



Delft University of Technology

Extending the View on Project Performance

Molaei, Maedeh; Bosch-Rekvelde, Marian; Bakker, Hans

DOI

[10.3390/admsci9030065](https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci9030065)

Publication date

2019

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

Administrative Sciences

Citation (APA)

Molaei, M., Bosch-Rekvelde, M., & Bakker, H. (2019). Extending the View on Project Performance. *Administrative Sciences*, 9(3), Article 65. <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci9030065>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable).
Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights.
We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Article

Extending the View on Project Performance

Maedeh Molaei *, Marian Bosch-Rekvelde  and Hans Bakker 

Section of Infrastructure Design & Management, Faculty of Civil Engineering & Geosciences, Delft University of Technology, Stevinweg 1, 2628 CN Delft, The Netherlands

* Correspondence: maedeh.molaei@tudelft.nl

Received: 19 July 2019; Accepted: 21 August 2019; Published: 25 August 2019



Abstract: The main aim of this study is to gain insights into project management professionals' perception of how project success can be achieved. The Q-methodology was followed in this research. Based on an extensive literature review and validation through expert judgment, a framework consisting of 33 factors increasing the likelihood of success was developed. A total of 34 practitioners in three different sectors (real estate, urban development, and infrastructure) in the Netherlands were asked to rank the statements contributing to the success of their projects. Four different perspectives of how project success can be achieved were distinguished in this study: “seeking the best match”, “being adaptive and open”, “keeping the team focused”, and “preparing for opportunities”. The perception of different practitioners of how success can be obtained may stem from factors of project context rather than sector and complexity. This highlights further research opportunities in taking a contingent approach when investigating project performance. The study helps to grasp the subjectivity of practitioners' viewpoints regarding the potential ways to enhance project performance by understanding the similarity and differences of these viewpoints.

Keywords: project management; project success factors; project performance criteria; project context; Q sorting

1. Introduction

Project success is among the most researched topics in project management literature. Although there is a vast amount of studies which provide an in-depth investigation of project success, there is no consensus on different aspects of it (Davis 2016). There are different approaches in investigating project success including statistical analysis of success where success is studied objectively, i.e., Toor and Ogunlana (2008) and Tabish and Jha (2011). Another approach is to investigate project success subjectively. Not all the stakeholder groups perceive the project's success in the same way (Davis 2014; Turner and Zolin 2012). Koops et al. (2017) note that different project managers working in public projects have different perceptions of how project success can be measured (i.e., success criteria). In this regard, they distinguished three perspectives: the holistic and cooperative leader; the socially engaged, ambiguous manager; and the executor of top-down imposed assignment. This research takes another step toward understanding how different perspectives of various ways to achieve project success—in other words, project success factors—can be framed. Therefore, this study aims to answer the following research question:

What Are Practitioners' Views on Obtaining Good Project Performance?

What is often overlooked in the literature is the importance of the project context and its effect on how a project is managed. Ika and Donnelly (2017) acknowledge the awareness of the project context and claim that without that knowledge, success factors cannot be transferred properly in practice. The present study contributes to the field of project management by providing an approach

to identifying different viewpoints on what factors might increase the chance of a successful project outcome. The assumption is that practitioners performing projects in the same sectoral context might have a common perspective. An earlier version of this study was presented at the IPMA world congress 2017 (Molaei et al. 2017) and it has been further advanced, resulting in the current paper.

The paper is structured as follows. First, the relevance of the concept of success factors is explained in Section 2. The procedures followed for the development of the framework used in this study are covered in Section 3. The methods applied in this research are explained in Section 4. Next, the findings of the Q-study and data analysis are explained in Sections 5 and 6. In Sections 7 and 8, the research contributions and suggested research agenda are presented. The findings provide a new approach to identifying how achieving a successful project is perceived by practitioners.

2. Literature Review

The questions of how project success can be measured (success criteria) and how success can be achieved (success factors) are widely elaborated in the literature. However, these two notions are still used interchangeably (Davis 2017). This section presents the results of a literature review into success criteria and success factors and closes a gap regarding the inclusion of contextual factors. To investigate this gap, a success factor framework is developed in the next section.

Cooke-Davies (2002), in his study, identified 12 real success factors in projects at three different levels: project management success, success of an individual project, and consistent project success. Westerveld (2003) in his Project Excellence Model asserted that success factors (organizational areas) should be tailored to the goals of the project and external factors including project manager and his team, project characteristics, parent organization, and external environment. In addition, his model reveals the relationship between success factors and criteria.

Another remarkable article on success factors is the study of Fortune and White (2006), where 63 publications were reviewed resulting in 27 critical success factors (CSFs). They showed that little agreement on these factors existed among scientists. Among these 63 publications, the 6 most cited factors are: support from senior management, having clear and realistic project goals, efficient project plan, good communication and feedback, client involvement, and skilled and sufficient project team. This model does not explicitly incorporate success criteria, which makes it unclear what the relation is between these success factors and project success criteria.

Toor and Ogunlana (2008) categorized the critical success factors for large construction projects based on the perception of project professionals into four main groups: comprehension, competence, commitment, and communication. Cserhádi and Szabó (2014) defined success criteria and factors of organizational event projects. The study revealed that success factors can be classified into five groups, namely, project management processes, project resources, project team, organizational culture, and communication and co-operation. They also analyzed the relationship between these factors and success criteria.

All these studies attempt to classify the success factors either by extending the work of previous researchers or by developing a new framework which is specific to their own research (Costantino et al. 2015). However, most of these studies focus on identifying success factors in one specific sector, and the role of the sector as a project contextual variable is overlooked. There is a knowledge gap in the project management literature regarding what success factors are most influential in a specific sectoral context.

Since there is a large (scientific) literature available on the factors contributing to project success, in this study we conducted an extensive literature review on this concept. Next, it is explained how the framework to be used for the Q-sorting was developed.

3. Framework Development

SCOPUS was used as a database in order to investigate the concept of project success in a broad sense. The selection of the Scopus database was based on the fact that Scopus is one of the most comprehensive literature databases, covering a wider journal range compared to other databases such as Web of Science (Falagas et al. 2008; Ma et al. 2019; Pelz 2019). The authors explored the literature through screening the title, abstract, or keywords of the papers having the following terms: (“success factors” OR “critical success factors” OR “success determinants” OR “success criteria”) AND (“project” OR “project management”). For success criteria, earlier research results were applied; however, the search results for the query on success factors did (partially) include literature on success criteria.

The focus was particularly on relatively new literature in the field of project success published from 2000 onwards in order to find new developments in the area (the research was performed in August 2016). These “recent” articles often referred back to older articles, which were included in the study as well if considered relevant. In this search, only journal articles were included because of their generally accepted scientific value (due to a stringent peer-review procedure). The following 10 journals were selected to ensure a broad range of various fields of managerial issues in project organizing, including project management and construction management: Journal Of Management in Engineering, International Journal Of Managing Projects In Business (IJMPB), Engineering Construction And Architectural Management, International Journal of Project Organization And Management, Built Environment Project And Asset Management, Journal Of Construction Engineering And Management, Construction Management And Economics, Project Management Journal (PMJ), and European Management Journal.

Initially, the database returned more than 223 hits. Next, the table of contents, keywords, and abstract of each of the articles were carefully reviewed. The filtering was applied, and those articles having the most relevance to success factors in the context of project management were selected. For authors who wrote several related articles, the most influential article was chosen. This filtration resulted in 78 articles. The selected articles were not limited to a specific industry nor to the methodology used in the study in order to have a comprehensive view of the concept of project success factors. Finally, inductive content analysis of the selected articles was performed to identify and code the success factors.

In order to classify these factors, a qualitative content analysis was applied as a tool for qualitative data analysis and categorization. The literature review yielded 153 distinctive sub-success factors.

