



Earned Schedule ...application to Project Management



23-24 November 2011
Valencia, Spain

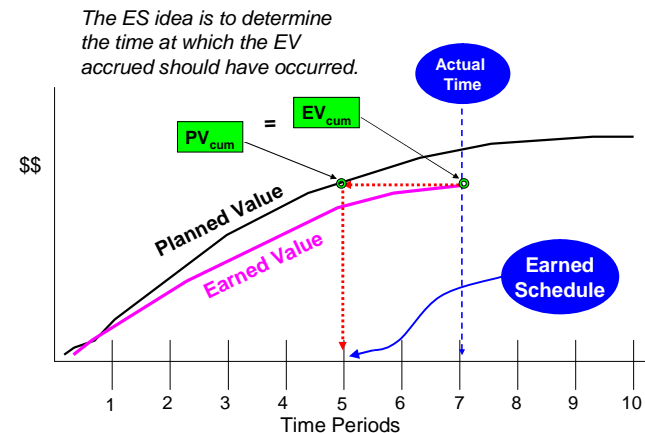
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Abstract

A review of Earned Schedule, focusing on project management control areas for which the methodology provides an advance in practice.

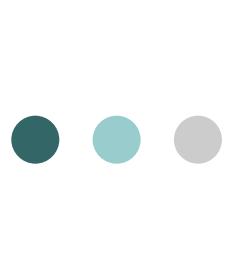


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Overview

- Background
- Review of ES Metric
- Indicators & Terminology
- Forecasting & Prediction
- Project Control
- Schedule Adherence
- Rework
- Application Aids
- Supplemental Remarks
- Summary



Background

“We need to maintain our attention on schedule delivery. Data tells us that since July 2003, real cost increase in projects accounted for less than 3 percent of the total cost growth.

...*Therefore, our problem is not cost, it is SCHEDULE.*”

