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

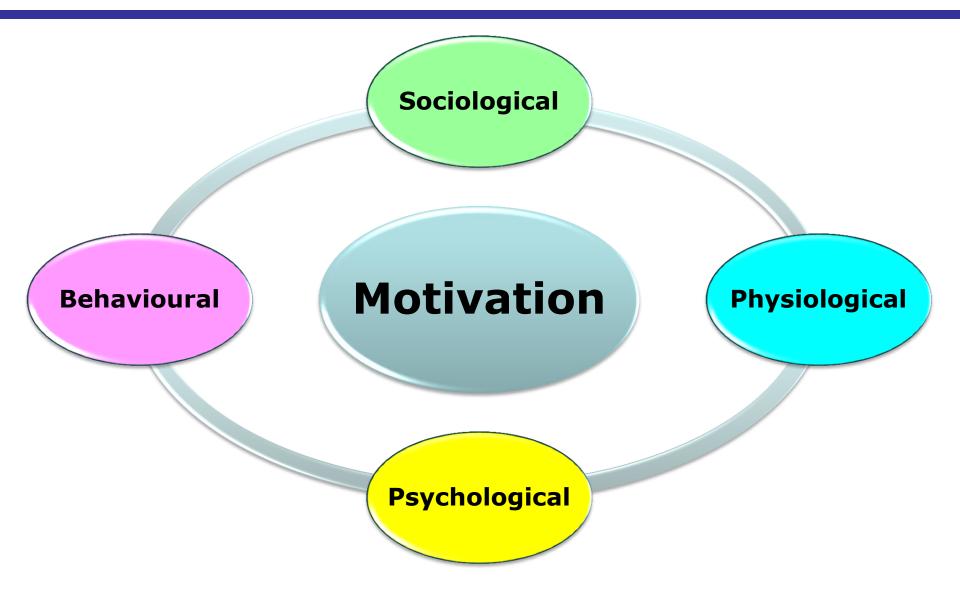
http://www.businessdictionary.com

Motivation 101





Multi-faceted Motivation



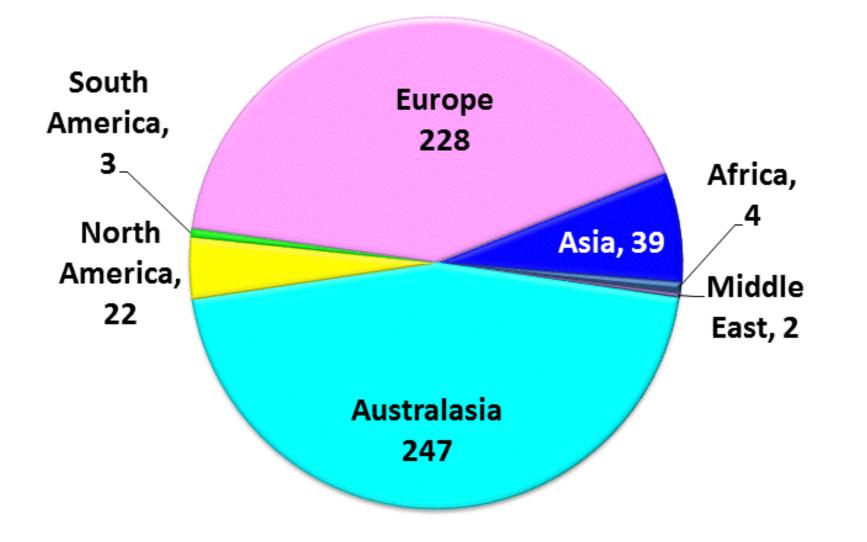
Investigation Approach



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

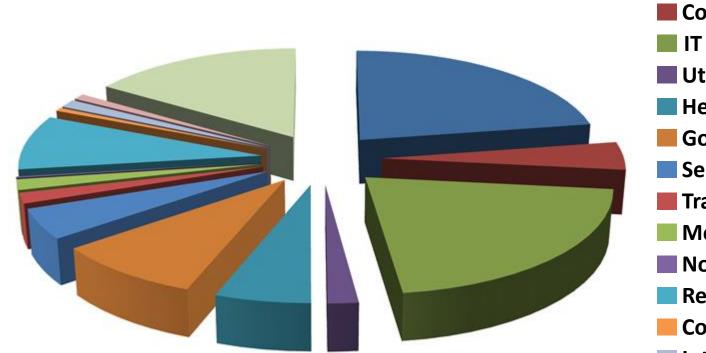
- EVALUATION Constantion Very Goodine Marisfactory Unsaristantion
- Motivation-related (Likert-scale)
- Open-ended
- Qualitative & quantitative data
- Responses from around the world (over 600)
- Thanks to Tafline Murnane
 - KJ Ross Australia

Respondents by Region



Industry Sectors

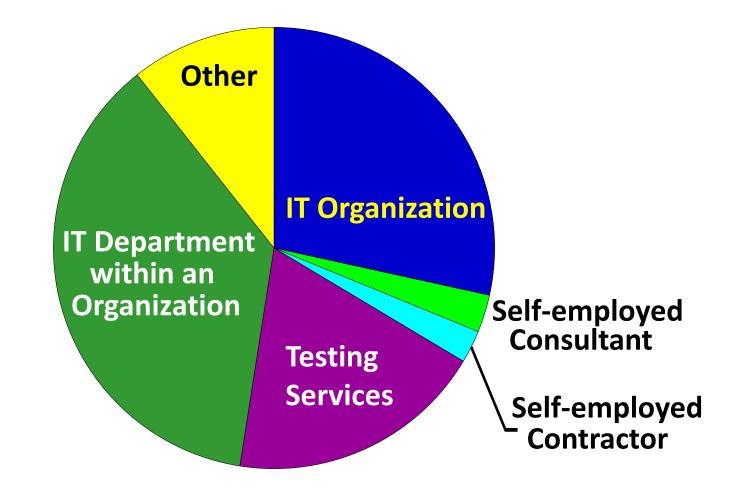




Finance, Insurance **Communications** Utilities Health Care Government Services Transportation Media Non-profit Retail, Wholesale **Construction** Internet Manufacturing Other

