### **Tester Motivation**

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- Introduction to Motivation
- Outline of the Motivation Survey
- Survey analysis and results
  - What factors correlate best with motivation?
  - How does motivation change
    - for different roles
    - for different regions
  - Do existing theories work for testing?
  - What is the best combination?
- Conclusions & recommendations

#### **Defining Motivation**



- a reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way - Oxford Dictionaries
- internal and external factors that stimulate desire and energy in people to be continually interested and committed to a job, role or subject, or to make an effort to attain a goal

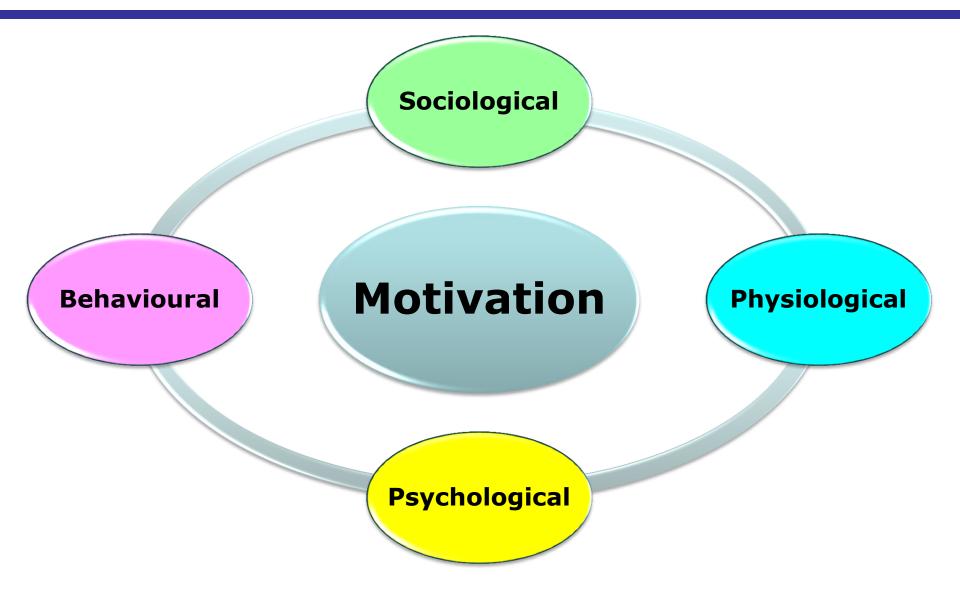
http://www.businessdictionary.com

#### Motivation 101





#### **Multi-faceted Motivation**



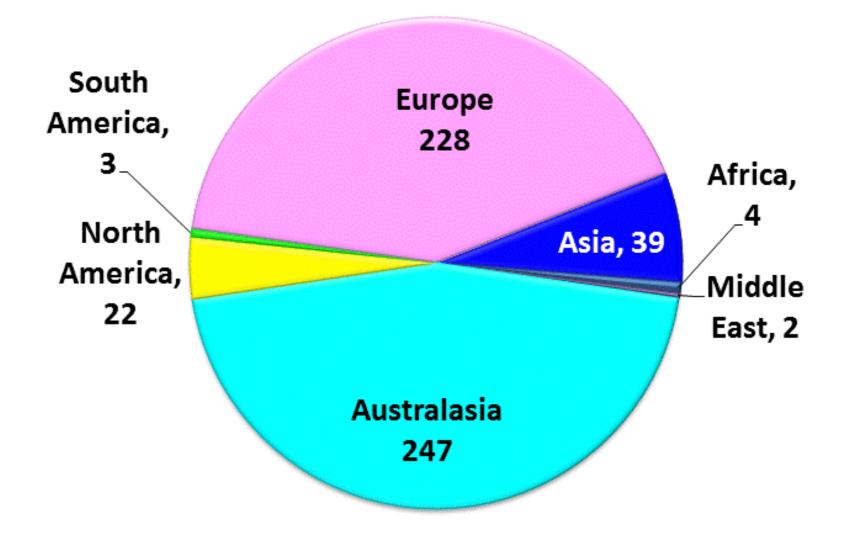
### **Investigation Approach**



- Questionnaire
  - Paper-based
  - SurveyMonkey
- 40 Questions
  - Demographic

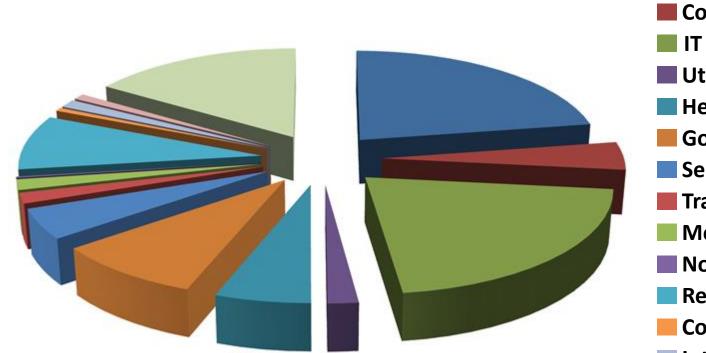
- EVALUATION Constantion Very Goodine Marisfactory Unsaristantion
- Motivation-related (Likert-scale)
- Open-ended
- Qualitative & quantitative data
- Responses from around the world (over 600)
- Thanks to Tafline Murnane
  - KJ Ross Australia

#### **Respondents by Region**



#### **Industry Sectors**

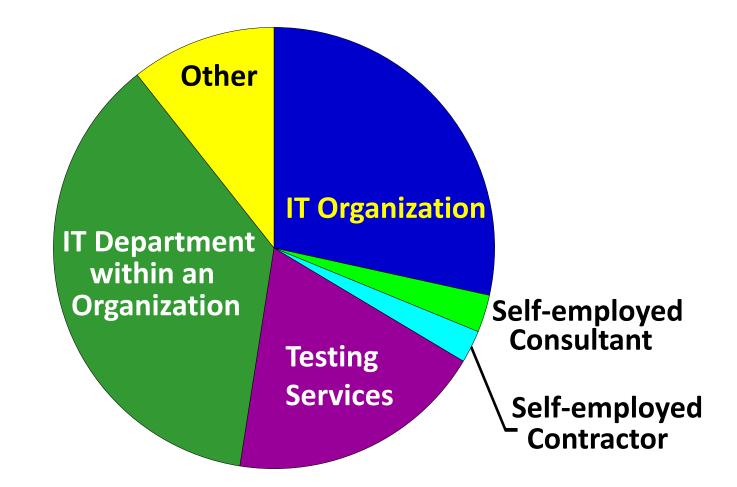




Finance, Insurance **Communications** Utilities Health Care Government Services Transportation Media Non-profit Retail, Wholesale **Construction** Internet Manufacturing Other

