

# 20 Essential QSR Metrics

20 essential metrics for restaurant operators to track performance and take action

## 01 Refunds - Cash/Credit

How to calculate Refunds - Cash/Credit

$$\text{Total quantity of refunds}$$

**Why it matters**

Can indicate an operational problem or theft

**Frequency in monitoring**

Daily

**Who needs to know?**

GMs and ASLs

**Target benchmark\***

Fewer is better  
but actual number can vary

**Using Refunds to drive changes**

Provide consistent communication to your team on individual results, make expectations and policies clear on this metric

## 02 Mobile/Digital % of Sales

How to calculate Mobile/Digital % of Sales

$$\left( \frac{\text{Total overhead costs}}{\text{Total sales}} \right) \times 100$$

**Why it matters**

Understand future consumer trends

**Frequency in monitoring**

Weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually

**Who needs to know?**

Managers, Ops team,  
Sales/Menu Analyst

**Target benchmark**

Varies by  
brand/concept

**Using Mobile/Digital % of Sales to drive changes**

If digital orders are growing, shift labor from front-of-house to kitchen or drive-thru to improve fulfillment speed

## 03 Transactions by Channel

How to calculate Transactions by Channel

$$\frac{\text{Channel transactions}}{\text{Total transactions}}$$

Complete for each channel

**Why it matters**

Make informed decisions about staffing, marketing spend, and technology investments.

**Frequency in monitoring**

Daily or even hourly during peak times for immediate adjustments, weekly or monthly for trend analysis.

**Who needs to know?**

Managers & Ops team

**Target benchmark\***

Depends on  
goals/strategy

**Using Transactions by Channel to drive changes**

Focus on channels that need help by streamlining the ordering process, training staff, optimize staffing during peak hours, etc.

## 04 Sales per Labor Hour (SPLH)

How to calculate SPLH

$$\text{Total revenue} / \text{Total labor hours (for same time frame)}$$

**Why it matters**

Drive labor efficiency!

**Frequency in monitoring**

Track weekly at a minimum to build labor schedule, but best case intra-day to manage labor

**Who needs to know?**

Managers & above

**Target benchmark\***

\$100-\$200  
\*can vary by store type

**Using SPLH to drive changes**

Implement cross-training to increase employee efficiency, gamify upsells via employee competition and leaderboard

## 05 Voids

### Definition of Voids

When an item or items are removed from an order prior to tender or after tendering order

### Why it matters

High voids may indicate long wait times, poor experience, or untrained employees

### Frequency in monitoring

Daily as cashiers checkout for the day

#### Who needs to know?

Managers

#### Target benchmark

Fewer is better  
but actual number can vary

### Using Voids to drive changes

Communicate expectations with cashiers and provide weekly updates to team reflecting which cashiers are meeting goals

## 06 Transactions YoY %

### How to calculate Transactions YoY %

$$\left( \frac{\text{Current transactions} - \text{Previous transactions}}{\text{Previous transactions}} \right) \times 100$$

### Why it matters

Tracking business growth

### Frequency in monitoring

Period, monthly, quarterly, annually

#### Who needs to know?

Manager, Ops team,  
Sales/Menu analyst

#### Target benchmark

10-20%

### Using Inventory Transactions YoY % to drive changes

Focus on marketing efforts like LTOs or local store outreach, identify weak dayparts and create time-based promotions

## 07 Avoidable Driver Wait Time

### How to calculate Avoidable Driver Wait Time

$$\text{Actual delivery order preparation time} - \text{Estimated delivery order preparation time}$$

### Why it matters

Long driver wait times cause customer complaints, lost revenue, a damaged reputation, canceled orders, and can result in store deactivation on DSPs.

### Frequency in monitoring

Weekly

#### Who needs to know?

Operators and  
Store Managers

#### Target benchmark

3 minutes + 30 seconds

### Using Avoidable Driver Wait Time to drive changes

Improve prep times, dedicate staff to delivery order support, clear up designated order pick up area, provide detailed instructions for order pickup

## 08 Inventory Turnover Rate

### How to calculate Inventory Turnover

$$\left( \frac{\text{Avg inventory}}{\text{Cost of goods sold}} \right) \times \text{Days in accounting period}$$

### Why it matters

Reduce waste, keep inventory fresh

### Frequency in monitoring

Review at the end of each accounting period (weekly inventory is ideal time to review)

#### Who needs to know?

Anyone managing  
food cost & quality

#### Target benchmark

Typically turn inventory  
6-8 times per month

### Using Inventory Turnover Rate to drive changes

Track inventory weekly (even weekly for critical items!), set par levels to prevent out of stock, prioritize high demand items

## 09 Cars without Transactions

### How to calculate Cars without Transactions

Pull from drive-thru camera data or track manually

### Why it matters

Highlights potential issues with ordering process, menu design, or customer experience

### Frequency in monitoring

Daily

#### Who needs to know?

Management & operations teams

#### Target benchmark

+/- 2 cars per hour

### Using Cars without Transactions to drive changes

Improve menu board design, train staff on order taking, address any bottlenecks in the drive-thru process

## 10 Ideal Sales per Employee

### How to calculate Ideal Sales per Employee

$$\frac{\text{Total sales per week}}{\text{Total number of employees}}$$

### Why it matters

Measuring and tracking forecasted productivity

### Frequency in monitoring

Period, monthly, quarterly, annually

#### Who needs to know?

Managers, ARLs, DOOs

#### Target benchmark

Geographically dependent

### Using Ideal Sales per Employee to drive changes

Adjust staffing to better match demand, evaluate hiring, training, and performance incentives

