

REFERENCE LIST

- Altuwajri, M. M., & Khorsheed, M. S. (2012). InnoDiff: A project-based model for successful IT innovation diffusion. *International Journal of Project Management*, 30(2012), 37–47.
- Al-Jabri, I. V. M., & Sohail, M. V. S. (2012). Mobile banking adoption: Application of diffusion of innovation theory. *Journal of Electronic Commerce Research*, 13(4), 379-391.
- Apulu, I., & Latham, A. (2011). An evaluation of the impact of information and communication technologies: Two case study examples. *International Business Research*, 4 (3), 3-9.
- Austin, R., & Devin, L. (2003). Beyond requirements: Software making as art. *IEEE Software*, 20(1), 93–95.
- Bailey, K. D. (1994). *Methods of social research*. Canada: Maxwell Macmillan Inc.
- Binder, J., Aillaud, L., & Schilli, L. (2014). The project management cocktail model: An approach for balancing agile and ISO 21500. *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 119, 182 – 191.
- Boehm, B., & Turner, R. (2004). Balancing agility and discipline: Evaluating and integrating agile and plan-driven methods. In *26th International Conference on Software Engineering*, (pp 718-719), retrieved from <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/1317503?reload=true>
- Brown, T. A. (2006). *Confirmatory factor analysis for applied research*. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Byrne, B. M. (2010). *Structural equation modelling with AMOS-Basic concepts, applications, and programming*. New York: Taylor & Francis Group.
- Chau, P. Y. K. & Tam, K. Y. (1997) Factors affecting the adoption of open systems: An exploratory study. *MIS Quarterly*, 21(1), pp 1-24.

- Chin, G. (2004). *Agile project management: how to succeed in the face of changing project requirements*. New York: AMACOM.
- Chow, T., & Cao, D. (2008). A survey study of critical success factors in agile software projects. *The Journal of Systems and Software*, 81, 961–971.
- Chow, T., Cao, D. (2008). A survey study of critical success factors in agile software projects. *The Journal of Systems and Software*, 81(2008) 961–971.
- Chuang, S., Luor, T., & Lu, H. (2014). Assessment of institutions, scholars, and contributions on agile software development (2001–2012). *The Journal of Systems and Software*, 93, 84–101.
- Conforto, E. C., & Amaral, D. C. (2008). Evaluating an agile method for planning and controlling innovative projects. *Project Management Journal*, 41(2), 73–80.
- Conforto E. C., Salum, F., Amaral, D. C., Silva, S. L., & Almeida, L. F. M. (2014). Can agile project management be adopted by industries other than software development? *Project Management Journal*, 45(3), 21–34.
- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches* (3rd ed.). California: Sage Publication Inc.
- Creswell, J. W., & Clark, P. V. L. (2011). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods Approaches*. California: Sage Publication Inc.
- Dinsmore, P.C. (1990). Ideas, guidelines and techniques for applying project management solutions in the general business arena: Lessons for executives. *Project Management*, 8(1), 38-33.
- Gareis R. (2006). *Happy projects*. Bucharest, Romania: ASE Press.
- Garel, G. (2013). A history of project management models: From pre-models to the standard models. *International Journal of Project Management*, 31(2013), 663–669.

- George, D., & Mallery, P. (2011). *SPSS for Windows: Step by step* (11th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education Inc.
- Gholami, B., & Murugesan, S. (2011). Global IT project management using web 2.0. *International Journal of Information Technology Project Management*, 2(3), 30-52.
- Goodpasture, J. C. (2011). Project management the agile way: Making it work in the enterprise. *Project Management Journal*, 42(1), 92.
- Graham, N. (2010). *PRINCE2 for dummies*. (2009th ed.). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Gunasena, R. C. (2012). *Adoption of agile methods to drive software projects in non-IT based enterprises in Sri Lanka* (Unpublished MBA dissertation). Retrieved from Digital library of university of Moratuwa,
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. A. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis*. London: Pearson Prentice Hall Ltd.
- Harrison, W. (2003). Is software engineering as we know it over the hill? *IEEE Software*, 20(3), 5–7.
- Hass, K. (2007). The blending of traditional and agile project management. Retrieved from <http://cdn.projectsma rt.co.uk/pdf/the-blending-of-traditional-and-agile-project-manageme nt.pdf>
- Highsmith, J. (2008). *Agile project management: Creating innovation products* (2nd ed.). Delhi: Pearson.
- Hussey, J., & Hussey, R. (1997). *Business research: A practical guide for undergraduate and postgraduate students*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Irani, Z., Al-Sebie, M., & Elliman, T. (2006). Transaction stage of e-government systems: Identification of its location & importance. In *Proceedings of the 39th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences – 2006* (pp 235-242).

Retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.426.5017&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

- Jayawardena, D. S., & Ekanayak, L. L. (2010). Adaptation Analysis of Agile Project Management for Managing IT projects in Sri Lanka. In *International Conference on Advances in ICT for Emerging Regions*, (pp 1-4).
- Khalifa, M., & Verner, J. M. (2000). Drivers for software development method usage. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, 47(3), 360–369.
- Kuan, K. K. Y. & Chau, P. Y. K. (2001). A perception-based model for agile adoption in small businesses using a technology-organization-environment framework. *Information & Management*", 38(8), 507-521.
- Lee, O. K., Wang, M., Lim, K. H., & Peng, Z. (2009). Knowledge management systems diffusion in Chinese enterprises: A multistage approach using the technology-organization-environment framework. *Journal of Global Information Management*, 17(1), 70-84.
- Maylor, H., Vidgen, R., & Carver, S. (2008). Managerial complexity in project based operations: A grounded model and its implications for practice. *Project Management Journal*, 39, 15-26.
- McConnell, S. (2003). *Professional software development*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Mora, M. (2016). Validity and Reliability in Surveys, access through <https://www.relevantinsights.com/validity-and-reliability/> on 27-12-2016.
- Morris, P. (2013). Reconstructing project management reprised: A knowledge perspective. *Project Management Journal*, 44(5), 6–23.
- Nerur, S., & Balijepally, V. G. (2007). Theoretical reflections on agile development methodologies. *Communications of the ACM*, 50(3), 79–83.
- MGC. (2013). National ICT Work Force Survey, retrieved from <http://www.icta.lk/attachments/article/1247/Final%20Report-WFS.pdf>.

- Nunnally, J. C. (1978). *Psychometric theory*. (2nd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Oellgaard, M. J. (2013). The performance of a project life cycle methodology in practice. *Project Management Journal*, 44(4), 65–83.
- Oliveira, T., & Martins, M. F. (2011). Literature review of information technology adoption models at firm level. *The Electronic Journal Information Systems Evaluation*, 14(1), 110- 121.
- Onwuegbuzie, A. J., & Leech, N. L. (2005). Taking the “Q” out of research: Teaching research methodology courses without the divide between quantitative and qualitative paradigms. *Quality & Quantity*, 39, 267–296.
- Ormston, R., Spencer, L., Barnard, M., & Snape, D. (2003). *Qualitative research practice: A guide for social science students and researchers*. Washington DC: Sage Publishing.
- Panuwatwanich, K., & Peansupap, V. (2013). Factors affecting the current diffusion of BIM: A quantitative study of online professional network. In *Creative Construction Conference 2013 July 6 – 9, 2013*, Budapest, Hungary
- PMBOK. (2013). *A guide to project management body of knowledge* (5th ed.). Pennsylvania: Project Management Institute.
- Puri, C. P. (2009). *Agile management: feature driven development*. New Delhi: Global India Publications.
- Rogers, E. M. (1995). *Diffusion of innovations* (4th ed.) The Free Press, New York, 1995.
- Rogers, E. M. (2003). *Diffusion of innovations* (3rd ed.). NY: Macmillan publishing.
- Ruël, H. J. M., Bondarouk, T., & Smink, S. (2010). The waterfall approach and requirement uncertainty: An in-depth case study of an enterprise systems implementation at a major airline company. *International Journal of Information Technology Project Management*, 1(2), 43-60.

