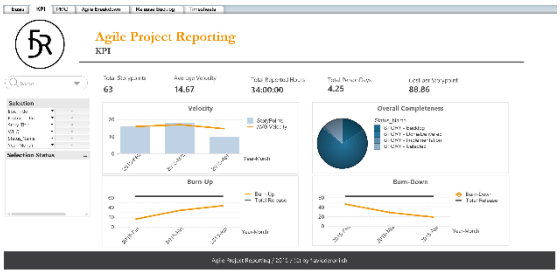
# Agile Project Reporting

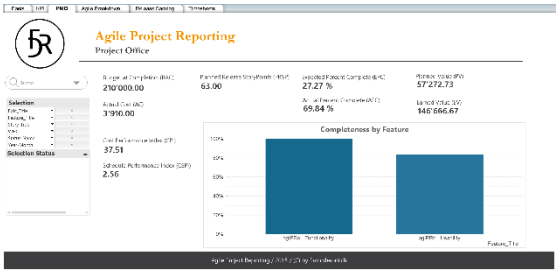
**Agile recognizes that most effective software processes cannot be defined up front. It is a continuous process! And that's the crux here. The PMO finds it difficult to measure agile projects, they need to adapt. What agile not really does address is the status reporting part. Obviously the daily stand-up is kind of a form of this, but what is with the stakeholders who are interested in the project but cannot take part at all stand-ups? People like this still rely heavily on a traditional project status report. The QlikView dashboard[1] offers this exactly.**

## Agile KPI




- **Total Storypoints:** The total amount of Storypoints of a release
- **Average Velocity**: The average of story points a team delivers at the end of an iteration.
- **Total Reported Hours:** The total amount of working hours reported for the implementation of user stories.
- **Total Person Days:** The total amount of Person Days invested in implementation.Is calculated on *Total Reported Hours* and the assumption that a workday is 8 hours.
- **Cost per Storypoint**: The average cost of a storypoint can be used to estimate future projects
- **Overall completeness:** Graphical overview about the user stories in each status
- **Burn-up chart:** This chart sums up all delivered user stories vs. the entire product backlog.
- **Burn-down chart:** This chart gives a clear indication of the status and the possible end-date.

## Project Office




- **Planned Value (PV):** The value of work planned to be accomplished
- **Earned Value (EV):** The integrated value of work actually accomplished based on the budget
- **Actual Cost (AC):** The cost actually incurred for that work
- **Budget at Complete (BAC):** The assigned budget to complete the work
- **Estimate to Complete (ETC):** Forecasted amount to complete the remaining work, based on past performance
- **Estimate at Complete (EAC):** Forecasted amount for all work in the project plan, based on past performance
- **Cost Performance Index (CPI):** Measures cost efficiencies. Indicates how many cents have been "earned" out of every dollar spent.
- **Schedule Performance Index (SPI)**: measures schedule efficiency. It indicates how fast you are progressing against the planned progress.

## And even more

In addition, there are tables for data-driven people to give an overview about: Agile Breakdown, Release Backlog and Timesheets

[1] Just sample data used for visualization