



University of Malaya

Course Title :

Software Development Management
(WXGC6106)

Week 8

Project Cost Management
(Information Technology Project Management)
Chapter 7

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Learning Objectives

- Understand the importance of project cost management
- Explain basic project cost management principles, concepts, and terms
- Discuss different types of cost estimates and methods for preparing them
- Understand the processes involved in cost budgeting and preparing a cost estimate and budget for an information technology project
- Understand the benefits of earned value management and project portfolio management to assist in cost control
- Describe how project management software can assist in project cost management



Importance of Project Cost Management

IT projects have a poor track record for meeting budget goals

The CHAOS studies found the average cost **overrun** (the additional percentage or dollar amount by which actual costs exceed estimates) ranged from 180 percent in 1994 to 56 percent in 2004; other studies found overruns to be 33-34 percent



What is Cost and Project Cost Management?

Cost is a resource sacrificed or foregone to achieve a specific objective or something given up in exchange

Costs are usually measured in monetary units like dollars

Project cost management includes the processes required to ensure that the project is completed within an approved budget



Project Cost Management Processes

Estimating costs: developing an approximation or estimate of the costs of the resources needed to complete a project

Determining the budget: allocating the overall cost estimate to individual work items to establish a baseline for measuring performance

Controlling costs: controlling changes to the project budget



Project Cost Management Summary

Planning

Process: **Estimate costs**

Outputs: Activity cost estimates, basis of estimates, project document updates

Process: **Determine budget**

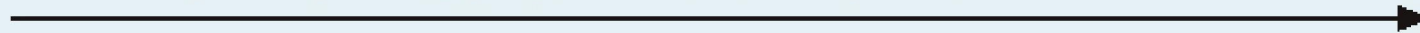
Outputs: Cost performance baseline, project funding requirements, product document updates



Monitoring and Controlling

Process: **Control costs**

Outputs: Work performance measurements, budget forecasts , organizational process assets updates, change requests, project management plan updates, project document updates



Project Start

Project Finish





Basic Principles of Cost Management

Most members of an executive board better understand and are more interested in financial terms than IT terms, so IT project managers must speak their language

Profits are revenues minus expenditures

Profit margin is the ratio of revenues to profits

Life cycle costing considers the total cost of ownership, or development plus support costs, for a project

Cash flow analysis determines the estimated annual costs and benefits for a project and the resulting annual cash flow



Cost of Downtime for IT Applications

Type of IT Application	Cost/Minute
Securities trading	\$73,000
Enterprise Requirements Planning (ERP)	\$14,800
Order processing	\$13,300
Electronic commerce	\$12,600
Supply chain	\$11,500
Point of sale (POS)	\$ 4,700
Automatic teller machine (ATM)	\$ 3,600
E-mail	\$ 1,900



Basic Principles of Cost Management

Tangible costs or **benefits** are those costs or benefits that an organization can easily measure in dollars

Intangible costs or **benefits** are costs or benefits that are difficult to measure in monetary terms

Direct costs are costs that can be directly related to producing the products and services of the project

Indirect costs are costs that are not directly related to the products or services of the project, but are indirectly related to performing the project

Sunk cost is money that has been spent in the past; when deciding what projects to invest in or continue, you should *not* include sunk costs



Basic Principles of Cost Management (Continue)

Learning curve theory states that when many items are produced repetitively, the unit cost of those items decreases in a regular pattern as more units are produced

Reserves are dollars included in a cost estimate to mitigate cost risk by allowing for future situations that are difficult to predict

Contingency reserves allow for future situations that may be partially planned for (sometimes called **known unknowns**) and are included in the project cost baseline

Management reserves allow for future situations that are unpredictable (sometimes called **unknown unknowns**)



Estimating Costs

Project managers must take cost estimates seriously if they want to complete projects within budget constraints

It's important to know the types of cost estimates, how to prepare cost estimates, and typical problems associated with IT cost estimates



Types of Cost Estimates

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	WHEN DONE	WHY DONE	HOW ACCURATE
Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM)	Very early in the project life cycle, often 3–5 years before project completion	Provides estimate of cost for selection decisions	–50% to +100%
Budgetary	Early, 1–2 years out	Puts dollars in the budget plans	–10% to +25%
Definitive	Later in the project, less than 1 year out	Provides details for purchases, estimates actual costs	–5% to +10%



