

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT EVALUATION METRICS

Brandon Olson, PhD, PMP®

Co-Interim Dean of the School of Business and Technology
Chair of Computer Information Systems
Graduate Program Director of Master of Science in Project Management

College of St. Scholastica Duluth, Minnesota

Learning Outcomes

- Recognize the differences between the operational and strategic perspectives of project management
- Associate project evaluation metrics with team behaviors
- Improve the definition of project success
- Realize project success evaluates the performance of all project stakeholders



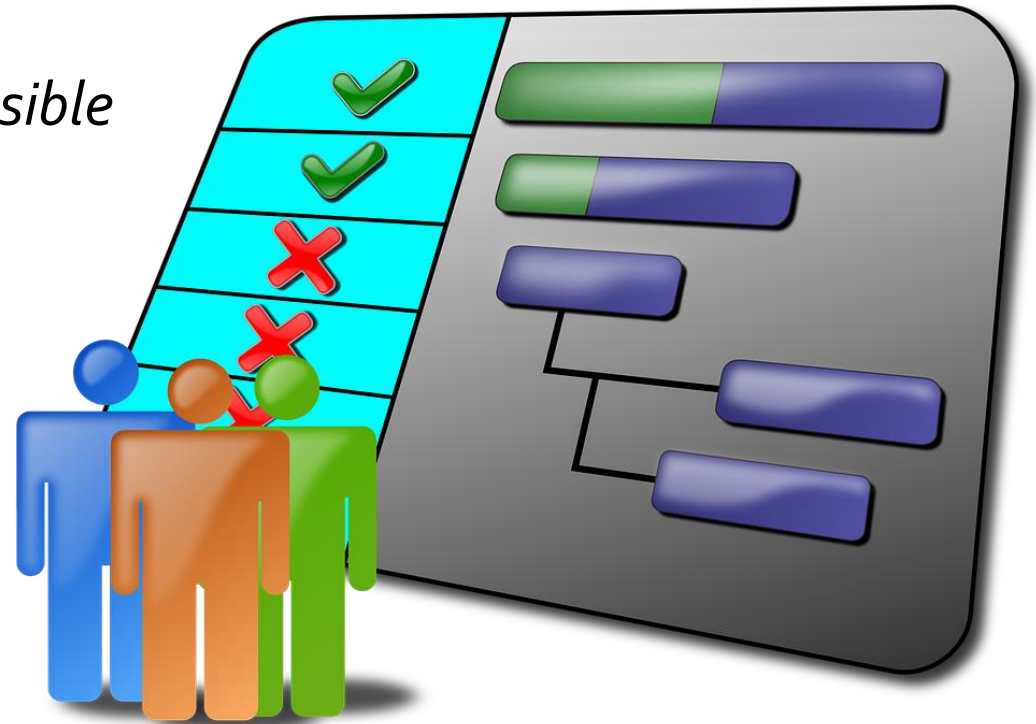
Role of the Project Manager

- **Definition:**

"...the person assigned by the performing organization to lead the team that is responsible for achieving the project objectives."

