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Optimizing the Measurement Process

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Communications ion: What We Do...



Aviation electronics



Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance



Space and ground satellite communications systems



Communications and information networks



Operations and support services

We innovate, integrate, and manage technology.

“ Introduction

- . Background
- . Goals and Objectives
- . Terminology
- . Approach

“ Roadmap

- . Characteristics of Success
- . Measurement Analyst
- . User Viewpoints
- . Automation as an Enabler
- . Leading Indicators

“ Results

- . Information Needs
- . Measurement Objectives
- . Executive Management Viewpoint
- . Indicator Improvements
- . Lessons Learned

“ Summary

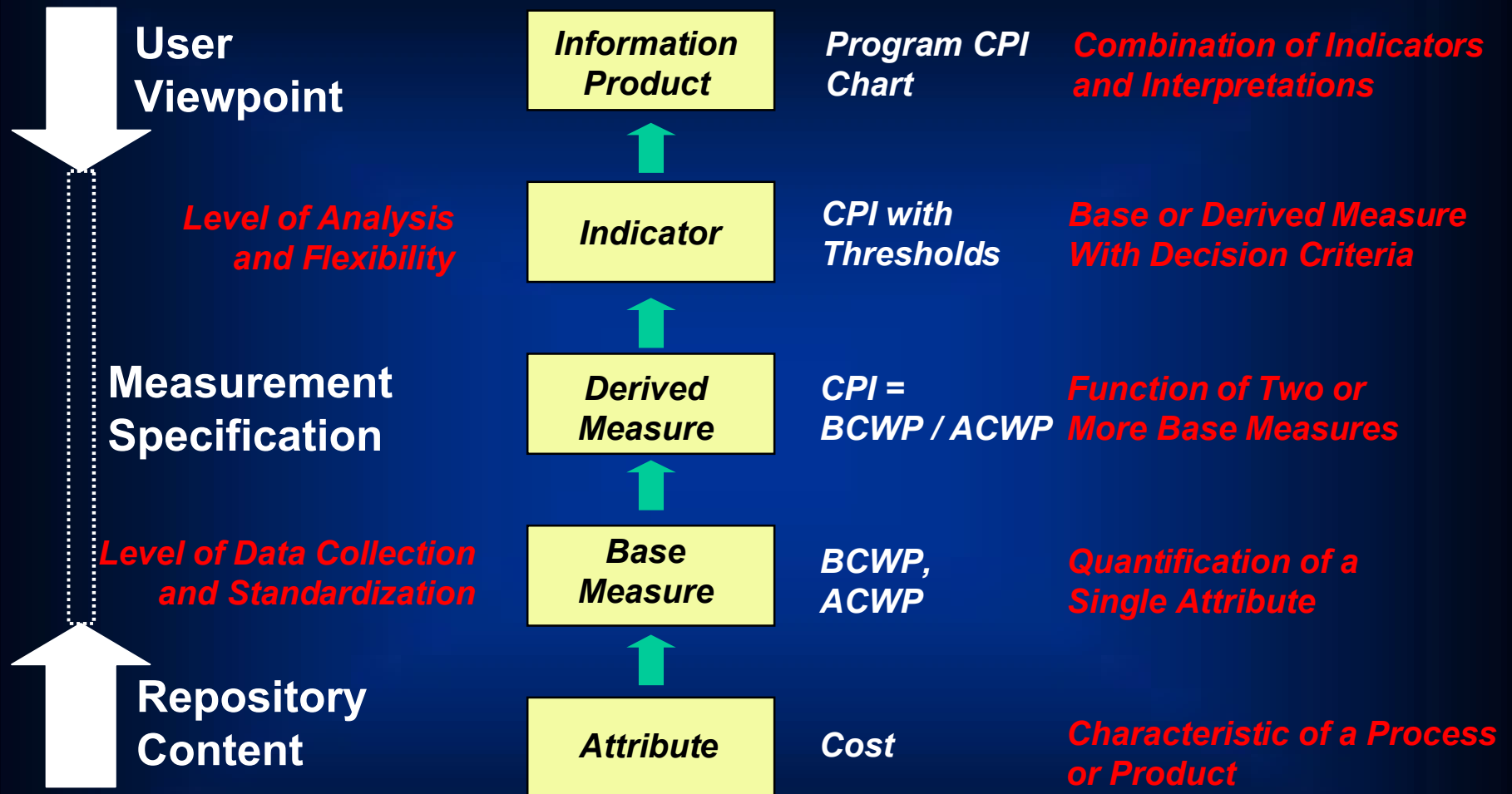
- “ Harris CMMI® Level 3 compliant since 11/2005
- “ Measurements used regularly for program monitor and control
- “ Need for improvement still recognized
- “ Measurement process relies on manual input
- “ Perception too many measures, some measures redundant
- “ Management desires increased emphasis on fact based decision making

