



Software Engineering Institute | Carnegie Mellon

# A Study of Systems Engineering Effectiveness

**Building a Business Case for Systems Engineering**

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# Context

**The value of SE is appreciated by some, disputed by a few, and not understood by many.**

**Quantitative evidence of the value of SE is sparse**

- Greuhl, Walter: “Lessons Learned, Cost/Schedule Assessment Guide”. NASA Comptrollers Office, 1992
- Honour, Eric; “Understanding the Value of Systems Engineering”. 2004

**Weaknesses in SE continue to impact program success**

- GAO-09-362T “... managers rely heavily on assumptions about system[s] ... which are consistently too optimistic. These gaps are largely the result of a *lack of a disciplined systems engineering analysis* ...”

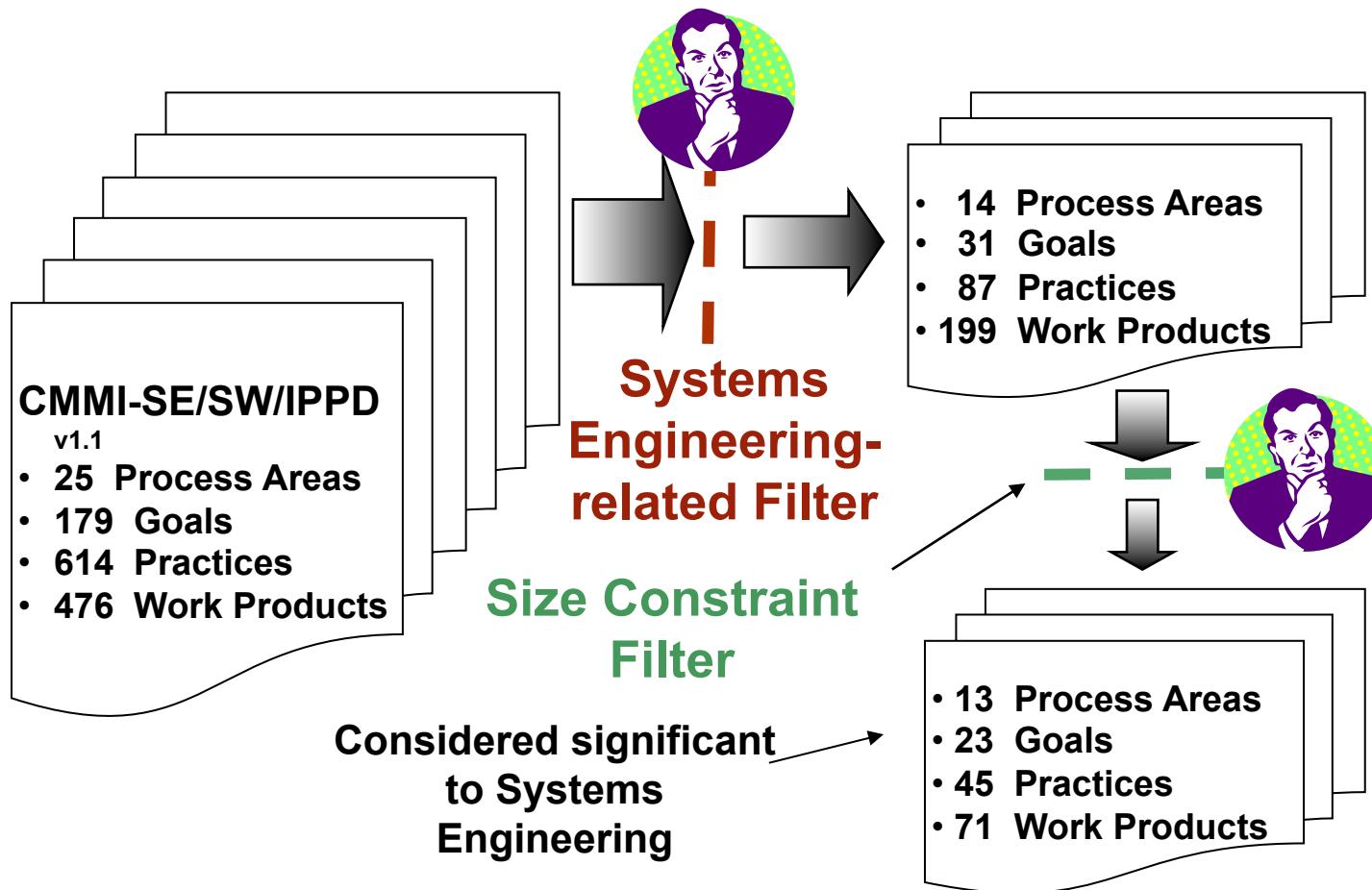
SE Costs are evident	SE Benefits are less obvious and less tangible	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• resources spent</li><li>• elapsed schedule</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• cost avoidance</li><li>• improved efficiency,</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• risk avoidance</li><li>• better products</li></ul>

# Background

**In 2006, NDIA embarked on a project to collect quantitative evidence of SE Value**

- NDIA formed the SE Effectiveness Committee (SEEC)
- The SEEC conducted the SE Effectiveness Study
  - Developed a survey collecting information from defense contractors
    - Queried individual projects to assess SE capabilities applied, resulting project performance, and other factors influencing project performance
  - Received responses from 64 projects
  - Analyzed the data and identified the strength of relationships between SE activities and project performance
  - Results published results in 2007 and 2008 (<http://www.sei.cmu.edu/reports/08sr034.pdf>)
- Showed valuable relationships between many SE activities and project performance

