Forecasting Project Performance using Earned Value Analysis

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Abstract- Delays are the most common problem that is faced by construction industry. It is caused by over budget and project lag. These problems can be rectified by the technique Earned Value Analysis. Earned Value Management (EVM) is the process of measuring project performance against a baseline schedule. It enables project managers to identify and control problems by measuring project performance at construction site on time. The paper deals with planning, scheduling and cost management of a multi-storey building. Planning phase include identifying all activities necessary to complete the project and calculation of duration of each activity with respect to the resource availability. Scheduling includes determination of sequential order of activities, assigning planned duration and also determining the start and finish dates of each activity. Primavera P6 software is used for the calculation of earned value, schedule variance, cost variance, schedule performance index and cost performance index. This technique helps to measure the project progress and enables comparison of budgeted cost of work and actual cost.

Keywords: Earned Value Management, Primavera P6, Scheduling

I. INTRODUCTION

The project cost plays a major role in project success. Past performance is the best indicator of the future performance of the work. Therefore, trend data is used to forecast schedule and cost overruns at an early stage in a project. The most comprehensive trend analysis technique is the Earned Value method. Earned value is a project management technique for estimating how a project is doing in terms of its budget and schedule. The purpose of earned value is to obtain an estimate for the resources that have been used at completion. Planning and initial forecasts are important because even if a job cost more or less, when it ends, its acquired value is what it is initially planned and not the final value. It provides project managers a greater insight into potential risk areas. Managers can create risk mitigation plans based on actual cost, schedule and technical progress of the work. Earned value analysis calculations are done by using the software Primavera P6. Primavera is a cost, resource and project management software that enables organizations improve their ability to deliver projects on time and within budget.

II. PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

The first stage in a project is planning. Planning is the process of identifying all activities necessary to complete the project and calculation of duration depending on the resource availability. Duration can be calculated by considering the quantity of work and number of laborers.

Duration = Total quantity of work

(Quantity of work done per labour per day* Resources)

Scheduling which is the second stage is the process of determining the sequential order of activities and assigning planned duration.

Table I: Planning

SI. No	ACTIVITY	DURATION (in days)	RESOURCE	COST (in Rs.)	
1.	Clearing the site	16	40	74,200	
2.	Soil investigation & lab test	2	1	369,800	
3.	Earthwork excavation in loose soil	5	7	308,750	
4.	RCC Single under- reamed piles & reinforcemen -t 37.5cm dia pile	26	10	106,140	
5.	RCC Single under- reamed piles & reinforcemen t 45cm dia pile	13	12	103,140	
6.	RCC Single under- reamed piles & reinforcemen t 50cm dia pile	12	8	15,120	
7.	Pile chipping for 37.5cm dia piles	5	5	12,000	
8.	Pile chipping for 45cm dia piles	2	3	11,360	
9.	Pile chipping for 50cm dia piles	1	12	21,250	
10.	PCC 1:5:10 for foundation	4	5	18,200	
11.	Reinforceme nt work for pile cap	6	10	4,160	
	рие сар				

	cap			
13.	Reinforceme nt for plinth beam	6	10	189,000
14.	RCC for plinth beam	4	4	13,120
15.	Filling the basement	2	5	11,352
16.	Brickwork masonry for super structure walls	3	3	25,200
17.	Bar bending for columns and beams	2	5	18,000

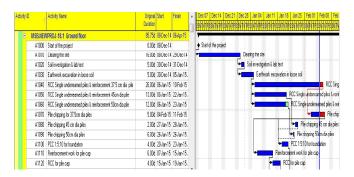


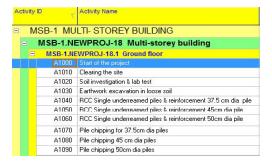
Fig.1: Schedule run in Primavera P6

III. EARNED VALUE

Earned value is a management technique which indicates what will happen to work in future. The project cost and schedule performance are expressed in terms of cost. Certain parameters are used to evaluate the project performance. They are Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS) or Planned Value (PV), Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP) or Earned Value (EV), Actual Cost of Work Performed (ACWP) or Actual Cost (AC), Cost Variance (CV), Cost Performance Index (CPI), Schedule Variance (SV) and Schedule Performance Index (SPI).

