Buying Social Services

A multi-dimensional analysis of innovativeness in municipal collaborations, tested on political preference

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ABSTRACT: Since the law of youth care has been changed drastically in 2015, municipalities have gained a lot more responsibility about the purchasing and execution of youth care products. Because municipalities were obliged to, or to gain scale benefits, municipalities have started working together in purchasing and executing these products. This allows them to achieve certain benefits. Because this is the first year the new law is in implementation, a lot of municipalities have engaged in a certain level of innovation, to better implement and purchase youth care. This innovation is often stimulated and across care providers. Municipalities can reward care providers in different ways when they help and think innovatively. This thesis reflects on the degree of innovation different municipalities, or municipal collaborations, entail and tests whether political preference is of influence in this degree of innovation municipalities pursue when executing youth care.

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Keywords

Youth care, Dutch law, Innovation, Politics, Population size, Legislation, Collaboration

1. INTRODUCTION

In this thesis, I analyze the purchasing of services by municipalities in the Netherlands. To be more precise, these services involve youth care. The past year, the new Youth Law has been introduced, which came with a lot of changes for municipalities. This thesis explores these changes and we analyze the current procurement methods municipalities apply. This thesis analyses whether municipalities with certain political preferences or population sizes innovate in a greater or lesser manner.

It first sketches the current situation in the Netherlands and it will give some background information on youth care. After this, the methodology will be explained and the procurement scales of municipalities will be discussed. An explanation of the dependent and independent variables is provided. The hypotheses are tested using regression analyses in section 5. Section 6 provides the conclusions, limitations and suggestions for future research.

This thesis contributes to literature in two ways. It first gives a general classification of all youth care products and how they are purchased in general. After that, it shows what influence political preference has on the degree of which municipalities stimulate innovation.

Me and my partner, A.K. Hiddinga have worked together in various parts of this thesis. We have started out together by gathering all the data and reading all the documents. We have made all databases together and only went our separate ways when we started analyzing. Therefore, chapters 1 to 3 are identical in our theses. Chapter 4 also shows some similarities, because we partly use the same variables, but these sections have different focusses for us separately.

2. Bundling forces, buying social services together

Almost all responsibility of purchasing social services is being transferred to the individual municipalities in the Netherlands. Since this is a big responsibility, a lot of municipalities have chosen to follow the advice of the state and bundle forces and buy services together. This is often done in municipal collaborations. However, there are more ways to work together. This chapter explains the various ways of working together and also portray what municipalities exactly purchased and how they did this.

On request of the ministries of Interior and Kingdom Relations, the ministry of Finance and the Association of Dutch Municipalities (*Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten*; VNG), the Dutch Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) has done research on the three large decentralisations (The Wmo, the Youth Law and the Participation Law) that have taken place in January 2015. In this research, the CPB categorizes the (financial) risks and opportunities, and analyses what instruments can reduce or eliminate these risks (CPB, 2013).

2.1 Advantages of Purchasing Together

This research shows the most important opportunities for youth care:

2.1.1 Economies of scope
Because of the shifted responsibility, municipalities can better match supply with demand in their region. Integration with other municipal agreements in the social domain can provide synergies.

2.1.2 Effective implementation
Because municipalities are now themselves responsible for the services they provide, they are more conscious about price and volume.

2.1.3 Availability of information
Care can be more streamlined, because municipalities not only have their own information, but they also have data available from other sources of the social domain, such as education.

2.1.4 Freedom of policies
Because municipalities have a certain degree of freedom on how to structure their policies, there will be room for experiments and innovation. Also, because of collaborations, municipalities can learn from each other.

2.2 Disadvantages of Purchasing Together

However, there are also some risks involved when buying services together:

2.2.1 Financial risks
Especially for smaller municipalities, financial risks can accumulate. Because budgets are curtailed and differences in division models can occur, smaller municipalities might not be able to shoulder these risks.

2.2.2 Differences in quality
When municipalities do not have clear descriptions or clear measurability for the quality of the services, it might be the case a race to the bottom can occur, because of policy competition. Monitoring quality is something that remains important.

2.2.3 Availability of information
It is unsure whether municipalities have enough knowledge and expertise to determine what type of care a child needs.

2.2.4 Freedom of policies
There is a risk the current frame for sufficient quality might go to waste because of the differences in policies between municipalities. It could also risk the learning process, benchmarking and quality monitoring, and hinder the evaluation of the decentralization.

2.2.5 Diseconomies of scope
Because the mental youth care is now the responsibility of the municipalities, there will be a financial border in the mental care and the mental youth care and other medical disciplines.

2.2.6 Diseconomies of scale
Decentralizing youth care hampers the achievement of economies of scales. For a number of specialized types of care, a more central approach is beneficial.

2.3 Paradoxes in collaborative procurement

Collaborative procurement brings dilemmas for the youth care. What degree of freedom should municipalities have? What kind of synergies should be formed? How should finances be managed to warrant quality of care? This requires a great deal of collaboration between individual municipalities (CPB, 2013). There have been agreements made involving the freedom for municipalities and involving agreements municipalities need to follow. These will be discussed in section 3.3.

Collaborations are not only about purchasing together, but also about organizing functions and executing care. There are several advantages, but also some disadvantages municipalities need to overcome. With the decentralizations, the government wants to make the youth care system more simple and make it a better fit with civilians own strength and social networks of

youth and caregivers. There will be more emphasis on prevention and lighter forms of care, to attempt to cut back on heavier forms of care. Bundling responsibilities to one level can promote and improve collaboration between social workers that work with families. There will remain inspections on the quality of youth care and nationwide agreements are made (CPB, 2013).

Therefore, it is important to work together, reap benefits and overcome challenges.

2.4 Budgets

Budgets have been divided on the basis of historic criteria, which involve the use of youth care in 2012 per municipality. The 2015 budgets have been adjusted according to these historic numbers, along with the 2015 already established budgets in December 2013 (CPB, 2013; SCP, 2014). Only in 2016, an objective method for dividing budgets will be implemented. When the costs of a certain service are higher than the budget allows, the municipality has to pay for this. Whenever costs are lower, this is in favor of the municipality. Municipalities also have their own income sources, such as local taxes, ground exploitation or administrative expenses (CPB, 2013).

3. Youth care in its current form

This section will describe youth care in its current form, in 2015.

3.1 Youth care products

There are several different products that entail youth care. Before 2015, the individual municipalities were only responsible for the youth health care and pre-emptive youth policies. Now, in 2015, municipalities are also responsible for crisis care, foster care, ambulant care, residential care, closed youth care (gesloten jeugdzorg), mental youth care (jeugd-GGZ), youth care in relation to criminal law (forensische zorg), care for handicapped youth (jeugd-LVG), support and personal assistance (begeleiding en persoonlijke verzorging), notification centers, youth protection (jeugdbescherming) and youth rehabilitation (jeugd reclassering) (Youth Law, 2015).

At the moment, there are some products being purchased nationally (see following paragraph), and some products are being purchased in other collaborations. We first introduce a categorization of different types of youth care. All municipalities describe the categories they maintain differently. Therefore, we have categorized the products ourselves into logical categories. We explain what products belong to which category (these categories are used throughout the thesis):

1. Ambulant youth care
   Help at home, which includes consultation and advice, support for the handicapped, help involving the upbringing, etc.

2. Crisis care
   Urgency care, which includes interventions, shelter, care groups, etc.

3. Expertise and care for dependency-relationships
   Care and help involving problems with adoption and dependency of children.

4. Forensic help and behavioral interventions
   Forensic (medical) care after cases involving sexual harassment, loverboys or human trafficking.

5. Closed youth care
   Very specialized types of care in a closed environment

6. Youth protection and rehabilitation
   Child and youth protective services, including supervision, custody, support multi-problem families, behavioral measures, etc.

