

**How do I keep my project from slipping? If it does, how do I recover its  
schedule?**

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## **Abstract**

Project Slippage is the process of a software project failing to meet its deadline as per schedule. This is a relatively common occurrence which is found in the world of software project management but it is something that can only be minimized and rather rarely completely nullified. Slippage can occur due to various conditions such as technical complexity, changing business conditions, evolving business requirements, poor estimation and several others. However, it is to be duly noted that the project manager can work with their best efforts and make necessary adjustments and reevaluations to avoid project slippage and meet the required schedule deadlines. A software project manager is the key individual responsible for gathering a team of technically proficient people to plan, analyze and execute the development of a software project. They are also responsible for communicating with all the stakeholders of said software project and cooperate with their team of developers to ensure the successful completion and submission of the software project to the customer, who is also in turn a part of the stakeholders. This report will talk about what project slippage is and how the software project manager of a company can minimize if not avoid schedule slippage. In addition to Schedule Slippage, a software project also succumbs to Cost Slippage which is not discussed but is deemed important enough to mention since it is one of the key factors which contributes to a successful Software Project.

*Keywords:* Software Project Management, Software Project Manager, Project Slippage, Schedule

## Introduction

Software Projects are an amalgamation of several stakeholders, factors, evaluations and adjustments which in unison deliver a successful software project. One major factor that plays into the synthesis of a successful software project is time. To be precise, Schedule. A project schedule is the timeline drafted by the software project manager which explicitly describes how the given time is used to finish several components or subtasks in the software project. A schedule is not designed and finalized in one go, it is something that undergoes several reevaluations by multiple stakeholders involved with the project.

There are also cases where the deadline for delivering the project is set by the customer itself and this has its own consequences. In such a situation, a manager and their team of developers can only negotiate with the customer to get a better deadline. However, customers have their own technically proficient teams who know how long a project can take to deliver. There are also cases when the customer has a strict deadline which needs to be followed no matter what due to the fact that they have OTHER customers, i.e., the customers of our customer who have set the strict deadline. In a way, it can all be looked at as a cog in a system of several synchronously rotating gears.

Project Slippage is the term used to describe a situation where the project is behind schedule and is going to take longer to deliver than the discussed and agreed upon delivery date. This occurs due to several factors such as:

1. Scope Changes
2. Technical Challenges
3. Poor Estimation
4. Team Productivity
5. Risk Occurrences

In the next subchapter the in-depth analysis of Project Slippage is given, which forms the base of the problem statement at hand.

## **Problem Statement**

The problem statement for the topic "How do I keep my project from slipping? If it does, how do I recover its schedule?" involves addressing the challenges of project schedule management in software development. It seeks to explore strategies and techniques for preventing project delays and, in case of slippage, implementing effective recovery measures. This problem statement emphasizes the need for proactive project management practices to ensure projects stay on track and the ability to respond to setbacks swiftly and efficiently to maintain project timelines.

## **Objectives**

For the given problem statement, this report will look at the following objectives

1. What exactly is project slippage?
2. What are the factors or conditions that could lead to Project Slippage?
3. How can one avoid project slippage in the early stages of development?
4. If project slippage is identified, how can one circumvent it in order to minimize the slippage?

## Background Study

Now that we have an understanding as to what is Schedule Slippage, there are quite a few resources that talk about it and provide an insight into the statistics of Schedule Slippage.

The following paper talks about the various factors that lead to schedule slippage with supporting statistics.

### *Schedule Slippage, its prevention factors & their adherence [1]*

This paper talks about what Slippage is and how relatively common it is. It also mentions a Standish Group findings of major causes of project failures.