PMI, 2017

- Lead project team
- Responsible for project objectives



...responsible for achieving the project objectives





Project Objectives = Success

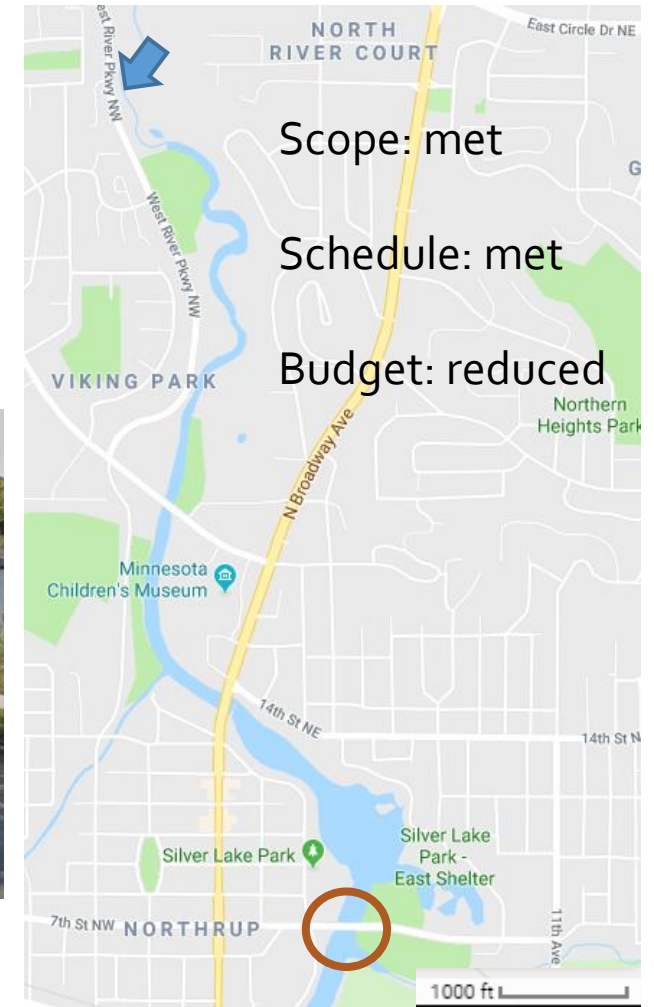
Traditional Project Evaluation

- **Project Objectives:**
 - Deliver project entire scope
 - Achieve desired quality specifications
 - Adhered to financial, people, services, and material constraints
 - Complete work within the specified time
 - Comply with all dependencies and milestone dates
- **Measures**
 - Scope: Amount of scope delivered (within specifications?)
 - Budget: Percent of budget consumed (focus of financials only?)
 - Schedule: Days or weeks from target date



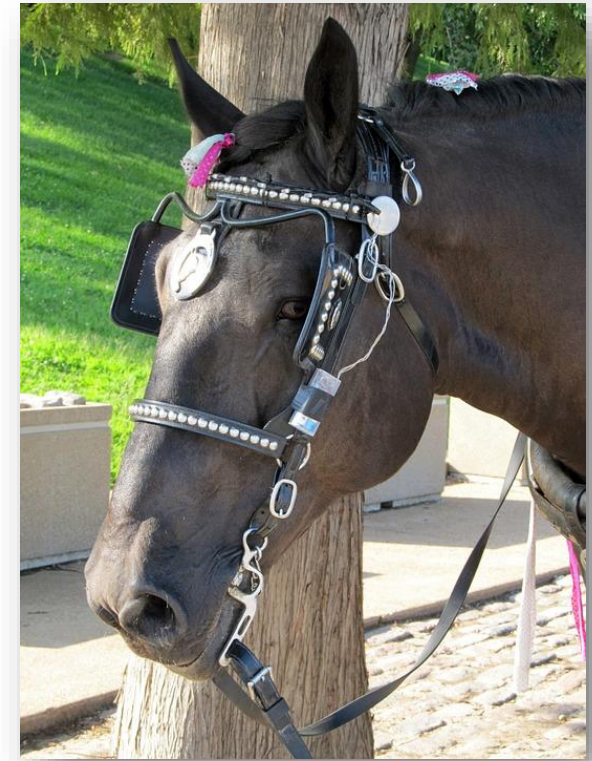
Issues with Traditional Project Evaluation

- **Operational Success:**
 - Minimal expectations of the project team
- **Ignores the project goals**
 - Example:
 - Replace 7th Street bridge



Behavioral Implications

- **Emphasis on scope, schedule and budget**
- **Results: Operational Blinders**
 - Lower quality deliverables
 - Build now fix it later
 - Reduced effort for change management
 - Ignoring value enhancements
 - Loss of future positioning opportunities
 - Lack of strategic alignment
 - Greater stress on team
 - Increased employee turnover
 - Missed organizational and team learning