Cost Management Plan

A **cost management plan** is a document that describes how the organization will manage cost variances on the project

A large percentage of total project costs are often labor costs, so project managers must develop and track estimates for labor



Maximum Departmental Headcounts by Year

Department	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Totals
Information systems	24	31	35	13	13	116
Marketing systems	3	3	3	3	3	15
Reservations	12	29	33	9	7	90
Contractors	2	3	1	0	0	6
Totals	41	66	72	25	23	227



Cost Estimation Tools and Techniques

Basic tools and techniques for cost estimates:

Analogous or **top-down estimates**: use the actual cost of a previous, similar project as the basis for estimating the cost of the current project

Bottom-up estimates: involve estimating individual work items or activities and summing them to get a project total

Parametric modeling uses project characteristics (parameters) in a mathematical model to estimate project costs



Typical Problems with IT Cost Estimates

- Estimates are done too quickly
- Lack of estimating experience
- Human beings are biased toward underestimation
- Management desires accuracy



Example: Surveyor Pro Project Cost Estimate

	# Units/Hrs.	Cost/Unit/Hr.	Subtotals	WBS Level 1 Totals	% of Total
WBS Items					
1. Project Management				\$306,300	20%
Project manager	960	\$100	\$96,000		
Project team members	1920	\$75	\$144,000		
Contractors (10% of software development and testing)			\$66,300		
2. Hardware				\$76,000	5%
2.1 Handheld devices	100	\$600	\$60,000		
2.2 Servers	4	\$4,000	\$16,000		
3. Software				\$614,000	40%
3.1 Licensed software	100	\$200	\$20,000		
3.2 Software development*			\$594,000		
4. Testing (10% of total hardware and software costs)			\$69,000	\$69,000	5%
5. Training and Support				\$202,400	13%
Trainee cost	100	\$500	\$50,000		
Travel cost	12	\$700	\$8,400		
Project team members	1920	\$75	\$144,000		
6. Reserves (20% of total estimate)			\$253,540	\$253,540	17%
Total project cost estimate				\$1,521,240	

* See software development estimate



Determining the Budget

Cost budgeting involves allocating the project cost estimate to individual work items over time

The WBS is a required input to the cost budgeting process since it defines the work items

Important goal is to produce a **cost baseline**

A time-phased budget that project managers use to measure and monitor cost performance



Example: Surveyor Pro Project Cost Baseline

Surveyor Pro Project Cost Baseline Created October 10*

WBS Items	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
1. Project Management													
1.1 Project manager	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	96,000
1.2 Project team members	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	144,000
1.3 Contractors		6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	6,027	66,300
2. Hardware													
2.1 Handheld devices				30,000	30,000								60,000
2.2 Servers				8,000	8,000								16,000
3. Software													
3.1 Licensed software				10,000	10,000								20,000
3.2 Software development		60,000	60,000	80,000	127,000	127,000	90,000	50,000					594,000
4. Testing			6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	13,000					69,000
5. Training and Support													
5.1 Trainee cost									50,000				50,000
5.2 Travel cost									8,400				8,400
5.3 Project team members							24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	144,000
6. Reserves				10,000	10,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	3,540	253,540
Totals	20,000	86,027	92,027	172,027	223,027	198,027	185,027	173,027	148,427	90,027	80,027	53,567	1,521,240

*See the lecture slides for this chapter on the companion Web site for a larger view of this and other figures in this chapter. Numbers are rounded, so some totals appear to be off.



