

Investigating the Reasons and Expectations for Adopting Scaling Agile Frameworks

Shun Long Hong, 21.10.2019, Final Presentation Guided Research

Chair of Software Engineering for Business Information Systems (sebis)
Faculty of Informatics
Technische Universität München
www.matthes.in.tum.de



Increasing speed of changing business requirements coming from competition, technology advantage, and customers [1], [2], [3]



Small, co-located teams use agile methods to max. customer value, increase software quality and responsiveness to change [4], [5], [6], [7]



Challenges arise when scaling agile to large scale, such as communication, inter-team coordination, dependencies among existing environments, or general change resistance [8], [9], [10]



Organizations choose scaling agile frameworks to overcome challenges, such as Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe), and Large Scale Scrum (LeSS)

Status quo

- Existing research either consist of in-depth case studies or literature research
- Lack of empirical research on scaling agile frameworks

Adoption reasons

- 9 relevant research papers, all implicitly reference adoption reasons

Expectations

- 1 relevant research paper, implicitly assess framework adoption satisfaction

Research gap

1. Lack of literature investigating scaling agile framework selection process
2. Lack of research analyzing the satisfaction with scaling agile frameworks
3. Lack of literature comparing different scaling framework adoptions with each other



Goal

- Conduct study on global scale to collect data from scaling agile framework practitioners
- Contribute findings from empirical study towards scaling agile framework research
- Investigate scaling agile framework selection process and relevant adoption reasons
- Understand how framework selection influences satisfaction



Research questions

1

How do organizational characteristics influence the selection process of scaling agile framework?

2

How do organizational characteristics influence the satisfaction with scaling agile framework?

3

How do different frameworks such as LeSS, internally created ones, SAFe, and Spotify affect selection process and satisfaction with scaling agile frameworks?



Hypothesis

Statement

Documentation (H1.3), support (H1.4), and scaling (H1.5) is more relevant for large development organizations than smaller ones.

H2.1: Organizations with more scaling agile experience agree more with the statement *"The framework met the expectations of my organization"* such with less experience.

Organizations that use SAFe agree significantly more with documentation (H3.1) and support (H3.2) than organizations that use Spotify or Internal frameworks.

Theoretical framework

- Organizations must solve the challenge of scaling agile development [11]
- Number of business units and complex structures increases dependency complexity → good communication and documentation required [12], [13]
- Little guidance on how to successfully scale agile to large projects and agile transformations in large organizations [8], [14], [15]
- Training is important for successful adoption [9] → external experts [8], [16]
- Scaling agile can take up to several years [11], [12], [15]
- Many organization start agile journey with pilots [8], [17]
- Amount of realized benefits is limited, satisfaction comes with time
- SAFe is extensively documented [18]
- SAFe supported by multiple companies for coaching and training [19], [20]
- Trainings were perceived as very helpful [15]
- Spotify supported by little documentation [18]

Team Germany



Florian Matthes
Professor (TU Munich)



Ömer Uludağ
PhD Student (TU Munich)



Shun Long Hong
Master's Student (TU Munich)

Team Scandinavia



Casper Lassenius
Professor (Aalto University)



Maria Paasivaara
Associate Professor
(IT University of Copenhagen)



Abheehsta Putta
PhD Student (Aalto University)

1 Sampling

- Targeted scaling agile framework practitioners with different backgrounds
- Convenient sampling (non-probabilistic)
- Challenge: no singular list without risk of bias

3 Survey validation

- Preliminary validation by two domain experts to check adherence to survey best practices
- Understandability, effectiveness, and technical details validated by subject matter expert

5 Data preparation

- Deletion: removed unnecessary variables
- Completion: complement missing information
- Transformation: convert DV from nominal into ordinal
- Creation: generate additional variables
- Testing: validate encoding

2 Survey design

- Investigated: agile transformation background, reasons for framework adoption, framework evaluation, benefits, challenges, technical background, general background, closing
- Likert scale questions with six reply options
- Based on Version One [16], Uludağ et al. [18], Putta et al. [21]

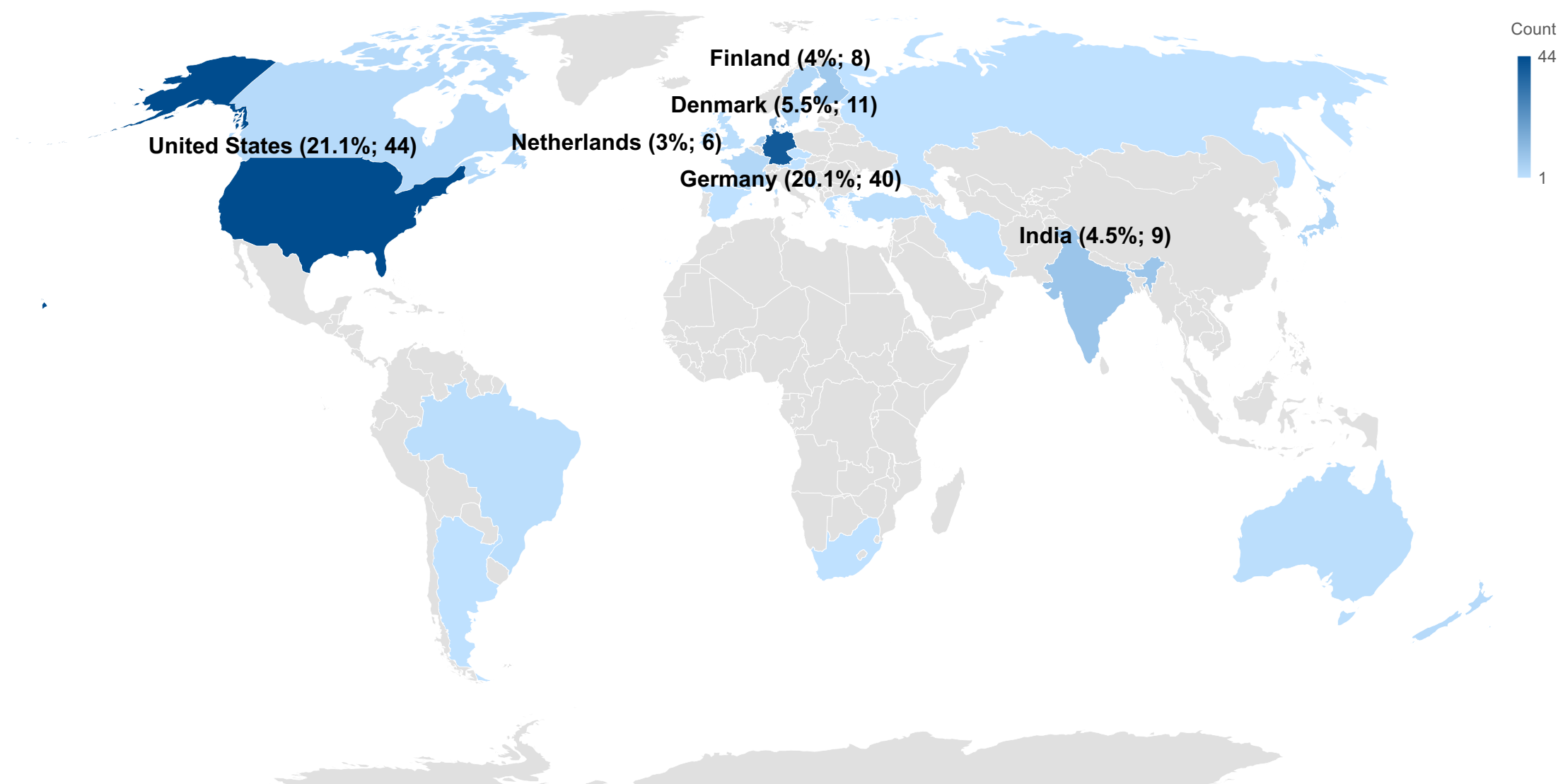
4 Data collection

- Two researchers promoted survey at three international conferences: XP 2019, Agile 2019, and ICGSE 2019
- Agile Meetups in Denmark and Finland
- Global LinkedIn group
- Snowballing