Since the literature review ignored the most recent developments, the framework was refined using expert judgment including academic and industry experts (three from each sector). Based on this expert judgement, a category “modern project management” consisting of three factors was added to this framework, incorporating opportunity management, integral approach, and adaptive project management. Moreover, the factor project manager early involvement and continuity (derived from the literature review) was removed, and two additional factors were incorporated: active involvement of users and active involvement of external stakeholders. Eventually, a final framework of 33 success factors clustered into 9 categories was developed, using the Project Excellent Model of Westerveld (2003) (Table 1). The color and pattern used in the third column refer to the color and pattern per category of success factor in the figures presented in Section 4 (results from the Q-study).

Table 1. Success factors framework that resulted from a systematic literature review and expert judgment.

Category of Success Factors	No.	Corresponding Color/Pattern	Statement (Success Factor)
Project characteristics	1		Awareness of project nature
	2		Awareness of project external factors
	3		Clearly defined scope
Project management process	4		Project management methodology
	5		Level of emphasis on quality (product/process)
	6		Monitoring and control
	7		Information sharing within the project team
	8		Risk management
	9		Environmental and sustainability considerations
	10		Learning from current and past experiences
	11		Health and safety considerations
	12		Organizational structure
Contracting	13		Selection of contracting strategy and tender process
	14		Contract management
	15		Proper selection of project execution resources
Leadership and team	16		Top management support
	17		Competent project manager
	18		Competent/multidisciplinary project team
	19		Collaboration between project parties
	20		Training provision
Stakeholder engagement	21		Integrated project team (client and contractor)
	22		Early involvement of project parties
	23		Active client involvement
	24		Active involvement of users
Policy and strategy	25		Active involvement of external stakeholders
	26		Clear goals
	27		Project planning
Modern project management	28		Legal and administrative processes
	29		Opportunity management
	30		Integral approach
Resources	31		Adaptive project management
	32		Efficient use of people and resources
	33		Use of new technology

4. Q-Methodology

In this section, the research set up for conducting the Q-sorting is elaborated. The Q-methodology was applied to learn the respondents' viewpoints regarding the factors leading to the success of their projects. The Q-methodology was first applied by [Burt and Stephenson \(1939\)](#) as a methodology for factorizing the correlations between persons ([Watts and Stenner 2012](#)). [Ellis et al. \(2007\)](#) argue that the Q-methodology is based on both strict empirical evidence and subjectivity in respondents' viewpoints, which implies that the Q-methodology combines positivist and post-positivist approaches. The Q-methodology is defined as "a technique used for defining and describing shared positions on issues through a combination of quantitative factor analysis and qualitative interpretation" ([Price et al. 2017](#)). However, it is still considered a qualitative approach ([Forrester et al. 2015](#)).

The Q-methodology has already been applied in research on various aspects of project management (Cuppen et al. 2016; Sohi et al. 2019; Suprpto et al. 2015) and on implementing sustainability in different contexts, including urban planning (Lu et al. 2018; Silvius et al. 2017). The Q-methodology appears to have potential in the context of project success factors, since the purpose of this study was to identify different subjective perspectives of the importance of the various success factors.

4.1. Q-Set Design

Watts and Stenner (2012) highlights the importance of Q-set items or statements in enabling the respondents to answer the research question. The result of the literature review on success factors was used in order to ensure that the Q-statements were sufficiently comprehensive. In this study, the assumed influence of the project sector on the perspective of the practitioners was particularly explored. In other words, it was presumed that the sectoral background, as a contextual factor, can influence the sorting of the success factors. Maybe a set of success factors is more important in one specific sector, which also affects the perspective of the respondents in that specific sector.

4.2. Respondents

The interviewees were chosen from 13 different Dutch companies specializing in three major sectors, namely, real estate, infrastructure, and urban design. Sixteen respondents were selected from real estate, 9 from urban planning, and 9 from infrastructure, resulting in 34 respondents. Given this diversity, the perspectives of the practitioners in each of these sectors could be compared. The participants were dominantly the project manager or project director (27 out of 34). The majority of them (27 out of 34) can be considered as (very) experienced practitioners with more than 10 years of experience. In the analysis, the respondents were labelled R_Nxx, where xx indicates the respondent's identification code.

4.3. Q-Sorting

Face-to-face Q-sort sessions were conducted, where respondents were asked to refer to a reference project that was considered successful. Next, they were provided with a list of statements (33 success factors), presented in small cards and a score sheet. The respondents were asked to sort the cards (success factors) according to their relative importance in terms of contributing to the success of the reference project using the score sheet (see Figure 1). The respondents had to comply with a pre-defined semi-normal distribution of the cards (Ellingsen et al. 2010; Van Exel and De Graaf 2005), prioritizing the success factors. The scale used in the score sheet ranged from -3 (least contributing to project success), via 0 (neutral), to $+3$ (most contributing to project success). Moreover, in order to help to interpret the factors, the respondents were asked to explain their reason for placing the success factors on the extreme ends (± 3 and ± 2). In addition to ranking the statements, the respondents were asked to rate their recent project in terms of predefined success criteria.

The perspectives are labelled on the basis of the shared position of success factors as well as the explanations provided by the practitioners with that specific perspective. Table A1 (in Appendix A) presents the Z-scores and the corresponding positions (Q-score values) per perspective. The grey cells show the distinguishing success factors for each perspective which can be compared with the views of other respondents with other perspectives. These distinguishing success factors indicate differences with the significance thresholds of 0.05 and 0.01 p -value levels. For completeness, the factor loadings for the four-factor solution are given in Table A2, showing which respondent loaded on which factor, including confounders. These four perspectives are discussed next.

5.1.1. Perspective 1 (Seeking the Best Match)

Nine respondents loaded on perspective 1 (P1), which is called “seeking the best match”. Perspective 1 reflects the viewpoint that procurement is the most important factor leading to success of projects. The ranking of the success factors, including five distinguishing factors, for P1 is depicted in Figure 2. The respondents emphasized the importance of *selecting the contracting strategy and tender process* (13: Pos. +2) and *proper selection of project execution resources* (15: Pos. +2). As expressed by R_N16: “The content is basically not provided by the project manager but by the execution parties (advisors). They should have the knowledge and they should have the intention to collaborate effectively with each other”.