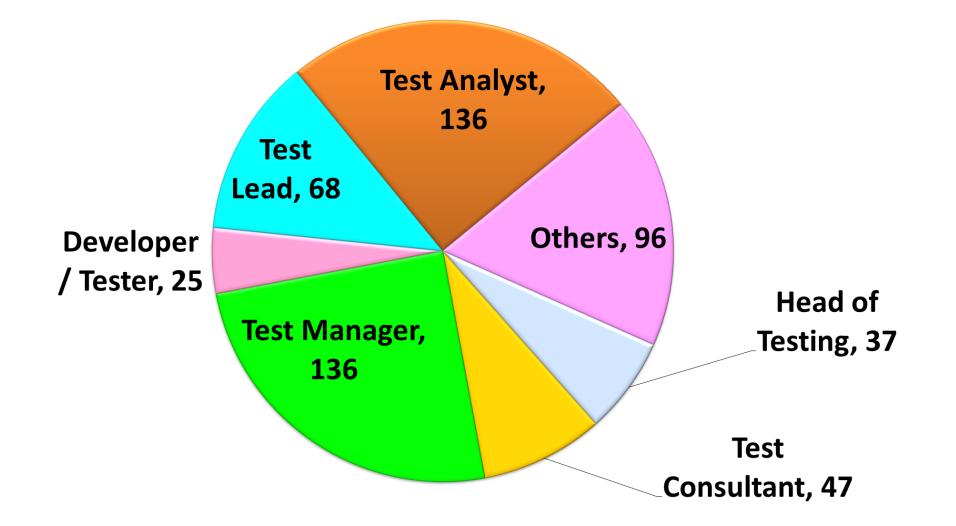
Organization Types



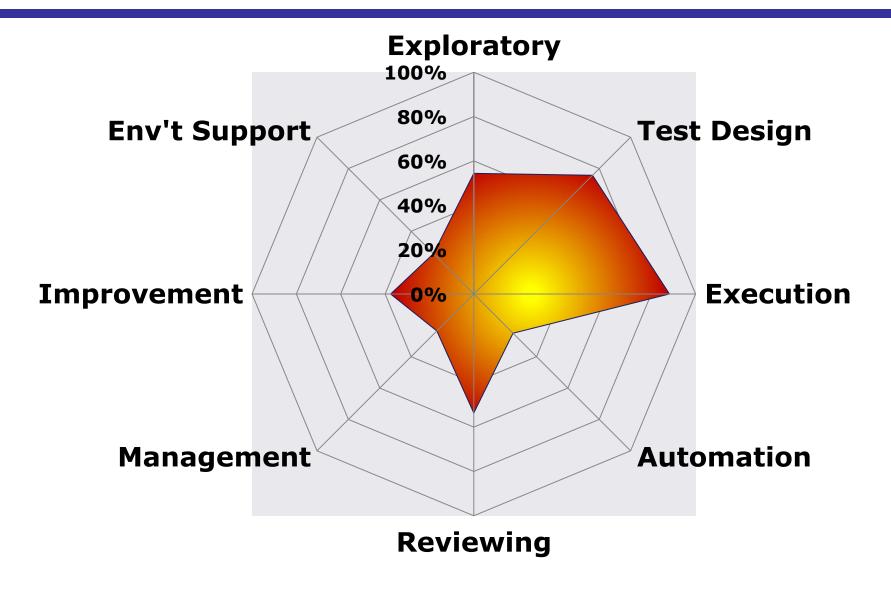


Testing Roles



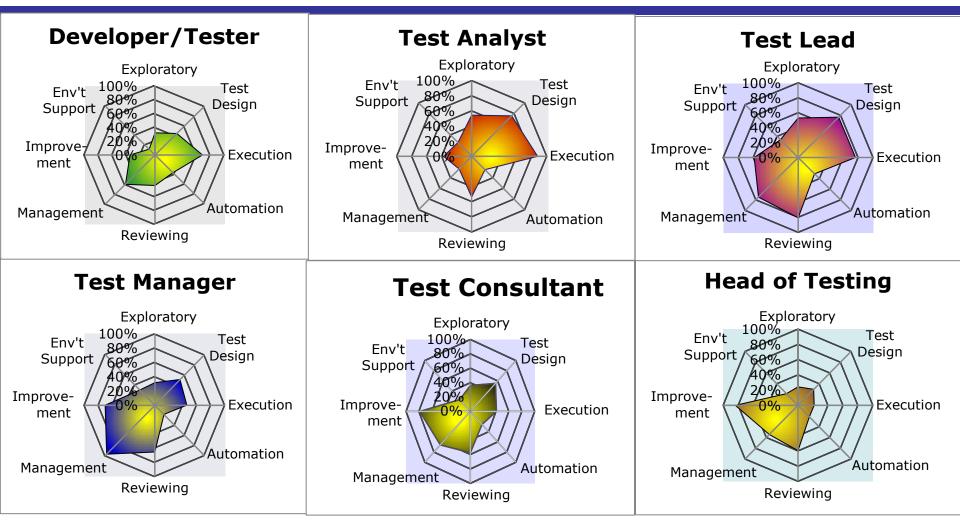


Specified Variety - Test Analyst



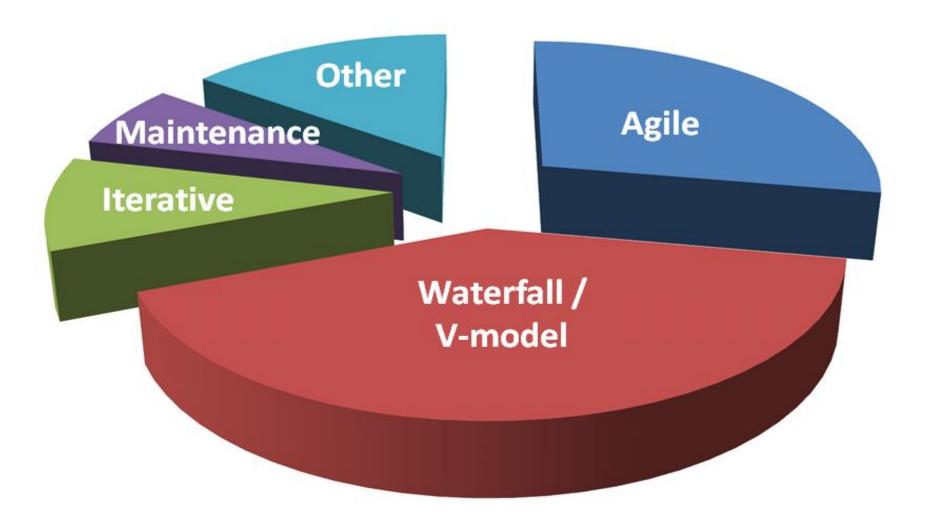
Different Jobs...





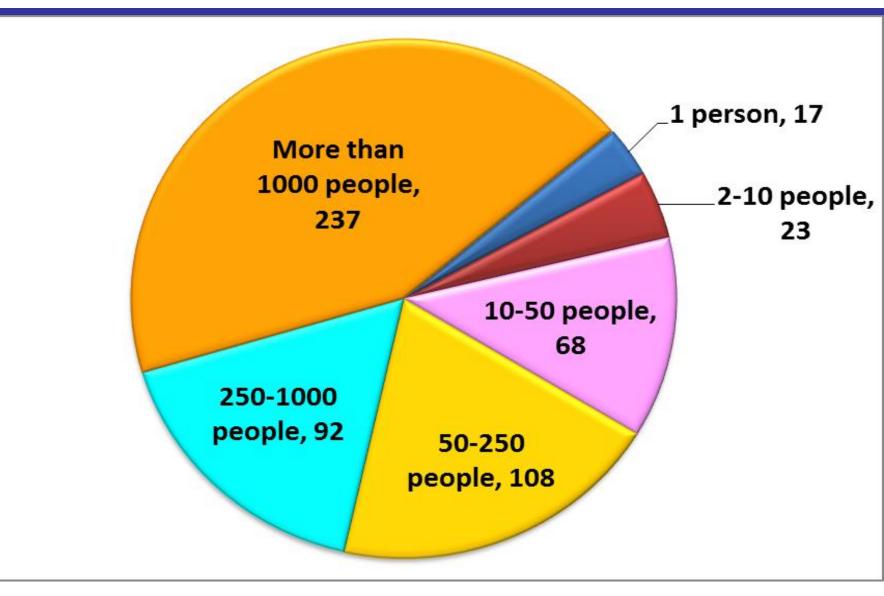






Company Size





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

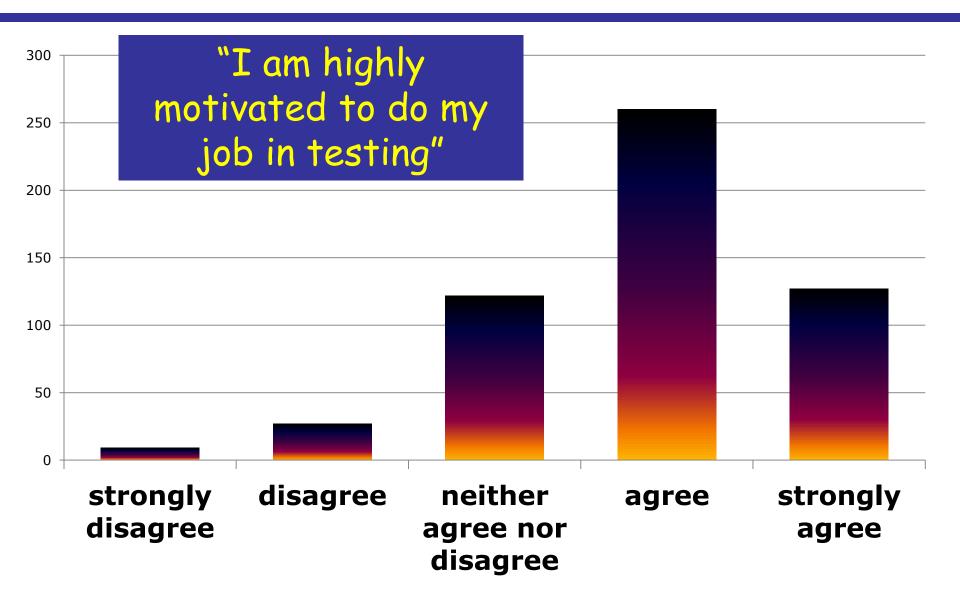
Motivating Potential Score

- 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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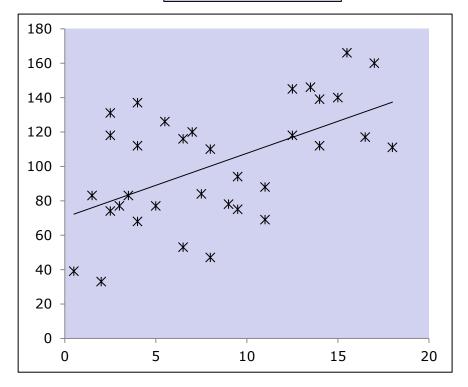
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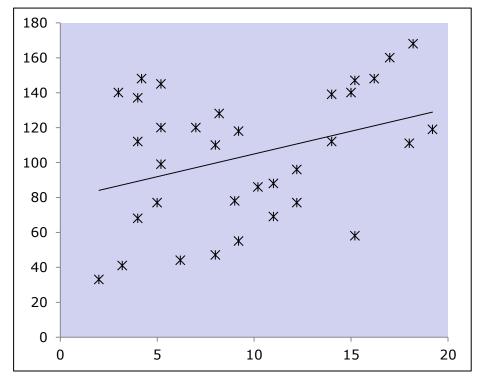
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Pearson's Correlation Coefficient tsg

