



Open Government Analysis: A Case From Banggai

Author:

Syed Agung Afandi¹, Rizki Erdayani², Muslim Afandi³

Affiliation:

Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

Email:

syedagungafandi@uin-suska.ac.id¹, rizkiydayani@uin-suska.ac.id², muslim.afandi@uin-suska.ac.id³



©2024 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License-(CC-BY-SA) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.33701/jtpm.v4i2.4435>

* Corresponding author

Name: Rizki Erdayani

Affiliation: Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Email: rizkiydayani@uin-suska.ac.id

Received: June, 15 2024

Revised: October, 27 2024

Available Online: December, 23 2024

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the bibliometrics of Banggai open government and the policy content of Banggai Regency in implementing open government. This research uses a qualitative approach with bibliometric analysis and content analysis methods. This research uses secondary data from Google Scholar and Banggai government policy documents. The results of this research show that there are 130 studies, 786 citations, 14 h-index, and 24 g-index. This indicates that this study is in demand and has high productivity. There are 1242 link strengths, 456 occurrences, 104 items, and 12 clusters. The themes that rarely receive attention are standard data, collaboration, the private sector, inclusiveness, and data publication. These themes have the potential to be studied in the future. There is harmony between the dominant themes and Banggai government policies. The themes that dominate are Banggai one data, participatory waste management, integrated agricultural systems, and pregnant women services. Meanwhile, Banggai government policies include online services for pregnant women, participatory waste management, Banggai One Data, and the utilization of yards through an integrated agricultural system. It shows that the role of researchers is very influential in implementing open government in the Banggai district.

Keywords: *Banggai, bibliometric analysis, content analysis, open government*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis bibliometrik Banggai open government dan menganalisis konten kebijakan Kabupaten Banggai dalam penerapan open government. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis bibliometrik dan analisis konten. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang bersumber dari Google Scholar dan dokumen kebijakan pemerintah Banggai. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 130 studi, 786 sitasi, 14 h-index, dan 24 g-index. Ini menunjukkan studi ini diminati dan memiliki produktivitas tinggi. Terdapat 1242 total link strength, 456 occurrences, 104 items, dan 12 cluster. Tema-tema yang jarang mendapat perhatian yakni data standard, collaboration, private sector, inclusive, dan data publication. Tema-tema tersebut potensial dikaji di masa mendatang. Adanya keselarasan antara tema-tema yang mendominasi dengan kebijakan pemerintah Banggai. Tema-tema yang mendominasi yakni Banggai one data, participatory waste management, integrated agricultural system, dan pregnant women services. Sedangkan kebijakan pemerintah Banggai meliputi pelayanan online ibu hamil, pengelolaan sampah partisipatif, Banggai one data, dan pemanfaatan pekarangan melalui sistem pertanian terpadu. Ini menunjukkan peran peneliti sangat besar dalam pelaksanaan open government di kabupaten Banggai.

Kata kunci: analisis bibliometrik, analisis konten, Banggai, pemerintahan terbuka

INTRODUCTION

Open government has become an important strategy for administrative reform, thus encouraging many countries around the world to design and implement initiatives related to access to information, transparency, participation, and collaboration (Afandi, Afandi, Erdayani, & Afandi, 2023; De Blasio & Selva, 2019; Gil-Garcia, Gasco-Hernandez, & Pardo, 2020). Many governments have expanded the concept of open government; for example, the Obama administration announced the Open Government Directive in 2009 and took a leading role in establishing the Open Government Partnership (OGP), a multinational effort to promote open government worldwide (Afandi, Afandi, & Anugerah, 2023; Moon, 2020; Schmidhuber & Hilgers, 2021).

The Open Government Partnership is based on the idea that open government is more accessible, more responsive, and more accountable to citizens, and improving relations between society and government has long-term and exponential benefits for all (Erdayani, Afandi, & Afandi, 2023; Ruijter & Meijer, 2020; Tai, 2021). OGP is a broad partnership that includes members at the national and local levels (Gao, Janssen, & Zhang, 2021; Ingrams, 2020). Being part of a local OGP can provide benefits for encouraging open reform, which has become part of the vision and mission of every government to achieve levels of accountability, responsiveness, inclusion, and transparency (Afandi, Afandi, & Erdayani, 2023; Ingrams, Piotrowski, & Berliner, 2020; Zulfa & Afandi, 2023). Through membership in this global community, each local government can obtain new information about implementing open government, as well as be able to share views, experiences, and resources to achieve the principles of open government (Afandi, Erdayani, & Afandi, 2023; Wirtz, Weyerer, & Sch, 2019).