6 Data analysis

- Used SPSS to conduct descriptive / inferential analysis
- Used non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test to determine differences in medians of two independent groups
- Calculate correlation coefficient to determine effect size of groupings [22], [23]

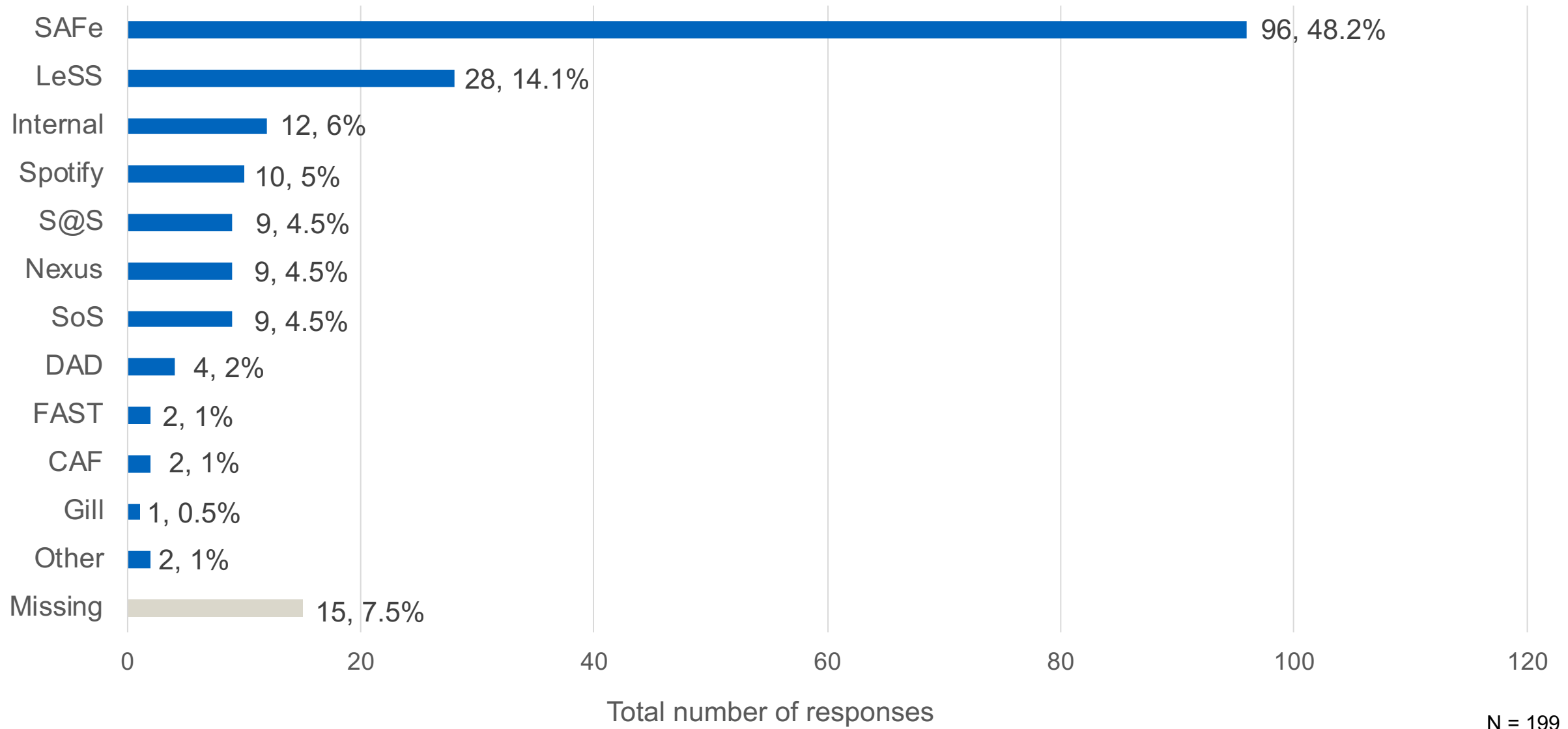
Worldwide Distribution of Survey Participants – Top 6 Countries



N = 199

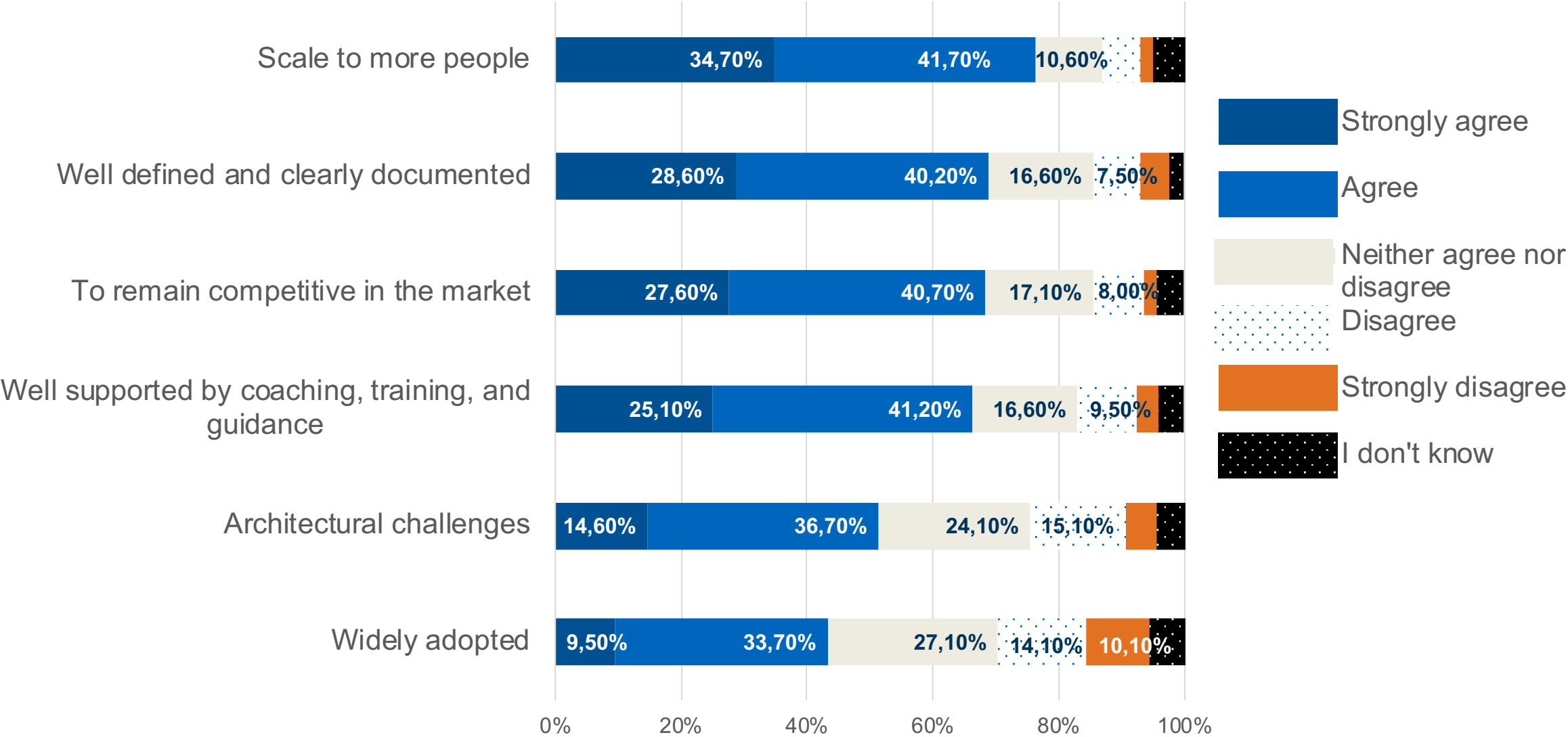
Primary Framework Distribution of Survey Participants

