

More on Measuring Project Performance ¹

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

24 June 2024

Ref: (1) Ozoux, J. L. (2024). *Better progress measurement is the secret to successful projects - and a crucial objective for IT in project-driven organisations*, PM World Journal, Vol. XIII, Issue V, May. Available online at <https://pmworldlibrary.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/pmwj141-May2024-Ozoux-better-progress-measurement-is-the-secret-2.pdf> and

(2) Smith, K. F. (2024). *On the Subject of Better Progress Measurement, Letter to the Editor*, PM World Journal, Vol. XIII, Issue VI, June. <https://pmworldlibrary.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/pmwj142-Jun2024-Smith-on-better-progress-measurement-Letter-to-Editor.pdf>

Dear Editor

My last month's letter on the subject of better progress measurement only addressed measuring **work performance** with *unweighted milestones* in terms of the project **schedule**. Subsequently, however, I was involved in a couple of discussions on **Earned Value analysis**, which – *as we all know* -- entails *integrated work, schedule & cost performance assessment*. During one meeting² I revisited and reiterated my **integrated 13-point Project Performance 'IPPSTAT' scale**³ based on project status possibilities in terms of EVM variables. I subsequently **updated the related 'quick & easy' template** to share with conferees, incorporating traditional **SPI** and **CPI** indicators, and also **renamed the 13-point indicator 'IPPI'** to clarify and emphasize its integrated stance. These changes are shown herein as Figures 1 and 2 on the following pages.

As a 'NIH' (i.e. *Not Invented Here*) nonentity, there is little likelihood the US Government will adopt or adapt **IPPSTAT** *in toto*. Nevertheless, other organizations unbounded by such strictures &/or beyond my immediate reach may still find **IPPSTAT** useful. [Copies of these updates are therefore available for free from kenfsmith@aol.com, on request.] To emulate Alexander Pope's admonition:⁴ *'For means of measurement let fools contest. That which measures best is best.'*

¹ How to cite this work: Smith, K. F. (2024). More on Measuring Project Performance, Letter to the Editor, *PM World Journal*, Vol. XIII, Issue VII, July.

² **FYI**, US government authorities are currently reviewing – *with intent to update* -- age-old EVM guidelines. However, whether or not they 'double down,' or even extend extant EVM measurement, monitoring & reporting practices – *despite some current concerns about their utility* – or incorporate new features is beyond my purview here.

³ An approach which I researched, developed and presented to PMI -- and others -- some 24 years ago; have since advocated and taught to participants in my workshop seminars, propounded in several previous PMWJ articles available amid other articles at www.pmworldlibrary.net; and now explicated and currently conveniently consolidated in the Earned Value Section of my recent book *MUSINGS on Project Management*; available on Amazon.

⁴ "For forms of Government let fools contest. Whate'er is best administered is best." Alexander Pope: *An Essay on Man* 1733