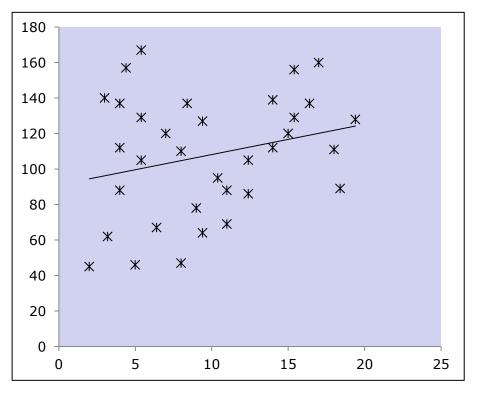


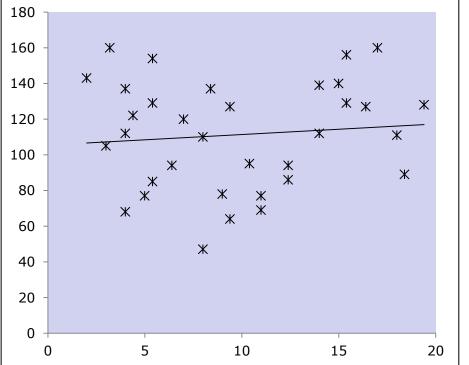
r = 0.35



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

Pearson's Correlation Coefficient tsg

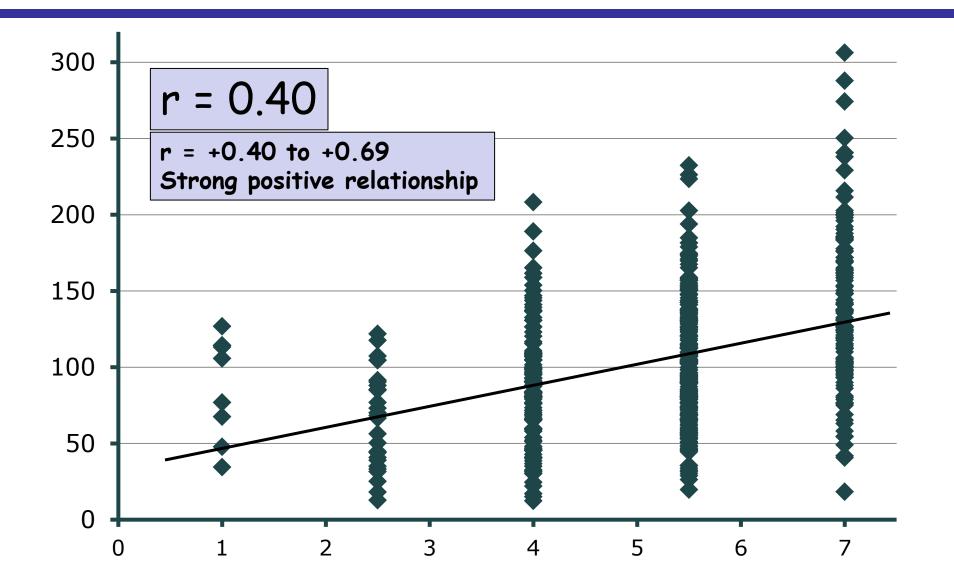




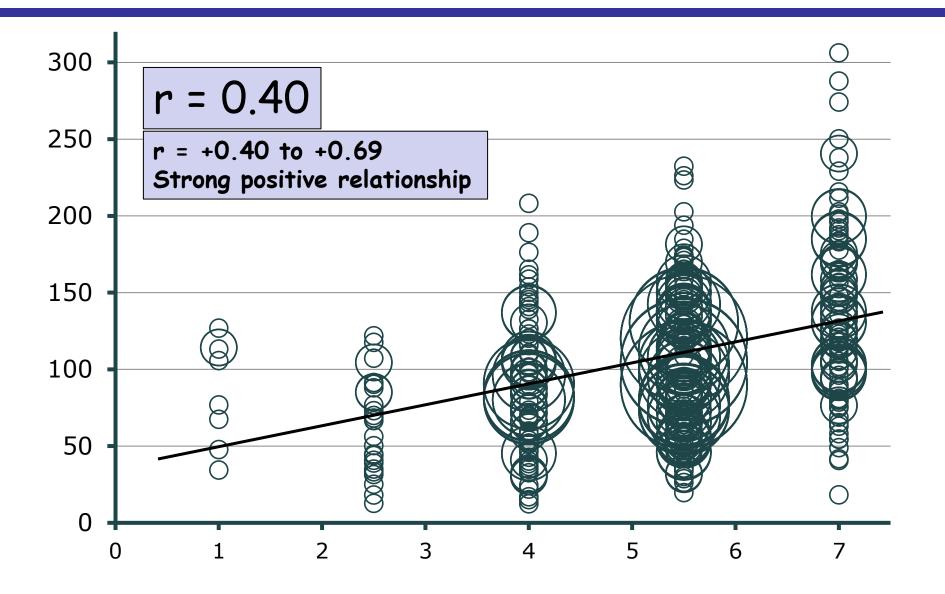
r = 0 to +0.19 Negligible positive relationship

