

# **Does Project Performance Stability Exist? A Re-examination of CPI and Examination of SPI(t) Stability**

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\* The contents of this presentation are the presenter's personal views and conclusions which do not reflect an endorsed position of the PMI-CPM.

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# Summary of Research Post A-12 Cancellation

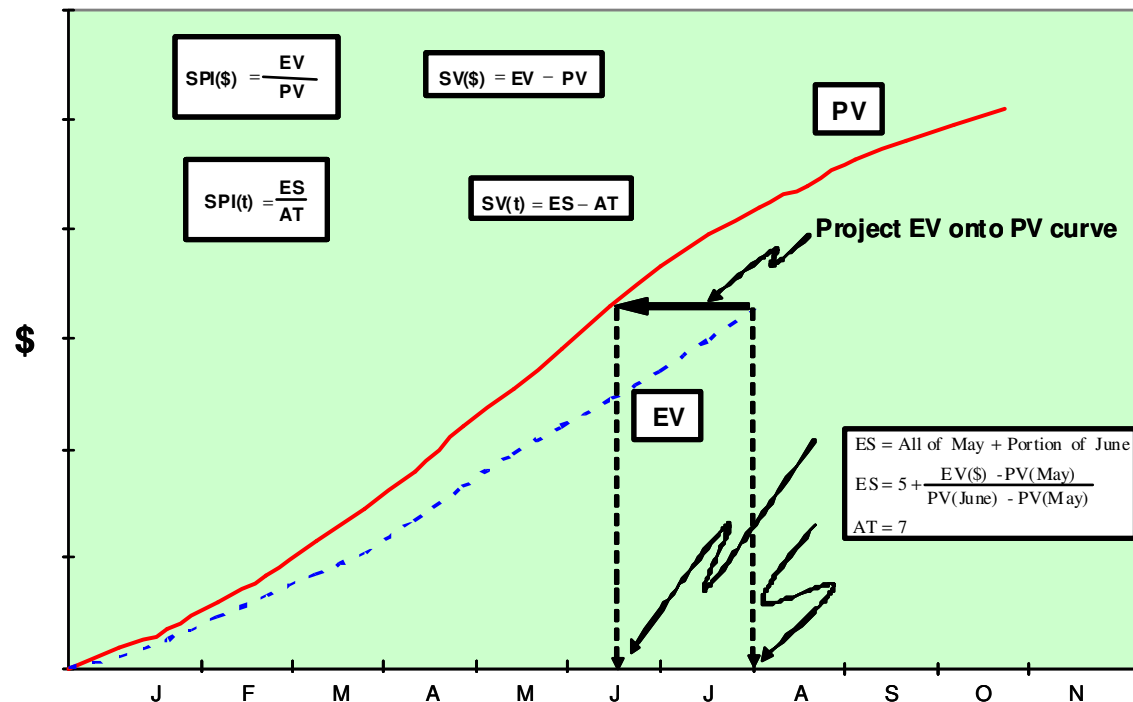
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- ◆ Research by Dr. David Christensen and associates
  - CPI cum (CPI) stabilises by 20% of project completion
  - Stability usually defined to mean CPI at completion does not change by more than +/- .10 from CPI<sub>20%</sub>
    - Initial stability research published in 1992 using data from 26 completed Air Force programs from USAF Systems Command Aeronautical Systems
    - Subsequent research used program data from US DoD DAES database (Christensen & Heise: 1993)
- ◆ CPI stability findings since generalised as being universally applicable “to all projects using Earned Value”
  - Fleming and Koppelman

# Earned Schedule Brief Summary

Concept developed by Lipke in 2003

- ◆ Time based schedule performance metrics using EVM data
  - SV(t) and SPI(t) behaviour analogous to the EVM cost metrics
- ◆ ES metrics do not fail – work for early and late finish projects
  - Revert to zero/unity at completion only if on time schedule performance ACTUALLY achieved



# The Research Project

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◆ Aim:

- Re-examine CPI stability and
- Compare the stability behavior of SPI(t) with CPI to ascertain whether SPI(t) exhibited similar stability characteristics to those extensively reported for CPI

◆ The Data:

- 3 disparate commercial sector EVM data samples utilized

<b>Source</b>	<b>CPI Sample</b>	<b>SPI(t) Sample</b>
<b>UK Construction</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Israeli Hi Tech</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Australian IT</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Composite</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>

- The data was “scrubbed” – Re-baselined projects were excluded

# The Results

- ◆ Formal hypothesis testing

- Sign Test at 0.05 level of significance

“none of the null hypotheses can be rejected, for any of the three samples as well as the composite of all samples.