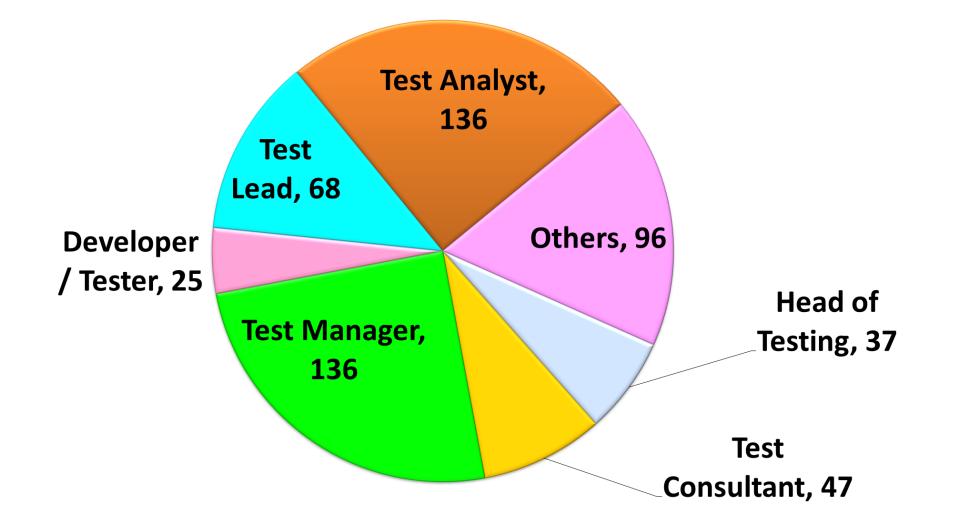
#### **Organization Types**



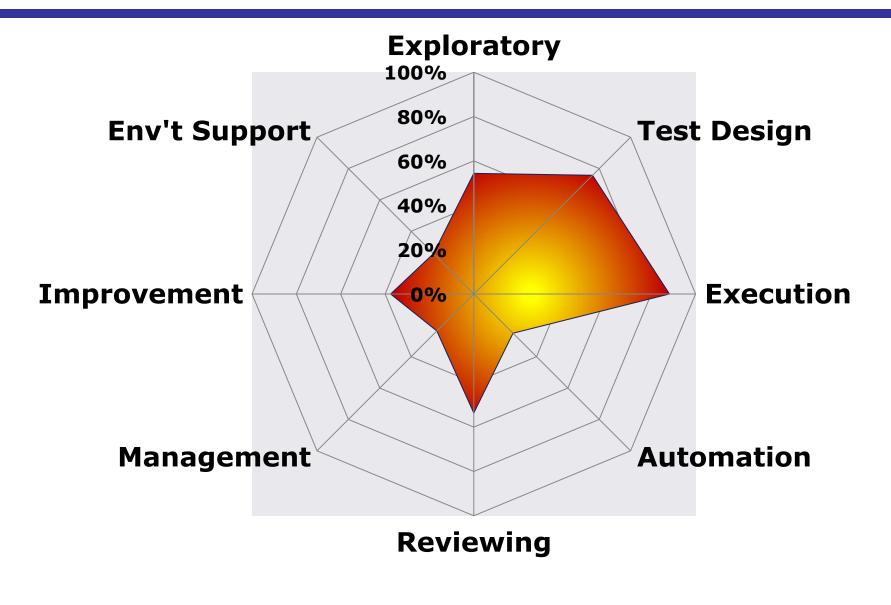


#### **Testing Roles**



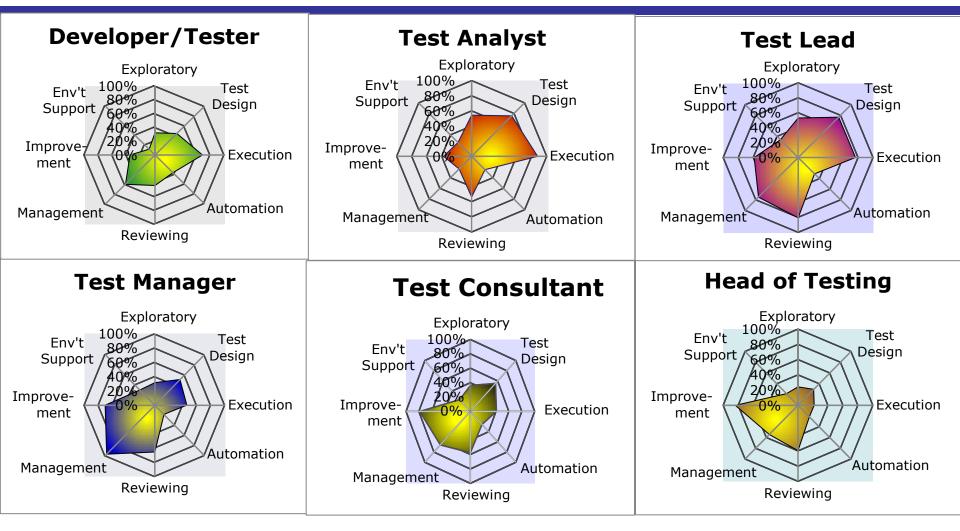


# Specified Variety - Test Analyst



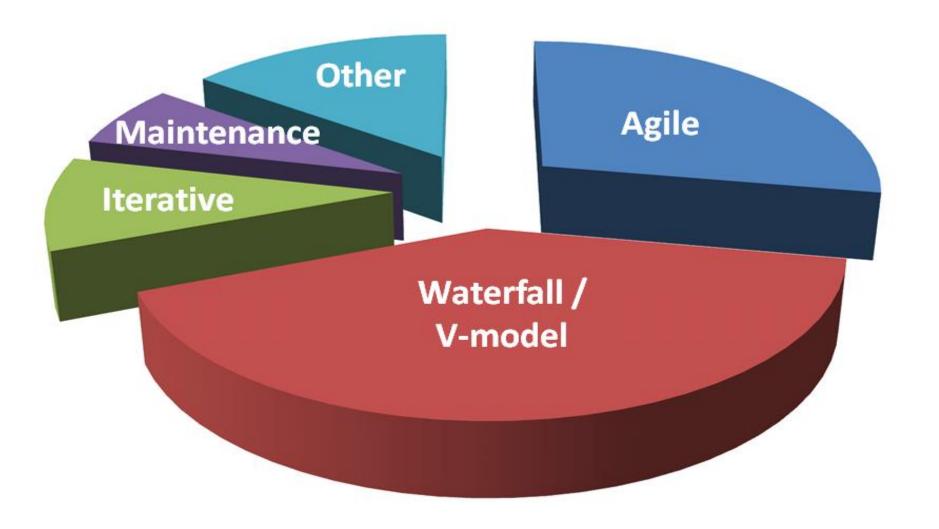
#### Different Jobs...





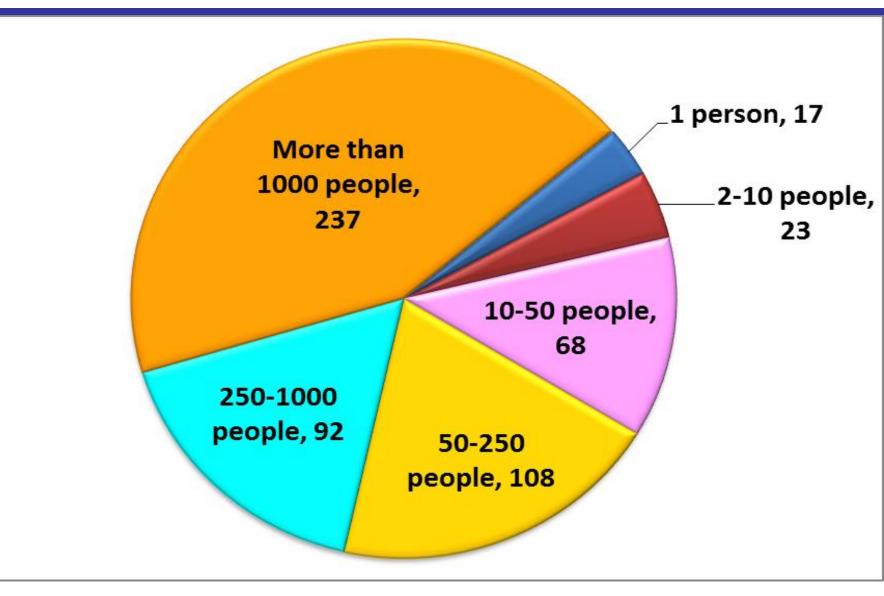






#### **Company Size**





#### **Motivation Theories**

tsg

- Hierarchy of Needs Maslow, 1943
- Motivation-Hygiene Theory Herzberg, 1959
- Theory X & Theory Y McGregor, 1960
- Expectancy Theory Vroom, 1964
- Equity Theory Adams, 1965
- Job Characteristics Model (MPS) Hackman & Oldham, 1976
- Three Needs Theory McClelland, 1988
- Temporal Motivation Theory (TMT) Steel and Konig, 2006
- Motivation 3.0 (MAP) Pink, 2010

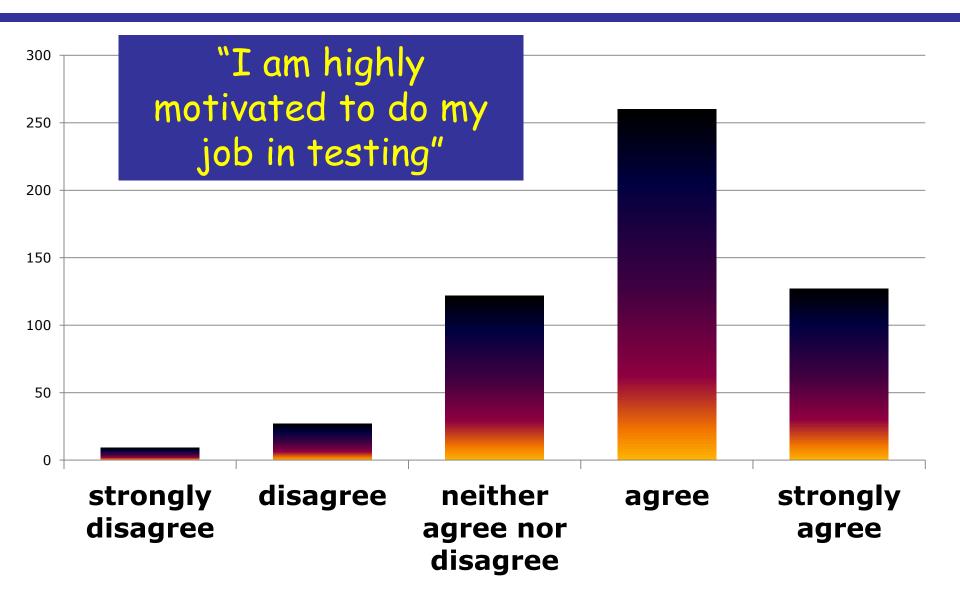
#### Motivating Potential Score

- Skill Variety (V)
  - range of different skills used
- Task Identity (I)
  - degree of completing a whole job
- Task Significance (S)
  - importance of the job
- Autonomy (A)
  - level of control of your own time
- Feedback (F)
  - degree of supervisory & results-based feedback

• MPS = 
$$\frac{(V+I+S)}{3} * A * F$$
 ...and then calculate your MPS

Assign a score of 1 to 7 to each attribute...

#### **Perceived Motivation**



#### Pearson's Correlation Coefficient TSC r = 0.85200 200 180 180 Ж Ж Ж 160 160 Ж 140 140 Ж Ж Ж Ж 120 120 Ж Ж Ж ж 100 100 Ж Ж Ж \*\* 80 80 Ж \* \*\* Ж ж 60 60 Ж 40 40

r = +0.70 or higher Very strong positive relationship

10

15

20

20 0

20

20

0

0

5

10

15

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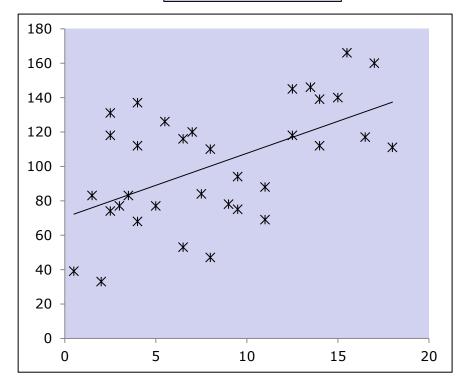
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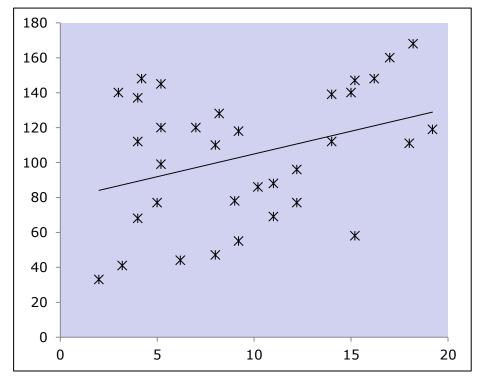
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# Pearson's Correlation Coefficient tsg

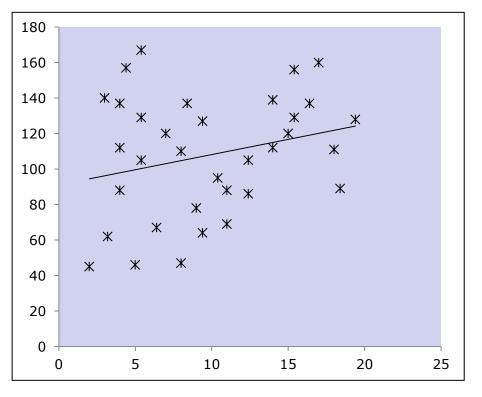


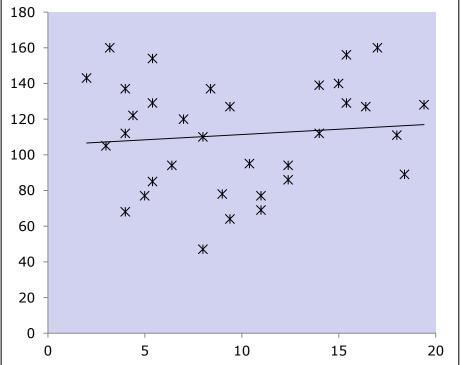
r = 0.35



r = +0.40 to +0.69 Strong positive relationship r = +0.30 to +0.39 Moderate positive relationship

