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An Analysis of Cumulative Voting Results

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Abstract

Context. Prioritization is essential part of requirements engineering, software release planning and many other software engineering disciplines. Cumulative Voting (CV) is known as relatively simple method for prioritizing requirements on a ratio scale. Historically, CV has been applied in decision making in government elections, corporate governance, and forestry. CV prioritization results are special type of data – compositional data.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to aid decision making by collecting knowledge on the empirical use of CV and developing a method for detecting prioritization items with equal priority.

Methods. We present a systematic literature review of CV and CV result analysis methods. The review is based on search in electronic databases and snowball sampling of the primary studies. Relevant studies are selected based on titles, abstracts, and full text inspection. Additionally, we propose Equality of Cumulative Votes (ECV) – a CV result analysis method that identifies prioritization items with equal priority.

Results. CV has been used in not only in requirements prioritization and release planning but also in software process improvement, change impact analysis, model drive software development, etc. The review has resulted in a collection of state of the practice studies and CV result analysis methods. ECV has been applied to 27 prioritization cases from 14 studies and has identified nine groups of equal items in three studies.

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Conclusions. We believe that collected studies and CV result analysis methods can help the adoption of CV prioritization method. The evaluation of ECV indicates that it is able to detect prioritization items with equal priority.

Keywords Cumulative Voting · Hundred-Dollar Test · requirements prioritization · Systematic Review

1 Introduction

Software products are becoming larger and more complex. Each product is usually affected by large number of factors such as product functional requirements, quality attributes, or software process improvement issues. Since time, funding, and resources are limited, it is seldom possible or efficient to fully address all the factors. Therefore, the level of attention to a particular factor must be decided according to its importance (i.e. business value), cost, risk, volatility, dependencies between the factors and many other criteria. These decisions are made by product stakeholders: users, clients, managers, sponsors, developers, and many other persons associated with the product. In order to make decisions regarding a large number of factors it is highly advisable to prioritize the factors in a systematic way (Berander and Andrews 2005).

One of the prioritization methods used in software engineering is Cumulative Voting (CV) (Leffingwell and Widrig 1999). The main advantage of CV is that it is relatively simple and fast yet produces priorities in ratio scale (Berander and Andrews 2005; Ahl 2005). This allows not only to determine what prioritization items are more important but also how much more important they are. Ratio scale prioritization is particularly important in software release planning and cost-value analysis (Berander and Jonsson 2006; Karlsson and Ryan 1997).

Prioritization is usually performed by multiple stakeholders, and individual priorities are combined into a single priority list. Each stakeholder's preferences may have different weight in the final priority. Such prioritization gives more information than just the priorities of factors. It may be useful to analyze the results of the prioritization to assess disagreement between stakeholders, measure stakeholder satisfaction with the results or find distinct groups of stakeholders.

The purpose of this study is to help industry practitioners and academia researchers in adopting and using CV. Importance of the prioritization in software engineering and prospectiveness of CV constitutes the need to do further research in this area.

This study presents a systematic literature review of the empirical use of CV and CV result analysis methods. A new method for CV result analysis, called Equality of Cumulative Votes (ECV), is proposed. The method identifies prioritization items with equal priority. ECV is evaluated using a considerable amount of data, which was obtained from the primary studies identified by the systematic review.

This remainder of this paper is structured as follows. The background is presented in Section 2. Section 3 describes related studies. In Section 4 research questions and methods are presented. The design of the systematic review is presented in Section 5 and ECV is presented in Section 6. Section 7 presents the results of the study and Section 8 is a discussion section.

2 Background

This section introduces the background of the study: description of software requirements prioritization methods; examples of CV result analysis methods; and description of compositional data analysis and CV.

2.1 Prioritization Methods

Some of the most popular prioritization methods are the analytical hierarchy process (AHP), cumulative voting (CV), ranking, numerical assignment, top-ten, the planning game, minimal spanning tree, bubble sort, binary search tree (Berander and Andrews 2005; Karlsson 1998). Ranking and numerical assignment methods perform prioritization on an ordinal scale. AHP and CV are harder to use and considered more time consuming compared to other methods but, on the other hand, produce priorities in ratio scale.

Prioritization can be used not just to decide which factors to address, but also to determine the order in which they need to be handled. In market driven software development a small part of a very large number of requirements needs to be selected and divided into several releases to maximize return on investment. In bespoke requirements, focusing on early delivery of value can help reduce the risk of project cancellation.

Ratio scale priorities have several advantages over ordinal scale priorities. Ratio scale shows not just the order of items but also relative distance between them. This enables the priority of a group of items to be calculated by summing up the priorities of individual items (Berander and Jonsson 2006). It is possible to say that one item or set of items has higher priority than another set of items. Supposing stakeholders have to choose between several lower priority items and one item with higher priority; with ordinal scale, the item with highest priority will always be selected first. However, if priorities are given on a ratio scale, it is possible that lower priority items will be selected if their cumulative priority is higher. Knowing the relative importance of sets of prioritization items helps in software release planning. Ratio scale allows the combining of multiple priority factors by calculating ratios between them. One example of this is the cost-value ratio that shows which requirements give more value for less money (Karlsson and Ryan 1997).

2.2 Prioritization Result Analysis

Different studies use and analyze CV in different ways. Disagreement between stakeholders happens when two or more stakeholders have assigned a different priority to one prioritization item. If the level of disagreement is high it may indicate potential conflicts between stakeholders. Such conflicts may be of technical character, as well as social or cultural.

The satisfaction of a stakeholder with the final prioritization results is determined by the difference between the results and the individual priorities of the stakeholder. A smaller level of difference leads to higher satisfaction. In the end, stakeholder satisfaction is important because it is necessary to achieve stakeholder commitment.

A part of stakeholders may form a group of some kind and, therefore, prioritize requirements similarly. Such groups may be formed by users, software developers, managers and many other stakeholders. It may be useful to detect whether a group of stakeholders has different preferences than all other stakeholders. In (Pettersson et al 2008) domain experts, technical experts, managers, project managers, testers, and developers use CV to prioritize software process improvement issues. CV results are analyzed using disagreement charts and satisfaction charts. Principal component analysis (PCA) is used to identify distinct groups of stakeholders.

The same items can be prioritized by the same stakeholders multiple times from different perspectives. It is useful to determine correlation between the priorities in different perspectives to assess the differences between the perspectives. In (Barney and Wohlin 2009) CV is used by developers, testers, and managers to prioritize quality attributes. The same quality attributes are prioritized from two perspectives: the perceived situation today and the perceived ideal situation. Correlation between the two perspectives is evaluated using the Spearman rank correlation matrix. This allows an analysis of how well the company balances the priorities of software quality attributes.

In (Jönsson and Wohlin 2005a) change impact issues are prioritized by developers, testers, managers, and system architects. The prioritization is done with respect to three perspectives: strategic, tactical, and operative. In order to determine correlation between the perspectives, CV results are analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis test. In (Chatzipetrou et al 2010) the results of (Jönsson and Wohlin 2005a) are analyzed using PCA, biplot, and ternary plot. PCA is used to find correlated issues. Biplot shows variance, correlation, and difference between the priorities of issues, and shows the viewpoints of stakeholders. Ternary plot is used to show the relative number of issues that received high, medium, and low priority.

2.3 Cumulative Voting

CV is a prioritization method for prioritizing a list of items (Leffingwell and Widrig 1999). CV has many synonyms in literature: hundred dollar method, hundred dollar test, hundred point method, 100$ dollar method, 100$ dollar test, 100$ point method. Before being applied in software engineering CV was used for political elections (Engstrom 1999) and corporate governance (Bhagat and Brickley 1984). CV is also applied in decision making in forestry (Hiltunen et al 2008), voting in social networks (Boldi et al 2009) and in computer algorithms for consensus clustering (Ayad and Kamel 2008) e.g. clustering is the assignment of objects to groups and it is used in pattern recognition, data mining, and machine learning. Consensus clustering is a method for combining the results of different clustering algorithms.

In CV a stakeholder is given 100 points, imaginary dollars or units of percentages that can be spent on the prioritization items. The stakeholder can spend any amount of points on any number of items as long as the total amount adds up to 100. The more points assigned to an item, the higher the priority of the item. The stakeholder may spend all the points on just one item or distribute them among all or some of the items.

Often prioritization is done by more than one stakeholder. The final priority of an item can be calculated by adding up the points each stakeholder has spent on it. Sometimes the vote of some stakeholders may be more important than the votes of others. For example, a manager may be more influential than an employee or shareholders may have different amount of shares. In such a case the priorities of each stakeholder may be multiplied by an individual coefficient or a different amount of points for prioritization.

It is advisable to randomize the order of items in a prioritization list. This is necessary to minimize the effect of order on the prioritization results (Svahnberg and Karasira 2009).

2.3.1 Benefits and drawbacks of Cumulative Voting

Compared to AHP, CV is faster and easier to learn and use (Berander and Andrews 2005; Ahl 2005). AHP benefits from consistency check, but CV does not require this because all prioritization items are evaluated simultaneously (Ahl 2005).

There are a few problems with CV. First of all, it cannot be repeated for the same stakeholders and prioritization items due to stakeholder bias (Leffingwell and Widrig 1999) (c.f. Section 2.3.4). Secondly, CV becomes more difficult if the number of prioritization items increases (Berander and Svahnberg 2009).

2.3.2 Example of Cumulative Voting by Several Stakeholders

Let us give an example of CV with several stakeholders. Suppose Robin, Alice, and John are three friends who want to buy some beverages in a store. They have different preferences but do not want to buy too many drinks. Therefore, they decide to use CV to decide what to buy. Each of the friends distributes 100 points between four items: milk, tea, coffee, and juice (Step 1 in Figure 1). Each of them will spend a different amount of money on the purchase, hence, their priorities are multiplied by different coefficients (Step 2 and the stakeholder importance coefficient in Figure 1). The final beverage priorities are calculated by summing up the weighted priorities of stakeholders (Step 3 in Figure 1).

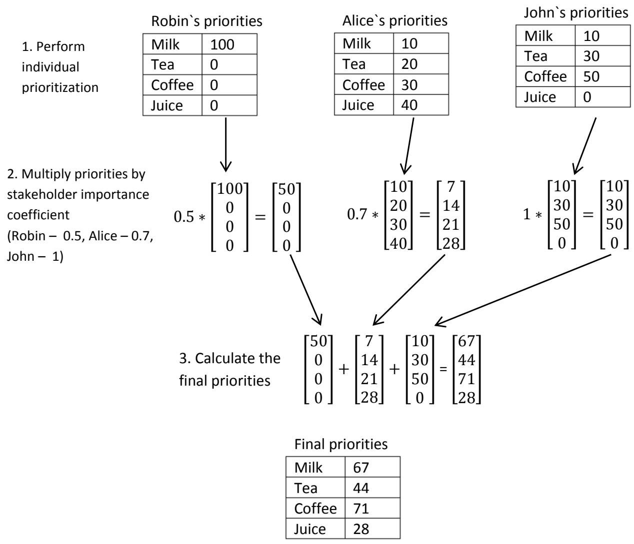


Fig. 1 Example of Cumulative Voting Performed by Several Stakeholders

2.3.3 Stakeholder Bias

Prioritization using CV may be biased if a stakeholder knows the preferences of other stakeholders. He may manipulate the results by spending more points on items that are important to him but not the other stakeholders. On the one hand, stakeholder bias makes it unreasonable to repeat CV with the same prioritization items and stakeholders. On the other hand, this property of CV may be useful in giving more power to important minority stakeholders, such as security experts or software testers. Suppose the same software requirements are prioritized for a second time using CV. A developer knows that all vital functionality is selected by other stakeholders, but his toy feature is left out. The developer could spend all his points on this feature to put it in the next release.

Stakeholder bias may be mitigated by setting a maximum priority that can be assigned to an item. This way each stakeholder is forced to distribute the money between several prioritization items (Berander and Jonsson 2006).

Another bias is that people in general tend to assign round priority values. This is caused by lack of objective judgement criteria. Either way it seems to be a minor problem because all prioritization is largely based on expert opinion.

2.3.4 Scalability of Cumulative Voting, Hierarchical Cumulative Voting

Standard CV approach has a low scalability. If the number of prioritization items is high, stakeholders may lose sight of the bigger picture and assign

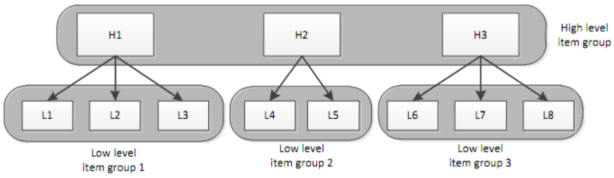


Fig. 2 Prioritization Item Hierarchy Example

priorities to a limited number of items. A partial solution to the problem is giving more points for prioritization (1,000 or 10,000 instead of 100).

When the number of prioritization items is high they can usually be grouped hierarchically by forming a tree structure (Figure 2) and, thus, parent-child dependencies will exist between many items.

In (Berander and Jonsson 2006) the authors propose a method for prioritizing hierarchically structured items called Hierarchical Cumulative Voting (HCV). It may be seen as combination of the hierarchical part of the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) (Berander and Andrews 2005; Saaty 1980) and the CV prioritization method. Since items are prioritized in smaller sets, stakeholders do not lose sight of the bigger picture during prioritization, and the prioritization of a large number of requirements is considered easier.

2.3.5 Compensation Factor

HCV deals with the problem of prioritization scalability but it comes at a cost. Low level item groups may consist of different number of items, but the number of points spent on each group is the same, i.e. in a small-sized group, the same amount of points is distributed among fewer items. Hence, items in smaller groups are statistically more likely to have a higher priority on average than items in larger groups. To balance this difference each low level prioritization item can be multiplied by a compensation factor (Berander and Jonsson 2006).

One example of compensation factors is the number of items in small-sized requirement groups as explained above. However, this compensation factor has a major drawback. In extreme cases it favours items in larger groups over items in smaller ones. For instance, suppose an item (A) in a group of 10 items is assigned 60 points. Hence, A will receive 600 compensated points. In this case it is impossible for any item in a group smaller than 6 items to compete with A. Even if item (B) in a group of 5 is assigned the maximum number of points (100), the maximum compensated priority value B can receive is 500.

In (Berander and Svahnberg 2009) the authors suggest that compensated prioritization is favourable over uncompensated. But neither compensated nor uncompensated prioritization is perfect and as a general rule it is better to keep the size of prioritization item groups similar.