- Sahin, I. (2006). Detailed review of Rogers' diffusion of innovations theory and educational technology-related studies based on Rogers' theory. *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 5(2).
- Sauser, B. J., Reilly, R. R., & Shenhar, A. J. (2009). Why projects fail? How contingency theory can provide new insights – A comparative analysis of NASA's Mars climate orbiter loss. *International Journal of Project Management*, 27(2009), 665–679.
- Schwalbe, K. (2014). *Information technology project management* (7th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.
- Soderlund, J. (2004). Building theories of project management: past research, questions for the future. *International Journal of Project Management*, 22(2004), 183–191.
- Sommerville, I., (2001). *Software engineering* (6th ed.). Delhi: Pearson.
- Senapathi, M., Srinivasan, A. (2012). Understanding post-adoptive agile usage: An exploratory cross-case analysis. *The Journal of Systems and Software*, 85(2012), 1255– 1268.
- Senanayake, G. A. L. (2009). *The effectiveness of scrum in project management in the Sri Lankan context* (Unpublished MBA dissertation). Retrieved from Digital Library of University of Moratuwa.
- Schumacker, R. E., & Lomax, R. L. (2004). *A beginner's guide to structural equation modelling* (2nd ed.). New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Seymour, T., & Hussein, S. (2014). The history of project management. *International Journal of Management & Information Systems*, 18(4).
- Spundaka, M. (2014). Mixed agile/traditional project management methodology – Reality or illusion? *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 119, 939 – 948.
- Standish-Group. (1995). The chaos report. Retrieved from <http://www.csus.edu/indiv/v/velianitis/161/ChaosReport.pdf>

- Stankovic, D., Nikolic, V., Djordjevic, M., & Cao, D. (2013). A survey study of critical success factors in agile software projects in former Yugoslavia IT companies. *The Journal of Systems and Software*, 86(2013), 1663– 1678.
- Teddle, C., & Tashakkori, A. (2006). A general typology of research designs featuring mixed methods. *Research in the Schools*, 13(1), 12-28.
- Teo, T. S. H., Ranganathan, C., & Dhaliwal, J. (2006). Key dimensions of inhibitors for the deployment of web-based business-to-business electronic commerce. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, 53(3), 395-411.
- Tornatzky, L.G., & Fleischer, M. (1990). *The Processes of technological innovation*. Massachusetts: Lexington Books.
- Wideman, R. M. (1989). Successful project control and execution. *Project Management*, 7(2), 109-113.
- Williams, T. (2005). Assessing and moving on from the dominant project management discourse in the light of project overruns. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, 52(4), 497–508.
- Williams, L., Layman, L., & Krebs, W., (2004). *Extreme programming evaluation framework for object-oriented languages* (1st ed.). Boston: NCSU.
- Wit, A. (1988). Measurement of project success. *Project Management*, 6(3), 164-170.
- Woolley, C. M. (2009). Meeting the mixed methods challenge of integration in a sociological study of structure and agency. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 3(1), 7-25.
- Ye, R. M. (2012). Making connections: An investigation into the factors determining internet uptake by rural residents in China. *Communication, Politics & Culture*, 45, 241-255.

Appendix I – Survey Instrument

Survey on Critical Factors for Adoption Agile Project Management Approach in Sri Lankan IT Firms

Agile project management is an interactive and incremental method of managing the design and build activities for engineering, information technology, and new product or service development projects in a highly flexible and interactive manner. This research aims to investigate your perceptions of the critical factors of adopting agile project management in IT firms in Sri Lanka.

Thank you very much for agreeing to spend a few minutes of your time to complete this survey. If you have been involved with more than one agile project, please tick the most relevant with regard to critical success factors of such a project.

This survey contains following sections

Part I : Demographic and organizational information

Part II : Critical factors for adopting agile project management

Part III : Diffusion of innovation factors and agile project success measures

Your assistance is requested in anonymously answering the questions. Your responses will be strictly confidential. Should you have further questions with regards to the survey please feel free to contact me through email kanishkatwk@gmail.com.

Part I- Demographic and Organizational Data

For questions 1–10 please provide some basic information regarding yourself and your organization

1. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

2. Which of these age groups are you in?

- 20-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- More than 60

3. What is your position at the organization?

- Software/Database/Network/IT engineer
- Team leader
- Project manager
- Program manager
- Portfolio manager
- Assistant/Deputy/General manager
- Chief executive officer/Managing director
- Other, please specify.....