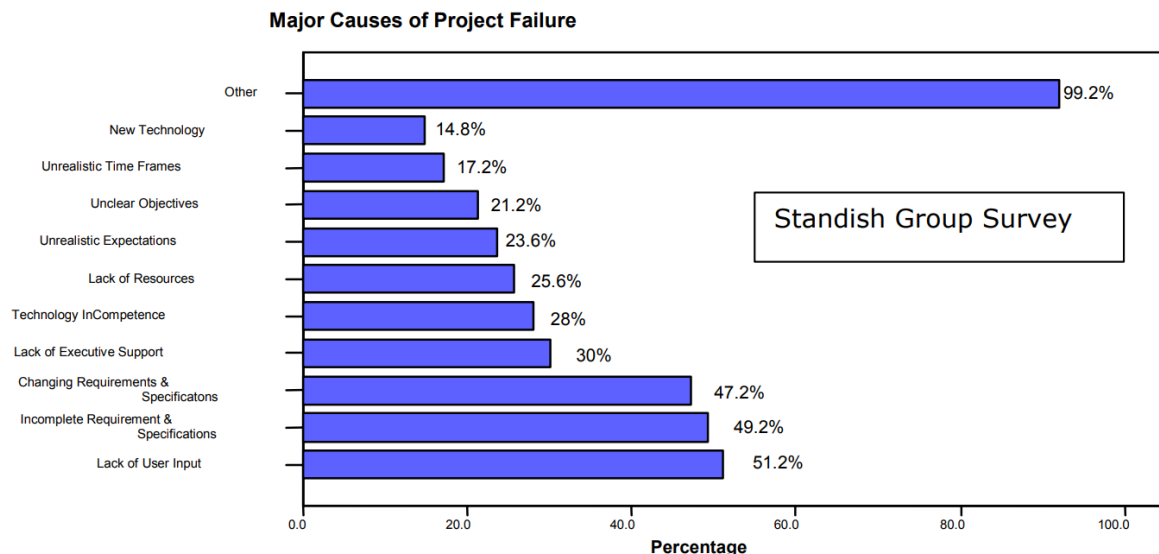


Figure 1: Standish Group Survey on Major Causes of Project Failure [1]

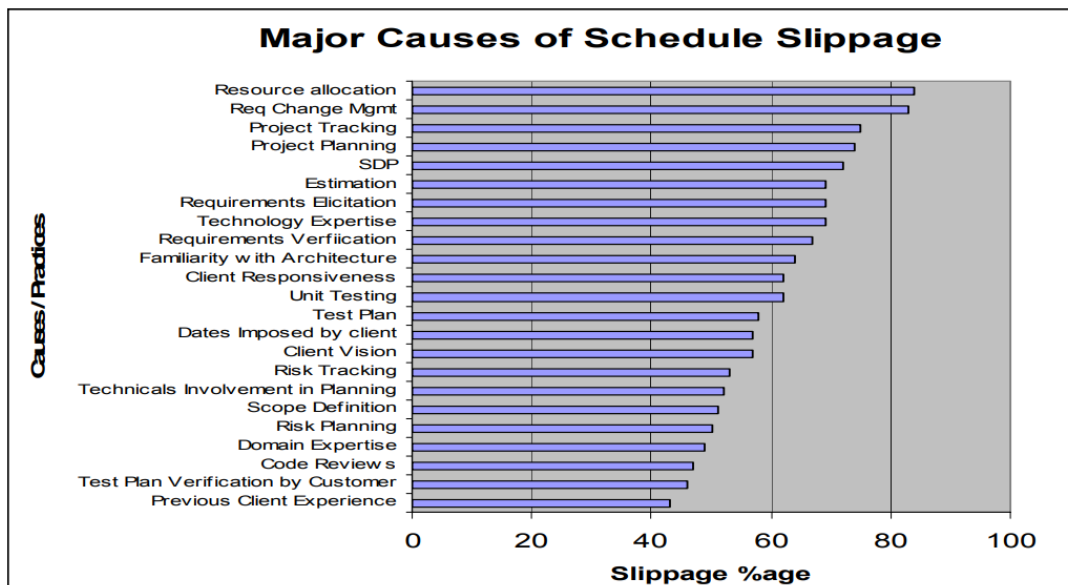
From the above figure, it is clear how various factors can cause a project failure.

The largest cause after “Other” is “Lack of User Input”. Any software will only thrive when enough users make use of it. This is the reason a software is developed. Similarly, “Incomplete Requirements & Specifications” forms the third contender for being a factor for project failures. A crystal clear outline on the requirements and specifications is ideal however it is not always the case that a project development team is lucky enough to get one. Sometimes, it may be incomplete or lacking and other times, it just may not be comprehensible.

The authors of this paper have also mentioned and briefed on the major factors that cause schedule slippage:

1. Software Development Plan (SDP): is a document developed in the very early stages of the development. It is observed by the findings made by the authors that 72% of the projects on the local scope were designing an SDP. On an average only 20% of the projects observed slippage while having an SDP whereas the projects without an SDP were at 72%.
2. Project Plan (Gantt Chart): Almost 95% projects had a Gantt Chart designed in order to keep track of all the tasks meant to be completed. 33% of the projects were found to have slipped where a project plan was drafted whereas on the other hand there were 74% projects which observed slippage without a project plan.
3. Project Tracking: Keeping close track of the project can cause a significant change on its success. The results of the study conducted by the authors found that about 67% of the projects were keeping track of their projects. An average of 15% of the projects observed slippage while keeping track of project tracking whereas on the other hand, 75% of the projects had slipped with no tracking.

Similarly, several other factors were given along with the findings of their studies to support how basic yet necessary activities could help projects be on track with their schedule. Some other factors were, Estimation, Team Involvement in Estimation, Risk Management Plan and Dates Imposed by Clients.



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## **Results**

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### **Outcome 1**

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### **Outcome 2**

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## **Discussion**

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