What's the Difference?

Intelligent Work Management vs. Project Management

	Intelligent Work Management	Collaborative Work Management	Traditional Project Management
Main Focus	Uses AI as a tool to unify work across portfolios and operations	Provides coordination and shared visibility to ensure team alignment within a project or workflow	Manages scope, schedule, and budget to ensure projects are delivered within time and budget constraints
Scope	Enterprise-wide view covering strategic, portfolio, and operational work with flexible views from task to C-suite dashboards	Team- and project-level view focused on day-to-day work, collaboration, and transparency	Project-specific view using tools like Gantt charts and WBS with a narrow focus on tactical execution
Core Technology	AI-driven automation, predictive analytics, and integrated data models	Real-time collaboration tools, shared dashboards, and workflow features	Manual or basic digital tools such as spreadsheets, documents, and meetings
Automation Depth	Context-aware automation that makes connections between work and resources, proactively analyzes risk, and executes multi-step workflows	Basic task and workflow automation tied to communication and status changes	Minimal automation with many manual tasks and workflows
Data	Continuously updated, contextual data mapped to relationships across projects, people, and processes; supports scenario modeling	Standard reporting, activity tracking, and project status visibility	Static, manually updated data with periodic reporting and limited analytics
Flexibility	Highly adaptive; updates in real time based on new information or changes in priorities	Moderately flexible depending on platform tools and configuration	Relatively rigid, with scope and plans set early and limited capacity to adjust mid-project
Collaboration	Integrated and automated collaboration across teams, systems, and workflows	Centralized communication with shared task views and communication	Meetings, email, and manual coordination
Resource Management	AI-driven forecasting, workload balancing, and capacity planning	Team visibility into workloads and handoffs, with some scheduling tools	Manual assignment methods that increase the risk of over- or under-utilization
Risk Management	Continuous, predictive monitoring that identifies risks early and suggests mitigations	Shared visibility so teams can surface issues quickly	Assessed mainly during planning, with limited ongoing monitoring
Project Delivery	Adaptive, iterative delivery optimized through automation and insights	Collaborative delivery that supports quicker adjustments and releases	Linear, plan-driven delivery with significant upfront planning