EVM: Definition and Calculations

Earned Value Basic Inputs		
Term	Description/Calculation	
PV	Planned Value (Also known as BCWS – Budgeted Cost of the Work Scheduled)	
	PV = Planned value of the work that is scheduled in our current baseline.	
BAC	Budgeted cost at completion.	
	BAC=TOTAL PV for Project	
AC	Actual Costs (Also know as ACWP – Actual cost of the work performed)	
	AC= Actual Costs (Total of all invoices, labor, parts, etc).	
EV	Earned Value (Also know as BCWP – Budgeted cost of the work performed)	
	EV= Total Planned Value of Activity or Project * % Complete.	

Percent Complete		
Term	Description/Calculation	
PCIB	Percent Complete Index—Budget	
	PCIB = EV / BAC	
	The percentage of work that is complete based on baseline budget. Use this if we trust our initial project baseline.	
PCIC	Percent Complete Index—Cost	
	PCIC = AC / EAC _{re}	
	The percentage of work that is complete based on revised estimate of the project costs. Used if we have to revise baseline, are using rolling wave planning, etc.	

	Variance	
Term	Description/Calculation	
cv	Cost Variance (compares budgeted costs to the actual amount spent).	
	CV = EV - AC	
	Negative number = over budget.	
	Positive number = under budget.	
sv	Schedule Variance (Compares the work that should have been done at this time, to the amount actually completed).	
	SV = EV - PV (Note: PV at this point in time, not total PV for activity.)	
	Negative number = work scheduled to be complete at this time is not done.	
	Positive number = work NOT yet scheduled to be complete at this time has been done	

Estimating Work Complete Methods		
Professional Estimator	Used when activity is long (80-90 days) or very complex.	
0/100 Rule	No earned value is counted for an activity until it is 100% complete.	
50/50 Rule	Percent complete calculated at fifty percent when activity starts. Remaining 50% is calculated when activity is complete.	
25/75 Rule	Percent complete calculated at twenty-five percent when activity starts. Remaining 75% is calculated when activity is complete.	

Cost Performance Indexes		
Term	Description/Calculation	
СРІ	Cost Performance Index. Measures I effectively we are using our budget.	now
	CPI = EV / AC	
	CPI < 1 : Over Budget	\(\beta\)
	CPI = 1 : On Budget	00
	CPI > 1 : Under Budget	
TCPI	To Complete Performance Index	
	TCPI = (BAC - EV) / (BAC - AC)	
	TCPI < 1 : More Budget than Work Left	
	CPI = 1 : Right amount of remaining Budget for remaining work.	00
	TCPI > 1 : More Work than Budget Left	(F)

	Schedule Performance Index	
Term	Description/Calculation	
SPI	Schedule Performance Index. Measures how efficiently we are completing the scheduled work. *	
	SPI = EV / PV (Note: PV at this point in time, not total PV for activity.)	
	SPI < 1 : Behind Schedule	
	SPI = 1 : On Schedule	
	SPI > 1 : Ahead of schedule	
	* Note: When a task or project is complete, it's SPI will equal 1, regardless of if the project is completed late or early. Therefore SPI is useful when a task is underway or when the bulk of the project work is being performed. Project Managers should also use the baseline schedule when making judgements about project schedule performance.	

Forecasting		
Term	Description/Calculation	
ETC *	Estimate to Complete. What the remaining work will cost if our current CPI holds.	
	ETC= (BAC - EV) / CPI or ETC= (BAC - EV) / (EV / AC)	
EAC *	Estimate cost At Completion. What the project will cost if our current CPI holds	
	EAC =AC + ETC	
VAC	Variance At Completion	
	VAC = BAC- EAC	
* If our baseline is inaccurate, or if we have reason to believe that CPI will not remain the same, ETC, EAC, and		

Note on Performance Indexes and Context: When reviewing the CPI, SPI and TCPI for the project, it is important to know the percent of the project that is complete. If TCPI is 1.5, but we have only completed 2% of the project, it might not be cause for alarm. If TCPI is 1.5 and we have completed 50% of the project, then it might be time for serious re-evaluation of our baseline and the project.

VAC may be based on Revised Estimates (sometimes referred to as ETC_{re}, EAC_{re}, and VAC_{re} respecitively).