**This means that stability was not achieved for either CPI or the SPI(t) by the time the project was 20 percent complete.”**

	CPI Stability		SPI(t) Stability	
	Test Statistic	Test Result	Test Statistic	Test Result
UK Construction	0.623	Ho	0.748	Ho
Australian IT	1.000	Ho	0.500	Ho
Israeli Hi-Tech	0.806	Ho	0.613	Ho
Composite	0.916	Ho	0.629	Ho

Table 1: Hypothesis Test Results

- ◆ Summary of Raw Data

Stability Achieved	UK Construction	Australian IT	Israeli Hi-Tech	Composite
SPI(t) cum. ≤ 20%	3	0	1	4
> 20%	17	5	11	33
CPI cum. ≤ 20%	2	0	1	3
> 20%	0	4	11	23

Table 2: Summary of Stability Achievement Related to 20 Percent Completion

# The (Lack of) CPI Stability Corroboration

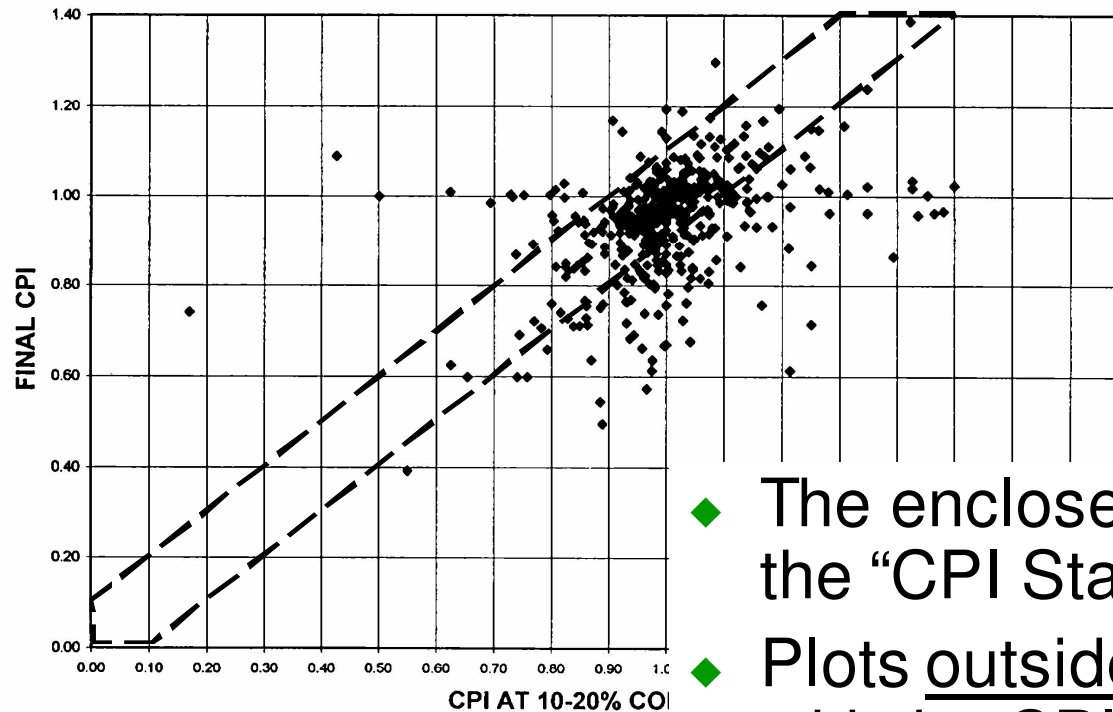
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- ◆ NAVAIR research by Michael Popp, mid 1990s
  - Data from same source used by Christensen
    - Known thanks to correction to paper by Mr. Wayne Abba
  - Popp sought to determine
    - “Given a program has a CPI of X and a percent complete of Y, what is the most likely finishing CPI”?
- ◆ Popp did **not** focus on CPI stability
  - But plotted relationships between CPI cum Final and CPI cum Current in each 10 percentile band
- ◆ Popp report now in public domain (with permission)
  - PMI Sydney Chapter website

# The Correlation Plot: CPI Final and CPI 10-20%

All

CORRELATION BETWEEN CUMULATIVE CPI  
AT 10-20% COMPLETE AND FINAL CPI



- ◆ The enclosed area bounds where the “CPI Stability rule” applies
- ◆ Plots outside bound area **conflict** with the CPI Stability rule