## 11 Missing & Incorrect Items

### How to calculate Missing & Incorrect Items

Total delivery orders that were missing items or included incorrect items, can calculate as dollar amount or percent of total sales

### Why it matters

If high it results in poor customer experience and lost revenue, if low it can improve your visibility on third-party delivery platforms

### Frequency in monitoring

Review daily/weekly, drill into day part details

#### Who needs to know?

Manager, Ops Team, Sales/Menu Analyst

#### Target benchmark\*

2.25% or lower

### Using Missing & Incorrect Items to drive changes

Ensure menu is accurate and up to date on delivery platforms, improve delivery operations in store with additional quality checks before orders are picked up

## 12 Average Check

### How to calculate Average Check

$$\frac{\text{Total sales}}{\text{Total number of checks}}$$

### Why it matters

Identify upsell opportunities, evaluate pricing & promotions

### Frequency in monitoring

Review daily/weekly, drill into day part details

#### Who needs to know?

Manager, Ops Team, Sales/Menu Analyst

#### Target benchmark\*

Avg \$10-\$15/customer

\*can vary by store type

### Using Average Check to drive changes

Introduce targeted upselling (sides/desserts), Menu engineering (reprice/promote/remove), Targeted promotions

## 13 Meals (Employee or Manager)

### How to calculate Meals (Employee or Manager)

Total discounted or free food provided to employees or managers

### Why it matters

This is the most frequently abused discount

### Frequency in monitoring

Daily

#### Who needs to know?

RGMs and ASLs

#### Target benchmark

1 meal/shift per employee or manager

### Using Meals (Employee or Manager) to drive changes

Remind team on a quarterly basis of this benefit, communicate monthly results during site visits

## 14 \$0 Transactions

### How to calculate \$0 Transactions

Add up all transactions that total \$0

### Why it matters

Qualifying transaction growth and identifying loss/theft

### Frequency in monitoring

Daily, weekly, monthly

#### Who needs to know?

Above store leaders

#### Target benchmark

Fewer is better but actual number varies

### Using \$0 Transactions to drive changes

Address potential abuse of accounts, tighten discount policies, restructure offers, convert discount customers to full-paying through upselling

## 15 Downtime on DSPs

### How to calculate Downtime on DSPs

Total time location is deactivated on the delivery provider platforms, can be found in platform reports or through a third party data monitoring platform

### Why it matters

DSPs or drivers can be deactivating your store without your knowledge, leading to a loss of potential sales

### Frequency in monitoring

Daily

#### Who needs to know?

Operators and Store Managers

#### Target benchmark

Focus on decreasing unneeded downtime

### Using Downtime on DSPs to drive changes

Ensure hours are correct on delivery platform, reduce missing & incorrect orders, reduce avoidable wait time & cancellations

## 16 Revenue per Square Foot

### How to calculate Revenue per Square Foot

$$\frac{\text{Total revenue}}{\text{Total square footage of restaurant}}$$

### Why it matters

Operational efficiency from physical space

### Frequency in monitoring

Review quarterly or annually

#### Who needs to know?

Owner/Operator, Financial Analyst

#### Target benchmark

\$500-\$600/sq ft/yr at top performing QSRs

### Using Revenue per Square Foot to drive changes

Analyze whether to optimize/expand/shrink current space as a path to better profitability

## 17 Discounts

### How to calculate Discounts

Total dollar amount discounted from orders

### Why it matters

Discounts have continued to increase with the addition of 3rd-party delivery and they can directly impact profitability

### Frequency in monitoring

Rack and stack weekly against peers

#### Who needs to know?

RGMs and ASLs

#### Target benchmark

Depends on goals, strategy and market

### Using Discounts to drive changes

Communicate expectations and results with team and celebrate those teams achieving goals, tailor future discounts based on past results

## 18 Prime Cost

### How to calculate Prime Cost

$$\left( \frac{\text{Total overhead costs}}{\text{Total sales}} \right) \times 100$$

### Why it matters

Biggest controllable expense in a restaurant, directly impacting profitability

### Frequency in monitoring

Weekly to catch trends early and make necessary adjustments

#### Who needs to know?

Owners, Managers, and Finance teams

#### Target benchmark

60% or lower

### Using Prime Cost to drive changes

Reduce waste by improving portioning, ordering efficiency, adjust staffing levels dynamically to match demand, compare location performance

## 19 Avoidable Cancellations

### How to calculate Avoidable Cancellations

Total cancellations due to factors within the restaurant's control

### Why it matters

Within store control and can help reduce customer complaints, lost revenue, a damaged reputation, lower ranking on DSPs, and downtime.

### Frequency in monitoring

Weekly

#### Who needs to know?

Operators and Store Managers

#### Target benchmark

Less than 1%

### Using Avoidable Cancellations to drive changes

Increase visibility on delivery platforms by reducing avoidable cancellations, improve menu and hour accuracy on delivery platforms

## 20 Overhead Rate

### How to calculate Overhead Rate

$$\left( \frac{\text{Total overhead costs}}{\text{Total sales}} \right) \times 100$$

### Why it matters

Make sure your store format matches the projected sales & destination mix

### Frequency in monitoring

Quarterly/annually, or when opening new restaurants

#### Who needs to know?

Site planners

#### Target benchmark

30% or lower  
given that 60% is food & labor

### Using Overhead Rate to drive changes

Assess that your store size/space allocations fit the local market, how buyers interact (i.e. in-store vs third-party delivery)