7. Youth mental care
   Care for youth with a mental disorder, including treatment for addiction care, protected living but also care for severe dyslexia.

8. Notification centers
   Centers clients can go to when they want to inform the appropriate authorities of cases of child abuse or mistreat. (Kindertelefoon, AMHK)

9. Personal support
   Care for the handicapped, help with daily activities, but also day-filling programs such as camps or day-activities.

10. Foster care
    Urgent or non-urgent care for children and youth who are in a situation where their parents cannot take care of them in a good enough manner anymore.

11. Specialized mental youth care
    Specialized care for youth with mental disorders; eating disorders, care for the severely handicapped, etc.

12. Entrance to help
    One level lower than the notification centers; it mostly involves the general practitioner or school teachers. It also involves prevention.

13. Residential care
    Care for youth with a more severe disorder, which requires them to stay in an institution.

3.2 National agreements

Some very specific types of youth care are procured on a national level. This applies to care for which there are only a few suppliers, or when only a small number of clients require this type of care. The VNG makes a couple of national decisions, on behalf of all Dutch municipalities. The executions of these decisions are documented in the National Transition Arrangement (Landelijk Transitie Arrangement; LTA). In addition to this, municipalities make regional transition arrangements on the level of municipal collaborations. This part discusses the national decisions for youth care that have been made by the VNG.

The LTA described the agreements between all municipalities and care providers which are to be considered for national agreements for specialized functions, aimed at the following subjects:

1. Continuity in 2015 for clients whom have been provided with care by December 31, 2014, or have an indication for care (and are on a waiting list). The client has the right to maintain the care they got before the changed law, when circumstances remain the same.

2. Continuity of the care-infrastructure in 2015 for clients whom need this care.

3. Inventory friction costs that come with the transformation, and determine measures to limit these costs.

4. Starting points for the intended procedure for the national agreements for specialized functions from 2015 and on.

In summary, the LTA describes the continuity of care and the agreements that have been made about national specialized care. The types of care which are classified as specialized have

been determined on the ground of the number of clients, the offer made by a provider of the type of care and the content of this offer. The following types of care have been classified as specialized and are therefore purchased nationally:

1. Closed youth care (Jeugdzorgplus)
   a. Closed youth care for children under 12 years
   b. Very intensive short-term observation and stabilisation (Zeer intensieve kortdurende observatie en stabilisatie)
   c. Closed admission of teen-moms
2. Mental health care (Jeugd-GGZ)
   a. Eating disorders
   b. Autism
   c. Personality disorders
   d. Care for the deaf and hearing impaired
   e. Psychotrauma/complex trauma
   f. Child-and youth psychiatry
   g. Chronic fatigue
   h. Adoption and attachment disorders
3. Forensic youth psychiatry
4. Expertise and care for violence in autonomy relationships
5. Observation diagnostics and explorative treatment
6. Behavioural interventions
   a. Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
   b. Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC)
   c. Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)
   d. Multisystem Therapy (MST)
   e. Parenting with love and borders (Ouderschap met liefde en grenzen; OLG)
7. Refusal of nourishment (voedselweigering)
8. Forensic-medical investigation of minors

(VNG, 2013)

Because these types of care are purchased nationally, we keep them out of our analysis for this bachelor thesis.

3.3 Other agreements

As stated above, municipalities make Regional Transition Arrangements (Regionaal Transitie Arrangement; RTA), in addition to the LTA. These regional arrangements link to the national arrangement (LTA) for the specialized functions. Municipalities also need to take into account these functions in their budgets (VNG, 2013).

All other types of youth care are bought by municipalities who can have their own policies for purchasing, as well as execution of care. Municipalities need to follow certain requirements when they purchase youth care. For certain types of youth care, such as the notification centers (AMHK) or Closed Youth Care (JeugdzorgPlus), collaboration is obligatory, whether this is regional or decentral. Also, municipalities need to stick to the pre-established DBC-codes. These codes make a universal overview of what products are linked to what code. Municipalities can purchase youth care products on the following levels:

- Local: One the level of only one municipality, for example 'Brunsum'.

- Sub-regional: On the level of about 3-6 municipalities, for example 'Parkstad', in which 'Brunsum' purchases products.
- Regional: On the level of a pre-determined municipal collaboration, for example 'Zuid-Limburg', that entails Parkstad as a sub-regional collaboration.
- Decentral (bovenregionaal): On the level of several municipal collaborations, for example 'Provincie Limburg'.
- Provincial: On the level of the province
  (Sometimes used interchangeable with decentral collaborations)
- National: On the level of the whole country.

4. Data and methods

This section describes our data collection methods and our data sample. It also describes how we analyzed our individual part. This section includes a description of the sample, an explanation of the data collection methods and a thorough explanation of the dependent and independent factors.

4.1 Setting: The New Youth Care Law in the Netherlands

As stated above, this thesis describes the changes in law and care because of the introduction of a new system that comes with a new youth law.

4.2 Data collection and data set

4.2.1 Data collection
Our data is mainly qualitative and is found in all sorts of documents. We have used purchasing documents, policy documents, national arrangements, evaluations, regional arrangements and local policies to find information about the factors we are researching. We have found these documents on websites such as TenderNed, and on the websites of the municipalities themselves. For TenderNed, we inserted 'Jeugdzorg' into the reference bar and clicked out 'Leveringen' and 'Werken' in the side bar. This way, we only had 'Diensten' left, which gave us all the results for youth care services in the Netherlands. When we did not use TenderNed, we used Google with appropriate search terms to find documents we could not find elsewhere. This usually led us to municipal websites, or websites specially organized for purchasing councils. The results included documents for differing types of youth care products for different municipalities. We have also received some documents from municipalities through the personal connections of our supervisor, Niels Uenk. How we have interpreted and displayed this data will be explained in the Methodology part.

4.2.2 Data set
The data set consists of all municipalities in the Netherlands. In total, the number of municipalities is 393 on January 1st, 2015. This sample is not a random sample. We have gathered as much information we could find on all possible municipalities in the Netherlands. For 34 municipal collaborations, we have found Regional Transition Arrangements with sufficient information to be used in the database for purchasing scales. For 38 municipal collaborations (362 municipalities), we have found policy and purchasing documents, giving us information about the factors used in the database about innovation. Because we have not found all information there is available, the sample is not fully representative. However, this is not the goal of this research. The goal is to check for differences in execution

throughout the Netherlands. As long as we find results in this domain, our research goal is reached.

Because all municipalities purchase services within one or more collaborations, we work with the VNG categorization. We distinguish between municipal collaborations, and other collaborations. The total number of municipal collaborations is 42. We choose to have the regional viewpoint as a start, because all municipalities are obligated to purchase at least some products regionally. Therefore, all municipalities are represented in the 42 municipal collaborations. A list of all municipalities with their collaborations can be found in the Appendix.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 General methodology
To start our thesis, a database was needed. This database started out small, only displaying the municipalities and their regional and decentral collaborations. We also searched for purchasing documents, policy documents and regional arrangements from the start.

When we had almost all documents, we could start our research. The first thing needed, was a comprehensive categorization of all youth care products we could use each time we needed a classification. As stated in section 3.1, all municipalities maintain different categories and different names for types of care. This was inconsistent throughout all the documents. That is why we made our own classification (mentioned in section 3.1.). We continue to use this classification in all our databases and throughout the thesis.