FNLCP1.XLS Chart 10-20

9/19/96

# Additional Analysis

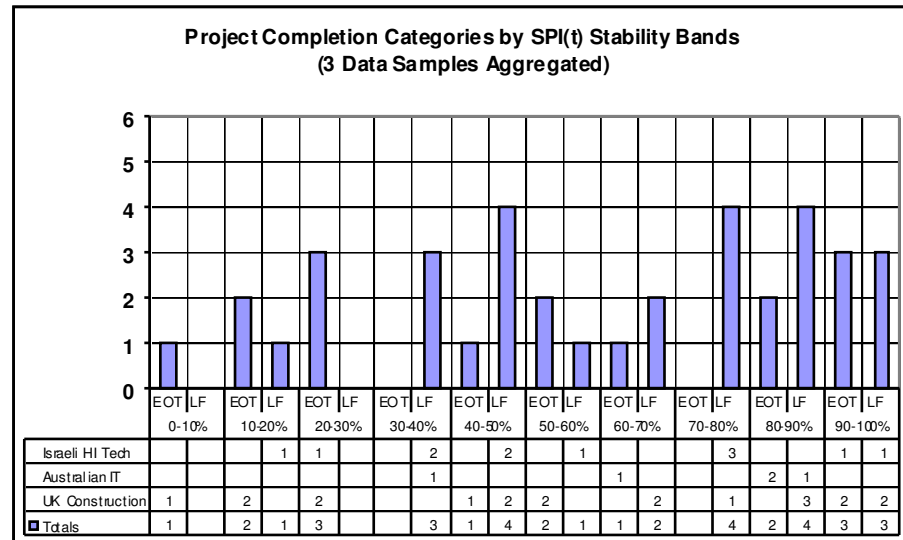
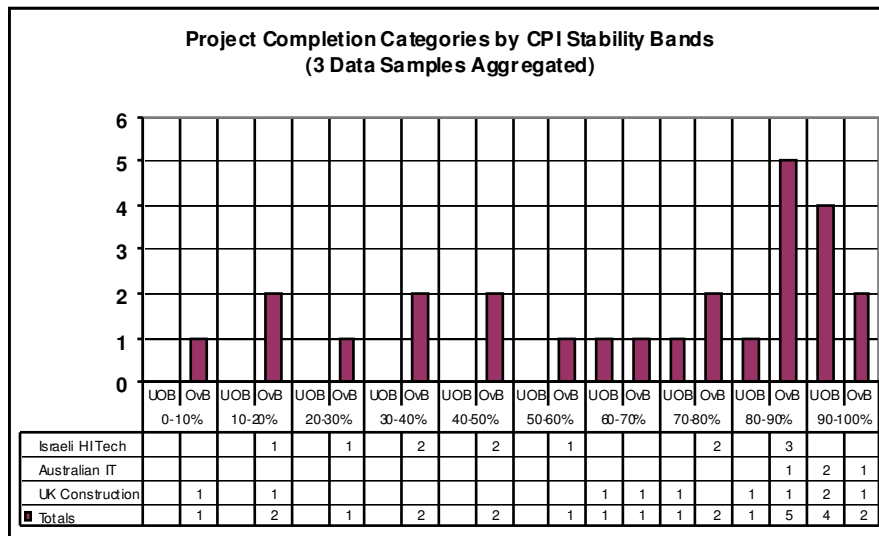
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- ◆ Commercial sector data
  - Within each 10% complete percentile band projects were categorized as follows:
- ◆ Cost at completion:
  - Under or On Budget (UOB)
  - Over Budget (OvB).
- ◆ Schedule at completion:
  - Early or On Time finish (EOT)
  - Late Finish (LF).
- ◆ Purpose:
  - To determine whether achieving earlier stability correlated to improved cost and schedule outcomes at completion



# The Results

- ◆ “... achievement of earlier stability is not correlated with improved final cost and/or schedule outcomes”
- ◆ For UOB and EOT projects where cost and schedule stability was achieved late ... achieving earlier stability would have been disadvantageous ... to the final outcome(s) ... **because project performance progressively improved over the life of those projects.**



# The Conclusions

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- ◆ The widely reported CPI stability rule cannot be generalized to “all projects using Earned Value”
  - Claiming the rule had unqualified universal applicability to “all projects using Earned Value” an unfortunate overstatement
- ◆ CPI stability rule cannot be generalized even within US DoD
- ◆ Based on commercial sector EVM data analysis
  - **Achieving early stability is not necessarily “good”**
  - **Achieving late stability is not necessarily “bad”**
- ◆ Where projects have not exhibited “CPI stability”
  - EVM practitioners can now know that this is neither unique,
  - Nor is it necessarily an adverse reflection on ... those projects
- ◆ The consistent behavior to CPI demonstrated by SPI(t) provides further support for the validity of SPI(t) metric and ES method

# The Consequences

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Thanks Kym,

“I think it is traditional to burn heretics at the stake and then accept their findings as true after an appropriate delay of several years or decades – there were a few notable exceptions, Galileo spring to mind, he merely was placed under house arrest ..... I look forward to seeing how you go.