Banggai regency is one of six local governments in Indonesia that have joined the OGP. The Banggai government has a vision that is in line with open government as outlined in its medium and long-term development plans. The long-term vision is to be competitive, advanced, independent, and prosperous. This is translated into one of the missions, namely, realizing a good, clean, and dignified government. Meanwhile, the medium-term vision for Banggai district is to create an advanced, independent, and prosperous government based on local culture. This is in line with the mission to realize good, clean, transparent, and accountable governance.

Some of the important achievements of Banggai district in open government are the best national level 2 award in district level development planning in 2021, being the only district outside Java to get an A on the performance accountability score of government agencies in 2019-2020, receiving the title of Fair Without Exception for 9 years in a row, ranking 3rd in the national corruption prevention monitoring score in 2018 and 2020, being awarded as the most innovative district in the Innovative Government Award, being awarded as a Healthy District in 2019, and becoming a delegate from all districts in Indonesia to the Human Rights Council UN.

In order to provide support in the form of institutional arrangements, the Banggai government has established the Banggai Regent's Regulation on the Formation of the Banggai Regency Local Open Government Partnership Team, the Banggai Regent's Regulation on the Independent Monitoring Body for the Implementation of the Banggai Regency Local Open Government Partnership, and the Banggai Regent's Regulation on the Secretariat of the Open Government Partnership Banggai Regency. Banggai Regency is committed to implementing four policies in the context of implementing open government, which include implementing Banggai One Data, online services for pregnant women, utilizing yards through an integrated agricultural system, and participatory waste management. The objectives to be achieved through this policy are: creating data management that is more integrated, valid, and open; minimizing death rates

during childbirth; alleviating poverty through increasing community economic participation and empowerment; and improving the economy and environmental quality.

METHODS

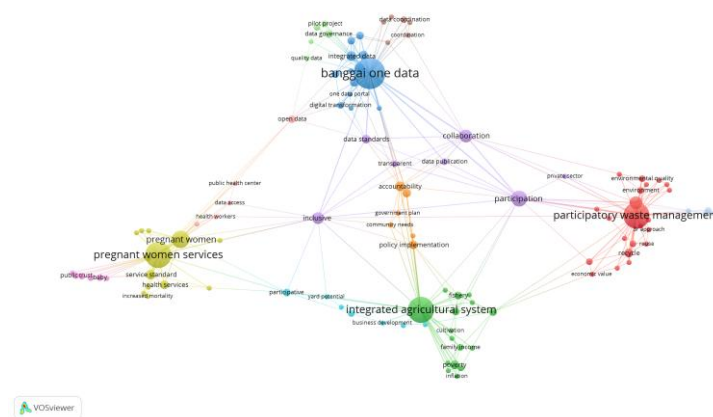
This research uses a qualitative approach with bibliometric analysis and content analysis methods. Bibliometric analysis is a method for analyzing scientific literature in a particular field of knowledge or topic. This method is used to identify trends and highlight critical insights generated from scientific literature (Gaviria-Marin, Merigó, & Baier-Fuentes, 2019; Kulsum et al., 2022). Meanwhile, content analysis is a method used to investigate and understand certain issues or topics by analyzing the contents of documents (Subedi, Nyamasvisva, & Pokharel, 2022; Wang & Shepherd, 2020). In the bibliometric analysis, the data used was obtained from the Google Scholar database using Publish or Perish with the keyword "Banggai open government". The data was saved in RIS file format, selected and filtered using OpenRefine, and analyzed using VOSviewer to obtain a bibliometric map. In content analysis, data comes from Banggai open government policy documents obtained from the Banggai government website. The data was categorized and interpreted to obtain the results of the Banggai open government policy analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Banggai Open Government Trend

In the Google Scholar database, there are 320 papers with the keyword Banggai open government. After filtering, 130 relevant papers were found to be used in this research. This filterization is based on two main aspects, namely open access and alignment with the open government concept, which includes transparency, participation, accountability, and collaboration (De Blasio & Selva, 2019). There are 786 citations, 14 h-index, and 24 g-index, which show that this study is of interest, has an impact, and has high productivity. The H-index and g-index are used to measure the productivity and impact of papers published by researchers. The difference is that the h-index is based on the number of papers produced by researchers and the number of citations received from other publications. Meanwhile, the g-index is calculated based on the distribution of citations received by researchers and the average number of citations.