Controlling Costs

Project cost control includes:

- Monitoring cost performance
- Ensuring that only appropriate project changes are included in a revised cost baseline
- Informing project stakeholders of authorized changes to the project that will affect costs

Many organizations around the globe have problems with cost control



Earned Value Management (EVM)

EVM is a project performance measurement technique that integrates scope, time, and cost data

Given a **baseline** (original plan plus approved changes), you can determine how well the project is meeting its goals

You must enter actual information periodically to use EVM

More and more organizations around the world are using EVM to help control project costs



Earned Value Management Terms

The **planned value (PV)**, formerly called the budgeted cost of work scheduled (BCWS), also called the budget, is that portion of the approved total cost estimate planned to be spent on an activity during a given period

Actual cost (AC), formerly called actual cost of work performed (ACWP), is the total of direct and indirect costs incurred in accomplishing work on an activity during a given period

The **earned value (EV)**, formerly called the budgeted cost of work performed (BCWP), is an estimate of the value of the physical work actually completed

EV is based on the original planned costs for the project or activity and the rate at which the team is completing work on the project or activity to date



Rate of Performance

Rate of performance (RP) is the ratio of actual work completed to the percentage of work planned to have been completed at any given time during the life of the project or activity

Brenda Taylor, Senior Project Manager in South Africa, suggests this term and approach for estimating earned value

For example, suppose the server installation was halfway completed by the end of week 1: the rate of performance would be 50% because by the end of week 1, the planned schedule reflects that the task should be 100 percent complete and only 50 percent of that work has been completed



Earned Value Calculations for One Activity after Week One

ACTIVITY	WEEK 1
Earned Value (EV)	5,000
Planned Value (PV)	10,000
Actual Cost (AC)	15,000
Cost Variance (CV)	-10,000
Schedule Variance (SV)	-5,000
Cost Performance Index (CPI)	33%
Schedule Performance Index (SPI)	50%



Earned Value Formulas

TERM	FORMULA
Earned Value	$EV = PV \text{ to date} \times RP$
Cost Variance	$CV = EV - AC$
Schedule Variance	$SV = EV - PV$
Cost Performance Index	$CPI = EV/AC$
Schedule Performance Index	$SPI = EV/PV$
Estimate at Completion (EAC)	$EAC = BAC/CPI$
Estimated Time to Complete	Original Time Estimate/SPI



Rules of Thumb for Earned Value Numbers

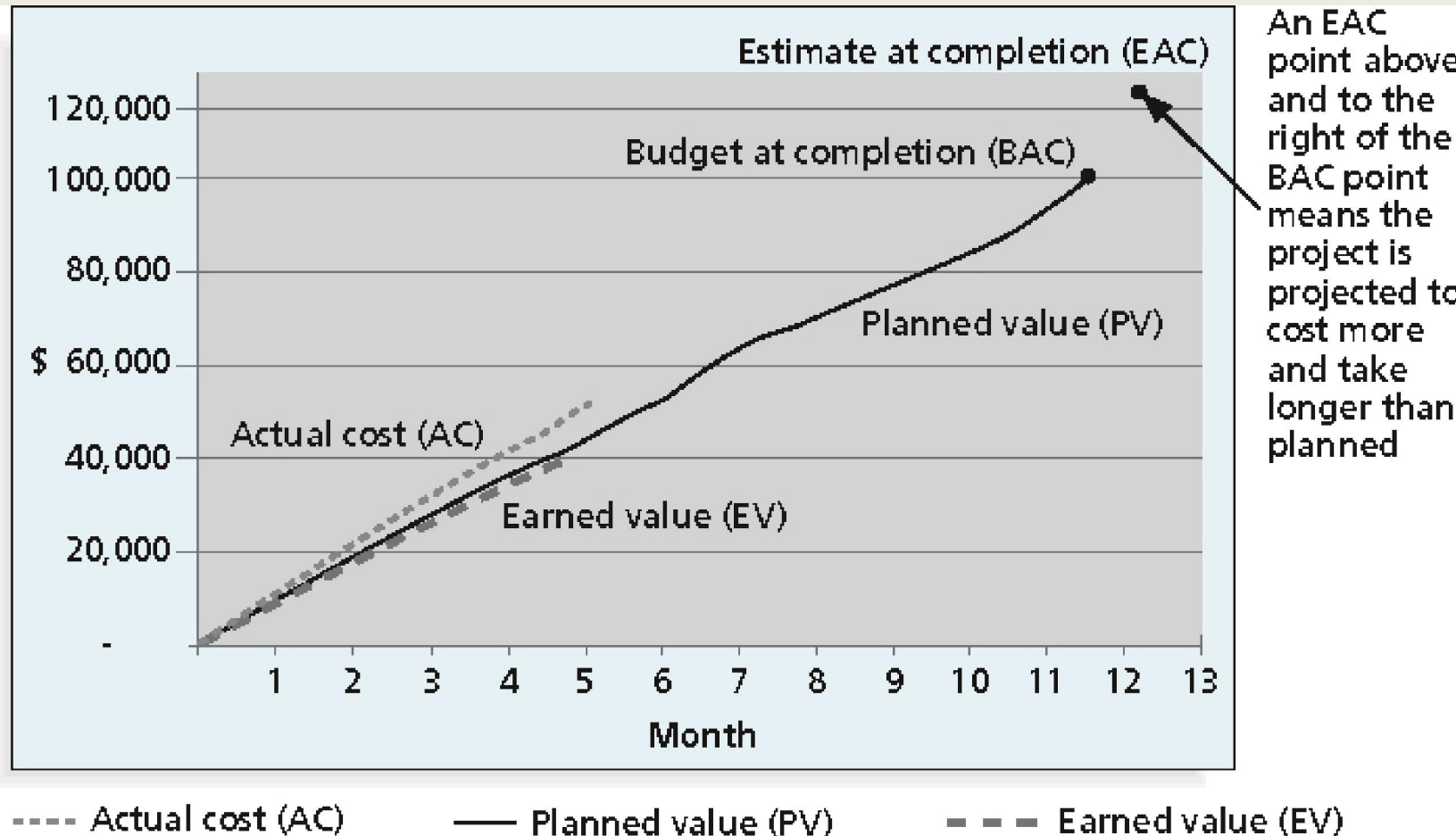
Negative numbers for cost and schedule variance indicate problems in those areas
CPI and SPI less than 100% indicate problems