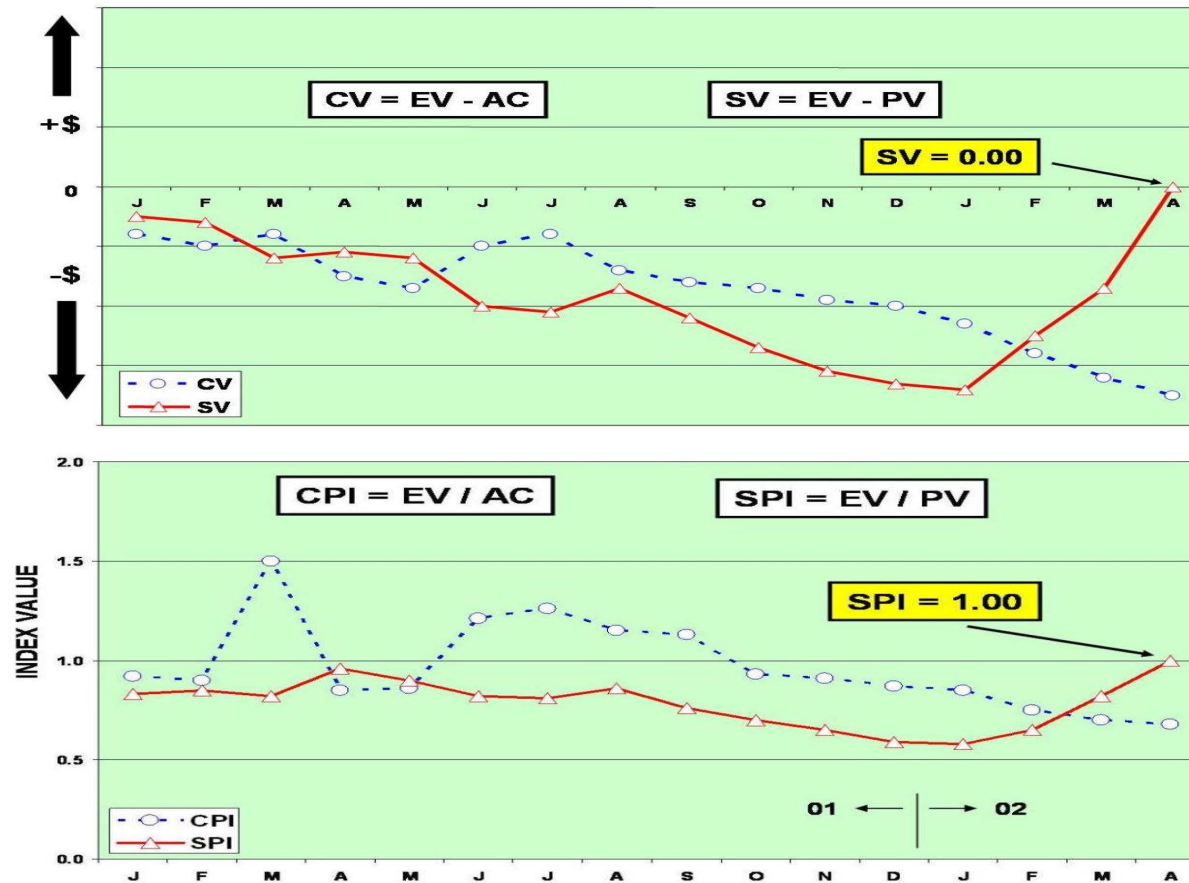
- Dr. Steve Gumley, CEO

Defence Materiel Organization (Australia)

Quote taken from DMO Bulletin, July 2006, Issue 61, page



Background

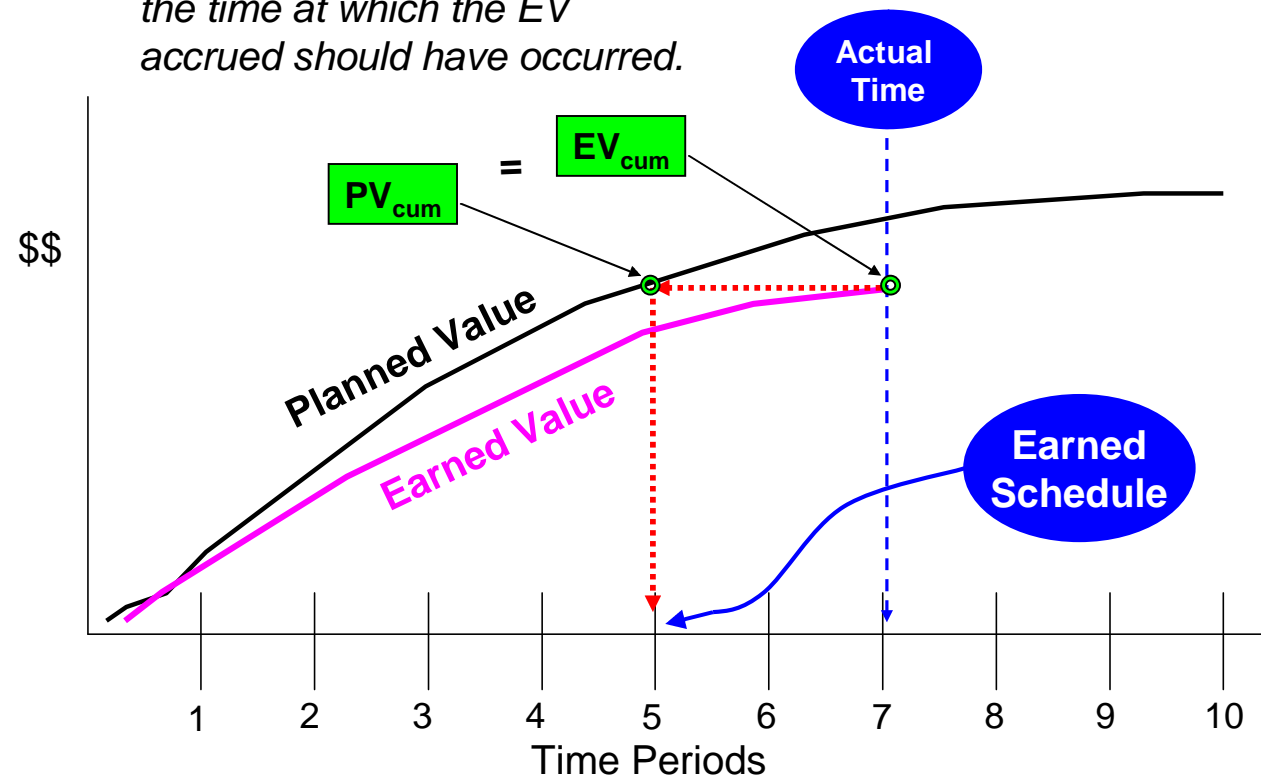




ES Metric



The ES idea is to determine the time at which the EV accrued should have occurred.