4.3.2 Purchasing scales
We extended this database to display all forms of youth care on the X-axis, which resulted in 132 separate youth care products, all part of the categories we have described in section 3.2. and all 393 municipalities on the Y-axis. To fill in this database, we used the regional transition arrangements, and sometimes policy documents, the municipalities made available. These documents usually mention what products are purchased in what manner and are therefore of value for this database. We read through all documents separately and manually inserted a letter (e.g. R for regional) into the database. This database provides the scale of purchasing for each municipality, for each youth care product. We have included each possible scale (described in section 3.3) in the database. This database can be found in the Appendix. When everything we could fins was filled in, we counted and summed the number of municipalities that purchased, e.g. ambulant care, in what scale and transformed these numbers into pie diagrams (See the Appendix). With this data, we could see what products are being procured on what scale of purchasing. In general, the following purchasing scales are pursued by municipalities:

Type of care	Main purchasing scale(s)
Ambulant youth care	Local
Crisis care	Decentral
Youth protection and rehabilitation	Regional and decentral
Youth mental care	Regional
Notification centers	Regional and decentral
Personal support	Regional
Foster care	Regional and decentral
Entrance to help	Local
Residential care	Regional and decentral

Table 1. Purchasing scale per type of care

For example, ambulant care is being purchased as follows throughout municipalities:
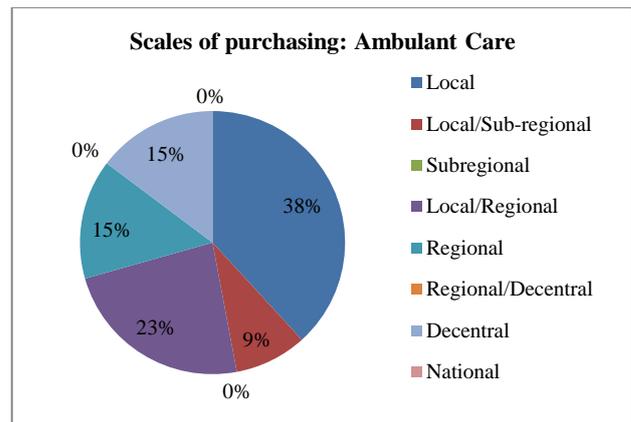
Figure 1. Purchasing scales for ambulant care

This diagram shows ambulant care is mostly purchased in a local collaboration (38% only local, 9% local/sub-regional and 23% local or regional). For the percentages of municipalities that purchase in what manner for the other youth care products, see the Appendix.

4.3.3 Innovativeness
To define which strategies the municipalities have used to implement the new Youth Care law, we made a second database. This database keeps track of eight factors related to the degree of innovativeness and execution of youth care of the municipal procurement approach. We especially focused on innovativeness as a dependent variable, because we use that later on in our research, see section 4.4 and sections 5 and 6.

In finding all the values for these different factors, we again stripped through all purchasing and policy documents we could find. At first, we looked at websites such as TenderNed and the websites of the municipalities themselves. There were some documents we could not find, so we asked our supervisors to help us find these, using their connections within municipal boards. The collection of this data has been the same as for the purchasing scales.

While reading the documents, we marked in the text whenever we found a value useful for our database. The parameters we use include:

- Type of youth care
  As described in section 3.1.
- Categorization of the procurement procedure
  The fashion in which municipalities procure their products, this can be done in various ways, such as sending in a tender.
- Discount percentage
  The percentage budget or tariff reduction compared to 2014 budgets or tariffs.
- Implementation of discount
  How and what is changed in this budget or tariff.
- Innovation (Yes or no)
  Do municipalities mention anything about innovating or incentives for innovation?
- Explanation of innovation
  If yes, what is mentioned and how is this supposed to be implemented?
- Care providers
  Is there only room (or budget) for the current care providers municipalities already have ties with? Or are they open for new providers?

- Risk sharing (Yes or no)
  Do municipal collaborations have a policy for sharing risks when financial risks are too great to bear for one small municipality?

We copied this text regarding each parameter into our database in a qualitative manner. We did not codify the values at first, because we did not already have a quantitative classification. To preserve all information possible, we made the values quantitative after we had found all information there is to find. This also counts for the used parameters. Some of the parameters have been left out of account and some parameters have been merged together to make a logical quantitative scale. This will be discussed in section 4.4.

4.3.4 Population

A lot of information about the population of municipalities was already available through our supervisors. They provided us with a list of all the municipalities in the Netherlands, with the number of citizens, in 2014. The information came from the Central Bureau of Statistics. I have copied this list into the database and corrected and added to it where needed.

The database needed some correction on the municipalities. Some municipalities merged on January 1st, 2015. Therefore, I looked again at the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics and merged municipalities that have been newly formed.

Because the number of citizens usually does not change much throughout the year, I have chosen to add the numbers of citizens when, for example, two municipalities became one, to calculate that number of citizens. I also had to work with data from 2014, because most data from 2015 is not available yet. To keep it consistent, all data from 2014 is inserted.

How these numbers have been made into a logical scale classification, will be discussed in section 4.5.2.

4.3.5 Political color

Again, information about political color has been provided by our supervisors. We have arranged this into a slightly different form. Because all municipalities purchase youth care products on regional levels, at smallest (after the local level), we have displayed the political preference per municipal collaboration, instead of per municipality. We have counted and summed the political representation of individual parties in the governing board per municipality for each collaboration. A list of political preference per collaboration is available in the Appendix.

4.4 Dependent variable: Innovativeness in purchasing methods

The dependent factor innovativeness needs some conceptualization and operationalization.

4.4.1 Conceptualization

Innovativeness is a broad concept. Therefore, it is needed to explain it further in this research. Often, municipalities talk about renewal and new ideas when they describe innovation. They often link it to cost reductions and best practice manners. Municipalities want to implement best practices. At the moment, municipalities purchase products under the condition it will bring renewal, which is what we have seen most when reading the documents. What we have seen most is that municipalities apply incentives to stimulate other parties and care providers to think innovatively and help realize, for example, higher quality or lower prices. Therefore, in our research, we conceptualize 'innovativeness' as "the degree to which municipalities are stimulating third parties to help in realizing cost reductions or quality improvements." To achieve

this, a lot of municipalities ask the help of care providers and stimulate them with or without financial stimuli.

4.4.2 Operationalization

To make this concept measureable, we need to turn qualitative data in to quantitative data. We have made a classification of the degree to which a municipality is innovative. This is made up out of the following values:

1. No mentioning of innovation in documents.
2. Innovation is mentioned, but just as an overall goal
3. Financial rewards for innovation apply to a part of the total budget, which is smaller or equal to 10%.
4. Financial rewards for innovation apply to a part of the total budget, which is larger than 10%.
5. Financial rewards for innovation are indicated in the total budget.

From here on, we will continue with our individual part.

4.5 Independent variable: Size of the municipal population

The independent variable, population size, is straightforward.

4.5.1 Conceptualization

The concept 'population size' in this thesis, relates to the number of people that reside in a certain municipality. A list of these numbers can be found in the Appendix.

4.5.2 Operationalization

This concept is already quantitative. Therefore, I have decided to not change anything with this variable. To preserve the nature of the variable, a ratio variable, I stick with the raw quantitative numbers that tell us the population per municipality.

4.6 Independent variable: Political preferences of municipal collaborations.

The second independent variable, political preference, is also straightforward, but a bit harder to quantify.

4.6.1 Conceptualization

In the Netherlands, we have a voting system. The citizens of the country vote for the political leaders who will eventually be seated in the Parliament. The amount of votes a certain person, or party, has gathered, is directly linear to the amount of seats this party will get in the House of Representatives. It can be described as a direct, centrally organized voting system. This is, in general, the same for separate municipalities. However, municipalities have a Municipal Board where representatives of political parties take place after being voted for by the citizens of that municipality. Since all municipalities vote separately, there are a lot of different political preferences within municipalities in the Netherlands.

