

Motivations for opening data by municipalities

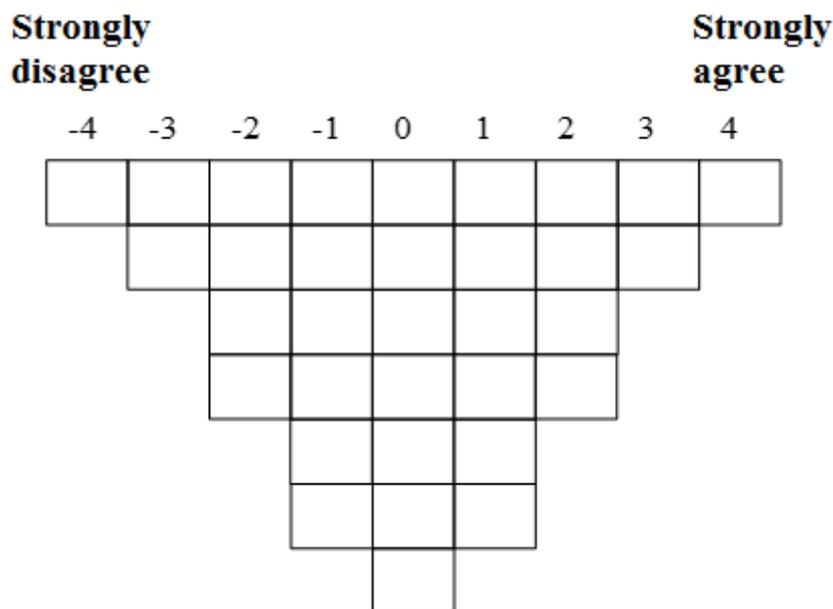
1. Introductory information:

- Title of the dataset: Motivations for opening data by municipalities
- Format: .xlsx
- Language of the dataset: Dutch
- Contact information:
 - o Name: Cécile Volten
 - o E-mail: C.J.Volten@student.tudelft.nl

2. Methodological information

The data was collected from municipal officers in the Netherlands. The municipal officers were all dealing with opening data or were part of the ICT department in the municipality. Different people from different sizes of municipalities were interviewed to look at whether size influences the motivation to open data.

The data was collected with the help of the programme FlashQ. This programme ensures that the researcher can hold an Qmethodological interview online. The respondents were approached with the help of an email with the url to the interview. They were then asked to order several statements in the range of how much they agreed with the statement (+5 being really much and -5 being not at all). The figure in which they had to order the statements is shown in the figure below. After that a motivation was asked for the order. The last step of the data collection were the collecting of some more personal details.



3. Data specific information

FlashQ

On the FlashQ page the raw data was displayed. The first column shows the respondent that the data belongs to. In the third column sid shows the identifier given to the respondent by FlashQ. Every row

contains the answers to the several statements. The answers show the order that the respondent gave to the statements.

Column D till AP contain the statements. Every statement got his own order so every column is linked to one statement. In the table below the statements can be found that belong to the columns. S1 is statement 1, s2 is stamen number 2 and so on.