## Pearson's Correlation Coefficient tsg

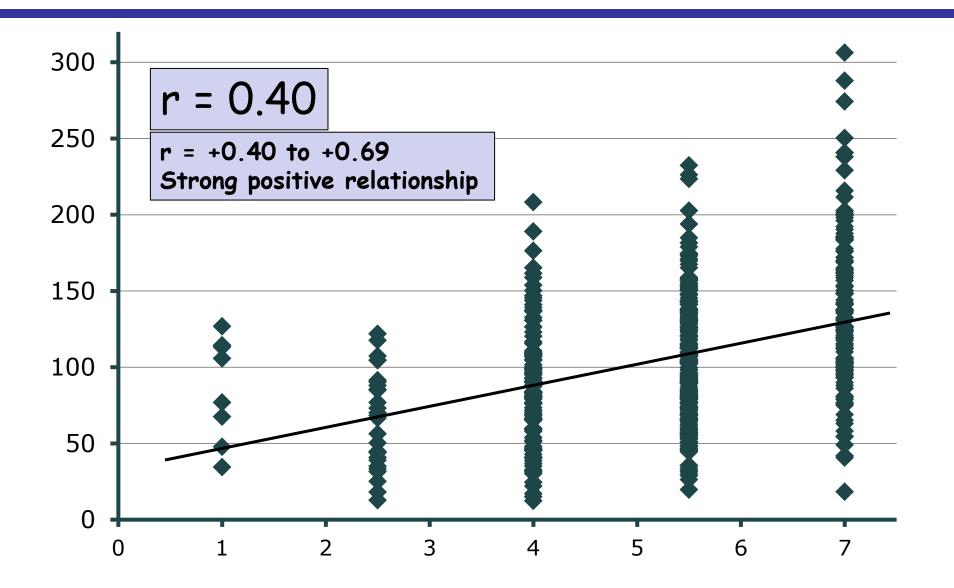




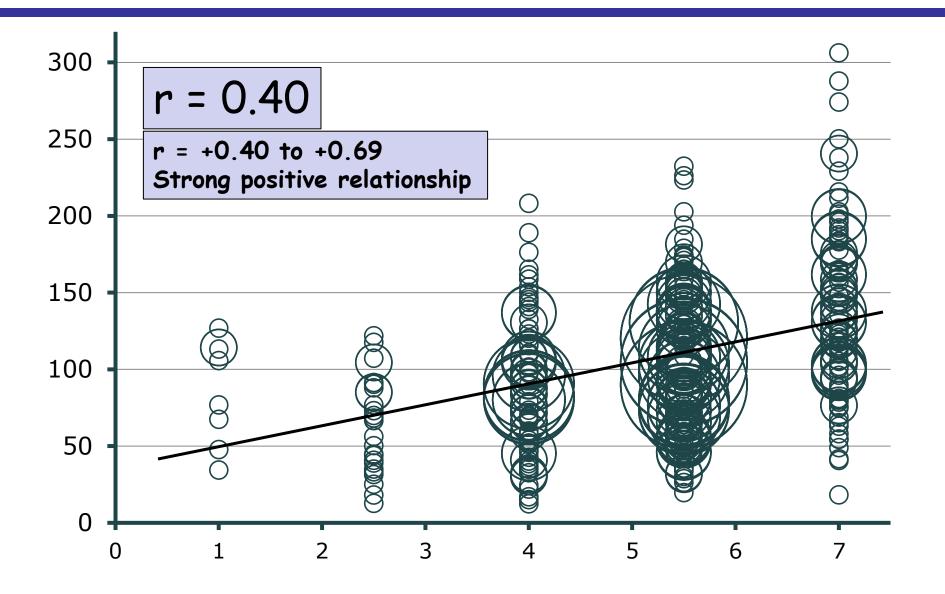
r = 0 to +0.19 Negligible positive relationship