Figure 1. Network Visualization

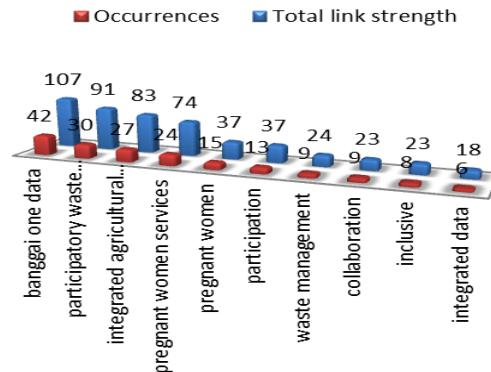


Source: Processed by the Author, 2024

The image above is a visualization formed from all the keywords in the articles used in this research. There are no duplicate items shown in the visualization above. Identical items that appeared in multiple articles were counted as a single item (Gaviria-Marin et al., 2019). This visualization represents items with labels and circles. The size of the labels and circles is determined by their respective weights. The more often an item appears, the bigger the resulting

label and circle (Gaviria-Marin et al., 2019). The items that dominate based on the visualization above can be seen in Figure 2. The visualization above also divides items into several clusters and certain colors (see Figure 3). The lines between items represent links, and the location of each item indicates the closeness of the relationship (Ham, Koo, & Lee, 2019; Lnenicka & Saxena, 2021).

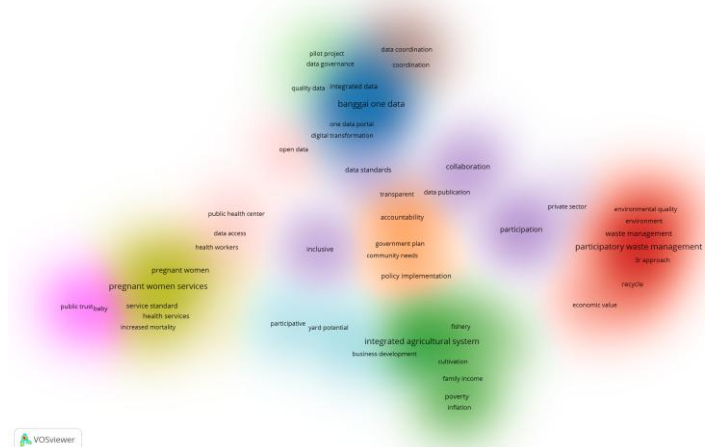
Figure 2. Dominating Item



Source: Processed by the Author, 2024

In the image above, the blue color shows the total link strength of an item, while the red color shows the total appearance of an item in all articles (Safarov, 2019). There are 1242 total link strengths and 456 occurrences of all items in the Banggai open government article. Banggai one data (total link strength 107 & occurrences 42), participatory waste management (total link strength 91 & occurrences 30), integrated agricultural system (total link strength 83 & occurrences 27), pregnant women services (total link strength 74 & occurrences 24), pregnant women (total link strength 37 & occurrences 15), participation (total link strength 37 & occurrences 13), waste management (total link strength 24 & occurrences 9), collaboration (total link strength 23 & occurrences 9), inclusive (total link strength 23 & occurrences 8), and integrated data (total link strength 18 & occurrences 6) are the list of items that dominate this article. These items are the themes most widely used by researchers and are the main focus of the Banggai open government study.

Figure 3. Cluster Items



Source: Processed by the Author, 2024

Using the minimum number of item occurrences of two, there are 104 items in the Banggai open government article. These items are divided into 12 clusters, with varying numbers in each cluster. The item clusters above are formed based on connecting lines between items (see Figure 1), so that each item in the same cluster is very closely related. In cluster one, there are 19

