# 51 HR Metrics

# Analytics in HR

#### HR performance metrics

Revenue per employee	Total revenue / total number of employees	More information
Revenue per FTE	Total revenue / total number of FTE	More information
Profit per employee	Total profit / total number of employees	More information
Profit per FTE	Total profit / total number of FTE	More information
Overtime per employee	Hours of overtime / total number of hours (contractual hours + overtime) per period	More information
Labor cost per employee	Total labor cost / total number of employees	More information
Labor cost per FTE	Total labor cost / FTE	More information
Labor cost percentage of revenue	Total labor cost / organizational revenue	More information
Labor cost percentage of total expenses	Total labor cost / total organizational expenses	More information
Absence rate	Number of absence days / total number of working days	More information
Absence rate per manager/department	Number of absence days per unit / total number of working days per unit	More information
Overtime expense per period	Overtime pay / total pay per period	More information
Training expenses per employee	Training expenses / total expenses	More information
Training efficiency	Training expenses per employee / training effectiveness	More information
Voluntary turnover rate	Employees who left the organization voluntarily / headcount	More information
Involuntary turnover rate	Employees who left the organization involuntarily / headcount	More information
Turnover rate of talent	Employees who left the organizations and are qualify as high potentials / headcount	More information
Turnover rate	Employees who left the organization / headcount	More information
Turnover rate per manager/department	Employees who left the organization per unit / headcount per unit	More information
Cost of absenteeism	Total cost of absenteeism = Total employee hours lost to absenteeism * hourly pay (including benefits) + Supervisor hours lost in dealing with absenteeism * hourly pay supervisor (including benefits) + other costs (including temporary staff, training, loss of productivity, quality loss, overtime, etc.)	<u>Houtzagers</u> <u>formula</u>
Cost of turnover	Total cost of turnover, see Excel (by SHRM)	SHRM Excel sheet
HR to employee ratio	FTE working in HR / total number of FTE	More information
	Revenue per FTE Profit per employee Profit per FTE Overtime per employee Labor cost per employee Labor cost per centage of revenue Labor cost percentage of total expenses Absence rate Absence rate per manager/department Overtime expense per period Training efficiency Voluntary turnover rate Involuntary turnover rate Turnover rate of talent Turnover rate per manager/department Cost of absenteeism	Revenue per FTETotal revenue / total number of FTEProfit per employeeTotal profit / total number of employeesProfit per FTETotal profit / total number of FTEOvertime per employeeHours of overtime / total number of hours (contractual hours + overtime) per periodLabor cost per employeeTotal labor cost / total number of employeesLabor cost per FTETotal labor cost / total number of employeesLabor cost per centage of revenueTotal labor cost / organizational revenueLabor cost percentage of total expensesTotal labor cost / total organizational expensesAbsence rateNumber of absence days / total number of working daysAbsence rate per manager/departmentNumber of absence days per unit / total number of working days per unitOvertime expense per periodOvertime pay / total pay per periodTraining expenses per employeeTraining expenses / total expensesVoluntary turnover rateEmployees who left the organization involuntarily / headcountInvoluntary turnover rateEmployees who left the organization per unit / headcountTurnover rate per manager/departmentEmployees who left the organization per unit / headcount per unitCost of absenteeismTotal cost of absenteeism = Total employee who left the organization per unit / headcount per unitCost of absenteeismTotal cost of absenteeism = Total employee hours lost in dealing with absenteeism * hourly pay supervisor (including benefits) + Supervisor hours lost in dealing with absenteeism * hourly pay supervisor (including benefits) + other costs (including temporary staff, training, loss of productivity, quality loss, overtime, etc.) </th

## **Analytics** in HR

23	HR cost per FTE	Total HR cost / total number of FTE	More information
24	Time until promotion	Average time (in months or years) until promotion	More information
25	Promotion rate	Number of employees promoted / headcount	More information
Gen	eral workforce metrics		
26	Average age	Average age	More information
27	Average length of service	Average length of service	More information
28	Retirement rate	Number of employees retired / total number of employees	More information
29	Average distance from home	Average distance in miles (or km) from home	More information
30	Engagement rate	Number of people who report being engaged / total number of people	More information
31	Satisfaction rate	Number of people who report being satisfied in their job / total number of people	More information
32	Salary hike since last year	(New salary - salary previous year) / salary previous year	More information
	ruitment metrics		
33	Time to fill	Number of days between publishing a job opening and hiring the candidate	More information
34	Time to hire	Number of days between the moment a candidate is approached and the	
		moment the candidate accepts the job	More information
35	Cost per hire	moment the candidate accepts the job Total cost of hiring/the number of new hires	More information
35 36	Cost per hire Source of hire	· ·	
	•	Total cost of hiring/the number of new hires	More information
36	Source of hire	<ul> <li>Total cost of hiring/the number of new hires</li> <li>Sourcing channel used to attract the hire</li> <li>Employees who left the organization within 1 year / headcount</li> <li>This number should be 0, just like 38, 39 and 40. A percentage higher than zero will be very costly and indicates a bad fit with new recruits and the organization. Organizations should use better selection tools and procedures to</li> </ul>	More information More information
36 37	Source of hire First-year resignation rate	<ul> <li>Total cost of hiring/the number of new hires</li> <li>Sourcing channel used to attract the hire</li> <li>Employees who left the organization within 1 year / headcount</li> <li>This number should be 0, just like 38, 39 and 40. A percentage higher than zero will be very costly and indicates a bad fit with new recruits and the organization. Organizations should use better selection tools and procedures to prevent this.</li> </ul>	More information More information More information
36 37 38	Source of hire First-year resignation rate First-year turnover rate	<ul> <li>Total cost of hiring/the number of new hires</li> <li>Sourcing channel used to attract the hire</li> <li>Employees who left the organization within 1 year / headcount</li> <li>This number should be 0, just like 38, 39 and 40. A percentage higher than zero will be very costly and indicates a bad fit with new recruits and the organization. Organizations should use better selection tools and procedures to prevent this.</li> <li>Employees who left the organization within 1 year / total number of recruits</li> </ul>	More information More information More information More information More information

## **Analytics** in HR

42	Candidate job satisfaction	Number of hires who rate themselves as satisfied in their new job / total number of hires	More information			
43	Applicants per opening	Total number of applicants / number of job openings	More information			
44	Selection ratio	Number of hired candidates / total number of candidates	More information			
45	Cost per hire	(Total internal cost + total external cost) / total number of hires	More information			
46	Offer acceptance rate	Number of applicants presented with a job offer / number of applicants who accepted a job offer	More information			
47	Vacancy rate	Total number of open positions / total number of positions in organization	More information			
48	Application completion rate	Total number of people who completed the application / total number of people who started with the application	More information			
49	Yield ratio	<ul> <li>Number of applicants who successfully completed the stage / total number of applicants who entered the stage. For example: <ul> <li>15:1 (750 applicants apply, 50 CVs are screened)</li> <li>5:1 (50 screened CVs lead to 10 candidates submitted to the hiring manager)</li> <li>2:1 (10 candidate submissions lead to 5 hiring manager acceptances)</li> <li>5:2 (5 first interviews lead to 2 final interviews)</li> <li>2:1 (2 final interviews lead to 1 offer)</li> <li>1:1 (1 offer to 1 hire)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	More information			
50	Sourcing channel effectiveness	Total number of impressions of the channel / number of applications of the channel	More information			
51	Sourcing channel cost	Advertisement spending per channel / number of successful applicants per platform	More information			
Qua	Qualitative performance metrics					
Quali	Qualitative performance metrics are best quantified on a case by case basis. For more information, click here.					