2.3.6 HCV Execution

According to (Berander and Jonsson 2006) HCV is conducted with the following steps (Steps 4 and 5 are optional):

1. Construct hierarchy. Prioritization items need to be divided into one high and several low level item groups. Each low level item group is child to exactly one high level item. And each high level item has one low level item group. One low level item may belong to several item groups. Even if part of the items are not logically connected they can be grouped separately and assigned a fake parent item, e.g. 'misc. items'. HCV does not provide any directions on creating a requirements hierarchy.
2. Each high and low level item group is prioritized separately using CV. The stakeholder may prioritize all item groups at once or one by one. But it should be possible to prioritize groups in any order and repeatedly, because the stakeholder might learn more about the items while performing the prioritization.
   In particular he is likely to learn more about a high level item when prioritizing its low level item group (Brenner and Schwalbach 2009). Some stakeholders may prioritize only part of the groups and each group may be prioritized by different stakeholders.
3. Priority of each low level item is normalized by dividing it with the sum of all low level priorities of items in all groups:
$$p_{i\,normalized} = \frac{p_i}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} p_j} \tag{1}$$
4. The final priority of each low level item is calculated by multiplying it with the priority of its parent high level item.
5. Apply the compensation factor to all low level requirements as described in Section 2.3.5.
6. When multiple stakeholders have performed the prioritization, priorities of low level items are combined as in standard CV.

It is possible that one low level item is child of more than one high level requirement and, thus, belongs to two or more low level requirement groups (see Figure 3). Such requirements participate in the standard HCV prioritization process and are prioritized two or more times with each group they belong to. At the end of the prioritization they receive several priority values. These values must be summed together to form the final priority of the item. (This is done because the item adds value to both parts of hierarchy.)

2.3.7 Example of Hierarchical Cumulative Voting

In this section we will give a short example of HCV. Suppose six requirements for a mobile phone operating system need to be prioritized: 'reminder alarm', 'specify repeated event', 'hide contact', 'add picture to phonebook', 'search contact', 'make video call'. Three high level requirements can be identified:

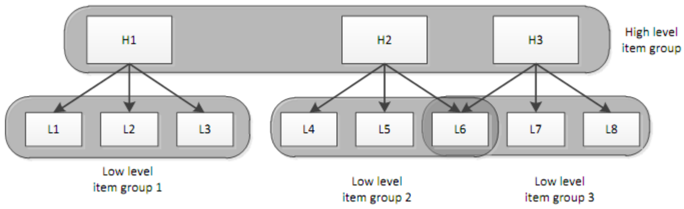


Fig. 3 Overlapping Prioritization Item Hierarchy Example

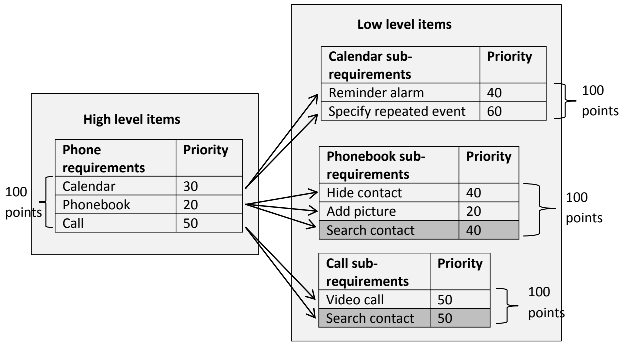


Fig. 4 Example of Hierarchical Cumulative Voting, Requirement Hierarchy

'Calendar', 'Phonebook', 'Call'. The low level requirements are then grouped as sub-requirements of high level requirements as shown in Figure 4. The 'Search contact' requirement is a sub-requirement and has two parent requirements—'Phonebook' and 'Call'. The computation of the final priorities of requirements is shown in Table 1.

After requirements are grouped, and a hierarchy is defined, each group of requirements are then prioritized using CV. The final priority of a low level requirement is computed by multiplying the priority of the requirement with the priority of its parent high level requirement and the compensation factor. The compensation factor in this particular case is the number of elements in a group, two for the 'calendar' and 'call' sub-requirements and three for the 'phonebook' sub-requirements.

2.4 Compositional Data Analysis

CV results can be seen as a special type of data—compositional data. Compositional data does not contain absolute values. It shows only the relative weight of a component in a whole. In (Chatzipetrou et al 2010) the authors propose the use of compositional data analysis for the statistical analysis of CV.

Table 1 Example of Hierarchical Cumulative Voting

Phone requirements	Compensation factor	Sub-requirements	Priority calculation	Final priority
Calendar	2	Reminder alarm	40*30*2	2400
Calendar	2	Specify repeated event	60*30*2	3600
Phonebook	3	Hide contact	40*20*3	1600
Phonebook	3	Add picture	20*20*3	800
Phonebook & Call	3 & 2	Search contact	40*20*3 + 50*50*2	7400
Call	2	Video call	50 * 50 * 2	2500

A compositional data item is a vector (x) of positive components with a constant sum k:

$$x = (X_1;\, X_2;\, ...;\, X_n)\, where\, x_i \geq 0\, and \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j = k \tag{2}$$

The property of the sum of the items being restricted is called the constant sum constraint. In CV, priorities assigned by a stakeholder to the items of a prioritization set is a compositional data vector with a constant sum of 100. The value of k (i.e. 100 in this case) is arbitrary and does not affect the analysis of the data because the information is contained in the ratios between the components of the vector. The vector can sum up to any number but still hold the same data, i.e. vectors (1, 2, 7) and (10, 20, 70) are in this case considered equivalent.

The priority of an item is relative to the priority of the other items in the set. Hence, the priority of an individual item is meaningless without context, i.e. the complete set of items. The same item may receive different priority when put in two different prioritization sets. If the item is put in a set of items with high priority it will receive lower relative priority. This also holds true the other way around; if the item is put in a set with low priority items its priority will be higher.

Compositional data analysis has, however, serious limitations. Ordinary unconstrained variables are free to take any positive or negative values, whereas, compositional data values can only be positive and have a constrained maximum value. Moreover, components of compositional data vectors are not independent from each other. The fact that an item is assigned 70 priority points means that the next item can take only values between 0 and 30. Hence, there is a negative correlation between the items.

Standard parametric statistical tests require that data vectors have multivariate normal distribution. Vector $X = (X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n)$ is considered to have multivariate normal distribution if any linear combination of its parts is normally distributed. Linear combination is defined by:

$$Y = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \ldots + a X_n \tag{3}$$

where Y is the product of lineal combination and a_i is any real number. Since the sum of priorities assigned in CV must add up to 100 (or any other constant number) at least one linear combination of X is not normally distributed because it must always add up to 100:

$$Y = 1 \cdot X_1 + 1 \cdot X_2 + \ldots + 1 \cdot X_n = 100 \tag{4}$$

In our opinion, the above shows that CV results do not follow a multivariate normal distribution and, hence, means that they must not be analysed using parametric statistical tests (Pawlowsky-Glahn and Egozcue 2006).

2.4.1 Problem of Zeroes

Compositional data analysis requires that ratios between any components in a vector can be computed. Computing a ratio with a zero value is meaningless. This causes a problem because CV allows stakeholders to assign zero priorities to some prioritization items. There are two types of zeroes in compositional data: essential and rounded.

Essential zeroes mean that a data component is not present. Rounded zeroes mean that the component is present but its value is very low. We can assume that zeroes in CV results are rounded because the priority of an item is a completely abstract notion and the instrument for measuring priority is human judgement (Chatzipetrou et al 2010).

Before compositional data analysis can be applied to CV results, we must first remove zeroes in the data. One approach can be to forbid stakeholders to assign zero priorities. This approach is used in e.g. (Pettersson et al 2008). But this can add some unnecessary complexity to the prioritization process. In (Chatzipetrou et al 2010) the authors propose the use of a multiplicative replacement strategy (as defined in (Martin-Fernandez et al 2003)) for CV result analysis.

This method replaces rounded zeroes with small values using the expression

$$r_j = \begin{cases} \delta_j, & if\, x_j = 0, \\ (1 - \frac{\sum_{k|x_k=0} \delta_k}{c}) x_j, & if\, x_j > 0, \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

where δ_j is the imputed value and c is the constant sum constraint (the same as k in equation (2)). In order for the total sum of components to stay constant the equation subtracts some value from the items with a priority higher than zero. More is subtracted from components with higher values than from the components with lower values and the value of the imputed δ_j is arbitrary.

2.4.2 Isometric Log-Ratio Transformation

In order to be able to apply standard statistical methods to compositional data it must be transformed to remove the inherent correlation of the values. Compositional data analysis proposes special transformations that change the compositional data values to unconstrained real values. One such transformation is isometric log-ratio (*ilr*) transformation (as proposed by (Pawlowsky-Glahn and Egozcue 2006; Filzmoser and Hron 2007)):

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= (z_1, \ldots, z_{D-1}), \\
z_i &= \sqrt{\frac{i}{i+1}} log \frac{\sqrt[i]{\prod_{j=1}^{i} x_j}}{x_{i+1}} for\, i = 1, \ldots, D-1
\end{aligned} \tag{6}
$$

where x is the vector that is being transformed and z is the vector that is created. It should be noted that z is shorter than x by one element.

After compositional data vectors are transformed using zero replacement and *ilr*, any standard statistical tests can be applied.

3 Related Work

A systematic review of requirements prioritization methods is presented in (Khan 2006). The paper focuses on prioritization method comparison and selects eight relevant studies. Two of the studies use CV. These studies are also revealed by the systematic literature review conducted as part of this study. Khan (2006) concludes that there is little research on requirements prioritization and studies usually deal with a small number of requirements.

The systematic literature review presented in this paper does not reveal any CV result analysis methods that allows to identify prioritization items with equal priority. Thus, this problem is not addressed in any way.

4 Methodology

This section covers the research questions of this study and the methods used to answer them.

4.1 Selection of Research Methods

The main purpose of this study is to collect knowledge on the use of CV in order to help software engineers and researchers in adopting it. This will answer RQ 1 and RQ 2.

One way of collecting this knowledge is to conduct an empirical study. A survey in a large number of software companies can be used to quantify the level of adoption of CV in industry (similarly to the study by (Zahedi 1986)). Case studies can be used to receive qualitative feedback on the use of CV (Runeson and Höst 2008).

Knowledge on the empirical use of CV can also be obtained from existing studies. This may be done by means of a systematic literature review. Several studies have used CV empirically in industrial as well as in academic settings. Nevertheless, there are no studies that provide an overview of the current state of the practice in this field. Therefore, before continuing with the refinement of CV and conducting new empirical studies (i.e. case study or experiment), a systematic literature review is required.

This paper proposes a new method for CV result analysis, called Equality of Cumulative Votes (ECV). (ECV groups prioritization items into groups of items with similar priority.) As will be presented later, the systematic review did not reveal any methods that solve this problem; however, ECV needs to be evaluated and, hence, applied to CV results.

There are two options to obtain CV results in order to test ECV. One is to conduct a new empirical study. The second option is to collect CV results from existing studies. The latter approach also has the added benefit to try to replicate the results from previous studies and if the CV results from other studies are used, a larger amount of data can be obtained with less effort. Moreover, the generalizability of the evaluation is increasing when prioritization results from different sources and domains are used. On the other hand, the main benefit of conducting a separate empirical study is the possibility to control the conditions of CV.

In our study we evaluated ECV by obtaining data from previously conducted studies as found by the systematic literature review. In order to obtain the data, authors of relevant primary studies were contacted.

In short, this study consists of two parts: a systematic literature review of CV and an evaluation of ECV.

4.2 Research Questions

The systematic review should focus on catching studies that empirically use CV. Information about place, time, scale, and domain of the studies should be collected and the results of the review will hopefully aid academic researchers by identifying paths for further investigation of CV. First research question is:

RQ 1. What is the state of practice in empirical studies that use CV?

The level of trust in research results considering CV is determined by the quality of the studies that use CV, hence this study includes an evaluation of the quality of primary studies identified by the systematic review.

Next, a valuable aspect of decision making is the analysis of prioritization results. Thus, the second research question is:

RQ 2. What CV result analysis methods have been presented in papers as identified by RQ 1?

Finally, the evaluation of ECV answers the third research question:

RQ 3. Is ECV capable of identifying prioritization items with equal priority?

Table 2 Review activities

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Review phase</th><th>Researchers involved</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Trial search in databases</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Develop review protocol</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Evaluate review protocol</td><td>B</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Paper search and selection from databases</td><td>Search in databases</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Search string validation</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Selection based on metadata</td><td>A and B</td></tr>
<tr><td>Selection based on full text</td><td>A and B</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Pilot data extraction (3 papers)</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Paper selection from the reference lists</td><td>Selection based on metadata</td><td>A and B</td></tr>
<tr><td>Selection based on full text</td><td>A and B</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Data extraction</td><td>A and B</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Data synthesis</td><td>A</td></tr>
</table>

5 Systematic Literature Review

This section presents the design of the systematic review. For the results of the execution please see Section 7.1 and 7.2.

Table 2 presents an overview of activities performed during the systematic literature review. The review protocol was developed by one researcher and evaluated by another researcher. Studies were searched for in two iterations. The first search is performed by using databases. The second search is performed using snowball sampling (Goodman 1961). (Snowball sampling examines the references of primary studies revealed by the first search.) References that are relevant to the review, i.e. they pass the selection criteria, are then added to the set of primary studies.

The search for papers was performed by a single researcher. Study selection, on the other hand, was performed by two researchers. First, one researcher examined all found studies. Next, another researcher re-examines all studies classified as primary studies in addition to 20 randomly selected excluded studies to ensure the quality of the selection.

To ensure the quality of the review, the quality evaluation and data extraction is performed independently by two researchers. Inter-rater analysis was performed using Krippendorf's Alpha statistics. (Krippendorff 1970; 2004).

5.1 Data Sources and Search Strategy

This systematic literature review is designed based on the guidelines by Kitchenham (Kitchenham 2007). First a trial search in electronic databases was conducted. In order to scale the review to a manageable, yet sufficient size, databases were searched with different search strings. Relevant papers that were found during the trial search were used to extract additional search strings. The trial search revealed that the number of studies that use CV is not very large. Therefore, we decided to include not only software engineering studies but also studies in other research areas, such as forestry or corporate governance.