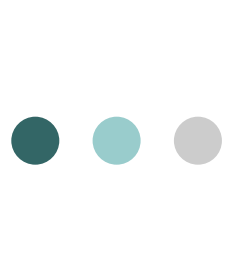
ES Metric

- ES measure requires the PMB and EV accrued
- Determined from formula, $ES = C + I$

where C is number of periodic time units of the PMB for which $EV \geq PV_C$

and $I = [(EV - PV_C) / (PV_{C+1} - PV_C)] * 1 \text{ period}$

- At completion, just as $EV = BAC$, $ES = PD$
where PD = Planned Duration



ES Indicators

- The ES measure leads to reliable indicators for the entire duration of the project

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} SV(t) = ES - AT \\ SPI(t) = ES / AT \end{array} \right\} \text{cumulative}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} SV(t)_n = (ES_n - ES_{n-1}) - 1 \\ SPI(t)_n = (ES_n - ES_{n-1}) / 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{periodic}$$

where AT is the number of status periods

ES Terminology

Metrics	Earned Schedule	ES_{cum}	$ES = C + I$ number of complete periods (C) plus an incomplete portion (I)
	Actual Time	AT_{cum}	AT = number of periods executed
Indicators	Schedule Variance	SV(t)	$SV(t) = ES - AT$
		SV(t)%	$SV(t)\% = (ES - AT) / ES$
	Schedule Performance Index	SPI(t)	$SPI(t) = ES / AT$
	To Complete Schedule Performance Index	TSPI	$TSPI = (PD - ES) / (PD - AT)$
			$TSPI = (PD - ES) / (ED - AT)$
Predictors	Independent Estimate at Completion (time)	IEAC(t)	$IEAC(t) = PD / SPI(t)$
			$IEAC(t) = AT + (PD - ES) / PF(t)$
	Variance at Completion	VAC(t)	$VAC(t) = PD - IEAC(t)$ or EFD



Forecasting

- EVM forecast of final cost: $IEAC = BAC / CPI$
- ES forecast of project duration:
$$IEAC(t) = PD / SPI(t)$$
- Goodness of forecast has been verified by
 - Application
 - Statistical testing
 - Simulation
- Useful to compare forecast from Critical Path EV data to project forecast