However, in this thesis, we talk mostly about central municipalities. Because most youth care products are purchases throughout central municipalities, the political preferences I use for my research are measured for each municipal collaboration, instead of each municipality. A list of political preferences for the collaboration can be found in the Appendix.

In this thesis, I will distinguish between progressive and conservative parties and right or left oriented parties in relation to innovation. As can be seen in Figure 1, according to Slomp (2000), conservative parties are mostly right and oriented towards authority, whereas progressive parties are mostly left and liberally oriented (and vice versa). In general, it can be said that left oriented parties want to involve the government more in daily life, while right parties want to limit this.
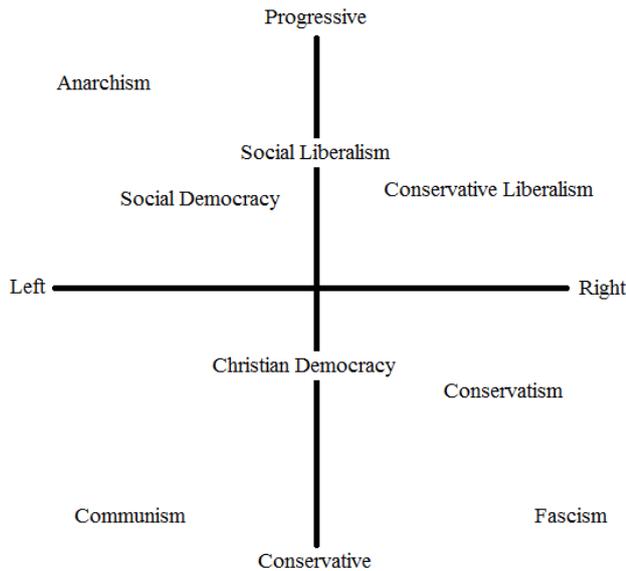
Figure 2. Political Spectrum in Europe. Slomp (2000)

4.6.2 Operationalization

To make this concept measureable, I need to make a classification between conservative/progressive and right/left oriented municipal collaborations. According to the information of the 2012 "Kieskompas", a tool to help citizens decide which party to vote on (Figure 2), this is the division between progressive and conservative parties:

Conservative	Progressive
Staatskundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP)	Socialistische Partij (SP)
Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV)	Partij voor de Dieren (PvdD)
Christen Uni (CU)	Vijftig Plus Partij (50+)
Christenlijk Democratisch Appèl (CDA)	Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA)
Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD)	GroenLinks (GL)
	Democraten 1966 (D66)

Table 2. Conservative and progressive parties in the Netherlands

And likewise, the division for right and left oriented parties:

Right	Left
D66	GL
VVD	PvdA
CDA	50+
CU	PvdD
SGP	SP
PVV	PVV

Table 3. Right and left oriented parties in the Netherlands
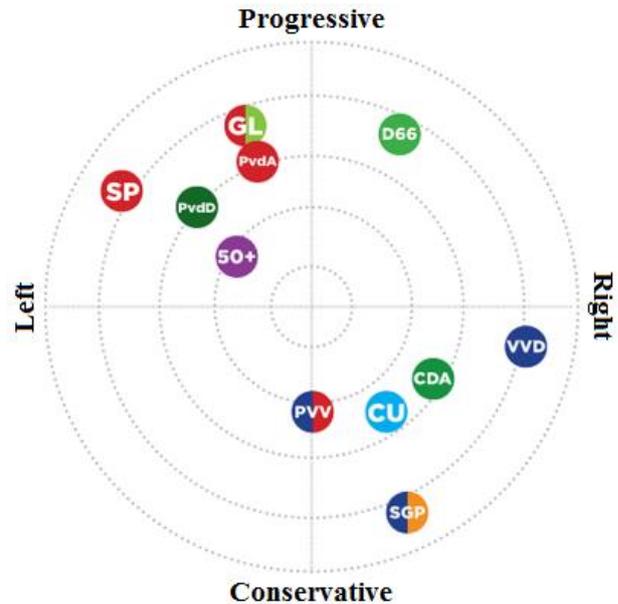
Figure 3. Political parties in the Netherlands. Krouwel (2012)

All political parties represented in the municipal boards have been put into another database, where percentages have been taken for the total degree of conservativeness versus progressiveness and right versus left orientation. This list can be found in the Appendix.

Local political parties have been left out of account, because these differ for each municipality and it took too much time to analyse these parties also. Therefore, I have chosen to only take percentages of the established parties. The percentages in the Appendix will therefore not add up to 100%, but the numbers we do have are comprehensive now.

4.6.3 Hypothesis

Progressive political parties characterize themselves because they want to introduce new ideas and free themselves from the old ways. Therefore, my hypothesis is:

H1: "Progressive municipal collaborations have a higher degree of innovation then conservative municipal collaborations."

H2: "Conservative municipal collaborations have a lower degree of innovation then progressive municipal collaborations."

As stated above, right parties want to limit the role of the government in the daily life, and left parties want to include the government more. Therefore, I expect the following:

H3: "Left oriented municipal collaborations have a higher degree of innovativeness then right-oriented municipal collaborations."

H4: "Right oriented municipal collaborations have a lower degree of innovation then left-oriented municipal collaborations."

4.7 Research model

This picture (Figure 2) displays the expected influence of the independent factors on the dependent factor.
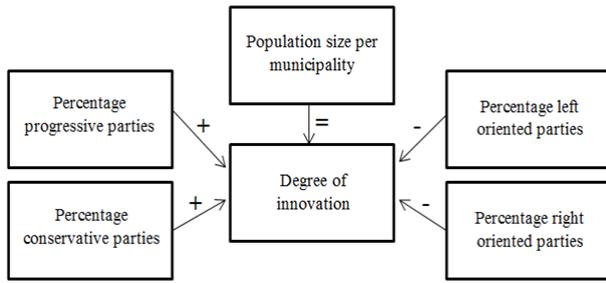
Figure 4. Research model: The influence on the degree of innovation

5. Results

This section describes the results of a regression analysis between the dependents and independent variables.

To test my hypotheses, I use a regression analysis. To accurately prove my hypotheses, I need to analyse whether the causation between my dependent and independent factors is strong enough to significantly say my hypotheses are correct.

5.1 Statistics

There are 393 municipalities in the Netherlands, however, there are some municipalities displayed more times in the database. This is because we have found several purchasing and policy documents for multiple types of care. Mostly, we only found one document per municipal collaboration, for example, the document explaining regional bought care for one municipal collaboration. However, we have sometimes found multiple documents. For example, we have found decentral documents in addition to regional documents. However, whenever we had found multiple documents per municipalities, the policies on innovation were either exactly the same, or there was no information on innovation in one of the two. That is why I have decided to merge similar values together and delete values that included no information, because these values are not useful anyway. That results to a sample of 393 municipalities. However, municipalities we only had one document of and did not provide us with useful information about innovation have been left out of the analysis too. There are 31 missing values, which results to an analysis of 362 useful values. The descriptive statistics of the final dataset can be seen in Table 1.

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation
Number of citizens per municipality	393	44052,77	70105,017
%Progressive parties per municipality	393	28,9746	10,33
%Conservative parties per municipality	393	44,9491	13,05
%Left-oriented parties per municipality	393	18,6336	8,04
%Right-oriented parties per municipality	393	55,3868	12,73
Factor innovation	362	2,67	0,751

Table 4. Descriptive statistics of the data sample

I perform four multiple regression analyses. Each analysis will be controlled by the factor 'Population size per municipality', by inserting this as a second independent variable in SPSS for all four analyses. The analyses will be as follows:

- Percentage progressive parties per municipality, controlled by population size per municipality vs. factor innovation.
- Percentage conservative parties per municipality, controlled by population size per municipality vs. factor innovation.
- Percentage left-oriented parties per municipality, controlled by population size per municipality vs. factor innovation.
- Percentage right-oriented parties per municipality, controlled by population size per municipality vs. factor innovation.