Since CV is frequently used in studies without mentioning this in the abstract, full text search in databases is preferable. Unfortunately not all databases support full text search. Full text search was performed in the IEEE Xplore and Springer Link databases. In ACM Digital Library, Inspec/Compendex, ISI Web of Knowledge, and SCOPUS only metadata was searched. Serch strings consis of a Boolean expression: (A or B or C or D or E or F or G), where:

A – Cumulative voting	E – hundred dollar method
B – 100 dollar method	F – hundred dollar test
C – 100 dollar test	G – hundred point method
D – 100 point method	

Search strings contained only synonyms of CV and they did not limit the research area to software engineering. The search was performed independently using each of the search strings in each database. All search results were combined and documented using reference management software. The quality of the search strings and the selection of electronic databases were validated against a previously known core set of papers—(Ahl 2005; Berander and Jönsson 2006; Chatzipetrou et al 2010; Regnell et al 2001)—checking that all papers from the core set were found by the search.

5.2 Study Selection

To select relevant papers a set of criteria were designed. The criteria for paper selection are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Papers were selected in two phases: selection based on metadata and selection based on full text.

Obviously, the main criterion for inclusion of a paper is that it must present empirical use of CV or present an analysis of the results of using CV. However, there are papers that pass this criterion but are not relevant for this review. CV is frequently used in computer algorithms. There is a significant difference between the way that humans and computers make decisions. Since this review in concerned with human decisions we excluded papers that present CV that

Table 3 Paper search and selection in the databases.

Selection phase	Inclusion criteria	Number of papers selected
Search in databases	published from 2001 until 2011 (databases last accessed Feb. 20, 2011)	256
	contains search strings	
Selection based on metadata	exclude duplicates and tables of contents	177
	written in English	
Selection based on full text	full text is available	127
	study involves empirical use of CV or presents analysis of empirical use of CV	58
	CV is done by humans and not software	25

Table 4 Paper selection from the reference lists of the selected papers.

Selection phase	Inclusion criteria	Number of papers selected
Selection from references	papers included in the reference lists of relevant papers found in databases	467
Selection based on metadata	written in English	462
	reference is already revealed by search in databases	450
Selection based on full text	full text is available	329
	study involves empirical use of CV or presents analysis of empirical use of CV	15
	CV is done by humans and not software	

is not performed by humans. In addition, only papers that were written in English were selected and duplicate studies were automatically excluded by the citation management software used in this review.

5.3 Quality Evaluation

The goal of quality evaluation is to determine the best primary studies according to some measure of quality. Since the number of studies that use CV is not large, quality evaluation was not used as an exclusion criterion.

5.3.1 Is the Study Right?

Study quality obviously depends on the correctness of the study process including planning, operation, analysis and interpretation of the results. The correctness of the process can be measured by evaluating the description of the study or replicating the study. Thus, to gain the trust of industry practitioners and other researchers, the process of the study must be rigorously described. In short, the description must facilitate replication of the study as well as the presentation of limitations and validity threats.

5.3.2 Is It the Right Study?

Even the most correct and rigorously described study is useless if it does not contribute to the industry or research community. The topic of the research ought to address important goals and issues. The findings of the study should also be significant, i.e. there must be a high probability of the results of the study being true. The significance of the findings depends on how realistic the study is, the correctness of the process and the results of the study, as well as the statistical significance of the findings.

Realism of a study depends on the context, scale, and subjects of the study. The study should be conducted in a **setting** that is similar or equal to the setting in which the findings of the study are intended to be used. Hence, studies that are conducted in an industrial setting are more valuable. The **subjects** of a study should be similar to the people who are supposed to use the findings of the study. The subjects ought to have appropriate work experience, role in the organization, skills, cultural background, motivation, and so forth. The **scale** of a study refers to the size of the study objects. In the case of this systematic review the scale of a study is measured as the number of prioritization items. Study in academia may have a large number of prioritization items. At the same time, an industrial study, with professionals as subjects, may involve a smaller number of prioritization items.

Each study may have a different level of realism. Some studies involve industry practitioners in an academic setting to simulate real word practice in a laboratory environment. Other studies may involve academic researchers that execute a real project. For example, researchers may be developing open source software. On the reality scale these studies are somewhere in between the purely academic and industrial studies.

The **type** of the research study can be considered as a criterion for the evaluation of study realism. (Kitchenham 2004) suggest that study designs that are more rigorous (e.g. experiments) are more realistic than observational studies (e.g. case study) due to a higher level of control. On the other hand (Ivarsson and Gorschek 2010) rate study designs based on other criteria, i.e. how frequently each type of study design is used in an industrial or academic setting. If a study design is used more in an industrial setting, then it is considered more realistic. For instance, in software engineering case studies are frequently used in industrial settings, whereas, experiments are usually performed in academia using students as subjects. Therefore, (Ivarsson and Gorschek 2010) argue that formal experiments are more realistic than case studies. Obviously the effect of study design on the study realism may be interpreted in different ways. Therefore, we will not use this parameter in our quality evaluation.

The statistical significance of the results of a study can be used to evaluate the significance of the study findings. This measure will not be used, because the studies that are evaluated belong to very different research areas. Thus, the significance levels of the findings of the studies are not directly comparable. Additionally, sometimes no result is more interesting than a significant result. If study results does not conform to the expectations of researchers, this may reveal important gaps in existing knowledge. Nevertheless, the evaluation of the correctness of the study process verifies that the statistical analysis is performed and significance levels are reported.

The ultimate goal of research, at least in software engineering, is in many cases industry impact. However, most of the time ideas need to be developed and validated in academia before industry professionals will risk to adopt them. Therefore, academic impact is important as well. Academic impact is usually measured by the number of citations. Academic impact is also measured for particular researchers, using the number of papers she has published and the number of citations of her papers. This measure will not be used in our quality evaluation because it is somewhat biased. The number of citations is likely to be lower for newer papers and the number of papers that a researcher has published gives little information about the actual quality or impact of her research.

5.3.3 Rating of the Studies

The quality evaluation in our review is based on the evaluation of: (*i*) Study realism. (*ii*) Study scale. (*iii*) Availability of raw results of CV. (*iv*) Quality of the research methodology.

Realism of the studies is rated in two aspects: subjects, setting, and scale. The subjects and setting is rated according to Table 5. The total rating of study realism is determined by summing up the ratings of the two aspects. For instance, if a study is conducted with industry professionals as subjects in an academic context the study will receive rating 1.

In order to rate the scale of a study the number of prioritization items is counted. If a paper presents several prioritization cases only the prioritization with the largest number of the prioritization items is considered. If HCV is used all of the prioritization items on different levels are counted together. However, if an item is present in several groups in the hierarchy it is counted only once.

The availability of raw results of CV is rated separately because it is especially important for our purposes. The data availability rating criteria is given in Table 6. If the results of a study are not available it is not possible to validate the results of the study and, hence, the credibility of the findings is lower. Ideally the data collected in the study should be presented directly in the paper. An alternative may be to make the data freely available online and reference the online source.

The quality of the research methodology of a paper is rated according to checklist presented in Appendix E. The checklist is based on guidelines for presenting research studies as presented in (Wohlin et al 2000; Jedlitschka and Pfahl 2005) and the guidelines for quality evaluation of research studies

Table 5 Rating of study reality level

Aspect	Contribute to relevance (rating 1)	Do not contribute to relevance (rating 0)
Subjects	Industry professionals	Academia students or teachers, or other
Context	Industrial	Academia

Table 6 Research data availability rating

Rating	Study rating criteria
0	CV results was not provided in the paper and we was unable to obtain the results from the authors.
1	CV results are not provided in the paper but the data was obtained from the authors. Part of the data is lost or corrupted.
2	CV results are not provided in the paper but all the data was obtained from the authors.
3	All CV results are included in the paper or reference is given to online source where all the data can be accessed.

Table 7 Rating of correctness of research process

Rating	Study rating criteria
0	No description provided.
1	Only basic information is provided about the checklist item. Or significant validity threats exist with regard to this item.
2	Description is sufficient. Some minor questions are left unanswered. Validity threats may exist but they are not likely to affect the results of the study.
3	Description is rigorous and clear. Questions presented in quality evaluation checklist in Appendix E are answered. Decisions of the study are well justified, alternatives are discussed. No unhandled validity threats can be identified.

presented in (Ivarsson and Gorschek 2010; Kitchenham 2007). Evaluation is done with regard to the rigor of the description and correctness of the research process and reasoning. Checklist items represent issues that research studies should implement and present in research paper. The checklist also contains item descriptions or questions that are used to evaluate the quality. Each item in the checklist is rated according to criteria presented in Table 7. The final rating of correctness of the research process of a study is computed by summing up the ratings assigned to all items in the checklist.

Study rating criteria was validated during a trial data extraction. Two researchers each rated three randomly selected papers. Afterwards, differences in ratings were discussed and study rating criteria were updated to avoid differences in interpretation.

As a result of the rating each study was assigned three rating values in an ordinal scale. In order for us to perform a more advanced analysis of the quality evaluation results these ratings were then converted into ratio scale ranks. For each study, the number of studies that have received lower ratings

Table 8 Example of rating values

Study	Realism	Research data availability	Correctness of research process	Number of prioritization items
ST1	2	0	15	6
ST2	1	3	20	69
ST3	0	3	10	6

Table 9 Example of ranking values

Study	Reality level	Research data availability	Correctness of research process	Number of prioritization items
ST1	2	0	1	0
ST2	1	1	2	2
ST3	0	1	0	0

is counted. The resulting number is the rank of the study; thereby, the quality of a study is expressed as three rank values.

An example of rating values is shown in Table 8. Table 9 shows ranking values computed for the studies in Table 8. We can observe that study realism level rating for ST3 is 0. There are no studies that have a lower study realism. Therefore, realism ranking for ST3 is 0. ST1 on the other hand has the highest realism rating. Since ST1 has higher reality level than both ST2 and ST3 it is assigned reality level rank 2.

5.4 Data Extraction

The goal of the data extraction is to understand how and why CV is used and how CV results are analyzed in research studies. Ultimately, this will allow us to answer the first and second research questions in our study.

Data extraction was documented with the help of spreadsheet software. It may be that one paper presents several studies that use CV. In such a case each study must be extracted as a separate data record. To distinguish data records a unique data record identifier is assigned. Extracted data items are described in more details in Appendix D.

6 Equality of Cumulative Votes

In the last section we described the execution of the systematic literature review. In order to perform a more thorough analysis later we here present the design of ECV before presenting the results of the systematic literature review. For the results of the evaluation of ECV please see Section 7.3 (ECV is implemented in the R programming language (Ihaka and Gentleman 1996) and the code can be found at (Rinkevics 2011).)

In CV stakeholders may assign similar or equal values to several prioritization items. As a result the difference between the items is small. The variation in priorities is caused not only by the difference between prioritization items but also by human error and lack of information for decision making. For instance, people tend to simplify the task of prioritization by assigning rounded values to items or giving equal values to several items (Groves et al 2009).

During prioritization it may be beneficial to know which items are equal. A common example is software release planning where requirements are distributed among several product releases. If two or more requirements are considered equal they can be freely interchanged between the releases, and other criteria, such as cost or effort, may be used to used as sole indicators for planning that particular release.

6.1 Testing Equality of Two Items

There are two ways to determine which prioritization items have similar priority. One approach is to find items that are different and consider other items as equal. Another approach is to find items that are equal.

The first approach uses statistical tests to evaluate differences between two population means in order to determine that two items are different. Populations in this case consist of priorities assigned by all stakeholders to a particular prioritization item. The number of stakeholders that perform the prioritization is frequently small. Hence, the size of the sample is very often too small for statistical tests to detect a significant difference and the tests, thus, identify too many equal items to make any useful conclusions.

ECV, in contrast, uses the second approach. It finds items that are similar and the rest of the items are considered different. This method tests the probability of the difference between the means of two items being smaller than the given value. In short, ECV tests the probability of the means of two prioritization items differing by less than 25%. If the probability is higher than 70% the items are considered equal.

The input to ECV is an $n \times p$ matrix A that contains the raw results of the prioritization. The columns of the matrix represent prioritization items while rows represent stakeholders. ECV performs the following operations for the priorities of each two prioritization items:

1. Replace zeroes in CV results.
2. Transform the data using *ilr* transformation.
3. Determine distribution function using kernel density estimation.
4. Use the distribution function to find the probability that the difference between two prioritization items is smaller than 25%.
5. Form groups of equal prioritization items.

Since CV results are compositional data, zeroes in A must be replaced with other values. This is done using the multiplicative replacement strategy which is described in Section 2.4.1. Next, two columns are extracted from matrix A

to create the new matrix B:

$$B = [a_{*,k} a_{*,l}] \tag{7}$$

where a is an element of matrix A, and k and l are the columns that represent items that are tested for equality.

The ilr transformation is then applied to each row of the matrix B and the new vector C is obtained. The equation for calculating elements of C using ilr transformation is:

$$c_i = ilr(b_{i1}, b_{i2}) = \sqrt{0.5}\log(b_{i1}/b_{i2}) \tag{8}$$

where c_i is the i^{th}element of C and b_{i1} and b_{i2} are the first and second elements in the i^{th} row of B. Each value c_i represents a ratio between k and l. The mean of the values of C can be interpreted as an average ratio between the items that expresses the difference between the items.

After the data is transformed into log-ratios statistical test can be applied. The purpose of the test is to determine what the probability is of the relative difference between two prioritization items k and l being less than 25%. This means determining the probability of the ratio k/l between the items k and l as being in the range of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{3}$. Or in terms of log-ratios it means determining the probability of $ilr(k, l)$ being between $ilr(3, 4)$ and $ilr(4, 3)$. Hence, the objective of the test is to determine the probability of the sample mean (i.e. mean value of C) laying between the two values.

The probability that the mean takes a particular value can be expressed in form of a cumulative distribution function. The probability of the mean being between two values a and b (where a is smaller than b) can be determined by subtracting the probability of the mean being smaller than a from probability of the mean being smaller than b.

However, CV result data may or may not be normally distributed. If the data is normally distributed a Student's t distribution function can be used.

Otherwise a non-parametric estimation of the distribution function is needed. In our case, the CV result data obtained from the primary studies identified by the systematic review, were tested for normality using the Anderson-Darling test. The tests we performed indicated, quite strongly, that in most of the prioritization cases the data is not normally distributed. Hence, our recommendation is that, in general, a non-parametric approach should be used to determine the probability density function, and one such, common, approach would be to use the kernel density estimation. (In our implementation of ECV in the R programming language, kernel density estimation is performed using the package ks.)

To determine the probability of $\bar{x}$ being between a and b the following equation is used:

$$p = P(b) - P(a) \tag{9}$$

where P is the cumulative distribution function obtained by applying kernel density estimation on ilr-transformed priority values denoted by vector C.