# Artifact-based assessment of SE Practices



**Survey content is based on a recognized standard (CMMI)**

# Assessment of Project Performance

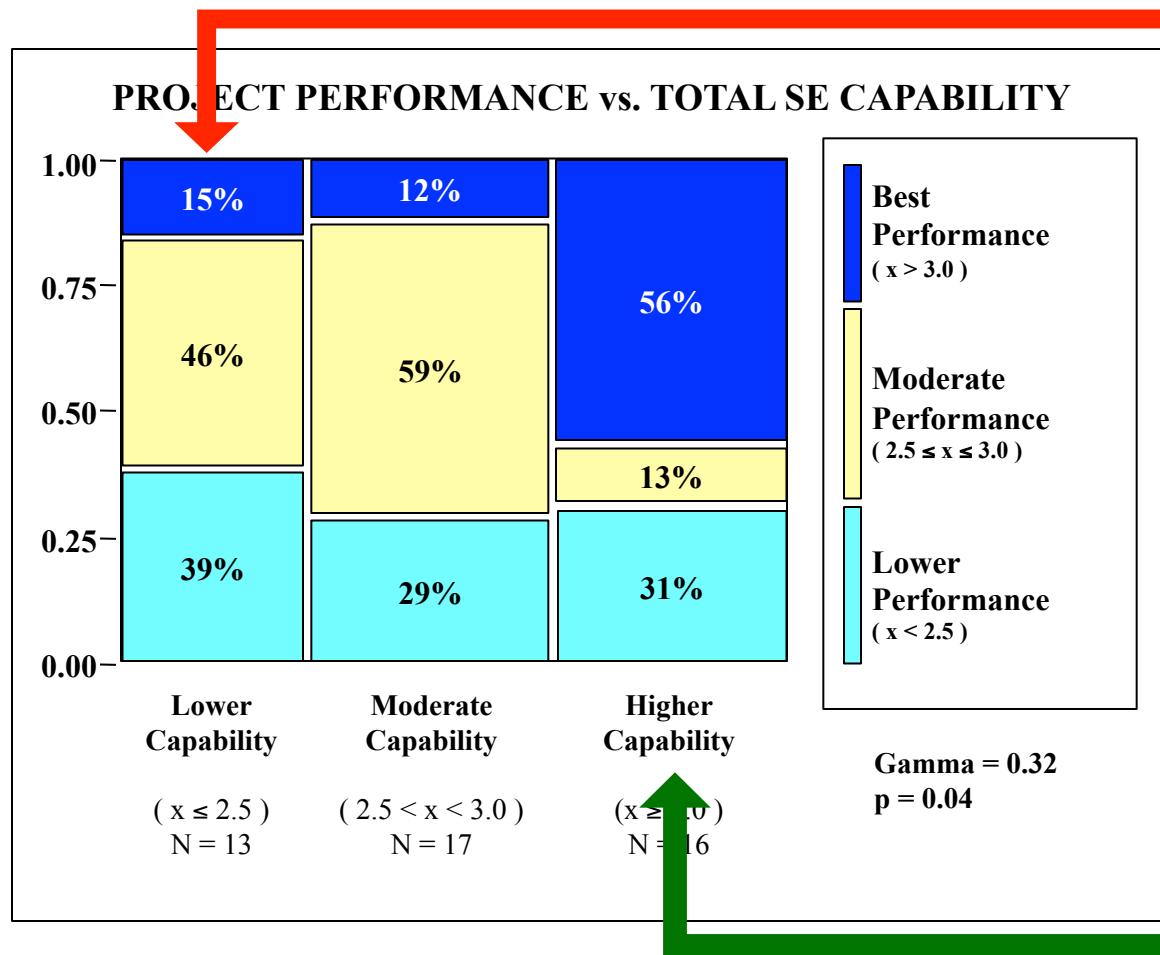
## Assess TOTAL Project Performance

- Project Cost, Project Schedule, Project Scope
- Focus on commonly used measurements
  - EVMS, baseline management
  - requirements satisfaction
  - budget re-baselining and growth
  - milestone and delivery satisfaction

## Assessment of Other Factors

- **Project Challenge** – some projects are more complex than others
- **Acquirer Capability** – some acquirers are more capable than others
- **Project Environment** – projects executed in and deployed to different environments have different needs

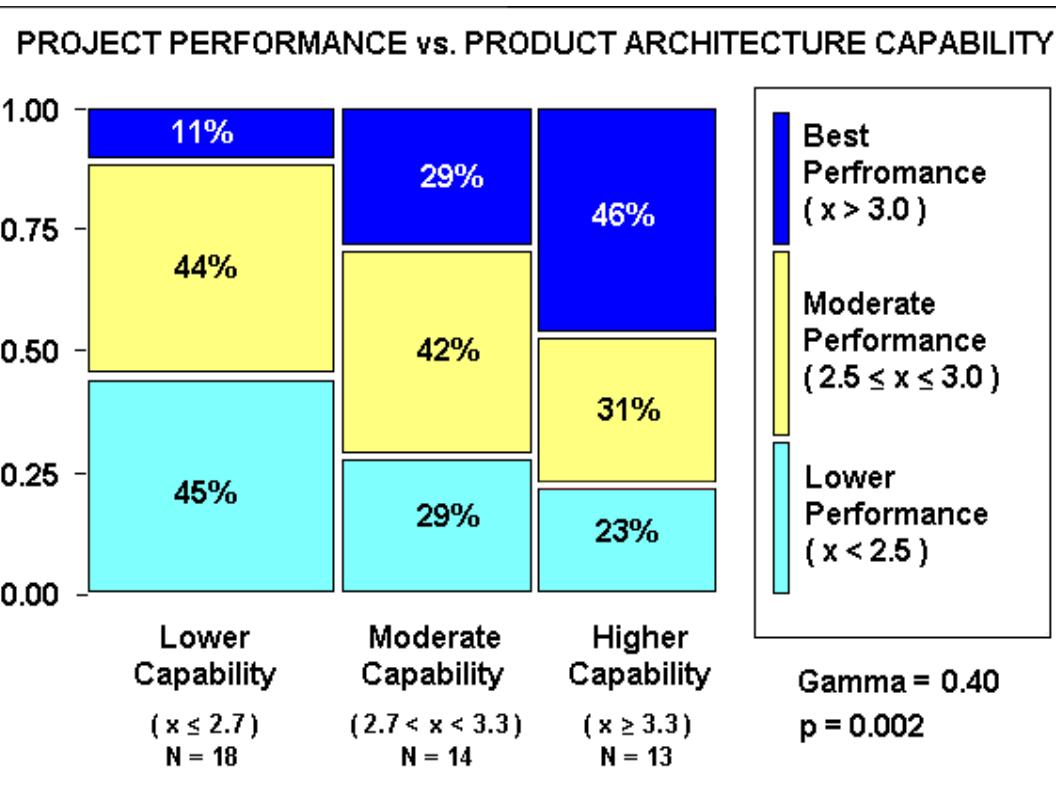
# The Bottom Line



For the projects that did the least SE, only 15% delivered the best project performance.