r = +0.20 to +0.29 Weak positive relationship

#### MPS & Perceived Motivation

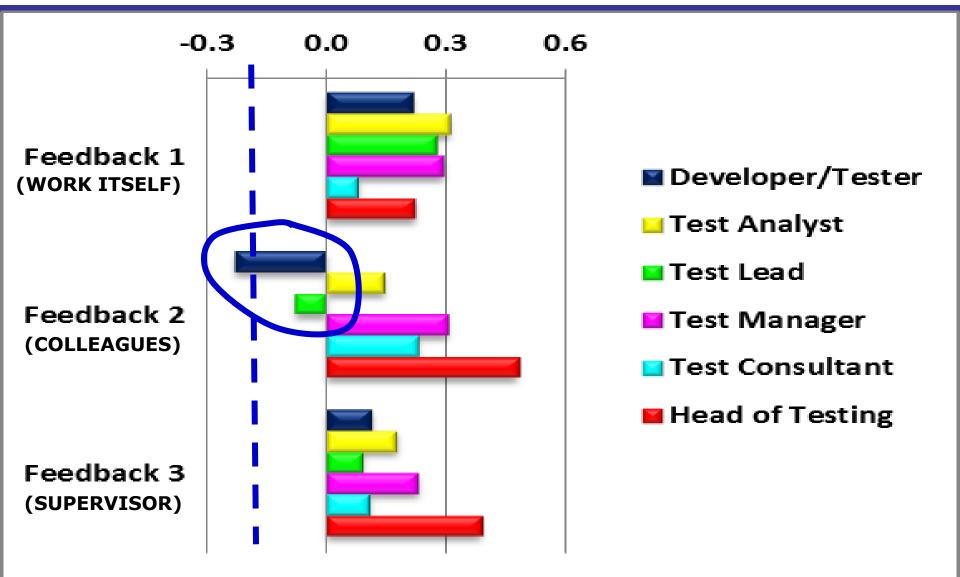


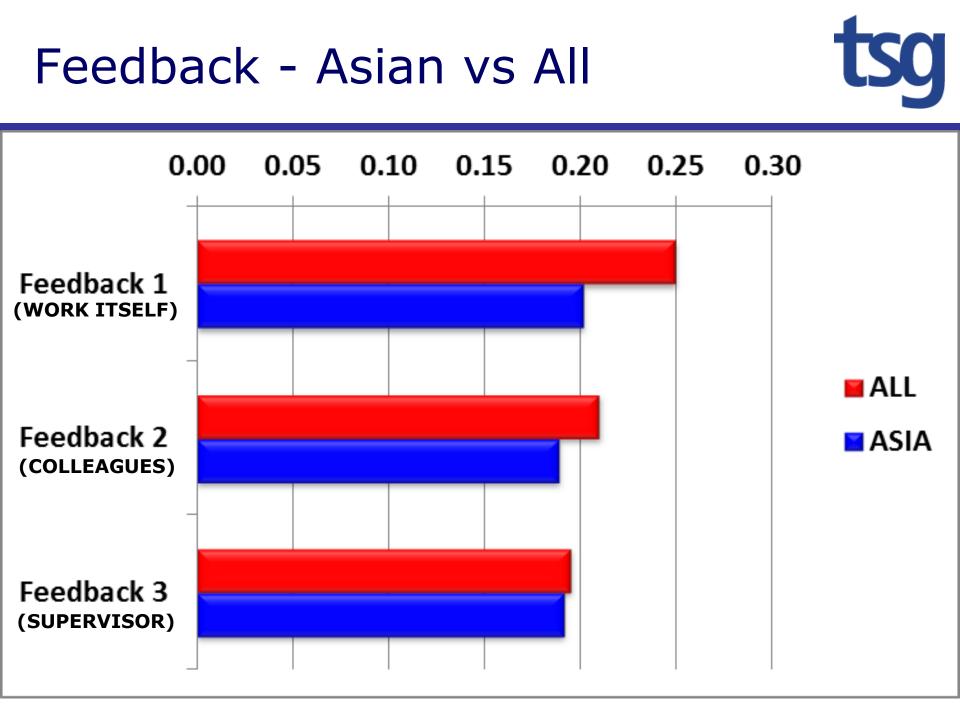
#### MPS & Perceived Motivation



#### Feedback

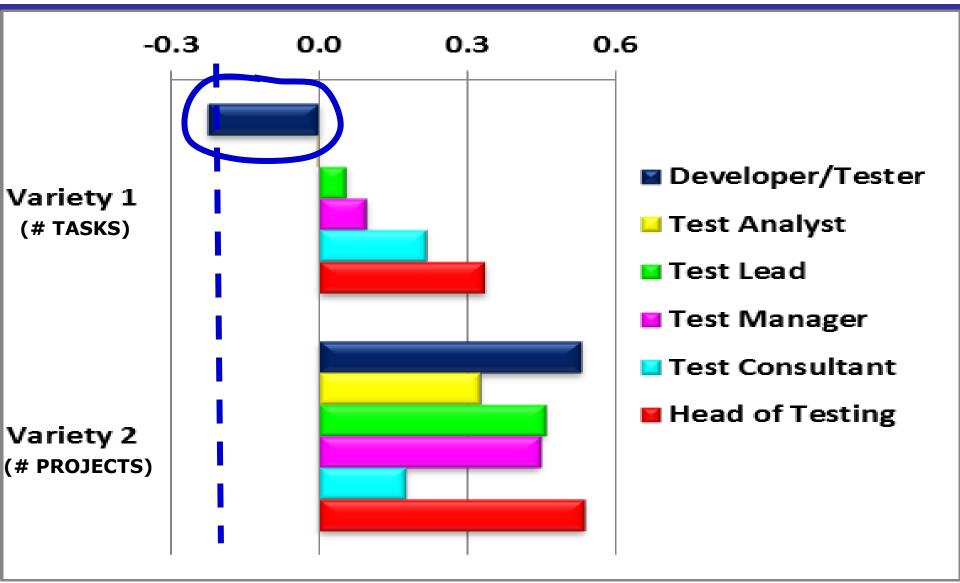




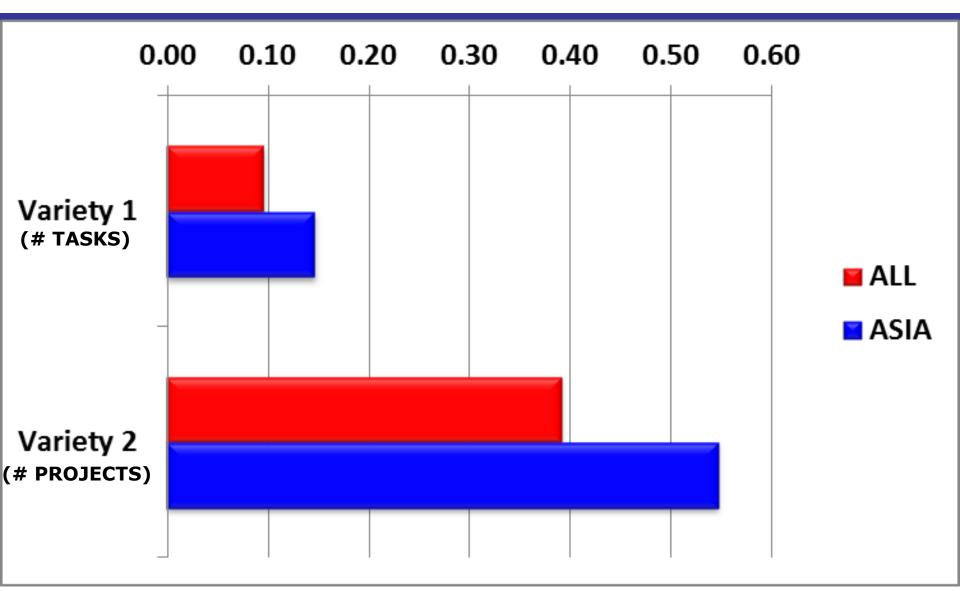


#### Variety



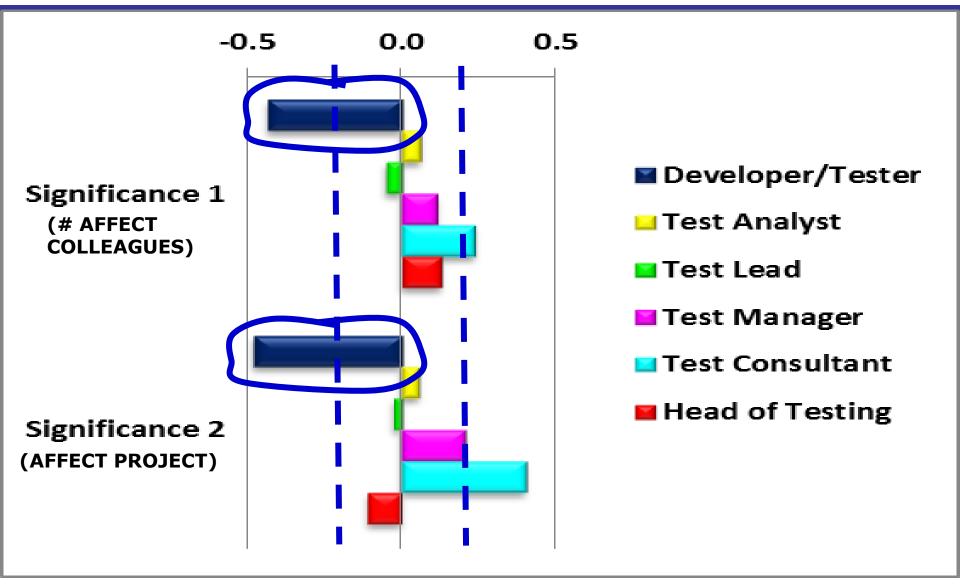


#### Variety - Asian vs All

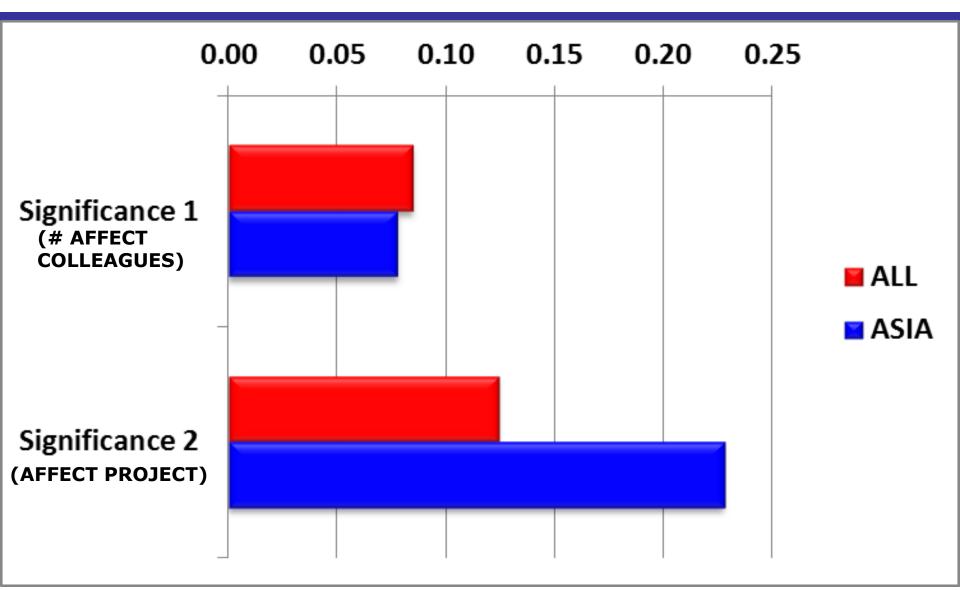


#### Significance



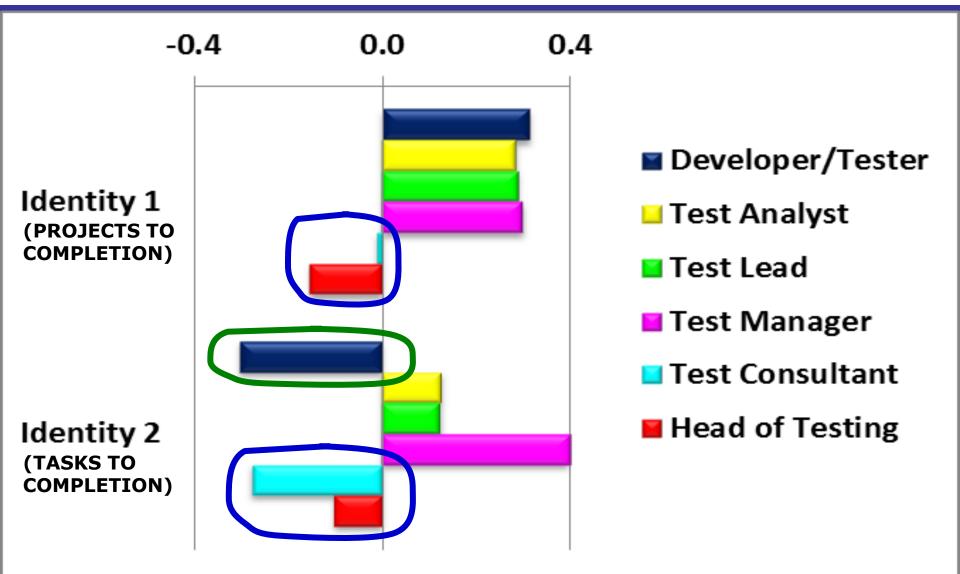


#### Significance - Asian vs All

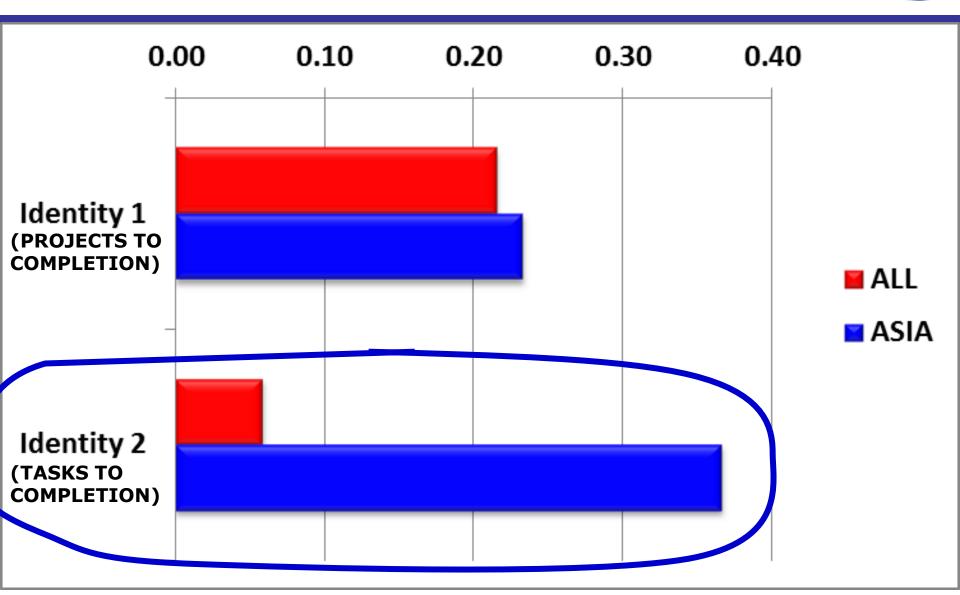


#### Identity



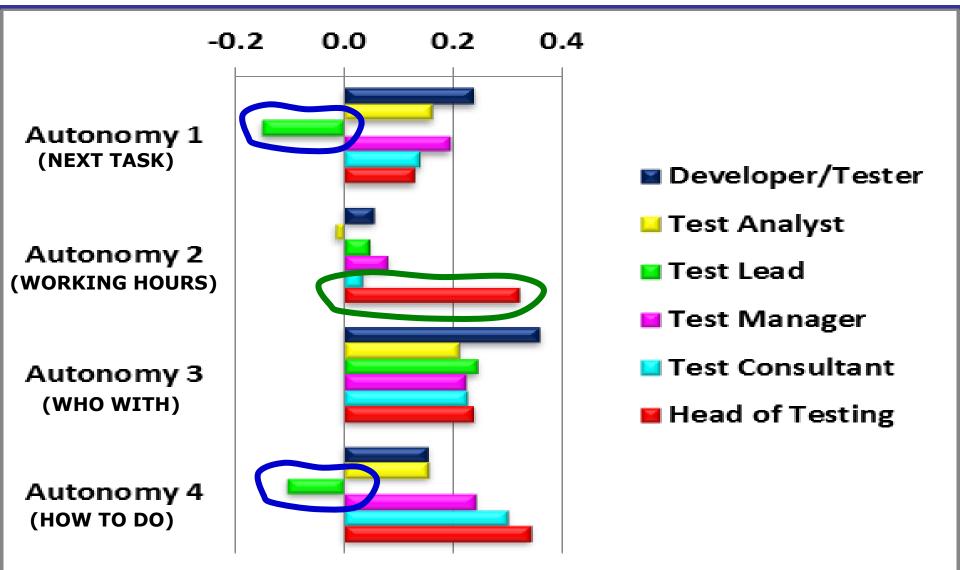


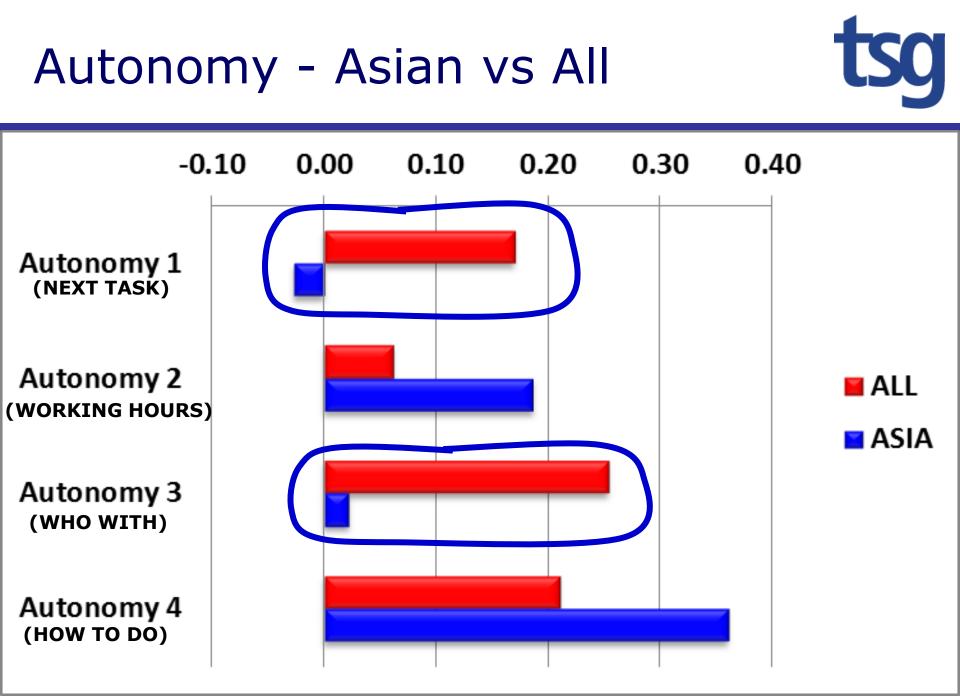