Purpose of Projects

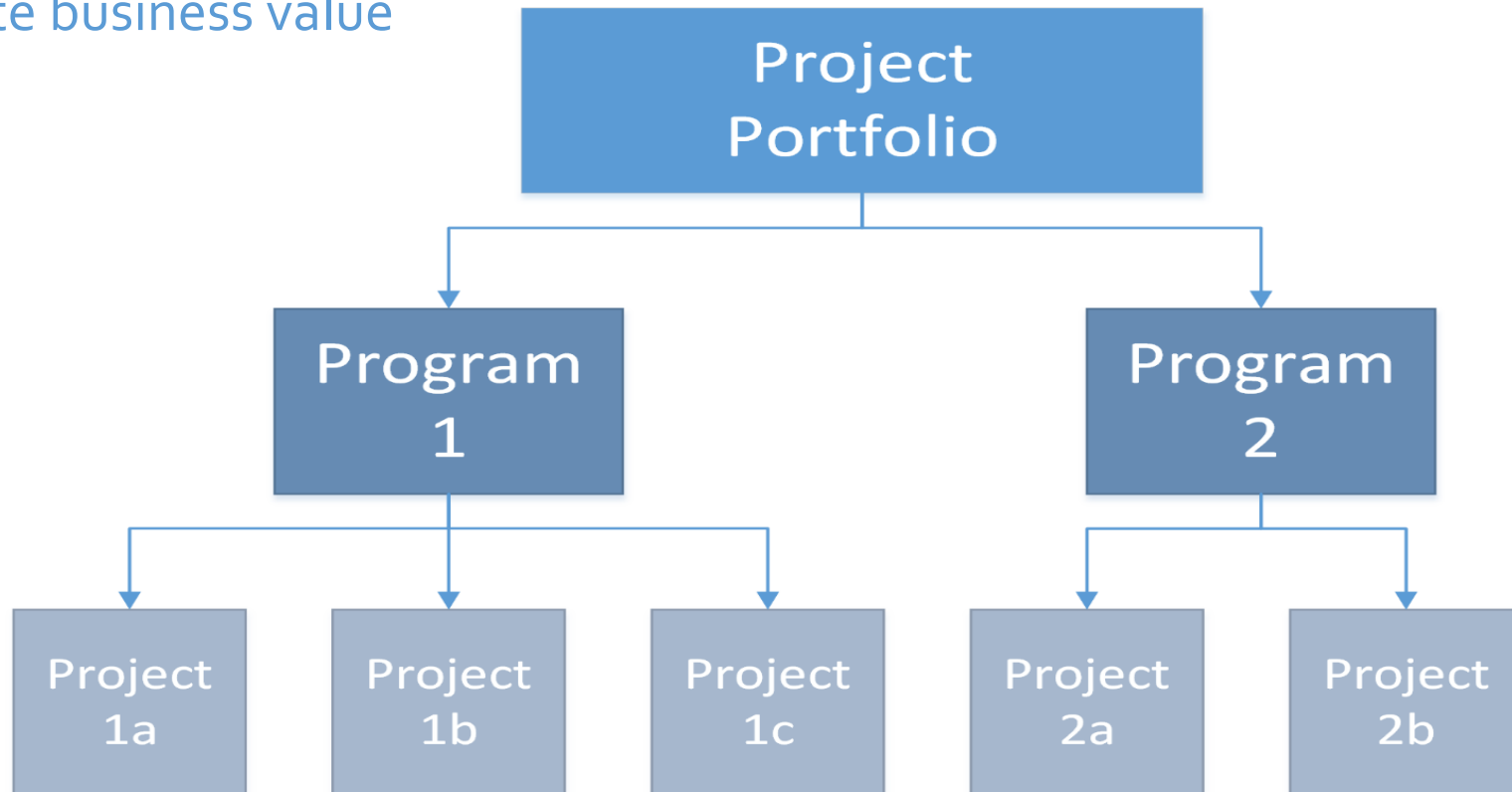
- **Strategic View**
 - Change to fulfill a need
 - Advance the organization
 - Position for future success
- **Types of projects:**
 - Increased revenue or services
 - Decreased expenses
 - Directive



Projects = Change

Project Portfolio Perspective

- Projects belong to a larger effort and must contribute to portfolio goals in order to create business value



Need an Alternative Metrics

- **Blinders of Operational Project Metrics**
 - Measure minimum expectations
 - Do not align with project organizational goals
 - Lack change management accountability
 - Ignore organizational learning
 - Emphasize immediate needs rather than future preparation



Expanded Success Metrics

- Enhanced Project Metrics



Kloppenborg, Tesch, & Manolis, 2014; Malach-Pines, Dvir, & Sadeh, 2009; Pinto 2004; Shenhar & Dvir, 2007; Shenhar & Levy, 1997

Roles in Project Success

- All are Responsible for Project Success



Success Measure – Project Efficiency

- **Project Efficiency Measures**
 - Ability of project team to execute within established project constraints
 - Operational efficiency
 - Minimum expectation
- **Examples**
 - Scope: Amount of scope delivered (within quality specifications?)
 - Budget: Percent of budget consumed (focus of financials only)
 - Schedule: Days or weeks from target date



Success Measure – Customer Impact

- **Customer Impact Measures**
 - Level of stakeholder satisfaction of the project deliverables
 - Extent the project deliverables addressed the customer's functional and technical needs
- **Examples**
 - Stakeholder satisfaction survey
 - Stakeholder engagement and management
 - Evaluation of adoption
 - Organizational change management
 - Requested versus delivered scope
 - Project scope management



Success Measure – Team Impact

- **Team Impact Measures**

- Benefits and detriments to the team as a result of executing the project

- **Examples:**

- Team satisfaction survey
- Employee retention
- New or improved technical skills
- Skills inventory → increased organizational capabilities
- New project skills (improved project performance)