For the projects that did the most SE, 56% delivered the best project performance

# Product Architecture Capability vs. Project Performance

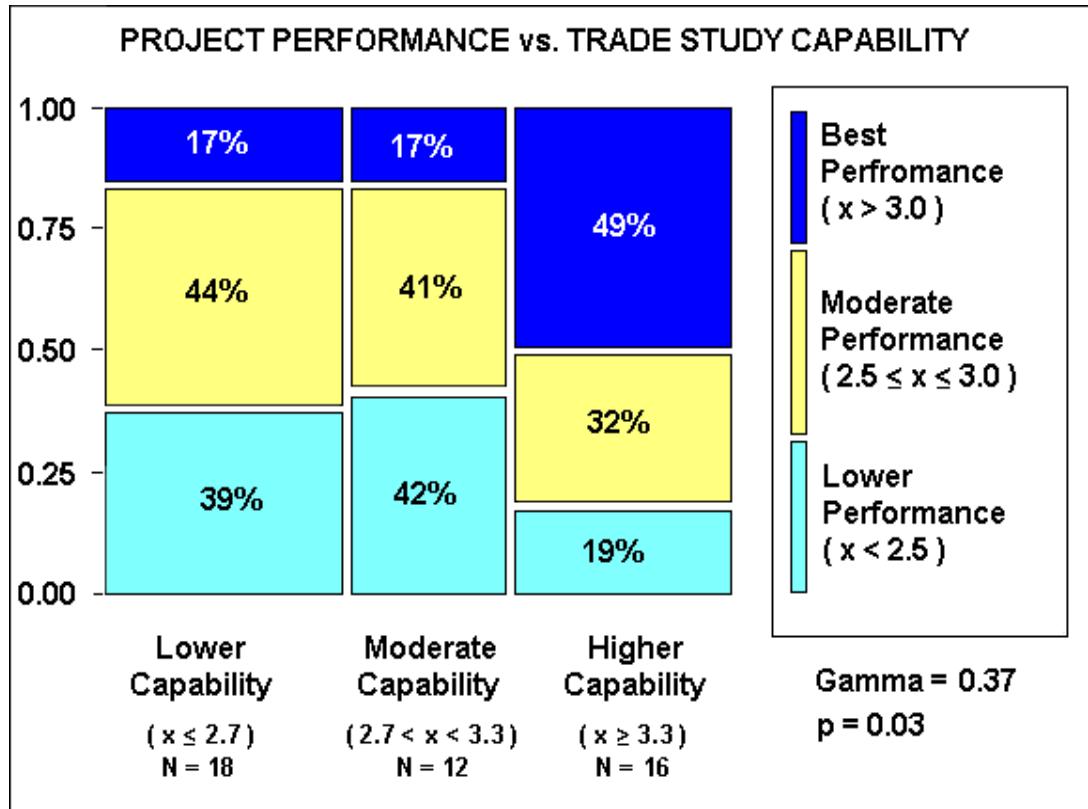


Product architecture assessment examined

- High-level product structure documentation
  - Including multiple views
- Interface Descriptions

Better Product Architecture has a “Moderately Strong / Strong” positive relationship with Better Performance

# Trade Study Capability vs. Project Performance

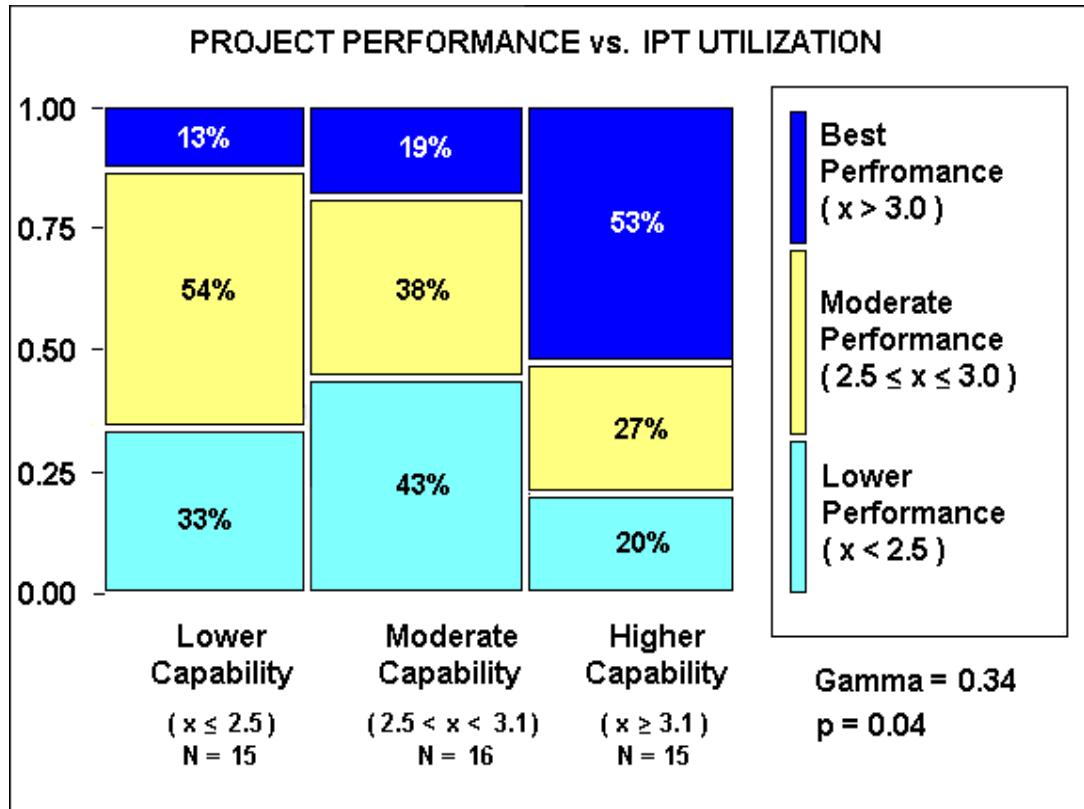


## Trade Study assessment examined

- Documentation of Trade Study selection criteria
- Documentation of Trade Study results
- Stakeholder involvement in Trade Studies

