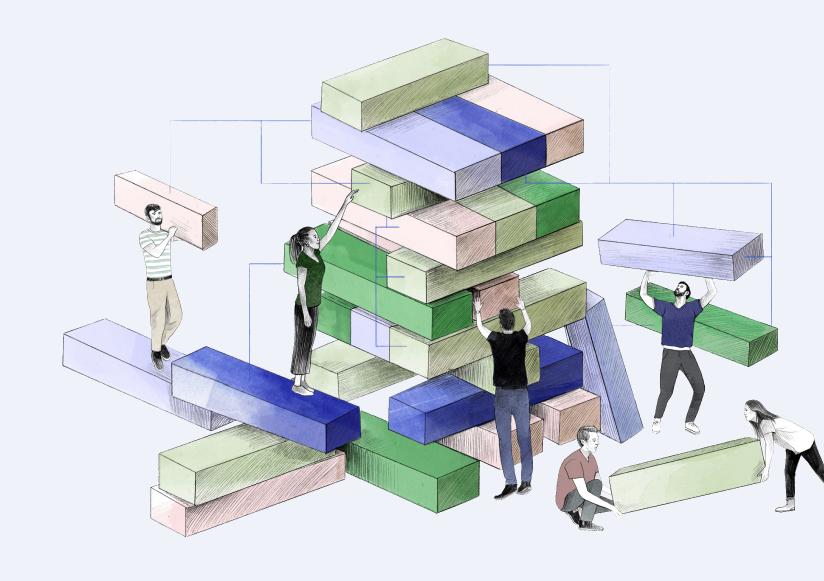
ICONIQ Growth

Building Go-to-Market Teams

Roles, responsibilities, headcount, and reporting structures

Go-to-Market Series

August 2023







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About the research

Explore the series

A holistic and well-executed go-to-market strategy is one of the key pillars that drives sustainable, long-term growth for software companies. Regardless of your organization's growth motion, effective go-to-market teams represent the voice of the customer and serve as critical feedback loops for product and engineering.

In this series

we use organizational data and industry perspectives to **provide detailed answers to the key go-to-market questions** we receive from B2B SaaS leaders.

We will examine myriad topics across GTM compensation, incentives, org structure, roles and responsibilities, forecasting, and enablement, in order to share best practices and proprietary benchmarks to help you scale your organization.

This report

explores how SaaS companies scale their go-to-market teams from founding to post-IPO. This study includes detailed headcount benchmarks for sales, marketing, and customer success teams, and common frameworks across roles, responsibilities, and reporting structures.

About the

Go-to-Market Series

ICONIQ Growth's GTM series provides detailed answers to key questions across the following operating topics utilizing proprietary data and industry perspectives from 230+ B2B SaaS leaders.

Compensation & Incentives

Sales Compensation Marketing Compensation

Customer Success
Compensation

Interactive Dashboard Portfolio Only

Org Structure & Responsibilities

Building Go-to-Market Teams

Roles, responsibilities, headcount, and reporting structures

Interactive Dashboard Portfolio Only

Operationalizing Go-to-market

The GTM Tech Stack Forecasting & Reporting

Template:
GTM Board
Reporting

GTM Strategy & Evolution

Playbook Marketing Budgets Playbook Moving Upmarket Playbook
Expanding
Internationally

Playbook
Product &
Pricing

The Authors

Analytics & Leadership Advisory

Seeking to empower our portfolio with proprietary insights and advisory across business operations, hiring, and strategy.



Christine Edmonds
Head of Portfolio Analytics



Claire Davis
Portfolio Analytics



Vivian GuoPortfolio Analytics



Addison Anders
Portfolio Analytics



Sam O'Neill
Portfolio Data Manager



Brad Delaplane
Functional Lead – GTM



Caroline Brand
Leadership Analytics



Zack OsmanPortfolio Compensation

Follow our research





















Data Sources & Methodology

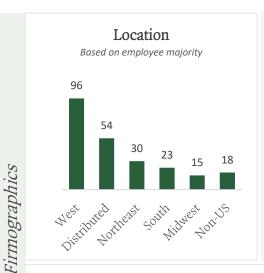
This study summarizes data from a March 2023 survey of

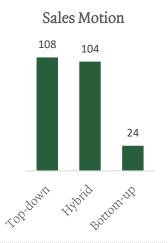
236 GTM executives

at B2B SaaS companies, including heads of sales, marketing, and customer success.

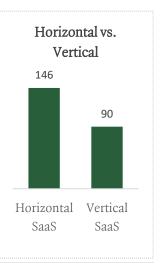
Where relevant, we compare results to a March 2021 survey conducted by ICONIQ Growth to a similar cohort of 200+ GTM executives.¹

2 YoY ARR Growth Rate between 2021 and 2022

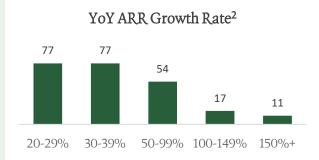


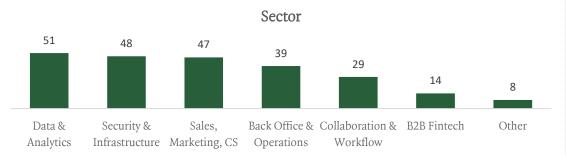






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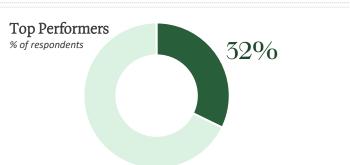


In this series, select companies are referred to as "top performers" because they meet the following criteria:

- > Scale: Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR) > \$10M
- ➤ Growth: 2022 YoY ARR growth >50%

Methodology

- Retention: Annual net dollar retention 120%+
- ➤ Efficiency: ARR per FTE \$150,000+



Collaborators & Industry Perspectives

Throughout this series, we also weave in perspectives, insights, and best practices from go-to-market executives in the ICONIQ Growth B2B SaaS portfolio and network.

Perspectives were gathered via interviews with the following collaborators as well as other generational leaders via ICONIQ Growth communities and events.

All industry perspectives shared in this report have been anonymized to protect company-level information.



1 1Password

Shannon HughesVP, Corporate Marketing



DRATA

Adam Aarons Chief Revenue Officer



A Everlance
Cindy Chow

Head, B2B Marketing



№ netskope

Ben Saitz Chief Customer Officer



QGenda Brad LochmanChief Sales Officer



1 1Password

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#FloQast

Ken SimsChief Revenue Officer



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Rebeca Tristan Head of Customer Experience & Operations



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DATADOG

Angie Holt

SVP, Customer Success



DRATA

Sydney SloanChief Marketing Officer



MIGHSPOT

Stephen Hallowell VP, Strategic Services



people_ai

Sam YangPresident, Field Operations



yapi

Jack Montgomery CFO, Head of Sales & Marketing

And additional insights from go-to-market leaders at:































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Key terms

Categorizing Headcount

Services and support employees are typically categorized under cost of goods sold (COGS) rather than "sales & marketing" in terms of cost classification. However, throughout this study we include COGS employees as part of the go-to-market organization

		GTM Team	Description	Individual Contributors (ICs)	Leadership	Ops & Enablement
Cost Classifications		Marketing	Marketing employees are those focused on promoting a company and its products/services to identify, attract, and educate potential and existing customers.	 Demand generation Product marketing Content marketing Communications / PR 	Manager (first-line)Director (second-line)Head (VP, SVP)C-Suite	Marketing operations
	Sales & Marketing OpEx	Sales	Sales employees are those focused on identifying, closing, renewing, and/or upselling customers, and the employees supporting that effort such as sales enablement and operations.	 Account executives (AEs) Sales development reps (SDRs) Sales engineers (SEs) Account managers (AMs) 	• Same as above	Sales / revenue operationsSales enablementDeal desk
		Customer Success	Customer success employees are those focused on customer renewal and/or expansion, either directly (e.g., via quotas) or indirectly.	 Customer success manager (CSM) Customer success operations Customer enablement 	• Same as above	• CS operations
	COGS	Services & Support	COGS employees are focused on the delivery of a product and/or service to a customer, including training, product support, and/or implementation.	 Customer support Professional services Onboarding & implementation Managed services 	Not addressed in this research	Not addressed in this research

The Revenue Funnel

There are many ways to design your revenue cycle and many different naming conventions for funnel stages and sub-stages. This is a revenue funnel archetype that we commonly see across sales-led B2B SaaS, but there is no "one-size-fits-all" approach

New Lead	A potential user or buyer that has not yet meaningfully engaged with your solution or organization. Marketing and/or sales is trying to move new leads down-funnel by spreading awareness of their solution and/or organization
Marketing Qualified Lead (MQL)	Leads that have the potential to fit your ideal customer profile and have expressed interest in or engagement with your product and/or services either implicitly or explicitly. This stage often involves a lead handoff from marketing to sales
Sales Qualified Lead (SQL)	Leads that meet your ideal customer profile and are engaged in the buying cycle (e.g., a meeting/call with a sales rep is booked or has been held). This stage typically includes a handoff from SDRs to account executives
Opportunity / Pipeline	Leads that convert to pipeline dollars. An SQL becomes an opportunity when certain qualification criteria are met. An opportunity will typically have around 5 sub-stages that align to the buyer's decision-making process (e.g., discovery, demo, negotiation)
Closed Won	When an agreement is signed, and pipeline converts to new revenue in various forms (bookings, recurring revenue, services fees, etc.). Depending on your org structure, this stage can involve a handoff between sales and customer success and/or account management
Renewal	A customer is up for renewal when the subscription end date is reached. Renewals can be flat wherein the sale price stays the same for the next term, or, more often, renewals can involve a positive or negative price change
Expansion	Customer expansion comes from increases in a customer's existing sale price. Customers upsell when the scope of an existing product or service expands, while a cross-sell refers to when an existing customer is sold a different product or service

Customer Role Archetypes

There are generally two archetypes for key customer-facing individual contributors, each with a unique set of responsibilities. Any combination of these archetypes can exist within an organization, and team structures can differ based on a company's primary archetype

Customer Success Manager (CSM)

Relationship

CSMs are primarily focused on being **the strategic advisor for a customer** by managing and nurturing a high-touch relationship. They are ensuring the customer is getting value from the product and acting as the voice of the customer in the product feedback loop.

Commercial

CSMs are primarily focused on closing renewals and expansion opportunities. Commercial CSMs have a similar profile to sales account managers or renewals representatives - they are more likely to have variable compensation, quotas towards expansion revenue, and goals against retention metrics.

Professional Services (PS)

Advisory

Professional services employees are focused on strategic applications of services across the customer base. This type of work is often packaged as managed services, meaning they are ongoing consulting-type services that a customer pays a recurring fee for.

Delivery

Professional services employees are focused on delivering functionality in the product via **implementation and onboarding**. This could also include ongoing delivery of more tactical services such as data maintenance and integration upkeep.

Customer Support (SUP)

Premier

Assigned / named support resources with dedicated service level agreements. Premier support is more **proactive in nature** by providing real-time issue identification and resolution. Access to support is not limited by service level limitations or business hours.

Basic

Access to support resources and communication with support employees, usually via some form of helpdesk. Basic support is primarily reactive in nature and can have service level limitations imposed such as slower response times and support access limited to business hours.