SAFe was the dominant scaling agile framework used by survey participants



Adoption Reasons of Survey Participants

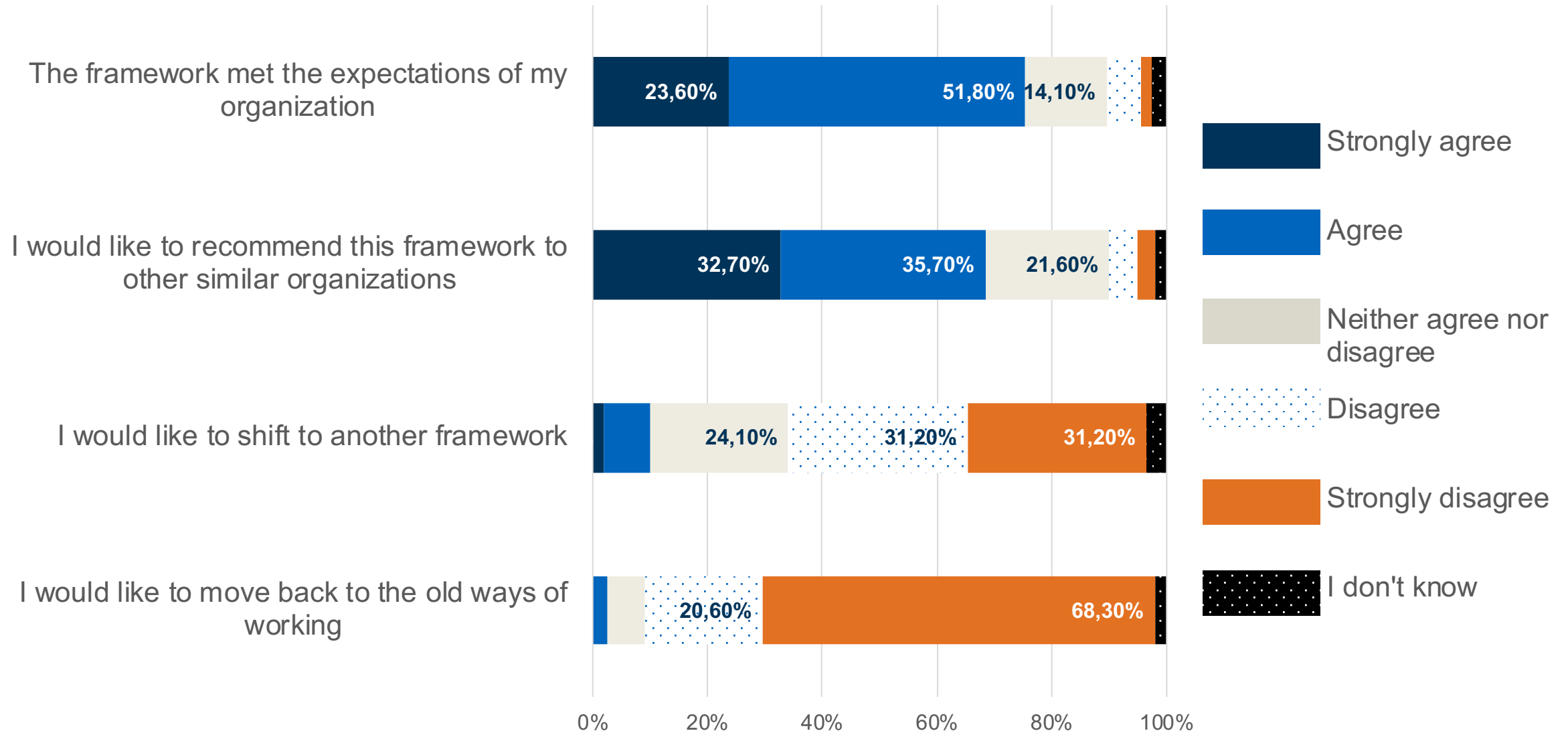
Scaling more people was the top adoption reason and popularity was the least agreed one



N = 199

Expectations of Survey Participants

75.4% of survey participants were satisfied with their framework adoption



N = 199

Hypothesis	Check
Documentation (H1.3), support (H1.4), and scaling (H1.5) is more relevant for large development organizations (L; n = 57) than smaller ones (S; n = 70).	H1.3 H1.4 H1.5

	U	Z	p	Median S	Median L	Avg. S	Avg. L	Mean rank S	Mean rank L	Effect size
Adoption reasons										
Because it is widely adopted	1620.000	-1.878	0.060	3.00	4.00	2.79	3.19	58.64	70.58	
Because the framework is well defined and clearly documented	1899.500	-0.484	0.628	4.00	4.00	3.70	3.72	62.64	65.68	
Because the framework addresses architectural challenges	1965.000	-0.150	0.881	4.00	3.00	3.29	3.23	64.43	63.47	
Because it is well supported by coaching, training, and guidance	1921.000	-0.374	0.708	4.00	4.00	3.54	3.51	65.06	62.70	
To remain competitive in the market	1746.000	-1.285	0.199	4.00	4.00	3.64	3.91	60.44	68.73	
Scale to more people	1887.500	-0.559	0.576	4.00	4.00	3.77	3.93	62.46	65.89	
Expectations										
The framework met the expectations of my organization	1869.000	-0.663	0.507	4.00	4.00	3.79	3.88	62.20	66.21	
I would like to move back to the old ways of working	1911.000	-0.498	0.618	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.46	62.80	65.47	
I would like to shift to another framework	1716.500	-1.405	0.160	2.00	2.00	1.89	2.19	60.02	68.89	
I would like to recommend this framework to other similar organizations	1886.000	-0.556	0.579	4.00	4.00	3.94	3.72	65.56	62.09	