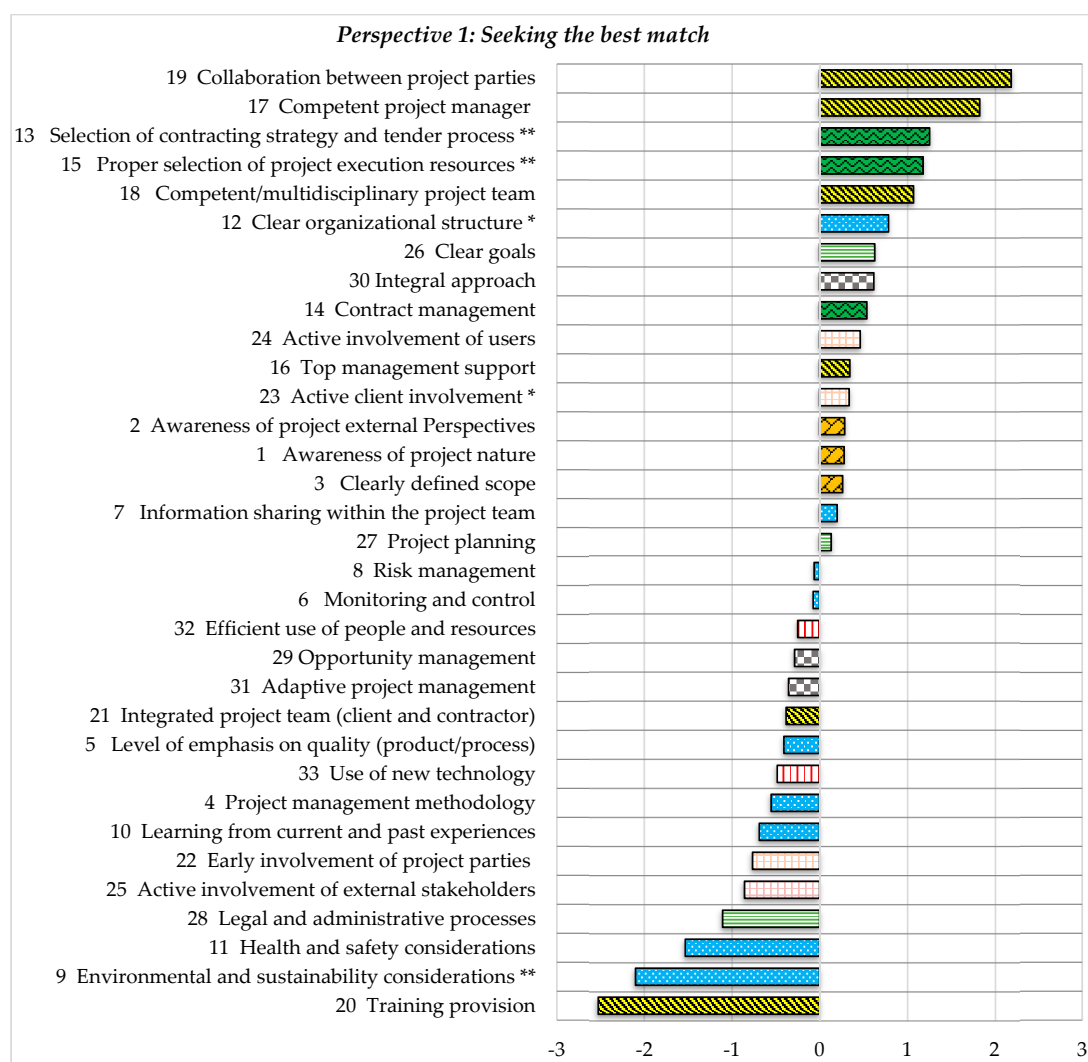


Figure 2. Ranking of success factors for seeking the best match perspective (P1). * The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.05$; ** The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.01$.

Furthermore, the importance that practitioners with this perspective gave to *clear organizational structure* (12: Pos. +1) is higher than for other perspectives. The importance of this factor is reflected by R_N19: “without a clear structure, people do not know where they are responsible for and they can hide or do not feel responsible”. The factor *environmental and sustainability considerations* is ranked lower in this perspective compared to P2 and P4. As expressed by R_N02, “Although the project was delivered sustainable and energy-efficient, this does not play a role in project success”.

5.1.2. Perspective 2 (Being Adaptive and Open)

Perspective 2 gathered the biggest group of respondents (13). The focal theme of perspective 2 (see Figure 3) is the importance its respondents give to *information sharing within the project team* (7: Pos. +3) and *adaptive project management* (31: Pos. +2) as the enablers of project success. The following argument from R_N31 shows the importance of information sharing: “Collaboration can only be possible when the parties have the required information”. The reflection that collaboration can be enhanced by information sharing can also be inferred from the importance the respondents with this perspective placed on *collaboration between project parties* (19: Pos. +1). Another explanation from R_N14 showing that adaptability was a crucial success factor in a reference project is: “The complexity of the current processes and projects calls to be flexible and adaptable. As a result of changes at the organization level and the proper change of the goals in this project, flexibility is required”.

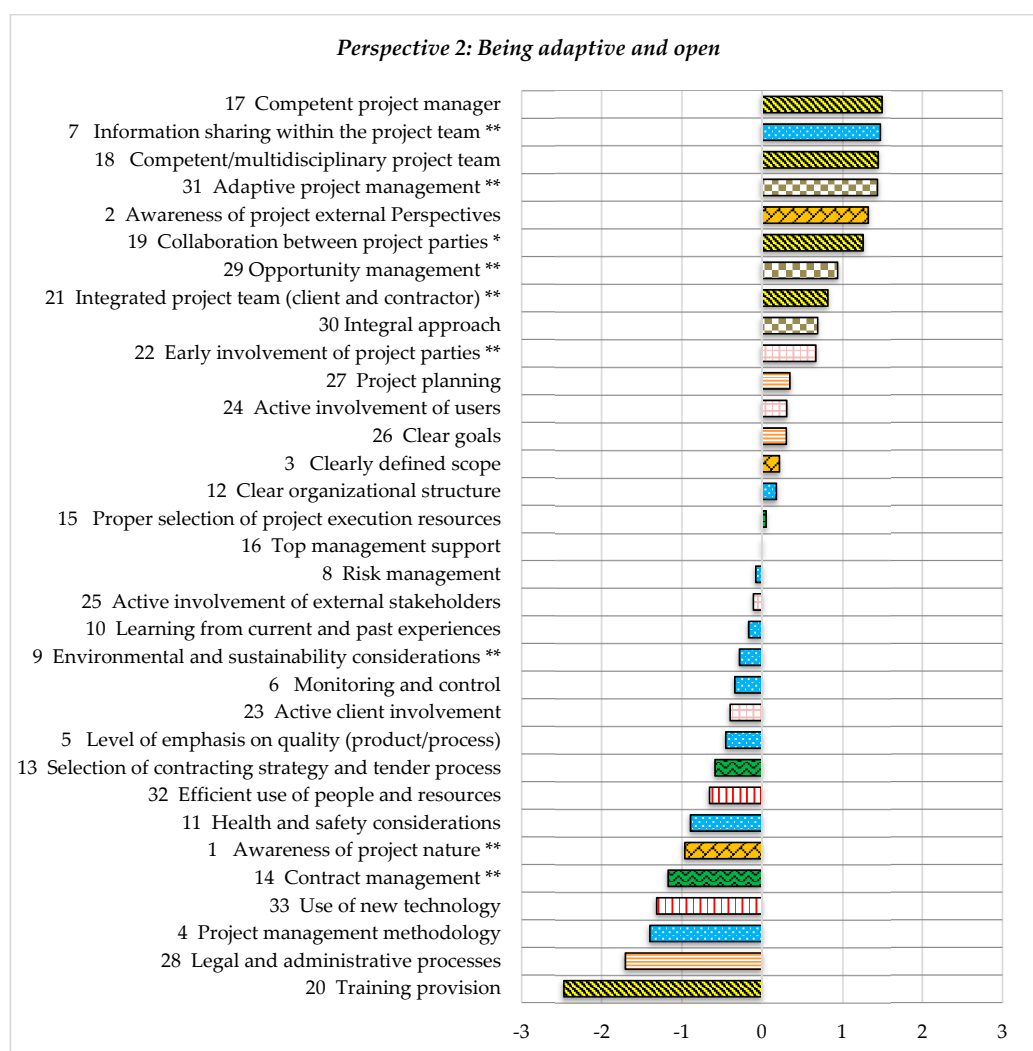


Figure 3. Ranking of success factors for being adaptive and open perspective (P2). * The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.05$; ** The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.01$.

5.1.3. Perspective 3 (Keeping the Team Focused)

In perspective 3 (eight respondents), it is evident that team effort is important: a focused project team is suggested to lead to better project performance (see Figure 4). In contrast to, particularly, perspective 1, this perspective scored low on the contract-related success factors (15: Pos. −2; 13: Pos. −2). *Active involvement of client* (23: Pos. +3) and *integrated project team* (21: Pos. +2) are the most important success factors. Regarding the importance of the active involvement of the client, as mentioned by R_N28: “The client stands at a large distance, therefore he has no feeling of the project complexity and urgency of the solutions”. R_N03 reflected on the factor *integrated project team* as follows: “It was important that everybody was directly affiliated with the procedures and the outcomes in order to quickly act”. Another explanation was given by R_N22: “There were collaboration and joint agreements on how developments should take place and what should be done”. In addition to this emphasis on the team, they believe that rigorous *monitoring and control* (6: Pos. +1) of the activities are needed in order to deliver a successful project.