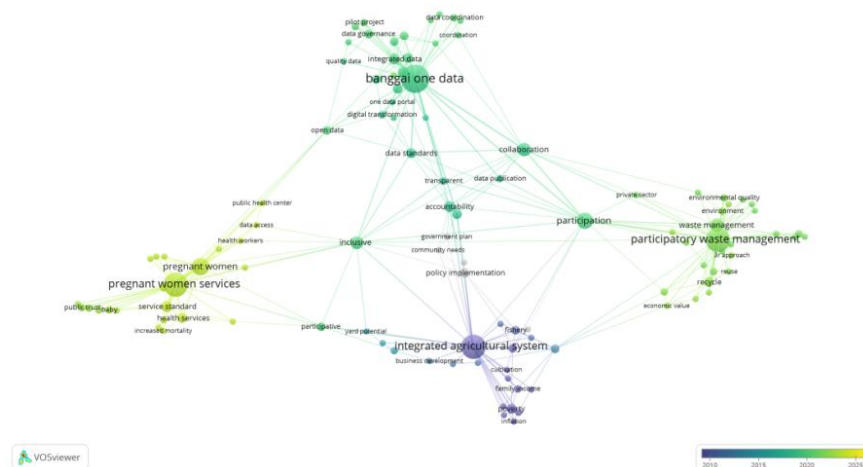
items consisting of participatory waste management, waste management, recycling, community, empowerment, environment, environmental quality, waste reduction, 3r approach, basic needs, comfortable environment, development participation, economic value, health problems, healthy environment, increased participation, pollution reduction, transportation costs, urban poor communities, and waste generation.

In cluster two, there are 16 items consisting of integrated agricultural systems, poverty, fisheries, government support, poverty alleviation, family income, unemployment, agriculture, cultivation, economic growth, farms, government programs, independent societies, inflation, land use, and yard optimization. In cluster three, there are 13 items consisting of one data, complete data, integrated data, accurate data, valid data, informative government, latest data, open government, digital transformation, data requirements, development data, interoperability, and one data portal.

In cluster four, there are 13 items consisting of pregnant women's services, pregnant women, standard service, health services, midwife, accurate service, COVID 19, government initiative, increased mortality, maternal death, mobile application, online service, and service improvement. In cluster five, there are 7 items consisting of participation, collaboration, inclusiveness, data standards, data publication, private sector, and transparency. In cluster six, there are also 7 items consisting of participative, home yard, business development, food needs, life necessities, resource empowerment, and yard potential.

In cluster seven, there are 5 items consisting of accountability, policy implementation, community needs, government plan, and government website. In cluster eight, there are 5 items consisting of data coordination, data management, data utilization, government environment, and resource capacity. In cluster nine, there are also 5 items consisting of coordination, minimum service, public trust, standard improvement, and increased trust. In cluster ten, there are 5 items consisting of open data, data access, health workers, management systems, and public health centers. In cluster eleven, there are 5 items consisting of governance data, open government Indonesia, pilot project, governance reform, and quality data. In cluster twelve, there are 4 items consisting of positive change, environmental pollution, pollution prevention, and waste handling. From the picture above, you can see a grouping of certain themes related to the Banggai open government study produced by the researchers.

Figure 4. Overlay Visualization

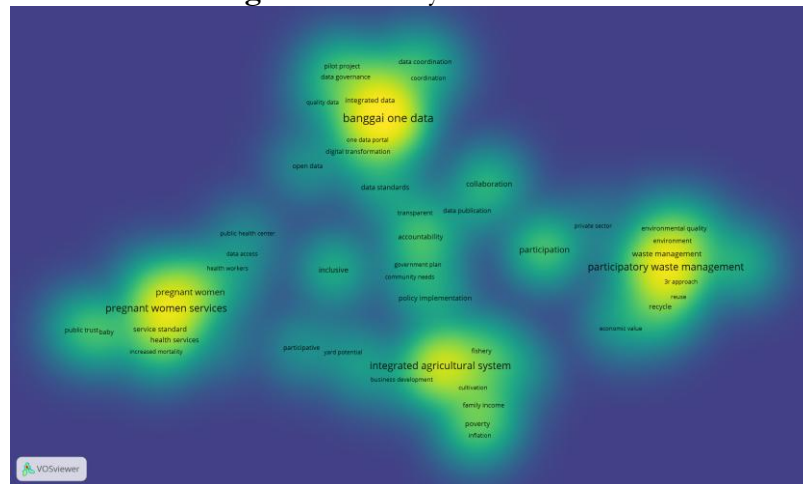


Source: Processed by the Author, 2024

The above visualization is identical to the network visualization (see Figure 1), except for the color of each item. In this visualization, item colors range from blue (the lowest score), green (the middle score), to yellow (the highest score). The darker the color of an item,

the more it will be left behind, conversely, the yellower the color of an item, the more attention it will start to receive in the years to come. In the Banggai open government article produced by researchers, the themes in question are currently receiving attention, namely pregnant women services, public health centers, health services, online services, data access, health workers, maternal death, public trust, and service standards.