Hypothesis	Check
H2.1: Organizations that have more experience (M-E; n = 22) with scaling agile frameworks significantly agree more with the statement " <i>The framework met the expectations of my organization</i> " than organizations with less experience (L-E; n = 30).	H2.1

	U	Z	p	Median L-E	Median M-E	Avg. L-E	Avg. M-E	Mean rank L-E	Mean rank M-E	Effect size
Adoption reasons										
Because it is widely adopted	313.000	-0.322	0.747	3.00	3.00	2.93	2.77	27.07	25.73	
Because the framework is well defined and clearly documented	276.000	-1.030	0.303	4.00	4.00	3.27	3.59	24.70	28.95	
Because the framework addresses architectural challenges	185.000	-2.764	0.006	3.00	4.00	2.77	3.73	21.67	33.09	0.383
Because it is well supported by coaching, training, and guidance	215.500	-2.208	0.027	4.00	4.00	2.93	3.68	22.68	31.70	0.306
To remain competitive in the market	241.500	-1.703	0.089	4.00	4.00	3.40	3.82	23.55	30.52	
Scale to more people	284.000	-0.891	0.373	4.00	4.00	3.43	3.95	24.97	28.59	
Expectations										
The framework met the expectations of my organization	186.500	-2.787	0.005	4.00	4.00	3.30	4.14	21.72	33.02	0.386
I would like to move back to the old ways of working	254.500	-1.592	0.111	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.27	29.02	23.07	
I would like to shift to another framework	212.000	-2.262	0.024	3.00	1.50	2.53	1.68	30.43	21.14	0.313
I would like to recommend this framework to other similar organizations	166.000	-3.142	0.002	3.00	4.00	2.97	4.05	21.03	33.95	0.435

Inferential Statistics – SAFe vs. Spotify / Internal

Hypothesis	Check
Organizations that use SAFe (SAFe; n = 96) agree significantly more with documentation (H3.1) and support (H3.2) as important for framework selection than organizations that use Spotify or Internal frameworks (S / I; n = 10 and n = 12).	H3.1 H3.2

	U	Z	p	Median SAFe	Median S / I	Avg. SAFe	Avg. S / I	Mean rank SAFe	Mean rank S / I	Effect size
Adoption reasons										
SAFe vs. Spotify										
Because the framework is well defined and clearly documented	112.000	-4.262	0.000	4.00	2.00	4.14	2.30	57.33	16.70	0.413
Because it is well supported by coaching, training, and guidance	207.000	-3.154	0.002	4.00	3.00	3.99	2.70	56.34	26.20	0.306
SAFe vs. Internal										
Because it is widely adopted	154.000	-4.348	0.000	4.00	1.50	3.56	1.83	58.90	19.33	0.418
Because the framework is well defined and clearly documented	101.000	-4.945	0.000	4.00	2.50	4.14	2.08	59.45	14.92	0.475
Because it is well supported by coaching, training, and guidance	206.500	-3.846	0.000	4.00	2.00	3.99	2.33	58.35	23.71	0.370
Expectations										
SAFe vs. Spotify										
I would like to shift to another framework	470.500	-0.107	0.915	2.00	2.00	2.23	2.50	53.40	54.45	
I would like to recommend this framework to other similar organizations	194.500	-3.222	0.001	4.00	3.00	3.90	2.60	56.47	24.95	0.312
SAFe vs. Internal										
The framework met the expectations of my organization	571.000	-0.054	0.957	4.00	4.00	3.76	3.83	54.55	54.08	
I would like to recommend this framework to other similar organizations	353.000	-2.280	0.023	4.00	3.00	3.90	3.08	56.82	35.92	0.219



Hypothesis

Statement

Plan-driven organizations have a stronger preference for good documentation (H1.1) and available support (H1.2) as a relevant adoption reason than agile organizations.

Documentation (H1.3), support (H1.4), and scaling (H1.5) is more relevant for large development organizations than smaller ones.

H2.1: Organizations that used have more experience with scaling agile frameworks agree more with the statement *"The framework met the expectations of my organization"* than organizations with less experience.

H2.2: Organizations that included more corporate areas into scaling agile framework adoption are more satisfied with the respective adoption than organizations which included less areas in the adoption scope.

Test result

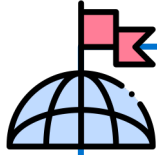
Statement

Organizations without distributed teams (H2.3) or sites (H2.4) are significantly more satisfied with their framework adoption than such with distributed teams or sites.

Organizations that use SAFe agree significantly more with documentation (H3.1) and support (H3.2) than organizations that use Spotify or Internal frameworks.

Organizations that use LeSS agree significantly more with documentation (H3.3) and support (H3.4) than organizations that use Spotify or Internal frameworks.

Test result



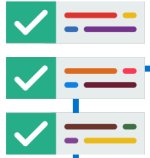
Key findings

- Data comparable to Agile One survey result
- Most agreed with adoption reason: scaling more people (76.4%)
- Most disagreed adoption reason: wide adoption (24.2%)
- 75.4% agree with expectations being met
- No significant finding that supports the assumption that plan-driven prefer documentation and support over agile organizations
- Geographical distributed teams and sites had no significant preference for documentation and support
- Large organization had no significant preference for documentation, support and scaling
- Organizations with broad adoption are significant more satisfied than such with narrow adoption
- SAFe and LeSS organizations agree more sign. With documentation and support as relevant criterion than Spotify / Internal framework organizations



Limitations

- Construct validity
- Internal validity
- External validity
- Acquiescence bias
- Limited geographical representation



Conclusion

- Conducted global survey to investigate adoption reasons and satisfaction with scaling agile frameworks
- Organizations that include more areas are significantly more satisfied with framework adoption
- Organizations that have more framework experience agree sign. More with being satisfied and willing to recommend their framework
- Existing literature lacks on guidance about relevant adoption reasons



Future work

- Encourage researchers to conduct in-depth analysis on satisfaction factors
- Investigate more cases and focus on the selection process
- Continue research collaboration
- Refine resulting manuscript for submission