- “ Improve measurement and analysis effectiveness
 - . Enhance measurement infrastructure to improve
 - “ Efficiency & value
 - “ Predictability
 - “ Competitive advantage
 - . Reduce quantity of measures to effectively manage programs and align with division objectives
 - . Increase number of leading indicators
- “ Improve measurement foundation for advancement to CMMI[®] Level 4 or 5

Objectives



- “ Develop simple, consistent, reliable measurements
- “ Reuse or modify existing measurements
- “ Provide rapid access to fresh, actionable information
- “ Examine quality and completeness of data
- “ Increase consistency with industry standards
- “ Increase predictability of program execution
- “ Facilitate straight-forward and objective analysis of measures
- “ Enable automated collection of data and creation of indicators
- “ Evaluate adequacy of existing data to support high maturity analysis

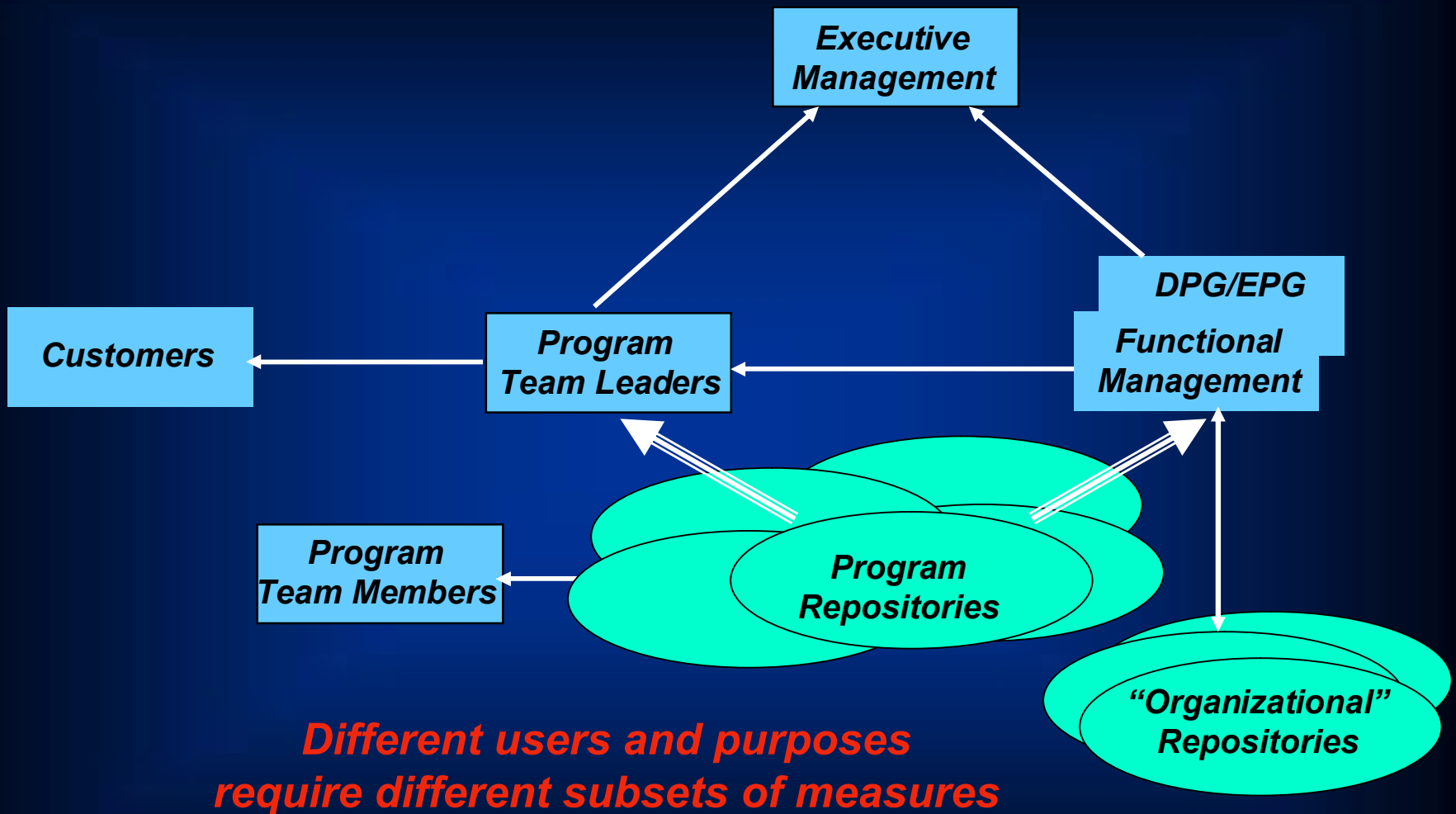


- “ Utilize an independent industry measurement expert to validate and achieve maximum results
- “ Identify classes of measurement users
- “ Define information needs of users, based on
 - . User role and responsibilities
 - . Business and improvement objectives
- “ Specify indicators
 - . Define leading and concurrent indicators
 - . Use existing measures where possible
- “ Conduct reviews with stakeholders
- “ Update command media
- “ Deploy incrementally

- “ Characteristics of Success
- “ Measurement Analyst
- “ User Viewpoints
- “ Automation as an Enabler
- “ Leading Indicators

- “ Measures based on business goals
- “ Comprehensive measurement planning
- “ Measurement expertise
 - . Training in defining, collecting and analyzing measures
 - . Mentoring and advice
- “ Appropriate resources
 - . Robust tool support