Better Trade Studies have a "Moderately Strong / Strong" positive relationship with Better Performance

# IPT Utilization vs. Project Performance

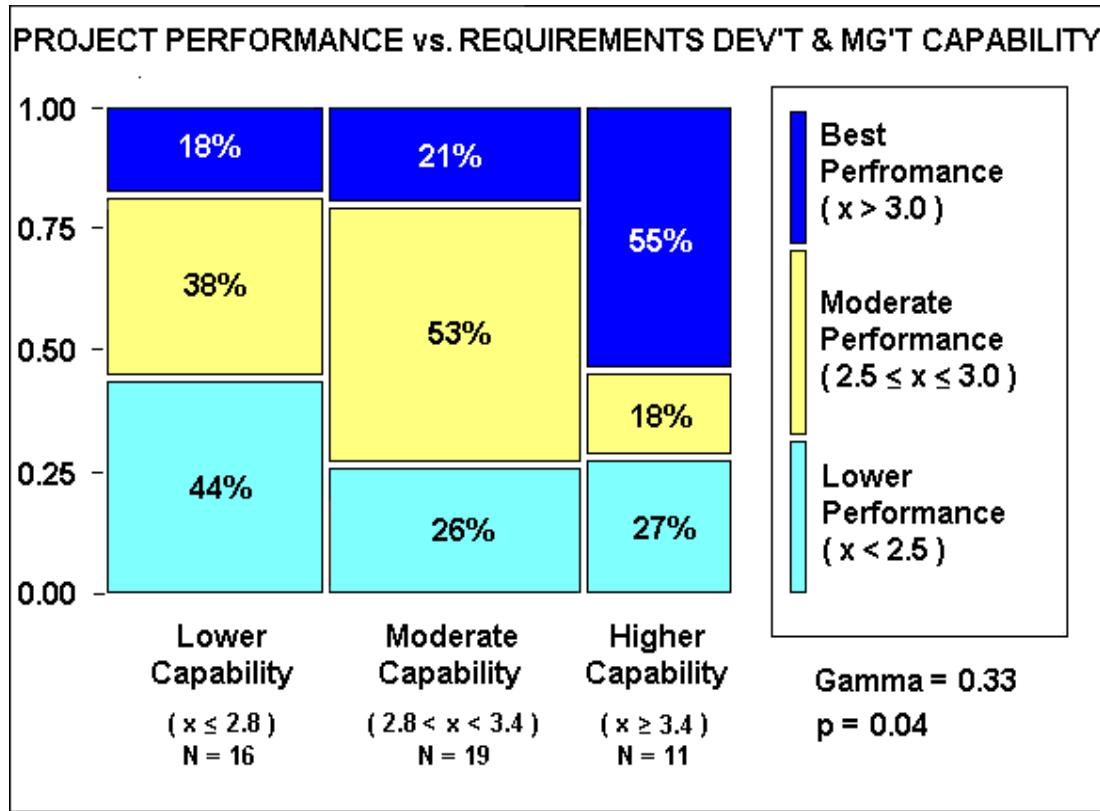


## IPT (Integrated Product Team) assessment examined

- Effective IPT Usage on Project
- Supplier participation in IPTs
- IPT for Systems Engineering
- SE Representation on each IPT

Better IPT Deployment has a “Moderately Strong” positive relationship with Better Performance