- [1] P. Kettunen, “Adopting key lessons from agile manufacturing to agile software product development a comparative study,” in *Technovation*, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 408 – 422, 2009. [Online]. Available: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0166497208001302>
- [2] P. Kettunen and M. Laanti, “Future software organizations–agile goals and roles,” in *European Journal of Futures Research*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 16, 2017.
- [3] B. Sherehiy, W. Karwowski, and J. K. Layer, “A review of enterprise agility: Concepts, frameworks, and attributes,” in *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*, vol. 37, no. 5, pp. 445 – 460, 2007. [Online]. Available: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169814107000236>
- [4] P. Kettunen, “Extending software project agility with new product development enterprise agility,” in *Software Process: Improvement and Practice*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 541–548, 2007. [Online]. Available: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/spip.342>
- [5] T. Dingsøyr, D. Falessi, and K. Power, “Agile development at scale: The next frontier,” in *IEEE Software*, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 30–38, March 2019.
- [6] B. Boehm and R. Turner, “Management challenges to implementing agile processes in traditional development organizations,” in *IEEE Software*, vol. 22, no. 5, pp. 30–39, Sep. 2005.
- [7] Ö. Uludağ, M. Kleehaus, N. Dreymann, C. Kabelin, and F. Matthes, “Investigating the adoption and application of large-scale scrum at a german automobile manufacturer,” in *Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Global Software Engineering*, ser. ICGSE ’19. Piscataway, NJ, USA: IEEE Press, 2019, pp. 22–29. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICGSE.2019.00-11>
- [8] K. Dikert, M. Paasivaara, and C. Lassenius, “Challenges and success factors for large-scale agile transformations: A systematic literature review,” in *Journal of Systems and Software*, vol. 119, pp. 87 – 108, 2016. [Online]. Available: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0164121216300826>
- [9] K. Conboy and N. Carroll, “Implementing large-scale agile frameworks: Challenges and recommendations,” in *IEEE Software*, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 44–50, March 2019.
- [10] Ö. Uludağ, M. Kleehaus, C. Caprano, and F. Matthes, “Identifying and structuring challenges in large-scale agile development based on a structured literature review,” in *2018 IEEE 22nd International Enterprise Distributed Object Computing Conference (EDOC)*, Oct 2018, pp. 191–197.
- [11] M. Paasivaara, B. Behm, C. Lassenius, and M. Hallikainen, “Large-scale agile transformation at ericsson: a case study,” in *Empirical Software Engineering*, vol. 23, no. 5, pp. 2550–2596, Oct 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10664-017-9555-8>
- [12] G. Papadopoulos, “Moving from traditional to agile software development methodologies also on large, distributed projects.” in *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, vol. 175, pp. 455 – 463, 2015, proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Strategic Innovative Marketing (IC-SIM 2014). [Online]. Available: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042815012835>
- [13] M. Lindvall, D. Muthig, A. Dagnino, C. Wallin, M. Stupperich, D. Kiefer, J. May, and T. Kahkonen, “Agile software development in large organizations,” *Computer*, vol. 37, no. 12, pp. 26–34, Dec 2004.
- [14] E. Hossain, M. A. Babar, and H. Paik, “Using scrum in global software development: A systematic literature review,” in *2009 Fourth IEEE International Conference on Global Software Engineering*, July 2009, pp. 175–184.

- [15] M. Paasivaara, “Adopting safe to scale agile in a globally distributed organization,” in *2017 IEEE 12th International Conference on Global Software Engineering (ICGSE)*, May 2017, pp. 36–40.
- [16] Agile Version One, “13th Annual State of Agile Survey,” 2019 (accessed September 19, 2019). [Online]. Available: <https://www.stateofagile.com/#ufh-i-521251909-13th-annual-state-of-agile-report/473508>
- [17] O. Turetken, I. Stojanov, and J. J. M. Trienekens, “Assessing the adoption level of scaled agile development: a maturity model for scaled agile framework,” in *Journal of Software: Evolution and Process*, vol. 29, no. 6, p. e1796, 2017, e1796 JSME-15-0085.R2. [Online]. Available: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/smr.1796>
- [18] Ö. Uludağ, M. Kleehaus, X. Xu, and F. Matthes, “Investigating the role of architects in scaling agile frameworks,” in *2017 IEEE 21st International Enterprise Distributed Object Computing Conference (EDOC)*, Oct 2017, pp. 123–132.
- [19] M. Alqudah and R. Razali, “A review of scaling agile methods in large software development,” in *International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology*, vol. 6, no. 6, pp. 828–837, 2016.
- [20] M. Laanti and P. Kettunen, “Safe adoptions in finland: A survey research,” in *Agile Processes in Software Engineering and Extreme Programming – Workshops*, R. Hoda, Ed. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2019, pp. 81–87.
- [21] A. Putta, M. Paasivaara, and C. Lassenius, “Benefits and challenges of adopting the scaled agile framework (safe): Preliminary results from a multivocal literature review,” in *Product-Focused Software Process Improvement*, Springer International Publishing, 2018, pp. 334–351.
- [22] C. O. Fritz, P. E. Morris, and J. J. Richler, “Effect size estimates: current use, calculations, and interpretation.” in *Journal of experimental psychology: General*, vol. 141, no. 1, pp. 2–18, 2012.
- [23] J. Cohen, “Statistical power analysis,” in *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 98–101, 1992. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8721.ep10768783>



B.Sc.

Shun Long Hong

Technische Universität München
Faculty of Informatics
Chair of Software Engineering for Business
Information Systems

Boltzmannstraße 3
85748 Garching bei München

Tel +49.160.181 8424
Fax +49.89.289.17136

Shunlong.hong@tum.de
www.matthes.in.tum.de

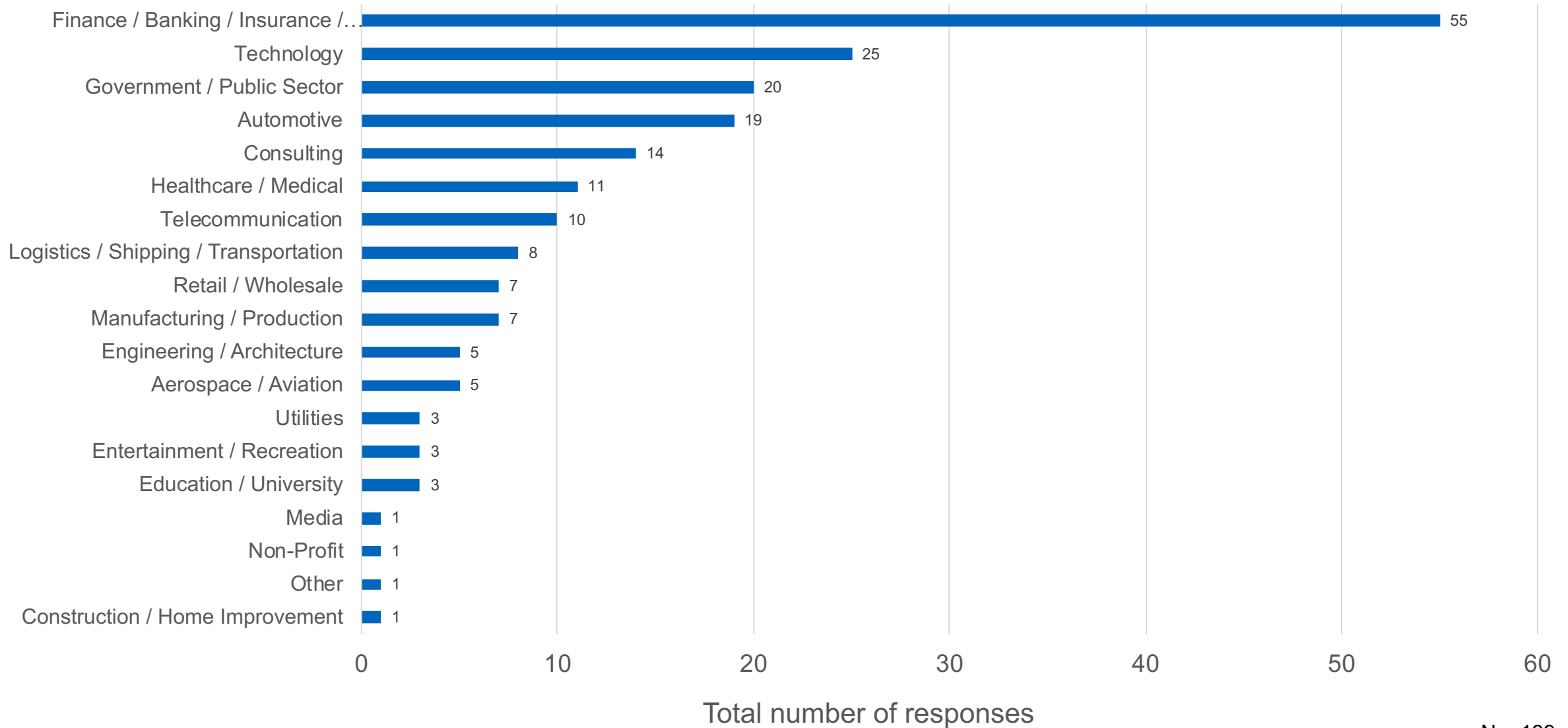


Backup

Hypothesis	Check
Plan-driven organizations (P) have a stronger preference for good documentation (H1.1) and available support (H1.2) as a relevant adoption reason than agile organizations (A).	H1.1
	H1.2