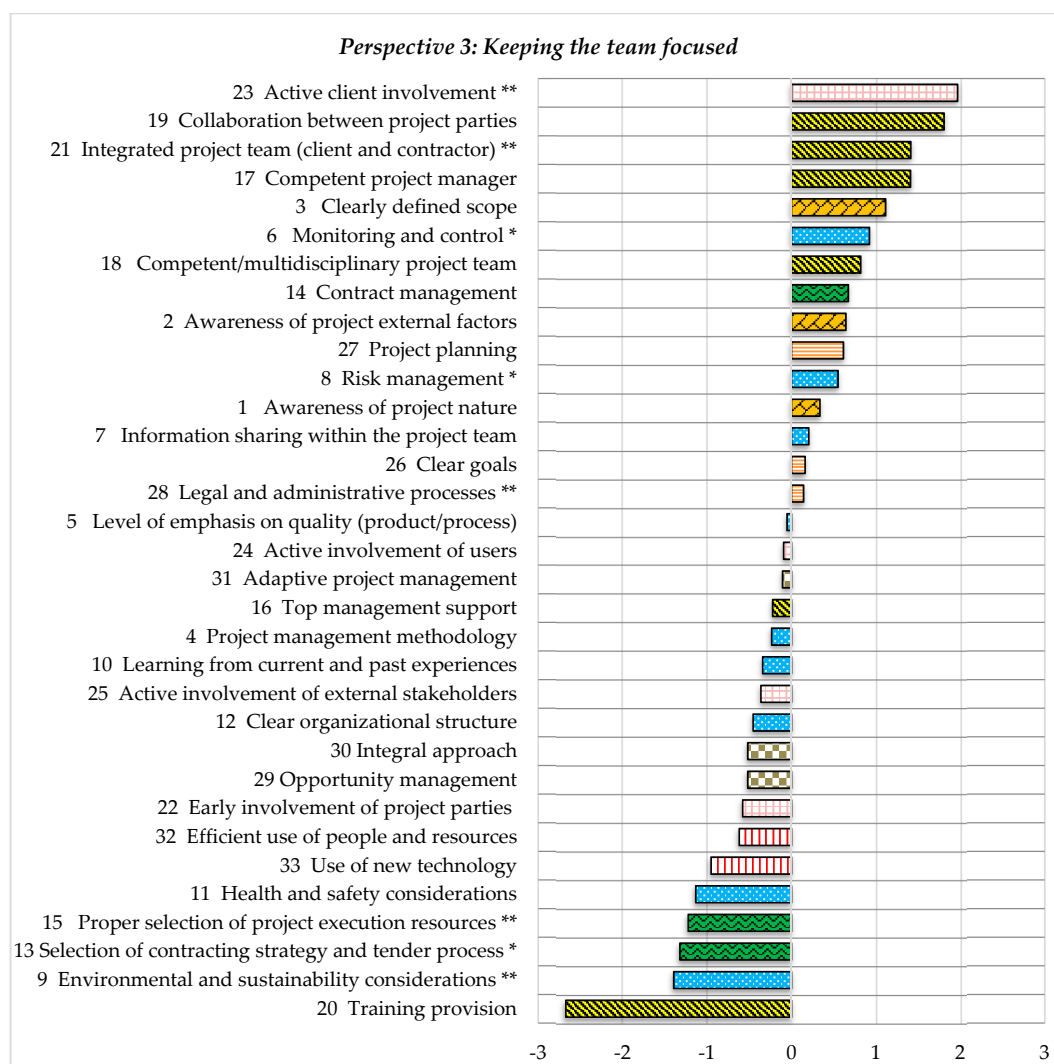


Figure 4. Ranking of success factors for keeping the team focused perspective (P3). * The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.05$; ** The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.01$.

5.1.4. Perspective 4 (Preparing for Opportunities)

Perspective 4 is the perspective with the smallest group of loaders, having only four respondents. This perspective is characterized by placing emphasis on *opportunity management* (29: Pos. +3).

A practitioner shared his experience with regard to looking for potential opportunities: “Support from the stakeholders was very important in the project. They were very diverse and constantly looking for optimization in that framework” (R_N27). Interestingly, the respondents also focused on *monitoring and control* activities (6: Pos. +2), which is considered as more “traditional” project management.

This, however, seems contradictory with the first distinguishing statement of *opportunity management*. Although the factor *monitoring and control* scores high, the importance of *planning* as such scores very low (27: Pos. −3). Figure 5 presents the distinguishing statements for perspective 4, comparing them with the views of other respondents with other perspectives. The respondents in perspective 4, in contrast to the respondents in all other perspectives, gave a considerable importance to *environmental and sustainability considerations* (9: Pos. +2): “The value of development, in terms of both monetary and intrinsic value, gave importance to the project and provided support and connection” (R_N17).

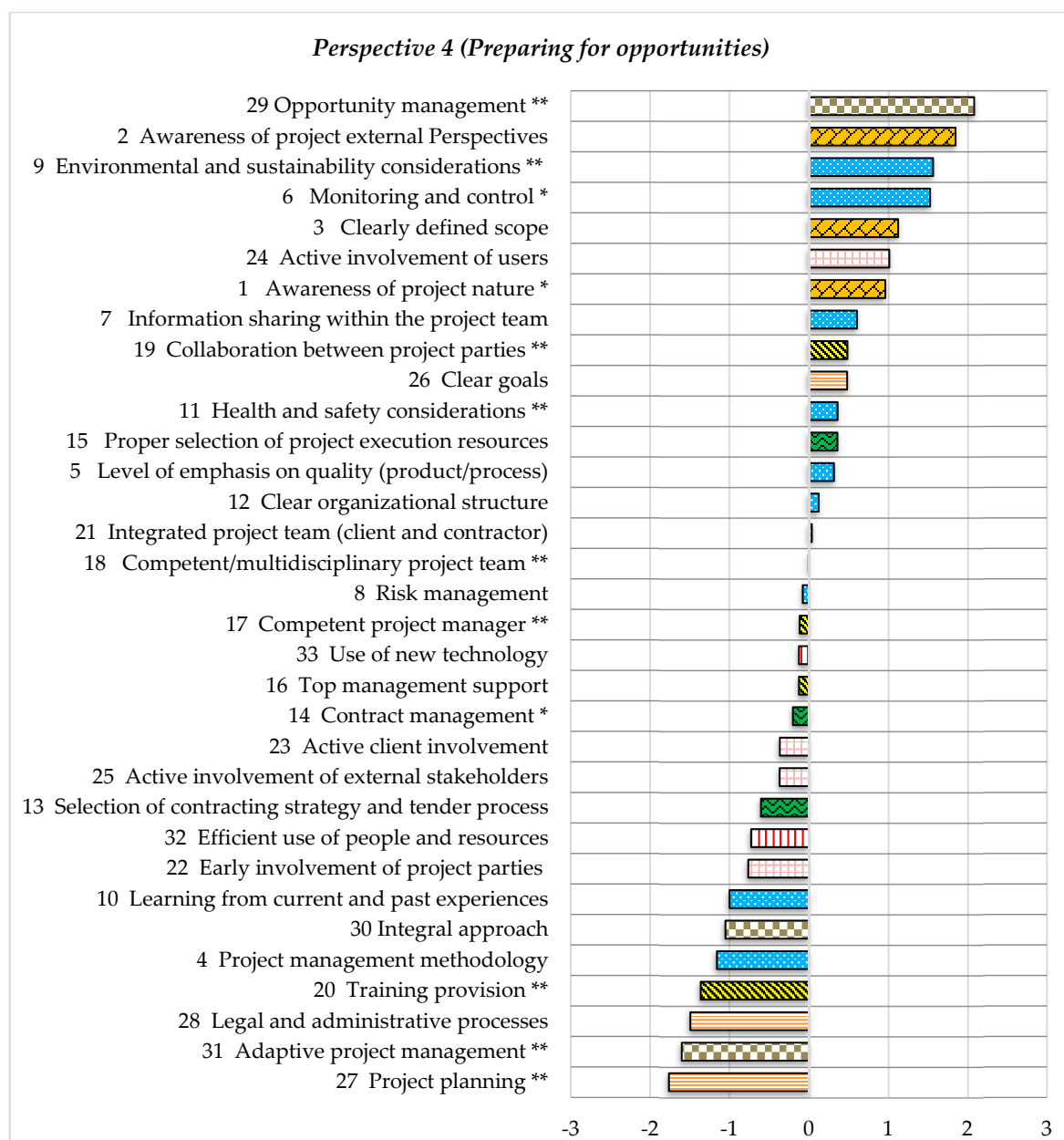


Figure 5. Ranking of success factors for the preparing for opportunities perspective (P4). “*” The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.05$; “**” The factor is distinguishing at $p < 0.01$.

