# 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 =<br>Total employee hours lost to absenteeism * hourly pay (including benefits) +<br>Supervisor hours lost in dealing with absenteeism * hourly pay supervisor<br>(including benefits) + other costs (including temporary staff, training, loss of<br>productivity, quality loss, overtime, etc.)   | <u>Houtzagers</u><br><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<br>Profit per employee<br>Profit per FTE<br>Overtime per employee<br>Labor cost per employee<br>Labor cost per centage of revenue<br>Labor cost percentage of total expenses<br>Absence rate<br>Absence rate per manager/department<br>Overtime expense per period<br>Training efficiency<br>Voluntary turnover rate<br>Involuntary turnover rate<br>Turnover rate of talent<br>Turnover rate per manager/department<br>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<br>Total cost of hiring/the number of new hires  | More information   |
| 35<br>36       | Cost per hire<br>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<br>More information   |
| 36<br>37       | Source of hire<br>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<br>More information<br>More information                             |
| 36<br>37<br>38 | Source of hire<br>First-year resignation rate<br>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. |  |                  |  |  |  |