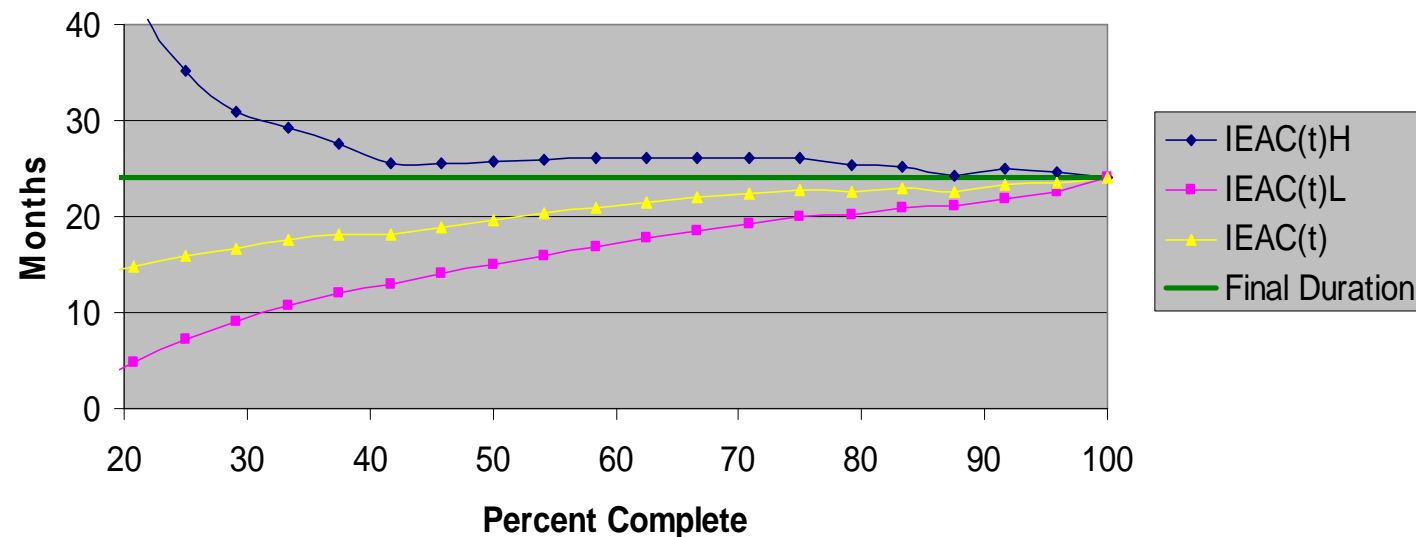


Forecasting



- Range of possible outcomes – confidence limits

Project #1 - Schedule





Prediction

- Calculation of TSPI provides information concerning whether to attempt corrective action or negotiate a change with the customer

TSPI Value	Predicted Outcome
≤ 1.00	Achievable
> 1.10	Not Achievable



Project Control



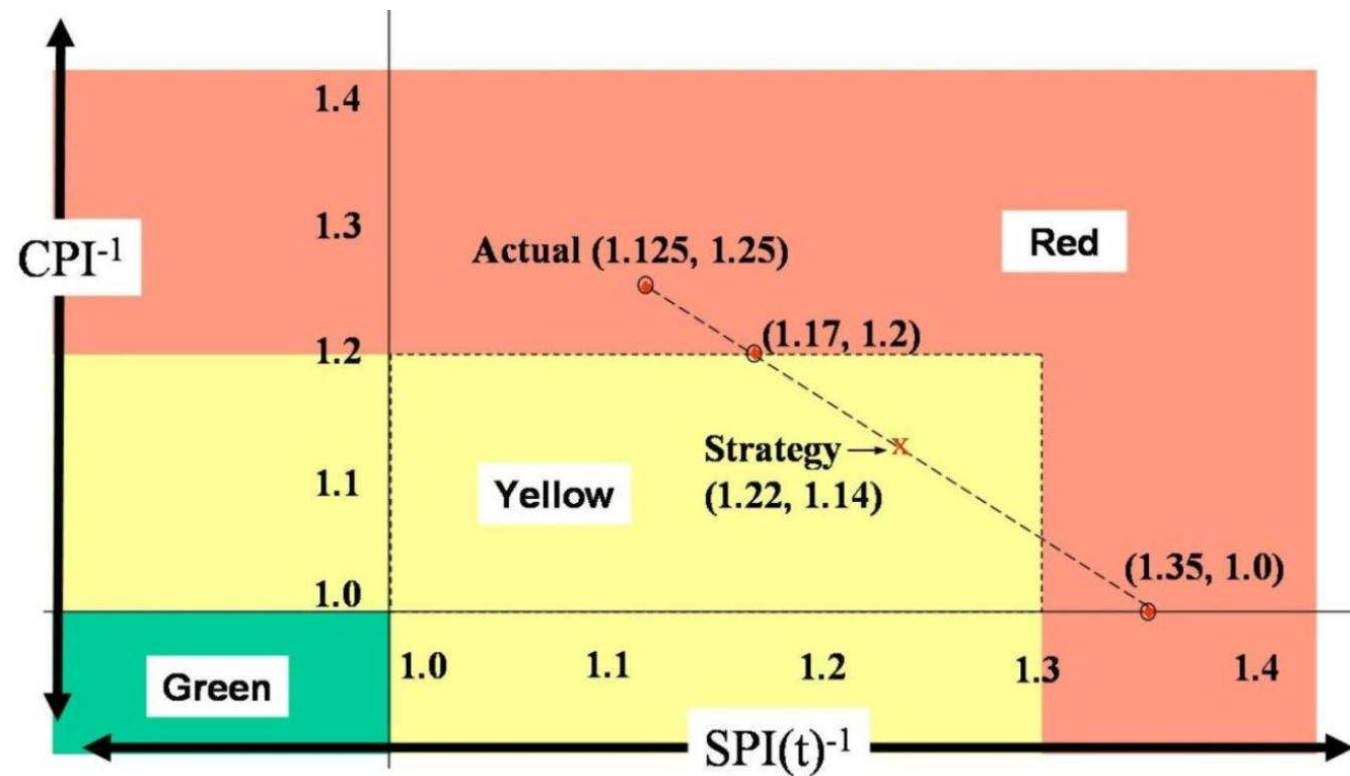
- Using EVM & ES leads to general strategies

