

Schedule Forecasts

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Best Practices

The main purpose of earned value analysis is to measure continuous project performance and predict the final cost and schedule results. The earned value analysis displays the performance trends on the project. It allows calculations to occur at the project level as well as the detail level and can display different categories of performance (Dow & Taylor, 2008). The key to accomplishing the analysis is to measure the actual effort of work versus the baseline. This will give you a snapshot of current performance and show any possible future trends.

One of the primary best practices is to conduct an earned value analysis. The earned value analysis tool can generate earned value S-curves, which are great for presenting the true performance of your project (Dow & Taylor, 2008). Earned value management (EVM) delivers three distinct values for those who fully understand how to use it: The first and primary benefit is the ability to predict project success or failure early enough in the project to implement successful corrective actions. The second value is permitting simplified reporting. The third benefit is the capability to forecast cash flow requirements (Fostel, 2011).

Earned value reporting can be delivered in various ways. Some of these reports include, cost variance report, cost performance index report, schedule variance report, schedule performance index report, s-curve report, schedule and cost forecasting report. These reports should be used and distributed based on your stakeholder/project communication plan. However, before sending out your reports you should consider the data that is being presented before you. Since you will have the earned value data before anyone else, you should take the time to make any corrective actions that are necessary in order to mitigate the need to report discrepancies. The earlier the corrective action is taken, the less it costs (Fostel, 2011).

In order to master the earned value analysis process you must be able to complete the following steps. First, ensure there is a project schedule created and maintained on the project. Second, ensure you cost load the original project schedule. Third, create a baseline schedule from the original schedule. Fourth, create a list of performance planning questions to help you focus your earned value reporting. Finally, ensure you understand the required earned value calculations and what the data is reporting. Once you have completed these step you can create your earned value analysis tool that will help you with project success. Below is an example of a forecast from a Case Study I completed in MGMT 524 Management Science.

The Glass Slipper restaurant

Forecasting	Multiplicative decomposition												
12 seasons	This spreadsheet was created by either POM, QM or POM-QM for Windows, V4.												
Data	Error analysis												
Period	Demand (y)	Time (x)		Average	Ratio	Seasonal	Smoothed	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Error	Error	Error^2	% Error or
January	438	1				1.444452	303.2292	295.3847	426.6689	11.3311	11.3311	128.3939	0.02587
February	420	2				1.390529	302.0433	296.2451	411.9375	8.062548	8.062548	65.00468	0.019197
March	414	3				1.37712	300.6274	297.1056	409.1501	4.849903	4.849903	23.52156	0.011715
April	318	4				1.071907	296.6676	297.966	319.3918	-1.39181	1.39181	1.937136	0.004377
May	306	5				1.037152	295.0388	298.8265	309.9285	-3.92845	3.928453	15.43274	0.012838
June	240	6				0.795405	301.733	299.687	238.3726	1.627396	1.627396	2.648417	0.006781
July	240	7	300	300.25	0.799334	0.812066	295.5425	300.5474	244.0643	-4.06431	4.064313	16.51864	0.016935
August	216	8	300.5	300.7083	0.718304	0.718878	300.4683	301.4079	216.6754	-0.67544	0.675438	0.456216	0.003127
September	198	9	300.9167	301.2917	0.657171	0.666251	297.1853	302.2684	201.3866	-3.38662	3.38662	11.4692	0.017104
October	225	10	301.6667	302.2083	0.74452	0.746007	301.6059	303.1288	226.1361	-1.1361	1.136096	1.290715	0.005049
November	270	11	302.75	303.25	0.890354	0.889918	303.3988	303.9893	270.5255	-0.52552	0.525521	0.276172	0.001946
December	315	12	303.75	303.9583	1.036326	1.031788	305.2953	304.8497	314.5403	0.459686	0.459686	0.211311	0.001459
January	444	13	304.1667	304.7917	1.456733	1.444452	307.3831	305.7102	441.5837	2.416346	2.416346	5.838726	0.005442
February	425	14	305.4167	305.7083	1.390214	1.390529	305.6391	306.5707	426.2954	-1.29543	1.29543	1.678139	0.003048
March	423	15	306	306.5	1.380098	1.37712	307.1627	307.4311	423.3696	-0.36962	0.36962	0.136619	0.000874
April	331	16	307	307.3333	1.077007	1.071907	308.7955	308.2916	330.4598	0.540163	0.540163	0.291776	0.001632
May	318	17	307.6667	308	1.032468	1.037152	306.6089	309.1521	320.6376	-2.63762	2.637616	6.957016	0.008294
June	245	18	308.3333	308.625	0.793844	0.795405	308.0191	310.0125	246.5856	-1.5856	1.585601	2.514132	0.006472
July	255	19	308.9167	309.1667	0.824798	0.812066	314.0139	310.873	252.4493	2.55066	2.55066	6.505866	0.010003
August	223	20	309.4167	309.9583	0.719452	0.718878	310.2057	311.7334	224.0982	-1.09825	1.098246	1.206145	0.004925

References

A guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK guide), fifth edition (5th ed.). (2013). Newtown Square, PA.: Project Management Institute.

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