Success Measure – Organizational Success

- **Organizational Success Measures**

- New benefits realized as a result of the completed project

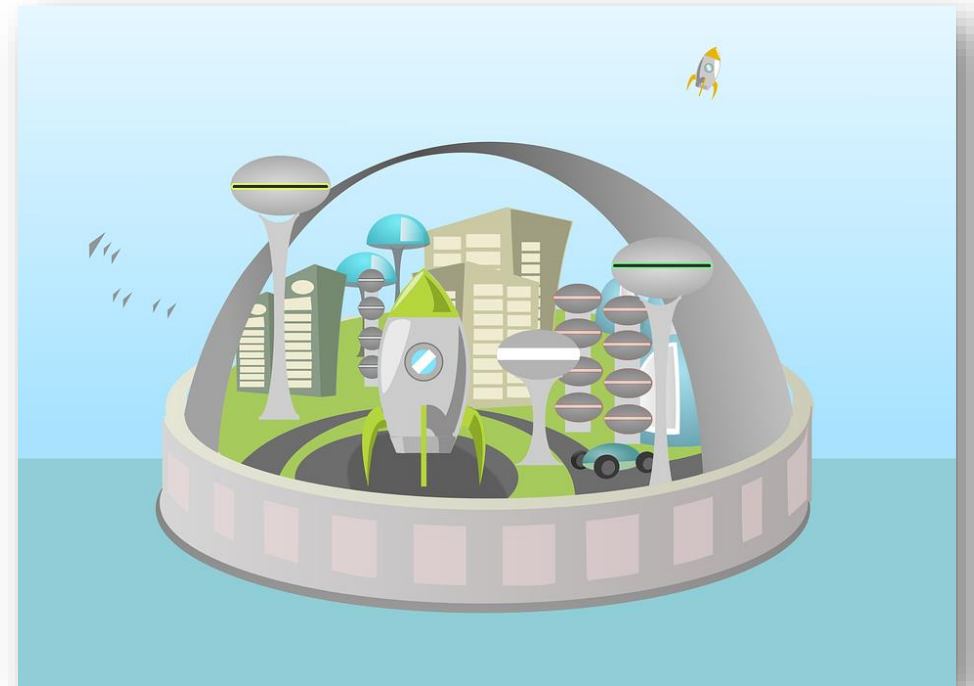
- **Examples:**

- % or amount increase in revenue/services
 - New or enhanced products/services
 - Increased capacity
- % or amount decrease in expenses
 - Process improvements
 - Information to support better decision making
- Compliance with directive
 - Full or partial compliance with directive
- Organizational learning or capabilities (indirect benefit)



Success Measure – Future Preparation

- **Future Preparation Measures**
 - New future opportunities generated as a result of the completed project
- **Examples:**
 - Establish infrastructure for future products or services
 - Create new markets
 - Form new partnerships