# Requirements Development & Management vs. Project Performance

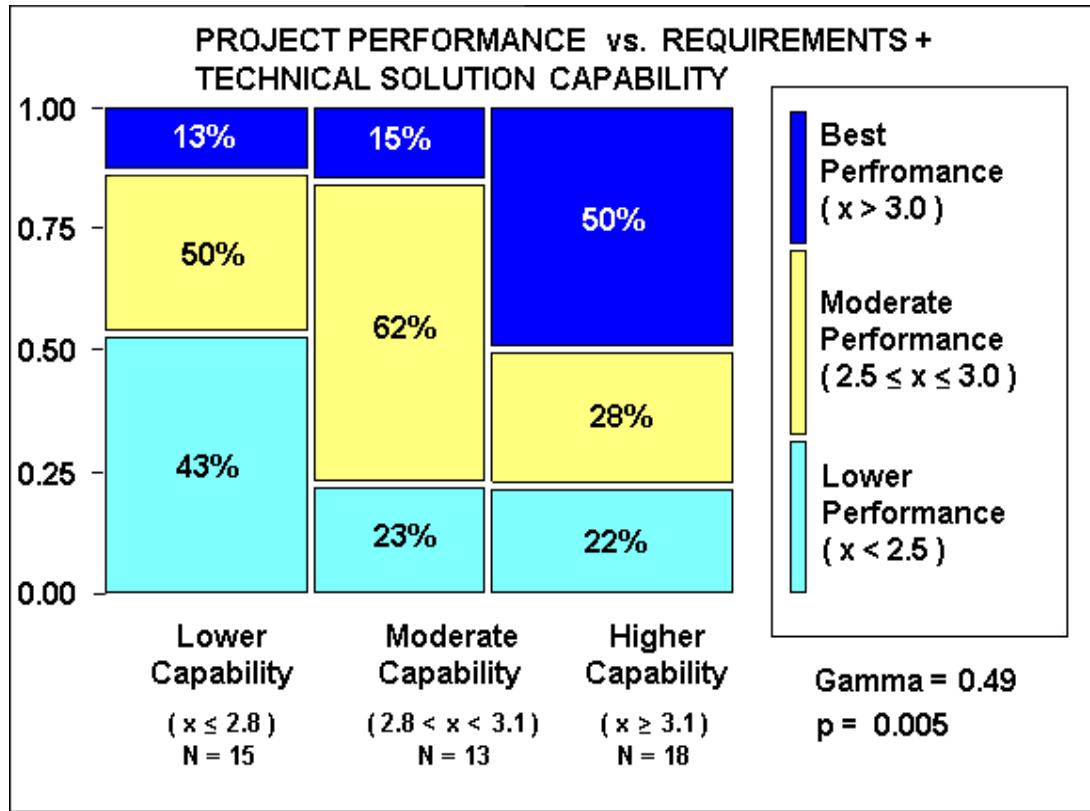


## Requirements assessment examined

- Customer & derived requirements lists
- Hierarchical allocation to system elements
- CONOPs, scenarios, and Use cases
- Criteria for authorization of req'ts providers and acceptance of req'ts
- Change control process
- Traceability to Stakeholder needs

Better Requirements Development and Management has a  
“Moderately Strong” positive relationship with Better Performance

# Requirements + Architecture + Trade Studies vs. Project Performance

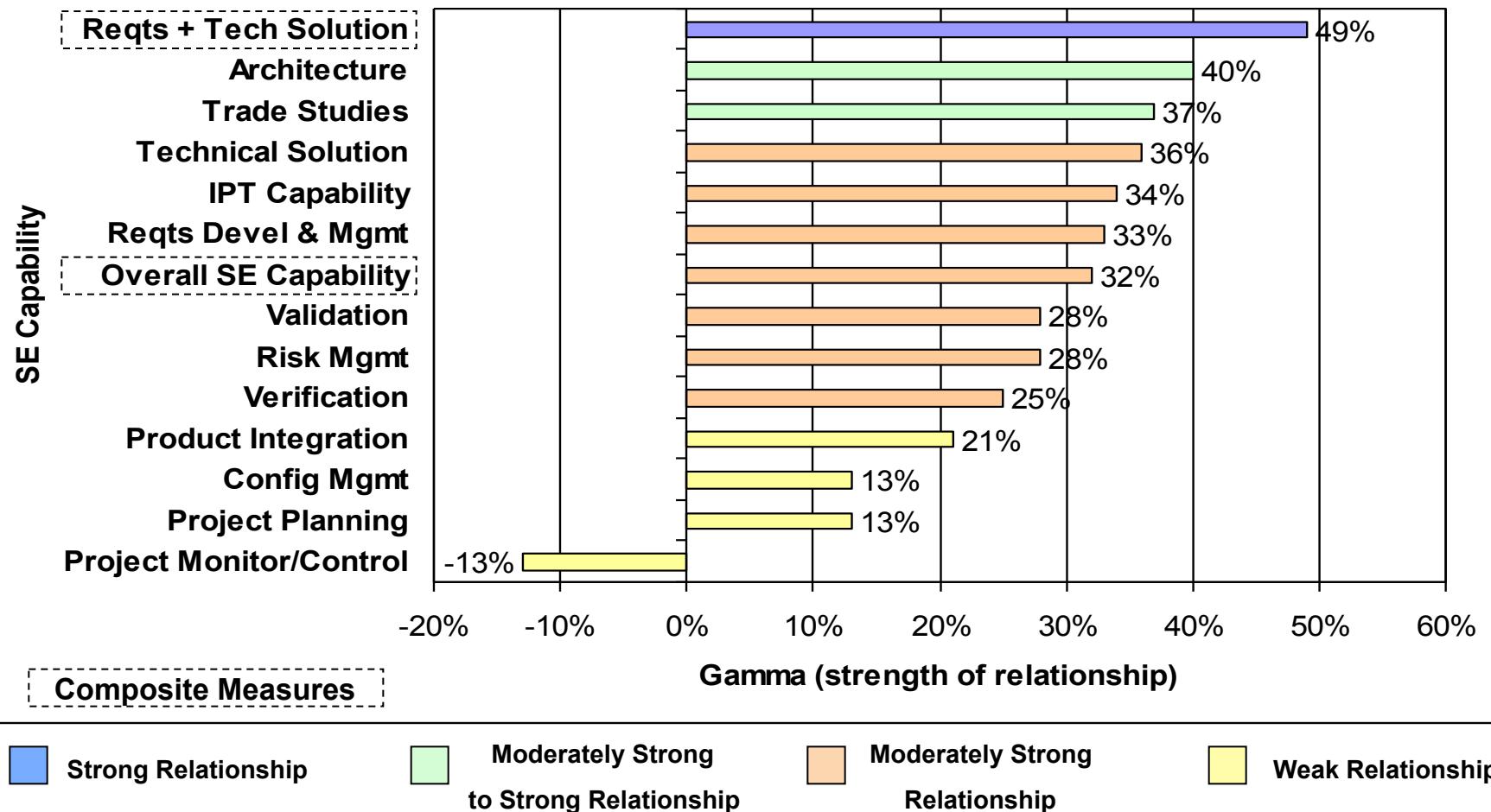


When looking at the impact of COMBINED SE activities, we see even stronger relationships

