What Causes Failures in Projects? Analyzing Factors in Failure Classification Schemes

Casey Eaton, Amanda Banks, Dr. Bryan Mesmer, Dr. Kristin Weger





Research Questions

• Are there common factors leading to failures in projects?

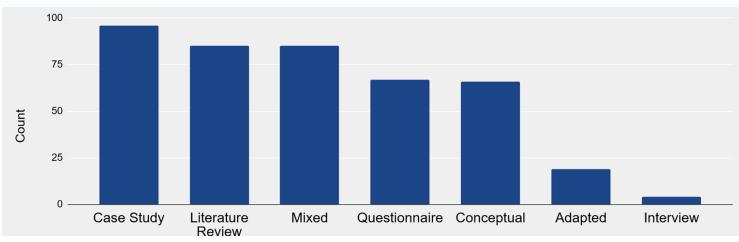
• Do different disciplines address failures in projects through similar or distinct factors?

• Can a multidisciplinary classification scheme be formed with these factors?



Novelty

1. Previous research has studied factors that lead to failure through small literature reviews and case studies.



Previous Factor Studies Formation Methodologies



Novelty

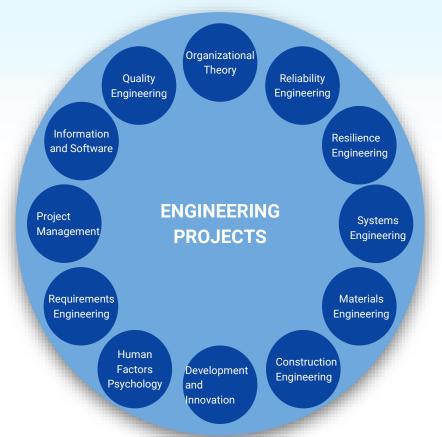
2. Previous research is **disciplinary**.

Identified Disciplines				
Project Managment	Development and Innovation			
Organizations	Requirements Engineering			
Human Factors	Construction			
Information	Materials Engineering			
Software Engineering	Systems Engineering			
Reliability Engineering	Resilience Engineering			
Quality Engineering				

Previous Factor Studies Disciplines



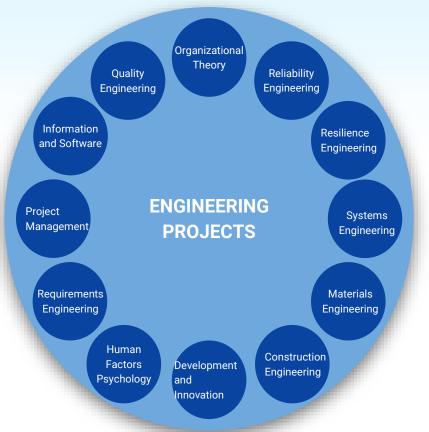
Projects Involve Many Disciplines





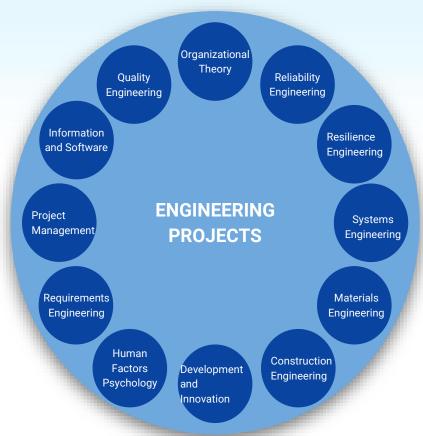
Projects Involve Many Disciplines

Studying failures in engineering projects from a single disciplinary perspective does not reflect the interdisciplinary nature of engineering projects.





Projects Involve Many Disciplines

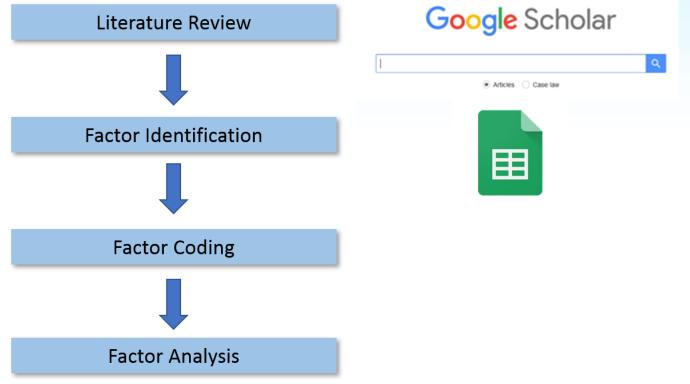


This research will consider failure classification schemes in these twelve disciplines to create a more comprehensive analysis.