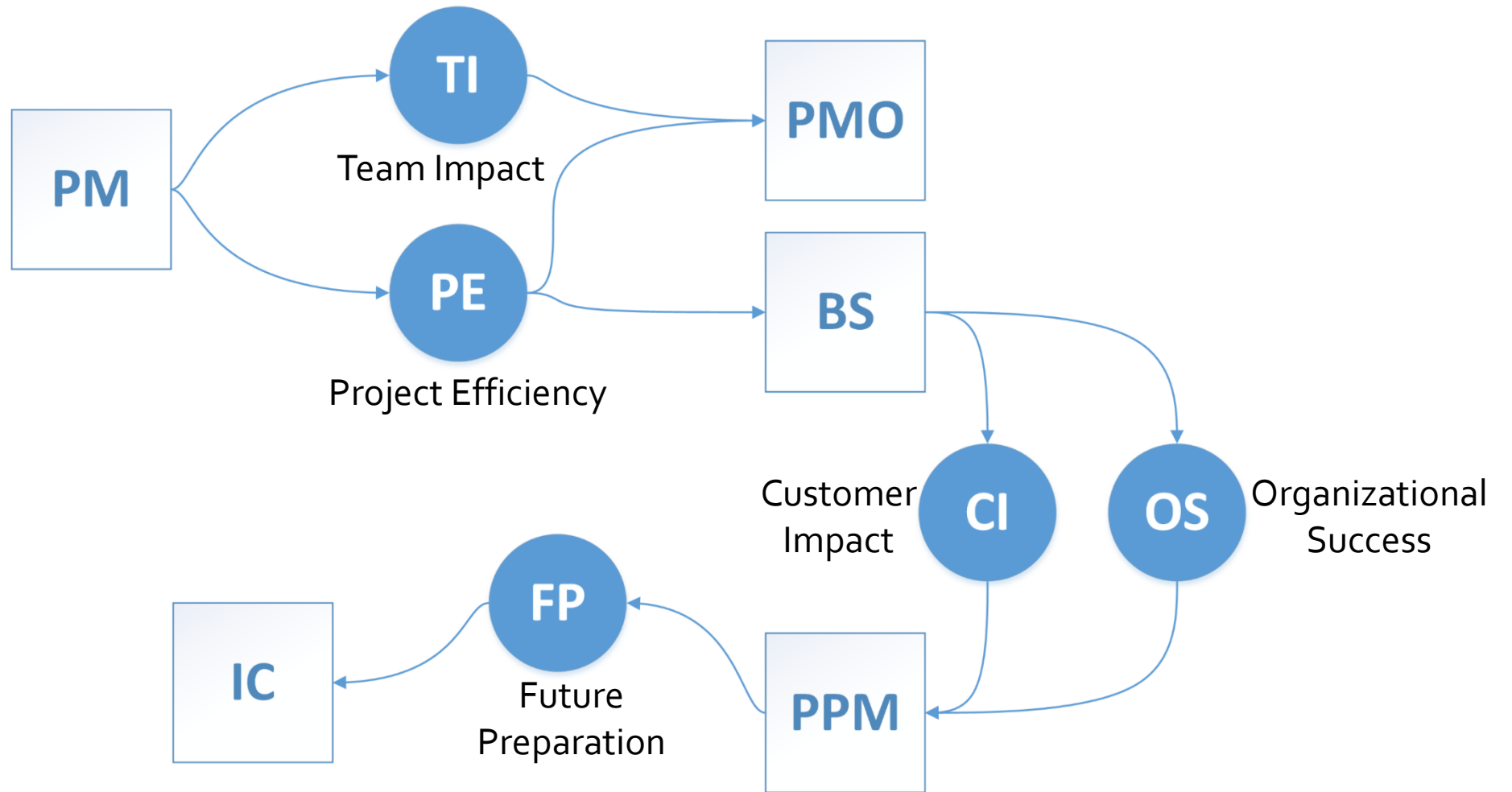


Project Success Stakeholders

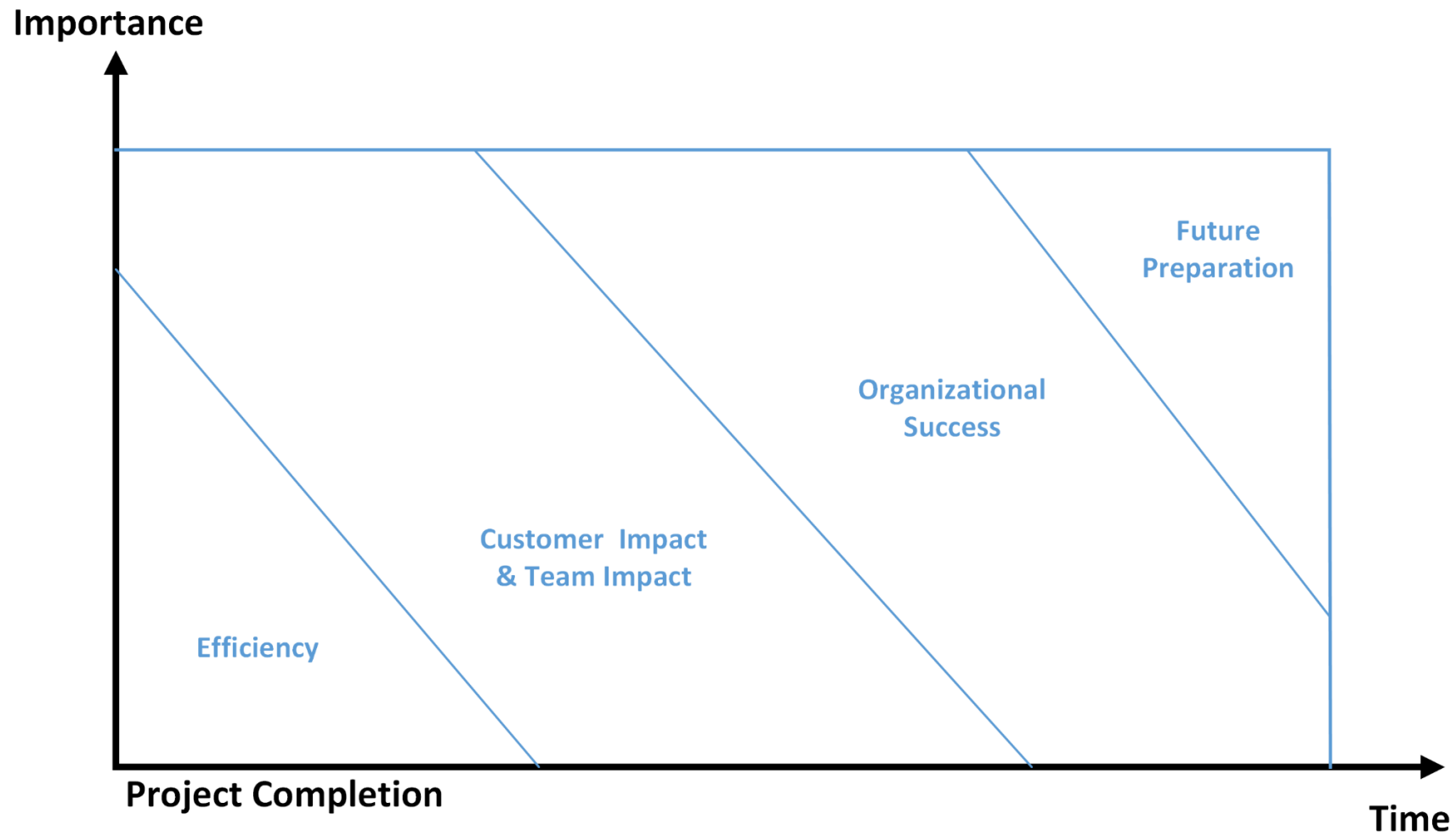
- **PM: Project Manager**
 - Initiating, planning, executing, monitoring & controlling, closing project
- **PMO: Project Management Office**
 - Supporting, developing, and governing project management practices
- **BS: Business Sponsor**
 - Leader, budget owner, and recipient of project deliverables
- **PPM: Project Portfolio Manager**
 - Optimizing portfolio and coordinator between BS and IC
- **IC: Investment Council**
 - Executive group determining organizational strategy and the supporting mix of projects and programs in the portfolio (steering committee)