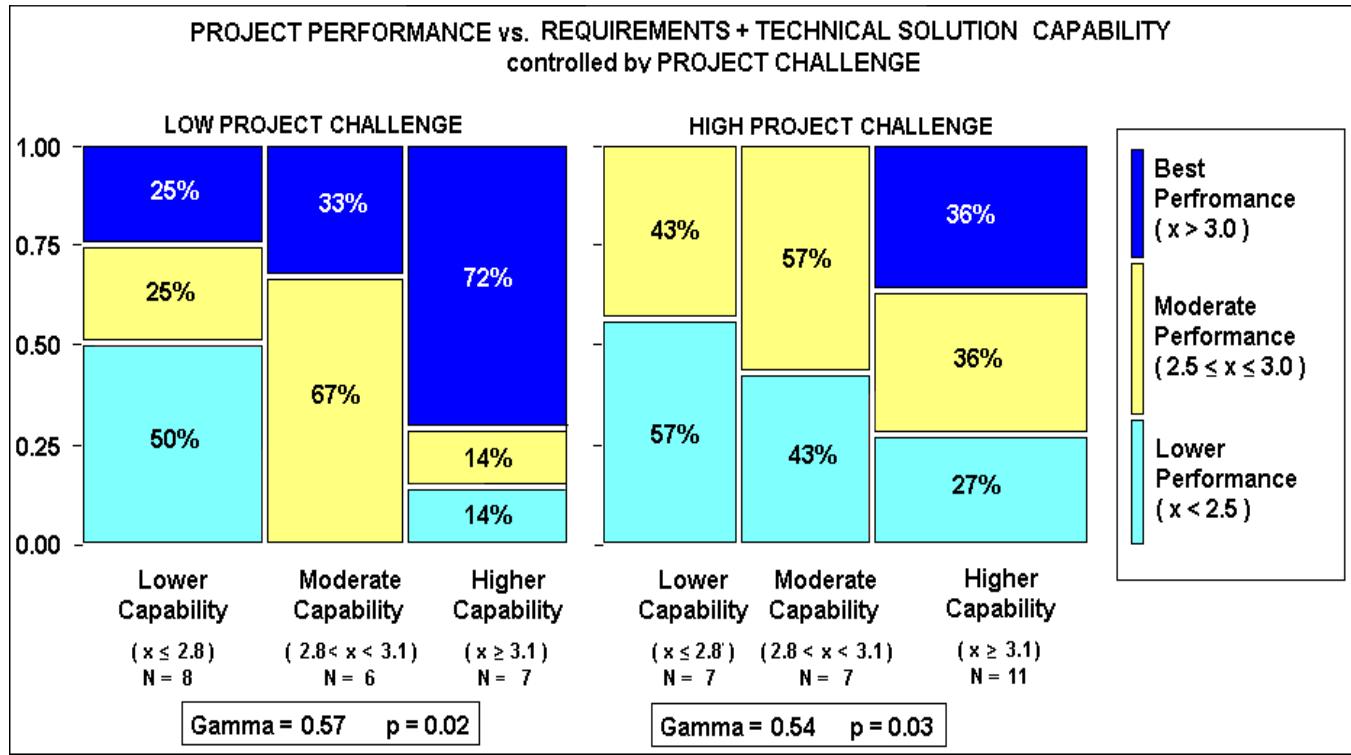
positive

# Summary of Relationships

## Relationship of SE Processes to Program Performance



# (Req'ts + Arch. +Trade Studies) vs. Project Performance, controlled by Project Challenge



Project challenge factors:

- Life cycle phases
- Project characteristics (e.g., size, effort, duration, volatility)
- Technical complexity
- Teaming relationships

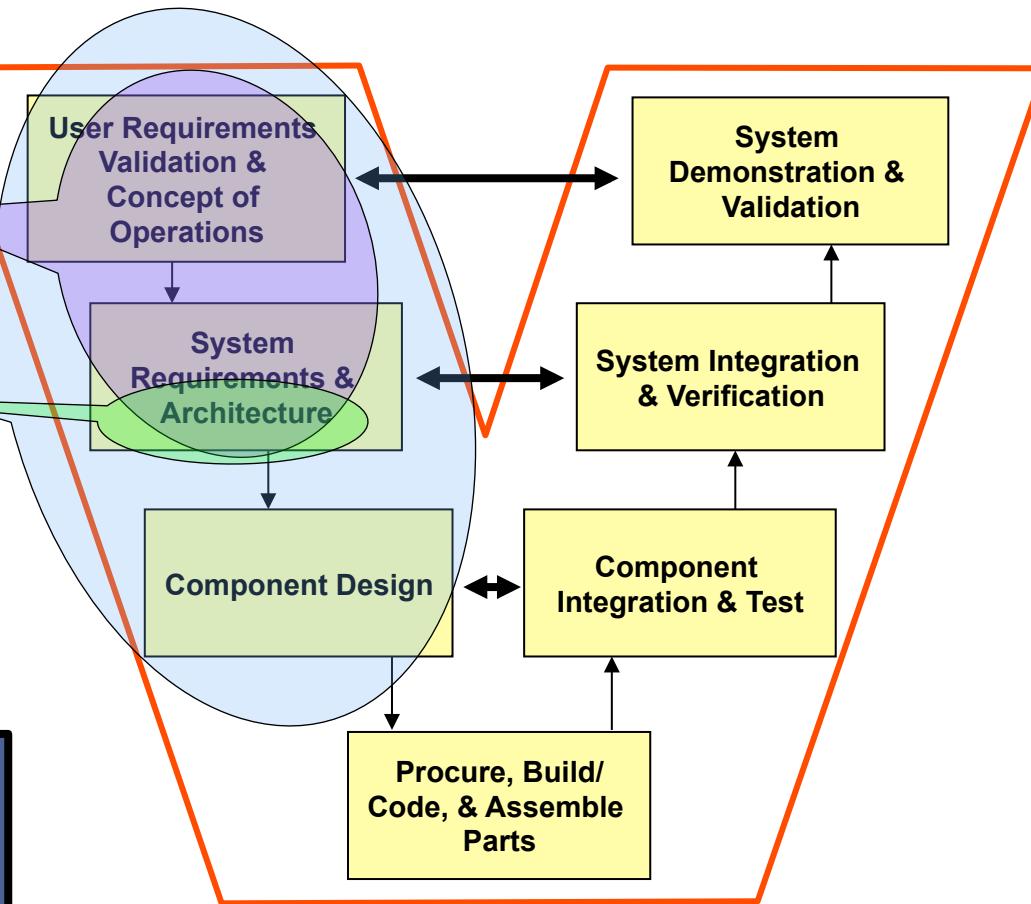
Regardless of Project Challenge, better Requirements Dev't and Mg't and better Technical Solution processes shows a “Strong” **positive** relationship with Better Performance

# Mapping of Results to System Development

Project Planning  
Project Monitoring & Control  
Risk Management  
Requirements Dev't & Mg't  
Technical Solution  
• Trade Studies  
• Product Architecture  
Product Integration  
Verification  
Validation  
Configuration Management  
IPT-Based Capability

## Conclusion

The early phases of  
SE have the most  
impact



[http://ax.losangeles.af.mil/se\\_revitalization/main.htm](http://ax.losangeles.af.mil/se_revitalization/main.htm)

## V-Model of System Development

# Moving Forward

**Study results have been adopted by several major aerospace and defense suppliers.**

- Used the survey instrument to assess their internal projects
- Compared results against benchmarks established by the study
- Used results to guide SE process improvement activities.