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Executive summary

Building go-to-market teams effectively has profound impacts on operating leverage

- Once companies scale past \$10M ARR and achieve more product maturity, **go-to-market remains the largest organization** (40-50% of headcount) **and the largest driver of OpEx** (40-55% of OpEx) throughout a company's lifecycle
- While FTE productivity and FTE efficiency should both increase as companies scale, with factors such as ramp times, quota attainment, competitive compensation, attrition, and challenges moving up-market, **GTM organizations don't realize headcount efficiency until ~\$200M+ ARR**. Building an efficient and effective GTM organization can have a profound impact on operating leverage and is a key driver for companies looking to achieve profitability

Sequencing of hiring key go-to-market roles

- \$5-\$9M ARR: most GTM teams only have dedicated FTEs in account executive, sales engineering, CSM, and customer support roles
 - Most companies hire their first VP sales soon after hitting the \$10M ARR threshold, though ~40% of companies have a VP sales before this stage. High growth companies are more likely to have a VP sales before reaching \$10M ARR
- \$10-\$25M ARR: companies start building out the GTM leadership team. Most companies at this stage have a c-suite leader such as a CRO, a VP-level sales leader, and managers or directors to lead the marketing and customer success teams
- \$25-\$50M ARR: companies build out additional spans of control across GTM teams by filling first-, second-, and third-line management roles. Companies also build out professional service teams and invest more in sales operations & enablement
- \$50-\$100M ARR: most companies build an account management function to own renewals. Marketing teams continue to specialize and hire roles specifically dedicated to lead generation, content marketing, and events coordination
- \$100-\$250M ARR: companies continue to enhance their service offerings and hire **services leadership**, which typically own professional services, support, and customer enablement. Marketing teams also add more specialized roles dedicated to **channel marketing**, **communications**, **and operations**
- \$250-\$500M ARR: most companies have c-suite executives leading each go-to-market team and reporting into revenue leadership and/or the CEO. Sales teams focus on operationalizing by building out **deal desks**, and marketing teams invest more in **brand marketing** to prepare for IPO

Defining roles & responsibilities to drive accountability

- At the top of the funnel, identifying, converting, and qualifying new leads is a shared responsibility between sales and marketing. Demand generation teams work closely with SDRs to refine campaigns and qualification criteria, then hand-off MQLs to the sales team
- Roles and responsibilities often shift as SaaS companies scale and move up-market. Most organizations have their **customer success teams own renewal and expansion during the early stages, then transfer these responsibilities to sales**

Executive summary

The make-up of a sales organization

- As companies scale, quota-carrying individual contributors become a larger proportion of the sales organization. While **ICs compose 60-65% of an early-stage sales organization**, they make up **70-75%** of a later-stage sales organization
- Early stage companies are mostly made up of AEs (20-25%), SDRs (10-15%), and sales leadership (15-25%); later-stage companies are mostly made up of AEs (25-45%), account managers (10-15%), and sales engineers (15-20%)

	AE:SDR	AE:Account Manager	AE:Sales Engineer	AE:CSM	AE:Manager	AE:Sales Enablement	AE:Sales Ops
<\$100M ARR	2-3	1-3	2-3	1-3	4-6	5-6	5-6
\$100M+ ARR	3-4	4-6	2-4	1-3	6-9	10-12	8-12

- Teams with channel-driven sales typically have more ICs per manager, as do companies with a bottom-up or product-led sales motion
- Sales organizations segment account executive and sales development teams primarily by **geography and size**, and increase segmentation by **industry and product** as they scale
- On average, 20% of AEs are focused on SMB, 27% are focused on mid-market, 30% are focused on enterprise, and 15% are focused on strategic accounts; respondents focused on SMB customers had ~50% of their account executives dedicated to SMB, 30% to mid-market, and 20% to enterprise and strategic accounts

The make-up of a CS & services organization

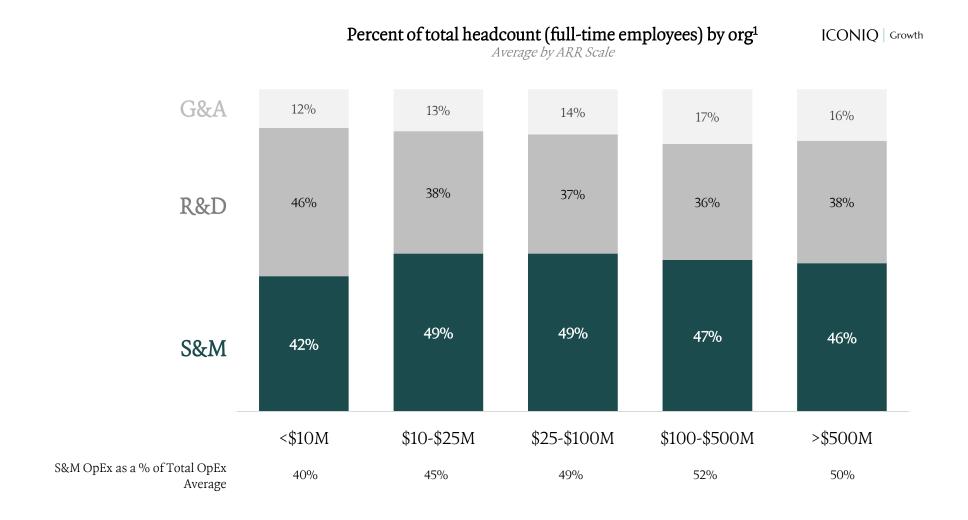
- CSMs make up 45-60% of the CS organization at early-stage companies, and 60-80% of the CS organization at later-stage companies
- Companies increase the number of CSMs per manager as they scale, from 5-7 CSMs per manager in the early stages to 6-9 in the later-stages
- Cost of revenue teams are mostly comprised of customer support employees, which make up an increasing portion of services headcount as companies scale. Support employees comprise 50-70%, professional services 25-45%, and customer enablement 5-15% of COR teams
- Companies typically have **1-2 support employees per CSM**, and **1-2 professional services employees per CSM**. This can differ by CSM archetype, with commercial-led customer success organizations typically having more support and services employees per CSM

The make-up of a marketing organization

- After reaching \$10M ARR, the make-up of a marketing team stays relatively consistent as companies scale, with **individual contributors comprising ~55-65%**, **leadership comprising 25-35%**, and ops and enablement 5-10% of marketing headcount
- Demand generation (10-25%), content marketing (5-20%), and product marketing (15-30%) make up the largest proportion of marketing headcount. As companies scale, marketing teams become more specialized, building out roles dedicated to comms, channel marketing, customer marketing, and more

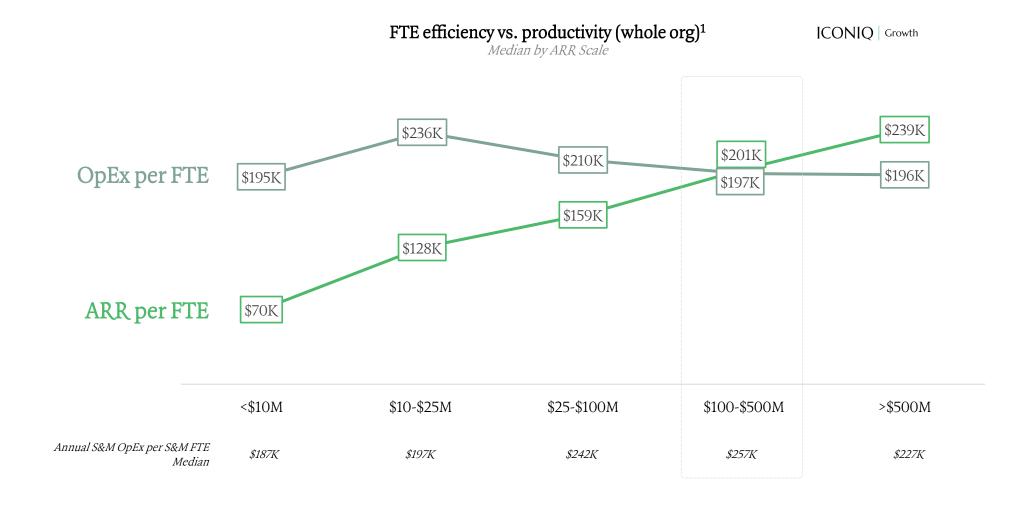
Executive Summary & Overview | Headcount distribution as companies scale

Go-to-market teams make up 40-50% of a SaaS company's total headcount on average. Once companies scale past \$10M ARR and achieve more product maturity, go-to-market remains the largest organization and the largest driver of OpEx throughout a company's lifecycle



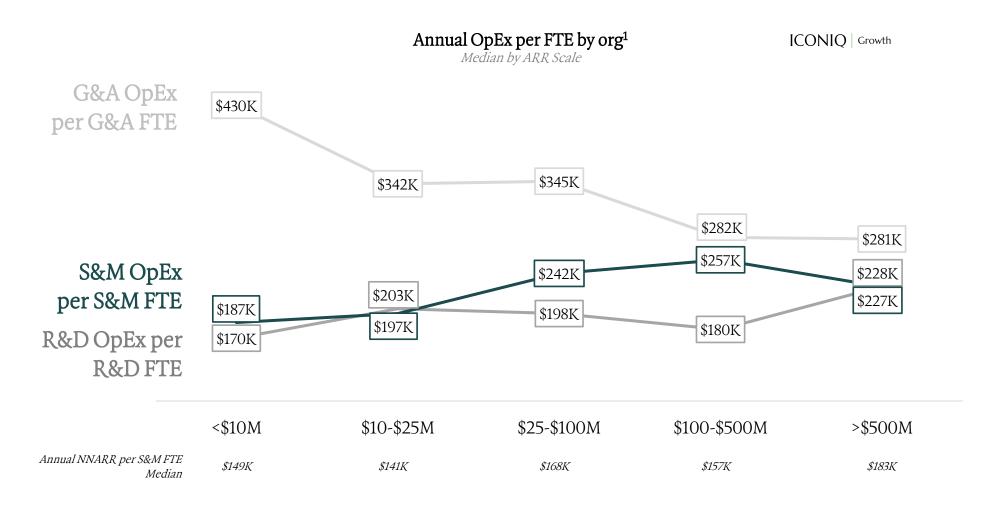
Executive Summary & Overview | Headcount productivity & efficiency

While there is variability to how organizations scale and allocate headcount, headcount productivity and efficiency should always be considered. As SaaS companies scale, both FTE productivity and FTE efficiency should increase, and ARR per FTE should surpass OpEx per FTE



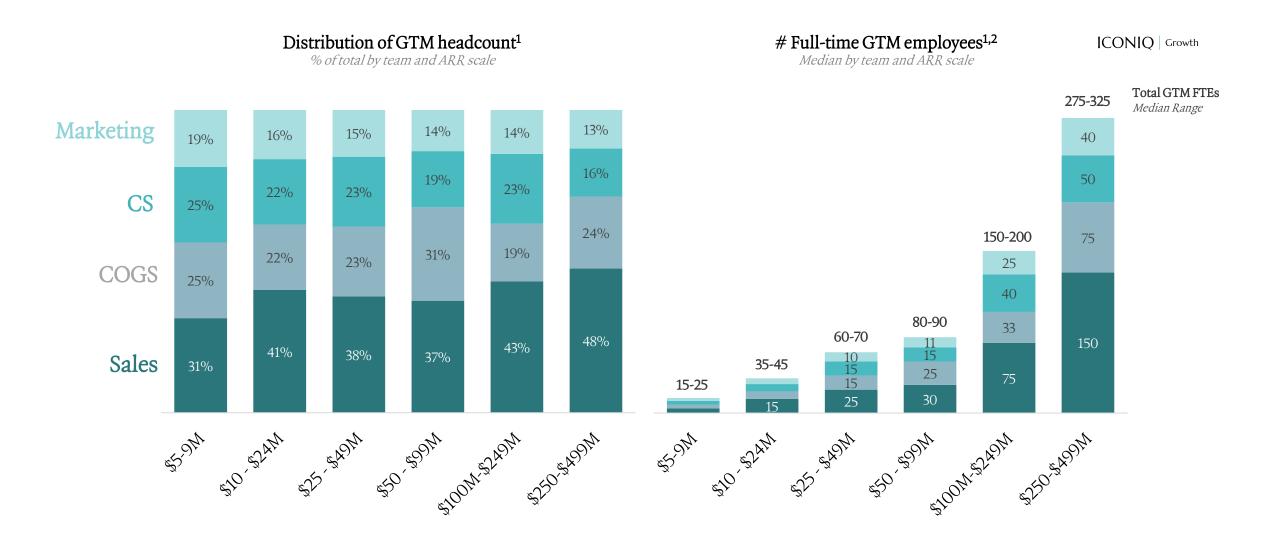
Executive Summary & Overview | Headcount efficiency by org

However, with factors such as ramp times, quota attainment, competitive compensation, attrition, and challenges moving up-market, the GTM organization doesn't realize headcount efficiency until companies reach ~\$200M+ ARR. Building an efficient and effective GTM organization can have a profound impact on operating leverage and is a key driver for companies looking to achieve profitability



