

Berlin  
2025

IPMA®  
34<sup>th</sup> World  
Congress

# EXPERIENCE DRIVES SUCCESS IN SME PROJECTS

**34th IPMA World Congress**

September, 17-19, 2025, Berlin.

**Holger Barth**, MSc, IPMA Level A®





# Holger Barth

## My project background



## 25 years in projects

- IT, automotive, digital printing, engineering
- NPD, NPI, procurement, organizational change
- Fast moving project environments
- Cross-corporate



- **Director R&D** (BDT Media Automation GmbH)
- Lecturer, Project Management (HFU Business School)
- MSc, Project Management (University of London)
- IPMA® Level A
- Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Mechanical Engineering (Hochschule Furtwangen)



# Motivation

## SME's economic importance

- ➡ 99% of EU companies are SMEs and account for 64.4% of employment (European Commission, 2023)
- ➡ 35% of Germany's GDP is generated through project-based work (GPM, 2023)
- ➡ **Projects often do not meet expectations**



**Project success in SMEs is a necessity!**

# Motivation

## Observations from the last 2 decades SME practice

- Complex projects are often managed by “part-time PMs”
- More informal structures
- Arbitrary methodology selection
- PMs in SMEs have often more decision-making freedom
- Generally, project complexity tends to increase
- **Project success rates differ broadly**

**Have we normalized failure in projects?**

# The same patterns repeat



- Which role does **project complexity** play ?
- Which role does **PM experience** play ?





Imagine...



# Derived research objectives

1

Clarify how **complexity** & **PM experience** influence SME project success.

2

Assess whether and how **PM experience** influences the complexity-success relationship.

3

Examine how **experienced PMs** adopt PM-methodologies to optimize project success.

# Methodology snapshot

## Data Analysis

- **65 TECH PROJECTS** in a medium-sized German technology firm
- Project records from 2001-2024
- Varying durations, sizes, budgets, locations, multidisciplinary teams
- Project-types mainly NPD, NPI projects
- Internal/external project sponsors

## Variables

- **PROJECT SUCCESS** (10 criteria), systematically assessed based on works by Pinto & Slevin, 1988; Baccarini, 1999; Shenhar et al., 2001.
  - PM success (3 criteria)
  - Beyond the Tripple Constraint (7 criteria)
- **PROJECT COMPLEXITY** (66 criteria), systematically assessed according to Maylor et al., 2013.
  - Structural complexity
  - Socio-political complexity
  - Emergent complexity
- **PM EXPERIENCE:** years as a PM
- **PM METHODOLOGY:** "more classic", "hybrid", "laissez-fair"

## Mixed-Methods

- Correlation
- Regression
- ANOVA, post hoc testing, fisher's exact test
- Interviews (limited to experienced PMs)

**Limitations:** As the study is based on a single tech SME, generalizability is limited. Future research should broaden the scope to include multiple firms and sectors.



# Key quantitative findings

## Project manager experience–success relationship



- Non-linear pattern, diminishing returns as experience increases.
- Supports learning curve theory (e. g. Newell & Rosenbloom, 1981) and heuristics mastery (Flyvbjerg, 2024).
- Very large success-variance in the first years, it significantly decreases as experience increases.