4. What is your highest level of education?

- School
- Undergraduate degree
- Postgraduate degree
- Professional education

5. What is your training/qualification on agile project management?

- No formal training/qualification
- PMI Agile certificate practitioner
- Agile project management with Scrum
- Other, please specify

6. What is your level of experience in years in agile project management?

- 1-5
- 6-10
- More than 10 years

7. To which category does your company belong?

- Software/Web Development
- Data Communication/Tele Communication
- Hardware
- Project Management
- Training and Service Support
- IT Consultancy
- Other, please specify

8. What are the agile project management methods used in your organization?

- Scrum
- Kanban
- Scrum ban
- Cristal Clear
- Extreme Programming
- Other, please specify

9. What is the size of your organization in terms of the number of people employed?

- 1-10
- 11-25
- 26-50
- 51-100
- 101-500
- 501-1000
- More than 1000

10. What is your organization's annual revenue in Rs?

Please specify Rs.....

Part II – The Critical Factors for Adopting Agile Project Management

This section includes all the possible success factors for adopting agile project management approach. It seeks to find out how would think those factors are important for adopting agile project management approach within an organization. Please response to each of following statements according the following scale.

7 = Very important, 6 = Important, 5 = Somewhat important, 4 = Neutral, unsuccessful,
 3 = Somewhat not important, 2 = Not important, 1 = Not important at all

11 To what extent do you think that following process readiness factors are important in adopting agile project management?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
11a Set up a vision for the product, customer, and team	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11b Feature based release, and iterations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11c Test features in a short timeframe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11d Review delivered results, current situation, and team performance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11e Passing along key lessons to other projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12 To what extent do you think that following tools readiness factors are important in adopting agile project management?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
12a Use agile project management methodologies (eg. Scrum, Kanban, XP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12b Use of software packages (eg. VersionOne, RallyDev)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12c Use burn down charts to measure performance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12d Maintain product and sprint backlogs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12e Use agile software development methodologies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13 To what extent do you think that following product measurement readiness factors are important in adopting agile project management?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
13a Product has a clear vision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13b Product has clearly defined objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13c Product has clearly defined measurable outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 14 To what extent do you think that following organizational and cultural readiness factors are important in adopting agile project management?

[Tick (√) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
14a	Supportive and cooperative organizational environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14b	Clearly defined roles for staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14c	Oral culture placing high value on face-to-face communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14d	Flexible and adaptive organizational culture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14e	Culture that encourages experiment and exploration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14f	Encourages learning and learning through mistakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14g	A rewarding system for agile achievers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 15 To what extent do you think that following management readiness are factors important in adopting agile project management?

[Tick (√) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
15a	Managers' sound knowledge in agile project management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15b	Top executives' commitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15c	Managers' willingness to implement a leadership-collaborative management style	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15d	Management's willingness to take risk to promote innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15e	Management motivating team to work outside norms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15f	Management's willingness to empower team	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15g	Management encouraging participatory decision making	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 16 To what extent do you think that following team readiness factors are important for adopting agile project management approach?

[Tick (√) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

- 16a Right team mates with motivation and right competency
- 16b Every individual understands the product vision, and team vision
- 16c Project manager leads the team rather than control
- 16d Individuals take responsibility for managing the workload among themselves
- 16e Maintain healthier relationships with customers
- 16f Team participation in decision making
- 16g Team's accountability for the results produced
- 16h Trust and respect of team members ideas

17 To what extent do you think that following business environment readiness factors are important for adopting agile project management?

[Tick (√) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all

- | | | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|-----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17a | Rapidly changing business needs increase the need of using agile project management | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17b | Pressure from customers to deliver the product faster create the need for using agile project management | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17c | Heavy use of agile project management by the competitors create the need for using agile project management | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17d | Pressure from the customers to use agile project management methods create the need for using agile project management | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17e | Increasing number of agile qualified practices in the industry for recruiting motivate using agile project management | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Part III – The Diffusion of Innovation Factors