CPI ⁻¹	SPI(t) ⁻¹	Recommended Action
Green	Green	Reward Employees
Green	Yellow	Increase Overtime
Green	Red	Increase Overtime or People
Yellow	Green	Decrease Overtime
Yellow	Yellow	Review & Adjust Assignments
Yellow	Red	Adjust Assignments; Consider Negotiation (Schedule)
Red	Green	Decrease Overtime or People
Red	Yellow	Adjust Assignments; Consider Negotiation (Funding)
Red	Red	Negotiation (Funding/Schedule/Rqmts); Causal Analysis



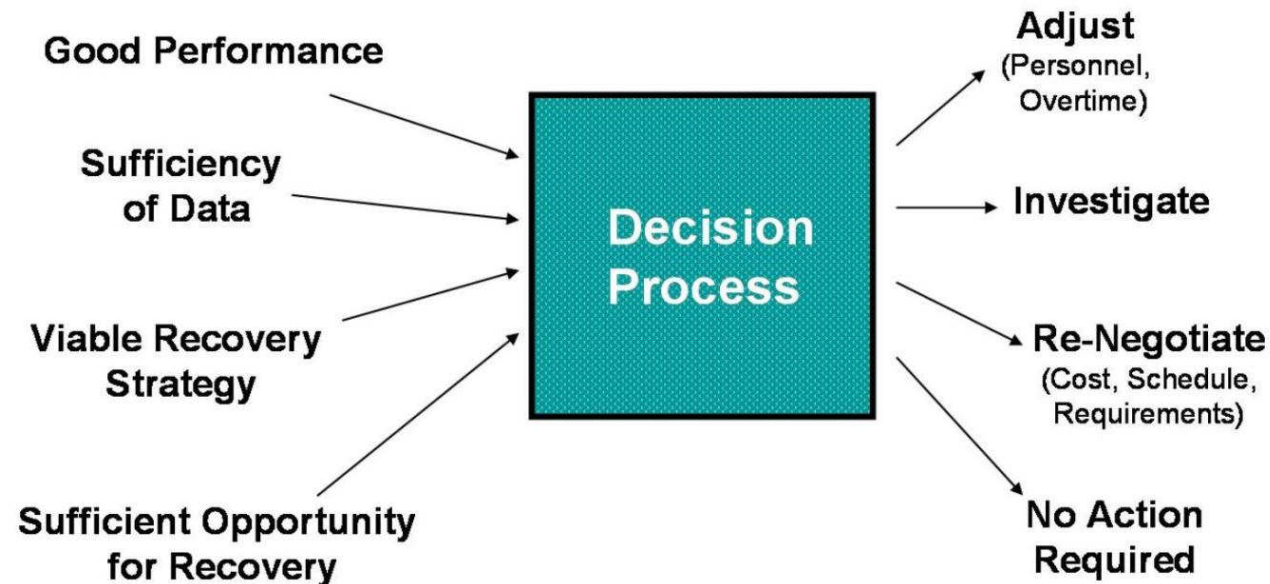
Project Control

- Improved project recovery tactics



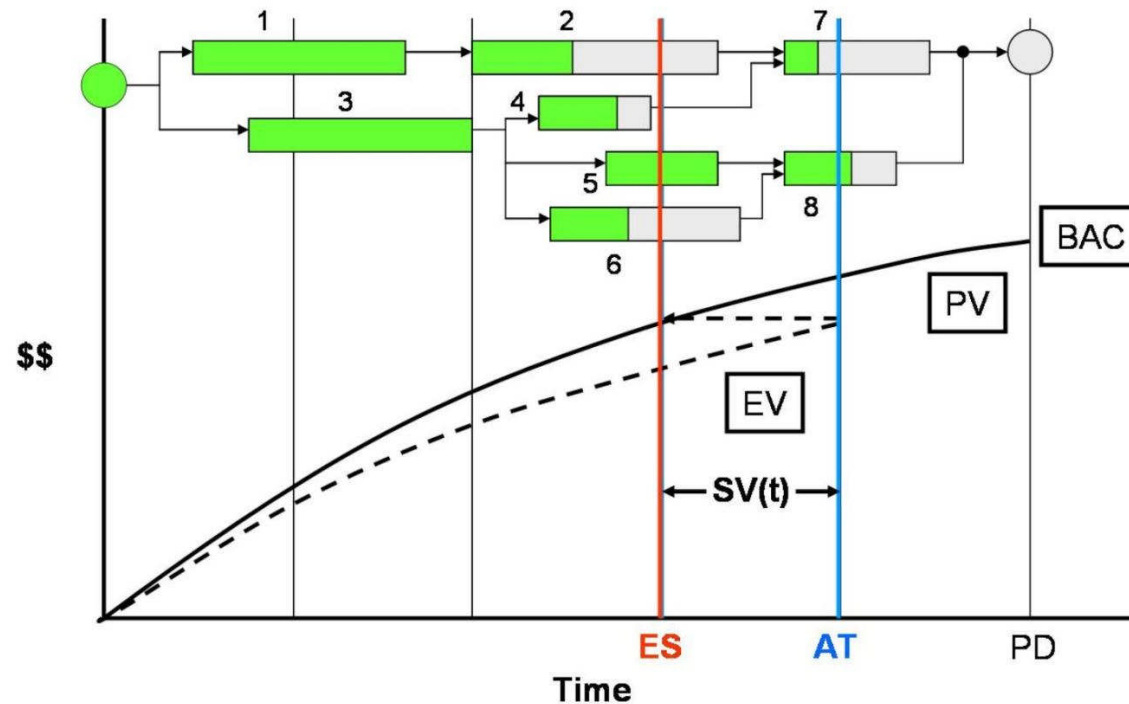
Project Control