Figure 5. Density Visualization



Source: Processed by the Author, 2024

The saturation of certain themes in this research can be seen in the image above. The level of density of items in the image above can be seen from the color density; for example, Banggai One Data, pregnant women services, integrated agricultural system, and participatory waste management are items with yellow dots that are denser than other items, meaning these themes are discussed most often in research related to Banggai open government. The themes that still rarely receive attention are data standards, collaboration, private sector, inclusiveness, data publication, and public participation. These themes allow potential research to be carried out in the future.

Banggai Regency Open Government Policy

1. Online services for pregnant women

The percentage of pregnant women who received the minimum standard of health services in Banggai district decreased from 94.2% to 86.9% in 2020. The increase in maternal mortality in that year was due to restrictions on community activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic, so routine health services for mothers Pregnancies, which are usually carried out at Posyandu, are eliminated. In this case, the Banggai government took the initiative to develop a mobile application for pregnant women.

Providing this online-based service can maximize communication between pregnant women and midwives in terms of health consultations, which enable pregnant women to be monitored in real-time by midwives. Providing this service can increase the coverage of the minimum health service standards for pregnant women. Through this policy, the government can cover high-risk pregnant women and serve as a management system for preventing maternal deaths. This policy allows health workers to monitor the condition of pregnant women in real-time, thereby enabling pregnant women to receive emergency services quickly and accurately according to procedures.

In the long term, this policy can cover all pregnant women (inclusive), health workers can access data in villages, health centers, and sub-districts (open data), pregnant women can report if there are problems in their pregnancy (participatory), and government performance can be held accountable. . Through this policy, minimum service standards to prevent maternal and infant

deaths can be achieved. This policy can result in changes in service practices for pregnant women that increase the achievement of minimum service standards. This policy will not only improve relations between citizens but also between citizens and the government. This will increase public trust in the government because the benefits of this policy will be felt directly by the community.

2. *Participatory waste management*

Garbage can cause health problems, reduce the quality of the environment, and reduce environmental aesthetics. The main policy of the Banggai government in waste management is the 3R approach (reduce, reuse, recycle). This can provide benefits for reducing waste, reducing transportation costs, extending the life of equipment and landfills, reducing water, land, and air pollution, and producing recycled materials that are economically valuable.

This policy has the potential to alleviate poverty by empowering urban communities by increasing their participation in waste management and reducing waste generation. This policy can increase community participation in waste management by reducing waste generation through the implementation of the principles of reducing, reusing, and recycling waste in their respective environments.

This policy encourages community empowerment efforts (especially in urban poor communities) to manage waste into something useful and valuable to meet basic needs, increase income, and participate in the development process. This will also create a residential area with an independent level of waste management for a healthy, clean, and comfortable environment.

This policy can improve coordination between government agencies, communities, and entrepreneurs to integrate waste management. This policy is closely related to the values of community participation and inclusion because it involves all communities and institutions in urban areas to manage waste directly from the source while maintaining environmental pollution. This policy will be able to provide positive changes to waste handling processes and practices. This policy will achieve its maximum goals if it is supported by the strong will of various parties and the government's ability to mobilize and involve related parties in its implementation.

3. *Banggai one data*

Valid, complete, accurate, and integrated development information and data are needed as important instruments in realizing an open and informative government; however, this has not been fully implemented. The Indonesia One Data policy to encourage open government has not been implemented perfectly in Banggai district. Data governance in the Banggai government is not yet optimal, characterized by weak data coordination between regional apparatus, data that is not fully integrated and updated regularly, and human resource capacity to coordinate, collect, manage, analyze, and utilize data that is still lacking. This condition causes the Electronic Based Government System index for Banggai district to be in the poor category.

Presidential Regulation 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia demands harmonization of data down to the regional level so that it is more accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable, easily accessible, and shareable. Currently, Banggai district is one of the pilot projects for One Data Indonesia governance at the regional government level in Open Government Indonesia. Banggai district has attempted to reform data governance so as to produce data and information that is quality, open, and in accordance with the one data principle, namely data standards, metadata, interoperability, and reference codes. This will support planning, implementation, evaluation, and development control, as well as accelerate digital transformation to support the implementation of an electronic-based government system through the Banggai one data portal.