Roles in Project Evaluation

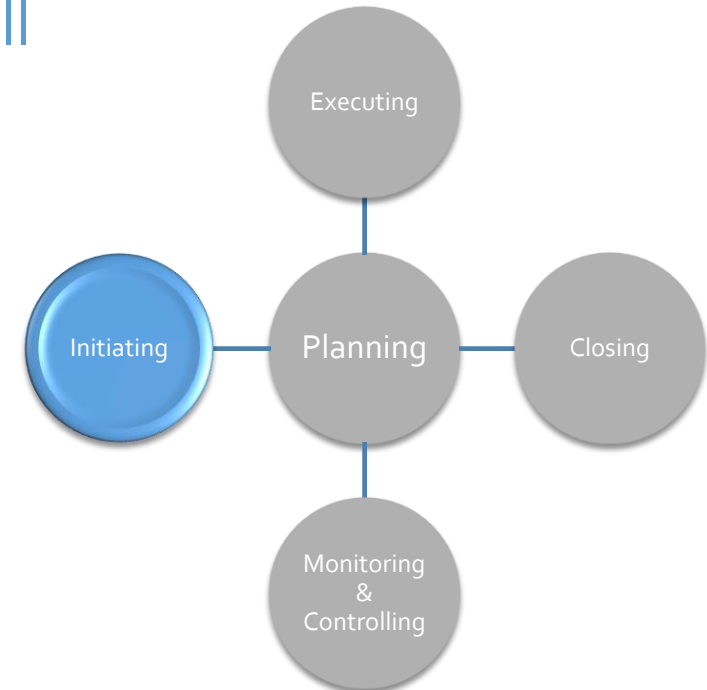


Timing of Project Evaluations



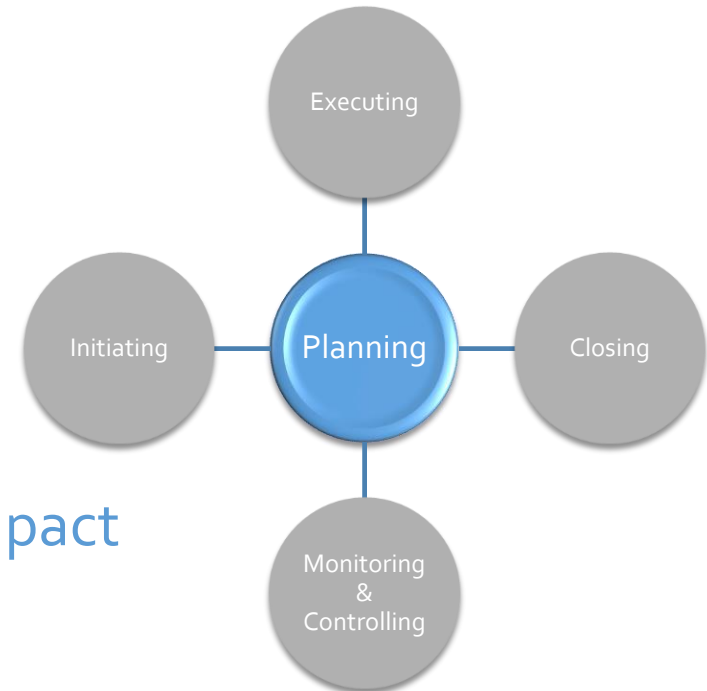
Integration - Initiation

- **Project Charter**
 - Project goals established and documented
 - Objectives communicated to project team and all project stakeholders
- **Goals Established**
 - Project Efficiency (project constraints)
 - Customer Impact
 - Organizational Success
 - Future Preparation
 - Team Impact