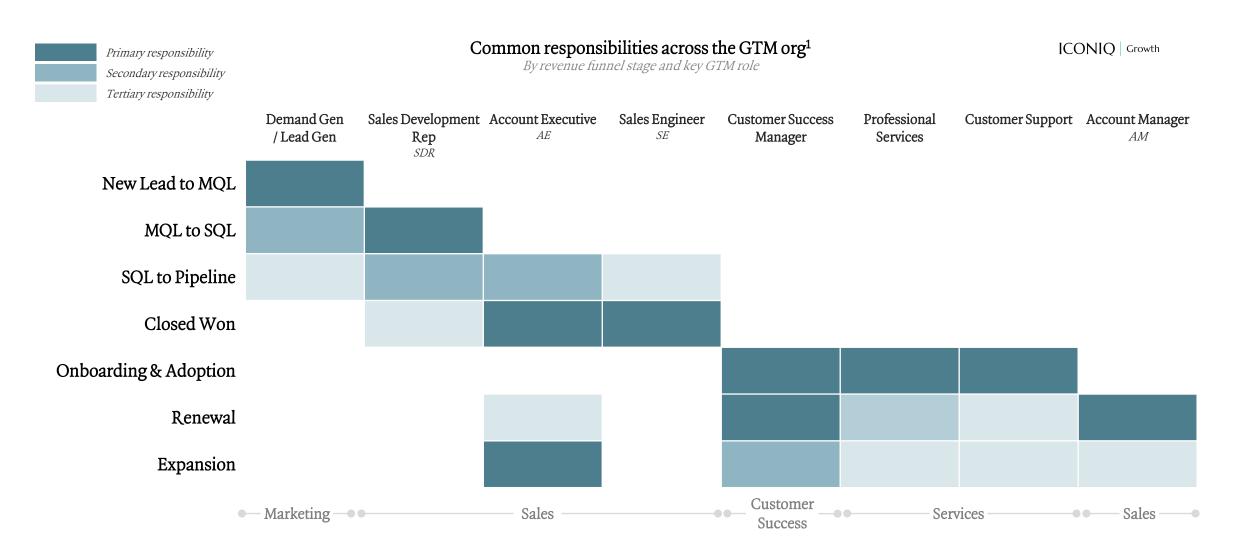
Executive Summary & Overview | The go-to-market org as companies scale

Within the go-to-market organization, sales is the largest team, comprising 30-40% of total GTM headcount in the early stages and 40-60% in the later stages. COGS and customer success each comprise 15-25%, and marketing comprises the remaining 10-20% of the organization



Executive Summary & Overview | Roles & responsibilities

Like org structure, roles and responsibilities for GTM teams can also differ across companies. However, most GTM organizations have roles dedicated to each stage of the revenue funnel, with marketing at the top-, sales in the middle-, and CS and services at the bottom-of-funnel



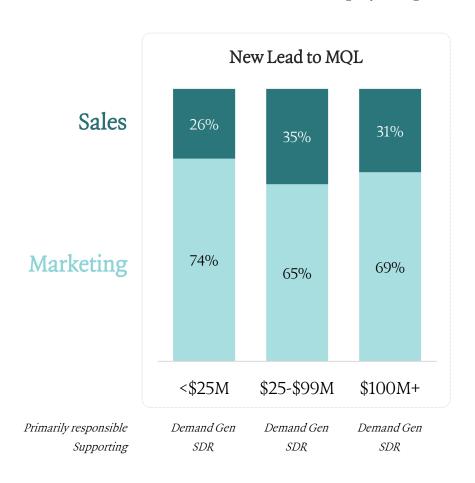
Executive Summary & Overview | Roles & responsibilities: who owns prospecting?

Responsibilities can often be shared across these stages. At the top of the funnel, identifying, converting, and qualifying new leads is a shared responsibility between sales and marketing. Demand generation teams work closely with SDRs to refine campaigns and qualification criteria, then hand-off MQLs to the sales team

Which team & employee is primarily responsible for the following steps of the sales process?¹

% of respondents

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Everyone should be prospecting. We used to be relying too much on marketing and the sales development team, so we instituted prospecting goals for our account executives and we're building that muscle. It's all about revenue, so this should be a shared responsibility.²

Chief Revenue Officer B2B SaaS Company Early-Stage (<\$50M ARR)

Additionally, roles and responsibilities often shift as SaaS companies scale and move up-market. Most organizations have their customer success teams own renewal and expansion during the early stages, then transfer these responsibilities to sales as customer expansion drives larger portions of ARR

Which team & employee is primarily responsible for the following steps of the sales process?¹

% of respondents

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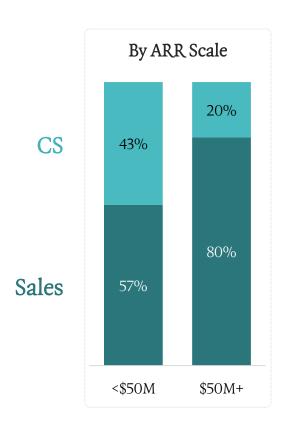


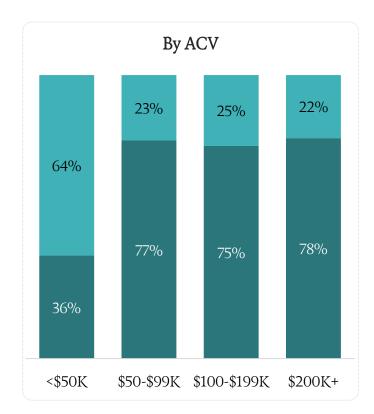
Executive Summary & Overview | Reporting lines

Org structure and reporting lines within each of these teams can differ across companies. Throughout this report, we default to the most common org and reporting structures we see – for example, account management under sales rather than CS - but acknowledge myriad models work depending on your GTM motion and leadership team

Where in your organization does the account management role sit?¹ % of respondents by team

ICONIQ Growth







Executive Summary & Overview | Sequencing of hires

Similarly, while the next section summarizes at what stage most companies hire their first dedicated FTEs for key GTM roles, companies have different approaches depending on their go-to-market motion and business needs

The first stage at which >50% of companies have dedicated FTEs in a GTM role¹

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Summary of the following pages

\$5-\$9M	\$10-\$25M	\$25-\$50M	\$50-\$100M	\$100-\$250M	\$250-\$500M
Leadership ICs report to CEO / founder during this stage	Leadership VP Sales* Marketing Manager CS Director	Leadership CRO Sales Manager Sales Director CMO VP Marketing Marketing Director VP CS	Leadership	Leadership VP Services	Leadership Chief Sales Officer Chief Customer Officer
Individual Contributors Account Executive Sales Engineer CSM Customer Support	Individual Contributors SDR* Demand Generation	Individual Contributors Product Marketing* Events Coordinator Professional Services	Individual Contributors Account Manager Lead Generation Content Marketing*	Individual Contributors Partner Marketing Comms / PR Customer Enablement	Individual Contributors Brand Marketing
Ops & Enablement	Ops & Enablement Sales Operations	Ops & Enablement	Ops & Enablement Sales Enablement	Ops & Enablement Marketing Operations	Ops & Enablement Deal Desk CS Operations

VP Sales* Most companies hire their first VP sales soon after hitting the \$10M ARR threshold, though ~40% of companies have a VP sales before this stage SDR* Most \$5-\$9M ARR companies share the SDR responsibility between account executives and marketing generalists

Product Marketing & Content Marketing* Product-led growth companies hire FTEs dedicated to these roles earlier in their lifecycle than sales-led growth companies. Content and product marketing are critical for initial launch-to-market for companies with a bottom-up sales motion

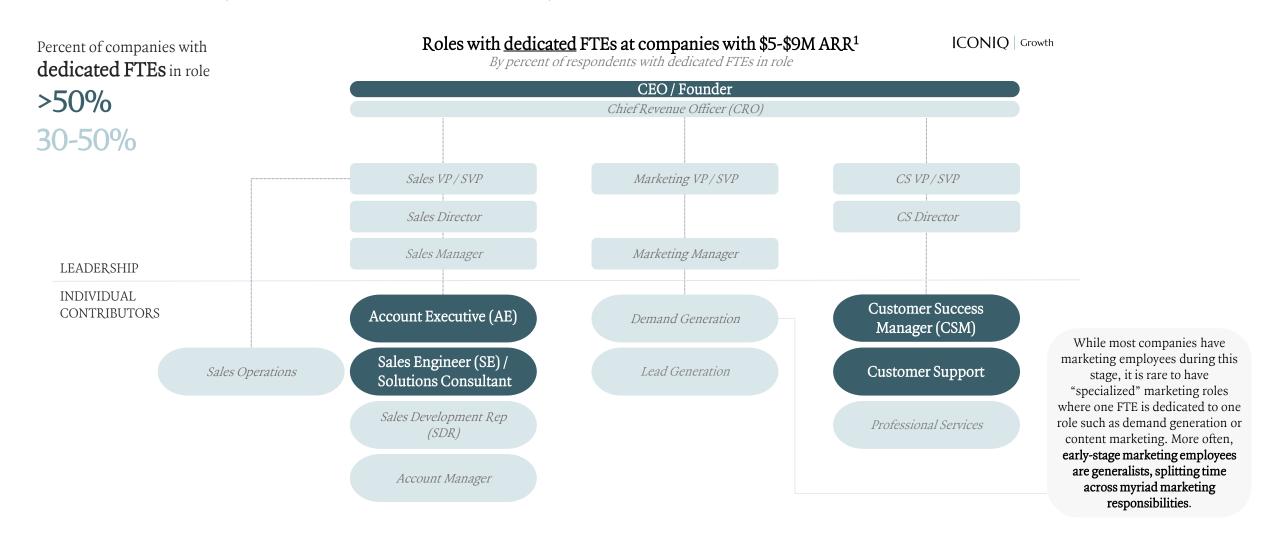
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Org Structure by Stage | Early stage: <\$10M

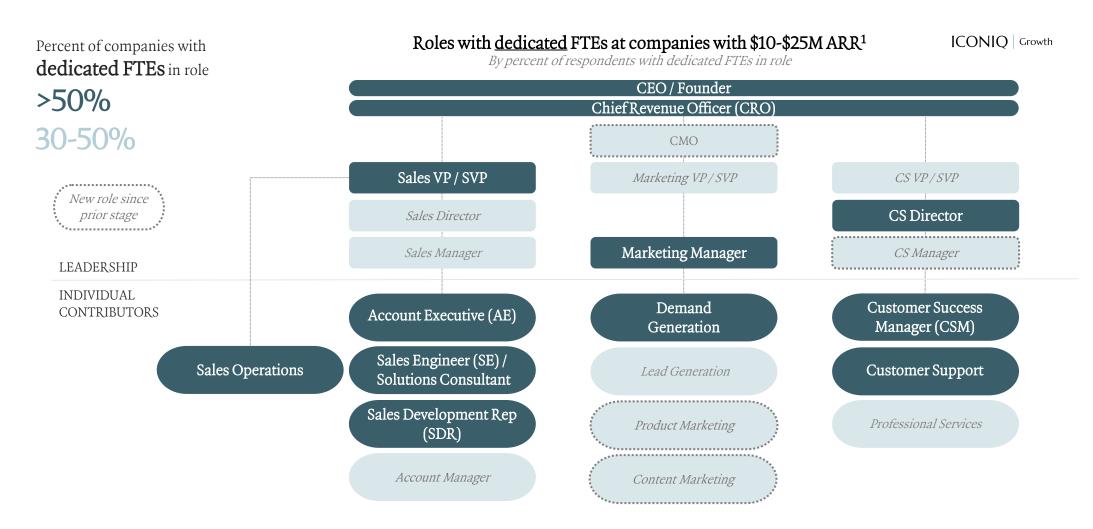
Before reaching \$10M ARR, most GTM teams only have dedicated FTEs in account executive, sales engineering, CSM, and customer support roles. Often, these early individual contributors report directly to a CEO or founder



\$25-\$50M

Org Structure by Stage | Early stage: \$10-\$25M

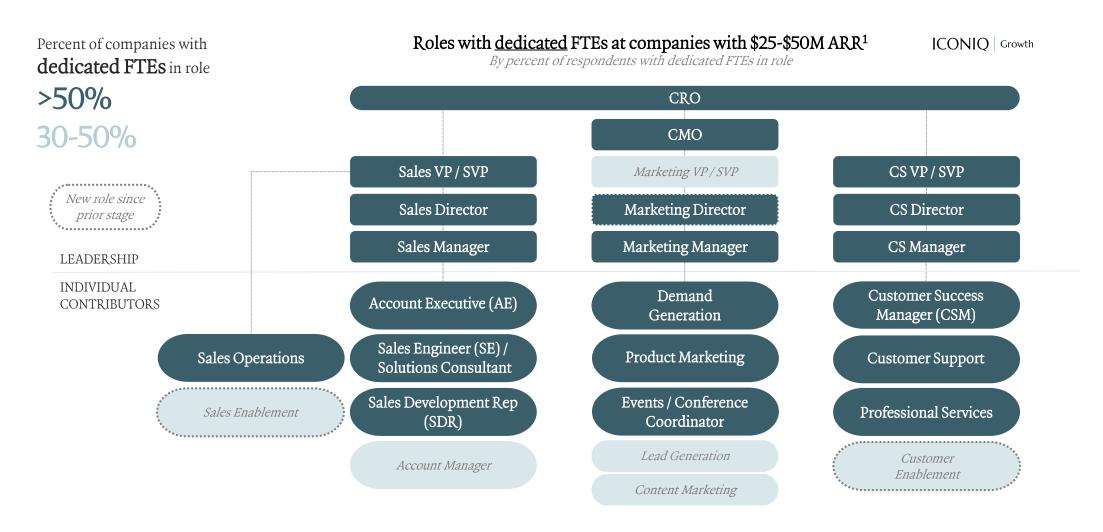
From \$10 to \$25M ARR, companies start building out the GTM leadership team. Most companies at this stage have a c-suite leader such as a CRO, a VP-level sales leader, and managers or directors to lead the marketing and customer success teams