Statement number	Statements
1	Civilians need to be able to control what the municipality does in their name and interest.
2	It is essential for municipalities to obtain feedback on their services.
3	Data collected by municipalities is worth more when opened up.
4	It is acceptable that municipal data can be used for espionage.
5	I find it disturbing when municipal data is opened.
6	It is important for a municipality to be transparent and open.
7	The applications (such as apps with information on air quality) made with open data are going to change the world.
8	The image of the municipality worsens due to the opening of data.
9	The opening up of municipal data improves the democratic legitimacy.
10	An open municipality is necessary in order for civilians to have direct influence.
11	It is important for the economy of a country that corporations have access to municipal data.
12	It is acceptable that open data can be used for commercial purposes.
13	Data that municipal officials use on a daily basis can also be of importance for civilians or businesses.
14	Open municipal data can be a source for innovations.
15	The opening up of municipal data needs to be an ordinary activity.
16	The usage of open municipal data asks for carefulness with handling the data of the municipality (the owner of the data).
17	To benefit from all advantages of open municipal data municipalities have to collaborate.
18	There needs to be more data awareness in municipalities.
19	Municipalities need to speed up the opening of data.
20	A municipality needs to have a different attitude to be called an open municipality.
21	I am familiar with open data.
22	The municipality is open to the civilians about what she does.
23	The opening up of data is an unnecessary addition to my daily responsibilities.
24	Stimulating the reuse of open municipal data is a task of the municipality.
25	The municipality needs to open data against payment.
26	I am afraid wrong conclusions will be extracted from the open municipal data.
27	The municipality itself has enough knowledge to open municipal data.
28	Municipal data has to be opened in response to social problems not just when asked for.
29	The opening of data bears negative financial consequences for municipalities.
30	The priority for opening municipal data needs to align with the subjects in the High Value Data List (datasets about topics such as council information or monuments which might be valuable).
31	Opening up municipal data cannot bear risks for the privacy of civilians.
32	Open municipal data are a collective property of civilians.

33	Current legislation regarding the use of personal details and open data offers enough protection for privacy.
34	The privacy legislation forms an obstacle for the opening of data.
35	The user needs to be able to assume that open data is veracious.
36	Municipal data has to be opened up as complete and raw as possible.
37	Open municipal data has to be accompanied by metadata (data that describes the data).
38	As many datasets as possible have to be opened up.
39	Datasets have to be clear, everyone needs to understand what the dataset states.

Columns AQ and AR show the statements that got respectively the highest or lowest ranking in the ordering of the respondent. Shoogst contains the statement that was ranked highest and slaagst contains the statement that was ranked lowest.

The explanation to the answers of v2 till v8b can be found on the page *Antwoorden*. The questions asked were:

V2. Wat is uw geslacht? (gender)

Man / Vrouw / Anders / Niet van toepassing

V3. Wat is uw hoogst genoten basisopleiding? (lowest education)

Basisonderwijs / Lager beroepsonderwijs / MAVO / MBO / HAVO / VWO / HBO / WO

V4. Voor welke gemeente bent u werkzaam? (municipality)

V6. Hoe lang bent u al werkzaam in deze functie? (length of employment there)

< 1 jaar / 1-2 jaar / 3-5 jaar / 5-10 jaar / > 10 jaar

V7. Heeft de gemeente waar u werkzaam bent een open data beleid? (open data policy)

Ja / Nee / Niet van op de hoogte

V8a. als er een overleg over open data op gemeentelijk niveau en met welke regelmaat? (open data meeting on local level)

Ja, wekelijks / Ja, maandelijks / Nee, nooit / Niet van op de hoogte

V8b. anders...

Motivatie

On the page *Motivatie* one can find the motivations that were given by the respondent in the interview. Column A and B contain motivations for the statements that were ranked with +5. In every row it states in column A which respondent stated the motivation. Column B then shows what the motivation is and to which statement the motivation is related to.

The same is shown for the ranking of the statements that were ranked with -5. These motivations are shown in column C and D.

Verdeling P-set

On the page *Verdeling P-set* is shown what the distribution is of the different respondents over the sizes of the municipalities. If a municipality was smaller than 35000 inhabitants it was considered small. If it was larger than 65000 inhabitants it was considered big. The numbers found in the columns are the sid numbers that can also be found on the first page.

Verdeling Q-set

On this page the amount of numbers that were sorted as agree, disagree or neutral are shown. In column A sorts is linked to column A on the first page with the FlashQ results. Every row is one respondent. In column B is shown with how many of the 39 statements the respondent agreed. In column C is shown how many statements the respondent was neutral on. In column D is shown how many statements the respondent disagreed with.

Antwoorden

This page shows the recoding of the answers given on page FlashQ answers. The recoding corresponds to the questions with a v before it given, so v2 till v8b.