**Presented study results and recommendations to OSD in 2007**

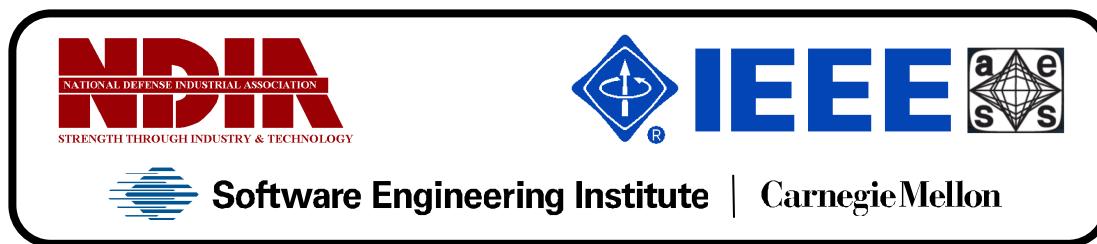
**Held discussions with IEEE in 2009 regarding extension of the study to a wider audience**

**Briefed OSD leadership (Mr. Stephen Welby) in May-2010**

- Received an enthusiastic response
- Interest in gathering more data
- Some interest in disseminating data throughout DoD
- Some interest in incorporating findings into DoD acquisition guidance

**So, Here we are today ...**

# The 'NEW' SE Effectiveness Committee



Role	Designee	Affiliations
Project Manager	William Lyons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IEEE AESS Board of Governors</li><li>The Boeing Company</li></ul>
Deputy Project Manager	Robert C. Rassa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>President, NDIA Systems Engineering Division</li><li>Raytheon Systems Company</li></ul>
Deputy Project Manager	Alan R. Brown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Chair, NDIA Systems Engineering Effectiveness Committee</li><li>The Boeing Company</li></ul>
OSD Liaison	Michael McLendon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>OSD (DDR&amp;E) *</li></ul>
Lead Researcher	Joseph P. Elm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Software Engineering Institute</li></ul>

Companies Represented on the SE Effectiveness Committee		
Boeing	Oliva Engineering	Textron System
Georgia Tech	OSD	USAF - AFMC/EN
Harris	Raytheon	USAF - SAF/AQRE
INCOSE	Sikorsky	Northrop Grumman
Lockheed Martin	Software Engineering Institute	