5.2 Testing the assumptions for multiple regression analysis

To be able to perform a linear regression analysis, certain assumptions need to be checked. The analyses were conducted using the stepwise approach in SPSS, meaning only significant predictors are taken into the calculation. First, the data was checked for normality with a Shapiro-Wilk test. For all analyses, the significance was smaller than 0,05. Which means all regression analyses are abnormally distributed. However, this does not lead to problems. The analyses are conducted using almost all data available and not a sample. This means the Shapiro-Wilk test did not even have to be conducted. I left it in for completeness. With Pearson's R, correlations have been calculated. Only two analyses had models with statistical significance: the model that included the percentage of progressive parties and the model that included the percentage of left-oriented parties. The models that included percentage conservative parties and percentage right-oriented parties were not statistically significant, so no Pearson R was given. The two significant models have R's of respectively 0,236 and 0,133, both less than 0,9. This means there is a correlation between the dependent and independent variable. Whether this is significant will be checked in section 5.3. Multicollinearity was checked using the tolerance value and its reciprocal, VIF. The two significant analyses had tolerance values 0,973 and 0,991. Which results in VIF values of 1,027 and 1,009, both smaller then 10,0, which means multicollinearity is no issue. This means the size of municipal population has no influence on the results of the political preference but merely controls the variables. Finally, the data was also checked for homoscedasticity. This was done by plotting the standardized residual values against the standardized predicted values. This gives a plot. The points are equally dispersed around zero, for both models. However, there are some lines visible, but this is no concern because both plots look different. Indicating the independent variables are both different. The scatterplots can be found in the Appendix.

5.3 Multiple regression analyses

This section displays the results of the multiple regressions analyses.

5.3.1 *Percentage progressive parties vs. factor innovation*

The following table depicts the result of this regression analysis:

	B	Std. Error	Beta
Constant	3,164	0,113	
Percentage of progressive parties per municipality	-0,017	0,004	-0,236

Note: N=362, adjusted R^2 = 0,053, p(one-sided) <0,05.

Table 5. Results regression analysis for the percentage progressive parties

These results show the percentage of progressive parties has a negative significant effect on the factor of innovation. This negative direction indicates the factor of innovation decreases whenever there are more progressive parties in a municipality. This result is not as expected. As indicated at hypothesis 1, a positive result was expected. Because these values are statistically significant, it can be concluded the hypothesis 1 can be rejected.

This regression analyses has an adjusted R^2 of 0,053. This means 5,3% of the variance in the innovation factor can be explained by the percentage of progressive parties per municipality.

5.3.2 *Percentage conservative parties vs. factor innovation*

The model proved not to be statistically significant. Because SPSS did not provide a model (stepwise approach), I tested this factor on its own with a linear regression to see what the exact values where. Pearson's R is 0,067 and the adjusted R^2 is only 0,002. Which means only 0,2% of the variance in the factor of innovation is explained by the percentage of conservative parties. The significance is 0,240 (ANOVA), which means this model is indeed not statistically significant.

This does not confirm H2, because it does not prove there is any correlation between the factor of innovation and the percentage of conservative parties per municipality. Therefore, it cannot be said H2 confirmed.

5.3.3 *Percentage left-oriented parties vs. factor innovation*

The following table depicts the results for this regression analysis:

	B	Std. Error	Beta
Constant	2,989	0,097	
Percentage left oriented parties per municipality	-0,012	0,005	-0,133

Note: N=362, adjusted R^2 = 0,015, p(one-sided) <0,05.

Table 6. Results regression analysis for the percentage left oriented parties

These results show the percentage of left-oriented parties has a negative significant effect on the factor of innovation. This negative direction indicates the factor of innovation decreases whenever there are more left-oriented parties in a municipality. This result is not as expected. As indicated at hypothesis 3, a positive result was expected. Because these values are statistically significant, it can be concluded hypothesis 3 can be rejected.

This regression analyses has an adjusted R^2 of 0,015. This means 1,5% of the variance in the innovation factor can be explained by the percentage of progressive parties per municipality.

5.3.4 *Percentage right-oriented parties vs. factor innovation*

The model proved not to be statistically significant. Because SPSS did not provide a model (stepwise approach), I tested this factor on its own with a linear regression to see what the exact values where. Pearson's R is 0,023 and the adjusted R^2 is only -0,002. Which means only 0,2% of the variance in the factor of innovation is explained by the percentage of conservative parties. The significance is 0,424 (ANOVA), which means this model is indeed not statistically significant.

This does not confirm H4, because it does not prove there is any correlation between the factor of innovation and the percentage of right-oriented parties per municipality. Therefore, it cannot be said H4 confirmed.

6. Discussion and conclusion

This section interprets the results mentioned in section 5. In this section, conclusions about the results are drawn and discuss limitations to this research and suggestions to future research.

6.1 Conclusion

As mentioned in section 5, hypotheses 1 and 3 have been confirmed. Hypotheses 2 and 4 cannot be confirmed. Hypothesis 1 and 3 both show a negative relationship between the factor of innovation and political preference. This is opposite to what was expected. For this experiment and this data sample, this outcome means the degree of innovation will decrease whenever there are more progressive parties or left-oriented parties present in a municipality.

6.2 Limitation and suggestions for future research

6.2.1 Limitations

There are several limitations we can mention. Firstly, we could not find all documents we needed. A lot of documents are simply not published, or not accessible for us, because we do not work at the municipality or the government. Secondly, we have only limited time in which we have done as much as possible. If we had more time, I would like to do a more thorough analysis with control variables to keep the results more valid. Methodology-wise, it would be better to gather all documents made. We now only had the ones we could find within the time frame, but there are so much more documents out there.

There are also two research specific limitations for this thesis. Whenever a document was of decentral scale, it stated innovation factors for more than one municipal collaboration. In these cases, the political preference might not fully shine through, because innovation factors are the same for different political governing boards in municipal collaborations. Also, this is the same for regional collaborations. However, because all documents have regional as a lowest scale, we have decided to look at the percentage of political parties (progressive/conservative and right/left) per municipal collaboration. Local parties have been left out of the analyses, because of time concerns. This gives a biased view of the political preferences. The solution was to work with percentages, to make sure the percentages worked with are correct. However, it would be better to have included the local parties to form the complete picture.

6.2.2 Suggestions for future research

Where I have chosen to research innovativeness in relation to population size, it might be interesting to look at other

dependent variables, such as effectiveness of purchasing regionally.

It might also be interesting to look at other independent variables. Examples of this could be: political preference or urbanization.

Lastly, a suggestion is to look deeper into innovation. Are all innovations realized? Is the budget really used for innovation? These questions are interesting to answer in relation to effectiveness of the new law.

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
I want to thank my supervisors for helping us throughout the process of writing our thesis. They have been helpful in giving us advice and helping us to find certain documents. It would have been a lot harder to do this if I was on my own!