r = +0.20 to +0.29 Weak positive relationship

MPS & Perceived Motivation

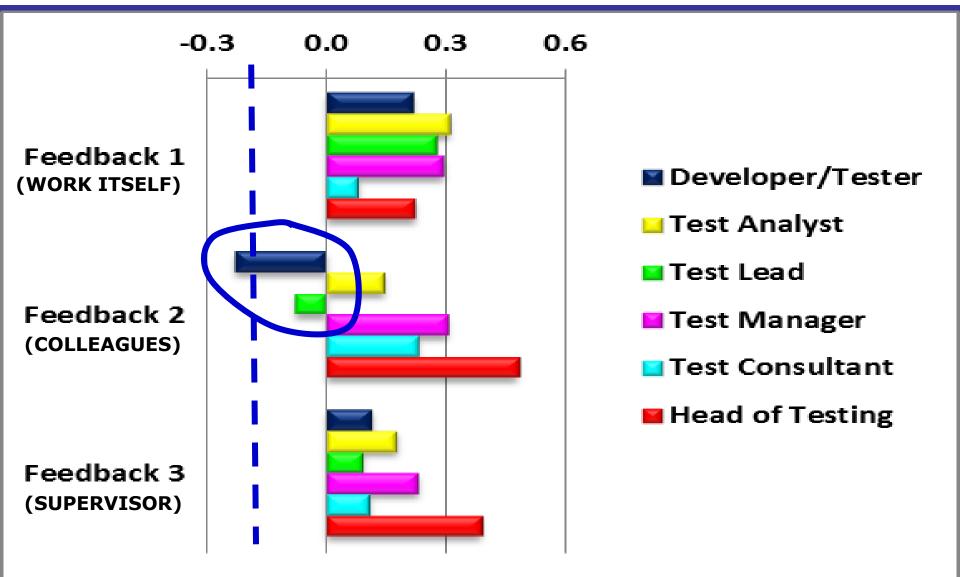


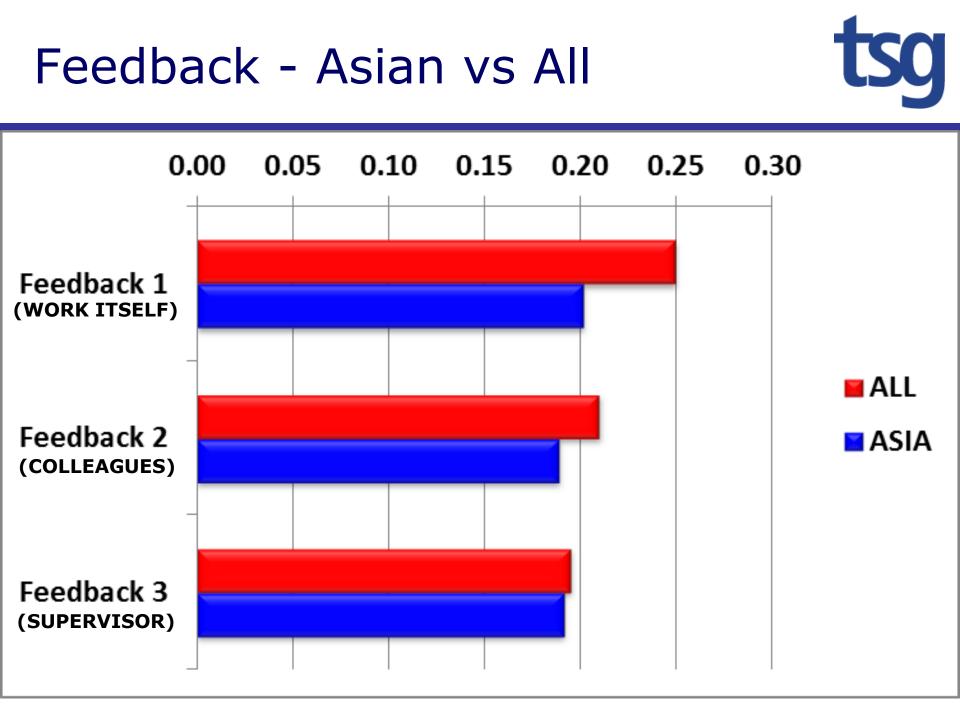
MPS & Perceived Motivation



Feedback

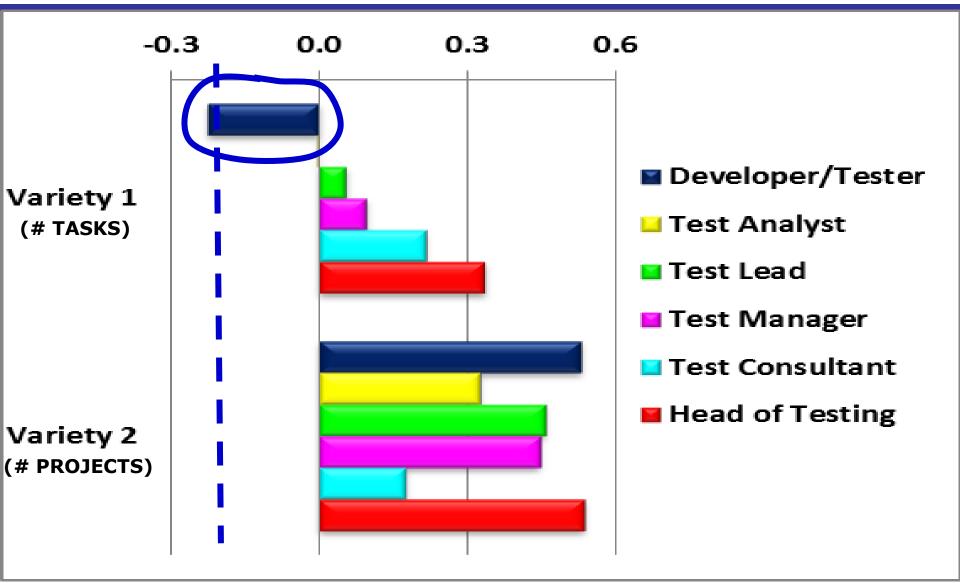




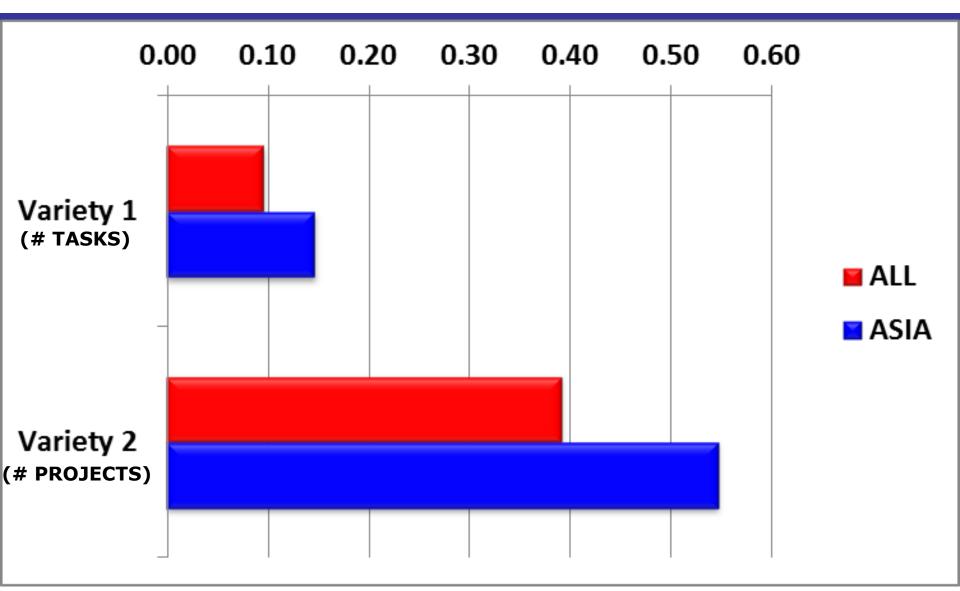


Variety



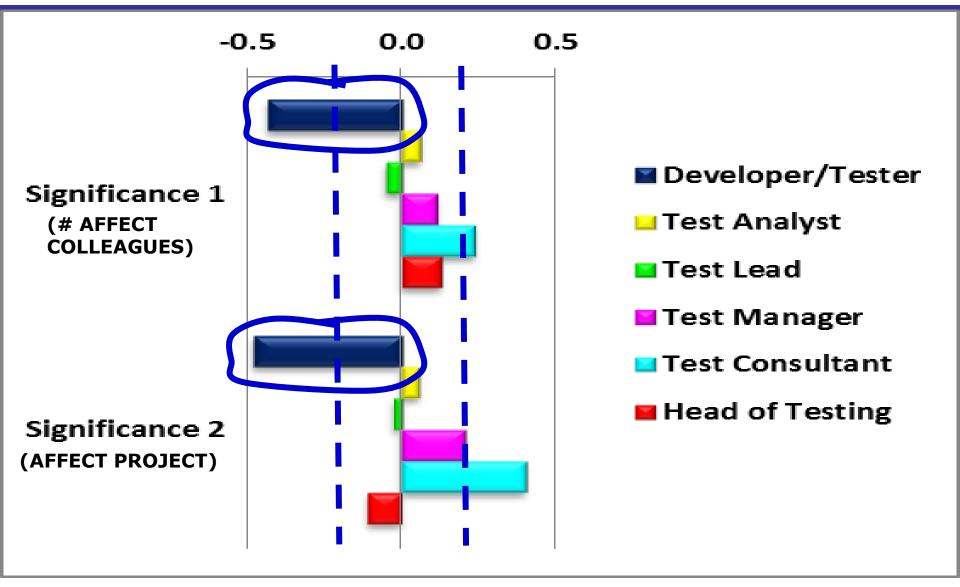


Variety - Asian vs All

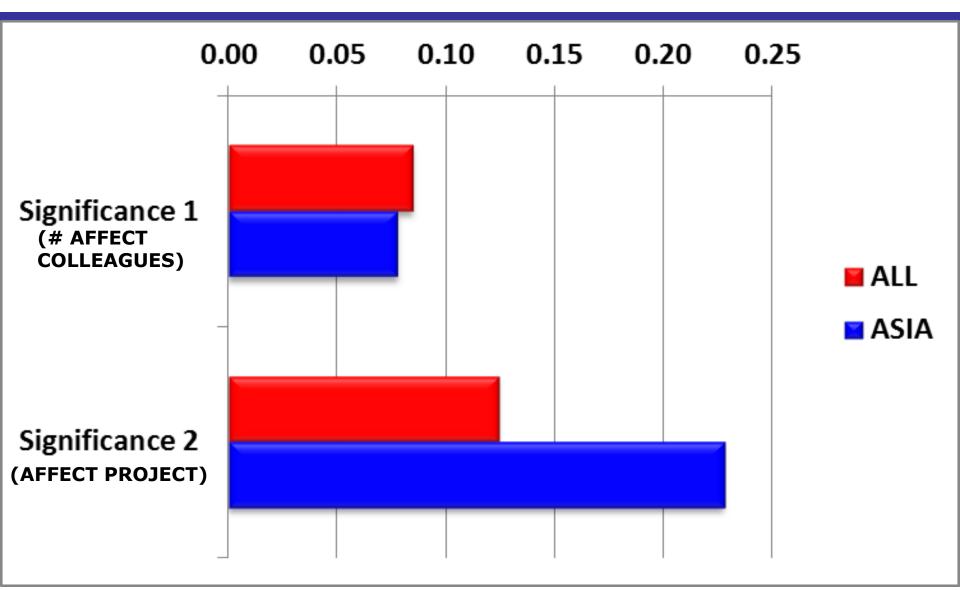


Significance



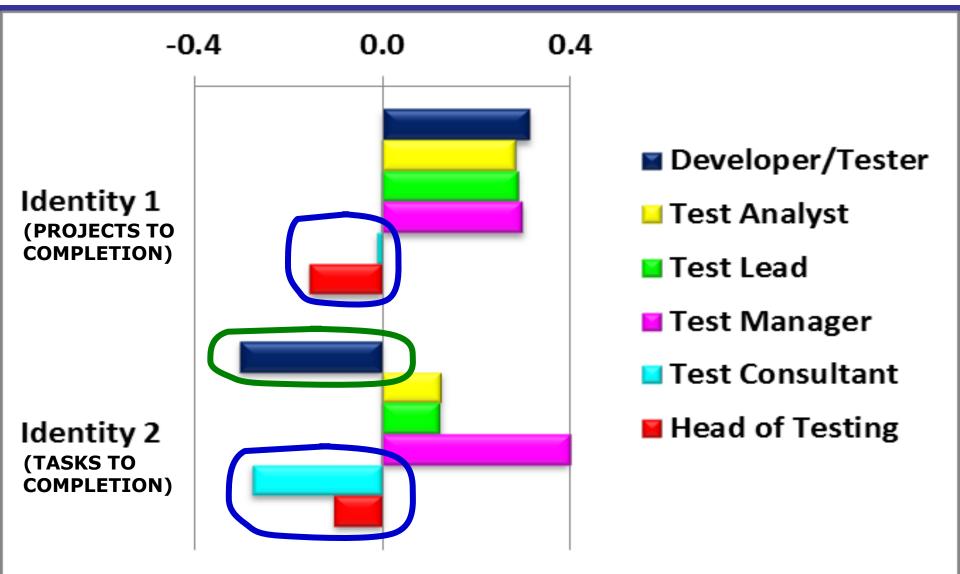


Significance - Asian vs All

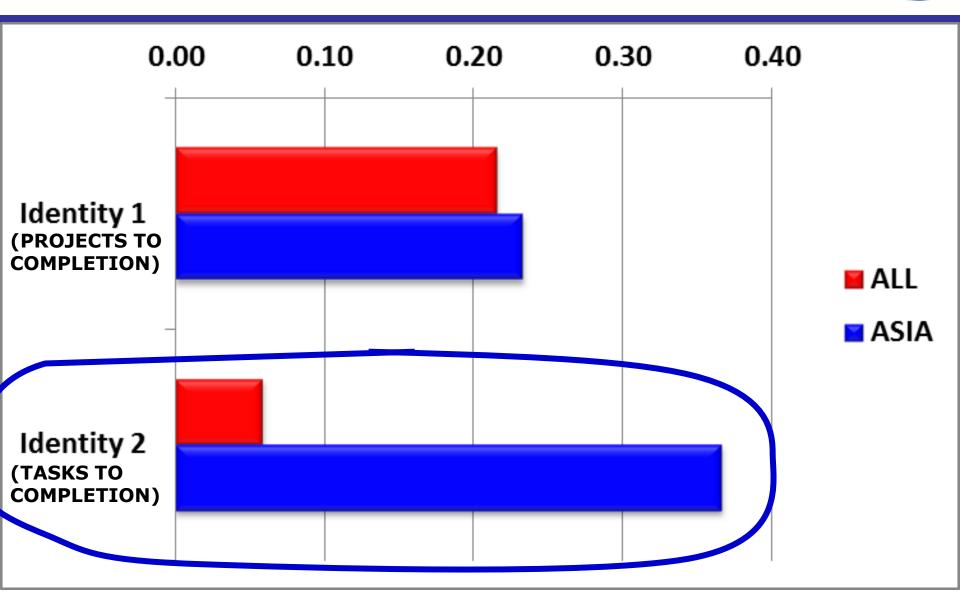


Identity



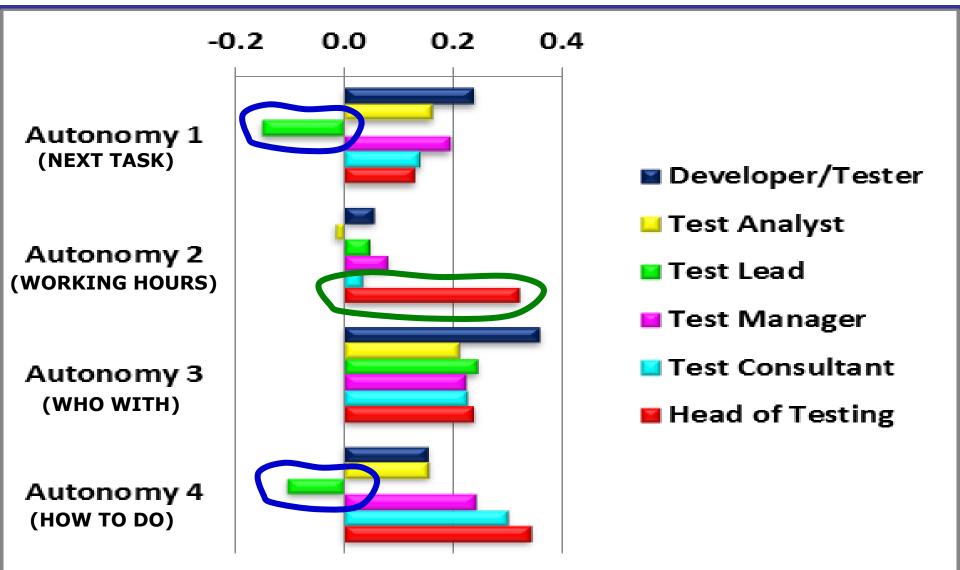


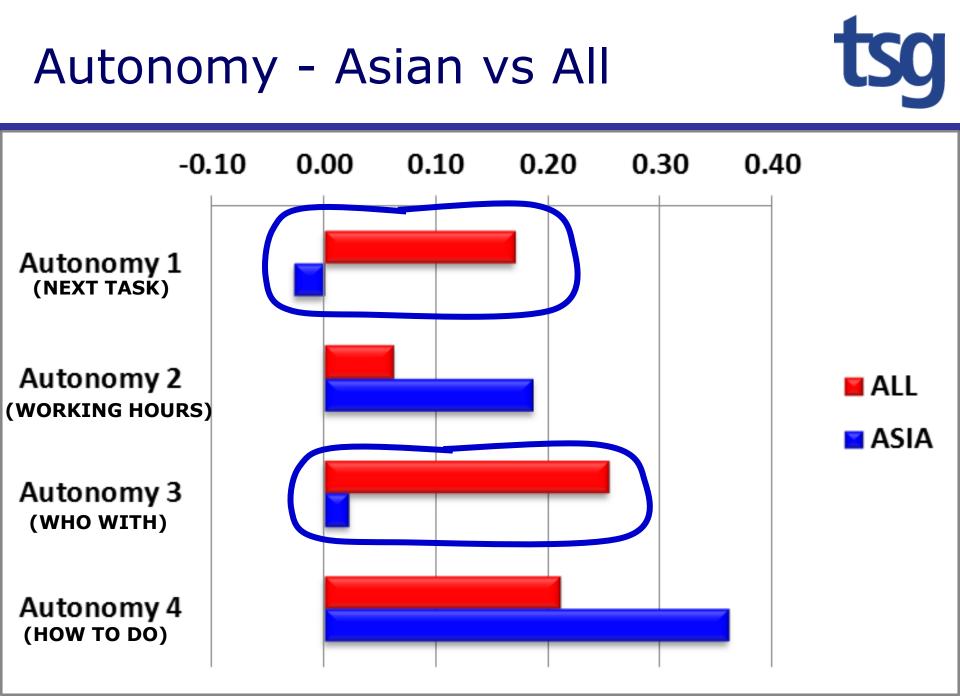