#### Identity - Asian vs All



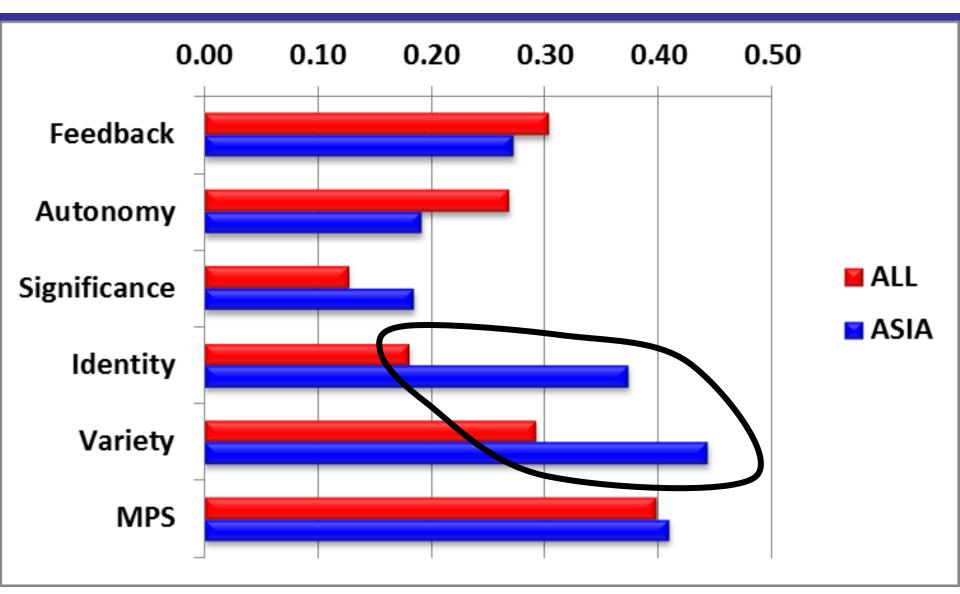
#### Autonomy







#### MPS Factors - Asian vs All

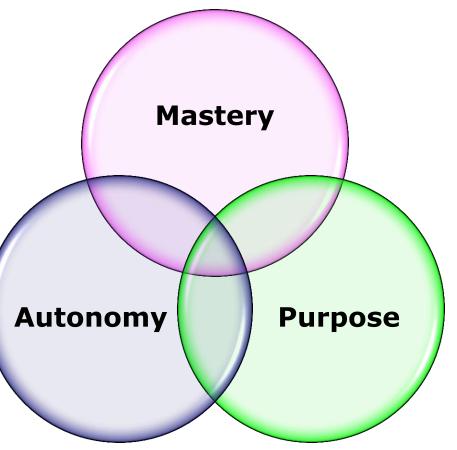


#### Daniel Pink's MAP



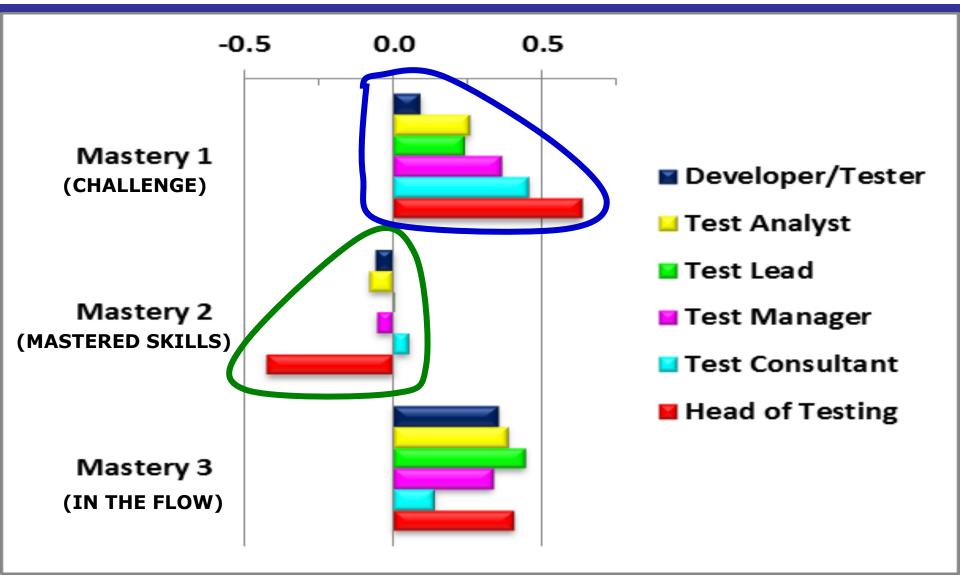
#### • Daniel Pink's Motivation 3.0

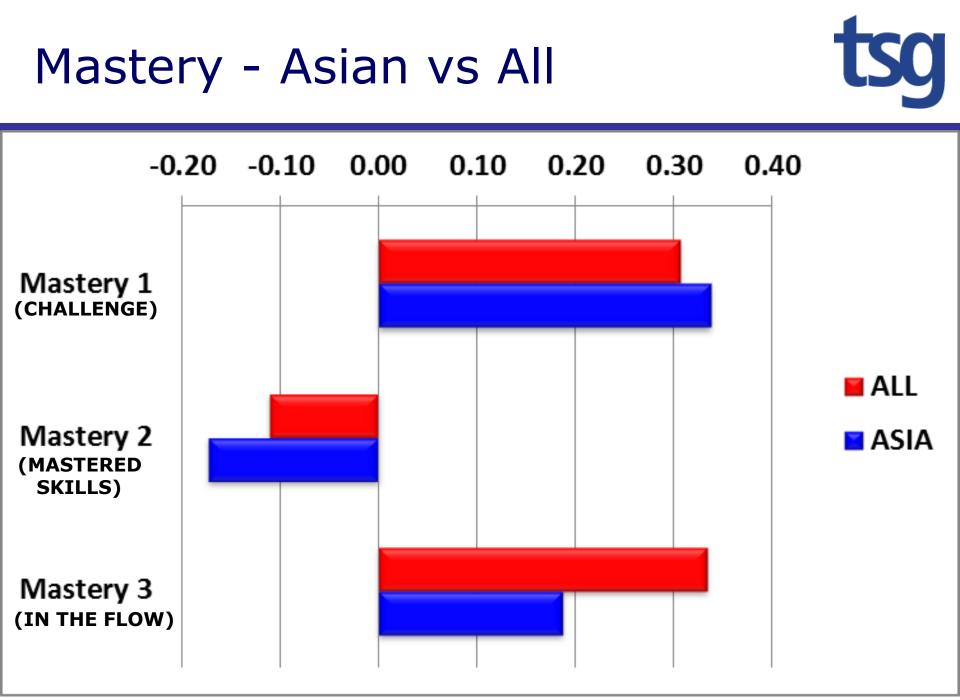
#### NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER "Pink makes a strong, science-based case for rethinking motivationand then provides the tools you need to transform your life." --- MEHMET C. OZ, MD, coauthor of You: The Gwner's Manual Daniel H. Pink author of A Whole New Mind The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us