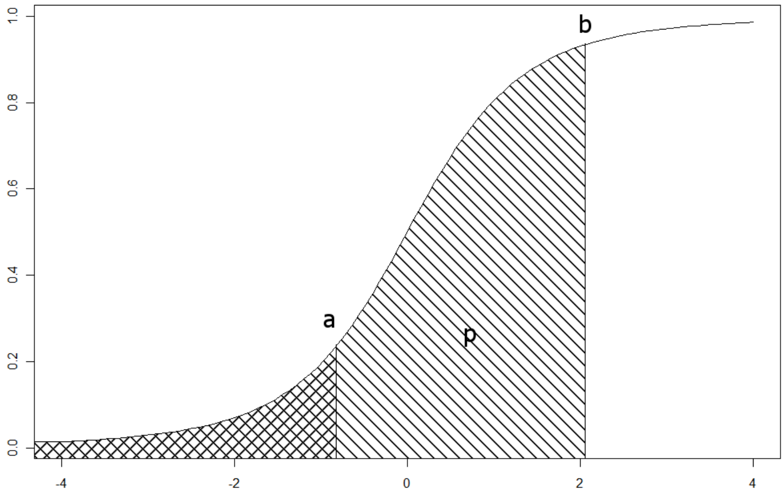


Fig. 5 Cumulative distribution function of the ratio k/l between the items k and l (area p denotes probability that k/l is between 3/4 and 4/3)

Table 10 Example of equality table

prioritization items	i1	i2	i3	i4
i1	equal	equal	-	equal
i2	equal	equal	-	-
i3	-	-	equal	-
i4	equal	-	-	equal

Variable a is equal to $ilr(3,4)$ and b is equal to $ilr(4,3)$. (A graphical interpretation of Equation (9) is presented in Figure 5.) The area that is denoted by letter p represents the probability computed by the equation.

After both prioritization items are tested for equality it may be convenient to display the equality of different items in the form of a table. Please see Table 10 for an example.

6.2 Grouping Prioritization Items

When equal items are determined they must be divided into groups of equal items. Division must be performed in such a way that each two items in a group are equal. The test for equality of the items described in Section 6.1 is not transitive. Hence, if prioritization item A is equal to B and B is equal to C then it does not automatically imply that A is equal to C. Therefore, there may be several ways to group the equal items. The two possible division criteria that we have considered in this study are:

1. Maximize the number of items that have a group.
2. Maximize the number of items in each group.

7 Results

This section presents the results of this study including the systematic literature review and the application of CV results to industry and academic data. Data extracted from primary studies are provided in Appendix F while the results of the quality evaluation are available in Appendix G.

7.1 State of practice in Empirical Studies that use CV or Analyse the Results of CV (RQ 1)

The study search resulted in 634 unique studies. The search in databases revealed 180 papers, while an additional 454 papers were discovered using snowball sampling. The study selection resulted in 40 primary studies. Hence, 94% of studies were excluded by the selection criteria. Snowball sampling revealed 15 or 36% out of all primary studies. The study selection criteria and the number of papers excluded by each criterion are shown in Tables 3 and 4. In total 163 of 634 studies were excluded because full text was not available.

The review process was facilitated by the reference management software Mendeley. All results of the study selection are available online and can be obtained by contacting the authors of this paper. For each study we specify keywords and databases that were used to find the study. If a study has been excluded, the exclusion criteria are provided.

The number of papers revealed by each search string and database is presented in Table 11. It should be noted that several papers were found by more than one search string or in more than one database. Table 11 shows that the search string 'cumulative voting' was the most frequently used in research community to denote CV. Therefore, researchers should use or reference this term when talking about CV.

To perform snowball sampling we examined the references of primary studies that were found during the database search. References were used to search for the papers in the Google and Google Scholar search engines. Studies that were found in the search and passed the study selection criteria were added to the set of primary studies.

After the primary studies were selected, data extraction and quality evaluation was performed by two researchers. One researcher examined all studies while the second researcher did quality evaluation and data extraction for 10% of the studies. The studies were randomly selected. Inter-rater agreement were calculated by means of Krippendorff's alpha coefficient. Agreement for data extraction results is 0,86 and agreement for the quality evaluation is 0,73. According to Krippendorff (2004) it is common to require agreement above 0,8 and the lowest acceptable agreement is 0,667. Therefore, we conclude that agreement calculated for this study is sufficient. Ratings of the study setting, correctness, research data availability, and number of prioritization items are presented in Figure 6.

Table 12 shows the studies with the highest quality according to our criteria. These studies show a high level of rigor in a realistic setting. Moreover,

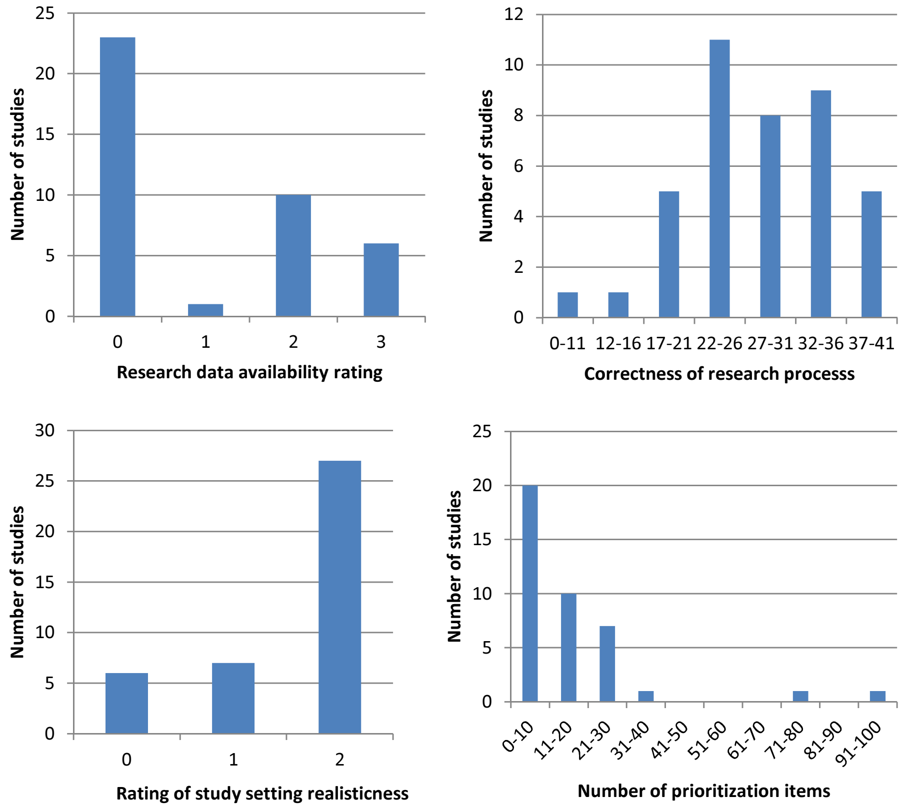


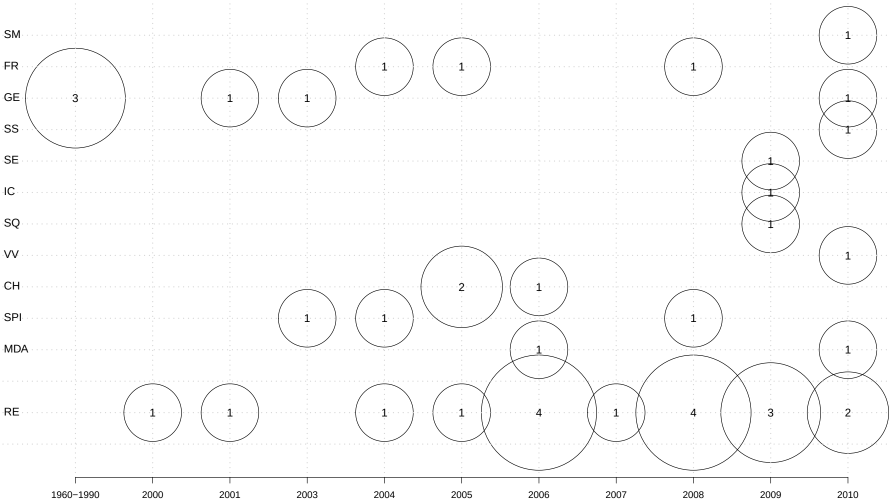
Fig. 6 Study quality ratings

authors of the studies manifest confidence by providing raw data for further use and evaluation.

Figure 7 shows a bubble chart of the distribution of studies over research areas and time. The figure shows that CV was first applied some time ago in research of government elections. Nowadays, though, CV has been adopted in a wide range of software engineering areas. Most frequently in requirements engineering and software release planning. Eight studies use CV as a research method while the remaining 32 studies use it as industry practice.

7.2 CV Result Analysis Methods Identified by RQ 1 (RQ 2)

The papers identified in the systematic review use various CV result analysis methods. The main goals for CV result analysis are presented in Table 13 and



MDA - model driven software development
CH - change impact analysis in software engineering
RE - requirements engineering and software release planning
IC - intellectual capital in software company
SPI - software process improvement
VV - software verification and validation
FR - forestry
GE - government elections
SS - software security
SQ - software quality
SM - software metrics
SE - software engineering in general

Fig. 7 Distribution of studies over time.

Table 11 Number of papers found in the databases.

	search strings								
database	"100 point method"	"100 dollar method"	"100 dollar test"	"hundred point method"	"hundred dollar method"	"hundred dollar test"	"cumulative voting"	unique papers found	primary studies selected
ACM	2	0	0	1	2	3	31	34	7
IEEE	3	2	0	1	2	6	38	46	11
Inspec/Compendex	1	0	0	1	1	1	22	14	7
ISI web of science	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	16	6
SCOPUS	2	0	0	0	1	2	24	25	9
Springer	2	0	2	0	2	2	89	95	6
unique papers found	6	2	2	1	4	11	165	180	
primary studies selected	1	2	1	1	2	4	18		25

Table 12 Top ranked studies.

	Correctness of research process	Research data availability	Study setting	Number of prioritization items
Barney et al (2009a)	36	2	2	17
Berander and Svahnberg (2009)	41	2	0	29
Barney et al (2009b)	40	2	2	5
Barney and Wohlin (2009)	31	2	2	27
Barney et al (2008)	34	2	2	14
Laukkanen et al (2005)	22	3	2	30
Hu (2006)	34	2	1	14
Feldt et al (2010)	24	3	2	8
Regnell et al (2001)	21	3	2	91
Svahnberg et al (2008)	34	1	1	7

a summary of methods used in the primary studies can be found in Appendix B.

In order to reflect prioritization results many studies use charts or tables. These charts and tables show the average priority of each prioritization item that is computed from priorities assigned by all stakeholders. In (Jönsson and Wohlin 2005b) a table of five items with highest total priority is presented. (Kuzniarz 2010) shows tables with minimum, maximum, median, mean, and standard deviation of priorities assigned by different stakeholders to a particular prioritization item. Finally, in (Rovegard et al 2008; Kuzniarz 2010) error bars are added to the chart of final priorities (denoting the standard deviation of priorities).

In a few cases final priorities are presented in the form of ranks and CV results are degraded from ratio to ordinal scale. This is done when the interest lies only in the order of final priorities.

Several papers are interested in the difference between priorities from different prioritization perspectives (e.g. current and ideal situation) or stakeholder groups (e.g. software developers and management). Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficients are commonly used to determine what the level of similarity between all priorities from two perspectives is. Whereas, Wilcoxon, Kruskal Wallis, Nemenyi-Damico-Wolfe-Dunn tests and the χ^2 statistic are used to detect if there is a significant difference in the value of one prioritization item from two or more perspectives. In addition, PCA is used to detect if there are distinct groups of stakeholders with common priorities (Chatzipetrou et al 2010; Pettersson et al 2008; Wohlin and Aurum 2006).

In some cases, a stakeholder may assign equal priority to several prioritization items or leave several items unrated, e.g. the stakeholder may not have carefully considered all prioritization items. Hence, the difference between the items may have been unnoticed. In (Berander and Jonsson 2006) the scalability of prioritization is measured using two charts. The first chart shows the average percentages of items given a non-zero value. The second chart shows average percentages of divergence of values. If a stakeholder assigns equal priorities to many prioritization items the divergence of values is low. Unfortunately it is unclear from (Berander and Jonsson 2006) how the average percentage of divergence is calculated.

In (Regnell et al 2000) distribution, disagreement, and satisfaction charts are presented. The distribution chart shows how the final value of a prioritization item is constructed from priorities assigned by different stakeholders. This chart shows how much each stakeholder has contributed to the final value of a prioritization item. The disagreement chart shows the level of agreement between different stakeholders on the value of a particular prioritization item. The satisfaction chart shows stakeholder satisfaction with prioritization results by calculating the correlation between final priorities and priorities assigned by a stakeholder.

The use of biplots and ternary plots are proposed in (Chatzipetrou et al 2010). A biplot shows final priorities and stakeholder viewpoints in a two dimensional plane while a ternary plot shows prioritization items inside a triangle. Ternary plots show how many low, medium or high priorities are assigned to a prioritization item. The corners of the triangle represent high, medium, and low priority, e.g. if a prioritization item has received mostly high priority values then it is shown closer to the high priority corner. Further information concerning interpretation of biplots of CV results is available in Appendix C.

7.2.1 Problems with Compositional Data Analysis in Primary Studies

A few primary studies, as revealed by the systematic review, have problems with the analysis of compositional data.

In (Wohlin and Aurum 2006; Pettersson et al 2008) standard PCA is performed without applying log-ratio transformations to compositional data. According to (Aitchison 1983), this is likely to be inadequate and in (Filzmoser et al 2007), a more appropriate method for performing PCA of compositional data is shown.

The normality of compositional data is defined in (Pawlowsky Glahn et al 2007). It is stated that compositional data must first be transformed using isometric log-ratio transformation before the tests for normality can be applied. (Jönsson and Wohlin 2005b) violates this requirement by applying the Shapiro-Wilk test for normality to untransformed compositional data.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is used in (Jönsson and Wohlin 2005b) to analyse compositional data. The test is used to evaluate the difference between three organization levels. The Kruskal-Wallis test assumes that variables within each sample are independent (Kruskal and Wallis 1952). However, values within compositional data vectors are not independent (as described in Section 2.4). Hence, we claim the Kruskal-Wallis test to be somewhat misused in (Jönsson and Wohlin 2005b).

Table 13 Goals for CV result analysis.