\$5-\$10M

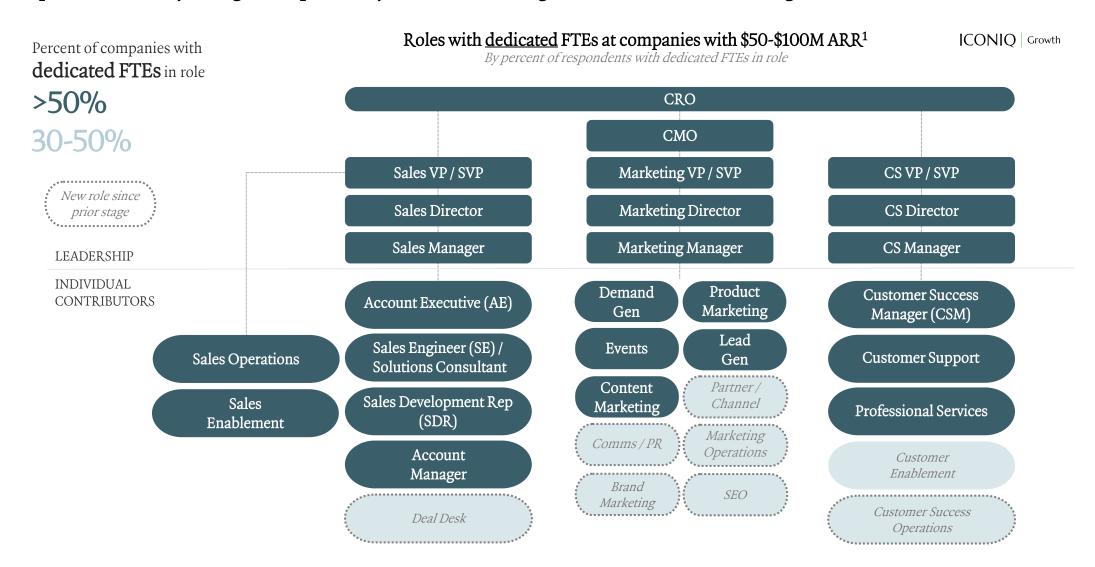
Org Structure by Stage | Growth stage: \$25-\$50M

From \$25-\$50M ARR, companies build out additional spans of control across GTM teams by filling first-, second-, and third-line leadership roles. Companies also begin to build out professional service offerings and invest more in sales operations & enablement



Org Structure by Stage | Growth stage: \$50-\$100M

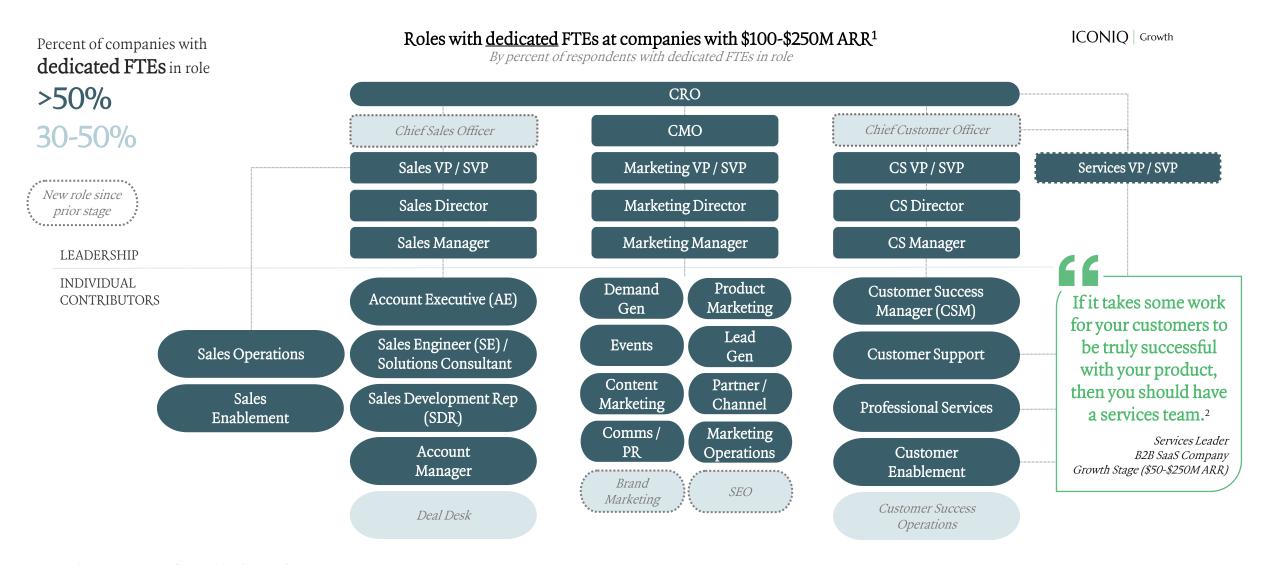
Between \$50-\$100M ARR is when most companies build an account management function to own renewals. Marketing teams begin to specialize more by hiring roles specifically dedicated to lead generation, content marketing, and events coordination





Org Structure by Stage | Later-stage: \$100-\$250M

At the \$100M scale, companies continue to enhance their service offerings and hire services leadership, which typically own professional services, support, and customer enablement. Marketing teams also add roles dedicated to channel marketing, communications, and operations

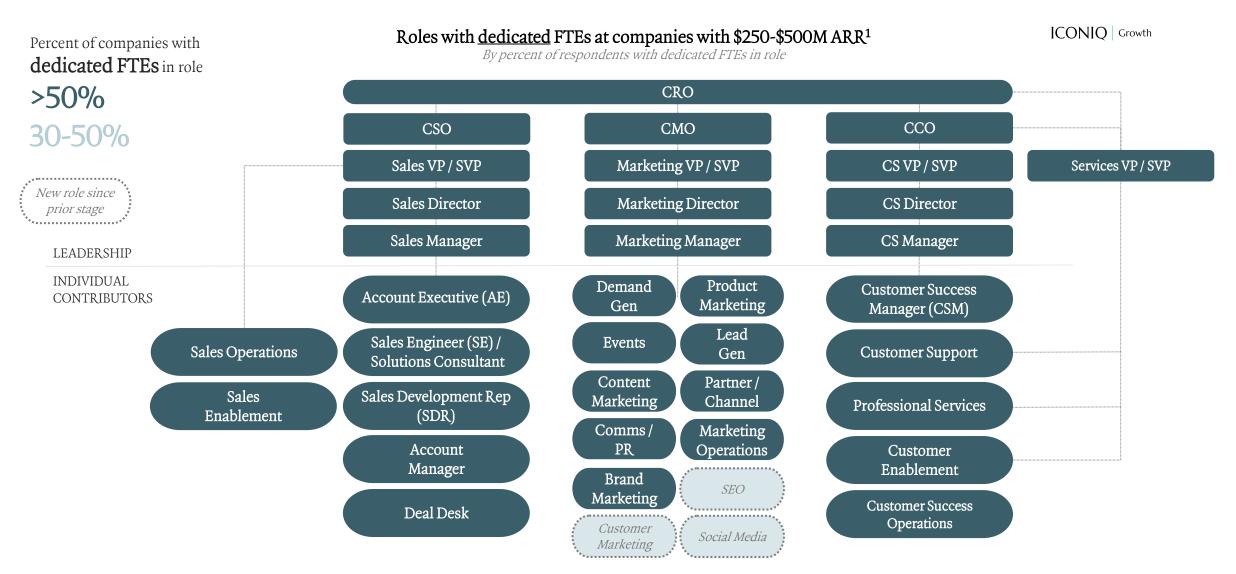




\$10-\$25M

Most companies with \$250M+ ARR have C-suite executives leading each go-to-market team and reporting into revenue leadership or a CEO. Sales teams focus on operationalizing by building out deal desks, and marketing teams invest more in brand marketing

\$5-\$10M



Roles & Responsibilities by Stage | Early stage: <\$25M

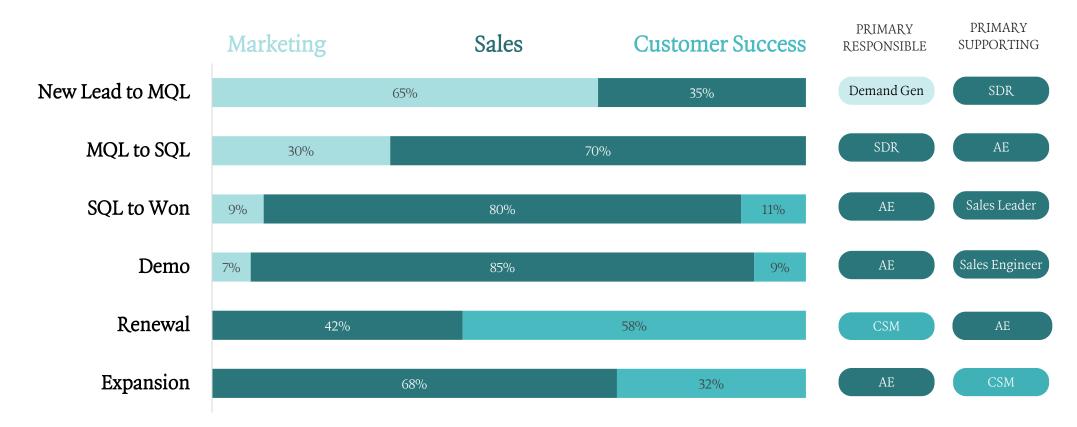
Reporting structure and sequencing of hiring depend heavily on roles and responsibilities. Early-stage companies tend to not have account management teams, so renewal and expansion responsibilities are shared between CSMs and account executives



Roles & Responsibilities by Stage | Growth stage: \$25-\$100M

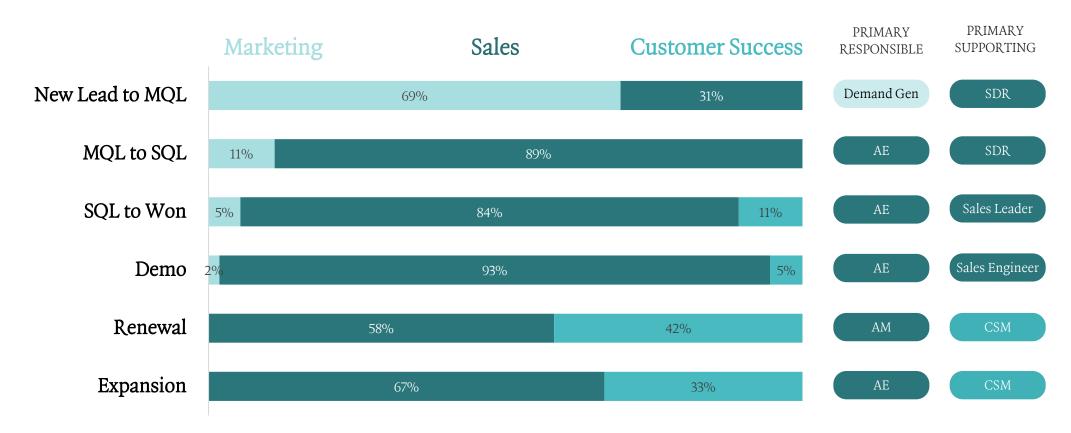
As companies scale and the customer base grows, sales development begins to have more top-of-funnel responsibilities, and account executives begin to have more renewal and expansion responsibilities





By \$100M ARR, most companies have both renewal and expansion responsibilities under the purview of sales. Account management teams are built out to own renewals, and AEs are split into "hunters" looking for new logos and "farmers" looking to expand existing customers





\$250-\$500M

Customer success, services, and customer support roles can also look different across companies, impacting org structure and headcount allocation. We see two primary archetypes for each of these roles, with relatively equal prevalence in the B2B SaaS landscape

Primary customer success and services archetype¹

% of respondents

Professional Services

Customer Success Manager Commercial CSMs are primarily focused on closing renewals and expansion opportunities. 47% Commercial CSMs have a similar incentives profile to sales account managers or renewals representative Relationship CSMs are primarily focused on being the strategic 53% advisor for a customer by managing and nurturing a high-touch relationship.

