

MEDICION

DEL RESULTADO



FACILITAR EL JUGO

Este juego se basa en Evidence Based Management (EBM). EBM es un marco empírico que las organizaciones pueden utilizar para ayudar a medir el valor (percibido) del producto y la forma en que entregan su producto(s). Las mediciones se pueden inspeccionar para ayudar a maximizar el valor del producto y mejorar la forma de trabajar.

1. Como una facilitador de Scrum, ponga las cuatro Key Value Areas (KVA) en una fila en el suelo (Valor actual, Tiempo de Mercado, Capacidad de Innovar y Valor No Realizado). Explicar cada KVA a los participantes.
2. Forme dos grupos y entregue a un grupo las tarjetas verdes de Key Value Measures (KVM) y el otro grupo los KVM púrpura restantes.
3. Paso 1: Invite al grupo/a los grupos a discutir y poner los KVM bajo el KVA correcto.
4. Paso 2: Invita a ambos grupos a analizar sus resultados y adaptar sus cartas. Asegúrese de que al final de esta ronda, las tarjetas KVM estén bajo la KVA correcta.
5. Paso 3: Invite a los participantes a mirar individualmente las KVM y seleccionar una KVM que les llamó la atención. (También se puede elegir una KVM que no sea de EBM en este momento)
6. Paso 4: Invite a los participantes a grupos de cuatro. Pida a cada participante que explique por qué eligió su KVM en particular y que colabore en cómo implementarlo. (En el caso de medidas que no sean de EBM, preste atención a que no son métricas de vanidad y discuta las posibles peligros)



Scrum Facilitators es una organización de formación con sede en Holanda con la misión de ayudar a los profesionales a convertirse en increíbles facilitadores de Scrum. Un facilitador de Scrum puede ser un maestro de Scrum, propietario de producto, desarrollador o líder. Los grandes facilitadores de Scrum entienden los valores y principios de Scrum y los usan para implementar Scrum con eficacia con sus equipos y organizaciones.

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Obtenga más información sobre Evidence-Based Management (EBM) en <http://scrum.org/EBM>

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Por Scrum Facilitators

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CURRENT VALUE

Reveals the value that the product delivers to customers, today



TIME TO MARKET

Expresses the organization's ability to quickly deliver new capabilities, services, or products



ABILITY TO INNOVATE

Expresses the ability of a product development organization to deliver new capabilities that might better meet customer needs



UNREALIZED VALUE

Suggests the potential future value that could be realized
if the organization could perfectly meet the needs of all potential customers



Customer Satisfaction





Feature Usage Index





Defect Trends





Product Cost Ratio





Installed Version Index





Build & Integration Frequency





Production Incident Trends





Release Stabilization Period





Market Share





Cycle Time





Time-to-Learn





Employee Satisfaction





Customer Usage Index





Revenue per Employee





Release Frequency





Mean Time to Repair





Lead Time





Innovation Rate





On-Product Index





Technical Debt





**Active Code
Branches / Time
Spent Merging
Branched Code**





Time Spent Context-Switching





Customer or User Satisfaction Gap





**No miden la
producción. Medir los
resultados**



**No se trata de las
métricas, pero sobre
la conversación**



Aprende más sobre
**Evidence Based
Management** en
<http://scrum.org/EBM>



EBM suggested cheat sheet

Time-to-Market (T2M)

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Time-to-Learn	The total time needed to sketch an idea or improvement, build it, deliver it to users, and learn from their usage.

Current Value (CV)

KVM	Measuring:
Revenue per Employee	The ratio (gross revenue / # of employees) is a key competitive indicator within an industry. This varies significantly by industry.
Product Cost Ratio	Total expenses and costs for the product(s)/system(s) being measured, including operational costs compared to revenue.
Employee Satisfaction	Some form of sentiment analysis to help gauge employee engagement, energy, and enthusiasm.
Customer Satisfaction	Some form of sentiment analysis to help gauge customer engagement and happiness with the product.
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.

Ability to Innovate (A2I)

KVM	Measuring:
Feature Usage Index	Measurement of features in the product that are frequently used. This helps capture features that are rarely or never used.
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.
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.
On-Product Index	The percentage of time teams spend working on product and value.
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.
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.
Production Incident Trends	The number of times 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.
Active code branches, time spent merging code between branches	These measures are like the Installed Version Index, since different deployed versions usually have separate code branches.
Time spent context-switching	Number of meetings per day per person, and the number of times a day team members are interrupted to help people outside the team can give simple insight into the magnitude of the problem.

Unrealized Value (UV)

KVM	Measuring:
Market Share	The relative percentage of the market controlled by the product.
Customer or user satisfaction gap	The difference between a customer or user's desired experience and their current experience.

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