Problems mean the project is costing more than planned (over budget) or taking longer than planned (behind schedule)

The CPI can be used to calculate the **estimate at completion** (EAC), an estimate of what it will cost to complete the project based on performance to date; the **budget at completion** (BAC) is the original total budget for the project



Earned Value Chart for Project after Five Months





Project Portfolio Management

Many organizations collect and control an entire suite of projects or investments as one set of interrelated activities in a portfolio

Five levels for project portfolio management

1. Put all your projects in one database
2. Prioritize the projects in your database
3. Divide your projects into two or three budgets based on type of investment
4. Automate the repository
5. Apply modern portfolio theory, including risk-return tools that map project risk on a curve



Benefits of Portfolio Management

Schlumberger saved \$3 million in one year by organizing 120 information technology projects into a portfolio

ROI of implementing portfolio management software by IT departments:

- Savings of 6.5 percent of the average annual IT budget by the end of year one
- Improved annual average project timeliness by 45.2 percent
- Reduced IT management time spent on project status reporting by 43 percent and IT labor capitalization reporting by 55 percent
- Decreased the time to achieve financial sign-off for new IT projects by 20.4 percent, or 8.4 days



Best Practice

A global survey released by Borland Software in 2006 suggests that many organizations are still at a low level of maturity in terms of how they define project goals, allocate resources, and measure overall success of their information technology portfolios; some of the findings include the following:

- Only 22 percent of survey respondents reported that their organization either effectively or very effectively uses a project plan for managing projects
- Only 17 percent have either rigorous or very rigorous processes for project plans, which include developing a baseline and estimating schedule, cost, and business impact of projects
- Only 20 percent agreed their organizations monitor portfolio progress and coordinate across inter-dependent projects



Using Software to Assist in Cost Management

- Spreadsheets are a common tool for resource planning, cost estimating, cost budgeting, and cost control
- Many companies use more sophisticated and centralized financial applications software for cost information
- Project management software has many cost-related features, especially enterprise PM software
- Portfolio management software can help reduce costs



Chapter Summary

Project cost management is a traditionally weak area of IT projects, and project managers must work to improve their ability to deliver projects within approved budgets

Main processes include:

- Estimate costs
- Determine the budget
- Control costs



Any questions?



You can download the slides in following link (My Billboard section):

<http://www.malaysianexpert.com.my/UL/Profile.aspx?MID=1>