**Large success-change-rate in the first 5 years**

# Key quantitative findings

## Isolated Impact of complexity and experience on project success

### Regression Analysis

#### Complexity affects success

- Strong negative relationship
- $\beta = -0.49$ ;  $t = -4.458$ ;  $p < .001$

#### Experience increases success

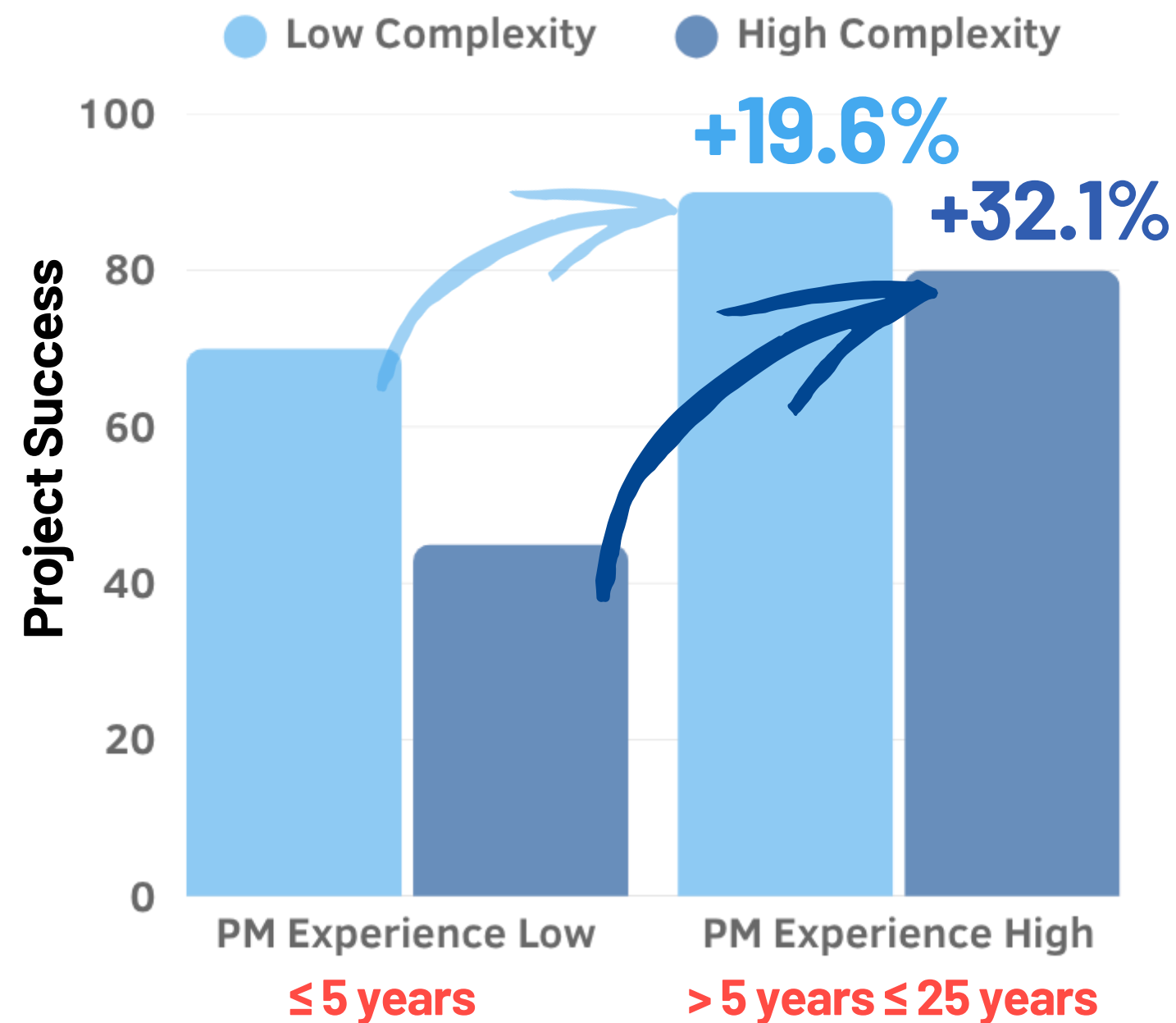
- Strong positive relationship
- $\beta = 0.583$ ;  $t = 5.698$ ,  $p < .001$