Purpose of the method	Name
Show the final priority of each prioritization item. Stakeholder priorities are combined into one value.	Chart or table of final priorities
Difference between priorities assigned by different perspectives (status quo, ideal situation) or different stakeholder groups (developers, management) (Chatzipetrou et al 2010)	Biplot
detect stakeholder groups with similar priorities (Chatzipetrou et al 2010)	Biplot
show the relative number of issues that have received high, medium, or low priority (Chatzipetrou et al 2010)	Ternalry plot
detect stakeholder groups with common priorities (Chatzipetrou et al 2010)	PCA
how the final value of prioritization item is constructed from priorities assigned by different stakeholder. This chart shows how much each stakeholder has contributed to the final value of prioritization item (Regnell et al 2000)	Distribution chart
the level of agreement between different stakeholders on value of particular prioritization item (Regnell et al 2000)	Disagreement chart
satisfaction of a stakeholder with the prioritization results by the calculating correlation between the final priorities and priorities assigned by a stakeholder (Regnell et al 2000)	Satisfaction chart
percentage of the divergence of the priorities assigned by a stakeholder (Berander and Jonsson 2006)	average percentage of divergence
average percentage of items given a non-zero value (Berander and Jonsson 2006)	
detect equal prioritization items (presented in this paper)	ECV

7.3 Identifying Prioritization Items with Equal Priority Using ECV (RQ 3).

This section presents the results of applying ECV to the industrial and academic CV result data as found through the systematic literature review. Six primary studies included the raw prioritization results in the paper itself or referenced online sources where the data was available. To collect the data from the remaining 34 papers, the author(s) of all papers were contacted.

First, the email addresses provided in the papers were used. If no answer was received authors were searched for using Google, Facebook and Linkedin. Authors from 11 papers provided us with data to be used in the evaluation of ECV. However, due to confidentiality reasons we can not publish this data directly and instead urge interested parties to contact the authors directly.

In short, ECV was applied to 27 CV prioritization cases from 14 studies. In the cases of HCV, ECV was applied two times to the same data to test both compensated and uncompensated priorities. Equal items were detected in three prioritization cases. A summary of the results of is presented in Table 14.

In (Svahnberg et al 2008) a prioritization of requirement understandability criteria is presented. ECV shows that from the viewpoint of academia researchers, development have the same importance as product planning (i.e. making strategic product planning decisions: release planning, choosing which requirements to dismiss).

Table 14 Identified groups of equal items.

Paper identifier & Description	Type of CV	Pairs of equal items	Groups of equal items
Barney et al (2009b) Perceived priorities of software product investments in an ideal situation	compensated HCV	(A2, B4) (B4, B5) (B4, C1) (B5, B15) (B6, B7) (B7, B8) (B14, B15) (B14, B18) (B17, B18)	(A2, B4) (B4, C1) (B5, B15) (B6, B7) (B14, B15) (B17, B18)
	uncompensated HCV	(B4, B5) (B4, B8) (B5, B15) (B6, B7) (B7, B12) (B14, B15) (B14, B18) (B16, B17) (B12, B13)	(B4, B5) (B5, B15) (B6, B7) (B14, B15) (B16, B17) (B12, B13)
Berander and Svahnberg (2009) Software requirements for course management system	uncomp. & comp. HCV	(3:2, 3:3)	(3:2, 3:3)
Svahnberg et al (2008) The view of academia researchers on the requirements understandability criteria	CV	(Development, Verification Validation) (Development, Product Planning 1)	(Development, Product Planning 1)

A prioritization of software requirements for an academic course management system is presented in (Berander and Svahnberg 2009). ECV detected that two features—Assignment Submission and Assignment Feedback—have the same priority.

In (Barney et al 2009b) software product investments are prioritized with HCV. The results of ECV was different for uncompensated and compensated HCV results. When compensated HCV was used ECV detected equal items that belong to different high level prioritization groups (A, B and C). Whereas, in case of uncompensated HCV all equal items belong to one high level prioritization group (group B).

8 Discussion and Conclusions

This section discusses the results of the systematic review and evaluation of ECV conducted as part of this study.

CV has been applied in various areas, but most frequently in requirements prioritization and release planning, and quite often also as part of research methodologies. A large part of the studies have been conducted in Sweden, at Ericsson AB.One can see a slight increase in the interest in CV. During the last five years there have been more studies that use CV than between, say, year 2000–2005.

Overall, studies that use CV or analyse the results of CV have high quality in terms of correctness of research process and study realism. However, very few studies present prioritization of more than 30 items and the availability of research data is somewhat limited. In our particular case we were able to obtain data from 43% of studies.

8.1 Implications for Practitioners

The results of this study provide decision support for industry practitioners. We believe that a collection of state of the practice studies help the adoption of CV prioritization method. (Top studies are summarized in Table 12.) In addition, a set of CV analysis methods enables comprehensive understanding of the prioritization results. (The analysis methods are presented in Table 13.) One of the most common goals of CV analysis are to display of the prioritization results and, thus, to show the difference between several prioritization perspectives.

Additionally, we present ECV—a novel method for CV analysis. Prioritization often results in the assignment of similar priorities to several prioritization items. ECV identifies prioritization items with similar priority and tests whether these items can be considered equal. In this case, ECV can be used in software release planning. For example, let us suppose that a set of software requirements are prioritized with regard to the implementation cost. First of all, ECV can then detect items with equal cost. Second, the equal items can be freely swapped between the releases. Finally, the decision to allocate a requirement to a particular release can be made based on another criteria, such as risk or business value.

ECV has been successfully applied on a considerable amount of CV data and, additionally, has also detected equal items in different groups of HCV hierarchies.

8.2 Implications for Academia

In the systematic review 36% of papers were revealed by the snowball sampling. That is a considerable amount. Several studies do not mention the name of the prioritization method (i.e. cumulative voting or hundred dollar test). Others are not available through selected databases because they are conference publications or theses. It shows, in our opinion, that snowball sampling ought to be used in all systematic literature reviews.

CV results are a special type of data—compositional data. Standard statistical analysis methods that assume the independence of the samples cannot be applied to CV results. In (Aitchison 1986) methods for the analysis of compositional data have been presented. The systematic review conducted as a part of this study revealed that 22 studies analyse the results of CV. Yet, only one study uses compositional data analysis methods, i.e. (Chatzipetrou et al 2010).

The small use of compositional data analysis is really not surprising, because literature describing CV does not state that the results are compositional data. Standard statistical analysis methods may produce useful results for compositional data. However, there are cases when they are misleading or even faulty. Section 7.2.1 contains evidence of inappropriate use of statistical methods by several papers.

This study has collected a set of compositional data analysis methods for CV analysis (see Table 13). We believe that this could help researchers to improve the analysis of CV results with appropriate methods.

Since CV is associated with compositional data, it might be tempting to choose another requirements prioritization method. However, it would not solve the problem, because any ratio scale prioritization, for instance AHP, contains compositional data.

The principal implications for the academia are the following:

1. All systematic literature reviews should include snowball sampling.
2. Researchers can improve their statistical analysis of CV results using compositional data analysis methods collected and developed by this study.
3. When CV or any other ratio scale prioritization method is taught, compositional data analysis should also be presented as part of the solution.

8.3 Validity Threats

The validity of the systematic review is limited by the chosen databases, the design of the review, and human judgement in study selection and data extraction.

To mitigate the threats we use the most popular databases in the field of software engineering. In the beginning of the systematic review a review protocol was developed, peer-reviewed, and revised. Search strategy was validated against a set of previously known papers obtained from other researchers. One of many terms used to name cumulative voting is '$100 method'. We were not able to search for this term because non of the chosen databases support search for special characters like '$' and the search string '100 method' yields hundreds of thousands of results. To increase the likelihood discovering relevant studies snowball sampling was extensively performed.

To increase the validity of study selection, all included studies and 20 randomly selected excluded studies were examined by two researchers. There were no disagreement on the inclusion/exclusion of the studies.

The large number of studies identified by the snowball sampling (15 out of 40 studies) may be caused by faulty design or execution of the search in the databases. There are several reasons why the studies revealed by snowball sampling are not revealed by the search in databases. Reason for each study is given in Table 16. Based on these reasons we argue that snowball sampling does not indicate any problems with the design of the search in the databases.

Four studies are not found because they are not available through databases used in this systematic review. Out of them one is master thesis, two are conference publications and one is a publication in the area of forestry. Seven studies do not mention the name of the prioritization method (i.e. hundred dollar method or cumulative voting). Only phrases like "distribution of a predefined amount of fictitious money ($100,000) over the items to be prioritized" or "1000 points" allowed us to identify that CV is used. One paper used previously unknown name for CV - 100-point technique.

The quality of the data extraction and quality evaluation was validated using inter-rater agreement analysis. In our case, 10% of the studies were rated by two researchers and Krippendorff's alpha was calculated. The agreement for the data extraction results was 0.86 and the agreement for the quality evaluation was 0.73 (indicating a credible level of quality).

The failure to obtain raw results of several CV studies may be due to several reasons, e.g. the authors of the primary studies might be unwilling to communicate the data because of lack of motivation or spare time. In our case we found that we were able to minimize this threat by searching for the researchers through various channels, e.g. Google search, LinkedIn and Facebook.

There are two main validity threats with ECV. First, ECV may not detect prioritization items with equal priority. Second, ECV may produce a false positive result. There may be a real difference between items that ECV claims as being equal.

To mitigate the first threat ECV was applied on artificially created test data with and without items with similar priority. ECV worked correctly in both cases.

To mitigate the second threat we visually inspected the results of the application of ECV on the real world data. We concluded that items identified by ECV can be considered equal.

CV results used in the evaluation of ECV were tested for normality. The tests indicated that CV results are not normally distributed. Therefore, the design of ECV was based on a non-parametric statistical test.

8.4 Future Research

There are very few studies that apply CV on prioritization sets of more than 30 items. However, in requirements engineering, industry practitioners need to prioritize much larger numbers of software requirements. Therefore, the state of art could benefit from the application CV and HCV to large prioritization sets.

The proposed method, ECV, has now been evaluated on existing research data. To further evaluate the ECV, it could be applied in direct industry practice and in prioritization cases with a larger number of prioritization items.

Additionally, compositional data analysis methods, as the ones identified by this paper, should be tried with other prioritization methods that produce ratio scale results.

8.5 Conclusions

CV prioritization results are special type of data – compositional data. Any analysis of CV results must take into account the compositional nature of the CV results.

This study presents a systematic literature review of the empirical use of CV. CV has been applied in various areas, but most frequently in requirements prioritization and release planning. The review has resulted in a collection of state of the practice studies and CV result analysis methods. We believe that it can help the adoption of CV prioritization method.

Snowball sampling is performed as a part of the review. Since it revealed 36% out of all primary studies, we believe that in future snowball sampling should be used in all systematic reviews.

Additionally, we present ECV—a novel method for CV analysis. As suggested by our evaluation, ECV is able to detect prioritization items with equal priority (i.e. items that have insignificant difference in priority). The evaluation of ECV is based on the data obtained from the authors of the primary studies.

Appendix A Primary Studies

Table 15 Primary studies found during search in databases

Title	Reference
Prioritizing Countermeasures through the Countermeasure Method for Software Security (CM-Sec)	Baca and Petersen (2010)
The Relative Importance of Aspects of Intellectual Capital for Software Companies	Barney et al (2009a)
Software Product Quality: Ensuring a Common Goal	Barney and Wohlin (2009)
Balancing software product investments	Barney et al (2009b)
Hierarchical Cumulative Voting (HCV) prioritization of requirements in hierarchies	Berander and Jonsson (2006)
A goal question metric based approach for efficient measurement framework definition	Berander and Jönsson (2006)
Evaluating two ways of calculating priorities in requirements hierarchies - An experiment on hierarchical cumulative voting	Berander and Svahnberg (2009)
Election systems and voter turnout: Experiments in the United States	Bowler (2001)
A Low Information Theory of Ballot Position Effect	Brockington (2003)
Prioritization of Issues and Requirements by Cumulative Voting: A Compositional Data Analysis Framework	Chatzipetrou et al (2010)
A comparison of cumulative voting and generalized plurality voting	Cooper and Zillante (2010)
Challenges with Software Verification and Validation Activities in the Space Industry	Feldt et al (2010)
Investigating Impact of Business Risk on Requirements Selection Decisions	Fogelström et al (2009)
Choosing the Right Prioritization Method	Hatton (2008)
Early prioritization of goals	Hatton (2007)
Rigorous Support for Flexible Planning of Product Releases - A Stakeholder-Centric Approach and Its Initial Evaluation	Heikkila et al (2010)
Voting methods in strategic forest planning - Experiences from Metsahallitus	Hiltunen et al (2008)
Empirical extension of a classification framework for addressing consistency in model based development	Kuzniarz (2010)
Evaluation of the multicriteria approval method for timber-harvesting group decision support	Laukkanen et al (2005)
A practitioner's guide to light weight software process assessment and improvement planning	Pettersson et al (2008)
An Empirical Study on Views of Importance of Change Impact Analysis Issues	Rovegard et al (2008)
An Industrial Case Study on the Choice Between Language Customization Mechanisms	Staron and Wohlin (2006)
Perspectives on Requirements Understandability – For Whom Does the Teacher's Bell Toll?	Svahnberg et al (2008)
A Study on the Importance of Order in Requirements Prioritization	Svahnberg and Karasira (2009)
A structured goal based measurement framework enabling traceability and prioritization	Touseef and Gancel (2010)