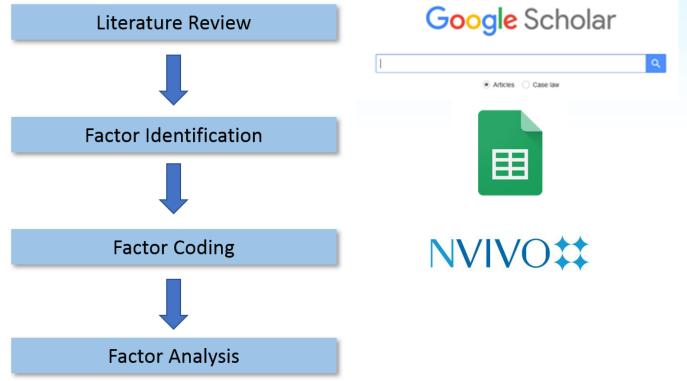




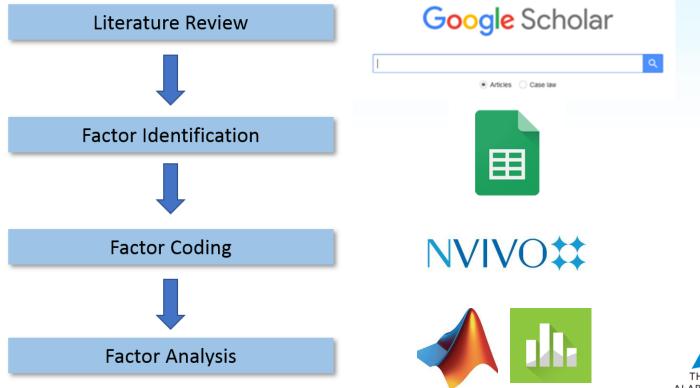




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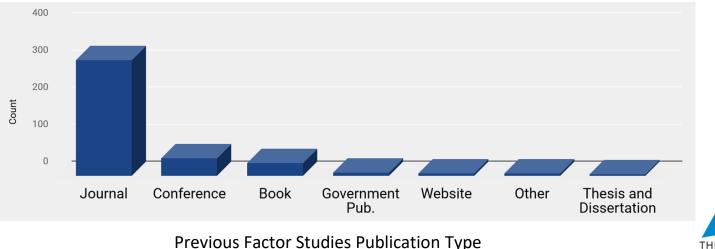


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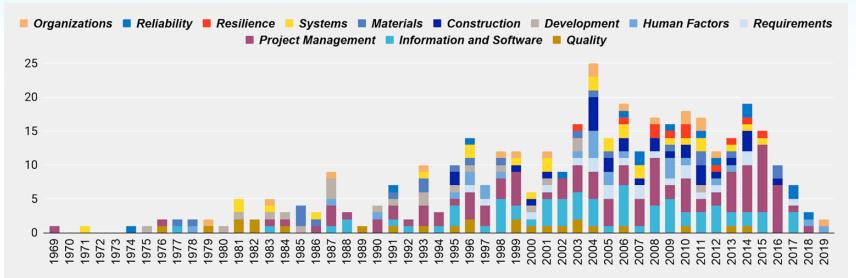


Identified journal articles, conference papers, technical reports, dissertations, books, and other scholarly works through Google Scholar Searches.





These studies are disciplinary.



Previous Factor Studies Disciplines by Year



Identified 435 failure classification schemes with **3884 factors**.



Identified 435 failure classification schemes with 3884 factors.

How can 3884 factors be analyzed?



Identified 435 failure classification schemes with 3884 factors.

How can 3884 factors be analyzed?

Descriptive coding can determine the most common factors out of the 3884 factors identified.



Coding

"Codes are labels that assign symbolic meaning to the descriptive or inferential information compiled during a study." (Miles et al., 2013)

"Descriptive coding assigns basic labels to data to provide an inventory of their topics." (Saldaña, 2009)



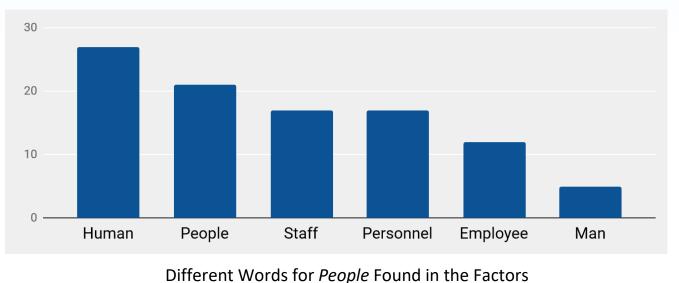
Coding

Why not word frequency?



Coding

Why not word frequency? Authors use different words for the same meaning.





Coding Example

	Discenza and Forman, 2007	Sumner, 1999	Dwivedi, Watell, Laumer, 2015	Pinto and Slevin, 1987	Irani, Sharif, Love, 2001	Islam, Houmb, 2010
Factor	Peop/e	Personality	People	Personnel	Man	Human
Description	Managing and motivating people; providing project team members with tools and techniques needed.	Failures caused by "people clashes".	Summarizes factors related to the people involved in a project.		Human and organisational resources.	Deals with the non-technical issues relating to the practitioner, customer/user, and management that directly or indirectly influence the development.

Factors Coded Under People



Preliminary Common Factors

Coded Factor	Count
Process	31
Schedule	29
Budget	25
People	25
Requirements	24
Communication	23
Management	22
Quality	22
Satisfaction	20
Organization	18
Technology	17
Team	15
Goals	14
Project Manager	13
Environment	12
Management Support	12
Resources	12
User Involvement	12
Analysis	11
Design	11
Knowledge	11

Currently factors from 120 of the classifications from the database have been coded. Once all the classifications have their factors coded, the coded factors will be analyzed for differences in discipline.



Improving Reliability in Projects

How does this research help systems become more reliable?

Understanding the causes of failures can lead to reducing them.

• Gaps in factors in disciplinary classifications means that a future multidisciplinary classification scheme based on this research could significantly reduce failures in organizations.



Next Steps

What will this research enable us to do in the future?

- Study interdependencies between factors to determine if combinations lead to failures more frequently.
- Study factors across lifecycle phases to determine which factors are most important during different stages.
- Form a multidisciplinary failure classification scheme that can identify and group important factors for analysis, based on evidence from this research.



References

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Questions?



