

CHOOSING BY ADVANTAGES FOR THE SELECTION OF A NEW MEMBER OF THE PROJECT TEAM

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BULLET POINTS

- The construction industry works through projects (Campero & Alarcon, 2003); each project needs people to make it possible, and these people interact with each other forming **work teams** (Fong and Lung, 2007).
- There is an important relationship between the organization and the human resource. Therefore, it is necessary to have a more prepared staff, who adapt more quickly to modern technology, proactive, and know-how to interpret what changes are generating (García and Tantalean, 2012). That is why the selection of project team participants is an important decision.
- Thus, the following research aims to develop the CBA application to select a project control team member.







RESEARCH METHOD

- A **literary review** of the recruitment and selection process of team members, roles of the Project Control area, and the competencies required for a lean professional to perform construction projects are initiated.
- With the factors already defined, the project team is trained in the CBA system, the CBA Tabular method, and the steps of its application.
- Finally, the **Tabular CBA method's application** is illustrated in the selection of a new member of the Project Control area team in a hospital building project in Perú.



Figure 1: Stages of research



THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

THE LEAN CONSTRUCTION PROFESSIONAL PROFILE (LCPP)

The pioneering research by Pavez and Alarcón (2012) defines a Lean Construction Professional Profile (LCPP), which identifies three areas of competence that must be developed simultaneously in terms of what construction companies expect from their project staff: Business vision, technical competence, and social competence.

For the case study of the present investigation, factors related to the LCPP are identified to select the new member for the Project Control area, as will be seen later in the application.

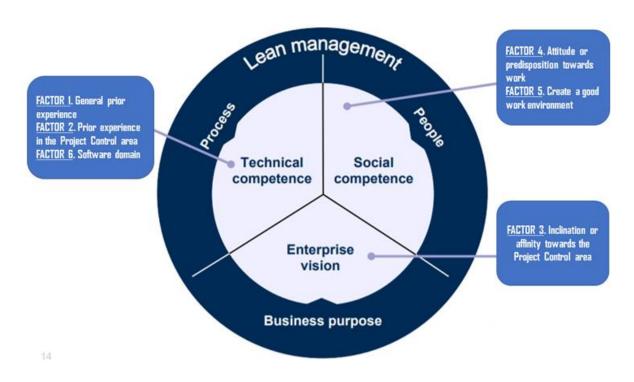


Figure 4: Factors used related to LCPP. Adapted from Pavez & Alarcon (2012)



THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

CHOOSING BY ADVANTAGES (CBA)

CBA is a complete system for consistent decision-making, including principles and definitions, models and methods, tools, and techniques. The methods it includes can be used for practically all types of decisions, both monetary and non-monetary, from simple to complex decisions (Bettler, 2010). For the present research, we used the Tabular CBA method, ideal for decisions with moderate complexity. This method can be summarized in the following seven steps:

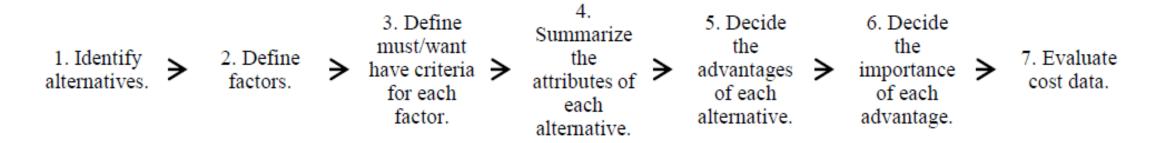


Figure 5: Steps of the CBA Tabular Method (Schöttle et al., 2015)

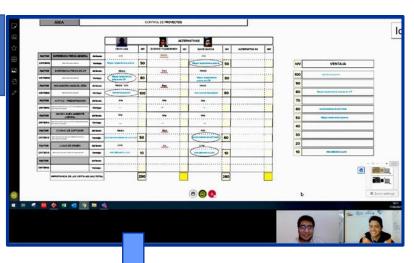


CASE STUDY BACKGROUND



CBA training to the project team

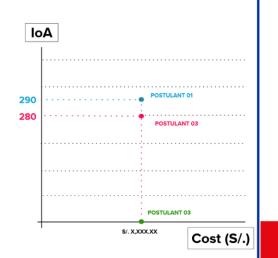
CBA application using virtual tool



SELECTION OF THE NEW MEMBER FOR PROJECT CONTROL AREA **PARTICIPANTS**

POSTULANT 01 POSTULANT 02 MEDIUM GENERAL PRIOR EXPERIENCE HIGH more previous more previous MEDIUM MEDIUM more previous more previous experience in PC experience in PC FACTOR MEDIUM / HIGH little greater affinity **Alternative** ATTITUDE / PREDISPOSITION HIGH HIGH LOW SOFTWARE DOMAIN HIGH little greater greater software Method ICA closest to Lima HE CLOSER TO LIMA. THE BETTER 290 280 TOTAL IMPORTANCE OF ADVANTAGES (IoA):