#### Mastery

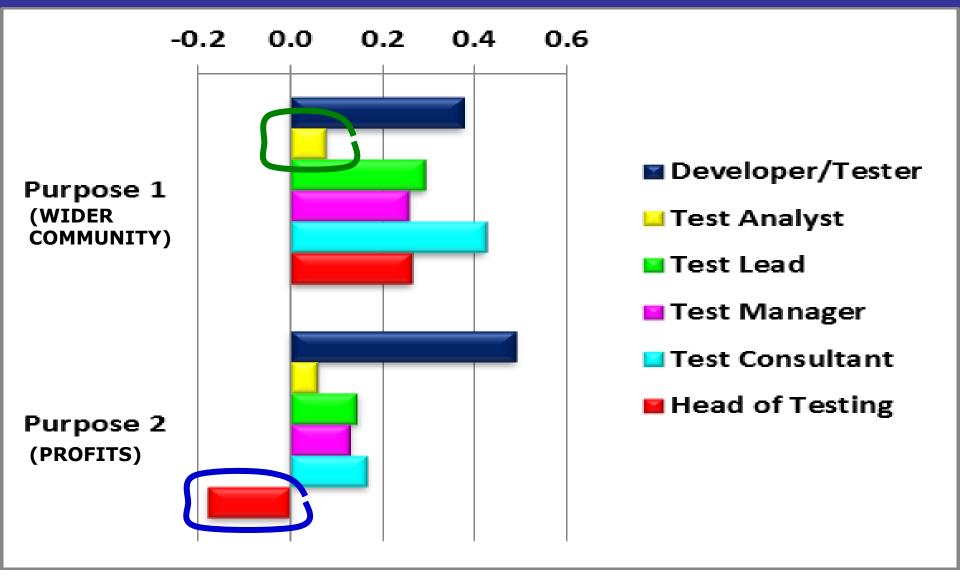




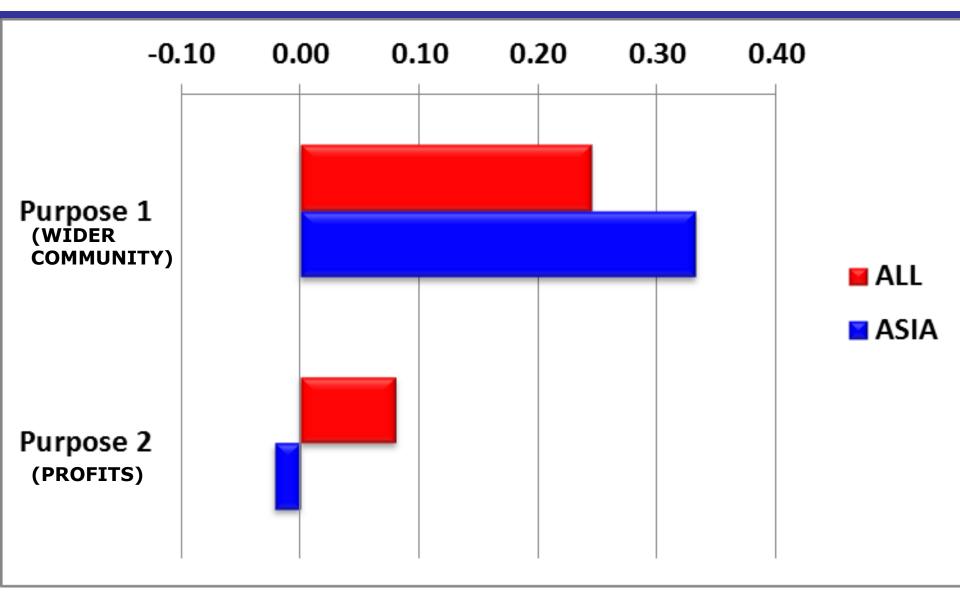


#### Purpose





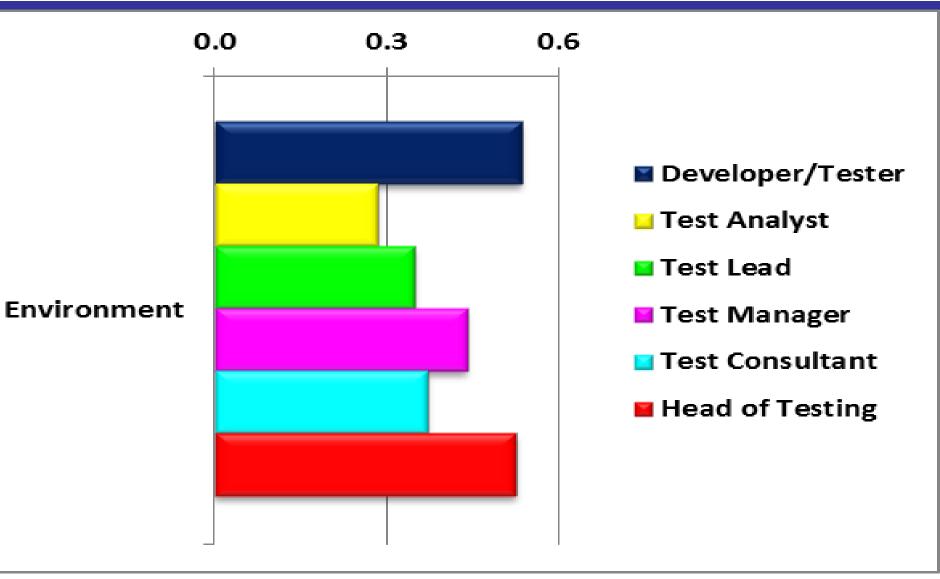
#### Purpose - Asian vs All



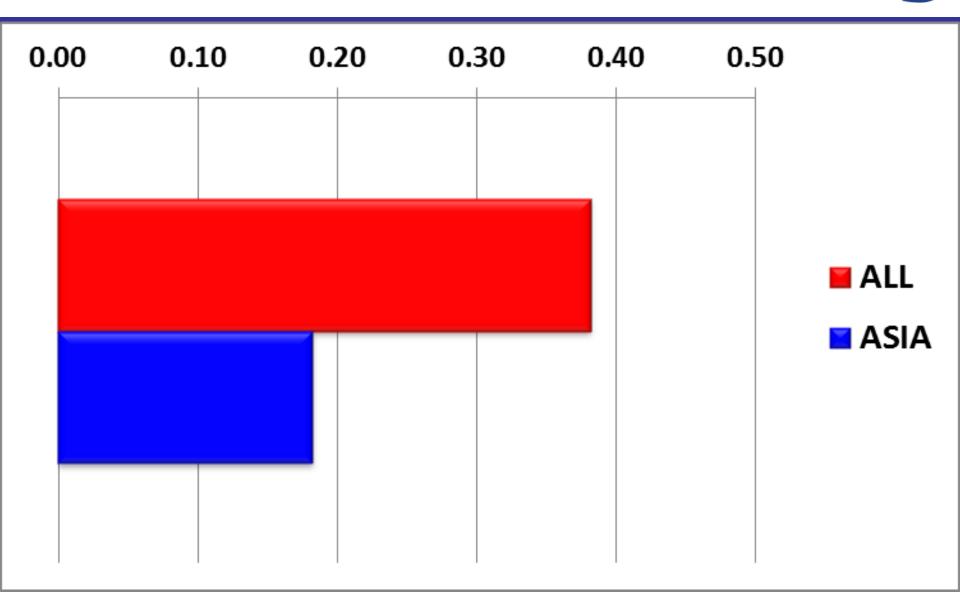
#### MAP Factors - Asian vs All 0.00 0.10 0.20 0.30 0.40 0.50 Mastery Autonomy ALL ASIA Purpose M+A+P

## Environment

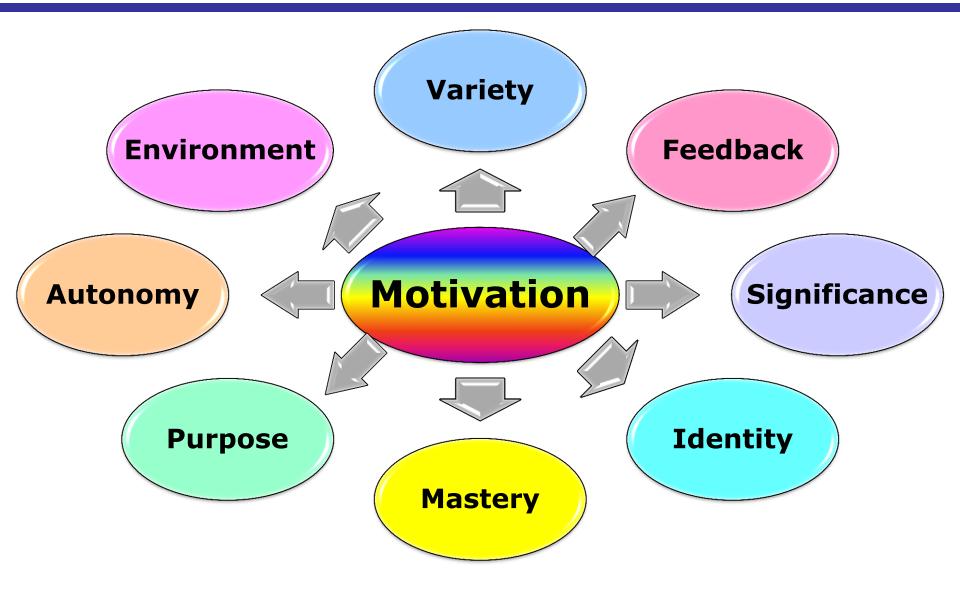


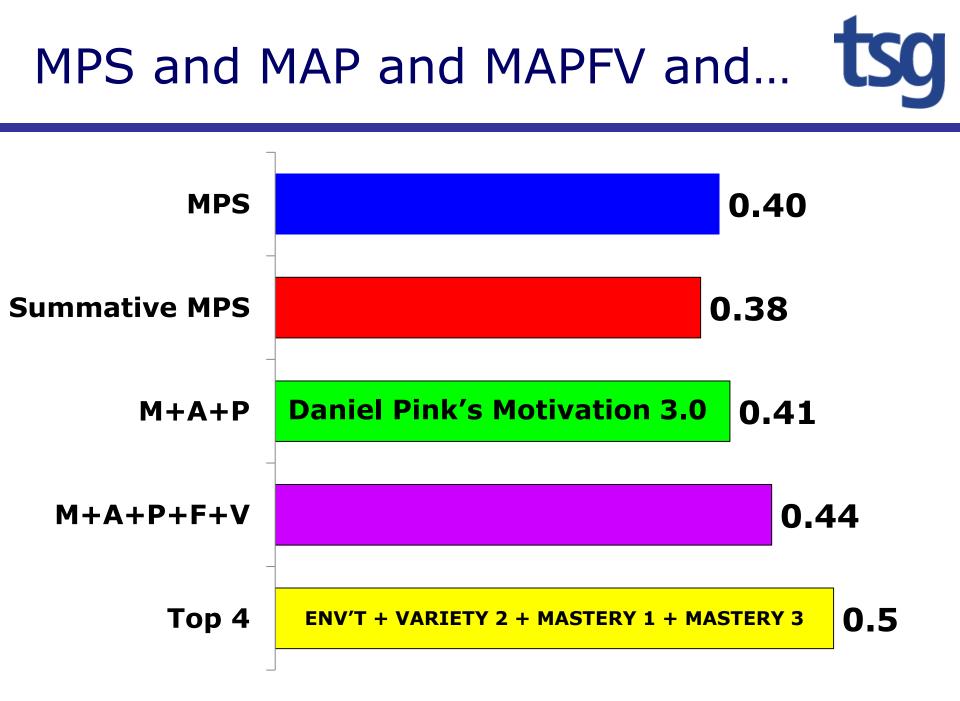


#### Environment - Asian vs All



## **Integrating Theories**



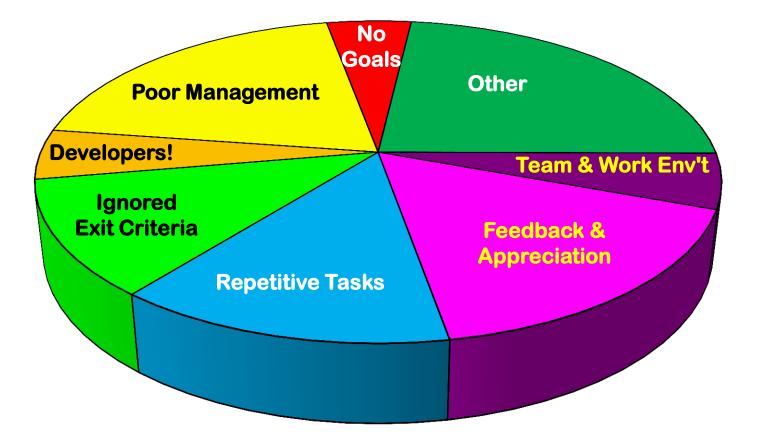


#### Asian vs All – Motivation Models **tsg** 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 MPS Summative MPS ALL 📔 M+A+P 🗖 ASIAN M+A+P+F+V Top 4

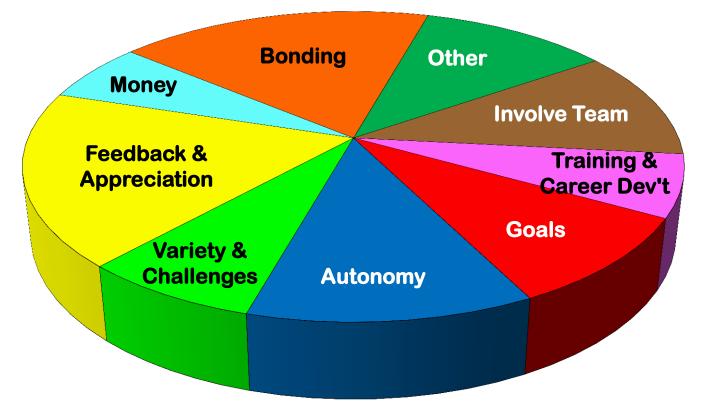
#### What Motivates Testers?