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9. APPENDIX

9.1. Appendix A
List of municipalities' documents we have included in our research

Municipal collaboration	Regional Transition Arrangement?	Purchasing and/or policy documents?
Achterhoek	Yes	Both
Amsterdam-Amstelland	Yes	Both
Drenthe	No	Only policy documents
Eemland/Amersfoort	Yes	Only policy documents
Flevoland	Yes	Only policy documents
Food Valley	Yes	Only policy documents
Fryslân	No	Both
Gooi en Vechtstreek	Yes	No
Groningen	No	Only policy documents
Haarlemmermeer	Yes	Both
Holland Rijnland	Yes	Only policy documents
IJsselland	Yes	Only policy documents
Kop van Noord-Holland	Yes	Only policy documents
Lekstroom	Yes	Only policy documents
Midden-Brabant	Yes	Both

Midden IJssel – Oost Veluwe	Yes	Only policy documents
Midden Holland	Yes	Only policy documents
IJmond en Kennemerland	No	Only policy documents
Midden-Limburg West	No	Only purchasing documents
Midden-Limburg Oost	No	Only policy documents
Noord Limburg	Yes	Only policy documents
Noord-Veluwe	No	Only policy documents
Noord Oost Brabant	Yes	Only policy documents
Alkmaar	Yes	Only policy documents
Arnhem	Yes	No
Nijmegen	Yes	Only policy documents
Rivierenland	Yes	Only policy documents
Haaglanden	Yes	Both
Rijnmond	Yes	Only policy documents
Twente	Yes	Both
Utrecht Stad	Yes	Only policy documents
Utrecht West	Yes	No
West Brabant Oost	Yes	Both
West Brabant West	No	Only policy documents
West-Friesland	Yes	Both
Zaanstreek Waterland	Yes	Both
Zeeland	Yes	Both
Zuid-Holland Zuid	Yes	Only policy documents
Zuid Kennemerland	Yes	No
Zuid-Limburg	Yes	Only policy documents
Zuid-Oost Brabant	Yes	Only policy documents
Zuid-Oost Utrecht	Yes	Only policy documents

9.2. Appendix B

List of municipalities with population and collaborations

Municipality	Population	Decentral collaboration	Regional collaboration	Sub-regional collaboration
Aalten	27013	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Berkelland	44666	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Bronckhorst	36932	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Doetichem	56344	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Montferland	34987	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Oost Gelre	29700	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Oude IJsselstreek	39595	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Winterswijk	28881	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek	
Alkmaar	106857	West Friesland; Kop van Noord-Holland	Alkmaar (Noord-Kennemerland)	
Bergen	30076	West Friesland; Kop van Noord-Holland	Alkmaar (Noord-Kennemerland)	
Castricum	34288	West Friesland; Kop van Noord-Holland	Alkmaar (Noord-Kennemerland)	
Heerhugowaard	53307	West Friesland; Kop van Noord-Holland	Alkmaar (Noord-Kennemerland)	
Heiloo	22636	West Friesland; Kop van Noord-Holland	Alkmaar (Noord-Kennemerland)	
Langedijk	26935	West Friesland; Kop van Noord-Holland	Alkmaar (Noord-Kennemerland)	
Aalsmeer	30759	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland	
Amstelveen	85015	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland	
Amsterdam	810937	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland	
Diemen	25930	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland	
Ouder-Amstel	13271	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland	
Uithoorn	28418	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland	
Arnhem	150823	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Doesburg	11437	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Duiven	25609	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Lingewaard	45776	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Overbetuwe	46665	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Renkum	31580	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Rheden	43640	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Rijnwaarden	10917	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Rozendaal	1503	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Wageningen	37429	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Westervoort	15138	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Zevenaar	32283	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem	
Aa en Hunze	25357		Drenthe	Noord Drenthe

Assen	67190		Drenthe	Noord Drenthe
Borger-Odoorn	25627		Drenthe	Zuid Oost: BOCE
Coevorden	35769		Drenthe	Zuid Oost: BOCE
De Wolden	23583		Drenthe	Zuid West
Emmen	108052		Drenthe	Zuid Oost: BOCE
Hoogeveen	54664		Drenthe	Zuid West
Meppel	32867		Drenthe	Zuid West
Midden-Drenthe	33366		Drenthe	Noord Drenthe
Noordenveld	31087		Drenthe	Noord Drenthe
Tynaarlo	32493		Drenthe	Noord Drenthe
Westerveld	18933		Drenthe	Zuid West
Amersfoort	150897	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland	
Baarn	24314	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland	
Bunschoten	20492	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland	
Eemnes	8779	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland	
Leusden	28997	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland	
Soest	45493	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland	
Woudenberg	12422	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland	
Almere	196013		Flevoland	
Dronten	40413		Flevoland	
Lelystad	76142		Flevoland	
Noord-Oostpolder	46356		Flevoland	
Urk	19470		Flevoland	
Zeewolde	21499		Flevoland	
Barneveld	54152	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Food Valley	
Ede	110656	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Food Valley	
Nijkerk	40638	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Food Valley	
Renswoude	4924	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Food Valley	
Rhenen	19116	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Food Valley	
Scherpenzeel	9498	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Food Valley	
Veenendaal	63252	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Food Valley	
Achtkarspelen	28016		Fryslân	
Ameland	3578		Fryslân	
De Friese Meren	51254		Fryslân	
Datumadiel	19030		Fryslân	
Dongeradeel	24160		Fryslân	
Ferwerderadiel	8790		Fryslân	
Franekerdeel	20445		Fryslân	
Harlingen	15821		Fryslân	
Heerenveen	49899		Fryslân	
het Bildt	10626		Fryslân	
Kollumerland en Nieuwkruisland	12878		Fryslân	
Leeuwarden	107342		Fryslân	
Leeuwarderadeel	10278		Fryslân	

Littensaradiel	10926	Fryslân	
Menameradiel	13673	Fryslân	
Ooststellingwerf	25672	Fryslân	
Opsterland	29863	Fryslân	
Schiermonnikoog	942	Fryslân	
Smalingerland	55467	Fryslân	
Súdwest Fryslân	84180	Fryslân	
Terschelling	4780	Fryslân	
Tytsjerksteradiel	31973	Fryslân	
Vlieland	1110	Fryslân	
Weststellingwerf	25454	Fryslân	
Blaricum	9094	Gooi en Vechtstreek	
Bussum	32631	Gooi en Vechtstreek	
Hilversum	86426	Gooi en Vechtstreek	
Huizen	41245	Gooi en Vechtstreek	
Laren	10862	Gooi en Vechtstreek	
Muiden	6287	Gooi en Vechtstreek	
Naarden	17205	Gooi en Vechtstreek	
Appingedam	12064	Groningen	Delfzijl & Loppersum
Bedum	10494	Groningen	BMWE gemeente; De Marne, Winsum & Eemsmond
Bellingwedde	8920	Groningen	Oldambt
De Marne	10209	Groningen	BMWE gemeente; Bedum, Winsum & Eemsmond
Delfzijl	25698	Groningen	Appingedam & Loppersum
Eemsmond	15928	Groningen	BMWE gemeente; Bedum, De Marne & Winsum
Groningen	198317	Groningen	Haren & Ten Boer
Grootegast	12165	Groningen	Leek, Marum, Zuidhorn
Haren	18782	Groningen	Groningen & Ten Boer
Hoogezand-Sappemeer	34304	Groningen	Slochteren & Menterwolde
Leek	19597	Groningen	Grootegast, Marum, Zuidhorn
Loppersum	10196	Groningen	Delfzijl & Appingedam
Marum	10378	Groningen	Grootegast, Leek & Zuidhorn
Menterwolde	12258	Groningen	Hoogezand-Sappemeer & Slochteren
Oldambt	38560	Groningen	Bellingwedde
Pekela	12706	Groningen	Veendam
Slochteren	15548	Groningen	Hoogezand-Sappemeer & Menterwolde
Stadskanaal	32803	Groningen	Vlagtwedde
Ten Boer	7479	Groningen	Groningen & Haren
Veendam	27792	Groningen	Pekela
Vlagtwedde	15905	Groningen	Stadskanaal
Winsum	13850	Groningen	BMWE gemeente; Bedum,