Table 16 Primary studies revealed by snowball sampling

Reference	Title	Reason why the paper is not revealed by the search in databases
Ahl (2005)	An experimental comparison of five prioritization methods	Selected databases does not contain the paper, master thesis at BTH
Barney et al (2008)	A product management challenge: Creating software product value through requirements selection	Prioritization method name not mentioned, phrase "1000 points" used instead.
Berander and Wohlin (2004)	Differences in views between development roles in software process improvement-a quantitative comparison	Prioritization method name not mentioned, phrase "100 points" used instead.
Berander (2004)	Using students as subjects in requirements prioritization	Unknown CV name: 100-point technique
Berander and Wohlin (2003)	Identification of Key Factors in Software Process Management-A Case Study	Prioritization method name not mentioned, phrase "100 points" used instead.
Cole et al (1990)	Cumulative Voting in a Municipal Election: A Note on Voter Reactions and Electoral Consequences	Study published before year 2001.
Hu (2006)	Adding value to software requirements: An empirical study in the chinese software industry	Prioritization method name not mentioned, phrase "1000 points" used instead.
Jönsson and Wohlin (2005a)	A study on prioritization of impact analysis issues: A comparison between perspectives	Selected databases does not contain the paper.
Jönsson and Wohlin (2005b)	Understanding impact analysis: An empirical study to capture knowledge on different organisational levels	Selected databases does not contain the paper.
Kuklinski (1973)	Cumulative and Plurality Voting: An Analysis of Illinois' Unique Electoral System	Study published before year 2001.
Laukkanen et al (2004)	Applying voting theory in participatory decision support for sustainable timber harvesting	Selected databases does not contain the paper.
Regnell et al (2001)	An industrial case study on distributed prioritization in market-driven requirements engineering for packaged software	Prioritization method name not mentioned: "distribution of a predefined amount of fictitious money ($100,000) over the items to be prioritized."
Regnell et al (2000)	Visualization of Agreement and Satisfaction in Distributed Prioritization of Market Requirements	Prioritization method name not mentioned: "distribution of a predefined amount of fictitious money ($100,000) over the items to be prioritized."
Sawyer and MacRae (1962)	Game theory and cumulative voting in Illinois: 1902-1954	Study published before year 2001.
Wohlin and Aurum (2006)	Criteria for selecting software requirements to create product value: An industrial empirical study	Prioritization method name not mentioned: "The subjects had 1000 points to spend among the 13 criteria"

Appendix B CV Result Analysis Methods

Table 17 CV result analysis methods used in papers

	Paper																					
analysis method	Svahnberg2008	Svahnberg2009	Staron2006	Petterson2008	Wohlin2006	Laukkanen2005a	Hu2006	Jonsson2005a	Kuzniarz2010	Rovegard2008	Berander2006a	Berander2004a	Berander2006	Feldt2010	Barney2009b	Barney2008	Barney2009a	Barney2009	Jonsson2005	Chatzipetrou2010	Regnell2001	Regnell2000
table that shows final priorities	x			x												x						
chart that shows final priorities	x			x	x	x	x									x						
table of top 5 prioritization items								x														
minimal, maximal, mean, median, and standard deviation of priorities assigned by different stakeholders									x	x												
bar chart of prioritization results showing mean priority and standard deviation of priorities									x	x												
Pearson correlation coefficient		x										x										
Nemenyi Damico Wolfe Dunn test														x								
Spearmans r															x		x					
Kruskal Wallis test								x														
Wilcoxon test							x															
correlation matrix		x													x		x					
chart for comparing priorities from two perspectives, priorities are points in two dimensional plane, x and y axis represent two different perspectives										x									x			
difference between priorities assigned by each two stakeholders using Chi-square statistic										x												
median ranks		x																				
CV results converted to priority ranks		x											x					x				
PCA				x	x															x		
percentage of divergence of priorities assigned by a stakeholder											x											
average percentage of items given non-zero value											x											
distribution chart																					x	x
disagreement chart				x																	x	x
satisfaction chart				x																	x	x
biplot																				x		
ternary plot																				x		

Appendix C Biplots

(Chatzipetrou et al 2010) have proposed to use biplot to visualize the results of CV. Biplot is a way to graphically present data from two dimensional table. Rows of the table represent samples or individuals and columns hold different variables. Hence in case of CV results each row of the table consists of prioritization values assigned by particular stakeholder and each row corresponds to one prioritization item.

Biplot consists of rays and dots (see Figure 9). Rays start in center point of biplot, they represent the rows in the table (i.e. prioritization items). Dots represent rows of the table (i.e. stakeholders). Links are the lines between the ends of rays. Table 18 lists properties that can be used to interpret the biplot.

Figure 8 shows an example of biplot of the CV results presented in Table 19. The rows of the table show priorities assigned by stakeholders (from s1 to s4) to four prioritization items (from i1 to i4). The variance of prioritization item i3 is smaller than the variance of i4. That is displayed in the Figure 8 by the fact that the ray i4 is longer than the ray of i3. If two rays point in the same direction corresponding variables are positively correlated. If the angles are negatively correlated the rays point in opposite directions, i.e. the angle between the rays is close to 180^0. When the angle is close or equal to $90^0$the variables are uncorrelated. Table 19 shows that i3 and i4 are positively correlated (i.e. when the value of i3 is higher the value of i4 is also higher and the other way around). Therefore the arrows that represent i3 and i4 point in the same direction in the Figure 8. On the other hand when the value of i4 increases the value of i1 is lower. Therefore prioritization items i4 and i1 are negatively correlated and they point in different directions in the biplot. There is no relation between the value of i1 and i2 (they are uncorrelated). That is indicated by the biplot with straight angle between the rays of these items.

If two stakeholders assign the same priorities they are displayed in the same dot. If a stakeholder prefers particular prioritization item the dot that represents the stakeholder is positioned closer to that item. Table 20 and Figure 10 show example of stakeholder distribution in a biplot. Stakeholders s1 and s2 have almost the same priorities therefore they are located closely. They assign highest priority to item i3 and thus are located near the ray of item i3. Stakeholder s5 assign equal priorities to all items therefore he is located near to the center of the biplot.

Biplot is rich tool for discovering relationships between the prioritization items and stakeholders. But it may become difficult to visually interpret biplot if it has many prioritization items (more than couple of dozen items).

Appendix C.1 Drawing biplot

Creation of biplots for compositional data is described in (Aitchison and Greenacre 2002). In this chapter we summarize methods that are used to create biplots in this paper. The methods are implemented in a custom program in R programming language. The program can be accessed in .

The input for the drawing biplot is $n \times p$ matrix. Matrix has n rows that represent samples or stakeholders and p columns that represent variables or prioritization items. Before cumulative voting results can be plotted they must be transformed using compositional data analysis. First, zeroes are replaced in the matrix using multiplicative replacement strategy as described in Section 2.4.1. The data is further transformed to create matrix Z. Transformation is done using logarithmic transformation defined by the equation

$$z_{ij} = \log_e(x_{ij}) - \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{p}\log_e(x_{ik}) - \frac{1}{n}\sum_{l=1}^{n}\log_e(x_{lj}) + \frac{1}{n \cdot p}\sum_{m=1}^{n}\sum_{n=1}^{p}\log_e(x_{lj}) \tag{10}$$

where z is the new value of cell in the i^{th} row and j^{th} column, x is the value from cell of initial table.

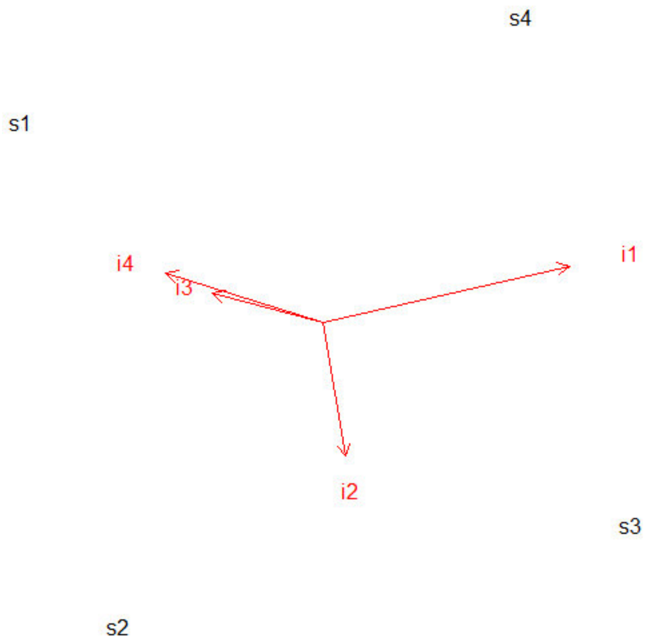


Fig. 8 Biplot example 1

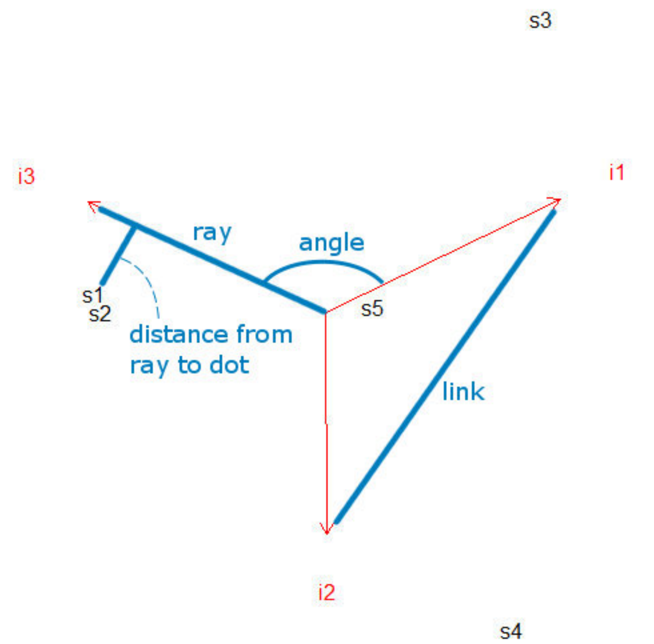


Fig. 9 Biplot elements

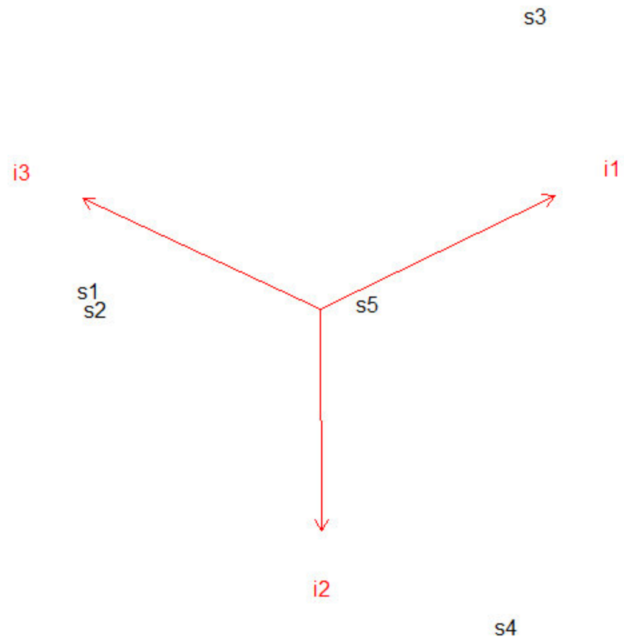


Fig. 10 Biplot example 2

Next, singular value decomposition (SVD) is calculated from transformed matrix Z. SVD is a way to divide a matrix into factors that describe the underlying structure of the matrix. SVD splits matrix Z into three matrices. By multiplying the matrices are multiplied original matrix Z can be reconstructed

$$Z = U\mathit{\Gamma} V^T \tag{11}$$

U and V are matrices of left and right singular vectors of Z, $\mathit{\Gamma}$is diagonal matrix $r \times r$ of positive singular values in decreasing order. U consists of $n \times r$ values and describes the rows of matrix Z. V consists of $p \times r$ values and describes the columns of matrix Z. Letter r denotes the rank of matrix Z. Detailed description on how to perform SVD can be found in (Golub and Reinsch 1970).

In order to construct two dimensional biplot only first two singular values ($\gamma_1$andγ_2), first two left singular vectors (u_1 and u_2) and first two right singular vectors ($v_1$andv_2) are used. Only two values are used because the biplot has only two dimensions. Therefore the biplot is only approximation of original matrix Z. SVD ensures that singular values and vectors are ordered in decreasing order of significance. Hence the first values give the most information about the original matrix Z. Coordinates of rays and dots in the biplot are obtained using the following two matrices

$$F = [\gamma_1^{\alpha} u_1 \gamma_2^{\alpha} u_2] \; G = \left[\gamma_1^{1-\alpha} v_1 \gamma_2^{1-\alpha} v_2\right] \tag{12}$$

F and G hold first two columns of U and V multiplied by first and second singular values. Rows of F are used as coordinates for drawing dots (representing stakeholders) in biplot. Rows of G are used as coordinates for the end points of the rays of biplot (representing prioritization items). First column is used for x axis and second for y axis.

Singular values are powered to α or $1 - \alpha$. Alpha can range from 0 to 1. If α is 1 the biplot is better at showing relationships between the rows of matrix Z. If the alpha is 0 the biplot presents the columns better. In this paper we use biplots with α equal to 0.

Table 18 Interpreting biplot

Visual property	Interpretation
Length of the ray	variation of priority of an item, longer ray represents higher disagreement between stakeholders on the priority of an item
Distance from a ray to dot	value that stakeholder (represented by the dot) has assigned to the prioritization item (represented by the ray)
Length of the link between the items	length of link between i1 and i2 is approximately standard deviation of log(i1/i2)
The angle between the rays	cosine of angle between the rays approximates correlation of the corresponding variables
The distance between the stakeholder dots	higher distance indicates higher difference between priorities of stakeholders

Table 19 Data for biplot example 1

	Prioritization items			
Stakeholders	i1	i2	i3	i4
s1	20	20	22	33
s2	20	25	25	30
s3	30	25	20	25
s4	30	20	22	27
Total priority points for an item	100	90	93	117

Table 20 Data for biplot example 2

	Prioritization items		
Stakeholders	i1	i2	i3
s1	20	30	50
s2	20	31	49
s3	50	20	30
s4	30	50	20
s5	33	33	34
Total priority points for an item	153	164	183

Appendix D Data Extraction Form

Table 21 Data extraction form

No.	Data items	Data type	Description
1.	Data extractor	Unique identifier	Identification of person who extracted the data
2.	Study identifier	Unique identifier	A paper may include more than one use of CV. Each prioritization is recorded in separate data record (row in the spreadsheet).
3.	Paper identifier	Unique identifier	Each paper has unique identifier given by reference management software. Identifier consists of the name of author of the paper and year of publication.
	General information		
3.	Research area	Narrative	e.g. software engineering, forestry, government elections, corporate governance
4.	Study subjects	Nominal scale	Possible values: industry professionals, researchers, academia teachers, academia students, other.
5.	Study scale	Nominal scale	Possible values: industrial, small
6.	Study setting	Nominal scale	Possible values: industrial, academia, unknown
7.	Is CV used as research method or industry practice	Nominal scale	Possible values: research method, industry practice. Some studies use CV as a research method in questionnaires while others study it as industry practice.
8.	Type of the study	Narrative	e.g. survey, case study, experiment
9.	Study location	Narrative	e.g. Spain, Greece
	Cumulative voting		
10.	What is prioritized?	Narrative	software requirements, process improvement issues, software metrics, etc.
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	Absolute scale	
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	Absolute scale	
13.	How is CV tailored?	Narrative	
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results? What is the purpose of using each analysis method?	Narrative	
	Quality assessment		
15.	Study setting rating	Ordinal scale	See Table 5
16.	Research data availability rating	Ordinal scale	See Table 6
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	Ordinal scale	See Table 7 and quality evaluation checklist in Appendix Appendix E