#### What Demotivates Testers?

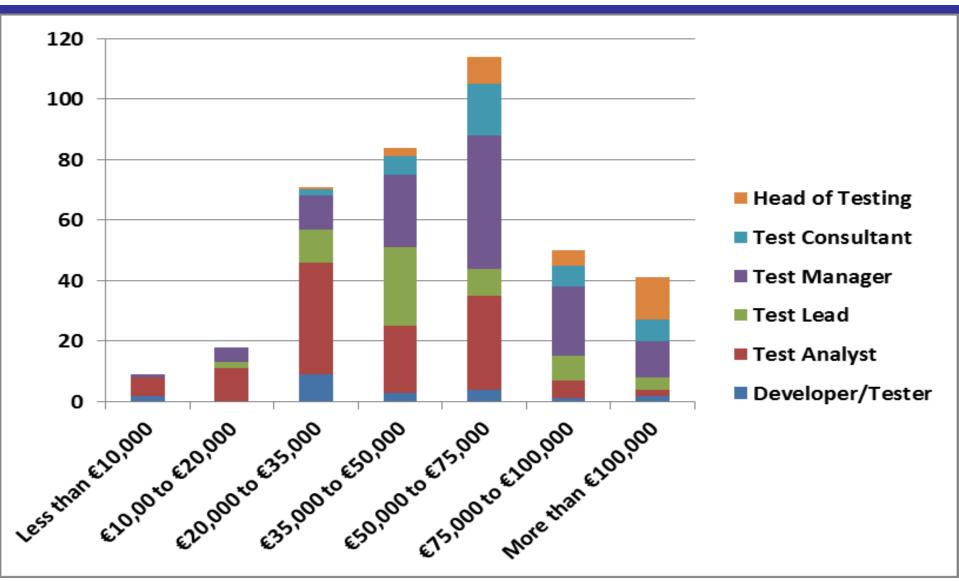


#### How Do You Motivate?



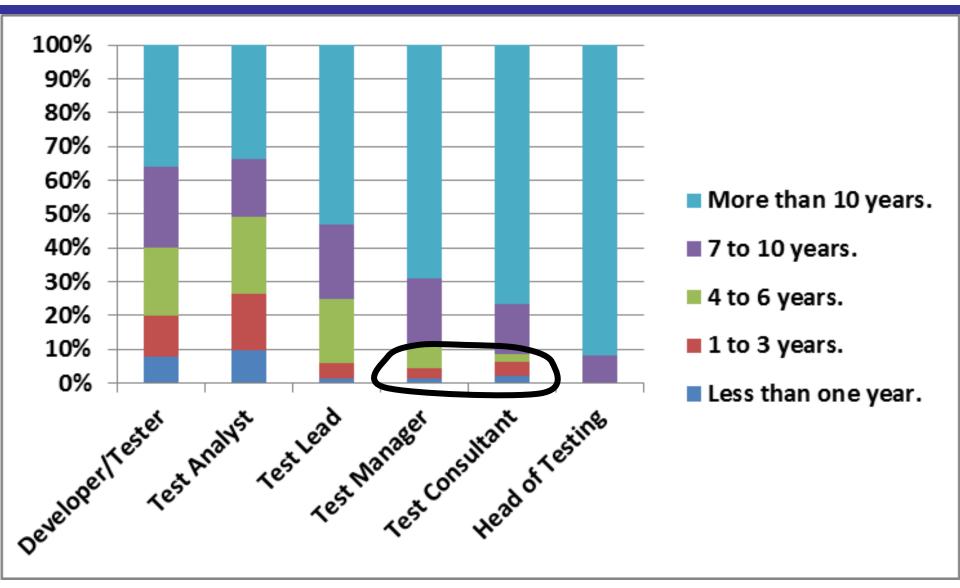
#### Salary Profile



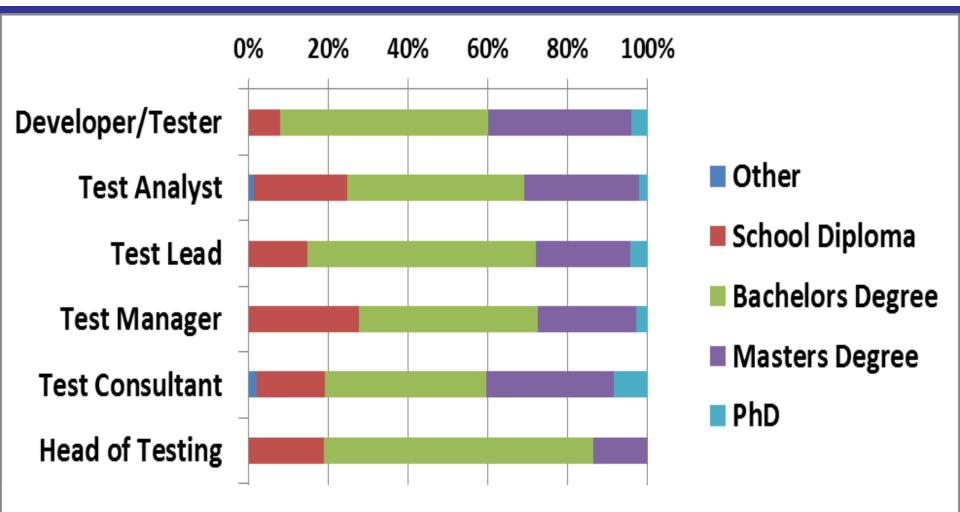


#### **Experience** Levels



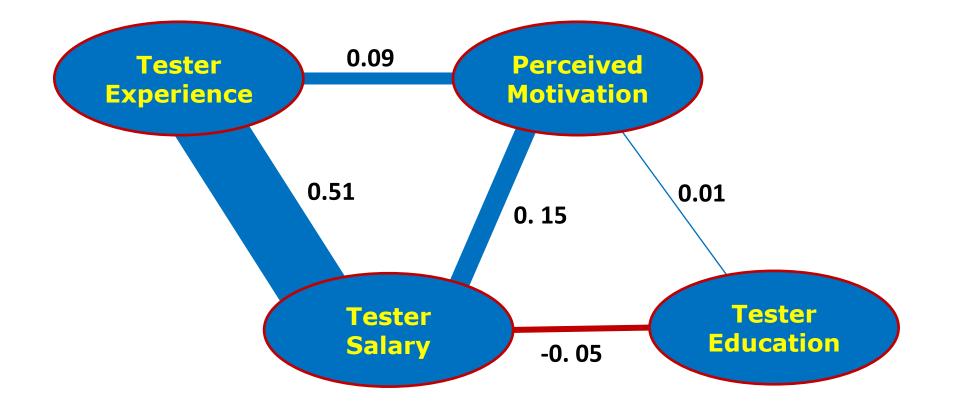


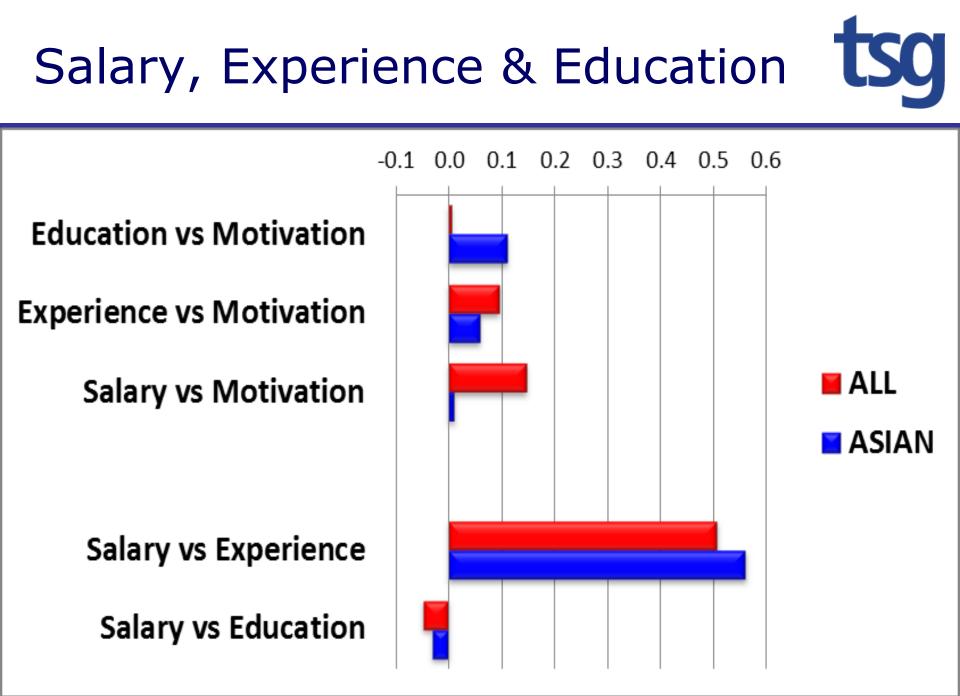
## **Education Levels**





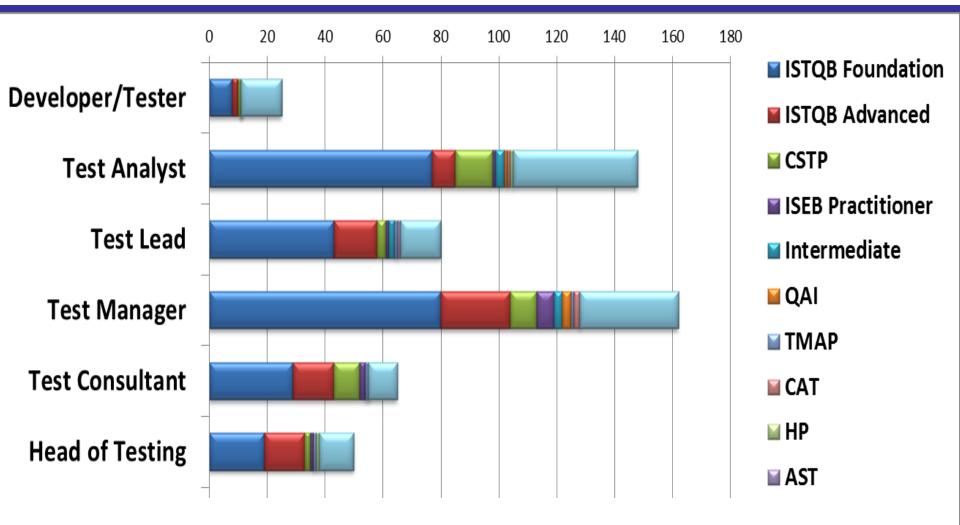




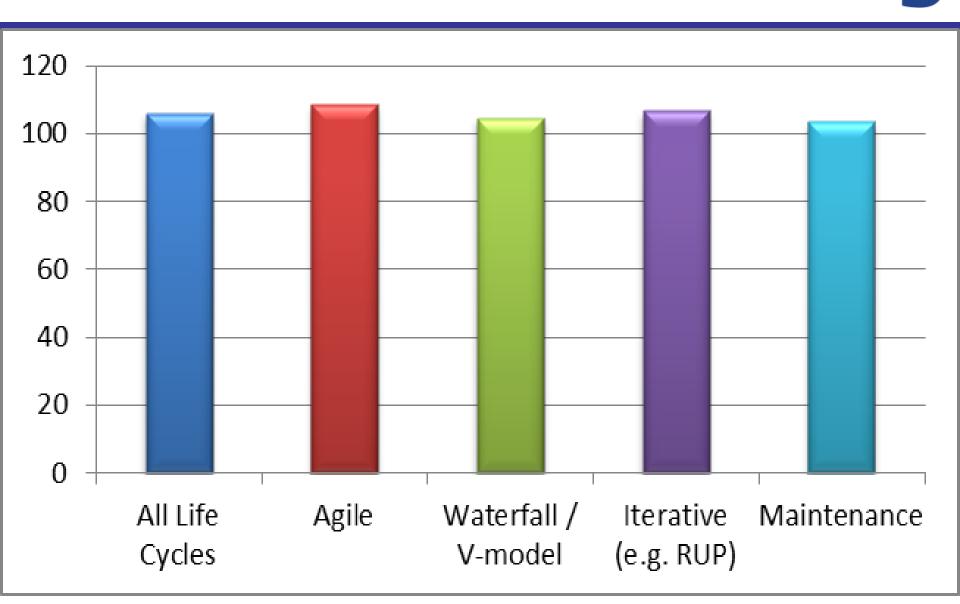


## **Qualification Levels**

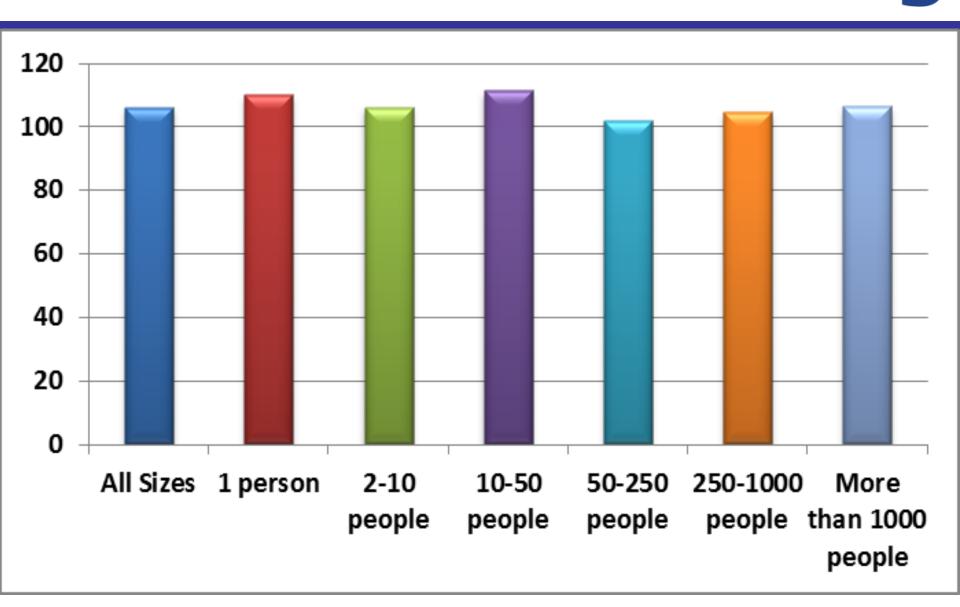




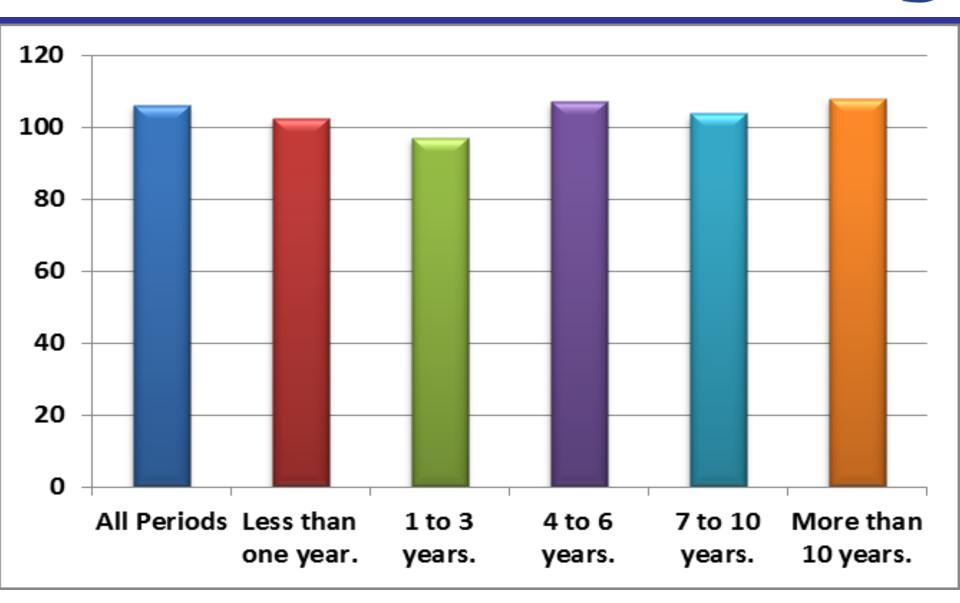
#### Different Life Cycles...



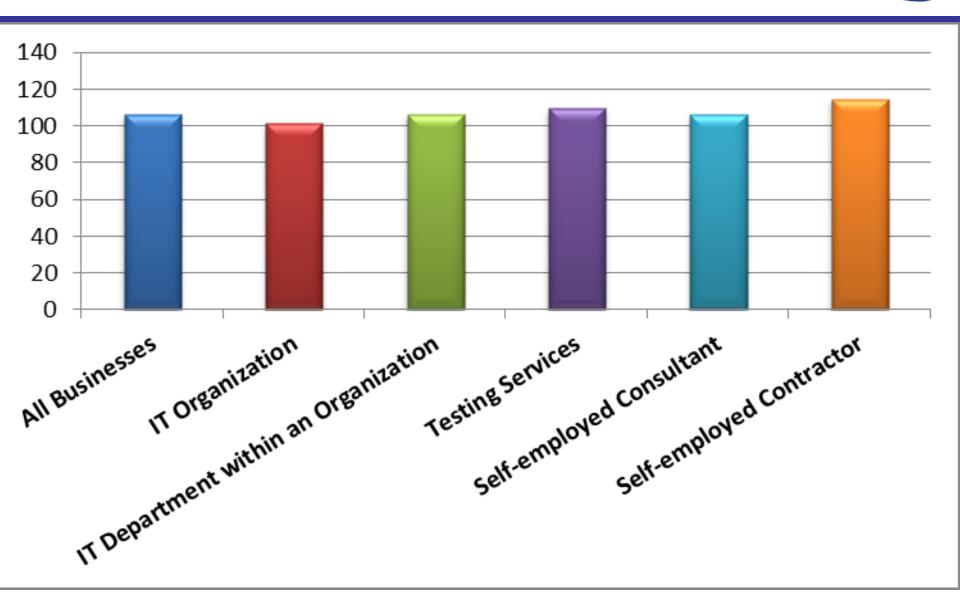
# Different Organization Sizes...



## Different Experience Levels...

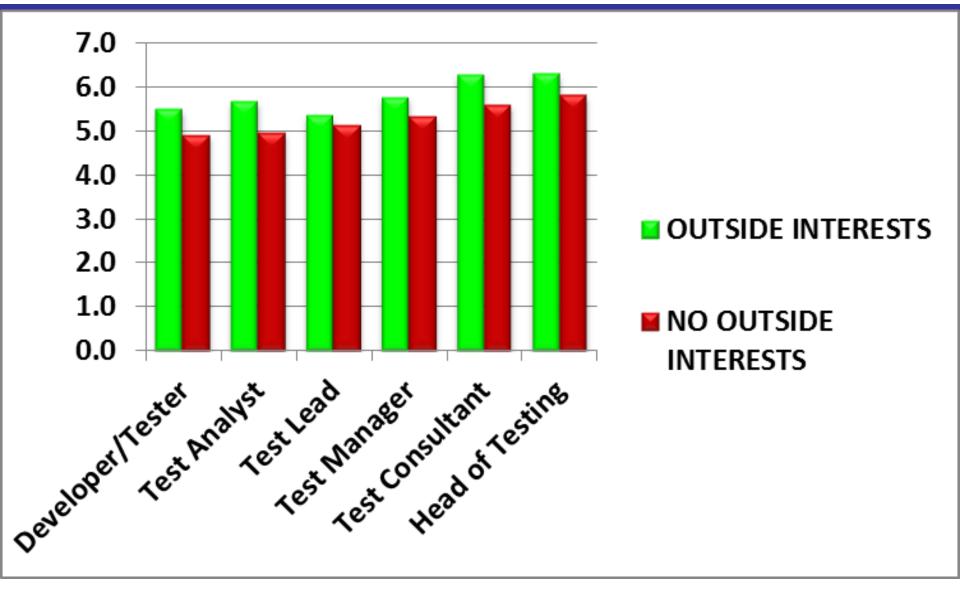






#### Outside Interests?





### Conclusions



- Testers are special
  - we can improve on the generic motivation theories
- Please try to use the most influential factors
  - ALL
    - MASTERY + ENVIRONMENT + VARIETY + FEEDBACK + AUTONOMY
  - ASIA
    - IDENTITY + VARIETY + FEEDBACK
  - **TOP 4** 
    - ENVIRONMENT + VARIETY 2 + MASTERY 1 & 3
- Not all testers are the same
  - Don't treat everyone working in testing the same
    - different roles require a different focus
    - culture plays a part but less so than the roles
  - We need to consider `smarter' approaches to the motivation of testers



# Thanks for listening Any Questions?

More information available – please email sreid@testing-solutions.com

1	FEEDBACK 1	The work itself provides feedback on how well I am doing in my job. (POSITIVE)
2	FEEDBACK 2	My colleagues provide little or no feedback on how well I perform. (NEGATIVE)