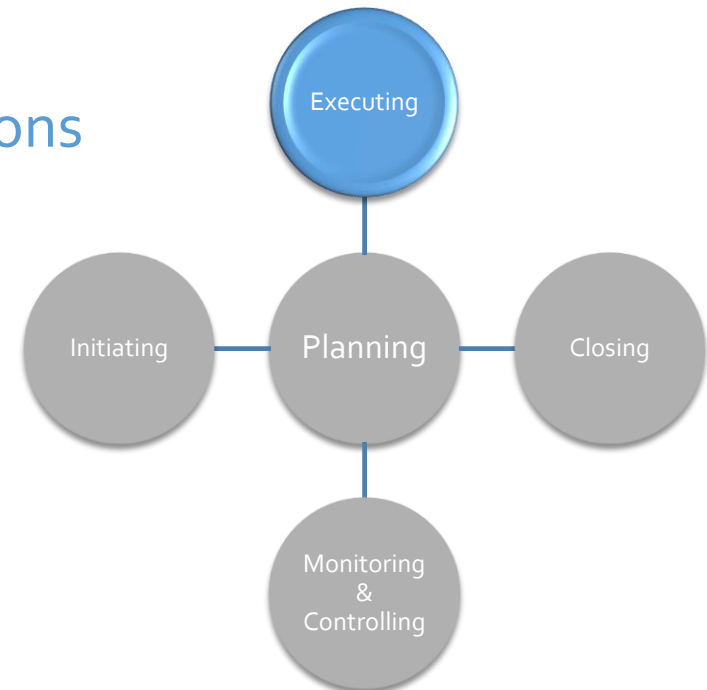
Integration - Planning

- **Plans carefully crafted to optimize project success measures**
 - Customer Impact
 - Organizational Success
 - Future Potential
- **Plans developed to operate within project constraints**
 - Successful project efficiency → positive team impact



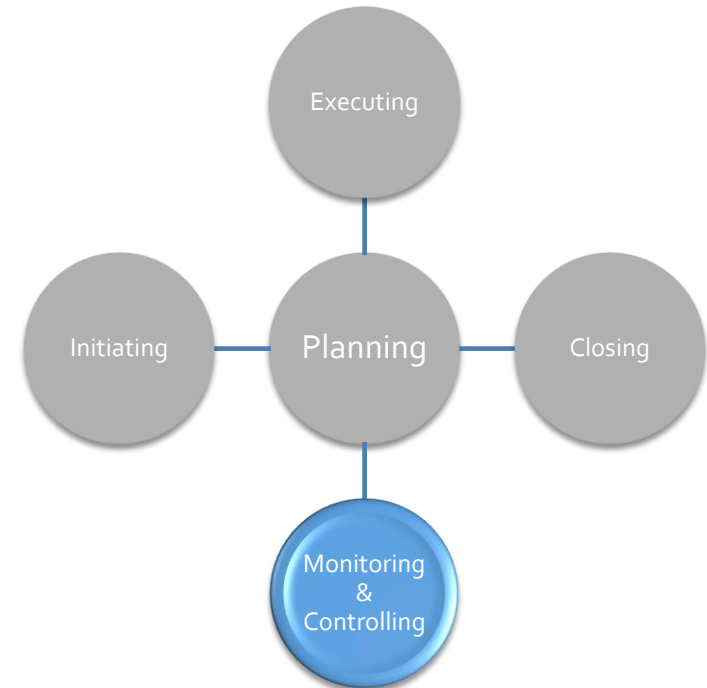
Integration - Executing

- Assess project deliverables against success measures as they are produced
- **Quality Management**
 - Quality of Deliverables
 - Rework due to both quality and success evaluations
- **Project Change Management**
 - Evaluate change orders against all project success measures
 - Revise plans and targets as a result of approved change orders
- **Communications Management**
 - Communicate performance against all project success measures



