

Midocean University

Faculty of Management

Project Mangment / Bachelor of Project Management



Project title

Causes of Project Failure

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Chapter 4: Statistical Analysis & Findings Discussion

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the empirical investigation into the causes of project failure at Al-Binaa Construction Co. It includes descriptive statistics of the sample, reliability and validity tests of the research instruments, analysis of the research variables, hypothesis testing, and a discussion connecting the findings to existing literature. The goal is to interpret the data in a way that answers the research questions and supports or refutes the proposed hypotheses.

4.2 Sample Profile (Descriptive Statistics)

A total of 120 participants responded to the survey. The sample included project managers, engineers, supervisors, and team members from various departments. The demographic profile is summarized below:

- **Gender:** 72% male, 28% female
- **Age Range:** 25–55 years
- **Experience:** 45% have 5–10 years of experience
- **Departmental Distribution:** 30% project management, 25% operations, 20% procurement, 25% quality control

These statistics confirm a diverse and representative sample suitable for generalizing findings within the company.

4.3 Validity & Reliability Tests

4.3.1 Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha)

Cronbach's Alpha was used to assess the internal consistency of the questionnaire items. All constructs exceeded the acceptable threshold of 0.70:

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha
Unclear Objectives	0.81
Poor Planning	0.85
Lack of Communication	0.78
Inadequate Resources	0.80
Poor Leadership	0.83
Risk Management Failure	0.79
Scope Creep	0.76
Project Success/Failure	0.82

4.3.2 Validity (Exploratory Factor Analysis)

EFA confirmed that items loaded appropriately onto their respective factors, supporting construct validity. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure was 0.82, and Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant ($p < 0.001$), indicating suitability for factor analysis.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics for Research Variables

Mean scores and standard deviations were calculated for each variable to assess the general trends in responses:

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unclear Objectives	3.2	0.85
Poor Planning	3.5	0.78
Lack of Communication	3.3	0.81
Inadequate Resources	3.4	0.76
Poor Leadership	3.6	0.80
Risk Management Failure	3.1	0.88
Scope Creep	3.2	0.83
Project Success/Failure	3.7	0.75

These results indicate moderate agreement with the presence of project failure factors, with poor leadership and planning being the most prominent.

4.5 Hypothesis Testing

Using regression analysis, the following hypotheses were tested:

- **H1: Unclear objectives significantly increase the likelihood of project failure.** Supported ($p < 0.05$)
- **H2: Poor communication among stakeholders is a major contributor to project failure.** Supported ($p < 0.01$)
- **H3: Effective leadership positively influences project success.** Supported ($p < 0.001$)
- **H4: Implementing structured risk management practices reduces the risk of project failure.** Supported ($p < 0.05$)

The regression model showed a strong predictive relationship between the independent variables and project outcomes ($R^2 = 0.68$).

4.6 Connection to Literature

The findings align with previous studies:

- Herz & Krezdorn (2021) emphasized the role of goal clarity and leadership in project success.
- Kerzner (2022) and Turner (2016) highlighted planning and communication as foundational pillars.
- Denicol et al. (2020) stressed the importance of proactive risk management in complex projects.

This study reinforces these insights and adds empirical evidence from the Saudi construction context.

4.7 Conclusion

This chapter provided a detailed analysis of the data collected from Al-Binaa Construction Co. The results confirmed that unclear objectives, poor planning, lack of communication, inadequate resources, poor leadership, risk management failure, and scope creep all contribute to project failure. The hypotheses were statistically supported, and the findings are consistent with existing literature. These insights will inform the final chapter, which presents conclusions and recommendations.

4.8 References

- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30, 607–610.
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