

# 測量結果

## MEASURING OUTCOME



# FACILITATE THE GAME

This game is based on Evidence Based Management (EBM). EBM is an empirical framework organizations can use to help measure the (perceived) product value, and the way they deliver their product(s). The measurements can be inspected to help maximize product value and improve the way of working.

1. As a Scrum Facilitator, put the four Key Value Areas (KVA)s in a row on the floor (Current Value, Time to Market, Ability to Innovate and Unrealized Value). Explain each KVA to the participants.
2. Form two groups and hand one group the green Key Value Measures cards (KVMs) and the other group the remaining purple KVMs.
3. Step 1: Invite the group(s) to discuss and put the KVMs under the correct KVA.
4. Step 2: Invite both groups to discuss their results and adapt their cards. Make sure by the end of this round, the KVM cards are under the correct KVA.
5. Step 3: Invite the participants to individually look at the KVMs and select one KVM that caught their attention. (A non-EBM KVM may also be chosen at this point)
6. Step 4: Invite the participants into groups of four. Ask each participant to explain why they chose their particular KVM and collaborate on how to implement it. (In case of non-EBM measures, pay attention that these are not vanity metrics and discuss the potential pitfalls)



**Scrum Facilitators** is a Dutch-based training organization on a mission to help professionals become awesome Scrum facilitators. A Scrum Facilitator can be a Scrum Master, Product Owner, developer or leader. Great Scrum Facilitators understand the Scrum values & principles and use these to effectively implement Scrum with their teams and organizations.

Scrum Facilitators is a **Scrum.org partner**. Our classes are accredited, always up-to-date, fun, super interactive and always facilitated by two trainers to maximize your learning objectives. Our trainers are **seasoned experts** and **Scrum.org certified** Professional Scrum Trainers with substantial real life experience in various settings.



Learn about Evidence-Based Management (EBM) at  
<http://scrum.org/EBM>

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# 目前價值

展示出產品在今日可提供給客戶的價值



(產品) **上市時間**

表達組織快速傳遞新功能、服務或產品的能力



# 創新能力

展現組織提供可能更好地滿足客戶需求的新功能的有效性。



# 未實現價值

當組織滿足所有潛在客戶或使用者的需求時可以實現的潛在未來價值



# 員工平均營收

該比率（總收入/雇員人數）是一個行業中的關鍵競爭指標。  
這因行業而異。





# 產品成本率

測量產品/系統的總費用和成本，包括運營成本與收入的比較。





# 員工滿意度

某種形式的情緒分析有助於衡量員工的敬業度、活力和熱情。





# 顧客滿意度

某種形式的情感分析幫助評估客戶對產品的參與度和滿意度。





# 客戶使用率指數

按功能對使用方式進行衡量，  
以說明推斷客戶發現該產品實用的程度，  
以及使用時間是否符合期望。





# 市場份額

產品不受控制的相對市場百分比；  
如果產品能夠更好地滿足客戶需求，  
那麼它可能會獲得潛在的市場份額。





# 客戶或用戶滿意度差距

客戶或使用者期望的體驗與他們當前的體驗之間的區別。





# 客戶體驗或滿意度期望

表示客戶希望獲得的體驗的衡量。





# 建置和整合頻率

每個時間段內經過整合和測試的內部版本數。

對於頻繁或連續發佈的團隊，  
此度量已被實際的發佈度量所取代。





# 發佈頻率

每個時間段的發佈次數，例如 連續、每天、每周、每月、每季度等。  
這有助於反映出用新穎及有競爭力的產品來滿足客戶需求的時間。





# 發佈穩定期

在開發人員準備發佈產品到實際發佈給客戶之間，  
花費在糾正產品問題上的時間。

這有助於表示不良的開發實踐以及基礎設計和代碼庫的影響。





# 平均維修時間

從發現錯誤到修復錯誤所花費的平均時間。  
這有助於揭示組織修復錯誤的效率。





# 客戶週期時間

從開始工作到實際發佈為止間的時間。  
這項度量有助於反映組織接觸客戶的能力。





# 交付時間

從提出想法或建立假設到客戶從該想法中受益的時間。  
此測量可能會根據客戶和產品而有所不同。  
這是提高客戶滿意度的重要因素。





# 變更交付時間

從提交代碼到成功在生產中運行代碼所需的時間。





# 部署頻率

組織向客戶/使用者部署（發佈）該產品的新版本的次數。





# 服務恢復時間

從服務中斷開始到恢復服務的完全可用性之間的時間。





# 學習時間

草擬一個想法或改善、構建、  
將其交付給使用者並從其使用中學習所需的總時間。





# 清除障礙的時間

從產生障礙到解決障礙間的平均時間。  
這是交付時間和員工滿意度的一個促成因素。





# 戰略轉向的時間

真實業務敏捷性的一種測量，表示組織從收到反饋或新資訊到響應該反饋之間所經過的時長；例如，從發現競爭對手提供了新的市場制勝功能到組織以匹配或超越其新功能的方式做出回應（可測量地改善客戶體驗）之間的時間。





# 創 新 率

在新產品功能上花費的工作量或成本的百分比除以產品總工作量或成本。這可以得到組織提供新產品功能的能力。





# 缺陷趨勢

自上次衡量以來，對缺陷變化進行的衡量。

缺陷是指降低產品對客戶、使用者或組織本身的價值的所有因素。  
缺陷通常是指無法正常運作。





# 產品指數

團隊花費在產品和價值上的時間百分比。





# 安裝版本指數

當前受支援的產品版本號。

這反映了組織為支援和維護舊版本軟體而付出的努力。





# 技術債

程式設計中的一個概念，該概念反映了"快速而骯髒"的解決方案導致後來的補救度量產生的額外開發及測試工作。它對價值的交付產生不良影響，並造成了可避免的浪費及風險增加。