ADVANTAGE	
greater	
affinity	
more previous	
experience in PC	
greater software	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
more previous	
experience	
closest to Lima	
	greater affinity more previous experience in PC greater software mastery more previous experience



selected using **CBA Tabular**

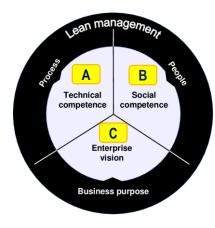


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DISCUSSION

5. Decide the advantages for each alternative

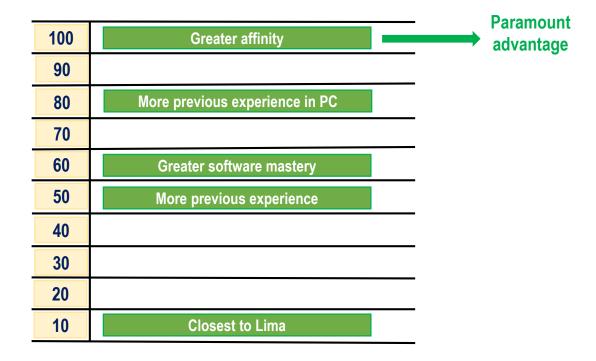


	POSTULANT 01	POSTULANT 02	POSTULANT 03
A GENERAL PRIOR EXPERIENCE	High	Medium	High
(The more general prior experience, the better)	More previous experience		More previous experience
A PRIOR EXPERIENCE IN PROJECT CONTROL (PC)	Medium	Low	Medium
(The more general prior experience in PC, the better)	More previous experience in PC		More previous experience in PC
A SOFTWARE DOMAIN	Medium	Low	High
(The better software domain, more selectable)	Little greater software mastery		Greater software mastery
B AFFINITY FOR PROJECT CONTROL	Medium/high	Low	Medium
(The more affinity for PC, the better)	Greater affinity		Little greater affinity
C ATTITUDE / PREDISPOSITION TOWARD WORK	High	High	High
(The better attitude/predisposition, more selectable)	i	İ	
C CREATE A GOOD WORK ENVIRONMENT	High	High	High
(The better potential for créate a good work environment, more selectable)			
HOME LOCATION	Lima	Ica	Lima
(The closer to Lima, the better)	Closest to Lima		Closest to Lima



DISCUSSION

6. Decide the importance of each advantage

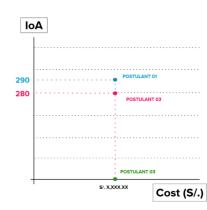




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DISCUSSION

7. Evaluate cost data



		POSTULANT 01	J	POSTULANT 02		POSTULANT 03	3
A GENERAL PRIOR EXPER	RIENCE	High		Medium		High] I
(The more general prior experienc	e, the better)	More previous experience	50			More previous experience	50
A PRIOR EXPERIENCE IN PROJECT	CONTROL (PC)	Medium		Low		Medium	
(The more general prior experience in	PC, the better)	More previous experience in PC	80			More previous experience in PC	80
A SOFTWARE DOMA	N	Medium		Low		High	
(The better software domain, more	e selectable)	Little greater software mastery	50			Greater software mastery	60
B AFFINITY FOR PROJECT O	ONTROL	Medium/high		Low		Medium	!
(The more affinity for PC, the	better)	Greater affinity	100			Little greater affinity	80
C ATTITUDE / PREDISPOSITION TO	DWARD WORK	High		High		High	
(The better attitude/predisposition, m	ore selectable)						
C CREATE A GOOD WORK ENV	/IRONMENT	High		High		High	
(The better potential for créate a good work envi	ronment, more selectable)						
HOME LOCATION		Lima	10	lca		Lima	10
(The closer to Lima, the be	tter)	Closest to Lima				Closest to Lima	
			290		0		280



DISCUSSION

Factor (Criterion)			Alternative 1: Postulant 01		Alternative 2: Postulant 02			Alternative 3: Postulant 03			
	General Prior Experience	Att.:	High	 		Medium			High		
Process Technical competence	(The more general prior experience, the better.)	Adv.:	More previous experience	lmp.:	50		lmp.:		More previous experience	lmp.:	50
	Prior experience in Project Control (PC)	Att.:	Medium	 		Low			Medium		
	(The more general prior experience in PC, the better.)	Adv.:	More previous experience in PC	lmp.:	80		lmp.:		More previous experience in PC	lmp.:	80
	Software domain	Att.:	Medium	! 		Low			High		
	(The better software domain, more selectable.)	Adv.:	Little greater software mastery	lmp.:	50		lmp.:		Greater software mastery	lmp.:	60
Business Purpose Enterprise vision	Affinity for Project Control	Att.:	Medium / high	 		Low			Medium		
	(The more affinity for PC, the better.)	Adv.:	Greater affinity	lmp.:	100		lmp.:		Little greater affinity	lmp.:	80
nı.	Attitude / predisposition towards work	Att.:	High	 -		High			High		
People Social competence	(The better attitude/predisposition, more selectable.)	Adv.:	-	lmp.:		-	lmp.:		-	lmp.:	
Pec Social c	Create a good work environment	Att.:	High] 		High			High		
	(The better potential for create a good work environment, more selectable.)	Adv.:	-	lmp.:		-	lmp.:		-	lmp.:	
	Home location	Att.:	Lima	 		lca	i i		Lima		
	(The closer to Lima, the better.)	Adv.:	Closest to Lima	lmp.:	10		lmp.:		Closest to Lima	lmp.:	10
	Total of IoA]]	290		! !	0			280

Table 1: Constructed Case - Evaluation using CBA Tabular method



CONCLUSIONS

Construction is a project-based industry. Each project needs work teams made up of people who will contribute with their professionalism, knowledge, and experience to guide it to its successful completion, meeting the established objectives.

This research was carried out in the context of incorporating a new member of the project team, supported by factors related to the profile of a lean professional, to perform functions in the Project Control area of a hospital building project.

We recommend designing and carrying out the previous training of the CBA system, and that it includes both developed and application examples, ranging from simple to complex decisions.

Create a predisposition to participate in **collaborative decisions**, and **document decision-making** as a knowledge asset that can be consulted later in the face of future similar selection problems in the organization.





In this case of study, we indicate the support provided by technology by using a virtual collaborative platform plus a video call platform, which allowed the development of personalized interviews with each of the applicants.

Future research may delve into the use of digital platforms to efficiently develop a CBA method's training and application with the team.







THANK YOU!

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