The paper certainly makes sense and is a great piece of research.”

E-mail dated 6 May 08 from Patrick Weaver, Director  
Mosaic Project Services Pty Ltd, Melbourne Australia

# The Way Forward

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- ◆ Those interested should read the paper, supporting materials and make up their own minds
- ◆ More research is needed to determine whether there are project performance characteristics:
  - Which result in early CPI stability (i.e. the rule applies)
  - **Where early CPI stability was not achieved due to progressively improving CPI performance**
- ◆ Academic research aimed at establishing a theoretical rationale for project performance instability
- ◆ Researchers repeating the current research using different data samples
  - Lipke's Stability Point Calculator is in the public domain
- ◆ **Test for xPI stability on your own completed projects**

# What About Earned Schedule?

- ◆ Paper demonstrates that using Earned Schedule, research opportunities are equally applicable to project schedule performance

- ◆ Opinion on Earned Schedule varies:

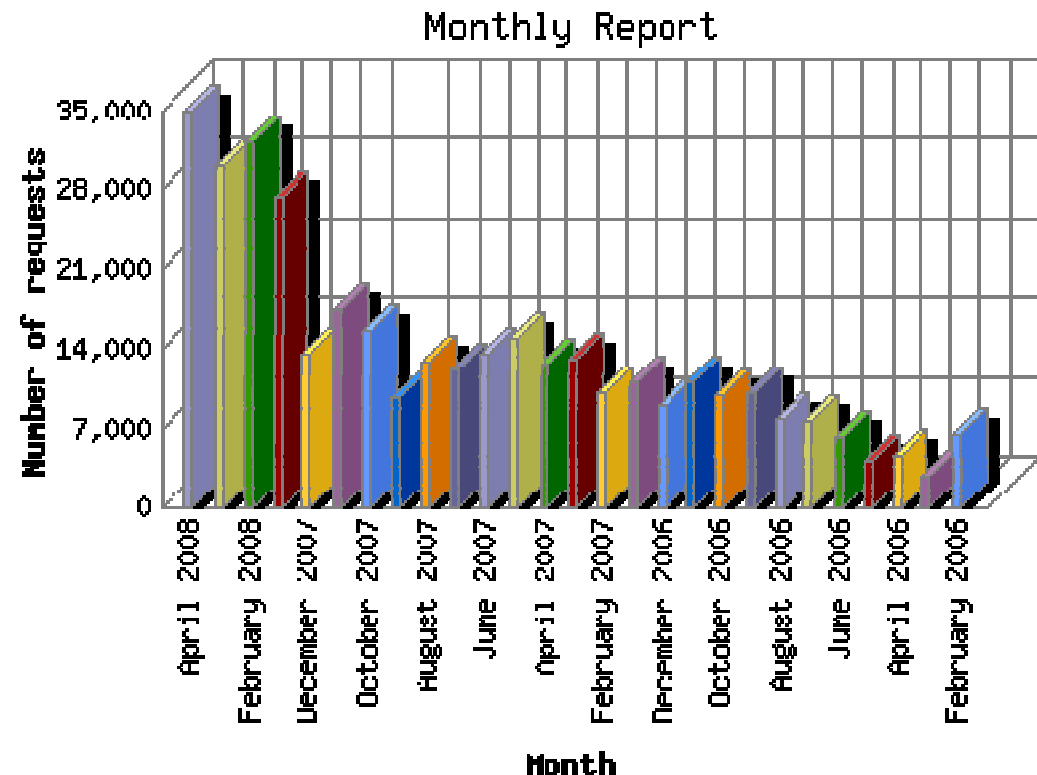
- Particularly amongst EVM “thought leadership”

- ◆ Website metrics

- > 30,000 hits each month from Feb to Apr 2008
- > 20 GB data downloaded from site since Feb 2006

- ◆ **Conclusion**

**Earned Schedule has momentum and achieved its place in the project management domain**



# Information Sources

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- ◆ Earned Schedule Website  
<http://www.earnedschedule.com>
- ◆ PMI Sydney Chapter Website  
<http://sydney.pmichapters-australia.org.au/>  
Click “Education,” then “Presentations and Papers” for .pdf copies
- ◆ **Crosstalk (online version of paper)**  
<http://www.stsc.hill.af.mil/crosstalk/2008/04/>

## Calculators and Analysis Tools

<http://www.earnedschedule.com/Calculator.shtml>

- ◆ **Please respect copyright ©**
- ◆ **Feedback requested**
  - Improvement / Enhancement suggestions
  - Your assessment of value to Project Managers
  - Disclosure of application and results
    - (with organization permission and/or anonymously)
  - Application assistance if needed (upon email request)

# Contact Information

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