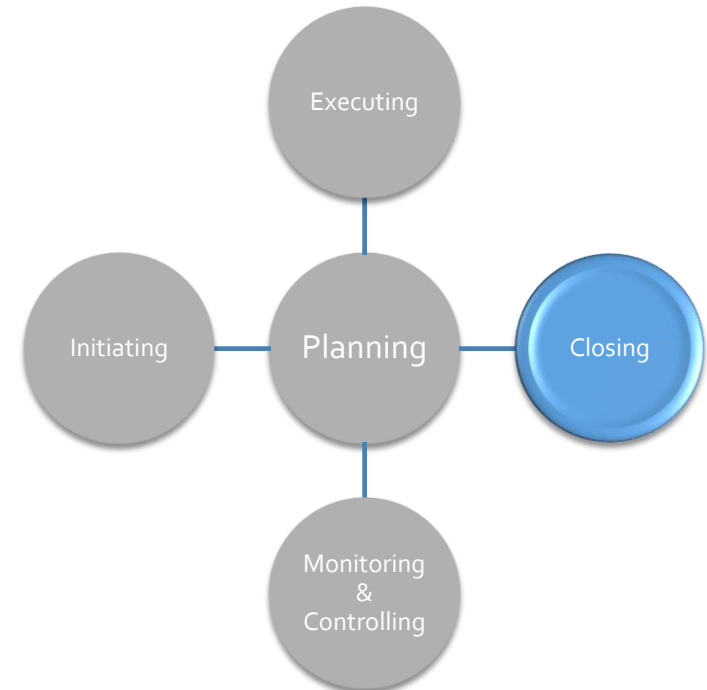
Integration – Monitoring & Controlling

- Routinely measure and evaluate current and anticipated project performance against ALL success measures
- Introduce adjustments to optimize project success measures
 - Risk Management (risk and opportunities)
 - Incremental changes
 - Propose change orders



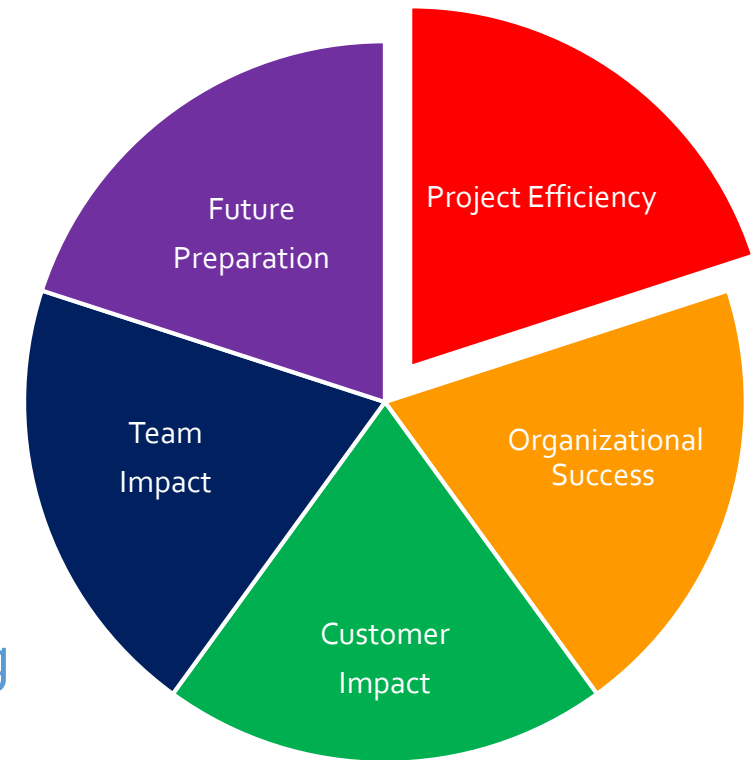
Integration - Closing

- Evaluation of Project Efficiency
- Assessment of Team Impact
 - Capture new and enhanced capabilities
- Initial determination of Customer Impact
 - Plan for future measures and reporting to ensure long-term adoption and satisfaction
- Plans to measure and monitor Organization Success and quantitatively associate with project deliverables
- Process in place to correlate realized future success with the Future Preparation efforts of the project



Behavioral Implications of Alternative Metrics

- Continued effort in operational efficiency
- Better awareness of the true project objectives
- Improved change management
- Expanded risk management for opportunities
- Enhanced impact of project deliverables
- Increased individual and organizational learning
- Higher employee satisfaction
- Greater strategic alignment to better position organization for future





QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

Key References

- Kloppenborg, T.J., Tesch, D., & Manolis, C. (2014). Project success and executive sponsor behaviors: Empirical life cycle stage investigations. *Project Management Journal*, 45(1), 9 – 20.
- Malach-Pines, A., Dvir, D. & Sadeh, A. (2009). Project Manager-project (PM-P) fit and project success. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, 29(3), 268 – 291.
- Pinto, J.K. (2004). The elements of project success. In D.I. Cleland (Ed.), *Field guide to project management* (pp 14-27). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley & Sons.
- Shenhar, A., & Dvir, D. (2007). *Reinventing project management*. Boston, MA: Harvard Business School Press.
- Shenhar, A., & Levy, O. (1997). Mapping the dimensions of project success. *Project Management Journal*, 28(2), 5.

Thank You

- **Name** | Brandon Olson, PhD, PMP
- **Email** | bolson1@css.edu

 <https://www.linkedin.com/in/theitprofessor/>