# Key quantitative findings

## Impact of experience on the complexity-success relationship

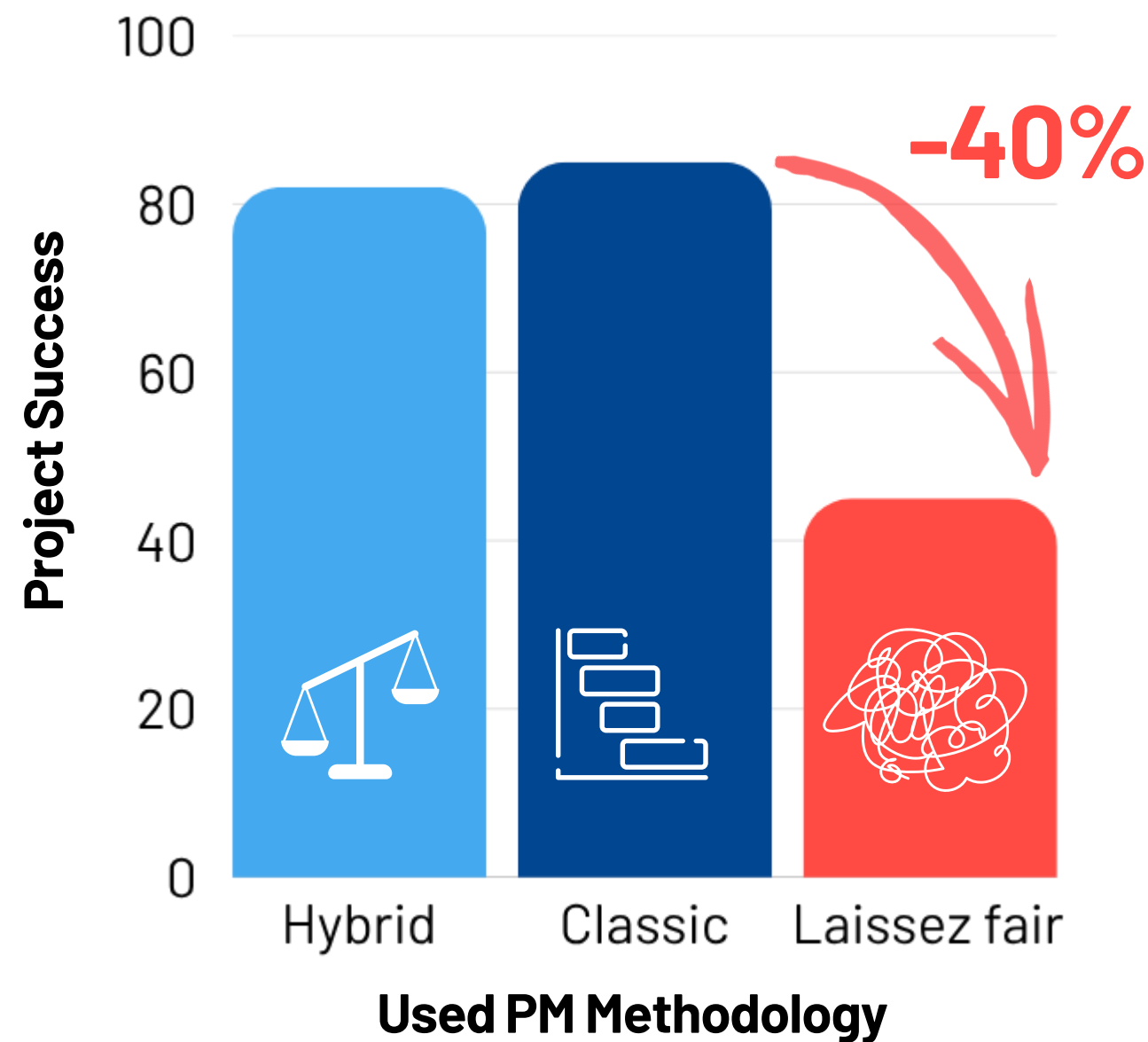


### ANOVA

- Complexity lowers success.
- Experience reduces the negative effects of complexity on success.
- In high complexity projects, the role of PM experienced is more pronounced.

# Key quantitative findings

## Impact of used PM methodology on project success



### ANOVA

- No difference between hybrid or “more classic” approaches on success.
- Classic/hybrid outperform “laissez fair” (large mean-difference)

**Applying “laissez-fair PM”,  
success rate drops by 40%!**



# Key quantitative findings

Data lead to the question...