- Better project management decisions



Schedule Adherence

- ES facilitates measuring how well project execution follows the plan

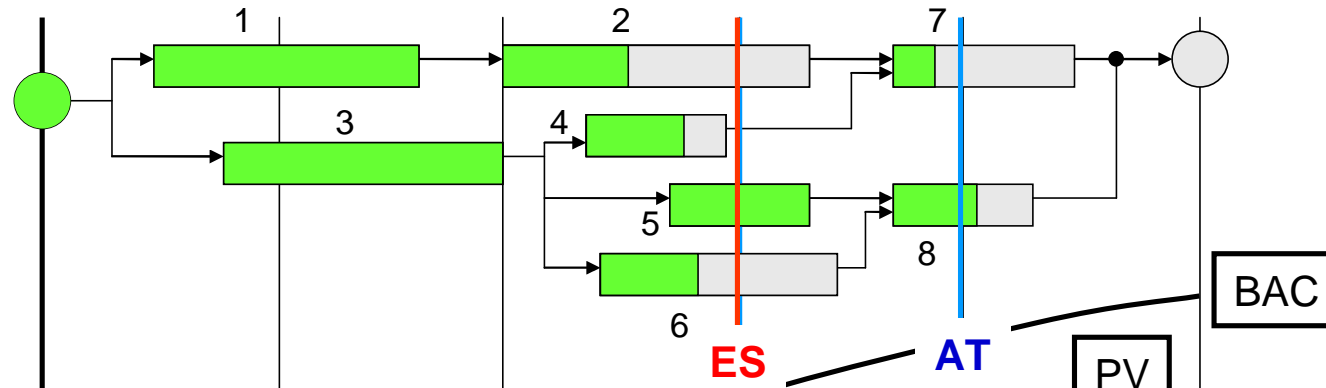




Schedule Adherence

- Independent from schedule efficiency (SPI(t))
- Measured as ratio of EV conforming to the PV which should have been earned (P-Factor)
- Allows analysis which identifies tasks having impediments or constraints
- Identifies tasks which are likely to have future rework and enhances forecasting
- Leads to Schedule Adherence Index and improved control
- Facilitates calculation of induced rework