 - . Measurement analysts
- “ Management support
- “ Broad participation

- “ Use of measurement is a part of everyone’s job
- “ Additional expertise maximizes effectiveness
 - . Recognize significant trends
 - . Communicate with data providers and decision makers
 - . Efficient & consistent execution of measurement process
- “ Areas of expertise
 - . Design/Plan measures and process
 - . Training and mentoring
 - . Analysis and interpretation to support decision makers
- “ Often a part time job
 - . Program level support
 - . Organizational level support



“ More Timely Access to Data and Analysis

- . Makes data immediately available
- . Facilitates drill down to investigate anomalies
- . Makes information available in time to affect business and project outcomes
- . Facilitates gathering and analyzing data for lessons learned
- . Make data widely accessible

“ Improved Data Quality

- . Ensures more complete data
- . Reduces transcription errors
- . Removes redundancy and inconsistency in data reporting
- . Easily supports users with different information needs

“ Reduces effort for producing measurement reports

“ Definition

- . Has predictive value, provides early warning of trouble (in time to affect the outcome)

“ Types of leading indicators

- . Observed trends predict future results of that indicator
- . Changes in one indicator predicts future results of another indicator
- . Constraints that limit performance

“ Obstacles for leading indicators

- . Cumulative measures and percentages
- . Inconsistent measurement definitions
- . Delays in data collection and analysis
- . Subjective criteria and reporting

- “ Information Needs
- “ Measurement Objectives
- “ Executive Management Viewpoint
- “ Indicator Improvements
- “ Lessons Learned

