation:

Calculate the MRR at the start and end of a period.

Subtract Expansion MRR from the end MRR.

Divide by the start MRR and multiply by 100.

8. Annual Run Rate (ARR):

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ARR annualizes your MRR, providing a clearer picture of your company's financial performance.

Calculation:

Multiply the MRR by 12 to get the ARR.

9. Customer Health Score:

This is a custom metric combining various usage, engagement, and satisfaction parameters. Assign weights to each parameter and calculate an overall score.

10. Customer Engagement Rate:

This metric helps gauge how actively your customers are using your SaaS product.

Calculation:

Divide the number of active customers by the total number of customers.

Multiply by 100 to get the engagement rate percentage.

11. Average Revenue Per User (ARPU):

ARPU measures the average revenue generated by each paying customer.

Calculation:

Divide the Total Revenue by the Total Paying Customers.

12. Quick Ratio:

Quick Ratio assesses your company's financial stability by comparing cash and MRR against monthly operating expenses.

Calculation:

Add Monthly Recurring Revenue and Cash.

Divide by Monthly Operating Expenses.

13. Burn Rate:

Burn Rate reveals the rate at which your company is using up its cash reserves.

Calculation:

Subtract Monthly Recurring Revenue from Monthly Operating Expenses.

14. Customer Satisfaction (CSAT) Score:

CSAT Score measures customer satisfaction through surveys.

Calculation:

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Divide the number of satisfied customers by the total number of survey respondents.  
Multiply by 100 to get the CSAT Score percentage.

15. Response Time and Resolution Time:

Calculate the average time it takes to respond to and resolve customer issues.

16. Active Churn Rate:

This rate focuses on churn specifically among actively engaged customers.

Calculation:

Count the number of churned customers who were actively engaged.

Divide by the total number of active customers.

Multiply by 100 to get the active churn rate percentage.

17. Expansion Revenue:

Expansion Revenue includes the additional revenue generated from customer upgrades and add-on purchases.

Calculation:

Add the MRR from Upgrades and Add-ons.

18. Average Contract Value (ACV):

ACV provides the average value of a customer's contract.

Calculation:

Divide the Total Contract Value by the Total Number of Contracts.

19. Lead-to-Customer Conversion Rate:

This rate indicates the effectiveness of your sales efforts.

Calculation:

Divide the Number of New Customers by the Number of Leads.

Multiply by 100 to get the conversion rate percentage.

20. MRR Growth Rate:

MRR Growth Rate evaluates your monthly revenue growth.

Calculation:

Subtract the MRR at the start of the period from the MRR at the end.

Divide by the start MRR and multiply by 100.

These comprehensive SaaS KPIs cover essential aspects of your business performance. Regularly tracking, analyzing, and acting upon these metrics can

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enhance your decision-making process and drive overall growth. Remember that industry benchmarks and specific business goals should guide your KPI targets.