

The logo of Galgotias University is a circular emblem with a stylized 'G' shape. It features three curved, overlapping bands in shades of yellow, blue, and red, set against a light pinkish-red circular background.

# HR Metrics & Analytics

## MSB21T2001

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## Index-Session 24

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Specifications</b>	<b>Slide Number</b>
1	Session Objectives	3
2	Recap	4
3	Concept discussion	5
4	Visualization of the concept	6
5	Demonstration	7- 14
6	Thanks	15

# session Objectives- Topics to be discussed

- 51 of the most important HR metrics
- HR PERFORMANCE METRICS
- GENERAL WORKFORCE METRICS

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## Recap of Session 24

- Concepts of value propositions and HR decisions
- Sustainability in HR decisions
- HR analytics and HR value propositions
- HR optimization through HR analytics
- HR forecasting, HR plan and HR analytics
- Predictive HR analytics

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## HR PERFORMANCE METRICS

1	Revenue per employee	Total revenue / total number of employees
2	Revenue per FTE	Total revenue / total number of FTE
3	Profit per employee	Total profit / total number of employees
4	Profit per FTE	Total profit / total number of FTE
5	Overtime per employee	Hours of overtime / total number of hours (contractual hours + overtime) per period
6	Labor cost per employee	Total labor cost / total number of employees
7	Labor cost per FTE	Total labor cost / FTE
8	Labor cost percentage of revenue	Total labor cost / organizational revenue

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9	Labor cost percentage of total expenses	Total labor cost / total organizational expenses
10	Absence rate	Number of absence days / total number of working days
11	Absence rate per manager/department	Number of absence days per unit / total number of working days per unit
12	Overtime expense per period	Overtime pay / total pay per period
13	Training expenses per employee	Training expenses / total expenses
14	Training efficiency	Training expenses per employee / training effectiveness
15	Voluntary turnover rate	# Voluntary Terminates during period / # Employees at the beginning of period ( <a href="#">more information</a> )

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16	Involuntary turnover rate	# Involuntary Terminates during period / # Employees at the beginning of the period ( <a href="#">more information</a> )
17	Turnover rate of talent	# Terminates who qualified as high potentials during period / # Employees at the beginning of the period ( <a href="#">more information</a> )
18	Turnover rate	# Terminates during period / # Employees at the beginning of period ( <a href="#">more information</a> )
19	Turnover rate per manager/department	# Terminates per unit during period / # Employees in the unit at the beginning of period ( <a href="#">more information</a> )
20	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.)

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21	Cost of turnover	Total cost of turnover, see Excel (by SHRM)
22	HR to employee ratio	FTE working in HR / total number of FTE
23	HR cost per FTE	Total HR cost / total number of FTE
24	Time until promotion	Average time (in months or years) until promotion
25	Promotion rate	Number of employees promoted / headcount



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## GENERAL WORKFORCE METRICS

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

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## 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 candidate accepts the job
35	Cost per hire	Total cost of hiring / the number of new hires
36	Source of hire	Sourcing channel used to attract the hire

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37	First-year resignation rate	Employees who left the organization within 1 year / headcount Note: this number should be 0, just like metrics no. 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.
38	First-year turnover rate	Employees who left the organization within 1 year / total number of recruits
39	First-month turnover rate	Employees who left the organization within 1 month / total number of recruits
40	Hiring manager satisfaction	Number of hires who perform well / total number of hires
41	Candidate job satisfaction	Number of hires who rate themselves as satisfied in their new job / total number of hires
42	Applicants per opening	Total number of applicants / number of job openings
43	Selection ratio	Number of hired candidates / total number of candidates
44	Cost per hire	(Total internal cost + total external cost) / total number of hires

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45	Offer acceptance rate	Number of applicants presented with a job offer / number of applicants who accepted a job offer
46	Vacancy rate	Total number of open positions / total number of positions in organization
47	Application completion rate	Total number of people who completed the application / total number of people who started with the application

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48	Yield ratio	Number of applicants who successfully completed the stage / total number of applicants who entered the stage. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>
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

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In case, you find any difficulty in understanding the concepts of lecture, please feel free to contact.

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Thanks

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