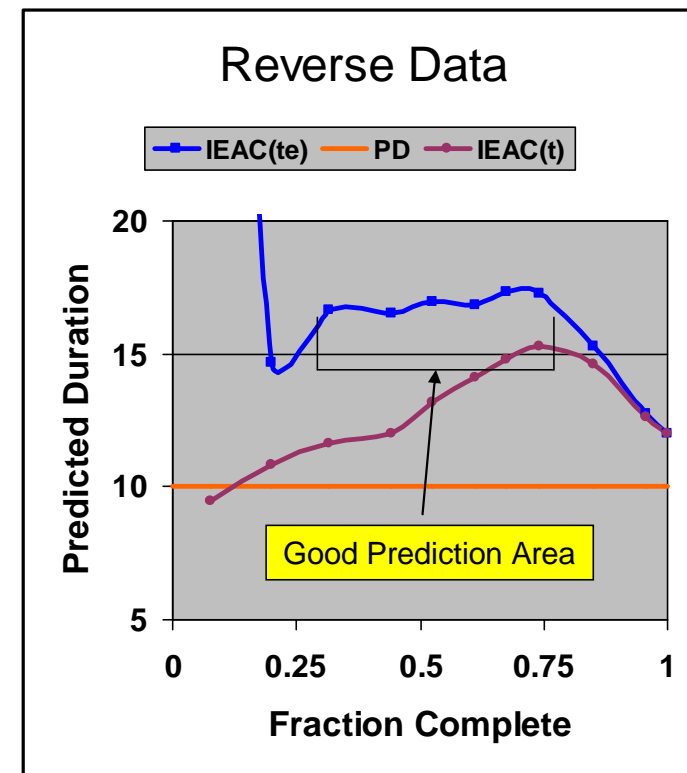
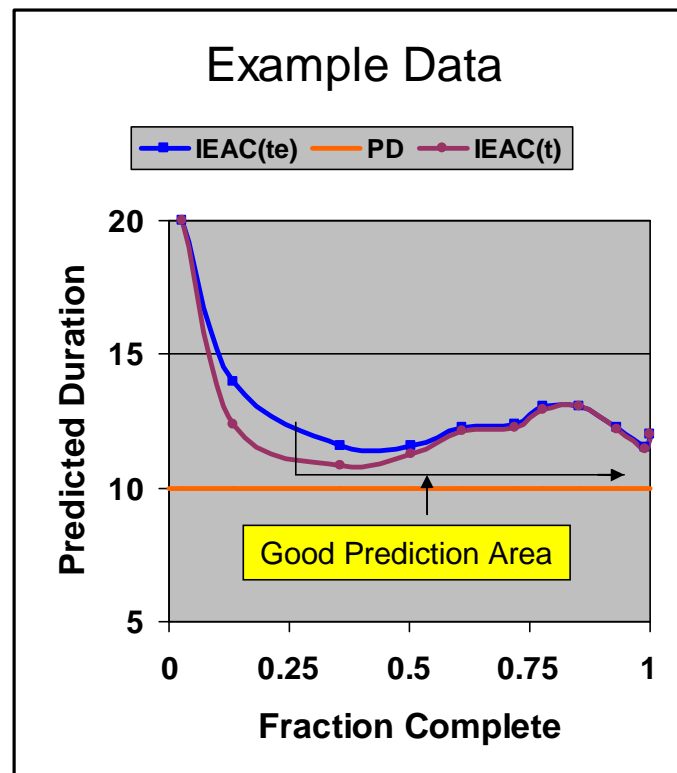
SA - Analysis Example



Task	PV	PV@ES	EV@AT	EV - PV	I/C or R
1	10	10	10	0	
2	12	9	5	-4	I/C
3	10	10	10	0	
4	5	5	3	-2	I/C
5	5	2	5	+3	R
6	8	4	3	-1	I/C
7	7	0	1	+1	R
8	5	0	3	+3	R
Total	62	40	40	0	



SA - Enhanced Forecasting



A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, featuring three colored circles (dark teal, light teal, and grey) arranged horizontally, followed by a vertical line.