Identity - Asian vs All



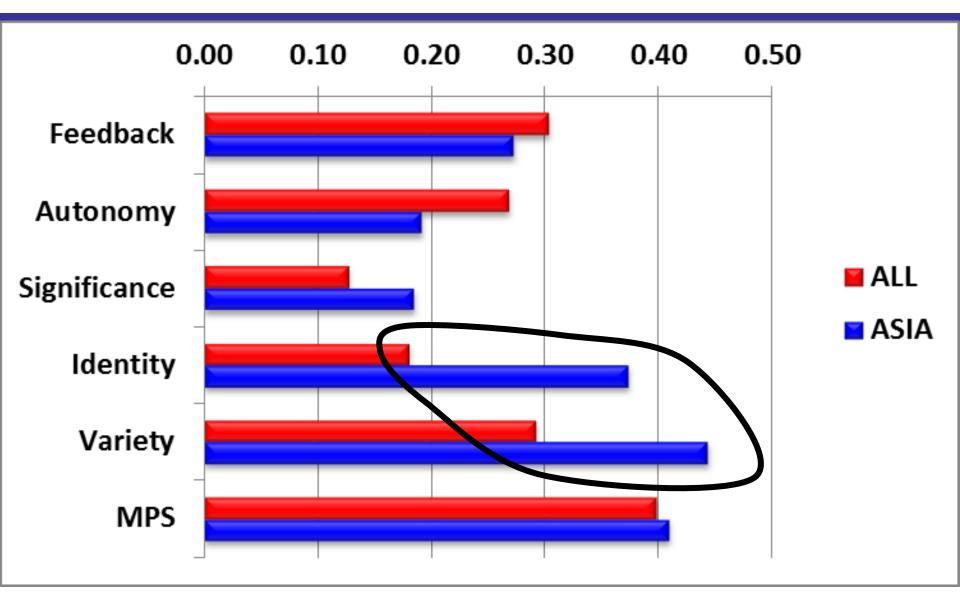
Autonomy







MPS Factors - Asian vs All

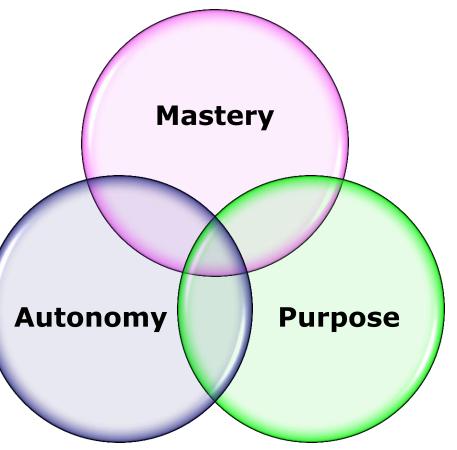


Daniel Pink's MAP



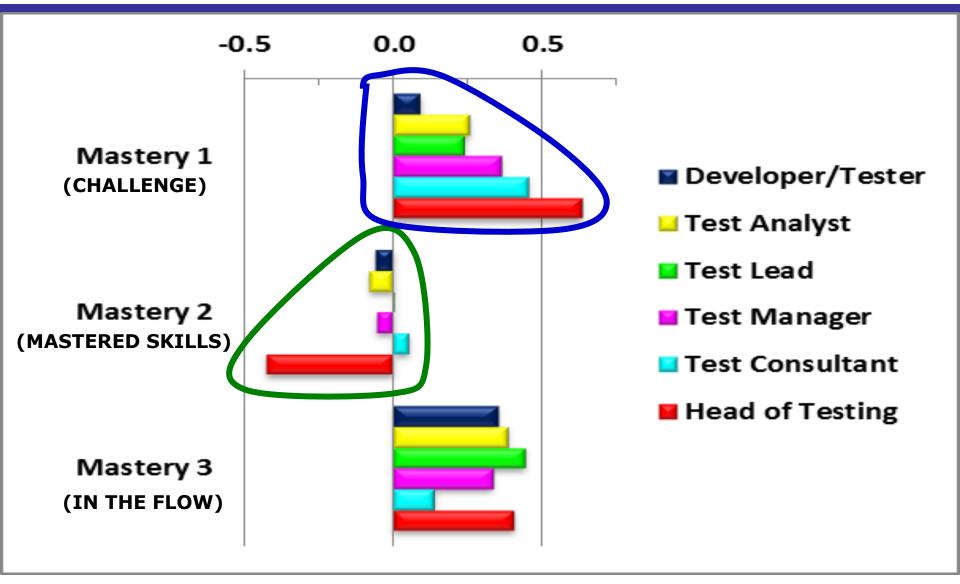
• Daniel Pink's Motivation 3.0

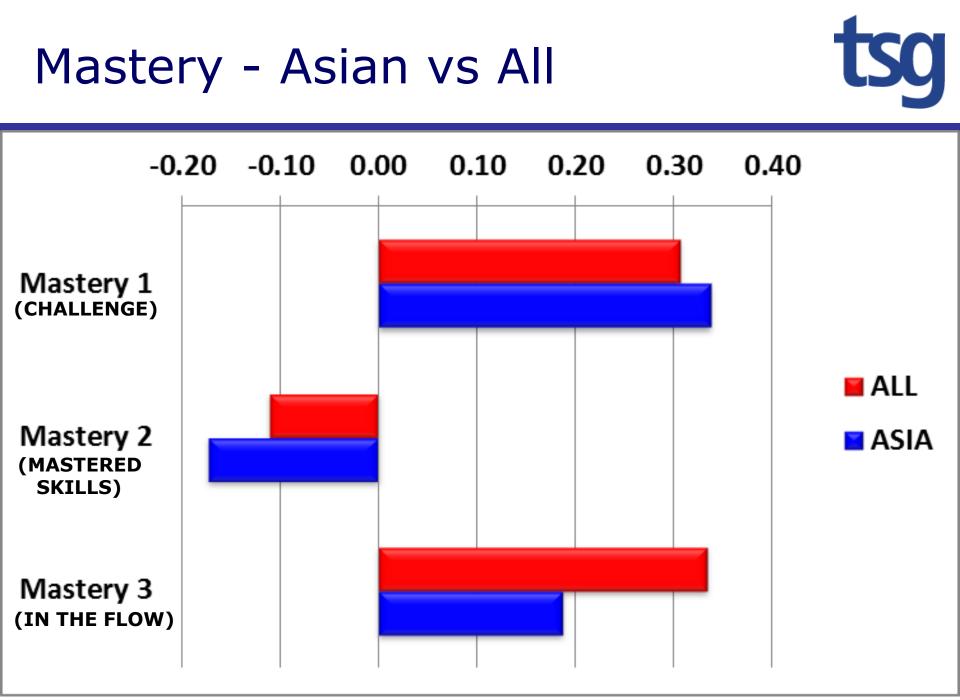
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER "Pink makes a strong, science-based case for rethinking motivationand then provides the tools you need to transform your life." --- MEHMET C. OZ, MD, coauthor of You: The Gwner's Manual Daniel H. Pink author of A Whole New Mind The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us