Delivery Professional services employees are focused on 50% delivering functionality in the product via implementation and onboarding. Advisory Professional services employees are focused on 50% strategic applications of **services** across the customer base (e.g., managed services, consulting)

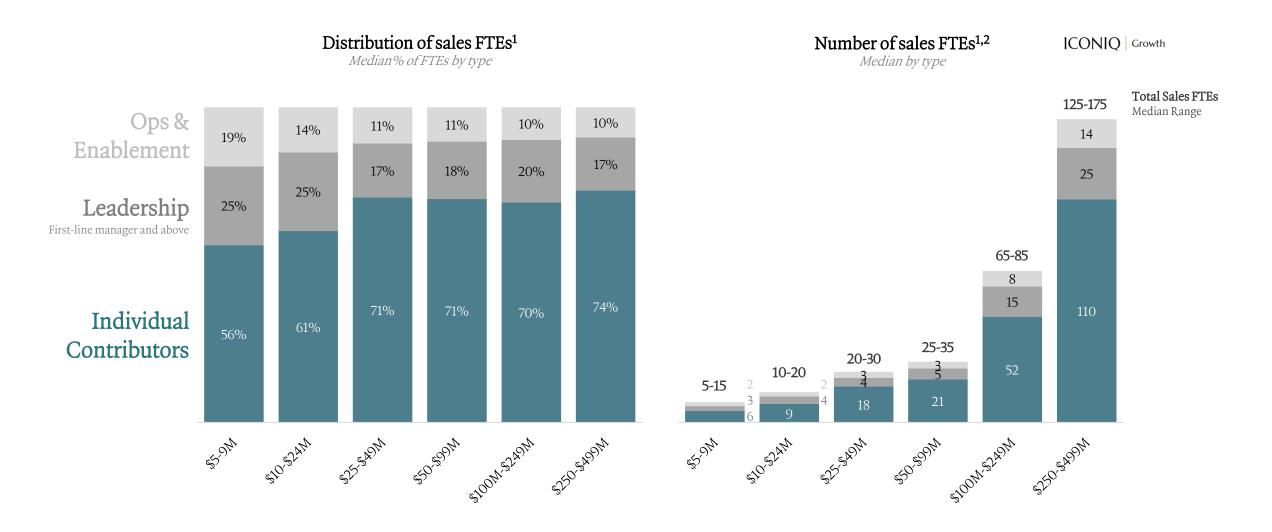
Customer Support Premier Assigned / named support 37% resources with dedicated service level agreements. Premier support is more proactive in nature. Basic Access to support resources and communication with 63% support employees, usually via some form of **helpdesk**. Basic support is primarily reactive in nature.

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Headcount Allocation | Make-up of a sales team

As companies scale, quota-carrying individual contributors become a larger proportion of the sales organization. While ICs compose 60-65% of an early-stage sales organization, they make up 70-75% of a later-stage sales organization





Headcount Allocation | Detailed distribution of sales headcount

Sales teams are composed mostly of AEs, SDRs, and leadership in the early-stages. As sales teams scale, the proportion of account managers and sales engineering headcount increases, and the proportion of ops & enablement headcount decreases as efficiencies are achieved

Distribution of sales headcount¹

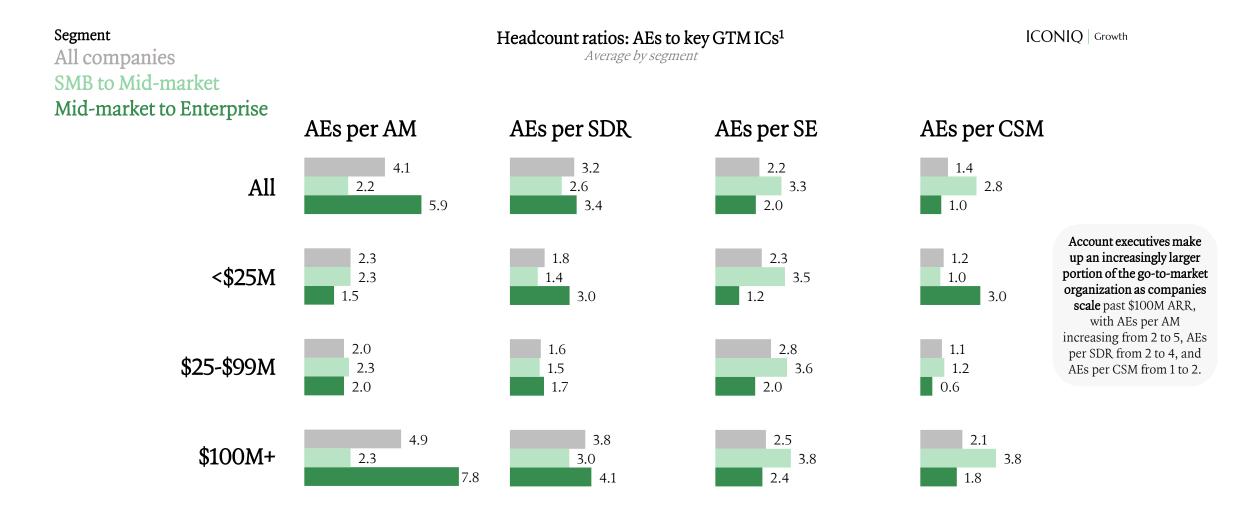
ICONIQ Growth

Median % of total sales headcount by role



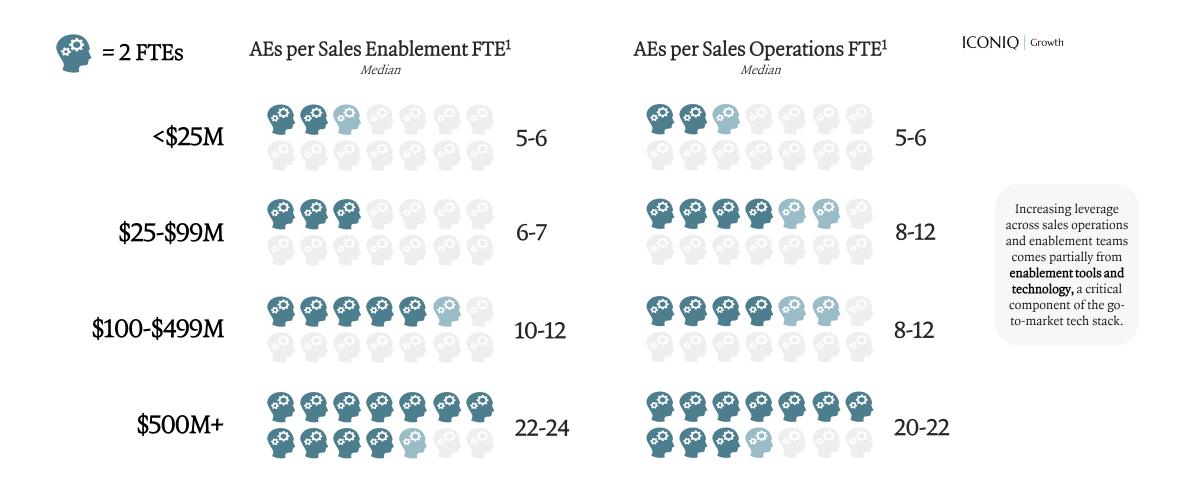
Headcount Allocation | Ratio of AEs to other key IC roles

As account executives make up the largest portion of most sales organizations, GTM headcount planning is often based on ratios between AEs and other key roles. On average, companies have ~4 AEs per account manager, ~3 per SDR, ~2 per sales engineer, and 1-2 per CSM



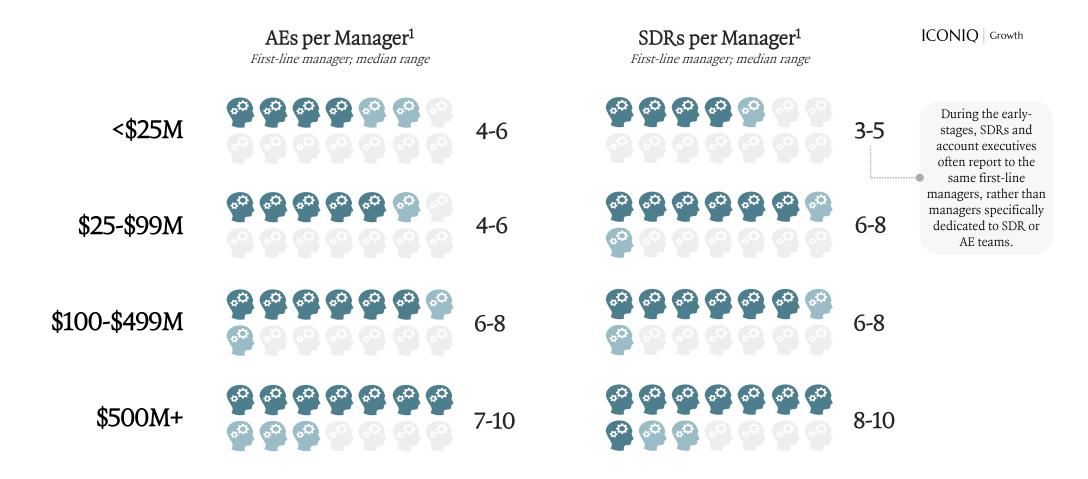
Headcount Allocation | Ratio of AEs to sales ops & enablement FTEs

As with other ICs, the number of AEs per sales ops and enablement FTEs increases as companies scale. Early-stage companies have 5-7 AEs per sales enablement FTE, and start gaining significant leverage with sales ops and enablement employees after reaching \$500M ARR



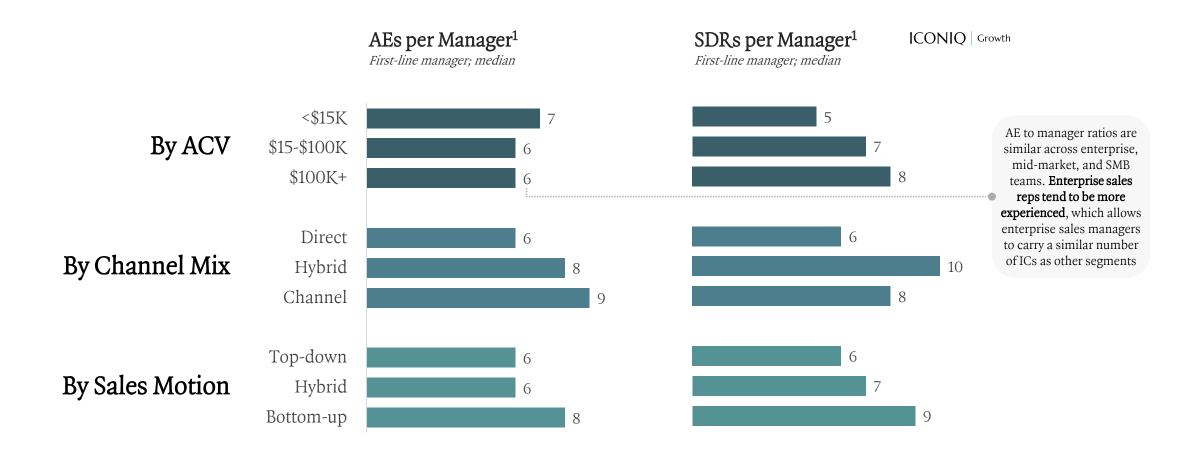
Headcount Allocation | Ratio of AEs and SDRs to first-line managers

In terms of ICs per manager, companies increase the number of account executives per manager from ~5 to ~8, and the number of SDRs per manager from ~4 to ~9 as they scale. Most companies limit the number of direct reports to managers to a maximum of 10



Headcount Allocation | Ratio of AEs and SDRs to first-line managers

While scale is the primary driver of IC to manager ratios, go-to-market motion is another important factor. Teams with channel-driven sales typically have more ICs per manager, as do companies with a bottom-up or product-led sales motion



Headcount Allocation | Sales leadership headcount ratios

The ratio between sales managers and sales directors stays relatively constant between 2-4 as companies scale. However, the average number of sales managers per head of sales (VP or SVP) increases from ~3 to ~7 as companies scale

ICONIQ Growth	Sales Manager per Director ¹ Median range	Sales Manager per VP/SVP Sales ¹ Median range
<\$25M	1-3	2-4
\$25-\$99M	1-3	3-5
\$100-\$499M	2-4	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
\$500M+	2-4	6-8

Headcount Allocation | Sales rep segmentation

Sales organizations segment account executive and sales development teams primarily by geography and size. As companies scale, sales teams are increasingly organized by industry and product

How are your sales teams segmented? *he of respondents by ARR scale; select all that apply*

|CONIQ| Growth

Top 3
Top 5

Geography

Industry

Product

Round-Robin

Lead Source

Buyer Persona

Named Accounts

Size

Account I	Account Executives				
<\$50M ARR	<\$50M ARR \$50M+ ARR				
63%	72%				
53%	71%				
35%	42%				
19%	43%				
11%	12%				
11%	9%				
8%	18%				
5%	6%				

SDRs/BDRs					
<\$50M ARR	\$50M+ ARR				
55%	60%				
48%	51%				
20%	19%				
27%	26%				
11%	9%				
11%	15%				
2%	8%				
2%	6%				

Most companies use at least two segmentation methods for their account executives and SDRs, and the number of segmentation methods used increases as companies scale.

