



## Characterization of Measurements and Tools in **Early Stage Software startups**

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#### **Motivation**

- Software startups are newly created companies that aspire to grow fast in extreme uncertainty and are focused on the creation of high-tech and innovative products.
- Generally, start-ups are considered as key drivers of economic growth [1] and contribute significantly to Gross Domestic Product [2].
- However, 80% of software start-ups fail in the first 2 years[3] of their creation.
- Sutton [4] highlights the following causes of start-up failure
  - little or no operating history
  - limited resources: Funds,
  - multiple influences: pressure from investors, customers, partners and competitors impact the decision-making in a company
  - dynamic technologies and markets- operate with disruptive technologies to enter high-impact markets.

## **Tackling Failure???**

- Measuring- as an activity in mature engineering domain and is becoming more important in software engineering as the demand for software intensive products increases.
- Measures (metrics) are widely used for decision making in mature and start-up software companies.
- Metrics, often visualized with dashboards, are considered crucial
  - to help software start-ups focus on the right aspects during the first years
- However, software start-ups are known to differ from established companies in many ways,
  - as they face a number of additional challenges that influence their technical and business processes.

## Start-ups in the bigger frame



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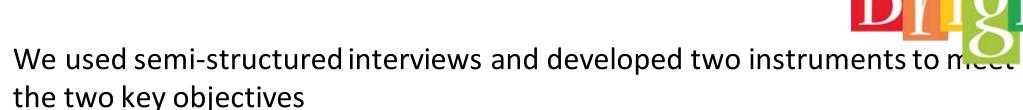




## **Overarching Objectives**

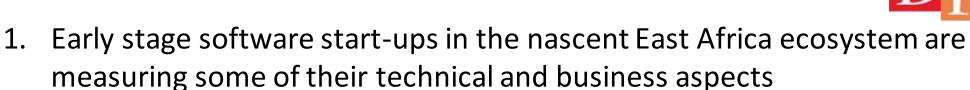
- 1. To understand the use of measurements and perceived benefits of measurement in software start-ups in the emerging start-up ecosystem of East Africa. (Study 1)
- 2. To identify key requirements for measurement dashboards for early software start-ups for use in monitoring their daily health and how start-ups expect the dashboards to benefit them. (Study 2)

## **Study Methodology**



- We conducted two studies Study 1 and Study 2.
- In both studies, we selected startups ranging from those that provide software as a service/support tool business processes to those that produced software as product.
- We firstly performed a multi-case study on 19 software start-ups based in hubs in Kenya and Uganda (2018).
- For the second study, we interviewed 36 software start-ups in Uganda and Kenya
  - to identify and categorize requirements for measurement dashboards.
- We transcribed and analyzed both sets of interviews using content analysis technique.

## Key Results: Study 1 (measurement use)



- 2. Early stage start-ups were seen preferably use business and product metrics
- 3. There was no evidence of use or wish for design metrics (which exist in large software organizations)
- 4. The older start-ups were shown to also wish for project-oriented metrics.
- 5. Organizational metrics were the least used metrics in the early start-ups in East Africa
- 6. Start-ups showed considerable expectations in the benefits of measuring although a number of them perceive their measuring activities as not enough.



#### **Comparative Results using the Lean-startup Framework**

- 1. Early start-ups in East Africa can largely be categorized using a lean start-up framework by Croll and Yoskovitz[4]
- 2. Early start-ups also use some of the known lean start-ups metrics,
- 3. However, some metrics are not captured by the lean start-up framework.
- 4. The lean start-up framework also fails to categorize some types of software start-ups that exist in East Africa.
  - Fintechs start-ups, and those that provide Software Development as a Service.