The delineation of the perspectives does not show that practitioners from the same sector might perceive the relative importance of success factors in the same way (see Table A3 for the profile of the respondents). Next to the project description and sector, some background information from the respondents was collected. This included educational background, years of working experience, role in the project. To further explore the significant project characteristics that might be shared across the perspectives, the respondents were asked to evaluate the performance of their projects. The project performance was measured in terms of 11 criteria or indicators. These criteria were based on the study of Yan et al. (2018), which identified five dimensions of project success criteria based on a literature review: iron triangle, commercial success, stakeholders' satisfaction, organizational benefits, and system view. Iron triangle criteria are the most commonly used measures, which assess the project in terms of meeting time, budget, and quality constraints (Ellis et al. 2007; Field 2009). Assessing the project success merely on the basis of the iron triangle is inadequate (Turner and Zolin 2012); therefore, the commercial profitability of the project should also be taken into consideration (Shenhar et al. 2001). The dimension of stakeholder satisfaction measures the extent to which stakeholders are satisfied with the project (Davis 2016). The organizational benefits dimension addresses the impact which the project may have on the organization (Shenhar et al. 2001). The system approach finds a balance across the dimensions by considering each dimension in relationship to other success dimensions (Yan et al. 2018).

Hence, in our study, we adopted 11 success criteria grouped into three categories of stakeholder satisfaction, iron triangle, and beyond iron triangle (see Table A4). The category of stakeholder satisfaction considers the satisfaction of various stakeholders including end user, client, team, contractor, and external stakeholders. The beyond iron triangle category measures the project success in terms of the criteria of safety, long-term impact, and flawless utilization.

The respondents were asked to rate these criteria based on a five-point scale (1 = Not successful to 5 = Very successful). The Kruskal–Wallis test was used to see which perspectives were significantly different from each other with regard to success criteria and working experience of the respondents with that specific perspective. The reason for choosing a non-parametric method was that these tests work on the principle of ranking the data (Field 2009), not requiring normally distributed data. If the *p*-value is less than or equal to the significance level (alpha level, typically 0.05), it can be concluded that the distribution of the independent variables (here, project characteristics, background of the respondents, and performance indicators) are not the same across different samples (here, the four perspectives that we identified). The Kruskal–Wallis tests cannot indicate which set of perspectives are different from each other. As a result, Dunn–Bonferroni tests were performed, for the significant results, to compare pairs of perspectives with each other. Table 2 shows the significant outcomes from the pairwise comparison based on the Kruskal–Wallis test.

Table 2. Significant results from the pairwise comparison.

Characteristics	Pairwise Comparison	Significance	Adjusted Significance
Success criteria: end user satisfaction	P2 - P4	0.004 *	0.024 *
Success criteria: end user satisfaction	P3 - P4	0.020 *	0.121
Working experience	P2 - P3	0.011 *	0.069
Working experience	P2 - P4	0.020 *	0.122

* The pairwise comparison is statistically significant at the level of 0.05.

The resulting *p*-values that were statistically significant were adjusted according to the Bonferroni correction which considers the influence of multiple testing (IBM 2016). Because of the availability of only a small sample size for each perspective, the pairwise comparison for the Kruskal–Wallis test could be considered statistically significant only for one set (P2 - P4). However, the Bonferroni correction was considered rather conservative for this analysis. As a result, the characteristics were examined qualitatively by looking more in depth at all the four pairwise comparisons.

The end user satisfaction criterion was considered the lowest for P2. None of the respondents with this perspective ranked the project as very successful in terms of end user satisfaction. For P4,

however, three (out of four) respondents ranked this criterion as very successful. Regarding working experience, young professionals seemed more attracted by P2 (see Table A3).

6. Perspectives Compared

In this section, the z-scores and the corresponding position of the distinguishing success factors amongst the perspectives are compared. Figure 6 plots the relative importance of the success factors per perspective and compares what category of success factors is overrepresented or underrepresented in which perspective. At first glance, “contracting” is stressed by P1. When looking at P2, it ranks one factor from “modern project management”, i.e., *adaptive project management* (31) and one factor from “project management process”, i.e., *information sharing within the project team* (7), much higher than other perspectives. It appears that, from the viewpoint of P3, “contracting” is relatively less important compared to other perspectives. This perspective also puts emphasis on factors within “leadership and team”, “stakeholder engagement”, and “policy and strategy”. Finally, the last remark is that P4 focuses on the two categories of “project management process” and one factor from “modern project management”. The categories of “leadership and team” and “policy and strategy” scored relatively low for P4 compared to other perspectives. Across all four perspectives, the category of “resources” scored almost equally. Therefore, this category was further removed from the comparison of the perspectives on the position of their distinguishing success factors explained in this section.

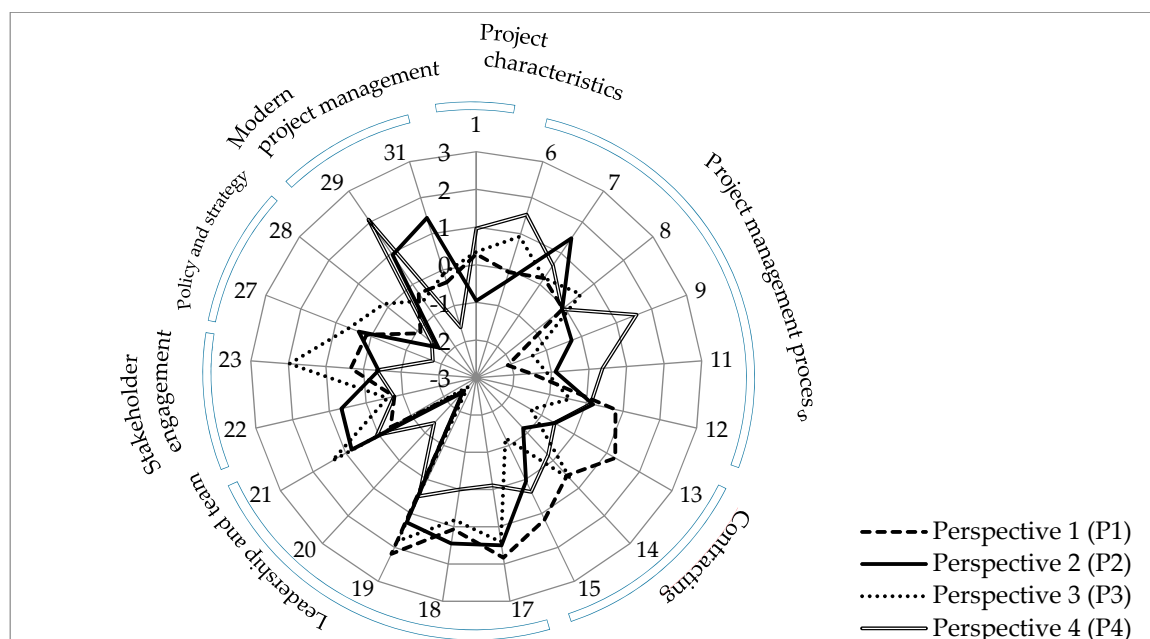


Figure 6. Comparing distinguishing success factors and categories across perspectives.