Through the implementation of Banggai One Data, accurate, valid, current, and complete data will be available to support the realization of an open and informative government. Integrated, up-to-date, and open data will also make it easier for the Banggai government to make more targeted policies. This policy also encourages the realization of digital transformation

through electronic-based government systems. This policy is relevant to the value of public accountability. Through this policy, valid, accurate, complete, accountable, and accessible data will be available to the public.

Banggai One Data is a sustainable practice that is in line with national policies and will realize integrated data in Indonesia. Integrated data can meet the data needs of the government and its citizens. This platform allows them to easily access all information about Banggai district in one place. This policy supports the implementation of the values of transparency and accountability through the publication of data that shows how the rules operate. Data published by the government also allows citizens to participate in governance by sending feedback through available platforms, which also allows the government and citizens to indirectly collaborate with each other.

4. Utilization of Yards Through Integrated Agricultural Systems

Yards have great potential to support the daily needs of their owners because they can be used to plant various kinds of productive plants. Your yard can be used as a valuable asset for developing a household-scale business. Therefore, the use of the yard can be the basis for empowering family resources and increasing the family's food needs and nutritional adequacy. This policy aims to alleviate poverty through agricultural, fishing, and livestock activities. This activity is facilitated by government assistance funds, which are used for cultivation activities in the yard. Currently, there are still many abandoned yards and land in Banggai district because they have not been optimally utilized for more productive things, especially to support and increase family income. In fact, in an effort to eradicate poverty, optimizing the use of yards by housewives or other vulnerable groups can overcome unemployment, poverty, and inflation due to the soaring prices of basic commodities.

The poverty rate for Banggai district in 2020 was 7.39%, or 28,160 people, so it is still relatively high, while the unemployment rate in 2022 was 2.44%, or 4,841 people. This policy can encourage economic growth in the community to make it more productive and independent, increase family income, and solve the problem of poverty in the region. This policy can result in changes in community practices that increase income and fulfill nutrition through the use of yards facilitated by the government. This policy can also encourage citizens to participate directly in government programs by carrying out agricultural, fisheries, and livestock activities that refer to how the program is implemented. This policy supports the government in achieving inclusive values by meeting community needs as one of the goals of the government plan. The value of accountability and transparency can also be achieved by actively reporting developments in the implementation of this policy on government websites or in the mass media.

CONCLUSION

The Banggai government began collaborating with the Open Government Partnership in 2020. In their efforts to support the implementation of open government principles, the Banggai government established four policies, which include online services for pregnant women, participatory waste management, the implementation of Banggai One Data, and the utilization of yards through integrated agriculture. These policies are implemented by taking into account the principles of open government, which include transparency, participation, accountability, and collaboration. These policies are a real commitment from the Banggai government and a good picture for the future of open government in Banggai district.

There are 786 citations, 14 h-index, and 24 g-index, which show that the Banggai open government study is of interest, has an impact, and has high productivity. The themes that dominate this study include Banggai one data, participatory waste management, integrated agricultural system, pregnant women services, pregnant women, participation, waste management, collaboration, inclusiveness, and integrated data. The top five themes that dominate

this study are in line with Banggai government policies. This shows that researchers have made a big contribution to Banggai district in implementing open government.

There are 104 themes in the Banggai open government paper, which are divided into 12 clusters with varying numbers in each cluster. Each theme that is in the same cluster indicates that the theme has a very close relationship. The themes that have received the latest attention from researchers are pregnancy services, public health centers, health services, online services, data access, health workers, maternal death, public trust, and service standards. Meanwhile, themes that still rarely receive attention are data standards, collaboration, the private sector, inclusiveness, data publication, and public participation. These themes allow potential research to be carried out in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This article is one of the outputs of our main open government study. We express our highest gratitude and appreciation to all parties who have contributed, especially the invaluable support from the Institute for Research and Community Service of the Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