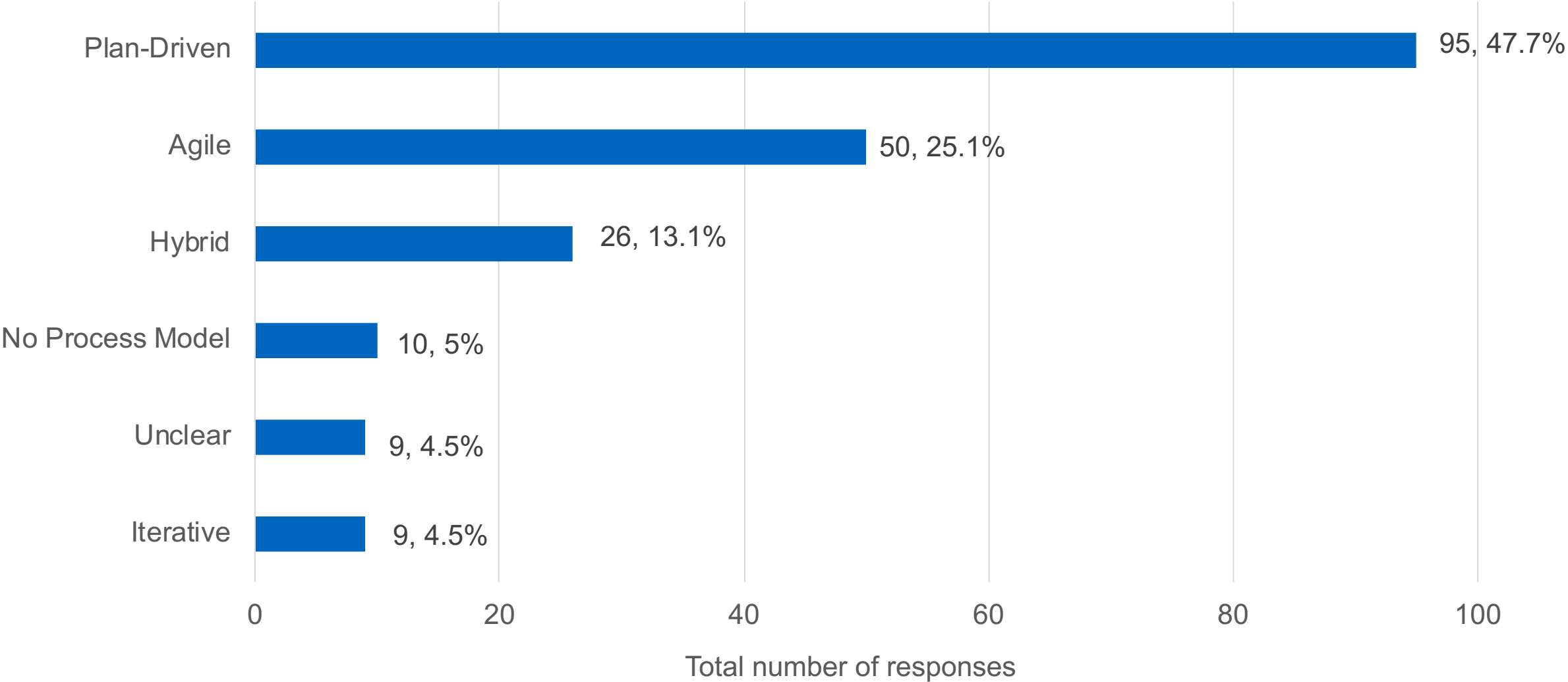
	U	Z	p	Median A	Median P	Avg. A	Avg. P	Mean rank A	Mean rank P	Effect size
Adoption reasons										
Because it is widely adopted	1874.000	-2.266	0.023	3.00	3.00	2.56	3.19	62.44	78.56	0.188
Because the framework is well defined and clearly documented	2145.500	-1.002	0.316	4.00	4.00	3.48	3.81	68.41	75.42	
Because the framework addresses architectural challenges	2071.000	-1.310	0.190	4.00	3.00	3.40	3.17	79.08	69.80	
Because it is well supported by coaching, training, and guidance	1943.000	-1.882	0.060	4.00	4.00	3.30	3.77	64.36	77.55	
To remain competitive in the market	2245.000	-0.565	0.572	4.00	4.00	3.48	3.73	70.40	74.37	
Scale to more people	2299.500	-0.332	0.740	4.00	4.00	3.70	3.82	71.49	73.79	
Expectations										
The framework met the expectations of my organization	2116.500	-1.179	0.238	4.00	4.00	3.92	3.69	78.17	70.28	
I would like to move back to the old ways of working	2105.000	-1.336	0.182	1.00	1.00	1.52	1.35	78.40	70.16	
I would like to shift to another framework	2145.000	-0.993	0.321	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.18	68.40	75.42	
I would like to recommend this framework to other similar organizations	2252.500	-0.533	0.594	4.00	4.00	3.60	3.80	70.55	74.29	