3	FEEDBACK 3	My supervisor provides me with regular feedback on my performance. (POSITIVE)
4	AUTONOMY 1	Most of the time someone else decides what tasks I should do next. (NEGATIVE)
5	AUTONOMY 2	My job is flexible enough to allow me to decide which hours I work most days. (POSITIVE)
6	AUTONOMY 3	For most tasks I get to decide who I will work with. (POSITIVE)
7	AUTONOMY 4	I rarely get to choose the way that an activity is carried out. (NEGATIVE)
8	SIGNIFICANCE 1	My job is one that affects few other colleagues. (NEGATIVE)
9	SIGNIFICANCE 2	If not done well my job will have little impact on the project. (NEGATIVE)

10	IDENTITY 1	My job allows me to see projects through to completion. (POSITIVE)
11	IDENTITY 2	I often start tasks but then pass them on to colleagues before I finish them. (NEGATIVE)
12	VARIETY 1	My job comprises a relatively small number of different tasks. (NEGATIVE)
13	VARIETY 2	In my job I get the chance to work on many interesting projects. (POSITIVE)
14	MASTERY 1	My job does not challenge or stretch me. (NEGATIVE)
15	MASTERY 2	I have mastered most of the skills required to perform my job. (NEGATIVE)
16	MASTERY 3	I often become so engaged in my work that I forget the time. (POSITIVE)
17	PURPOSE 1	My job includes the opportunity to work for the good of the wider community (beyond my employer). (POSITIVE)
18	PURPOSE 2	My organization is primarily focused on increasing its profits. (NEGATIVE)
19	PERCEPTION	I am highly motivated to do my job in testing. (POSITIVE)
20	ENVIRONMENT	My work environment encourages me to perform my job better. (POSITIVE)
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