Mastery

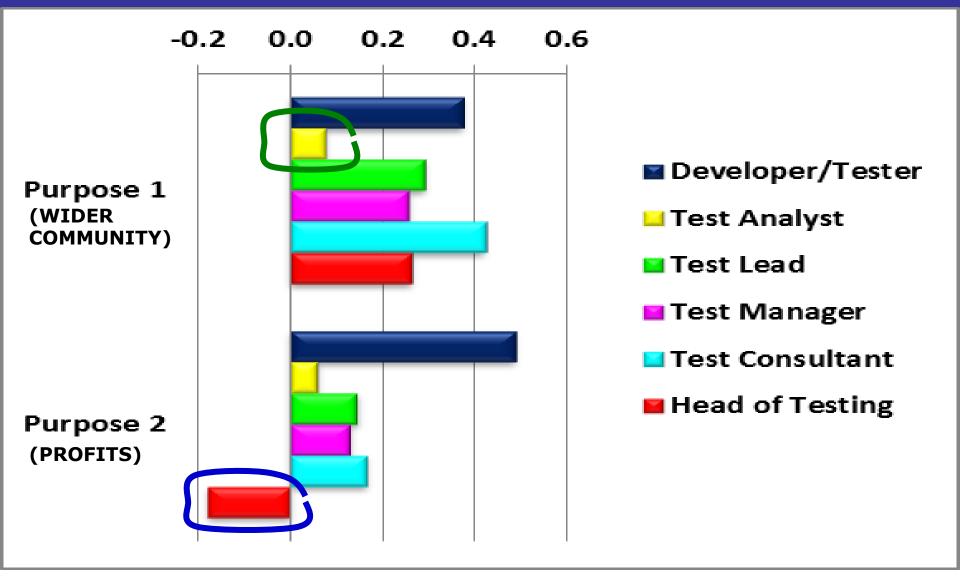




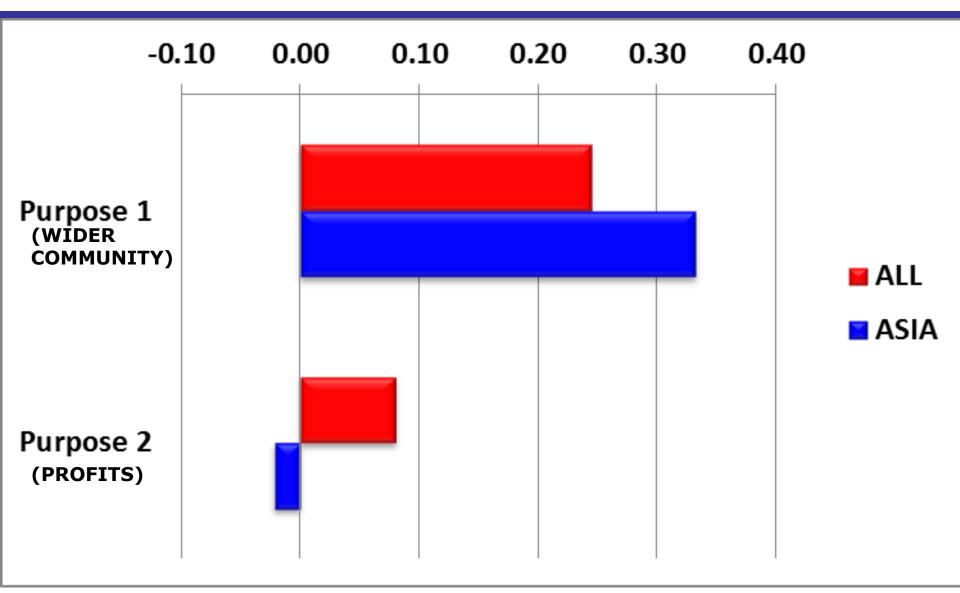


Purpose





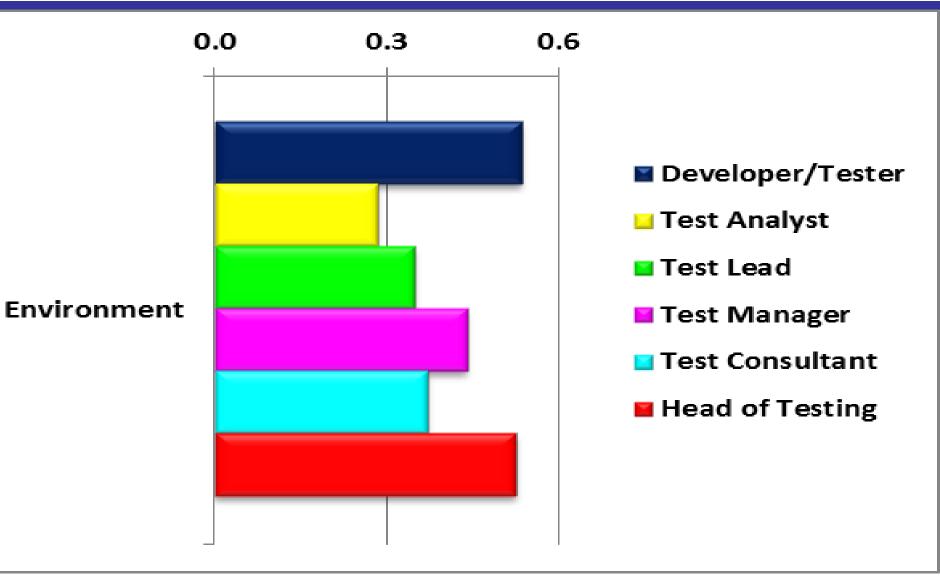
Purpose - Asian vs All



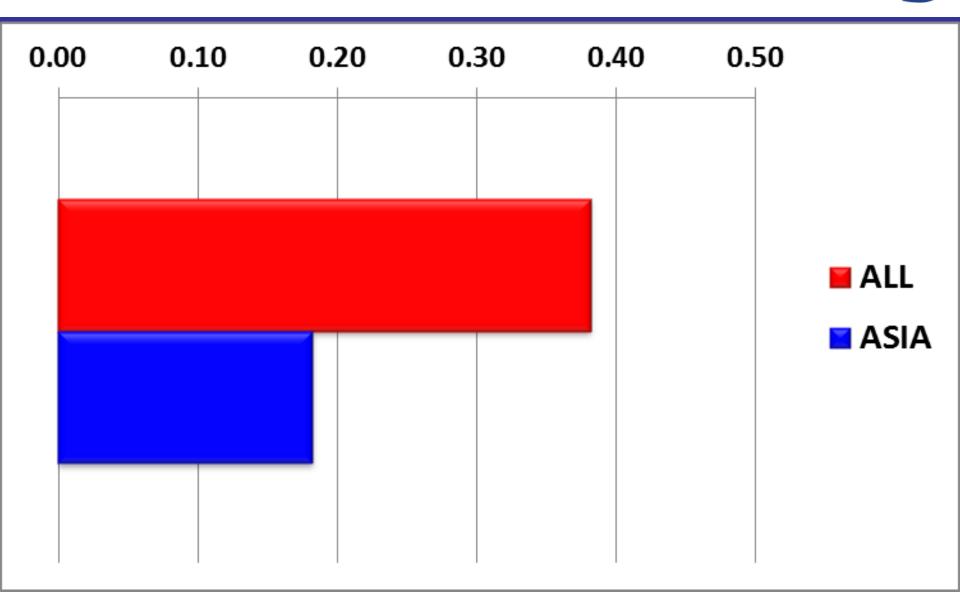
MAP Factors - Asian vs All 0.00 0.10 0.20 0.30 0.40 0.50 Mastery Autonomy ALL ASIA Purpose M+A+P

Environment

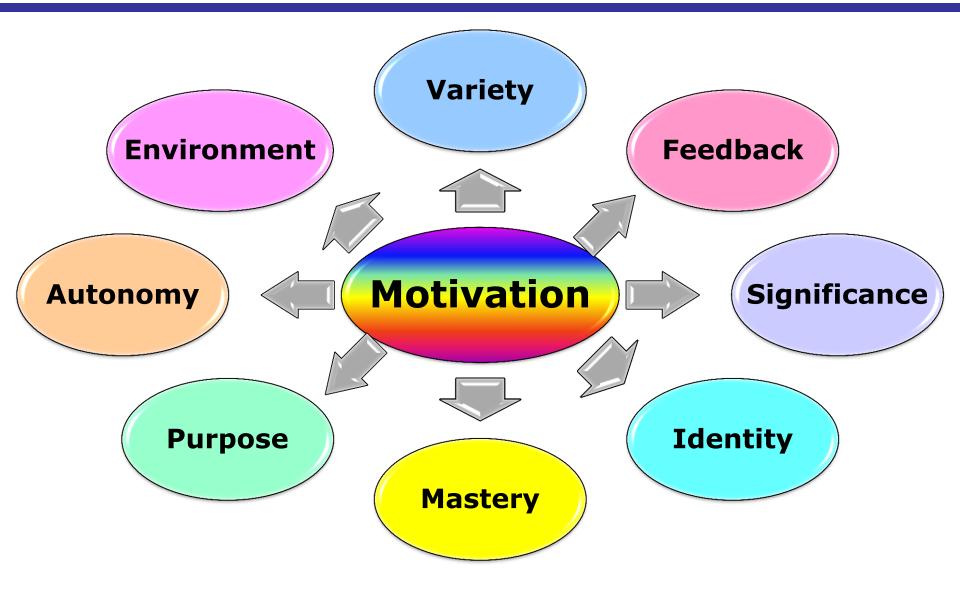


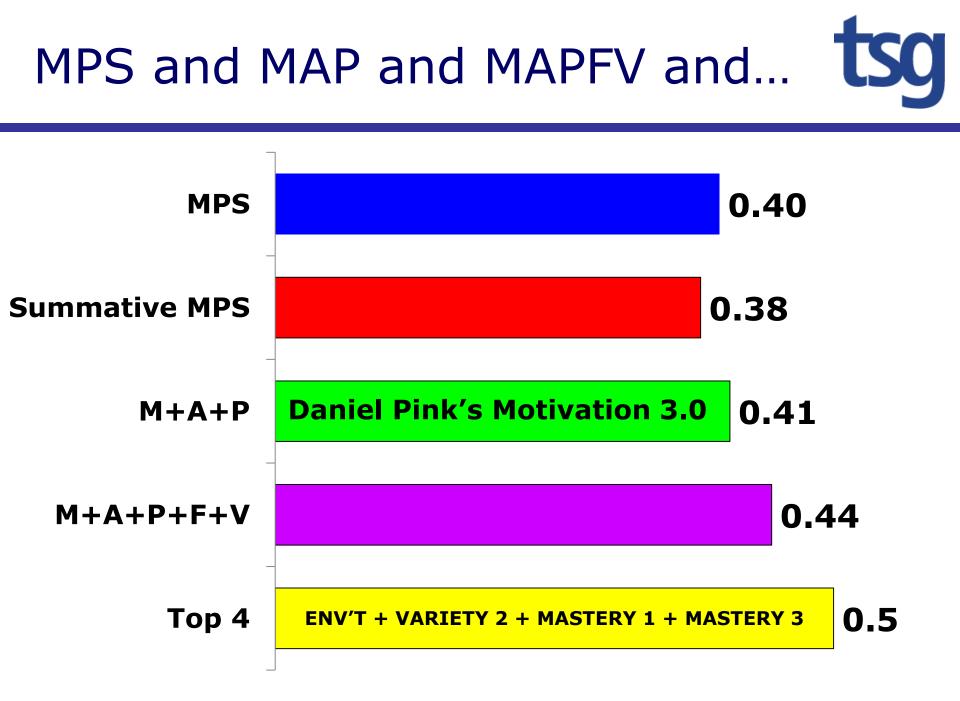


Environment - Asian vs All



Integrating Theories



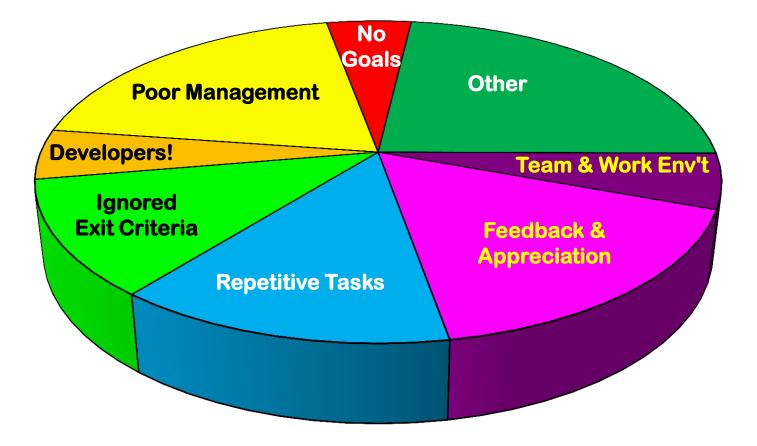


Asian vs All – Motivation Models **tsg** 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 MPS Summative MPS ALL 📔 M+A+P 🗖 ASIAN M+A+P+F+V Top 4

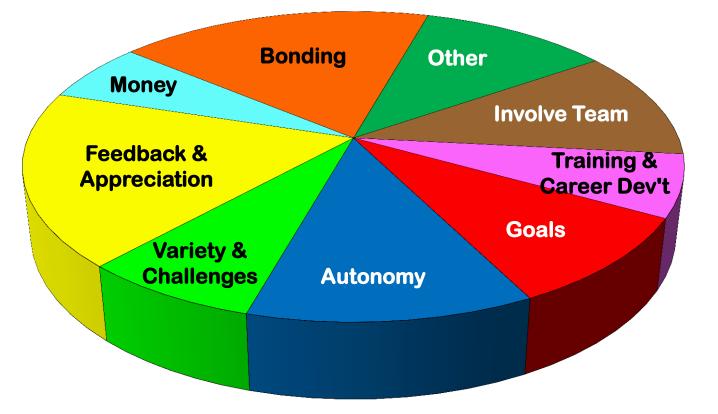
What Motivates Testers?