Industry distribution of survey participants



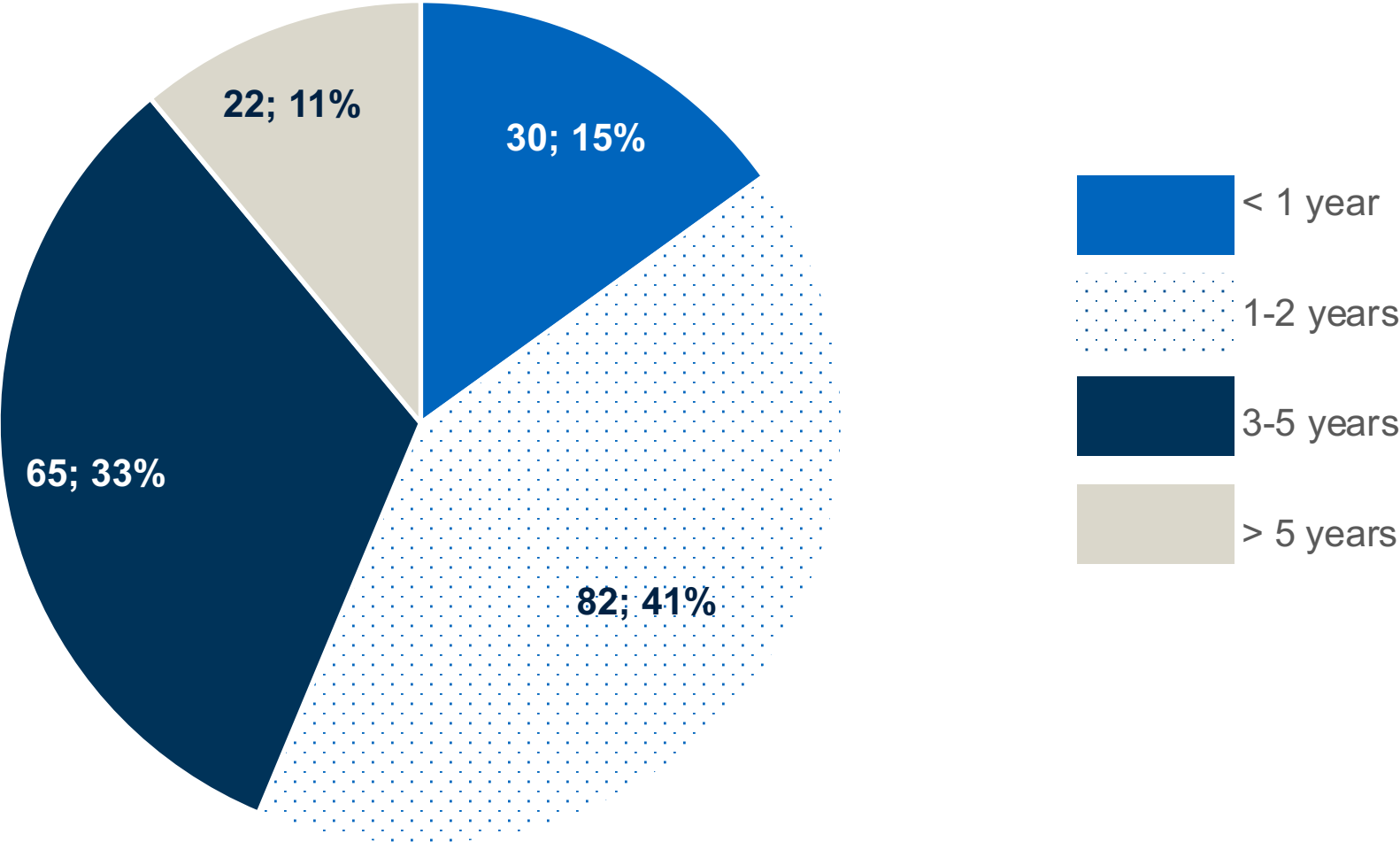
N = 199

Previous development model of survey participants



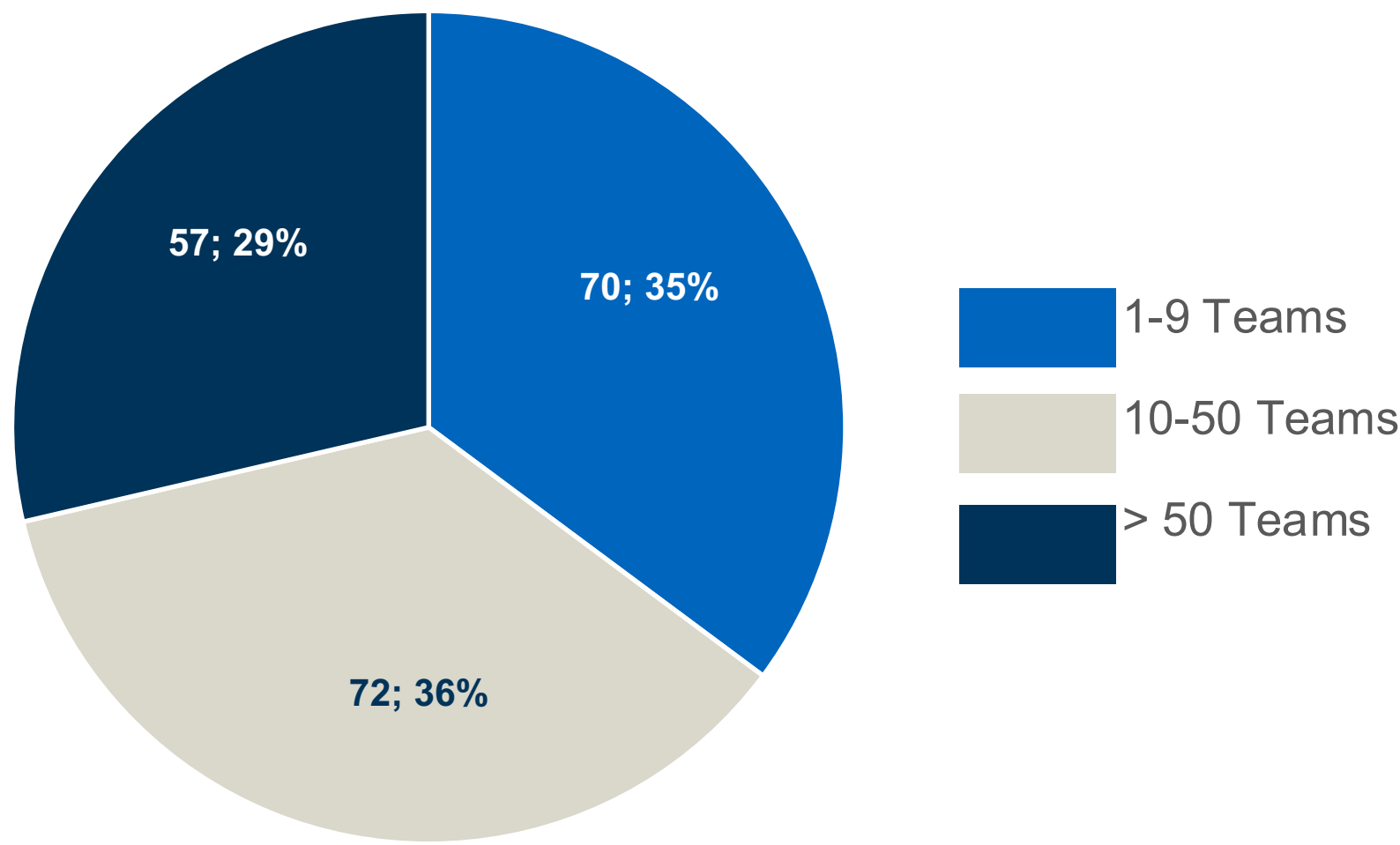
N = 199