# 生產事故次數

在一個時期內開發團隊為解決已安裝產品中的問題而被阻斷的次數。  
生產事故的次數和頻率有助於表明產品的穩定性。





# 活躍產品（代碼）分支

產品或服務的不同版本（或變體）的數量。  
提供對改變的潛在影響以及由此產生的工作複雜性的見解。





# 分支之間花費的時間合併代碼

更改產品或服務的不同版本所花費的時間。  
提供對改變的潛在影響以及由此產生的工作複雜性的見解。





# 內容切換花費的時間

實體包括因會議或電話造成中斷而浪費的時間，  
在工作之間進行切換所花費的時間，  
以及團隊成員受到團隊外部人員的阻擾。





# 失敗率

已發佈的產品更改導致服務品質下降並需要修復  
(例如，緊急修復、回溯、補丁) 的百分比。





**不要測量產出  
測量結果**



**這不是關於指標，  
而是關於溝通**



想要了解更多  
Evidence Based Management  
請見  
<http://scrum.org/EBM>



# EBM suggested cheat sheet

Time-to-Market (T2M)		Ability to Innovate (A2I)		Current Value (CV)	
KVM	Measuring:	KVM	Measuring:	KVM	Measuring:
Build and Integration Frequency	The number of integrated and tested builds per time period. For a team that is releasing frequently or continuously, this measure is superseded by actual release measures.	Innovation Rate	The percentage of effort or cost spent on new product capabilities, divided by total product effort or cost. This provides insight into the capacity of the organization to deliver new product capabilities.	Revenue per Employee	The ratio (gross revenue / # of employees) is a key competitive indicator within an industry. This varies significantly by industry.
Release Frequency	The number of releases per time period, e.g. continuously, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, etc. This helps reflect the time needed to satisfy the customer with new and competitive products.	Defect Trends	Measurement of change in defects since last measurement. A defect is anything that reduces the value of the product to a customer, user, or to the organization itself. Defects are generally things that don't work as intended.	Product Cost Ratio	Total expenses and costs for the product(s)/system(s) being measured, including operational costs compared to revenue.
Release Stabilization Period	The time spent correcting product problems between the point the developers say it is ready to release and the point where it is actually released to customers. This helps represent the impact of poor development practices and underlying design and code base.	On-Product Index	The percentage of time teams spend working on product and value.	Employee Satisfaction	Some form of sentiment analysis to help gauge employee engagement, energy, and enthusiasm.
Mean Time to Repair	The average amount of time it takes from when an error is detected and when it is fixed. This helps reveal the efficiency of an organization to fix an error.	Installed Version Index	The number of versions of a product that are currently being supported. This reflects the effort the organization spends supporting and maintaining older versions of software.	Customer Satisfaction	Some form of sentiment analysis to help gauge customer engagement and happiness with the product.
Customer Cycle Time	The amount of time from when work starts on a release until the point where it is actually released. This measure helps reflect an organization's ability to reach its customer.	Technical Debt	A concept in programming that reflects the extra development and testing work that arises when "quick and dirty" solutions result in later remediation. It creates an undesirable impact on the delivery of value and an avoidable increase in waste and risk.	Customer Usage Index	Measurement of usage, by feature, to help infer the degree to which customers find the product useful and whether actual usage meets expectations on how long users should be taking with a feature.
Lead Time	The amount of time from when an idea is proposed, or a hypothesis is formed until a customer can benefit from that idea. This measure may vary based on customer and product. It is a contributing factor for customer satisfaction.	Production Incident Count	The number of times in a given period that the Development Team was interrupted to fix a problem in an installed product. The number and frequency of Production Incidents can help indicate the stability of the product.	Unrealized Value (UV)	
Lead Time for Changes	The amount of time to go from code-committed to code successfully running in production. For more information, see the <a href="#">DORA 2019 report</a> .	Active Product (Code) Branches	The number of different versions (or variants) of a product or service. Provides insight into the potential impact of change and the resulting complexity of work.	KVM	Measuring:
Deployment Frequency	The number of times that the organization deployed (released) a new version of the product to customers/users. For more information, see the <a href="#">DORA 2019 report</a> .	Time Spent Merging Code Between Branches	The amount of time spent applying changes across different versions of a product or service. Provides insight into the potential impact of change and the resulting complexity of work.	Market Share	The relative percentage of the market not controlled by the product; the potential market share that the product might achieve if it better met customer needs.
Time to Restore Service	The amount of time between the start of a service outage and the restoration of full availability of the service. For more information, see the <a href="#">DORA 2019 report</a> .	Time Spent Context-Switching	Examples include time lost to interruptions caused by meetings or calls, time spent switching between tasks, and time lost when team members are interrupted to help people outside the team can give simple insight into the magnitude of the problem.	Customer or User Satisfaction Gap	The difference between a customer or user's desired experience and their current experience.
Time-to-Learn	The total time needed to sketch an idea or improvement, build it, deliver it to users, and learn from their usage.	Change Failure Rate	The percentage of released product changes that result in degraded service and require remediation (e.g. hotfix, rollback, patch). For more information, see the <a href="#">DORA 2019 report</a> .	Desired Customer Experience or satisfaction	A measure that indicates the experience that the customer would like to have
Time to remove Impediment	The average amount of time from when an impediment is raised until when it is resolved. It is a contributing factor to lead time and employee satisfaction.				
Time to Pivot	A measure of true business agility that presents the elapsed time between when an organization receives feedback or new information and when it responds to that feedback; for example, the time between when it finds out that a competitor has delivered a new market-winning feature to when the organization responds with matching or exceeding new capabilities that measurably improve customer experience.				

Source: EBM guide, <http://scrum.org/EBM>