“ Program Team Members

- . Implement processes effectively
- . Produce quality products
- . Complete tasks on-time

“ Program Team Leaders

- . Estimate and plan
- . Monitor and control

“ Customer

- . Monitor product quality
- . Monitor performance to plan
- . Verify appropriate capability delivered to field

“ Functional Management

- . Develop improvement plans with measurable objectives
- . Improve functional processes across projects
- . Develop staff within functions
- . Provide historical data for estimating

“ Executive Management

- . Provide program oversight (project by project)
- . Ensure overall process/organizational health (across projects)
- . Achieve organizational financial performance (across projects)

Management Information Needs

Management Objectives



- “ Provide program oversight (program by program)
 - . Meet customer expectations & satisfy the customer
 - . Produce a high quality compliant product
 - . Perform in accordance with the agreed to cost & schedule
 - . Meet program objectives
- “ Ensure overall process/organizational health (across programs)
 - . Increase productivity in all functions (increase effectiveness)
 - . Reduce program rework (early & effective removal of defects across the product life cycle)
 - . Increase predictability of program performance
 - . Increase accuracy of program estimates
 - . Maintain CMMI Level 3 maturity rating
 - . Foster a rewarding & satisfying work experience for Harris employees
- “ Achieve organizational financial performance (across programs)
 - . Meet Annual Operating Plan (AOP) objectives

- “ Provide program oversight (project by project)
 - . Meet customer expectations and satisfy the customer.
 - “ Technical Performance Measures
 - “ Risk Summary
 - “ Award Fee Graphs
 - “ Customer Satisfaction Data
 - . Produce a high quality compliant product.
 - “ Defects by Phase
 - “ Defects Currently Open and Total Closed
 - “ Defect Severity Tracking
 - “ Technical Performance Measures
 - “ Process Compliance Data

indicates leading indicator

- “ Provide program oversight (project by project)
 - . Perform in accordance with the agreed to cost and schedule.
 - “ Milestone Progress
 - “ Staffing Tracking
 - “ Requirements Tracking
 - “ EVMS Tracking
 - . Deliver the expected Return on Sales (ROS) on the project.
 - “ Investment Profile
 - “ Financial Objectives
 - “ Sales, Order, Profit Tracking

- “ Ensure overall process/organizational health (across programs)
 - . Increase productivity in all functions
 - “ Efficiency Measures
 - . Reduce project rework
 - “ Rework Effort Tracking
 - “ Defect Phase Containment Tracking
 - . Increase predictability of project performance
 - “ Earned Value Management System (EVMS) Reports
 - . Increase accuracy of project estimates
 - “ Project Characterization Worksheet Analysis by Function

- “ Ensure overall process/organizational health (across programs)
 - . Maintain CMMI[®] Level 3 maturity rating
 - “ Process Compliance Data
 - . Foster a rewarding and satisfying work experience for Harris employees
 - “ Organizational Training Reports
 - “ Employee Engagement Surveys

- “ Achieve organizational financial performance (across programs)
 - . Meet AOP objectives
 - “ Investment Profile
 - “ Financial Objectives
 - “ Award Fee Tracking
 - “ Sales, Order, Profit Tracking

- “ Number of overall Indicators needed was reduced
- “ Number of leading indicators was increased
- “ Some objective indicators added to balance subjective indicators

- “ Using a systematic framework helps organize the process
- “ Measurement process needs to evolve with the organization
- “ Tool considerations canq be ignored
- “ Objective, external advice helps validate
- “ Expect resistance to change
- “ Efficiency measures should be determined by the functional organizations

- “ CMMI® compliance does not ensure an efficient and effective measurement program
- “ A systematic approach is essential to balancing user measurement needs
- “ Next Steps
 - . Develop Executive Management viewpoint first
 - “ Set expectations for leadership & program teams
 - “ Refine business objectives
 - . Develop other user viewpoints over time
 - . Measurement & Analysis training
 - . Develop a Business Intelligence (BI) architecture, design and deployment plan

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