Framework experience of survey participants



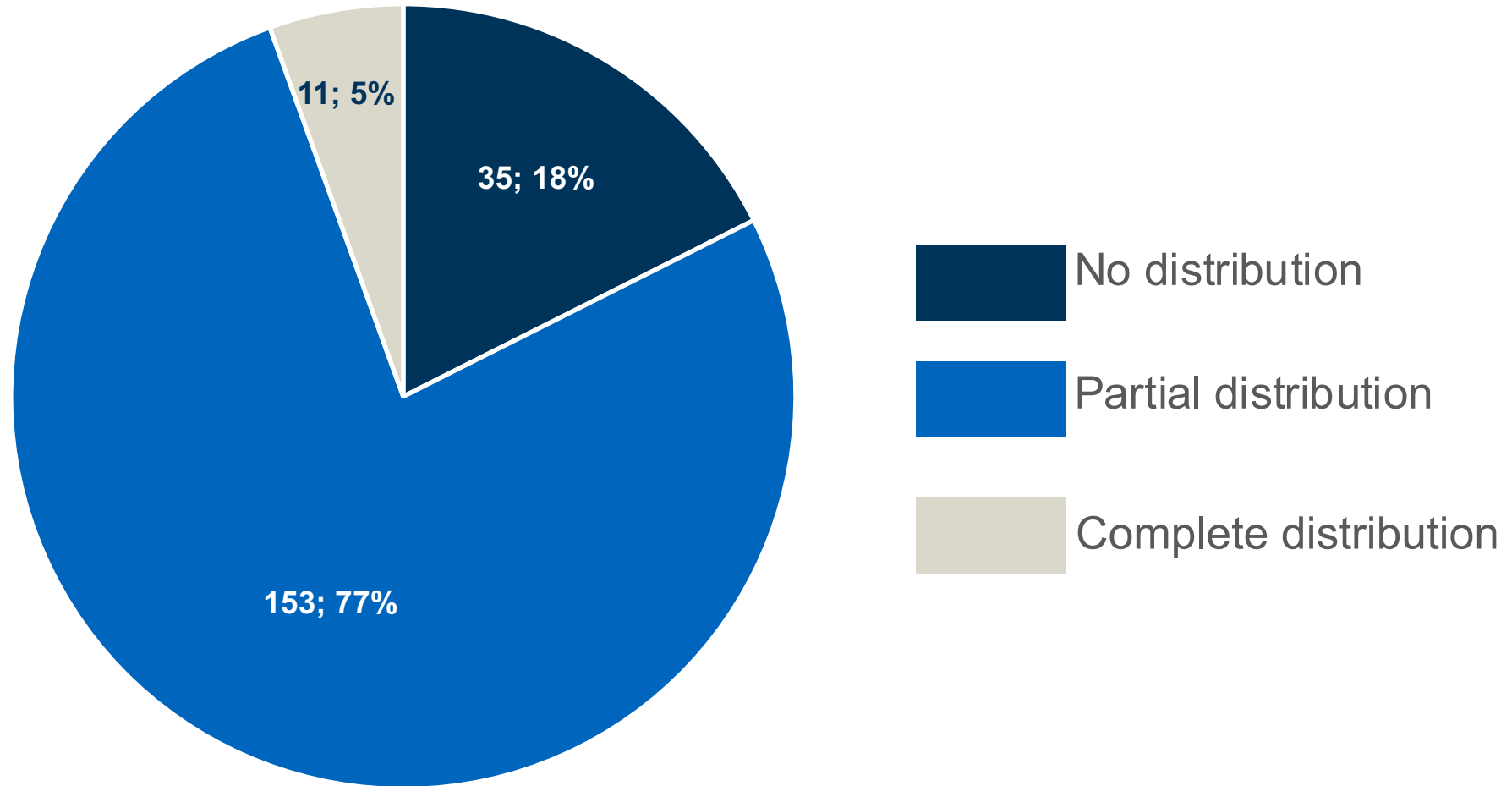
N = 199

Number of development teams



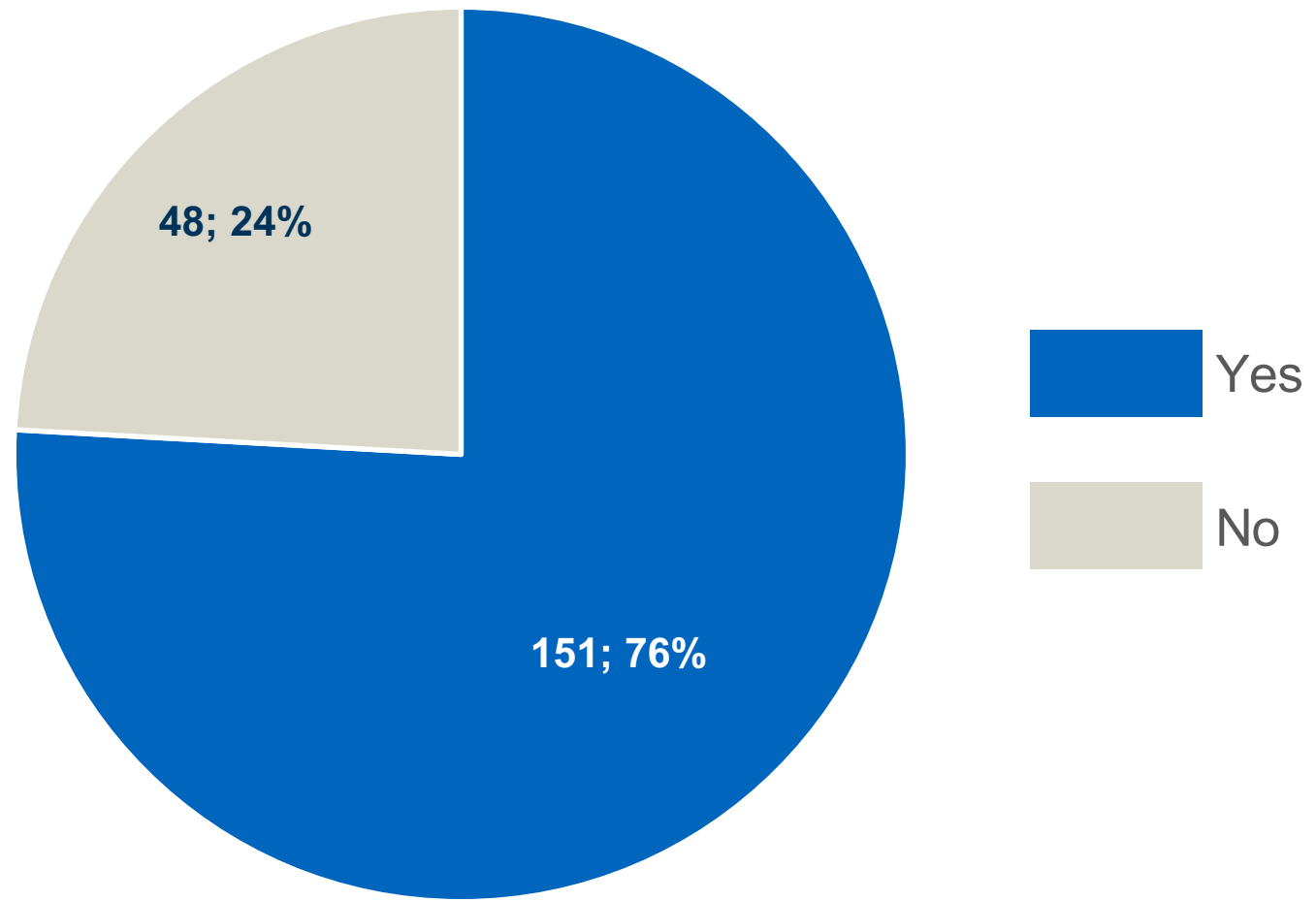
N = 199

Team distribution



N = 199

Distributed sites



N = 199