What Demotivates Testers?

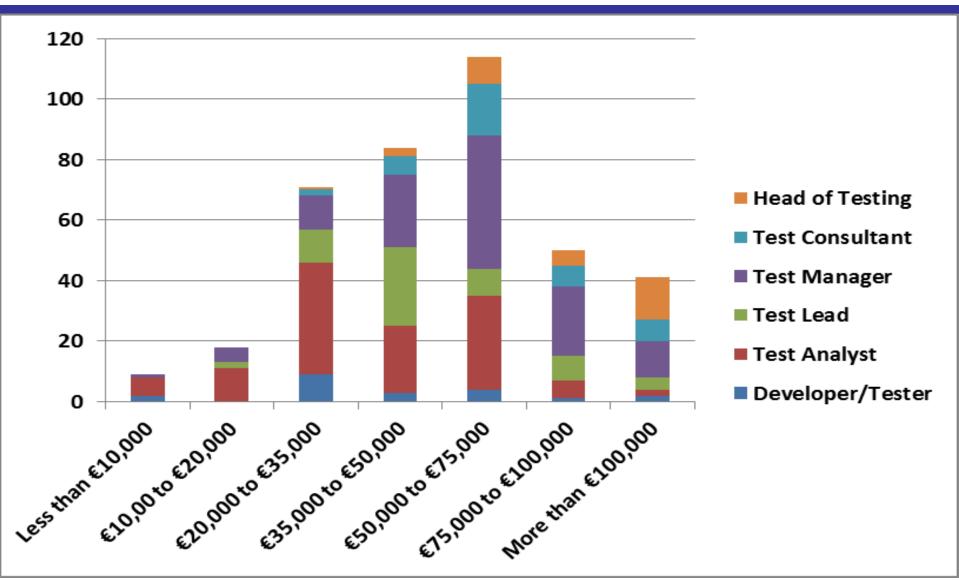


How Do You Motivate?



