

# OPEN-QUAL

## INNOVATING METHODS FOR OPEN SCIENCE IN QUALITATIVE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

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# OPEN SCIENCE:

## WHAT ABOUT QUALITATIVE RESEARCH?

Substantial restrictions:

- Privacy (GDPR)
- Ethics (informed consent)
- Confidentiality (NDAs)

Current solution:

- De-identification (pseudonymization)

Does not work for qualitative case studies:

- No resolution for confidentiality
- Loss of meaning: case details are needed for coherent interpretation
- Decoupled from experience of original researchers

[5.]



# LIMITED REUSE OF QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY DATA

- **Waste of resources**
- Individual researchers study **few cases**
  - emphasis on novelty
  - little attention for replication and boundary conditions
- Organizations get **overloaded with similar requests**
- Challenged by **funders' data requirements**



# THE OPPORTUNITIES OF REUSING QUALITATIVE DATA



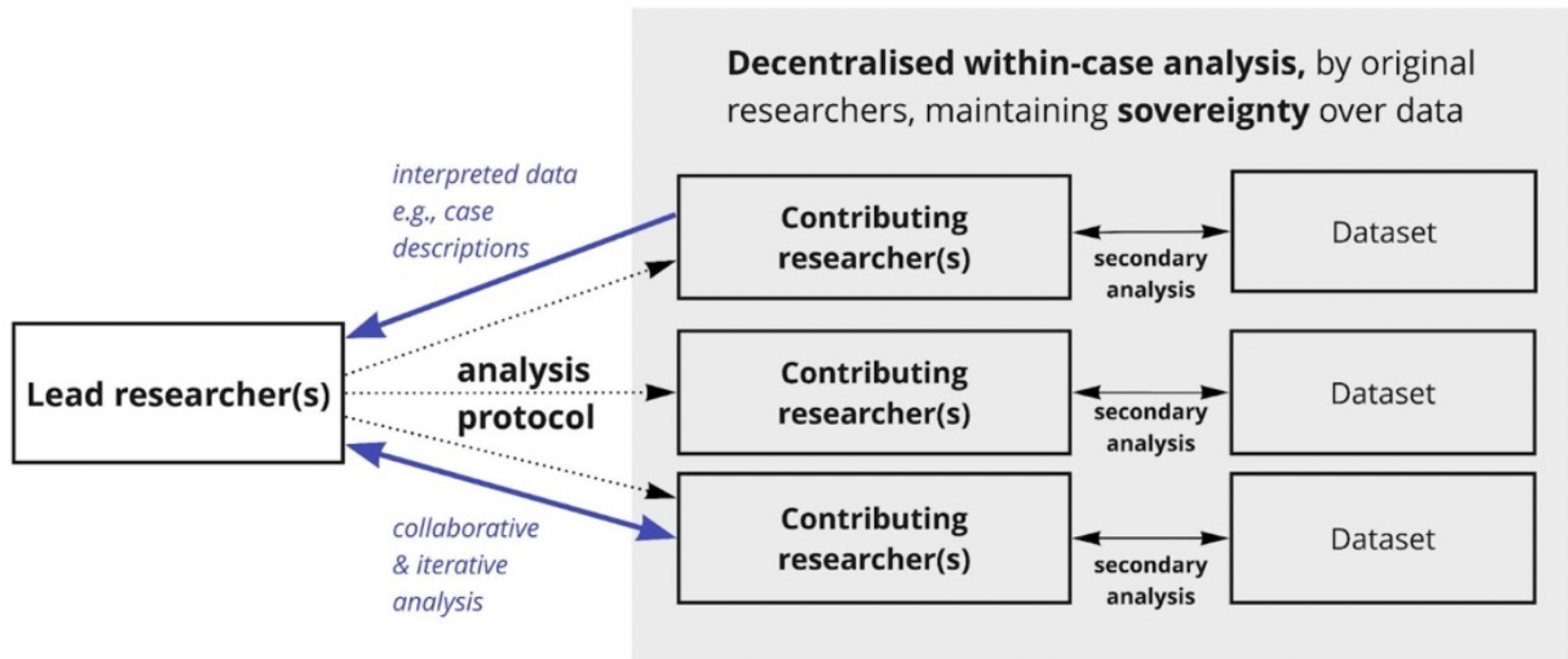
**versatility**  
of qualitative data



leveraging  
**comparison**

## AN ALTERNATIVE: DECENTRALIZED REUSE

- **Decentralized re-analysis** by original researchers who maintain sovereignty over data, according to shared **analytical protocol**, leveraging the power of **cross-case analysis**





# USE IN A PILOT STUDY

- Formulation of **Analytical Protocol**
  - Case selection criteria
  - Concepts & coding rules
  - Presentation of case interpretation
- Document with **Rules of engagement**
  - roles and responsibilities
  - authorship
  - possible confidentiality
- **Invitation** so far based upon network
  - own cases
  - overlapping cases
  - unfamiliar cases

Please fill in the following table based on definitions and key indicators provided below. Include examples or quotes or other data excerpts where possible. Note that the case may fit into various categories. If so, please include this in the explanation.

	Participant-led	Lead Organization	Network Administrative Organization (NAO)
<b>Definition:</b> Key indicators of governance structures  (Provan & Kenis, 2007)	Unbrokered No separate or unique governance entity, dependent on the commitment of all (or a significant subset of) actors. Decentralized, symmetrical power structures	Centralized, highly brokered, asymmetrical power structures Decision making and resource acquisition/utilization and conflict management is coordinated through a single party Can be a mandated or emergent role	Centralized, brokered, asymmetrical power structures Separate external unique governance entity with an exclusive governance role NAO plays a coordinating role in sustaining the network NAO is not a member providing its own services