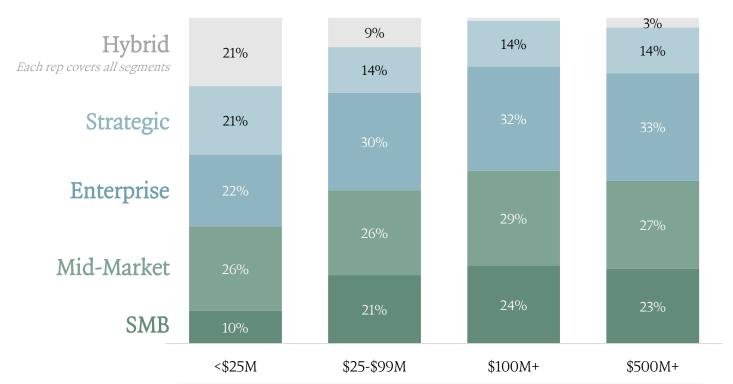
AEs and SDRs are usually aligned across geography, size, and industry. However, there can be differences in segmentations between the two roles. SDRs are commonly segmented by lead source, as top-of-funnel processes can differ between inbound and outbound sources. Similarly, AEs are often segmented by product, as buying cycles can differ by use case and buyer persona.

Headcount Allocation | Account executive headcount by segment

As organizations scale, sales teams become increasingly distributed across each segment. On average, 20% of AEs are focused on SMB, 27% are focused on mid-market, 30% are focused on enterprise, and 15% are focused on strategic accounts

Distribution of account executive headcount¹

Average by segment



This dataset skews towards SaaS companies selling into mid-market and enterprise customers. **Respondents focused on SMB customers** had ~50% of their account executives dedicated to SMB, 30% to mid-market, and 20% to enterprise and strategic accounts

ICONIQ Growth

As sales reps move upmarket, they need to build more of an account ownership muscle. The expectation for SMB reps is to

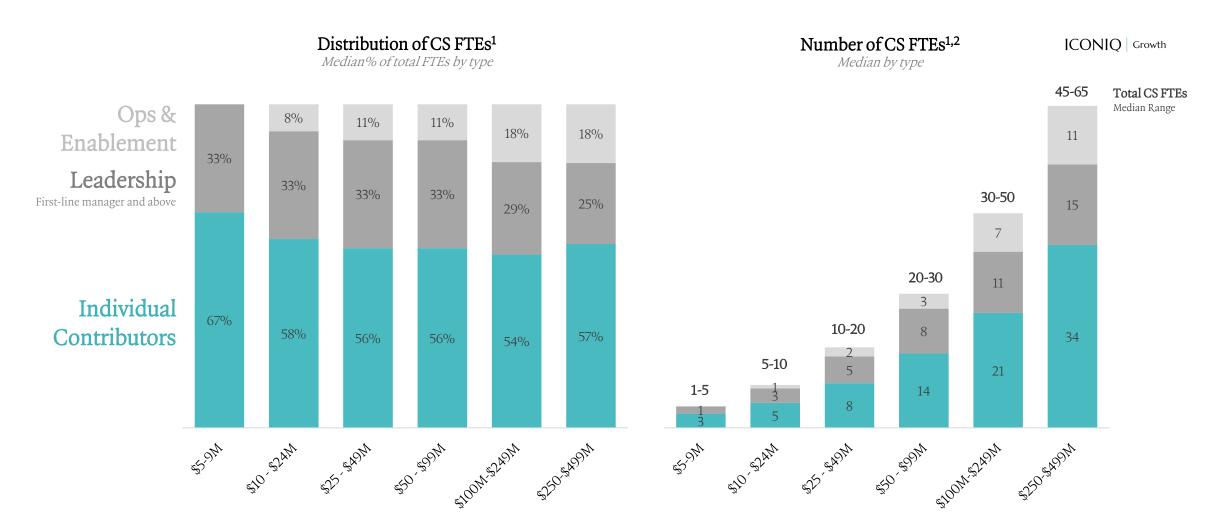
expectation for SMB reps is to make a sale and move on.
Enterprise reps have to think long-term and become the relationship manager. They should be working closely with customer success and be involved in every customer conversation.²

Sales Leader Vertical SaaS Growth Stage (\$50-\$250MARR)



Headcount Allocation | Make-up of a customer success team

Unlike sales teams, the make-up of a customer success team shifts away from individual contributors and towards CS ops and enablement as companies scale. Leadership also makes up a larger portion of CS teams compared to sales teams, as CS leaders are often meaningfully involved in customer experience management





Headcount Allocation | Detailed distribution of customer success headcount

CSMs make up a larger portion of customer success team headcount at companies with a relationship CSM model, while companies with commercial-led CSM models have a larger portion of headcount dedicated to first-line managers

See how we define these CSM archetypes

Distribution of CS Headcount¹

Median % of total marketing ICs by role

ICONIQ Growth

	Commercial CSM Model					Relationship CSM Model			
	CSM	CS Manager	CS Director+2	CS Ops		CSM	CS Manager	CS Director+2	CS Ops
<\$25M	45-55%	25-35%	20-25%	0-5%		50-60%	5-10%	20-30%	5-10%
\$25-\$99M	50-60%	10-15%	20-25%	10-15%		50-60%	5-10%	20-30%	5-10%
\$100-\$499M	60-70%	15-20%	10-15%	5-10%		60-70%	10-15%	10-15%	10-15%
\$500M+	65-75%	5-10%	1-5%	15-20%		70-80%	10-15%	1-5%	10-15%



Headcount Allocation | CSMs per manager by archetype

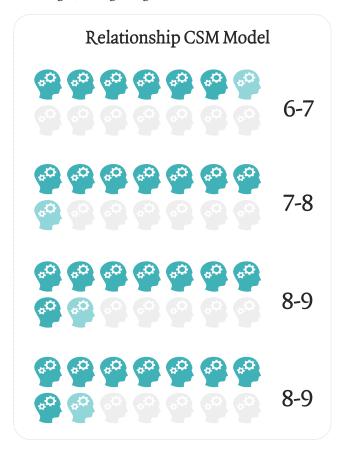
Like account executives, companies with a commercial CSM model scale the number of commercial CSMs per manager from 5 to 8 as they scale. Companies with a relationship CSM model have more CSMs per manager, scaling from 6 to 9 CSMs per manager

See how we define these CSM archetypes

CSMs per CS Manager by CSM Archetype¹

First-line manager; average range





ICONIO Growth

Our product is very complicated and purposebuilt for our vertical, so our CSMs need to be product and relationship

focused. They are technical product experts and adoptionobsessed. When you have a simpler product with easy implementation and immediate time to value, you can have generalist CSMs with more of a commercial mindset.²

> Sales Leader Vertical SaaS Late-Stage (\$250M+ARR)

Headcount Allocation | Customer-facing role segmentation

Like sales reps, account managers and CSMs are primarily segmented by geography, size, and customer vertical. However, named account segmentation is more common for customer-facing teams, as new customers are often assigned based on team capacity

Top 2

How are your customer-facing roles segmented?1

% of respondents by ARR scale; select all that apply

ICONIQ Growth

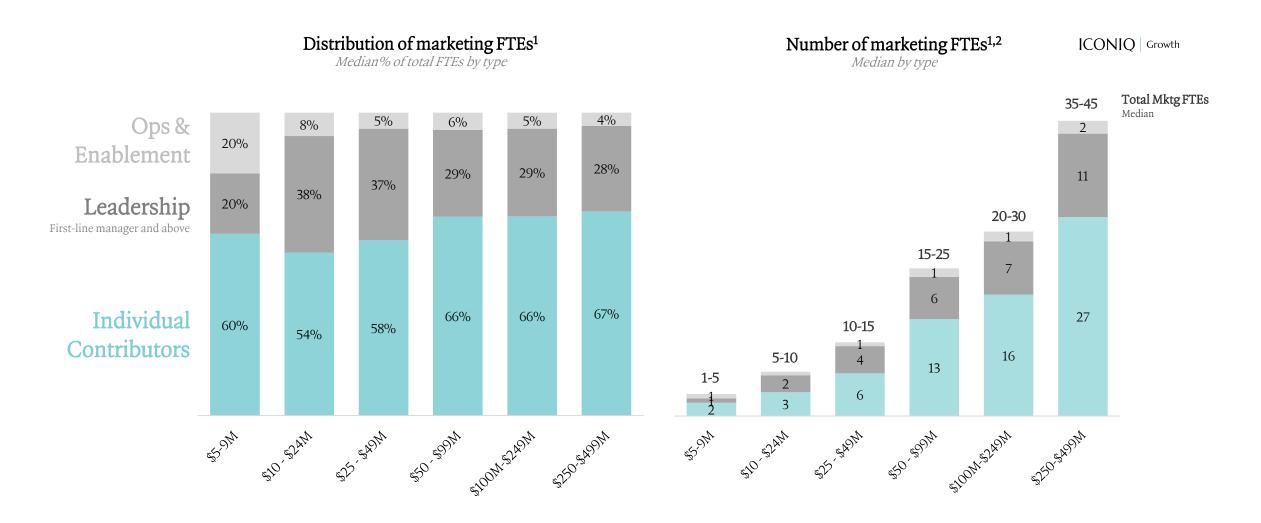
Account Managers <\$50M ARR \$50M+ ARR Geography 50% 78% Size 60% 68% Named Accounts 28% 33% Industry 27% 30% **Product** 7% 15% Round-Robin 7% 3% Buyer Persona 0% 5%



Commercial CSMs are more aligned with Account Managers in that they are usually segmented by customer location and size. However, relationship-focused CSMs are more often segmented by customer industry/vertical and product/use cases, as they tend to be more involved in the customer's product adoption.