Appendix E Quality Evaluation Checklist

Table 22 Quality evaluation checklist

	Item	Question or Description of the Item	Rating
1.	Background, introduction	Introduce research area	
2.	Problem statement, purpose	What is the problem(Jedlitschka and Pfahl 2005)? Where does it occur (Jedlitschka and Pfahl 2005)? Who has observed it (Jedlitschka and Pfahl 2005)? Why is it important to be solved (Jedlitschka and Pfahl 2005)?	
3.	Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	Study location, time constraints, application domain, organization, tools, market, process (e.g. software development methodology), size of project, product that is being developed	
4.	Related work	Other existing work, alternative technologies, solutions, and studies	
5.	Goals and Hypotheses	Null hypothesis and one or more alternative hypotheses for each goal	
6.	Research questions		
7.	Design, Research methods		
7.1.	Design	Description of each step of the study	
7.2.	Control group	If there is a control group, are participants similar to the treatment group participants in terms of variables that may affect study outcomes(Kitchenham 2007)?	
7.3.	Randomization	Random selection of participants and objects Random assignment of treatment and objects to participants Random order of treatments in case of paired design. If each participant is assigned two treatments A and B, then part of participants perform A first and the other part start with B	
7.4.	Blocking	Group participants of the study into homogeneous groups called blocks (e.g. students in one course, database developers in one company) and implement the study design within each block independently. The idea is that variability of independent variables (e.g. experience and knowledge of subjects) is smaller within a group. That helps measuring changes in dependent variables (Kitchenham 2004).	
7.5.	Balancing	Equal number of subjects should be assigned to each treatment (Kitchenham 2004).	
7.6.	Blinding	Automated assignment of treatments to subjects (Kitchenham 2004) Automated distribution of study materials to subjects (Kitchenham 2004) Persons who grade the task results should not know which treatment was used (Kitchenham 2004) Analyst should not know which treatment group is which (Kitchenham 2004) Automated data collection from subjects (Kitchenham 2004)	
8.	Subjects (participants)		
8.1.	Population		
8.2.	Sampling	How sampling is performed? What subjects are included and excluded? (Kitchenham 2007) What is the type of the sampling (e.g. convenience, random)? Is the sample(selected participants) representative of the population?	
8.3.	"Drop outs" and response rate	Are reasons given for refusal to participate(Kitchenham 2007)?	
8.4.	Subject motivation	E.g. material benefits, course credits for students, etc.	
9.	Objects	E.g. documents and other artefacts	
10.	Measures, Data collection procedures	Who, when, and how does the measurements (Kitchenham 2007)? How is the measurement supported? Is it automated (Kitchenham 2007)? Are the measures used in the study the most relevant ones for answering the research questions (Kitchenham 2007)?	
11.	Analysis procedure		
11.1.	Data description	Do the numbers add up across different tables and subgroups (Kitchenham 2007)?	
11.2.	Data types (continuous, ordinal, categorical)		
11.3.	Scoring systems		
11.4.	Data set reduction, outliers		
11.5.	Statistical methods	Are the assumptions of statistical methods met? What statistical programs are used?	
11.6.	Statistical significance	If statistical tests are used to determine differences, is the actual p value given (Kitchenham 2007)? If the study is concerned with differences among groups, are confidence limits given describing the magnitude of any observed differences (Kitchenham 2007)?	
12.	Validity threats	Threats, implications of the threats, and threat mitigation	
12.1.	Side-effects during study execution	Deviations from the plan, solutions for the deviations	
13.	Most important findings	Are all study questions answered (Kitchenham 2007)? Are negative findings presented (Kitchenham 2007)?	
14.	Industry impact, inference, generalisation	What implications does the report have for practice (Kitchenham 2007)? How and where the results can be used? Limitations under which findings are relevant (Jedlitschka and Pfahl 2005)?	
15.	Future work		

Appendix F Extracted Data

Table 23 Extracted data (part 1)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Svahnberg and Karasira (2009)	Svahnberg et al (2008)	Staron and Wohlin (2006)	Regnell et al (2001)
3.	Title	A Study on the Importance of Order in Requirements Prioritization	Perspectives on Requirements Understand-ability – For Whom Does the Teacher's Bell Toll?	An Industrial Case Study on the Choice Between Language Customization Mechanisms	An industrial case study on distributed prioritization in market-driven requirements engineering for packaged software
	General information				
4.	Research area	software engineering, requirements prioritization	software engineering, requirements engineering	model driven software development	software engineering, requirements prioritization
5.	Study subjects	students	professionals, teachers, students	professionals	professionals
6.	Study setting	academia	academia	industry	industry
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	research m.	research m.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	experiment	experiment	case study	case study
9.	Study location	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden, USA, UK, France, Japan
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	software requirements	requirement understand-ability perspectives	criteria for choosing UML extension mechanism	software requirements
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	113	210	1	10
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	20	7	9	91; 73 low level items, 18 high level items
13.	How is CV tailored?				
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?	correlation matrix between stakeholder groups using Pearson correlation coefficient, median ranks, prioritization results converted to ranks of prioritization items	table and chart that display final priorities	table that display final priorities	distribution chart, disagreement chart, satisfaction chart
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	0	1	3	3
16.	Research data availability rating	2	2	0	3
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	41	34	29	21

Table 24 Extracted data (part 2)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Regnell et al (2000)	Pettersson et al (2008)	Laukkanen et al (2005)	Jönsson and Wohlin (2005b)
3.	Title	Visualization of Agreement and Satisfaction in Distributed Prioritization of Market Requirements	A practitioner's guide to light weight software process assessment and improvement planning	Evaluation of the multicriteria approval method for timber-harvesting group decision support	Understanding impact analysis: An empirical study to capture knowledge on different organizational levels
	General information				
4.	Research area	software engineering, requirements prioritization	software engineering, process improvement	forestry	software engineering, impact analysis
5.	Study subjects	professionals	professionals	professionals	professionals
6.	Study setting	industry	industry	industry	industry
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	case study	case study	case study	case study
9.	Study location	Sweden, USA, UK, France, Japan	Sweden	Finland	Sweden
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	software requirements	software process improvement issues	forest cutting alternatives	impact analysis issues
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	10	28	3	18
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	18	16	30	20
13.	How is CV tailored?				
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?	distribution chart, disagreement chart, satisfaction chart	disagreement chart, satisfaction chart, PCA - to detect groups of stakeholders with similar priorities, chart of final priorities	chart of final priorities	Kruskal-Wallis test to detect the differences between perspectives, top 5 prioritization items
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	3	3	3	3
16.	Research data availability rating	3	0	3	0
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	21	36	22	29

Table 25 Extracted data (part 3)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Jönsson and Wohlin (2005a)	Hu (2006)	Hiltunen et al (2008)	Hatton (2008)
3.	Title	A study on prioritization of impact analysis issues: A comparison between perspectives	Adding value to software requirements: An empirical study in the chinese software industry	Voting methods in strategic forest planning - Experiences from Metsahallitus	Choosing the Right Prioritization Method
	General information				
4.	Research area	software engineering, impact analysis	requirements engineering	forestry	software requirements engineering
5.	Study subjects	professionals	professionals	professionals	randomly sampled persons
6.	Study setting	industry	academia	industry	academia
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	research m.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	case study	survey	case study	multiple case study
9.	Study location	Sweden	China	Finland	
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	impact analysis issues	decision making criteria regarding requirement value	forest cutting alternatives	software requirements
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	18	72	17	31
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	25	14	8	7
13.	How is CV tailored?				
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?	chart for comparing priorities from two perspectives	Wilcoxon test - to analyse the difference in priority of an item from two perspectives, chart of final priorities		
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	3	2	3	0
16.	Research data availability rating	0	2	2	0
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	35	34	22	22

Table 26 Extracted data (part 4)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Hatton (2007)	Fogelström et al (2009)	Touseef and Gancel (2010)	Feldt et al (2010)
3.	Title	Early prioritization of goals	Investigating Impact of Business Risk on Requirements Selection Decisions	A structured goal based measurement framework enabling traceability and prioritization	Challenges with Software Verification and Validation Activities in the Space Industry
	General information				
4.	Research area	software requirements engineering	market driven software requirements engineering	software measurement	verification and validation in space industry
5.	Study subjects	randomly sampled persons	professionals	professionals	professionals
6.	Study setting	academia	academia	industry	industry
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	research m.	research m.	research m.
8.	Type of the study	multiple case study	case study	case study	multiple case study
9.	Study location			USA	Sweden
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	software requirements	software requirements	software measurement goals	Views on V&V practices and V&V standards
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	31	14		14
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	12			8
13.	How is CV tailored?				
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?				Nemenyi-Damico-Wolfe-Dunn test - to detect differences between prioritization perspectives
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	0	2	3	3
16.	Research data availability rating	0	0	0	3
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	24	40	8	27

Table 27 Extracted data (part 5)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Wohlin and Aurum (2006)	Cooper and Zillante (2010)	Cole et al (1990)	Berander and Svahnberg (2009)
3.	Title	Criteria for selecting software requirements to create product value: An industrial empirical study	A comparison of cumulative voting and generalized plurality voting	Cumulative Voting in a Municipal Election: A Note on Voter Reactions and Electoral Consequences	Evaluating two ways of calculating priorities in requirements hierarchies - An experiment on hierarchical cumulative voting
	General information				
4.	Research area	requirements engineering	government elections	government elections	requirements prioritization
5.	Study subjects	professionals	electorate	electorate	students
6.	Study setting	academia	real word	academia	academia
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	research m.	industry p.	industry p.	research m.
8.	Type of the study	case study	case study	case study	
9.	Study location		USA, New Mexico, Alamogordo	USA, New Mexico, Alamogordo	
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	decision making criteria regarding requirement value	election candidates	election candidates	software
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	13	99		18
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	13	3		27; 6 high level items, low level groups of 1, 3, 4, 4, 2, and 7 items
13.	How is CV tailored?			each voter can spend 3 votes on 1, 2 or 3 candidates.	HCV
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?	chart of final priorities, PCA - to detect groups of stakeholders with similar priorities			
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	2	2	3	1
16.	Research data availability rating	0	0	0	1
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	37	36	30	46

Table 28 Extracted data (part 6)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Berander and Jonsson (2006)	Berander (2004)	Barney and Wohlin (2009)	Kuzniarz (2010)
3.	Title	Hierarchical Cumulative Voting (HCV) prioritization of requirements in hierarchies	Using students as subjects in requirements prioritization	Software Product Quality: Ensuring a Common Goal	Empirical extension of a classification framework for addressing consistency in model based development
	General information				
4.	Research area	prioritization in software engineering	software requirements engineering	software quality	model driven development
5.	Study subjects	professionals	students	professionals	professionals
6.	Study setting	industry	academia	industry	industry
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	case study	experiment	case study	case study
9.	Study location		Sweden		
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	software requirement change requests	software requirements	software product qualities	model consistency perspectives and issues
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	19	20	31	24
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	14	18 items. Five separate groups prioritized from 10 up to 18 items.	27; 3 high level items, low level groups of 4, 18, and 2 items	36; 5 high level items, low level groups of 10, 8, 7 and 6 items
13.	How is CV tailored?			HCV	HCV
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?	average divergence of priorities assigned by a stakeholder, average percentage of items given non-zero value		correlation matrix between stakeholder groups, correlation coefficient between priorities today and ideal situation, Spearmans r correlation coefficient is used	minimum, maximum, mean, and median priority, standard deviation of priority, bar chart of prioritization results showing mean priority and standard deviation of priorities
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	3	0	3	3
16.	Research data availability rating	2	0	2	0
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	28	33	34	37

Table 29 Extracted data (part 7)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Bowler (2001)	Rovegard et al (2008)	Chatzipetrou et al (2010)	Brockington (2003)
3.	Title	Election systems and voter turnout: Experiments in the United States	An Empirical Study on Views of Importance of Change Impact Analysis Issues	Prioritization of Issues and Requirements by Cumulative Voting: A Compositional Data Analysis Framework	A Low Information Theory of Ballot Position Effect
	General information				
4.	Research area	government elections	requirements engineering, change impact analysis	requirements engineering, change impact analysis	government elections
5.	Study subjects	electorate	professionals	professionals	electorate
6.	Study setting	real world	industry	industry	real world
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study		case study	case study	case study
9.	Study location		Sweden	Sweden	USA, Illinois, Peoria
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	election candidates	Requirement change impact analysis issues	Requirement change impact analysis issues	election candidates
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV				
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?		25	25	
13.	How is CV tailored?				each voter can spend 3 votes on 1, 2 or 3 candidates.
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?		chart for comparing priorities from two perspectives, bar chart of prioritization results, difference between priorities assigned by each two stakeholders using Chi-square statistic, difference between perspectives using Chi-square statistic	PCA - to detect groups of stakeholders with similar priorities, biplot, ternary plot	
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	3	3	3	3
16.	Research data availability rating	0	0	0	0
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	29	38	31	28

Table 30 Extracted data (part 8)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Kuklinski (1973)	Sawyer and MacRae (1962)	Berander and Wohlin (2003)	Berander and Wohlin (2004)
3.	Title	Cumulative and Plurality Voting: An Analysis of Illinois' Unique Electoral System	Game theory and cumulative voting in Illinois: 1902-1954	Identification of Key Factors in Software Process Management-A Case Study	Differences in views between development roles in software process improvement-a quantitative comparison
	General information				
4.	Research area	government elections	government elections	Software process management	software process improvement
5.	Study subjects	electorate	electorate	professionals	professionals
6.	Study setting	real world	real world	industry	industry
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	case study	case study	case study	case study
9.	Study location	USA, Illinois	USA, Illinois	Sweden	Sweden
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	election candidates	election candidates	software process improvement issues	software process improvement issues
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV			63	63
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	2		7; five prioritizations of 5, 5, 7, 6, and 5 items	7; five prioritizations of 5, 5, 7, 6, and 5 items
13.	How is CV tailored?		each voter can spend 3 votes on 1, 2 or 3 candidates.		
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?				Pearson correlation coefficient between priorities assigned by each two stakeholders
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	3	3	3	3
16.	Research data availability rating	0	0	0	0
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	29	24	30	34