GOVERNANCE
<p><i>To what degree do you consider the participant-led governance label applicable? High, medium, or low.</i></p> <p>Explain why you indicated 'high', 'medium' or 'low'</p>
<p><i>To what degree do you consider the lead organization governance label applicable? High, medium, or low.</i></p> <p>Explain why you indicated 'high', 'medium' or 'low'</p>
<p><i>To what degree do you consider the network administrative organization governance label applicable? High, medium, or low.</i></p> <p>Explain why you indicated 'high', 'medium' or 'low'</p>

# PILOT STUDY: GOVERNANCE OF INNOVATION NETWORKS FOR SOCIETAL CHALLENGES

- Complex societal challenges require collaboration between different actors, with multilateral interdependencies
- A key challenge, insufficiently understood, is governing these networks
- We use typology of governance structures for networks by Provan & Kenis (2007)

## Governance structure

### Network aims

	NAO	Lead organization	Participative governance
Knowledge sharing			
Solution experimentation			
Joint value creation			



## CASE SELECTION CRITERIA

1. involve **more than two heterogeneous actors** (e.g., public or private organizations, research institutes, municipal/government actors, end-users, etc.),
2. that jointly **address societal challenges**,
3. by generating **system-level output** such as shared knowledge, joint solutions, or a joint value proposition;
4. thereby involving **multilateral interdependencies**.
5. are progressed **beyond the early initiation** phase
6. and are studied in **sufficient depth**.

# LEARNINGS SO FAR

- Participation
  - Lot of explaining to do
  - Refining our rules of engagement
  - Enthusiasm!
- Case selection
  - Tradeoffs w.r.t. recency of cases
- Defining & using analytical protocol
  - balancing degree of pre-structuring
  - required details and data excerpts
  - Interaction needed; no simple handover
- More robust findings ?

## CRITICISMS SO FAR



not open enough



too open

## OPEN QUESTIONS & NEXT STEPS

- Finalizing first study (collaborative authorship)
- New studies with two PhDs:
  - Experimentation with different mechanisms of integration and participation
- Boundary conditions / applicability domain?
  - domains and topics
  - methods of data collection
  - methods of analysis (theory development / elaboration / testing)
  - onto-epistemological positions