\* On IPA assignment from Software Engineering Institute

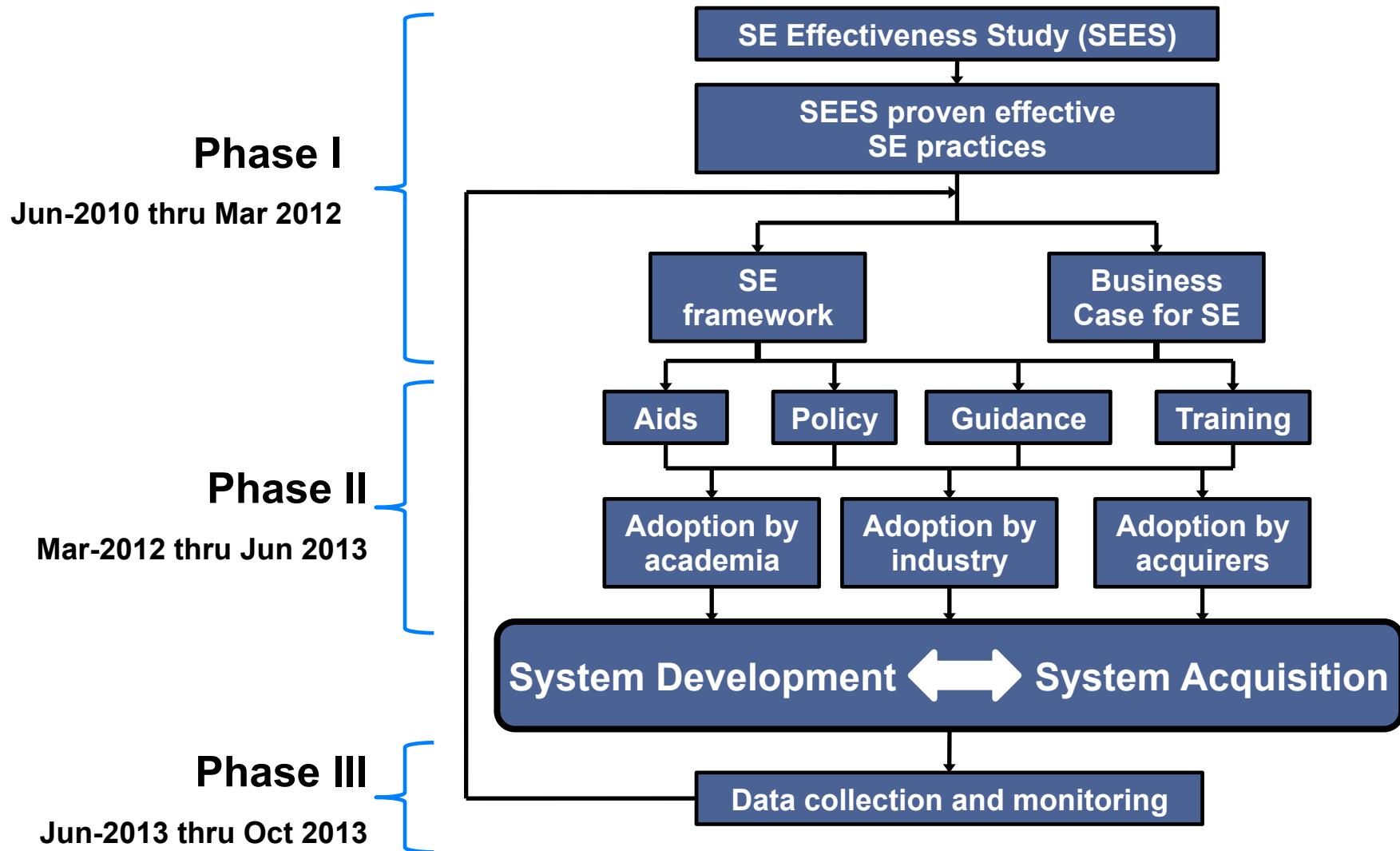


# The Mission

**Promote the achievement of quantifiable and persistent improvement in project performance through appropriate application of systems engineering principles and practices**

- Identify principles and practices shown to provide benefit
  - This is an extension and a confirmation of the prior NDIA study
- Assist DoD, industry, and academia in developing the guidance and direction to implement those principles and practices
- Assist DoD, industry and academia in establishing a means of monitoring / tracking the results of these efforts
  - An on-going data collection and analysis process

# The Plan 1



# Status

## Committee formed and organized

- Weekly teleconferences
- Collaborative web site established

## Project planning completed

- Task Plan developed

## Survey preparation in progress

- Questionnaire developed with collaboration from NDIA, IEEE, and INCOSE
- Survey sampling process developed
- Survey analysis plan developed
- Survey infrastructure (web sites, data repositories) developed
- Survey presently in test

# Survey Tenets

## All data will be submitted anonymously

- No data collected will identify the respondent, project, or organization

## All data will be handled confidentially

- Data will be submitted directly to a secure web site managed by the SEI
  - The SEI is a federally funded research and development center. It does not compete with any responding organizations, and frequently operates as a trusted broker in matters of confidential and proprietary information.
- Only authorized SEI staff will have access to the submitted data

## Only aggregated data will be released to the participants and the public

- No released data will be traceable to a project, person, or organization.

# Participation

**Our target audience is Project Managers, Chief Engineers, Lead System Engineers, etc. of projects delivering products (not services)**

- Not limited to defense industries – all industries are welcome
- Not limited to US companies – all are welcome

## Reaching potential respondents

- Grass roots approach
  - Broadcast an invitation to participate to members of participating organizations (NDIA, IEEE-AESS, INCOSE)
- Top down approach
  - Identify SE leadership at major companies
    - Network through participating organizations (NDIA, IEEE-AESS, INCOSE)
  - Contact them directly and solicit their support
    - Identify potential respondents within their company
    - Promote participation



# Why should you participate?

## It's good for you

- A better understanding of the effectiveness of specific SE practices will help you do your job better, and help you justify SE efforts to your management

## It's good for your company

- A business case for SE will help your company apply resources where they can have the most impact

## It's good for the world

- Better SE leading to better projects will produce lower costs, faster deliveries, and better performance for systems

As in the prior NDIA study of SE Effectiveness, survey participants will receive early access to study results, enabling them to evaluate their SE practices against an industry benchmark.

# Watch your email !

Many of you will be receiving an email participation inquiry, asking the following:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Email address \_\_\_\_\_

- Yes, my organization and/or project is willing to participate in this study
- No my organization is not willing to participate in this study

Reason for declining \_\_\_\_\_

Anyone else in your organization we should contact \_\_\_\_\_

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«Salutation» «FirstName» «LastName»  
«OrgName»  
«OrgAddress»  
«OrgCity», «OrgState» «OrgCountry» «OrgZIP»

Dear «FirstName»

In 2006, the NDIA Systems Engineering Division conducted the Systems Engineering Effectiveness Study. Through anonymous and confidential survey techniques, this study identified relationships between the application of specific SE practices to development projects and the performance of those projects, as measured by satisfaction of budget, schedule, and requirements. The results, published in 2007 and 2008 clearly demonstrated the benefits of SE, showing that:

- in the set of projects applying the least SE, only 15% delivered the highest levels of performance
- in the set of projects applying the most SE, 56% delivered the highest levels of performance

The study also identified relationships between specific SE practices (e.g., requirements development and management, trade study performance, architecture development) and project performance. For more information about this study, please go to [www.cert.org/BCSE](http://www.cert.org/BCSE) to download reports, papers and presentations detailing this work.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE vs. TOTAL SE CAPABILITY

PROJECT PERFORMANCE vs. TOTAL SE CAPABILITY		
Best Performance ( $x > 3.0$ )	Moderate Performance ( $3.0 > x > 2.5$ )	Lower Performance ( $x < 2.5$ )
15%	12%	56%
46%	59%	13%
39%	29%	31%
( $x \leq 1.5$ ) N=13	( $1.5 < x \leq 3.0$ ) N=17	( $x \geq 3.0$ ) N=16

Gamma = 0.32  
p = 0.04

The NDIA Systems Engineering Division decided in early 2010 that it should update the Systems Engineering Effectiveness (SEE) Study that was issued originally in 2008 by broadening the population to include more domains, and by gathering data from a larger sample. This was coordinated with the Director, Systems Engineering, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition Technology & Logistics, who serves as the primary OSD interface to the NDIA Systems Engineering Division. The issues related to our defense industry are complex, affecting both the industry participants as well as the government participant, NDIA, in collaboration with the IEEE Aerospace and Electronics Systems Society and the Software Engineering Institute is embarking on the "Business Case for Systems Engineering (BCSE)" project to satisfy this need.

organizations like yours to assess the characteristics of the project, the SE performance. Data will be analyzed to ascertain the relationships into country and confidential.

We use your email to send an invitation to the survey web site. Your responses to the web site remain anonymous.

# Please Help Us Make this Study a Success !



**For more information, contact:**

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