Looking more precisely at the overall data and success factors, some observations were made. The success factor *environmental and sustainability considerations* (9) is the only success factor which is distinguishing for all the identified perspectives, but its relative importance is different across perspectives. P4 ranked this factor much higher than other perspectives, which is evident in the explanation of R_N17: “Due to these considerations on the value development, project becomes important, and this provides support and connection”. On the contrary, P1 and P3 ranked this factor as one of the least success enablers, and R_N10 expressed that “Sustainability was neglected due to the tight budget”.

Risk management (8) scored equal, around 0, except for P2 which ranked this factor higher than other perspectives (+1). For P3, the project success can be achieved by having an *integrated project team* (21). Regarding the importance of this success factor, P2 had relatively the same view. R_N18 asserted

that “Due to an integrated project team, the tension between the organizations was automatically eliminated by the chosen approach”. P1 perceived the *integrated project team* as the lowest contributing success factor compared to other perspectives.

The success factor *proper selection of project execution resources* (13) scored the highest for P1, and this factor got the lowest rank from P3. This difference in views can be explained by the statement from R_N19: “The execution team should do the work. Even if steering is good, without proper party, success cannot be obtained”. However, according to P3, collaboration within the real integrated team is more important because “the shared interest were exploited” (R_N13).

The influence of *contract management* (14) in achieving project success was perceived as the least important factor by P2. This is reflected in the statement of R_N33: “There was a high trust in the execution parties”. This indicates the focus on relational governance rather than on formal contracts. P1 and P3 placed this factor higher than other perspectives. Since the focus of the latter perspective is on team-related activities, one might expect that formal *contract management* as such might also rank low for P3. In the view of P3, relational governance cannot be substituted by formal contractual governance, although an integrated project team is important.

Active client involvement (23) is another factor on which P2 and P4 agreed that it does not contribute to project success. On the other hand, P3 disagrees with P2 and P4 and underlined the role of the client.

As can be seen from the Table A1, the perspectives scored three factors more or less equally in this study (from −1 to +1): *top management support*, having *clear goals*, and *efficient use of people and resources*. These statements do not contribute to the different viewpoints of the perspectives regarding success factors.

7. Discussion

This article provides an approach to understanding how practitioners value different success factors. Price et al. (2017) express that the application of the Q-methodology is twofold. First, different positions of the statements can be explored. Second, insights can be gained about how particular statements are perceived in relation to other statements. Even the top-ranked success factor *collaboration between project parties* is ranked differently by different perspectives.

The research findings provide important practical managerial insights into the field of project management. The proposed approach can be applied by the practitioners in a project team to understand what factors are regarded as important for a successful project outcome. These factors show what aspects practitioners tend to focus on. The practitioners can even use the Q-methodology as a toolbox (Cuppen et al. 2016) in different stages of the project to identify different perspectives within their own project team. Recognizing these perspectives might help the practitioners to understand the differences and similarities on key contributors to project success within the team. This will help them to better align to the value drivers of the project. In addition, as it was explained in Section 5, three top-ranked success factors across the perspectives were: *competent project manager*, *collaboration between project parties*, and *competent/multidisciplinary project team*. This results into an important managerial implication: the existence of these factors is crucial for achieving project success, irrespective of the perspectives taken. Therefore, practitioners should focus on these soft factors in their projects.

The main aim of this research was not only to explore different viewpoints on the relative importance of success factors, but also to explore sectoral differences which could not be proven on the basis of the current dataset. The research was exploratory by nature and has some limitations which suggest some directions for further research. The empirical data gathered, both success factors and success criteria, relied on the perception of the respondents (subjective data). Further research could be a survey study, collecting objective data regarding the success factors and success criteria of a project.

In this research, the respondents were asked about the overall project (life cycle) and not specifically about what success factors are most contributing in a specific project phase. The stage of the project

might affect the perspectives of success factors. Hence, it will be interesting to see how the perspectives might develop over time.

This study only focused on three sectors, i.e., real estate, urban development, and infrastructure. It would be beneficial to replicate the results of this study by extending the suggested approach to projects in other sectors. It is also suggested to examine the practitioners' views on success factors in different project contexts by considering other contextual factors rather than sector, such as project governance.

8. Conclusions

An intensive literature review of academic papers, published from 2000 onwards, was performed to obtain a holistic view of project success factors. This formed the basis for conducting the Q-sorting. The Q-methodology was applied to reveal the diversity of the practitioners' perspectives of the most contributing success factors in three different sectors, namely, urban development, real estate, and infrastructure. From the analysis of 34 Q-sorts, 4 distinctive perspectives of the relative importance of the 33 success factors were revealed: "seeking the best match", "being adaptive and open", "keeping the team focused", and "preparing for opportunities". For the first perspective, the factors relating to procurement were emphasized. The practitioners with the second perspective valued the information sharing and being adaptive. Perspective three noted that having a focused project team is more important than other factors. In the view of perspective four, identifying opportunities contributes most to project success. Overall, the findings suggest that the perspectives of success factors place more emphasis on soft factors, especially on the competences of the people who actually perform the project and on the interactions between them. Still, the traditional view of managing projects by closely monitoring them exists. However, in order to improve project performance, the practitioners dominantly tend to pay more attention to the soft aspects.

The Q-methodology not only takes into account different views of exploratory variables but also statistically provides a position of the statements (Price et al. 2017). From this study, there is no evidence that the practitioners in one specific sector might share a common perspective of how to achieve good project performance. However, this might be due to the fact that there are other contextual factors, rather than sector, which might influence the importance of the factors.

Further research should investigate how exactly these success factors are applied in real-life projects. As a result, more factual data from projects should be captured. This further empirical research would enable us to operationalize the success factors in terms of the applied activities and the principles of project management. This would allow us to identify patterns of actions contributing to success that are common across projects as well as to discover the context-specific success factors. Additional empirical data would also enable us to explore what contextual factors can influence the applicability of success factors in different projects.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, M.M., M.B.-R. and H.B.; Formal analysis, M.M., M.B.-R.; Methodology, M.M., M.B.-R.; Supervision, M.B.-R., H.B.; Validation, M.M.; Visualization, M.M.; Writing—original draft, M.M.; Writing—review & editing, M.M., M.B.-R. and H.B. In addition, all sections were shared, extensively discussed and revised collaboratively by all three authors.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments: The authors are grateful to all the respondents from BouwRegieNetwerk participating in this Q-study.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

Table A1. Z-scores and corresponding position of success factors in the Q-sorts per perspective.