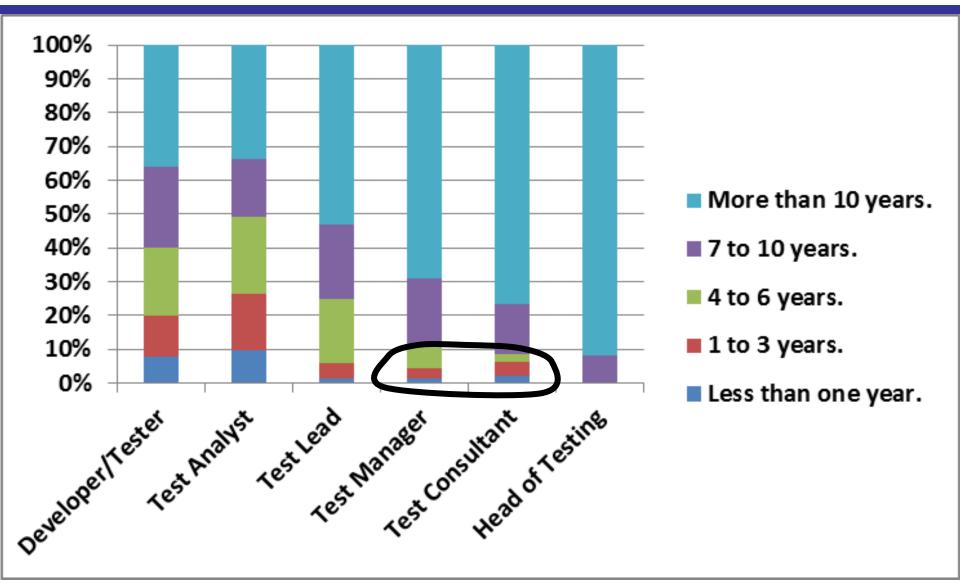
Salary Profile



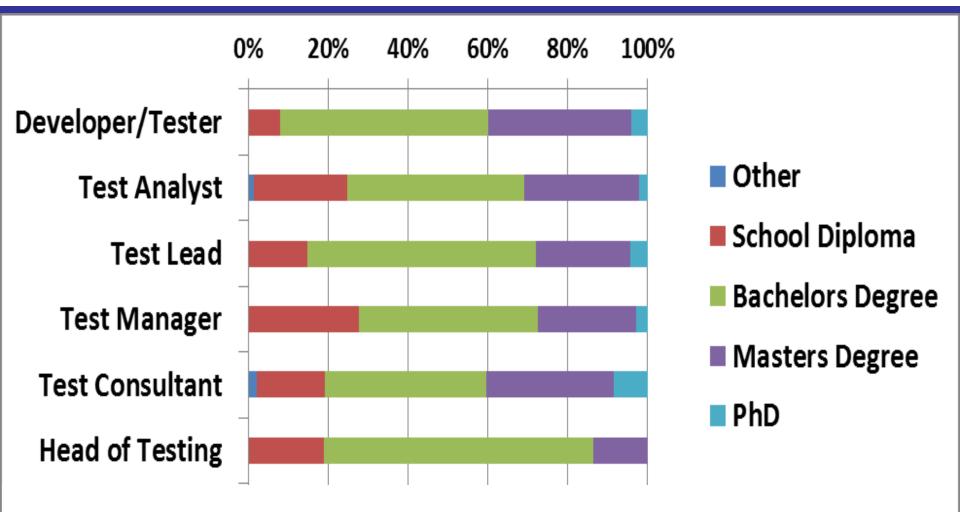


Experience Levels



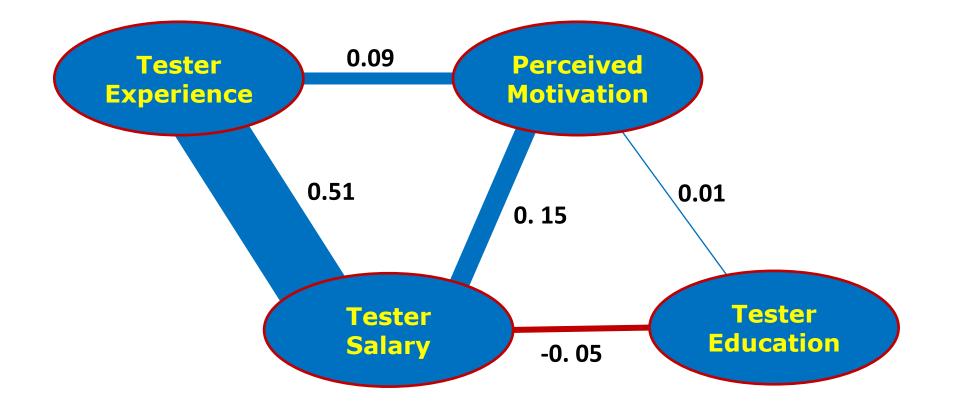


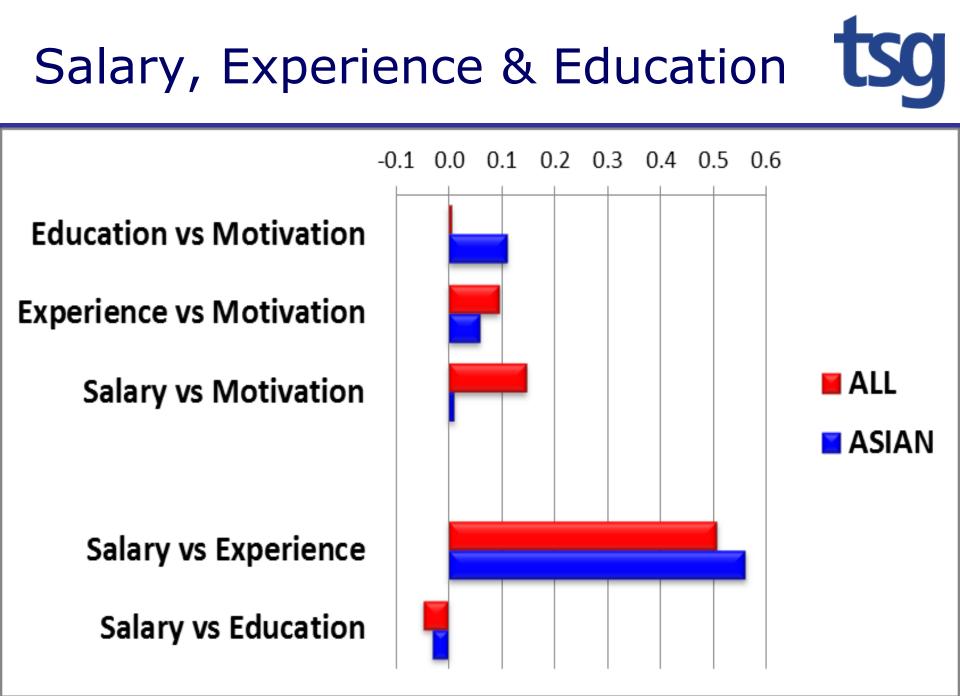
Education Levels





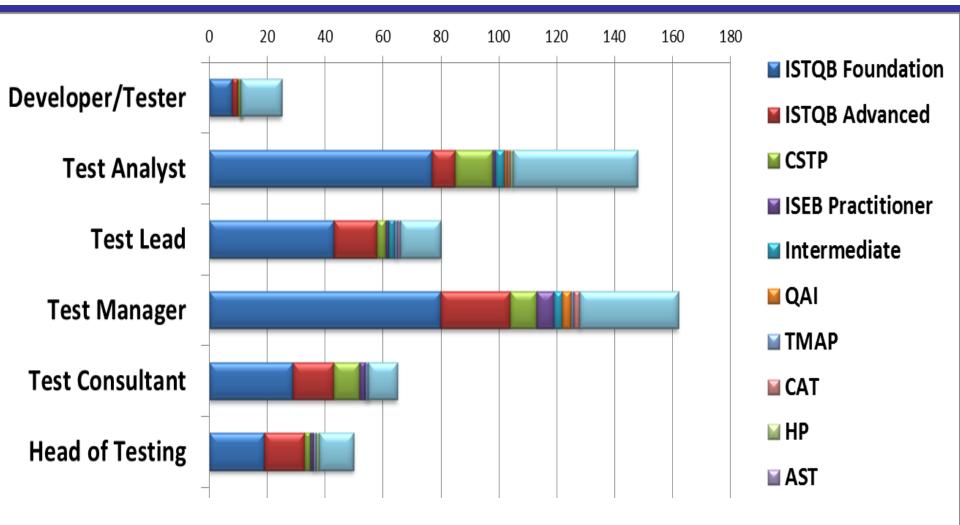




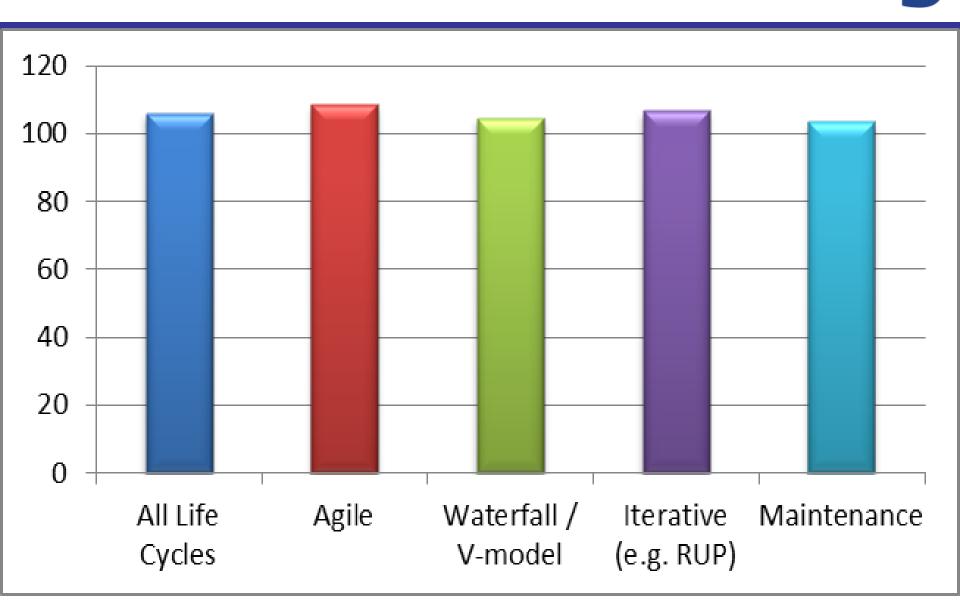


Qualification Levels

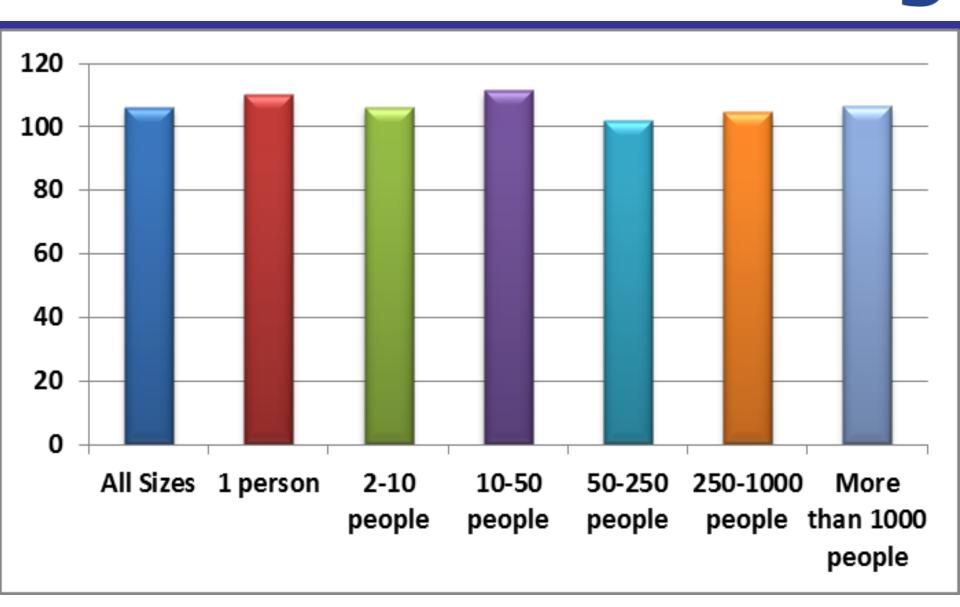




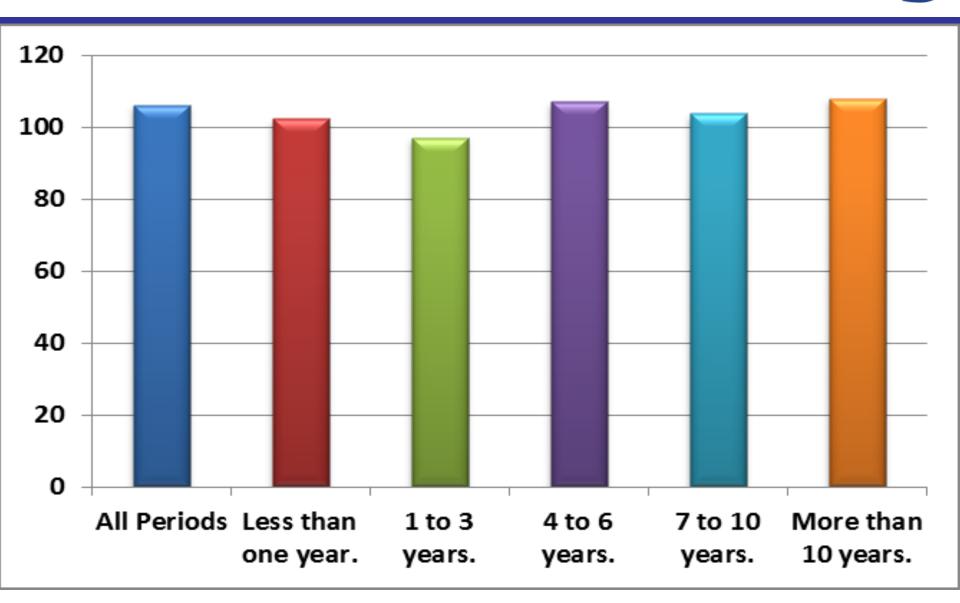
Different Life Cycles...



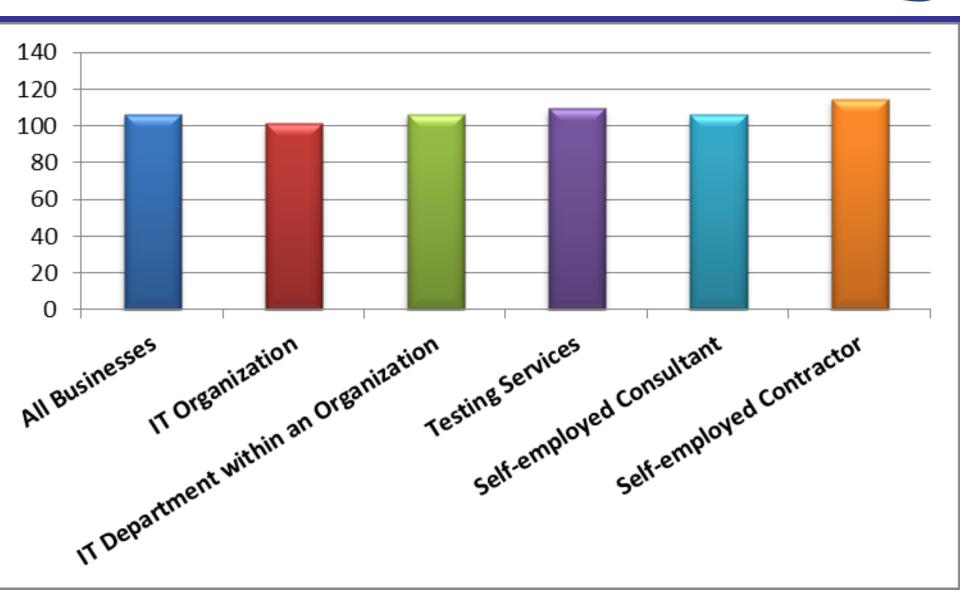
Different Organization Sizes...



Different Experience Levels...

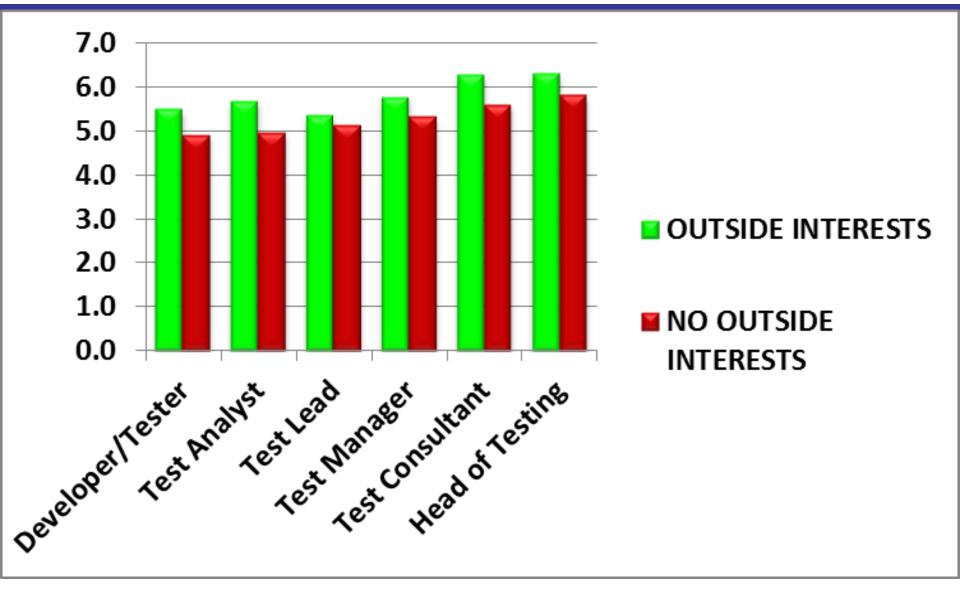






Outside Interests?





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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