THE ELUSIVE TESTER TO DEVELOPER RATIO

Webinar: February 20, 2014

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BIO - RANDALL W. RICE

• Over 35 years experience in building and testing information systems in a variety of industries and technical environments

• Certified Software Quality Analyst

• Certified Software Tester

• ASTQB Certified Tester – Foundation level, Advanced Level

• Treasurer of the American Software Testing Qualification Board (ASTQB)

• Chairperson, 1995 - 2000 QAI’s annual software testing conference

• Co-author with William E. Perry, Surviving the Top Ten Challenges of Software Testing and Testing Dirty Systems

• Principal Consultant and Trainer, Rice Consulting Services, Inc.
The Elusive Tester to Developer Ratio

ROADMAP

• Background
• Problems with benchmarking
• Research findings
• What these findings may be telling us
• Helpful ways to apply this metric
• Next steps

BACKGROUND

• The “tester to developer” ratio has been a commonly sought metric for many years.
• Many people are interested in knowing “industry averages” or “industry norms” for this metric so they can plan their own staffing levels.
BACKGROUND (2)

- I have been researching this metric since 1998 and have found that while it appears like a useful estimating metric, the reality is that this ratio is only part of the test effort picture.

Every company is different. But...

EVERY COMPANY IS THE SAME... IN SOME WAYS.
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PROBLEMS WITH BENCHMARKING

• Basing your practices on what others are doing can have pitfalls.
• This is largely due to differences in:
  • People (skills, experience and attitudes)
  • Processes (effectiveness and efficiency)
  • Tools (availability, effectiveness, skills in using them)

EXAMPLE

• Just because company XYZ has good results with a tester to developer ratio of 1 to 1 doesn’t mean that should be your ratio.
  • Perhaps your company could do just as well with a 1 to 3, 1 to 5, or 1 to 10 ratio.
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MOST RECENT SURVEY

17 Respondents from USA, UK, India, Australia
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1:2 RATIOS

1 – Poor  2 - Below  3 - Avg  4 - Above  5 - great

1:3 RATIOS

1 – Poor  2 - Below  3 - Avg  4 - Above  5 - great
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1:5 RATIOS

1 – Poor  2 - Below  3 - Avg  4 - Above  5 - great

1:7 RATIOS

1 – Poor  2 - Below  3 - Avg  4 - Above  5 - great
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1:8 RATIOS

IF YOU COULD MAKE A CHANGE IN TERMS OF STAFFING RATIOS, WHAT WOULD YOU DESIRE?
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DOES YOUR MANAGEMENT CONSIDER THE RATIO BETWEEN TESTERS AND DEVELOPERS WHEN HIRING TESTERS?

- Yes, 8
- No, 9

ARE TESTER/DEVELOPER RATIOS DISCUSSED VERY MUCH IN YOUR TEST TEAM?

- Yes, 8
- No, 9
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INTERESTING QUOTES

- In our org, it's an accepted fact that developers MUST play a role in testing / crafting tests / etc- post-codewriting, as well as pre & during. So, the ratios above (2 to 15) don't really tell the story. We only have 3 FULL-TIME testers, but if you’d said FTEs (FT equivalents), it probably would have been more like 5. So, just FYI- so I don't bias the results improperly.

- It is very hard to be the only tester for a team of 7 developers. I need (and can't get) additional training, better tools and more testers. Sadly, the company seems satisfied with the release of many bugs as well as critical bugs to customers of the software because they are aware of the lack of the things listed above. Seems testing is just not important enough. They keep hiring more & more developers but expecting different results.

INTERESTING QUOTES (2)

- The tools and quality of first draft developer work have a lot to do with the ratio's validity. This team has a lot of low-bug developers and highly trained testers but not a lot of tools and resources to make testing more efficient. It is also difficult to communicate the results clearly to the business, but that is not a ratio issue.