REFERENCES

- Afandi, S. A., Afandi, M., & Anugerah, M. F. (2023). *Open Government*. Kediri: Kreator Cerdas Indonesia.
- Afandi, S. A., Afandi, M., & Erdayani, R. (2023). Local Open Government: Studies in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. *Jurnal Administrative Reform*, 11(2), 85–98.
- Afandi, S. A., Afandi, M., Erdayani, R., & Afandi, N. H. (2023). Indonesia's Open Government: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Journal of Governance and Social Policy*, 3(1), 1–23.
- Afandi, S. A., Erdayani, R., & Afandi, M. (2023). Open Government: A Bibliographic Study of The Semarang and Gwangju Experiences. *Jurnal Dinamika Pemerintahan*, 6(2), 217–234.
- De Blasio, E., & Selva, D. (2019). Implementing open government: a qualitative comparative analysis of digital platforms in France, Italy and United Kingdom. *Quality and Quantity*, 53(2), 871–896.
- Erdayani, R., Afandi, M., & Afandi, S. A. (2023). Bibliometric Analysis of Open Government: A Study on The Open Government Partnership. *Indo-Fintech Intellectuals: Journal of Economics and Business*, 3(2), 76-89.
- Gao, Y., Janssen, M., & Zhang, C. (2021). Understanding the evolution of open government data research: towards open data sustainability and smartness. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 10(2), 111–127.
- Gaviria-Marin, M., Merigó, J. M., & Baier-Fuentes, H. (2019). Knowledge management: A global examination based on bibliometric analysis. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 140(12), 194–220.
- Gil-Garcia, J. R., Gasco-Hernandez, M., & Pardo, T. A. (2020). Beyond Transparency, Participation, and Collaboration? A Reflection on the Dimensions of Open Government. *Public Performance & Management Review*, 43(3), 483–502.
- Ham, J., Koo, Y., & Lee, J. N. (2019). Provision and Usage of Open Government Data: Strategic Transformation Paths. *Industrial Management and Data Systems*, 119(8), 1841–1858.
- Ingrams, A. (2020). Administrative Reform and the Quest for Openness: A Popperian Review of Open Government. *Administration and Society*, 52(2), 319–340.

- Ingrams, A., Piotrowski, S., & Berliner, D. (2020). Learning from Our Mistakes: Public Management Reform and the Hope of Open Government. *Perspectives on Public Management and Governance*, 3(4), 257–272.
- Kulsum, U., Nurmandi, A., Isnaini, Muallidin, Jafar, M., Loilatu, & Kurniawan, D. (2022). A Bibliometric Analysis of Open Government: Study on Indonesia and Philippines. *Journal of Governance*, 7(1), 133–143.
- Lnenicka, M., & Saxena, S. (2021). Re-Defining Open Government Data Standards for Smart Cities' Websites: A Case Study of Selected Cities. *Digital Policy, Regulation and Governance*, 23(4), 398–411.
- Moon, M. J. (2020). Shifting from Old Open Government to New Open Government: Four Critical Dimensions and Case Illustrations. *Public Performance and Management Review*, 43(3), 535–559.
- Ruijter, E., & Meijer, A. (2020). Open Government Data as an Innovation Process: Lessons from a Living Lab Experiment. *Public Performance & Management Review*, 43(3), 613–635.
- Safarov, I. (2019). Institutional Dimensions of Open Government Data Implementation: Evidence from the Netherlands, Sweden, and the UK. *Public Performance and Management Review*, 42(2), 305–328.
- Schmidhuber, L., & Hilgers, D. (2021). Trajectories of local open government: An empirical investigation of managerial and political perceptions. *International Public Management Journal*, 24(4), 537–561.
- Subedi, R., Nyamasvisva, T. E., & Pokharel, M. (2022). An Integrated-Based Framework For Open Government Data Adoption In Kathmandu. *Webology*, 19(2), 7936–7961.
- Tai, K.-T. (2021). Open government research over a decade: A systematic review. *Government Information Quarterly*, 38(2), 542–558.
- Wang, V., & Shepherd, D. (2020). Exploring the extent of openness of open government data – A critique of open government datasets in the UK. *Government Information Quarterly*, 37(1), 1035–1050.
- Wirtz, B. W., Weyerer, J. C., & Sch, M. R. (2019). Open government and citizen participation: an empirical analysis of citizen expectancy towards open government data. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 85(3), 566–586.
- Zulfa, R. G., & Afandi, S. A. (2023). Analisis Open Government Pada Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kota Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Indragiri Penelitian Multidisiplin*, 3(2), 57–62.