Category of Success Factors	Statement (Success Factor)	Perspective 1		Perspective 2		Perspective 3		Perspective 4	
		Z-Score	Pos.	Z-Score	Pos.	Z-Score	Pos.	Z-Score	Pos.
Project characteristics	1. Awareness of project nature	0.28	0	−0.96 *	−1	0.34	1	0.96	1
	2. Awareness of project external factors	0.29	0	1.33	2	0.64	1	1.85	3
	3. Clearly defined scope	0.26	0	0.22	0	1.12	2	1.13	2
Project management process	4. Project management methodology	−0.55	−1	−1.40	−2	−0.24	0	−1.16	−2
	5. Level of emphasis on qual. (product/process)	−0.41	−1	−0.45	−1	−0.05	0	0.32	0
	6. Monitoring and control	−0.07	0	−0.34	−1	0.92	1	1.53	2
	7. Information sharing within the project team	0.20	0	1.48 *	3	0.21	0	0.61	1
	8. Risk management	−0.06	0	−0.08	0	0.55	1	−0.08	0
	9. Environmental/sustainability considerations	−2.10 *	−3	−0.28 *	0	−1.39 *	−3	1.57 *	2
	10. Learning from current and past experiences	−0.69	−1	−0.17	0	−0.34	0	−1.00	−1
	11. Health and safety considerations	−1.53	−2	−0.89	−1	−1.13	−2	0.36 *	1
	12. Organizational structure	0.79	1	0.18	0	−0.45	−1	0.12	0
Contracting	13. Selection of contracting strategy/tender process	1.26 *	2	−0.59	−1	−1.32	−2	−0.60	−1
	14. Contract management	0.54	1	−1.17 *	−2	0.67	1	−0.20	0
	15. Proper selection of project exe. resources	1.18 *	2	0.05	0	−1.22 *	−2	0.36	1
Leadership and team	16. Top management support	0.35	1	0.00	0	−0.22	0	−0.12	0
	17. Competent project manager	1.83	3	1.50	3	1.41	2	−0.12 *	0
	18. Competent/multidisciplinary project team	1.07	2	1.45	2	0.82	1	−0.01 *	0
	19. Collaboration between project parties	2.19	3	1.26	1	1.81	3	0.49 *	1
	20. Training provision	−2.53	−3	−2.47	−3	−2.67	−3	−1.36 *	−2
	21. Integrated project team (client & contractor)	−0.38	−1	0.82 *	1	1.41 *	2	0.04	0
Stakeholder engagement	22. Early involvement of project parties	−0.77	−1	0.67 *	1	−0.58	−1	−0.76	−1
	23. Active client involvement	0.34	1	−0.40	−1	1.97 *	3	−0.37	−1
	24. Active involvement of users	0.47	1	0.31	1	−0.09	0	1.01	1
	25. Active involvement of external stakeholders	−0.86	−2	−0.11	0	−0.36	−1	−0.37	−1
Policy and strategy	26. Clear goals	0.63	1	0.30	0	0.16	0	0.48	1
	27. Project planning	0.13	0	0.35	1	0.62	1	−1.76 *	−3
	28. Legal and administrative processes	−1.11	−2	−1.71	−3	0.14 *	0	−1.49	−2
Modern project management	29. Opportunity management	−0.29	0	0.94 *	1	−0.52	−1	2.08 *	3
	30. Integral approach	0.62	1	0.69	1	−0.52	−1	−1.05	−1
	31. Adaptive project management	−0.35	−1	1.44 *	2	−0.11	0	−1.60 *	−3
Resources	32. Efficient use of people and resources	−0.25	0	−0.66	−1	−0.62	−1	−0.73	−1
	33. Use of new technology	−0.48	−1	−1.32	−2	−0.95	−1	−0.12	0

All the grey cells in this table represent the distinguishing statements per perspective at $p < 0.05$, the statements with * are success factors which are distinguishing at $p < 0.01$.

Table A2. Factor loadings for four-factor solution.

Q-SORT	1	2	3	4	
N01	0.2058	0.1345	0.5888 *	0.3026	
N02	0.5385 *	0.0620	0.2365	0.3498	
N03	0.1884	0.3429	0.5828 *	−0.1671	
N04	0.0886	0.6006 *	0.1776	−0.0830	
N05	0.3340	0.3053	0.7174 *	−0.0703	
N06	0.1785	0.4894 *	0.0682	0.2794	
N07	0.3804	0.7061 *	0.0808	0.2992	
N08	0.7589 *	0.0582	0.1107	0.0061	
N09	0.3101	0.5254 *	−0.5416 *	0.1226	confounder
N10	0.5986 *	0.2216	0.4176	−0.0108	
N11	0.2837	0.4776 *	0.0660	−0.0615	
N12	0.2996	0.1268	0.3216 *	0.4573 *	confounder
N13	0.1685	0.4302 *	0.5346 *	0.4187	confounder

Table A2. Cont.

Q-SORT	1	2	3	4	
N14	0.1521	0.6910 *	−0.0751	0.5002	
N15	0.7165 *	0.1097	0.0301	0.1742	
N16	0.6047 *	0.3703	0.0281	0.1809	
N17	0.0460	0.0094	0.2413	0.7213 *	
N18	−0.1959	0.7974 *	0.1858	0.1388	
N19	0.7403 *	0.3037	0.1413	−0.2374	
N20	0.0215	0.1119	−0.2134	0.7225 *	
N21	0.2607	0.6539 *	0.3865	−0.1059	
N22	0.2262	0.3093	0.4856 *	0.1291	
N23	0.4518 *	0.3679 *	0.3377	0.1103	confounder
N24	−0.2385	0.4971 *	0.3108	0.4406 *	confounder
N25	0.2382	0.1859	−0.4138 *	0.1208	
N26	0.0975	0.1896	0.7021 *	0.0150	
N27	0.0059	0.0102	0.0920	−0.5403 *	
N28	0.3752	−0.0677	0.5864 *	0.0620	
N29	0.4092 *	0.4414 *	0.4084	0.1007	confounder
N30	0.4177 *	0.3995 *	0.3586	−0.0560	confounder
N31	0.2833	0.4253 *	0.1463	0.0143	
N32	0.5636 *	0.5565 *	0.2589	−0.0717	confounder
N33	0.1120	0.7220 *	−0.0189	0.0679	
N34	0.3442	0.6999 *	0.1121	0.0725	

* indicates the defining sort. All the grey cells in this table represent the respondents load for each perspective. For the confounders loading on multiple perspectives, the dark grey cells display the factors which eventually the respondent load on.

Table A3. Demography of the respondents per perspective.

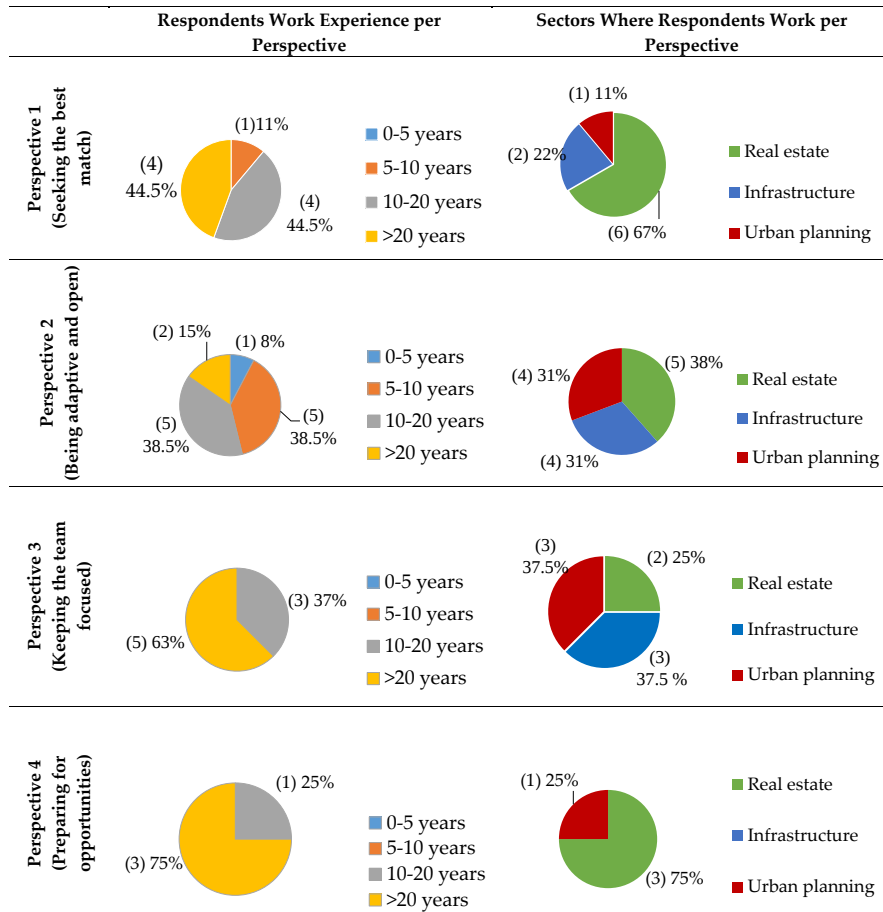


Table A4. Success criteria framework used for this study.