Headcount Allocation | Make-up of a marketing team

After reaching \$10M ARR, the make-up of a marketing team stays relatively consistent as companies scale, with individual contributors comprising ~55-65%, leadership comprising 25-35%, and ops and enablement 5-10% of headcount



Headcount Allocation | Distribution of marketing individual contributors

In terms of individual contributors, content, demand generation, and product marketing makeup the largest proportion of the marketing organization. As companies mature, marketing teams become more specialized, building out roles dedicated to comms, channel marketing, customer marketing, and more

Distribution of Marketing ICs¹

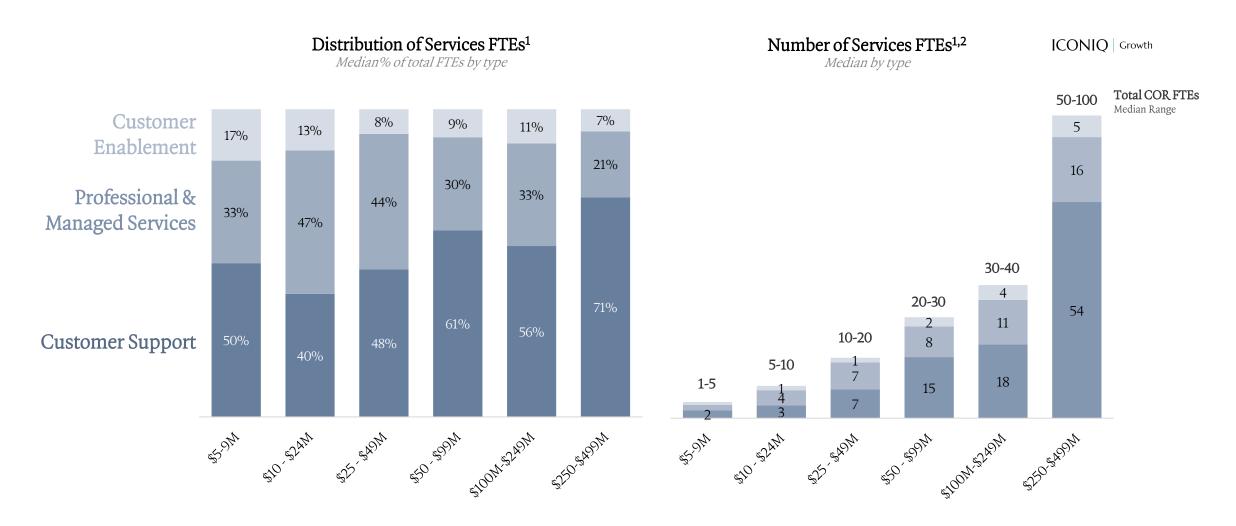
ICONIQ Growth

Average % of total marketing ICs by role

	Content	Demand Gen	Product Mktg	Lead Gen	Brand	Social Media	Comms	Customer Mktg	Events	Partner Mktg	SEO
<\$25M	15-20%	10-15%	5-10%	5-10%	0-10%	0-10%	0-10%	0-10%	0-10%	0-10%	0%
\$25-\$99M	5-10%	10-15%	15-20%	15-20%	15-20%	10-15%	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%
\$100-\$499M	10-15%	15-20%	15-20%	5-10%	5-10%	1-5%	5-10%	10-15%	5-10%	1-5%	1-5%
\$500M+	5-10%	20-25%	25-30%	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%	5-10%	5-10%	1-5%	5-10%	1-5%

Headcount Allocation | Make-up of a services team

Cost of revenue teams are mostly comprised of customer support employees, which make up an increasing portion of services headcount as companies scale. Support employees comprise 50-70%, professional services 25-45%, and customer enablement 5-15% of COR teams



Companies typically have 1-2 support employees per CSM, and 1-2 professional services employees per CSM. This can differ by CSM archetype, with commercial-led customer success organizations typically having more support and services employees per CSM

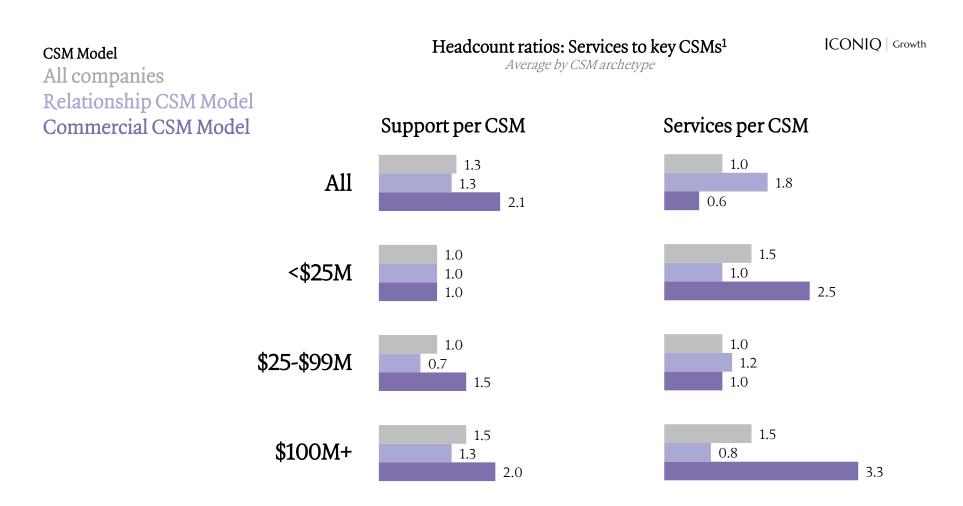
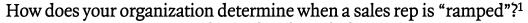


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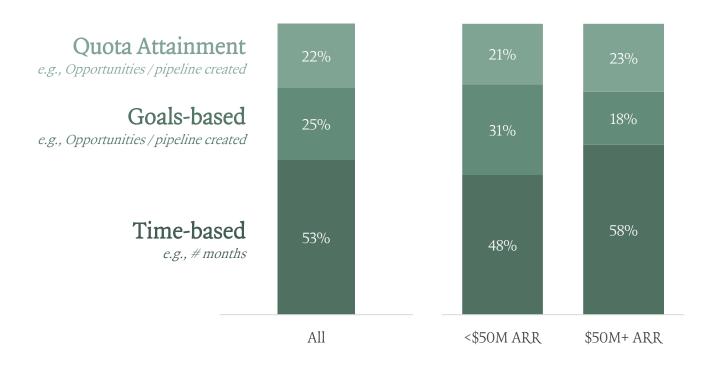
Headcount Planning & Strategy | Ramp time

Ramp times introduce a challenging variable to headcount planning for go-to-market teams. While most companies use time-based ramp definitions, usually the number of months after a new hire starts, some companies consider ramp as progress towards goals or attainment



% of respondents by method

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Our new sales hires are expected to create an opportunity in their first 3

days. We don't throw new hires into a grueling onboarding process with hours of content and training, because they won't retain that information. Instead, we have a meeting on the first day about messaging and outreach tactics, then they are immediately tasked with sending emails, writing LinkedIn messages, and conducting cold calls. We try to get new hires out of their comfort zones and create a competitive but spirited culture around results.²

Revenue Leader Data & Analytics Late-Stage (\$250M+ ARR)



Top performing

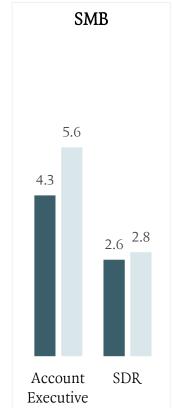
Headcount Planning & Strategy | Ramp time for sales reps

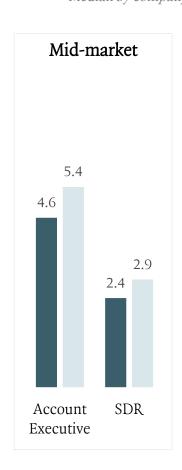
Regardless, most sales reps will have to be hired 3-6 months before they can be expected to contribute meaningfully to revenue goals. SDRs take 2-4 months and AEs take 4-6 months to ramp, with longer ramp times for reps focused on enterprise and strategic segments

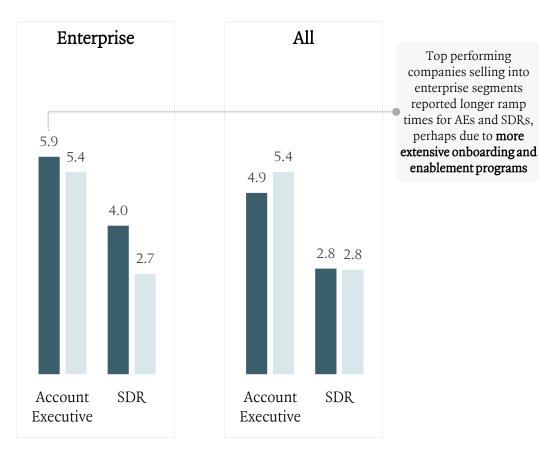
What is your organization's average ramp time (months) for sales reps?¹ Median by company segment and type

ICONIQ Growth

Top Performers Other Companies







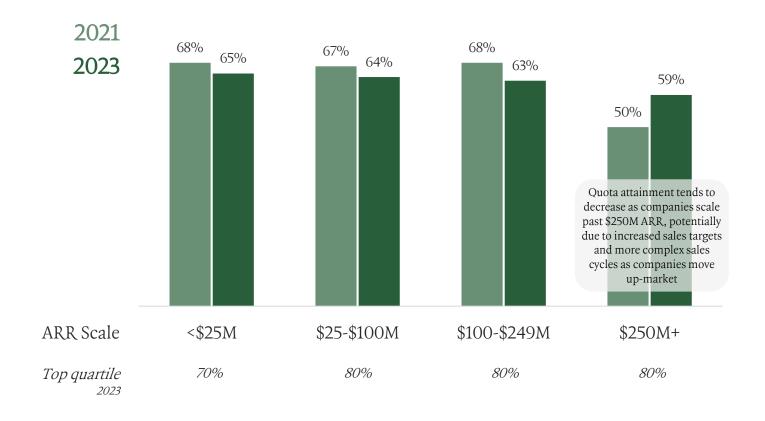
Headcount Planning & Strategy | Ramp time for sales reps

Once fully ramped, between 60-70% of an organization's sales reps will achieve quota on average, with top quartile attainment between 70-80%. Compared to 2021, average quota attainment is down ~5 points for early- and growth-stage companies

What percent of your organization's ramped account executives achieve quota?

2021² vs 2023¹ average by ARR scale

ICONIQ Growth



During extended periods of softened attainment, it's important to make your reps

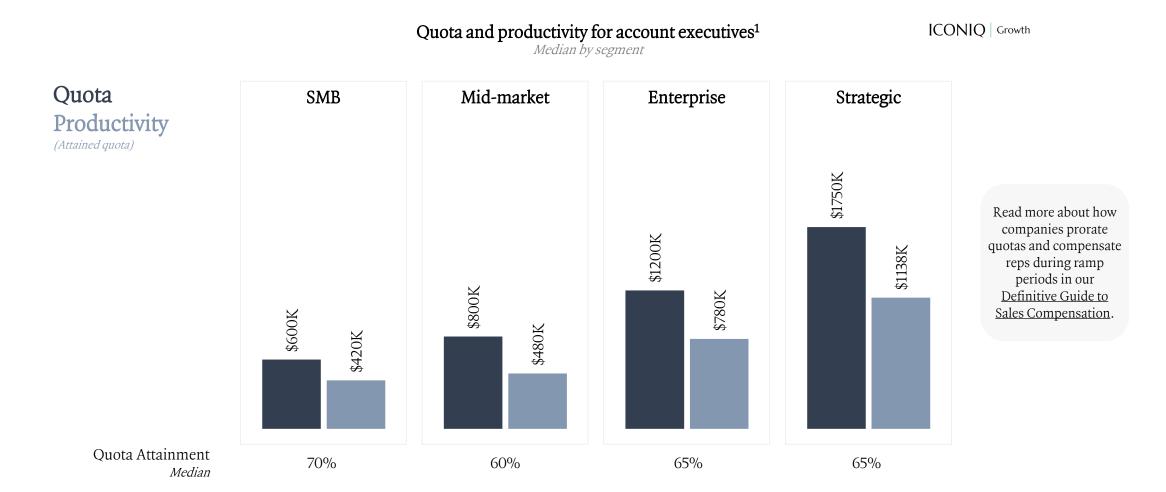
whole. One approach is simply lowering quotas, but this can be tricky as it may involve adjusting company-level plans. You can also shorten quota cycles from annual to half-year or quarterly, which can give you more flexibility to adjust to the market as needed. Finally, some reps may be in a territory where there's not much opportunity. These individuals should be taken care of – maybe a commitment-based plan makes more sense for that segment.³

Sales Leader Go-to-Market & Operations Early-stage (<\$50M ARR)



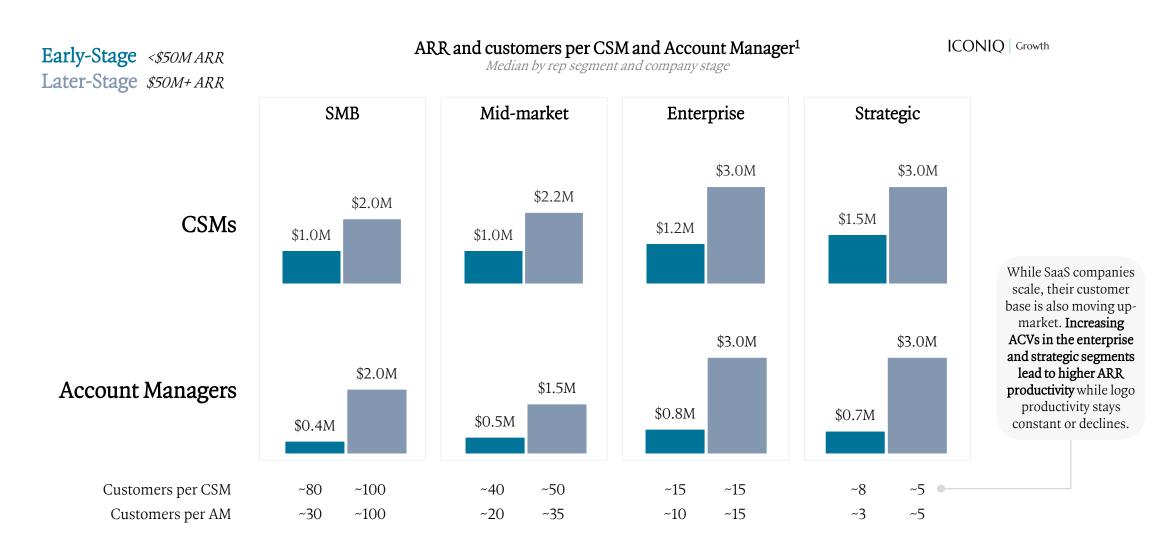
Headcount Planning & Strategy | Capacity & productivity for account executives