Figure 1a

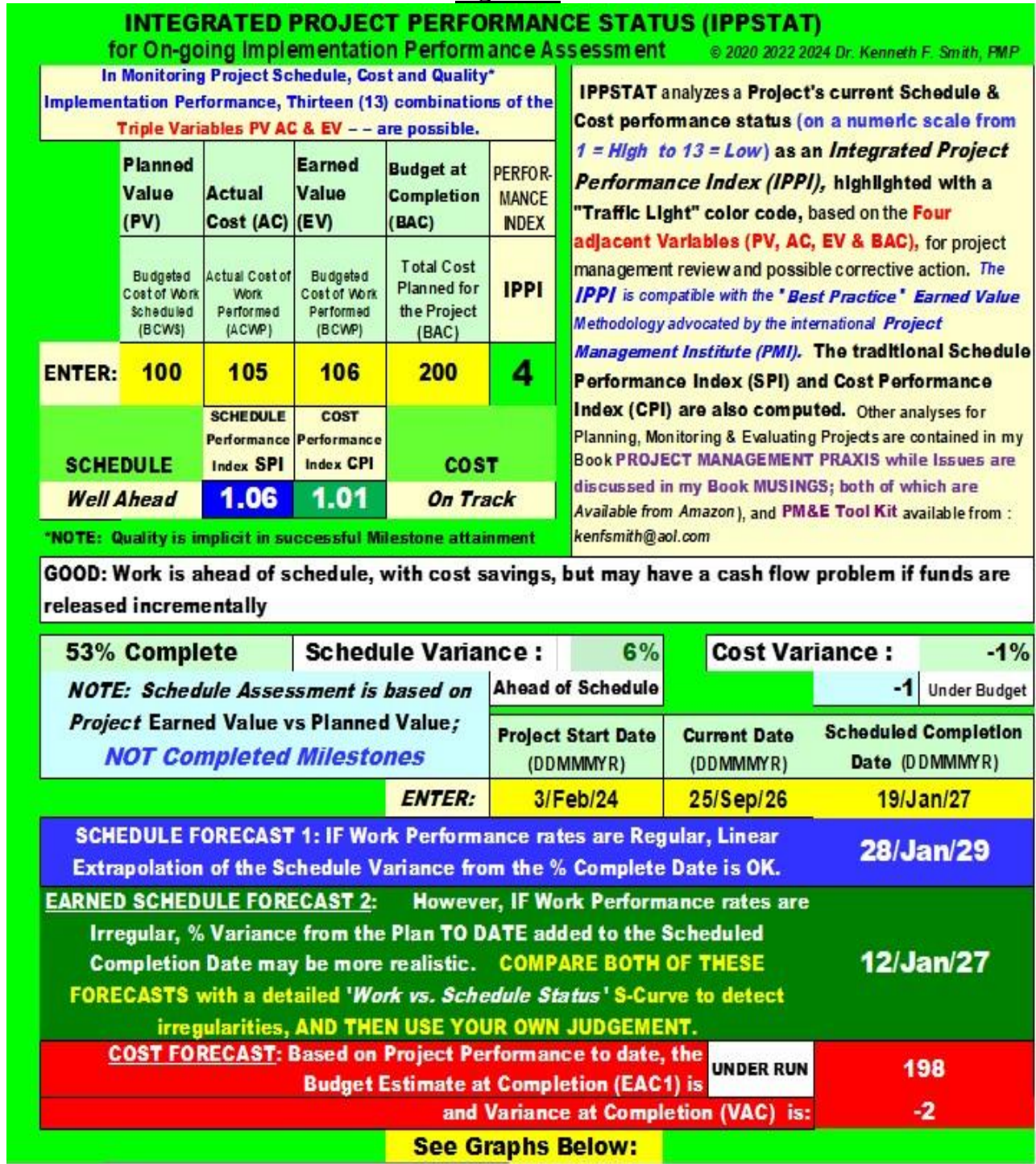


Figure 1b



Figure 2

The 13 Integrated Project Performance Indices (IPPI) & Possible Project Status Conditions						
During implementation, thirteen (13) “performance vs. plan” scenarios are possible — depending on the interrelationship between Planned Value (PV), Actual Cost (AC), and Earned Value (EV) — which the project’s manager should recognize, assess, and redress if necessary. These alternatives (with illustrative data) are shown in the table below:						TRADITIONAL EVM PERFORMANCE INDICES
Project Performance Index IPPI #	Planned Value PV or Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled BCWS	Actual Cost AC or Actual Cost of Work Performed ACWP	Earned Value EV or Budgeted Cost of Work Performed BCWP	PROJECT STATUS CONDITION PSC	PERFORMANCE INDEX	
					SCHEDULE SPI	COST CPI
1	\$100	\$80	\$120	Good. Work is ahead of schedule & with cost savings on the work done, as well as an apparent cost underrun on the budget.	1.20	1.50
2	\$100	\$100	\$120	Good. Work is ahead of schedule, with cost savings even though the budget has been spent as planned.	1.20	1.20
3	\$100	\$80	\$100	Good. Work is on schedule, with cost savings.	1.00	1.25
4	\$100	\$120	\$140	Good. Work is ahead of schedule, with costs savings. [But may have a cash flow problem if funds are released incrementally.]	1.40	1.17
5	\$100	\$120	\$120	Good. Work is ahead of schedule, with costs as planned for work done. [But may have a cash flow problem if funds are released incrementally.]	1.20	1.00
6	\$100	\$100	\$100	“Ideal”. Everything going according to plan – On Schedule & Spending. [Extremely Rare!]	1.00	1.00
7	\$100	\$60	\$80	Mixed – Good & Bad. Saving money on the work performed; but work is behind schedule.	0.80	1.33
8	\$100	\$120	\$100	Mixed – Good & Bad. Work on schedule, but cost overrun incurred. [May have a cash flow problem if funds are released incrementally.]	1.00	0.83
9	\$100	\$80	\$80	Mixed – Good & Bad. Spending as planned; but work is behind schedule.	0.80	1.00
10	\$100	\$140	\$120	Mixed – Good & Bad. Work ahead of schedule, but a cost overrun has been incurred. [May have a cash flow problem if funds released incrementally.]	1.20	0.86
11	\$100	\$80	\$60	Bad. Spending is slower than planned, but the Value is low — indicating a cost overrun; and the work is also behind schedule.	0.60	0.75
12	\$100	\$100	\$80	Bad. Although the spending rate is as planned, since the Value is low, there is a cost overrun; and the work is also behind schedule.	0.80	0.80
13	\$100	\$120	\$80	Bad. Work behind schedule, cost overrun [and possible cash flow problem.]	0.80	0.67

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NOTE: Backgrounds of SPI & CPI indicators are further differentiated in the template.

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