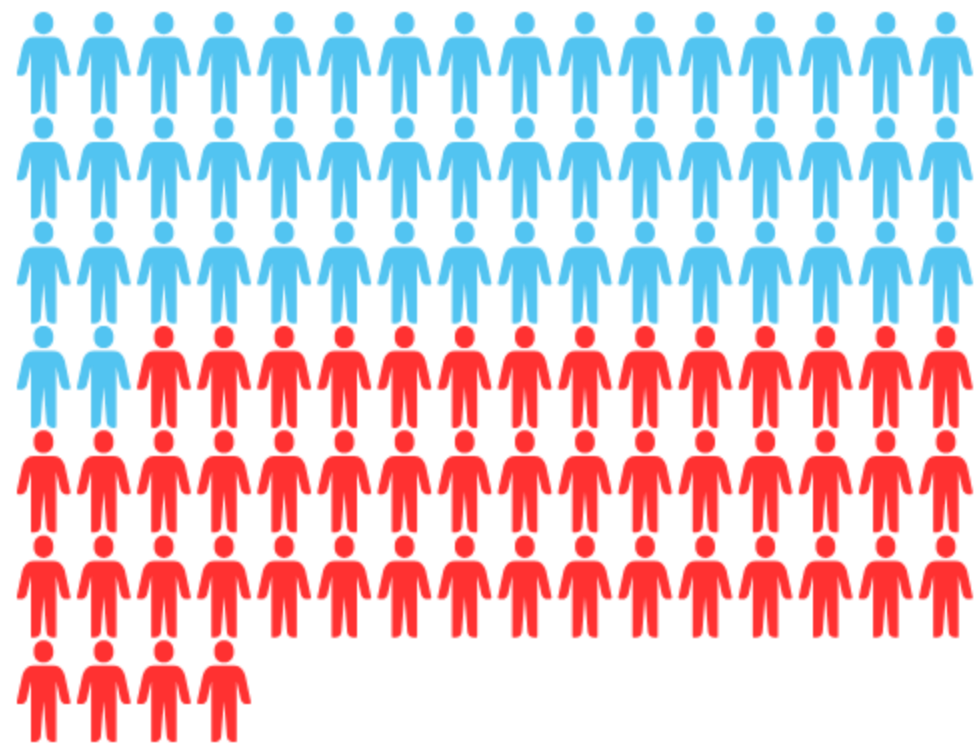


**Which role** does project manager **experience** play when selecting specific methodologies?

# Key quantitative findings

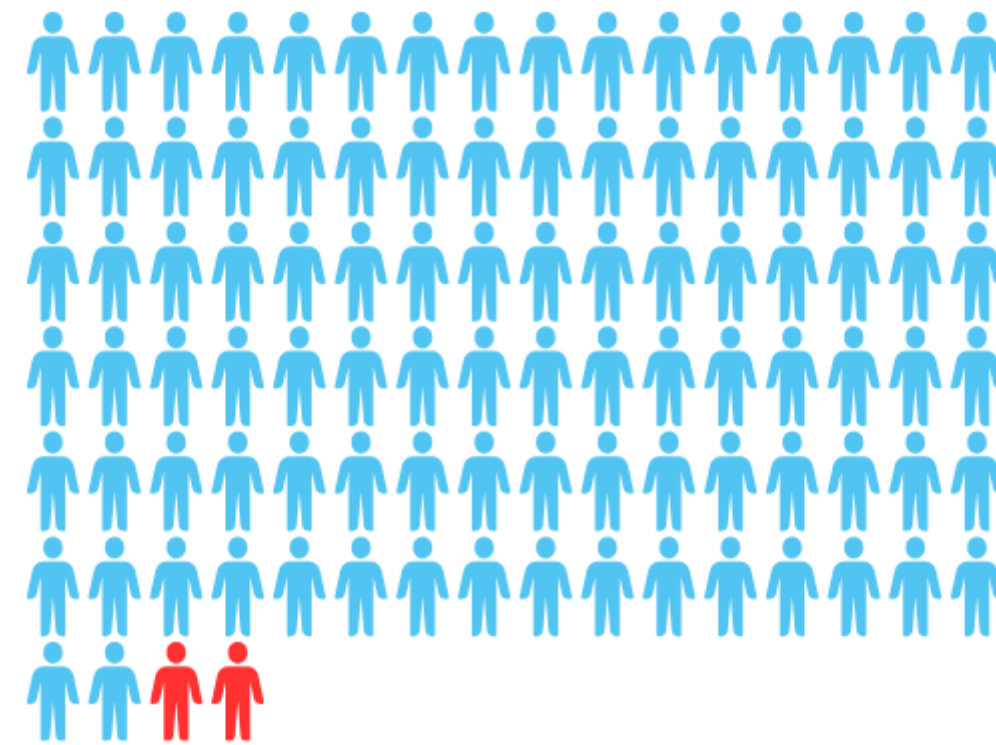
## Choice of PM methodology based on PM experience

*PM experience  $\leq 5$  years*



**50% more classic/hybrid**  
**50% laissez fair**

*PM experience  $> 5$  years and  $\leq 25$  years*



**98% more classic/hybrid**  
**2% laissez fair**



Fisher's Exact:  $p < .001$



# Key **qualitative** findings

## How do experienced PMs navigate complexity in SME projects?

- ➔ **PMs rely on intuition** – and not theory – when managing complexity.
  - Lack of tools for systematically addressing complexity.
  - Theory-practice gap, related theories are absent from SME vocabulary.
- ➔ **Experienced PMs adopt methodologies**, focus is on “what works.”
- ➔ **Perceived importance of PM experience**

# What can be concluded?

$$\text{Project Success} = f(\text{Experience} \times \text{Methodology} - \text{Complexity Impact})$$



**experience**  
increases  
success

**experience**  
contributes to  
tailored methodology  
selection

**experience**  
mitigates  
complexity-  
impact



# What can be concluded?

## Summary

### Experience Drives Success!

1

**Project manager experience is the key-enabler** of success

- Mitigates complexity's negative effects
- Enables tailored methodology selection

2

**SMEs lack knowledge** of research-backed complexity assessment.

3

**Experienced project managers predict success** more reliably.

# Implications for practice

## How can SMEs improve success rates?

1

### **Manage complexity actively!**

- Treat project complexity as a manageable risk.
- Measure complexity systematically — not by gut feel.

2

### **Match PM experience to complexity level!**

- Requires early complexity analysis to inform staffing decisions.
- Avoid underestimating complexity.

3

### **Adapt your PM methods!**

- Constantly adapt methods to the evolving context.
- Use flexible but formal governance to cover emergent complexities.





# Summary

## We cannot change the jungle...

- **Complexity is the terrain.**
- **PM Method is the vehicle.**
- **Experience is the driver.**

- ➔ To maximize SME project success, we must stop running in the hamster wheel.
- ➔ Measure complexity,
- ➔ Value PM experience, and adapt methods to context —
- ➔ Because in the heart of chaos, experience is your compass.

**Invest in your project managers,  
they're an asset.**



# THANK YOU

For your attention and  
participation

*Ready to maximize success in your projects?*

**Connect**



**Holger Barth**



holgerbarth72@gmail.com



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/holger-barth-672443109/>