Rework

- Schedule Adherence Index
$$SAI = R / (BAC - EV)$$
where $R = f(P, EV, BAC)$
- SAI is useful for detecting trends ...thus a management tool for gauging actions taken
 - SAI increasing with EV \Rightarrow SA worsening
 - SAI decreasing with EV \Rightarrow SA improving
- Allows for calculation of out of sequence EV
- Facilitates forecast of project rework cost



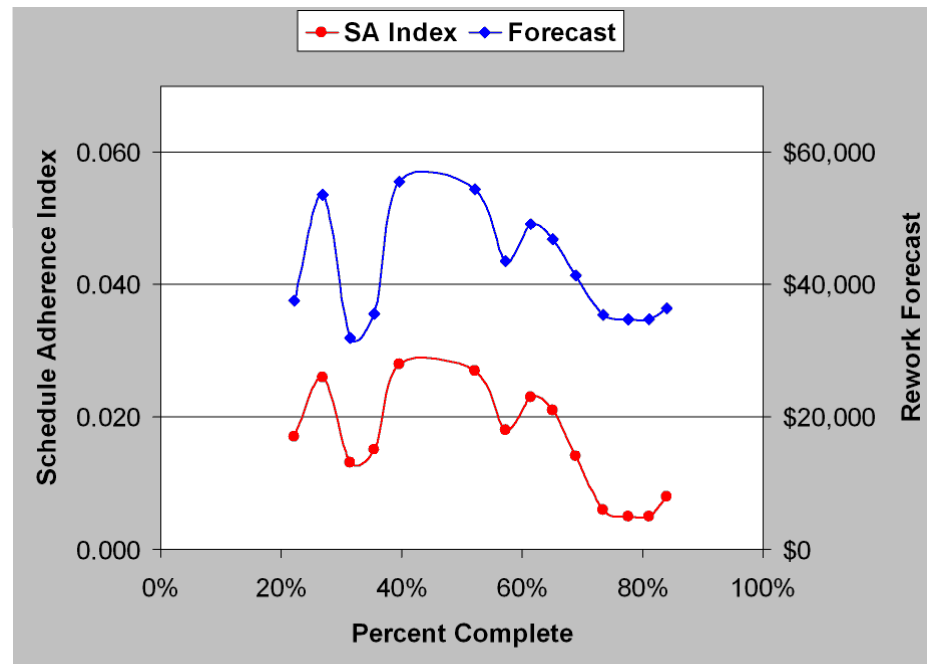
● ● ● | Rework

- Ability to determine amount of out of sequence EV and forecast rework cost heightens management attention to schedule execution
- Increases ability of oversight functions to identify EV “gaming”
- Improved schedule adherence hypothesized to improve both cost and schedule performance efficiencies



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Rework - Real Example



- $BAC \cong \$2.5 \text{ million}, P = 0.930 \Rightarrow 0.995$
- $CPI \cong 1.05, SPI(t) \cong 0.98$
- $EV(r) \cong \$80K, \text{Rework Forecast} < \$40K$



Application Aids

- Calculation of ES, indicators, and forecast – *available from ES website (es calculator page) and several EVM tools*
- Small Projects (Down Time & Stop Work) – *ES website*
- Range of possible outcomes (confidence limits) – *ES website*
- Schedule Adherence (P-Factor) – *ES website, Project Flight Deck, and ProTrack*
- Out of Sequence EV & Rework – *ES website*



Summary

- Managing schedule may be more difficult than cost and has more repercussions
- ES is derived from the PMB and EV accrued
- ES makes possible – reliable schedule performance indicators, forecasting, prediction
- Amplifies ability to control project using EVM & ES
- Facilitates identifying process logjams and assess & minimize rework
- Application aids are available and coming



Supplemental Remarks

- Data for analysis comes from EVM ...no new data is required
- Provides top down approach to assessing schedule performance
- Equally usable for re-planned projects, and small projects having stop work and down-time conditions



Supplemental Remarks

- ES methodology is growing
 - ES website is receiving \cong 40K hits per month
 - Project management and EVM books now include ES
 - Included in university coursework & research
 - Evidence of use is global
 - Usage is occurring in several industries
 - Included in PMI® EVM Practice Standard (Oct 2011)



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Supplemental Remarks

- ES has had its share of detractors ...and proponents, as well
- British philosopher, John Stuart Mill, once made this observation that new ideas pass through three phases of denial:

First – *They are wrong*

Second – *They are against religion*

Third – *They are old news, trivial, common sense, and we all would have thought of them if we had had the time, money, and interest*



References

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- “Schedule Adherence and Rework,” *The Measurable News*, 2011 Issue 1: 9-14
- *Earned Schedule*, Raleigh, NC, Lulu Publishing 2009
- Earned Schedule Website: www.earnedschedule.com



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