18 To what extent do you think using agile project management brings more advantages than traditional project management approaches such as PRINCE2 or PMBOK?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
18a	Using agile project management increases customer satisfaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18b	Agile project management is flexible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18c	No need to draw up a detailed project plan upfront	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18d	Less documentations work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18e	No overtime - honouring regular work schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18f	Early identification of risk due to iterative development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18g	Self-disciplined teams rather than imposed discipline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18h	Empowered teams	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19 To what extent do you think is agile project management approach is compatible with the existing values and practices?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
19a	Existing organizational structure welcomes agile practices.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19b	Existing organizational culture welcomes agile practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19c	Facilitate the organizational effort to the development of customer relationships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19d	improvement of individuals' relationships within the organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

20 How do you think about the complexity of the agile project management approach?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly important..... 1 = Not important at all]

		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
20a	Agile project management approach is easy to implement within the organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20c	Agile project management is a flexible approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20d	Adequate support is available for agile methods within the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

20e Training materials and resources are available to gain knowledge about agile project management.

21 How do you think about the observability of the agile project management approach?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly valuable..... 1 = Not valuable at all]

		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
21a	Increased customer satisfaction is evident after using agile approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21b	Increased employee satisfaction is evident after using agile approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21c	Success rate of the projects are very high after using agile project management approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21d	Quality of the products are higher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21e	Products are innovative and adaptable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21f	Time and cost are saved as a result agile project management approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

22 What measures should be used to access the success of project managed through agile project management approach?

[Tick (✓) on the scale below: 7 = Highly valuable..... 1 = Not valuable at all]

		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
22a	Successfully achieving financial targets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22b	Successfully achieving time targets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22c	Successfully achieving quality targets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22d	Successfully achieving project scope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22e	Successfully delivering desired customer value through innovative products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22f	Successfully delivering desired customer value through adaptable products which not just satisfy today's needs but also future needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix II – K-S Test Results

Factor	Kolmogorov-Smirnov^a		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Process Readiness	.350	158	.000
Process Readiness	.313	158	.000
Process Readiness	.327	158	.000
Process Readiness	.315	158	.000
Process Readiness	.226	158	.000
Tools Readiness	.307	158	.000
Tools Readiness	.263	158	.000
Tools Readiness	.234	158	.000
Tools Readiness	.226	158	.000
Tools Readiness	.327	158	.000
Measurement Readiness	.251	158	.000
Measurement Readiness	.259	158	.000
Measurement Readiness	.219	158	.000
Org And Cultural Readiness	.233	158	.000
Org And Cultural Readiness	.284	158	.000
Org And Cultural Readiness	.284	158	.000
Org And Cultural Readiness	.231	158	.000
Org And Cultural Readiness	.238	158	.000
Org And Cultural Readiness	.296	158	.000
Org And Cultural Readiness	.227	158	.000
Management Readiness	.375	158	.000
Management Readiness	.259	158	.000
Management Readiness	.234	158	.000
Management Readiness	.265	158	.000
Management Readiness	.272	158	.000
Management Readiness	.270	158	.000
Management Readiness	.285	158	.000
Team Readiness	.265	158	.000
Team Readiness	.259	158	.000
Team Readiness	.317	158	.000
Team Readiness	.283	158	.000
Team Readiness	.235	158	.000
Team Readiness	.269	158	.000
Team Readiness	.259	158	.000
Team Readiness	.330	158	.000
Environment Readiness	.320	158	.000

Environment Readiness	.333	158	.000
Environment Readiness	.220	158	.000
Environment Readiness	.223	158	.000
Environment Readiness	.256	158	.000
Usefulness	.319	158	.000
Usefulness	.322	158	.000
Usefulness	.231	158	.000
Usefulness	.193	158	.000
Usefulness	.189	158	.000
Usefulness	.320	158	.000
Usefulness	.271	158	.000
Usefulness	.285	158	.000
Values And Practices	.262	158	.000
Values And Practices	.251	158	.000
Values And Practices	.258	158	.000
Values And Practices	.286	158	.000
Complexity	.263	158	.000
Complexity	.266	158	.000
Complexity	.298	158	.000
Complexity	.316	158	.000
Observability	.259	158	.000
Observability	.297	158	.000
Observability	.255	158	.000
Observability	.276	158	.000
Observability	.267	158	.000
Observability	.228	158	.000
Success	.342	158	.000
Success	.287	158	.000
Success	.255	158	.000
Success	.220	158	.000
Success	.228	158	.000
Success	.229	158	.000