Category of Success Criteria		
Stakeholder Satisfaction	Iron Triangle	Beyond Iron Triangle
End user satisfaction	Within schedule	Safety
Client satisfaction	Within budget	Long term impact
Team satisfaction	Quality	Flawless utilization
Contractor satisfaction		
External stakeholder satisfaction		

References

- Brown, Steven R. 1980. *Political Subjectivity: Applications of Q Methodology in Political Science*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Burt, Cyril, and William Stephenson. 1939. Alternative views on correlations between persons. *Psychometrika* 4: 269–81. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Cooke-Davies, Terry. 2002. The “real” success factors on projects. *International Journal of Project Management* 20: 185–90. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Costantino, Francesco, Giulio Di Gravio, and Fabio Nonino. 2015. Project selection in project portfolio management: An artificial neural network model based on critical success factors. *International Journal of Project Management* 33: 1744–54. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Cserháti, Gabriella, and Lajos Szabó. 2014. The relationship between success criteria and success factors in organisational event projects. *International Journal of Project Management* 32: 613–24. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Cuppen, Eefje, Marian G.C. Bosch-Rekveltdt, Ewout Pikaar, and Donna C. Mehos. 2016. Stakeholder engagement in large-scale energy infrastructure projects: Revealing perspectives using Q methodology. *International Journal of Project Management* 34: 1347–59. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Davis, Kate. 2014. Different stakeholder groups and their perceptions of project success. *International Journal of Project Management* 32: 189–201. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Davis, Kate. 2016. A method to measure success dimensions relating to individual stakeholder groups. *International Journal of Project Management* 34: 480–93. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Davis, Kate. 2017. An empirical investigation into different stakeholder groups perception of project success. *International Journal of Project Management* 35: 604–17. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Ellingsen, Ingunn T., Ingunn Størksen, and Paul Stephens. 2010. Q methodology in social work research. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology* 13: 395–409. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Ellis, Geraint, John Barry, and Clive Robinson. 2007. Many ways to say ‘no’, different ways to say ‘yes’: applying Q-methodology to understand public acceptance of wind farm proposals. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 50: 517–51. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Falagas, Matthew E., Eleni I. Pitsouni, George A. Malietzis, and Georgios Pappas. 2008. Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, web of science, and Google scholar: Strengths and weaknesses. *The FASEB Journal* 22: 338–42. [\[CrossRef\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#)
- Field, Andy. 2009. *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS*. Thousand Oaks: Sage publications.
- Forrester, John, Brian Cook, Louise Bracken, Steve Cinderby, and Andrew Donaldson. 2015. Combining participatory mapping with Q-methodology to map stakeholder perceptions of complex environmental problems. *Applied Geography* 56: 199–208. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Fortune, Joyce, and Diana White. 2006. Framing of project critical success factors by a systems model. *International Journal of Project Management* 24: 53–65. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- IBM. 2016. *IBM Corp. Released 2013. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0*. Armonk: IBM Corp.
- Ika, Lavagnon A., and Jennifer Donnelly. 2017. Success conditions for international development capacity building projects. *International Journal of Project Management* 35: 44–63. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Koops, Leonie, Ceciel van Loenhout, Marian Bosch-Rekveltdt, Marcel Hertogh, and Hans Bakker. 2017. Different perspectives of public project managers on project success. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management* 24: 1294–318. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

- Lu, Ming, Alin Lin, and Jiyi Sun. 2018. The Impact of Photovoltaic Applications on Urban Landscapes Based on Visual Q Methodology. *Sustainability* 10: 1051. [CrossRef]
- Ma, Wenting, Daan Schraven, Mark de Bruijne, Martin de Jong, and Haiyan Lu. 2019. Tracing the Origins of Place Branding Research: A Bibliometric Study of Concepts in Use (1980–2018). *Sustainability* 11: 2999. [CrossRef]
- Molaei, Maedeh, Marian Bosch-Rekveltdt, and Hans Bakker. 2017. Exploring the views on factors leading to success in different project contexts. Paper presented at 30th IPMA World Congress, Astana, Kazakhstan, September 5–7.
- Pelz, Michael. 2019. Can Management Accounting Be Helpful for Young and Small Companies? Systematic Review of a Paradox. *International Journal of Management Reviews* 21: 256–74. [CrossRef]
- Price, Stephan, Clare Saunders, Stephen Hinchliffe, and Robbie A. McDonald. 2017. From contradiction to contrast in a countryside conflict: Using Q Methodology to reveal a diplomatic space for doing TB differently. *Environment and Planning A* 49: 2578–94. [CrossRef]
- Schmolck, Peter. 2014. PQMethod 2.35. Available online: <http://schmolck.userweb.mwn.de/qmethod/downpqwin.htm> (accessed on 25 August 2019).
- Shenhar, Aaron J., Dov Dvir, Ofer Levy, and Alan C. Maltz. 2001. Project success: A multidimensional strategic concept. *Long Range Planning* 34: 699–725. [CrossRef]
- Silvius, A.J. Gilbert, Martin Kampinga, Silvana Paniagua, and Herman Mooi. 2017. Considering sustainability in project management decision making; An investigation using Q-methodology. *International Journal of Project Management* 35: 1133–50. [CrossRef]
- Sohi, Afshin Jalali, Marian Bosch-Rekveltdt, and Marcel Hertogh. 2019. Practitioners' Perspectives on Flexible Project Management. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*: 1–15. [CrossRef]
- Suprpto, Mohammad, Hans L.M. Bakker, Herman G. Mooi, and Wim Moree. 2015. Sorting out the essence of owner–contractor collaboration in capital project delivery. *International Journal of Project Management* 33: 664–83. [CrossRef]
- Tabish, Syed Zafar Shahid, and Kumar Neeraj Jha. 2011. Identification and evaluation of success factors for public construction projects. *Construction Management and Economics* 29: 809–23. [CrossRef]
- Toor, Shamas-ur-Rehman, and Stephen O. Ogunlana. 2008. Critical COMs of success in large-scale construction projects: Evidence from Thailand construction industry. *International Journal of Project Management* 26: 420–30. [CrossRef]
- Turner, Rodney, and Roxanne Zolin. 2012. Forecasting success on large projects: developing reliable scales to predict multiple perspectives by multiple stakeholders over multiple time frames. *Project Management Journal* 43: 87–99. [CrossRef]
- Van Exel, Job, and Gjalte De Graaf. 2005. Q Methodology: A Sneak Preview. Available online: <https://qmethod.org/2016/01/08/q-methodology-a-sneak-preview-van-exel-n-job-a-de-graaf-gjalt-2005/> (accessed on 25 August 2019).
- Watts, Simon, and Paul Stenner. 2012. *Doing Q Methodological Research: Theory, Method & Interpretation*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Webler, Thomas, Stentor Danielson, and Seth Tuler. 2009. Using Q method to reveal social perspectives in environmental research. *Greenfield MA: Social and Environmental Research Institute* 54: 1–45.
- Westerveld, E. 2003. The Project Excellence Model®: Linking success criteria and critical success factors. *International Journal of Project Management* 21: 411–18. [CrossRef]
- Yan, Hongyan, Hazem Elzarka, Ce Gao, Feilian Zhang, and Wenbin Tang. 2018. Critical Success Criteria for Programs in China: Construction Companies' Perspectives. *Journal of Management in Engineering* 35: 04018048. [CrossRef]