Table 31 Extracted data (part 9)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A	A	A
2.	Reference	Laukkanen et al (2004)	Barney et al (2008)	Barney et al (2009a)	Baca and Petersen (2010)
3.	Title	Applying voting theory in participatory decision support for sustainable timber harvesting	A product management challenge: Creating software product value through requirements selection	The Relative Importance of Aspects of Intellectual Capital for Software Companies	Prioritizing Countermea- sures through the Counter- measure Method for Software Security (CM-Sec)
	General information				
4.	Research area	timber harvesting	release planning, value based requirements engineering	intellectual capital in software company	Software security, online game
5.	Study subjects	professionals	professionals	professionals	researchers
6.	Study setting	industry	industry	industry	industrial
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	case study	multiple case study	case study	case study
9.	Study location	Finland	Australia, Germany		
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	timber harvesting alternatives	decision criteria for requirements prioritization	aspects of intellectual capital	potential security attack goals, actors, attack types, and counter- measures
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	7		32	unknown
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	7	14	17	5 items in the highest level, 4 items in second level, 6 items is level 3, 11 items in the lowest level (total 26 items)
13.	How is CV tailored?				HCV
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?		Tables and charts that display final priorities	Correlation matrix between stakeholder groups, Correlation coefficient between priorities today and ideal situation Spearmans r correlation coefficient is used	
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	3	3	3	2
16.	Research data availability rating	3	2	2	3
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	22	37	39	24

Table 32 Extracted data (part 10)

No.	Data item	Extracted data			
1.	Data extractor	A	A		A
2.	Reference	Heikkila et al (2010)	Berander and Jönsson (2006)		Barney et al (2009b)
3.	Title	Rigorous Support for Flexible Planning of Product Releases - A Stakeholder-Centric Approach and Its Initial Evaluation	A goal question metric based approach for efficient measurement framework definition		Balancing software product investments
	General information				
4.	Research area	Software engineering, requirements prioritization, CV as a part of SCERP framework for software release planning	software change management	software requirements engineering	software engineering
5.	Study subjects	professionals	professionals	professionals	professionals
6.	Study setting	Industrial	industrial	industrial	industrial
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	case study	case study	case study	case study
9.	Study location	-	-	-	-
	Cumulative voting				
10.	What is prioritized?	features	goals and questions		investments in software development
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	19	16	19	9
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	10	7 goals (highest level), 24 questions, 40 metrics (lowest level)	6 goals (high level items) and 25 questions (low level items)	5
13.	How is CV tailored?	Maximal priority of an item is limited to nine points and the sum of priorities must be 50 priority points	HCV		
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?	Prioritization result in form of rank of prioritization item			
	Quality evaluation				
15.	Study setting rating	3	1		3
16.	Research data availability rating	2	2		2
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	25	31		40

Table 33 Extracted data (part 11)

No.	Data item	Extracted data
1.	Data extractor	A
2.	Reference	Ahl (2005)
3.	Title	An experimental comparison of five prioritization methods
	General information	
4.	Research area	requirements engineering
5.	Study subjects	students
6.	Study setting	academic
7.	Is CV used as research method (research m.) or industry practice (industry p.)	industry p.
8.	Type of the study	experiment
9.	Study location	Sweden
	Cumulative voting	
10.	What is prioritized?	software requirements
11.	Number of stakeholders who do CV	14
12.	Number of prioritization items, If CV is used, how many items are in each level?	13
13.	How is CV tailored?	-
14.	What methods are used to analyze CV results?	-
	Quality evaluation	
15.	Study setting rating	0
16.	Research data availability rating	0
17.	Rating of correctness of research process	39

Appendix G Quality Evaluation

Table 34 Quality evaluation results (part 1)

Study identifier	Svahnberg2009		Svahnberg2008		Staron2006	
1. Background, introduction	3		3		3	
2. Problem statement, purpose	3		3		3	
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	3		3		3	
4. Related work	3		3		3	
5. Goals and Hypotheses	3					
6. Research questions			3		3	
7. Design, Research methods	3		2	Translation of perspectives from Wohlin and Aurum is arguable. First of all, perspective "product planning 1" is mapped to four criteria from study by Wohlin and Aurum and it received the highest priority. At the same time perspective "risk management" is matched only to two criteria from Wohlin and Aurum and it has received the lowest priority. It looks like perspective "product planning 1" received higher priority just because it is mapped to more criteria. Second, three out of seven perspectives are not mapped to the criteria presented in Wohlin and Aurum.	2	Profiles and metamodels are compared based on the quality of products that are built using profiles or metamodels. Such a comparison is arguable because quality of the products can be influenced by many other factors.
8. Subjects (participants)	3		3		2	
9. Objects	3		0		0	
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumentation	3		3		2	
11. Analysis procedure	3		1		1	
12. Validity threats	3		3		3	
13. Most important findings	3		2		2	
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisation	2	Students used as subjects	2		1	Unconvincing design
15. Future work	3		3		1	
Total rating	41		34		29	

Table 35 Quality evaluation results (part 2)

Study identifier	Regnell2000	Regnell2001		Petterson2008		Laukkanen2005a		Jonsson2005a
1. Background, introduction	2	2		3		3		3
2. Problem statement, purpose	1	1		3		3		3
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	3	3		2	Location of the company is unknown	3		3
4. Related work	2	2		3		3		3
5. Goals and Hypotheses								
6. Research questions	0	0		0		0		0
7. Design, Research methods	1	1	Requirement elicitation is done simultaneously with requirements prioritization, therefore, some requirements are not prioritized by all stakeholders. Need to pilot the questionnaire.	3		1	It would be more appropriate to perform a proper experiment to compare the two voting methods	3
8. Subjects (participants)	3	3		3		3		3
9. Objects	0	0		3		0		0
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumentation	3	3		2	Interview questions are not available	0		3
11. Analysis procedure	2	2	Outliers exist but are not discussed (stakeholder M4 assigned priorities only to one low level requirement group)	3		2		0
12. Validity threats	0	0		3		0		3
13. Most important findings	0	0	The goal of the study was to support requirements selection decisions by visualizing disagreement of stakeholders. But it stated that diagrams were not used in the process because they were not available in the right time. Hence, the goal of the study is not fulfilled at all. Also, it is stated that CV produces absolute values. Whereas it is known that CV produces values in ratio scale.	3		0		2
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisation	2	2		2	Study conducted only in one company	1		2
15. Future work	2	2		3		3		1
Total rating	21	21		36		22		29

Table 36 Quality evaluation results (part 3)

Study identifier	Hu2006		Hiltunen2008		Hatton2008		Hatton2007	
1. Background, introduction	3		3		3		3	
2. Problem statement, purpose	3		3		1		3	
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	3		3		1	little context provided	1	Little context provided
4. Related work	2		3		0		3	
5. Goals and Hypotheses								
6. Research questions	3		0		0		0	
7. Design, Research methods	3		1	Authors could have designed a proper experiment to compare the two voting methods	1	It is assumed that requirements in student projects arise with the same timing as in industry, this data is used to argue which method for requirements prioritization would be more beneficial in which phase of student project. The tool that is used to evaluate the requirements prioritization methods is "gut feeling"" of the researcher.	1	The number of requirements to prioritize is based on the number of items a human can process rather than typical number of requirements in real world scenario. Participants are asked to perform several prioritization methods on the same scenarios, thereby they could have done the prioritization once and then have reused the priorities from one method to another.
8. Subjects (participants)	3		3		2		0	
9. Objects	0		0		0		1	The study does not present scenarios and goals that are prioritized
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumentation	2	Questionnaire is not available	0	It is unclear how the prioritization was instrumented	3		1	
11. Analysis procedure	3		2	Lack of statistical proof	2	Lack of statistical proof	2	Lack of statistical proof
12. Validity threats	3		0		1		1	
13. Most important findings	3		0		1		1	
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisation	3		1		1		1	
15. Future work	0		3		0		0	
Total rating	34		22		16		18	

Table 37 Quality evaluation results (part 4)

Study identifier	Fogelstrom2009		Touseef2010		Feldt2010		Wohlin2006		Cooper2010	Cole1990
1. Background, introduction	3		1		3		3		3	3
2. Problem statement, purpose	3		1		3		3		3	3
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	3		2		3		2		1	1
4. Related work	3		0		0		3		3	2
5. Goals and Hypotheses									3	
6. Research questions	3		0		3		3			3
7. Design, Research methods	3		1		2	No control group, convenience sampling	2	No control group, convenience sampling	3	1
8. Subjects (participants)	2	Little information given about the subjects	0		1	Subjects are not described, only the number of subjects and the companies are known	3		1	1
9. Objects	3		0		1	Documents are mentioned but not described	0		0	0
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumentation	1	Questionnaire is not available	0		1	Questionnaires and interview questions are not available	3		3	3
11. Analysis procedure	2	Lack of statistical proof and data set reduction	0		1	It is not clear what was prioritized using CV and how the results are analysed	2	Lack of statistical proof and data set reduction	3	3
12. Validity threats	3		0		3		3		0	0
13. Most important findings	3		0	No research questions, it is unclear why proposed method is better than other frameworks	1	RQ1 is not addressed at all	3		2	2
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisation	2	Study conducted only in one company	2		2	Limited to space industry in Sweden	2		2	2
15. Future work	3		1		0		2		3	0
Total rating	37		8		24		34		30	24

Table 38 Quality evaluation results (part 5)

Study identifier	Berander2009a		Berander2006a		Berander2004		Barney2009b		Kuzniarz2010	
1. Background, introduction	3		3		3		3		3	
2. Problem statement, purpose	3		3		3		3		3	
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	3		1		3		2	Location of the study is not presented	0	
4. Related work	3		3		3		3		3	
5. Goals and Hypotheses	3				0					
6. Research questions			0				3		3	
7. Design, Research methods	3		2	No control group, convenience sampling	2	No control group, convenience sampling is used	2	No control group, convenience sampling	2	No control group, convenience sampling
8. Subjects (participants)	3		3		3		3		1	Background of the individuals is not presented
9. Objects	3		0		0		0		3	
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumentation	3		1	Little info on how the data is collected	3		2	Questionnaire is not piloted on some individuals to ensure that respondents understand the items	2	Questionnaire is not piloted on some individuals to ensure that respondents understand the items
11. Analysis procedure	3		2	Lack of statistical proof and data set reduction	3		0		3	
12. Validity threats	3		1		0		2	Missed validity threat - the use of volunteers	3	
13. Most important findings	3		1	No research questions	3		3		3	
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisation	2	The number of participants is not very large, therefore, it is difficult to make statistical conclusions	2		1		2		2	Convenience sampling used
15. Future work	3		3		3		3		3	
Total rating	41		25		30		31		34	

Table 39 Quality evaluation results (part 6)

Study identifier	Bowler2001	Rovegard2008		Chatzipetrou2010		Brockington2003	Kuklinski1973	Sawyer1962		Berander2003	
1. Background, introduction	3	3		3		3	3	3		3	
2. Problem statement, purpose	3	3		3		3	3	3		3	
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	1	3		3		1	1	1		3	
4. Related work	3	3		3		3	3	2		3	
5. Goals and Hypotheses	3					3	3				
6. Research questions		3		0				0		0	
7. Design, Research methods	1	2	Study could benefit from blinding and random-ization	2	No control group, convenience sampling	1	1	1		2	No control group, convenience sampling
8. Subjects (partici-pants)	1	3		3		1	1	1		1	
9. Objects	0	0		0		0	0	0		0	
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumenta-tion	0	2	Interview and post-test questions are not available	1	Questionnaire is not available	0	0	0	Data collection is not part of the study	1	Questionnaire is not available
11. Analysis procedure	3	3		3		3	3	3		2	
12. Validity threats	0	3		0		0	0	0		3	
13. Most important findings	3	3		2	No research questions to answer	2	3	2	No research questions to answer	2	
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisa-tion	2	3		2	Limited gen-eralizability	2	2	2	One geo-graphical location	2	Limited gen-eralizability
15. Future work	0	1	It is possible to infer what future work can be done, but it is not clearly stated.	3		0	0	0		2	
Total rating	23	35		28		22	23	18		27	

Table 40 Quality evaluation results (part 7)

Study identifier	Berander2004a		Laukkanen2004		Barney2008		Barney2009a	
1. Background, introduction	3		3		3		3	
2. Problem statement, purpose	3		3		3		3	
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	3		3		3		2	Unknown geography of the study and the product
4. Related work	3		3		3		3	
5. Goals and Hypotheses								
6. Research questions	0		0		3		3	
7. Design, Research methods	2	No control group, convenience sampling	1		2		2	No control group, convenience sampling
8. Subjects (participants)	3		3		2	how many subjects?	3	
9. Objects	0		0		0		0	
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumentation	1	how was the questionnaire conducted	1	questionnaires are not available	2		3	
11. Analysis procedure	3		3		1	It looks like column "Future" of Table 5 holds wrong data because it adds up to 95,9 instead of 100 and values in "Movement" column are not correct. For instance, criteria 5. volatility has the smallest importance in both column "Today" and "future" but the ""Movement" column shows value "-4"	3	
12. Validity threats	3		0		3		3	
13. Most important findings	2		1		3		3	
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisation	2	Limited generalizability	0		3		2	Limited generalizability
15. Future work	3		1		3		3	
Total rating	31		22		34		36	

Table 41 Quality evaluation results (part 8)

Study identifier	Baca2010		Heikkila2010	Berander2006		Barney2009	Jonsson2005	Ahl2005
1. Background, introduction	3		3	3		3	3	3
2. Problem statement, purpose	3		3	3		3	3	3
3. Context, independent variables (aka. environment, setting)	1		3	3		3	3	3
4. Related work	3		3	1		3	3	3
5. Goals and Hypotheses								2
6. Research questions	0		0	0		3	3	
7. Design, Research methods	1		3	2	No control group, convenience sampling	2	3	2
8. Subjects (partici-pants)	1	it is possible to guess who did the prioritization but it is not explicitly stated	2	3		3	3	2
9. Objects	0		0	0		0	0	3
10. Measures, Data collection procedures, instrumenta-tion	0		3	3		3	3	3
11. Analysis procedure	2		0	2	Lack of statistical proof and data set reduction	3	2	3
12. Validity threats	0		0	0		3	3	3
13. Most important findings	2		1	2	no research questions to answer	3	3	3
14. Industry impact, inference, generalisa-tion	2	Limited gen-eralizability	1	2	Limited gen-eralizability	2	2	3
15. Future work	3		3	1		3	1	3
Total rating	21		25	25		3	35	39

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