# Key Results: Study 2 (Measurement Dashboar

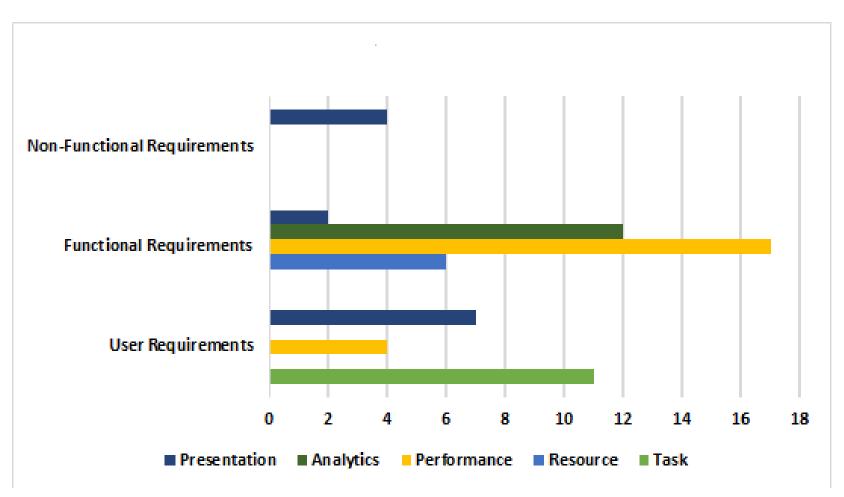
- most start-ups required dashboards to support user and functional requirements for performance.
  - revenue growth, performance tracking/monitoring for staff, showing/tracking work/project/company progress
- Also, wanted the dashboards to support presentation for the measurements.
  - visualizations (color coding, graphs, charts),
  - visualizing specific measures (staff productivity, areas of failure), reminders
  - and showing of areas of start-up focus





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## **Key Results: Study 2 (Measurement Dashboards)**







- We grouped benefits into five broader themes that (resources, team, performance, product and investment).
- Most start-ups (67%) expected and /or experienced performancerelated benefits. Like project monitoring/tracking, knowing of current project/start-up status and insight.
  - Possibly because start-ups are focusing on two main chasms (problem/solution fit and product/market fit)
- There was wide variety of benefits expected by start-ups with respect to resources, teams, product, and investment.
  - Pointing to either lack of known measurement standards, or common knowledge on measures in different types of start-ups.

## **Key Limitations to the study**

- The main threat was asking the wrong or vague interview questions in study 1 and study 2.
  - Mitigation: In both studies, we iterated the interview guides between the three authors and further tested it with four start-ups.
- External validity: Study 1 focused on a specific an emerging ecosystem, namely East Africa.
  - It is difficult to predict to what degree our findings can hold for software start-ups outside this regional context, e.g. in Europe.
- (Study 2)The comparison of dashboard requirements for performance management with Finnish businesses
  - May have made some assumptions in the contexts.
  - Mitigation: We used a two dimensions mapping for the purpose and features.
    We believe that these two dimensions helped us to closely map the found dashboard requirements.

# Conclusion Study 1:



- Start-ups are using a number of business and product-oriented metrics.
- Furthermore, we found no evidence on the use of design-oriented metrics.
- Nonetheless, start-ups have considerable expectations on the benefits of measuring.
- Finally, metrics found in this study partially differ from metrics used in start-ups in developed countries.

#### Study 2

- Start-ups require dashboards mainly for performance aspects and to show status of their progress by visualizing the measures.
- Start-ups expect mainly performance related benefits on using dashboards- which is similar to other businesses.
- Some of the dashboard requirements East African start-ups could not be sufficiently mapped to features used in dashboards in Finnish companies.



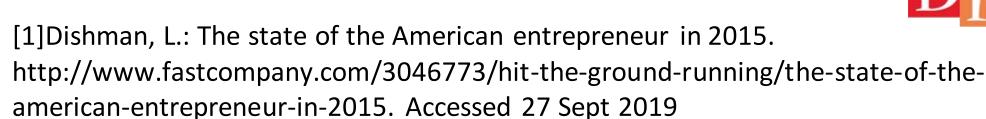
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# THANKS A LOT FOR YOUR TIME: ASANTE SANA (SWAHILI)