## 51 HR Metrics Cheat Sheet

51 of the most important HR metrics

## HR PERFORMANCE METRICS

| 1 | Revenue per employee | Total revenue / total number of employees |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Revenue per FTE | Total revenue / total number of FTE |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Profit per employee | Total profit / total number of employees |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Profit per FTE | Total profit / total number of FTE |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Overtime per employee | Hours of overtime / total number of hours (contractual hours + overtime) per period |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Labor cost per employee | Total labor cost / total number of employees |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Labor cost per FTE | Total labor cost / FTE |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Labor cost percentage of revenue | Total labor cost / organizational revenue |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | Labor cost percentage of total expenses | Total labor cost / total organizational expenses |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Absence rate | Number of absence days / total number of working days |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | Absence rate per manager/department | Number of absence days per unit / total number of working days per unit |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | Overtime expense per period | Overtime pay / total pay per period |
| $\mathbf{1 3}$ | Training expenses per employee | Training expenses / number of employees |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | Training efficiency | Training expenses per employee / training effectiveness |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | Voluntary turnover rate | \# Voluntary Terminates during period / \# Employees at the beginning of period (more |
| information) |  |  |


| 16 | Involuntary turnover rate | \# Involuntary Terminates during period / \# Employees at the beginning of the period <br> (more information) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 7}$ | Turnover rate of talent | \# Terminates who qualified as high potentials during period / \# Employees at the <br> beginning of the period (more information) |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ | Turnover rate | \# Terminates during period / \# Employees at the beginning of period (more <br> information) |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | Turnover rate per manager/department | \# Terminates per unit during period / \# Employees in the unit at the beginning of period <br> (more information) |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | Cost of absenteeism | Total cost of absenteeism = <br> Total employee hours lost to absenteeism * hourly pay (including benefits) + Supervisor <br> hours lost in dealing with absenteeism * hourly pay supervisor (including benefits) + <br> other costs (including temporary staff, training, loss of productivity, quality loss, <br> overtime, etc.) |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ | Cost of turnover | Total cost of turnover, see Excel (by SHRM) |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | HR to employee ratio | FTE working in HR / total number of FTE |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | HR cost per FTE | Total HR cost / total number of FTE |
| 24 | Time until promotion | Average time (in months or years) until promotion |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | Promotion rate | Number of employees promoted / headcount |
|  |  |  |

## GENERAL WORKFORCE METRICS

| 26 | Average age | Average age / Sum of age of all headcount / headcount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Average length of service | Average length of service / Length of service of all headcount / headcount |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | Retirement rate | \# Employees retired in period / headcount at beginning of period |
| 29 | Average distance from home | Average distance in miles (or km) from home |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | Engagement rate | \# Employees above the engagement norm in period / headcount at beginning of period |
| 31 | Satisfaction rate | Number of people who report being satisfied in their job / total number of people |
| 32 | Salary hike since last year | (Current salary - salary previous year) / salary previous year |

## RECRUITMENT METRICS | Click here for the supporting articles

| 33 | Time to fill | Number of days between publishing a job opening and hiring the candidate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 34 | Time to hire | Number of days between the moment a candidate is approached and the moment the <br> candidate accepts the job |
| $\mathbf{3 5}$ | Cost per hire | Total cost of hiring / the number of new hires |
| 36 | Source of hire | Sourcing channel used to attract the hire |


| 37 | First-year resignation rate | Employees who left the organization within 1 year / headcount <br> Note: this number should be 0, just like metrics no. 38, 39 and 40. A percentage higher <br> than zero will be very costly and indicates a bad fit with new recruits and the <br> organization. Organizations should use better selection tools and procedures to <br> prevent this. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 8}$ | First-year turnover rate | Employees who left the organization within 1 year / total number of recruits |
| $\mathbf{3 9}$ | First-month turnover rate | Employees who left the organization within 1 month / total number of recruits |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ | Hiring manager satisfaction | Number of hires who perform well / total number of hires |
| $\mathbf{4 1}$ | Candidate job satisfaction | Number of hires who rate themselves as satisfied in their new job / total number of <br> hires |
| $\mathbf{4 2}$ | Applicants per opening | Total number of applicants / number of job openings |
| $\mathbf{4 3}$ | Selection ratio | Number of hired candidates / total number of candidates |
| $\mathbf{4 4}$ | Cost per hire | (Total internal cost + total external cost) / total number of hires |
| $\mathbf{4 5}$ | Offer acceptance rate | Number of applicants presented with a job offer / number of applicants who accepted <br> a job offer |
| $\mathbf{4 6}$ | Vacancy rate | Total number of open positions / total number of positions in organization |
| $\mathbf{4 7}$ | Application completion rate | Total number of people who completed the application / total number of people who <br> started with the application |
|  |  |  |


| 48 | Yield ratio | Number of applicants who successfully completed the stage / total number of applicants who entered the stage. For example: <br> - 15:1 (750 applicants apply, 50 CV s are screened) <br> - 5:1 ( 50 screened CVs lead to 10 candidates submitted to the hiring manager) <br> - 2:1 (10 candidate submissions lead to 5 hiring manager acceptances) <br> - 5:2 (5 first interviews lead to 2 final interviews) <br> - 2:1 (2 final interviews lead to 1 offer) <br> - $1: 1$ (1 offer to 1 hire) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 | Sourcing channel effectiveness | Total number of impressions of the channel / number of applications of the channel |
| 50 | Sourcing channel cost | Advertisement spending per channel / number of successful applicants per platform |
| 51 | Cost of getting to Optimum Productivity Level (OPL) | Total cost involved in getting someone up to speed = onboarding cost + training cost + cost of supervision + cost of on-the-job training + (total labor cost * \% OPL per month) until 100\% OPL Is reached |

## AIHR | Academy to Innovate HR

At the Academy to Innovate HR (AIHR), it is our mission to make HR future-proof by offering world-class, online education programs available anywhere, anytime.

Any HR professional who is committed to lifelong learning can expand their skill set with relevant and in-demand skills. AIHR is the place to learn the skills you need to advance your career and secure a job at the forefront of HR.

Browse our programs at AIHR.com