- Big issue is the complexity of software to test and technical debt incurred as project(s) develop (e.g. changes in one part of screen or program breaking other unexpected areas)

- We use continuous integration Selenium for front end automation, TestNG for backend automation & JMeter for Webservices automation. Developers are equally responsible for writing automation testcases which are reviewed and owned by automation testers. One tester is usually sufficient to maintain smoke, regression & functional test cases by 3 developers.
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PAST RESEARCH FINDINGS

• I conducted a survey of software test organizations worldwide in August of 2009. As of then:
  • 72 respondents
    • 6 from Europe
    • 1 from Asia
    • The rest from the U.S. and Canada
  • A wide variety of industries represented

SURVEY QUESTIONS

• How many developers are in your organization?
• How many testers are in your organization?
• On a scale of 1 to 6, where 1 is poor and 6 is super, how would you rate the effectiveness of your current ratio?
• Do you have any anecdotal information about how your current ratio effectiveness?
SURVEY RESULTS

- The leanest ratio was one tester to twenty-one developers (effectiveness rating of “five”),
- The richest ratio was eighteen testers to fifteen developers (effectiveness rating of “four”).
- There were one anomalous responses
  - Zero testers to four developers (The effectiveness rating on that one was “three”).
  - One tester to zero developers (effectiveness of “six”)

SURVEY RESULTS (2)

- The average ratio was one tester to 4.81 developers.
- The most common response was one tester to three developers (eight responses),
- The next most common was one tester to five developers (seven responses).
- There were thirty-five responses (49%) of tester to developer ratios of 1:3 or lower.
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### Ratio Distribution

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<th>Num</th>
<th>Avg Eff</th>
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<td>&gt;1:14</td>
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</table>

### HOW DOES THIS COMPARE TO EARLIER FINDINGS? (2000)

- **Median**: 3.69
- **Mean**: 3.04
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SOME OBSERVATIONS

• The responses varied greatly.
  • For those looking for an “industry norm” of developer to tester ratios, this may show that the range of workable ratios is wide.
  • Effective testing can be achieved by better practices, tools and leveraging developer-based testing.

OBSERVATIONS (2)

• Almost half of the responses were at the “richer” ratios.
  • The average effectiveness reported by this group was 3.69 – slightly above average.
  • Interestingly, the average effectiveness for the higher ratios was 3.04 – average, and not a huge difference from the lower ratio group.
OBSERVATIONS (3)

- In the higher ratio group, there were some with higher than average test effectiveness of four or five.
- This tells me that you have a higher ratio and still be effective at software testing.
- Put another way, the achievement of good testing is probably not solely in the ratio of developers to testers.

POSSIBLE MEANING

- Developer to tester ratios may be a helpful metric to understand and adjust the workload in a test organization rather than to determine staffing levels.
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QUESTIONS TO HELP UNDERSTAND YOUR SITUATION

1. Are any test automation tools being used? If so, how effective are they?
2. How much responsibility do developers have in the testing process?
3. Is testing based on risk?
4. Are test optimization techniques used in test design?
5. What is the defect detection percentage (DDP)?

QUESTIONS (2)

6. Are defect trends tracked and studied?
7. Have the developers and testers been trained in software testing?
8. Is there a defined testing process in place and being used?
9. Is root cause analysis used to learn from defects and improve development and testing processes?
WHAT DOES THIS TELL US?

- These questions can help determine the balance and effectiveness of the testing process.
- Before making team sizing decisions on numbers of people alone, it may actually be better to use the developer to tester ratio as a metric to adjust the testing process.

WHAT IF YOU ARE IN A HIGH RATIO SITUATION?

- Leverage unit testing by developers
- Work on implementing an effective testing process
- Practice risk-based testing
- Automate where it makes sense
- Build a robust and repeatable test data for regression testing
- Optimize tests
NEXT STEPS

- I plan to continue this research.
  - Please contribute your input and experiences to me at rice@riceconsulting.com
  - All data is held in strict confidence.
- The survey will remain open for awhile longer
  - Randallrice.blogspot.com

SUMMARY

- The developer to tester ratio varies widely from company to company.
- Industry “average” may not even be a good benchmark.
- This metric may be a better guide to improving your testing process than it is for staffing your team.
- You can perform good testing even in high ratio situations with the right balance of people, tools and processes.
REFERENCES

• Article – The Elusive Tester to Developer Ratio

• Article – The Elusive Tester to developer Ratio Revisited

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