IV. CALCULATION OF EARNED VALUE USING PRIMAVERA P6

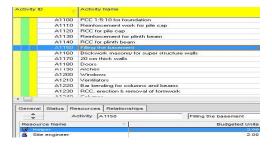
1. List the tasks required to complete the project



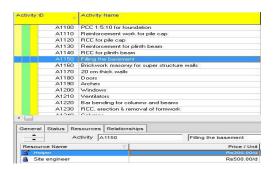
2. Identify the resources required to perform each task



3. Determine the amount of each resource that will be required for each task



4. Ascertain the unit cost for each resource



- 5. Determine the expected cost to perform each task
- Multiply the unit rate with the total duration required for each resource
- > Total this product for all required labor resources
- > Calculate the total cost of materials required to complete the task
- > Total is the budgeted cost for the task



- 6. Estimate the length of time each task will take
- This is the elapsed time to complete the task



- 7. Identify the prerequisites for each task
- > The prerequisites are the tasks that must be completed before the given task can be started



8. Determine the start and finish dates of each task



9. Determine the Actual Cost of Work Performed



- 10. Calculate the Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled
- Identify the tasks scheduled to start before the project status date, but not scheduled to finish before the project status date.
- These are the scheduled work in progress tasks (WIP).
- > Determine the percentage of each scheduled work in progress task that should be completed by the project status

> The total budgeted cost is multiplied by the percentage for each task to get the Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).



- 11. Calculate the Budgeted Cost of Work Performed
- Identify tasks that have been started, but not yet completed.
- Estimate the percent completed for each tasks and multiply the budgeted cost of each task by the percentage completed.



- 12. Calculate the Schedule Variance & Schedule Performance Index
- ➤ SV= BCWP BCWS
- ➤ Positive schedule variance indicates the project is ahead of schedule
- ➤ SPI = BCWP/BCWS
- ightharpoonup CV = BCWP ACWP
- ➤ CPI = BCWP/ACWP

Activity	0 7	Activity Name	Schedule Variance	Schedule Performance Index	Cost Performance Index	Cost Variance
∃ M	ISB Upda	ted MULTI- STOREY BUILDING	Rs32,444.90	1.56	0.56	(Rs70,311.60)
В	MSB.NEV	VPROJ-18 Multi-storey building	Rs32,444.90	1.56	0.56	(Rs70,311.60)
E	MSB.NEV	VPROJ-18.1 Ground floor	Rs32,444.90	1.56	0.56	(R:70,311.60)
	A1000	Start of the project	R:0.00	0.00	0.00	R:0.00
	A1010	Clearing the site	R:0.00	1.00	0.09	(R:57,968.00)
	A1020	Soil investigation & lab test	R:0.00	1.00	4.00	Rs4,880.40
	A1030	Earthwork excavation in loose soil	R:0.00	1.00	1.00	Rs0.00
	A1040	RCC Single undereamed piles & reinforcement 37.5 cm dia pile	R:0.00	1.00	1.00	Rs0.00
	A1050	RCC Single undereamed piles & reinforcement 45cm dia pile	R:0.00	1.00	1.00	Rs0.00
	A1060	RCC Single undereamed piles & reinforcement 50cm dia pile	R:0.00	1.00	0.32	(Rs17.224.00)
	A1070	Pile chipping for 37.5cm dia piles	Rs2,001.75	0.00	1.00	Rs0.00

- 13. Compute the budgeted cost for the entire project by adding the BCWS for all project task
- ➤ The resulting total is known as the Budget at Completion (BAC).
- ➤ The total cost of the project at its completion is the Estimate at Completion (EAC).



V. RESULTS

The results obtained are as follows:

Table II: Results Obtained

ITEM		
NAME OF	MAHIMA	
PROJECT	APARTMENTS	
LOCATION OF	KADUNGAMANG-	
PROJECT	ALAM	
TOTAL	852	
DURATION		
(in days)		
TOTAL COST	17,320,805	
(in Rs.)		
RESOURCE	LABOUR AND	
USED	NON-LABOUR	
CALENDAR	STANDARD 5-	
CREATED	DAY CALENDAR	
RELATIONSHIP	START TO START	
USED	& FINISH TO	
	START	

The project was updated on 9th Feb '15.

Table III: Output

PARAMETER S	VALUES	REMARKS
Planned Value	Rs.57,475.25	
Earned Value	Rs.89,920.15	
Actual Cost	Rs.160,231.75	
Total Budgeted	Rs.1,542,873.45	
Cost		
Schedule	Rs.32,344.90	Positive value ie,
Variance		ahead of
		schedule

Cost Variance	-Rs.70,311	Negative value	
		ie, over budget	
Schedule	1.56	Greater than 1.	
Performance		ie, Project is	
Index		ahead of the	
		schedule	
Cost	0.56	Less than 1. ie,	
Performance		project is over	
Index		budget	

VI. CONCLUSION

Project monitoring and control is made easier by earned value method using primavera P6. It can be inferred that the project is ahead of the schedule and over budget from schedule performance index and cost performance index respectively. Therefore, earned value analysis is a method which should be used by all project managers in order to understand the project performance well in advance.

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