To account for 60-70% quota attainment, companies typically over-assign quotas by ~30% to reach team-wide productivity goals. Over-assignment can differ by segment, as mid-market to enterprise teams have lower attainment on average than SMB teams



Headcount Planning & Strategy | Capacity & productivity for CSMs and AMs

For customer-facing teams, headcount planning should consider ARR and logo coverage capacity. ARR coverage capacity significantly increases as companies scale, with ARR per CSM increasing from \$1-\$1.5M to \$2-\$3M, and ARR per AM increasing from \$0.5-\$1M to \$1.5-\$3M



Headcount Planning & Strategy | Forecasting and managing attrition

Attrition is another important input to headcount planning as go-to-market teams, especially sales, tend to see higher attrition than other teams (both voluntary and involuntary). Most sales organizations see 10-20% annual attrition, with a median of 15%



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Headcount Planning & Strategy | Hiring for success in go-to-market

Considering ramp times, attainment, and attrition in a go-to-market organization, hiring for success is all-the-more important. GTM leaders emphasize the importance of finding the right people for your company's stage and growth needs:

Nail your interview process

66

During your interview process, have sales reps present a live demo of your product. Have they done their research? Do they understand the technology? Have they invested the time to prepare?

Revenue Leader Collaboration & Workflow Late-Stage (\$250M+ ARR)

Enable & coach effectively

66

The ideology of hiring only "top performers" doesn't scale, and you can't assume that your best sellers would make good managers. Identify the core attributes of your successful sellers, then create an onboarding, enablement, coaching, and career path infrastructure that optimizes for productivity of all rather than the top 20%.¹

Enablement Leader GTM & Operations Growth-Stage (\$50-\$250M ARR)

Hiring the right profiles

"

The customer success role changes as companies scale, so your hiring process should change. In the early stages, CS is the band-aid that fills your product gaps. You need generalists that will help your customers find value and help you find product market fit. As you scale, CS should evolve to more of an advisory

role, enabling customers on how to best leverage the product for their business and needs. This is a great time to build more specialized role into your CS org. ¹

Customer Success Leader Data & Analytics Late-Stage (\$250M+ ARR)



With sales hiring, we look for sales reps with high potential and a competitive nature rather than prioritizing experience.

We've found some of our best reps have no prior software sales experience, but they have a winning mentality and tremendous motivation. There are some exceptions – for example, it's helpful to have experience when selling into major enterprise or strategic accounts.¹

Revenue Leader Infrastructure & Security Late-Stage (\$250M+ARR)

Headcount Planning & Strategy | Emerging organizational efficiencies

Renewed focus on efficiency in 2023 has also motivated companies to develop leaner organizational muscles. Within the GTM organization, many leaders have implemented new performance management frameworks and identified labor efficiency opportunities via outsourcing and offshoring

	Α		Actions Taken
		6	Embedding AI to Drive Efficiency Whether via buying or building in-house AI-enabled capabilities, companies have started to see the impact of AI on driving internal efficiency across various use cases such as software development, project management, and lead generation
Opiding Schilder Spilitage	DISRUPT THE FUTURE	5	Pricing Changes Companies have experimented with various changes to price (e.g. customer concessions, increases in price) as well as new pricing models to improve customer retention
	RETHINK OPERATING MODEL	4	Identify Labor Efficiency Opportunities A significant number of companies analyzed are increasingly seeking efficient labor alternatives, such as talent across multiple geographies
		3	Organizational Rightsizing and Building a Performance Management Discipline In addition to executing reductions in force (RIFs), companies have also institutionalized results-focused performance reviews to let go of underperformers
	STRENGTHEN	2	Tool Rationalization Companies have rationalized the tools and technology being used across teams to reduce technology sprawl and drive savings from tool consolidation
	FOUNDATION	1	Hiring Slowdowns / Freezes Institutionalize key operating enablers including results-focused Business Reviews, dashboards and aligned impactful incentives

Headcount Planning & Strategy | Perspectives on performance management

To manage performance and improve productivity, companies are re-designing their performance improvement plans, conducting performance reviews more frequently, and investing in effective onboarding, enablement, and coaching programs

We have two different types of performance improvement plans

(PIPs). One is focused on enablement and education for a rep that is close to being successful in their role. For reps that aren't close to achieving their goals, we have another PIP that is more prescriptive about what exactly the rep should be doing. We have to have a higher bar in this environment, and it's forcing us to become more productive.¹

Revenue Leader Infrastructure & Security Early-Stage (<\$50M ARR)

If you want to scale, you have to be able to take an average sales rep and get them to thrive and perform in your environment. Sales productivity is about scaling consistent performance, so we're focused on effective onboarding, enablement, and coaching programs.¹

Enablement Leader GTM & Operations Growth-Stage (\$50-\$250M ARR) 66

A bottom-up or product-led growth motion can mask poor sales performance. Sometimes you may have to part with "top performers" because their performance was more related to market conditions. As a PLG company in hyper-growth, we've implemented more regular performance reviews.1

Revenue Leader Collaboration & Workflow Late-Stage (>\$250M ARR)

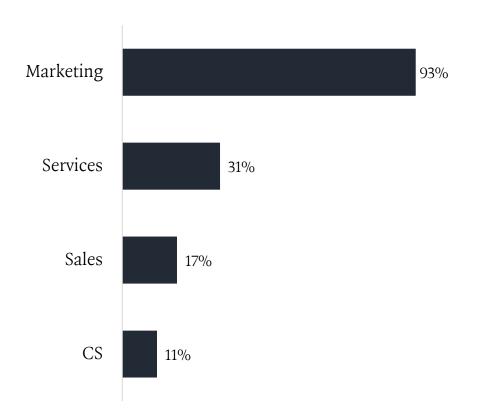
Headcount Planning & Strategy | Outsourcing & partnerships across GTM teams

GTM organizations are also increasingly seeking efficient labor alternatives by leveraging third party contractors for outsourcing and partnerships work. Utilizing third parties for marketing work is the most common, followed by services and reseller partnerships

Do you outsource across the following teams?¹

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% of respondents outsourcing



We look at outsourcing as a way to help us scale.

Growth marketing is all about economies of scale, and utilizing third parties helps improve knowledge transfer and ensure you have the latest expertise. For corporate marketing, you get constant feedback from the market, so bringing in PR and creative agencies can be very effective. ¹

Marketing Leader | Infrastructure & Security | Later-Stage (>\$250M ARR)

Start by building your services motion internally, then you can transition to a partner-led services model so you can effectively scale the motion. But it's important to find the right services partner so you're not duplicating work.¹

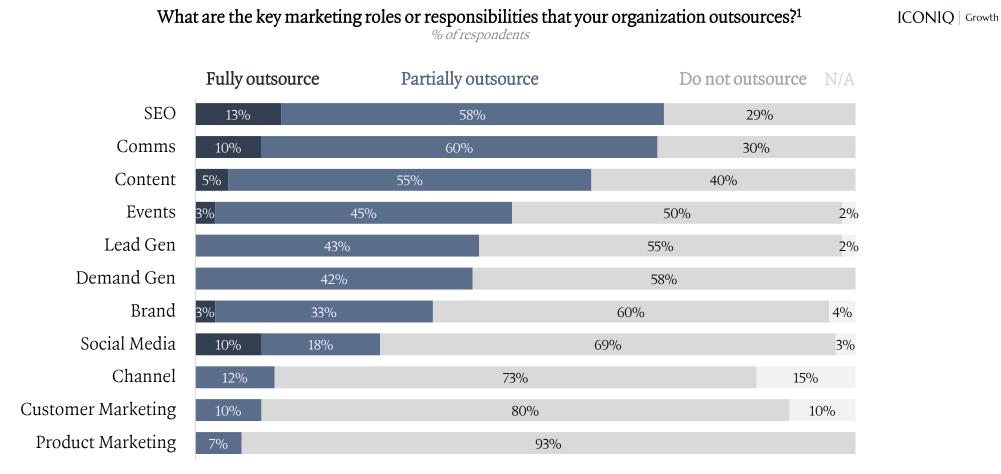
Services Leader | GTM & Operations | Growth Stage (\$50-\$250M ARR)

We have a two-tier channel model so we work with distributors and resellers on the sales side. We also outsource some sales / business development work to support our outbound efforts. 1

Sales Leader | Healthcare IT | Growth Stage (\$50-\$250M ARR)

Headcount Planning & Strategy | Outsourcing marketing

Most marketing organizations leverage third parties to support work across SEO optimization, communications / PR, and content creation. However, product, customer, and channel marketing responsibilities are kept mostly in-house



Headcount Planning & Strategy | Service partners

Both outsourcing and offshoring are common in services organizations. Customer support and implementation services are the most common roles to offshore, and many companies also utilize third-party service partners to scale implementations

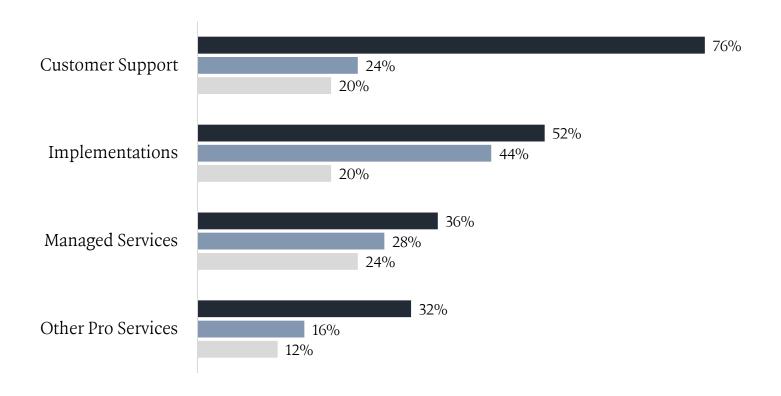
Offshore team Outsource

All in-house

Do you outsource or offshore any services roles or responsibilities?¹

% of respondents; select all that apply



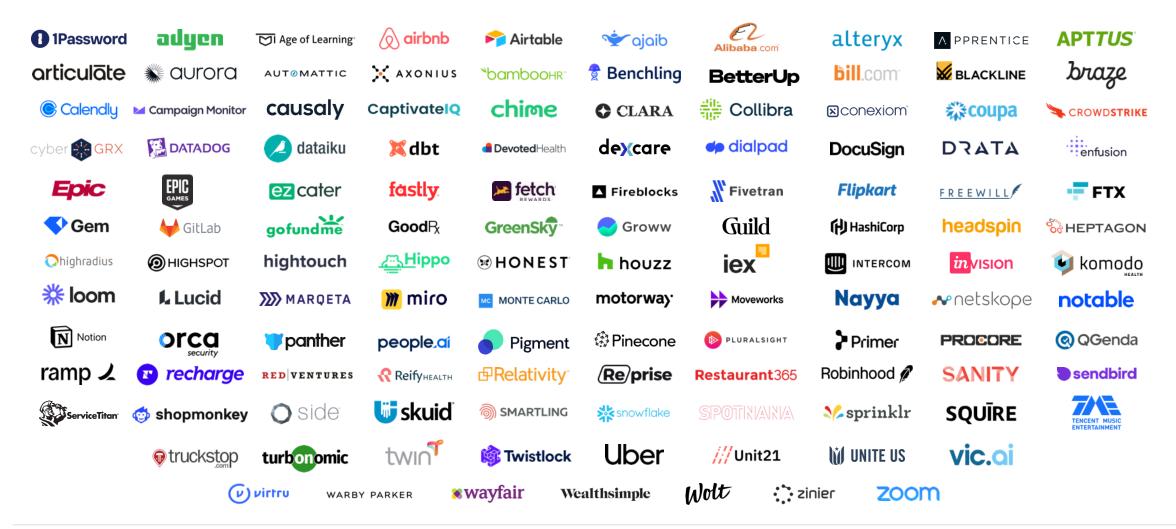


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