			De Marne & Eemsmond
Zuidhorn	18775	Groningen	Grootegast, Leek & Marum
Delft	100046	Haaglanden	
Den Haag	508940	Haaglanden	
Leidschedam-Voorburg	73356	Haaglanden	
Middel-Delfland	18456	Haaglanden	
Pijnacker-Nootdorp	51071	Haaglanden	
Rijswijk	47634	Haaglanden	
Wassenaar	25675	Haaglanden	
Westland	103241	Haaglanden	
Zoetermeer	123561	Haaglanden	
Haarlemmermeer	144061	Stadsregio Amsterdam; Kennemerland	Haarlemmermeer
Alphen aan de Rijn	106785	Holland Rijnland	Rijnstreek
Hillegom	20944	Holland Rijnland	Zuidelijke bollenstreek
Kaag en Braassem	25745	Holland Rijnland	Rijnstreek
Katwijk	62782	Holland Rijnland	Zuidelijke bollenstreek
Leiden	121163	Holland Rijnland	Leidse regio
Leiderdorp	26813	Holland Rijnland	Leidse regio
Lisse	22336	Holland Rijnland	Zuidelijke bollenstreek
Nieuwkoop	27104	Holland Rijnland	Rijnstreek
Noordwijk	25691	Holland Rijnland	Zuidelijke bollenstreek
Noordwijkerhout	15956	Holland Rijnland	Zuidelijke bollenstreek
Oestgeest	22910	Holland Rijnland	Leidse regio
Teylingen	35735	Holland Rijnland	Zuidelijke bollenstreek
Voorschoten	24951	Holland Rijnland	Leidse regio
Zoeterwoude	8075	Holland Rijnland	Leidse regio
Beverwijk	40093	Kennemerland	IJmond (Midden Kennemerland)
Heemskerk	39088	Kennemerland	IJmond (Midden Kennemerland)
Uitgeest	13234	Kennemerland	IJmond (Midden Kennemerland)
Velsen	67220	Kennemerland	IJmond (Midden Kennemerland)
Apeldoorn	157545	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Brummen	21177	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Epe	32351	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Hattem	11732	G7 (Gelderse regio's); IJsselland+	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Heerde	18490	G7 (Gelderse regio's); IJsselland+	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Lochem	33248	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Voorst	23767	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Zutphen	47164	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	IJssel/Oost Veluwe
Dalfsen	27674	IJsselland+	IJsselland
Deventer	98322	IJsselland+	IJsselland	DOWR

Hardenberg	59577	IJsselland+	IJsselland	
Kampen	51092	IJsselland+	IJsselland	
Olst-Wijhe	17770	IJsselland+	IJsselland	DOWR
Ommen	17361	IJsselland+	IJsselland	
Raalte	36519	IJsselland+	IJsselland	DOWR
Staphorst	16367	IJsselland+	IJsselland	
Steenwijkerland	43350	IJsselland+	IJsselland	
Zwartewaterland	22167	IJsselland+	IJsselland	
Zwolle	123159	IJsselland+	IJsselland	
Den Helder	508940	Noord-Holland-Noord	Kop van Noord-Holland	
Hollands Kroon	47502	Noord-Holland-Noord	Kop van Noord-Holland	
Schagen	45978	Noord-Holland-Noord	Kop van Noord-Holland	
Texel	13552	Noord-Holland-Noord	Kop van Noord-Holland	
Houten	48421	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Lekstroom	
IJsselstein	34275	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Lekstroom	
Lopik	13999	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Lekstroom	
Nieuwegein	61038	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Lekstroom	
Vianen	19596	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Lekstroom	
Krimpenerwaard	54287	Zuid-Holland Zuid & Zuid-Holland Noord	Midden Holland	
Bodegraven-Reeuwijk	33272		Midden Holland	
Gouda	70941	Zuid-Holland Zuid & Zuid-Holland Noord	Midden Holland	
Waddinxveen	25508		Midden Holland	
Zuidplas	40892	Zuid-Holland Zuid & Zuid-Holland Noord	Midden Holland	
Dongen	25358		Midden-Brabant	
Gilze en Rijen	26069		Midden-Brabant	
Goirle	23098		Midden-Brabant	
Heusden	43165		Midden-Brabant	
Hilvarenbeek	15092		Midden-Brabant	
Loon op Zand	23080		Midden-Brabant	
Oisterwijk	25802		Midden-Brabant	
Tilburg	210270		Midden-Brabant	
Waalwijk	46498		Midden-Brabant	
Echt-Susteren	31976	Midden-Limburg	Midden-Limburg Oost	
Maasgouw	23907	Midden-Limburg	Midden-Limburg Oost	
Roerdalen	20832	Midden-Limburg	Midden-Limburg Oost	
Roermond	56929	Midden-Limburg	Midden-Limburg Oost	
Leudal	36219	Midden-Limburg	Midden-Limburg-West	

Nederweert	16751	Midden-Limburg	Midden-Limburg-West
Weert	48721	Midden-Limburg	Midden-Limburg-West
Beuningen	25288	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Nijmegen
Druten	18210	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Nijmegen
Groesbeek	34304	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Nijmegen
Heumen	16334	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Nijmegen
Mook en Middelaar	3045	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Nijmegen
Nijmegen	168292	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Nijmegen
Wijchen	41043	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Nijmegen
Beesel	13617		Noord-Limburg
Bergen	13237		Noord-Limburg
Gennep	17286		Noord-Limburg
Horst aan de Maas	41727		Noord-Limburg
Peel en Maas	43314		Noord-Limburg
Venlo	100428		Noord-Limburg
Venray	43112		Noord-Limburg
Bernheze	29690		Noordoost Brabant	Maasland
Boekel	10089		Noordoost Brabant	Uden/Veghel
Boxmeer	28147		Noordoost Brabant	Land van Cuijk
Boxtel	30320		Noordoost Brabant	Meierij
Cuijk	24783		Noordoost Brabant	Land van Cuijk
Grave	8800		Noordoost Brabant	Land van Cuijk
Haaren	13587		Noordoost Brabant	Meierij
Landerd	15266		Noordoost Brabant	Uden/Veghel
Mill en Sint Hubert	10850		Noordoost Brabant	Land van Cuijk
Oss	89421		Noordoost Brabant	Maasland
Schijndel	23360		Noordoost Brabant	Meierij
s-Hertogenbosch	150514		Noordoost Brabant	Meierij
Sint Antonius	11691		Noordoost Brabant	Land van Cuijk
Sint-Michielsgestel	28121		Noordoost Brabant	Meierij
Sint-Oedenrode	17934		Noordoost Brabant	Uden/Veghel
Uden	40913		Noordoost Brabant	Uden/Veghel
Veghel	37464		Noordoost Brabant	Uden/Veghel
Vught	25638		Noordoost Brabant	Meierij
Elburg	22645	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Noord-Veluwe
Ermelo	26045	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Noord-Veluwe
Harderwijk	45732	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Noord-Veluwe
Nunspeet	26680	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Noord-Veluwe
Oldebroek	22835	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Noord-Veluwe
Putten	23872	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Noord-Veluwe
Albrandswaard	25069	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Barendrecht	47377	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Brielle	16312	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Capelle aan den IJssel	66178	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond

Goeree-Oostflakkee	48245	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Hellevoetssluis	38953	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Krimpen aan den IJssel	28825	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Lansingerland	57122	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Maassluis	32080	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Ridderkerk	45253	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Rotterdam	618357	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Schiedam	76450	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Nissewaard	84931	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Vlaardingen	70981	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Westvoorne	13964	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond
Buren	26019	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Culemborg	27590	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Geldermalsen	26300	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Lingewaal	11060	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Maasdriel	24156	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Neder-Betuwe	22555	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Neerijen	12020	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Tiel	41775	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
West Maas en Waal	18419	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Zaltbommel	27182	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Rivierenland
Almelo	106857		Twente/Samen14
Borne	21884		Twente/Samen14
Dinkelland	25947		Twente/Samen14
Enschede	158586		Twente/Samen14
Haaksbergen	24344		Twente/Samen14
Hellendoorn	35711		Twente/Samen14
Hengelo	80957		Twente/Samen14
Hof van Twente	34997		Twente/Samen14
Losser	22612		Twente/Samen14
Oldenzaal	32137		Twente/Samen14
Rijssen-Holten	37661		Twente/Samen14
Tubbergen	21206		Twente/Samen14
Twenterand	33929		Twente/Samen14
Wierden	23909		Twente/Samen14
Utrecht	328164	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Utrecht Stad
De Ronde Venen	42642	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Utrecht West
Montfoort	13639	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Utrecht West
Oudewater	9873	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Utrecht West
Stichtse Vecht	63856	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Utrecht West
Weesp	18172		Utrecht West
Wijdemeren	23187		Utrecht West
Woerden	50577	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Utrecht West
Aalburg	12846	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost

Alphen-Chaam	9717	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Baarle-Nassau	6612	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Breda	179623	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Drimmelen	26695	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Geertruidenberg	21571	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Oosterhout	53717	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Werkendam	26387	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Woudrichem	14425	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant Oost
Bergen op Zoom	66419	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Etten-Leur	42357	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Halderberge	29340	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Moerdijk	36729	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Roosendaal	77027	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Rucphen	22180	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Steenbergen	23374	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Woensdrecht	21621	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Zundert	21399	West-Brabant; Veiligheidsregio (West- en Midden-Brabant)	West Brabant West
Drechterland	19250	Noord-Holland-Noord	West Friesland
Enkhuizen	18376	Noord-Holland-Noord	West Friesland
Hoorn	71703	Noord-Holland-Noord	West Friesland
Koggenland	22485	Noord-Holland-Noord	West Friesland
Medemblik	43320	Noord-Holland-Noord	West Friesland

Opmeer	11368	Noord-Holland-Noord	West Friesland	
Stede Broec	21485	Noord-Holland-Noord	West Friesland	
Beemster	8910		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Edam-Volendam	28920		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Landsmeer	10444		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Oostzaan	9139		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Purmerend	79576		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Waterland	17134		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Wormerland	15777		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Zaanstad	150598		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Zeevang	6341		Zaanstreek-Waterland	
Borsele	22579		Zeeland	
Goes	36954		Zeeland	
Hulst	27388		Zeeland	
Kapelle	12500		Zeeland	
Middelburg	47642		Zeeland	
Noord-Beveland	7402		Zeeland	
Reimerswaal	21927		Zeeland	
Schouwen-Duiveland	33852		Zeeland	
Sluis	23820		Zeeland	
Terneuzen	54709		Zeeland	
Tholen	25408		Zeeland	
Veere	21868		Zeeland	
Vlissingen	44444		Zeeland	
Bloemendaal	22059	Kennemerland	Zuid Kennemerland	
Haarlem	155147	Kennemerland	Zuid Kennemerland	
Haarlemmerliede en Spaarnwoude	5535	Kennemerland	Zuid Kennemerland	
Heemstede	26364	Kennemerland	Zuid Kennemerland	
Zandvoort	16575	Kennemerland	Zuid Kennemerland	
Alblasserdam	19801	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Drechtsteden
Binnenmaas	28710	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Hoeksche Waard
Cromstrijen	12738	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Hoeksche Waard
Dordrecht	118691	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Drechtsteden
Giessenlanden	14442	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	
Gorinchem	35242	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	
Hardinxveld-Giessendam	17758	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	
Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht	28911	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Drechtsteden
Korendijk	10702	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Hoeksche Waard

Leerdam	20590	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	
Molenwaard	29032	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	
Oud-Beijerland	23715	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Hoeksche Waard
Papendrecht	32117	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Drechtsteden
Sliedrecht	24528	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Drechtsteden
Strijen	8683	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Hoeksche Waard
Zederik	13656	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	
Zwijndrecht	44547	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Drechtsteden
Beek	16271		Zuid-Limburg	Westelijke Mijnstreek
Brunssum	28958		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Eijsden-Margraten	24979		Zuid-Limburg	Maastricht-Heuvelland
Gulpen-Wittem	14484		Zuid-Limburg	Maastricht-Heuvelland
Heerlen	88259		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Kerkrade	46784		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Landgraaf	37573		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Maastricht	122488		Zuid-Limburg	Maastricht-Heuvelland
Meerssen	19254		Zuid-Limburg	Maastricht-Heuvelland
Nuth	15583		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Nuth	15583		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Onderbanken	7881		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Schinnen	12901		Zuid-Limburg	Westelijke Mijnstreek
Simpelveld	10844		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Sittard-Geleen	93691		Zuid-Limburg	Westelijke Mijnstreek
Stein	25390		Zuid-Limburg	Westelijke Mijnstreek
Vaals	9685		Zuid-Limburg	Maastricht-Heuvelland
Valkenburg aan de Geul	16675		Zuid-Limburg	Maastricht-Heuvelland
Voerendaal	12454		Zuid-Limburg	Parkstad
Asten	16440		Zuidoost Brabant	Peel
Bergedijk	18256		Zuidoost Brabant	Kempen
Best	28617		Zuidoost Brabant	BOV
Bladel	19834		Zuidoost Brabant	Kempen
Cranendonck	20344		Zuidoost Brabant	A2
Deurne	31659		Zuidoost Brabant	Peel
Eersel	18183		Zuidoost Brabant	Kempen
Eindhoven	220920		Zuidoost Brabant	Eindhoven
Geldrop-Mierlo	38854		Zuidoost Brabant	Dommelvallei+
Gemert-Bakel	29315		Zuidoost Brabant	Peel
Heeze-Leende	15353		Zuidoost Brabant	A2
Helmond	89256		Zuidoost Brabant	Peel
Laarbeek	21802		Zuidoost Brabant	Peel
Nuenen, Gerwen en Nederwetten	22565		Zuidoost Brabant	Dommelvallei+
Oirschot	17980		Zuidoost Brabant	BOV
Reusel-De-Mierden	12713		Zuidoost Brabant	Kempen
Someren	18690		Zuidoost Brabant	Peel

Son en Breugel	16235		Zuidoost Brabant	Dommelvallei+
Valkenswaard	30335		Zuidoost Brabant	A2
Veldhoven	44155		Zuidoost Brabant	BOV
Waalre	16765		Zuidoost Brabant	Dommelvallei+
Bilt, de	42220	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Zuidoost Utrecht	
Bunnik	14626	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Zuidoost Utrecht	
Utrechtse Heuvelrug	47951	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Zuidoost Utrecht	
Wijk bij Duurstede	23043	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Zuidoost Utrecht	
Zeist	61250	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Zuidoost Utrecht	

9.3. Appendix C

Diagrams of purchasing scales

Scales of purchasing: Ambulant Care

- Local — 38%
- Local/Sub-regional — 9%
- Subregional — 0%
- Local/Regional — 23%
- Regional — 15%
- Regional/Decentral — 0%
- Decentral — 15%
- National — 0%

Scales of purchasing: Crisis care

- Local — 0%
- Local/Sub-regional — 0%
- Subregional — 0%
- Local/Regional — 0%
- Regional — 35%
- Regional/Decentral — 2%
- Decentral — 63%
- National — 0%

Scales of purchasing: Youthprotection- and rehabilitation

- Local — 0%
- Local/Sub-regional — 0%
- Subregional — 0%
- Local/Regional — 0%
- Regional — 55%
- Regional/Decentral — 0%
- Decentral — 45%
- National — 0%

Scales of purchasing: Youth mental care

- Local
- Local/Sub-regional
- Subregional
- Local/Regional
- Regional
- Regional/Decentral
- Decentral
- National
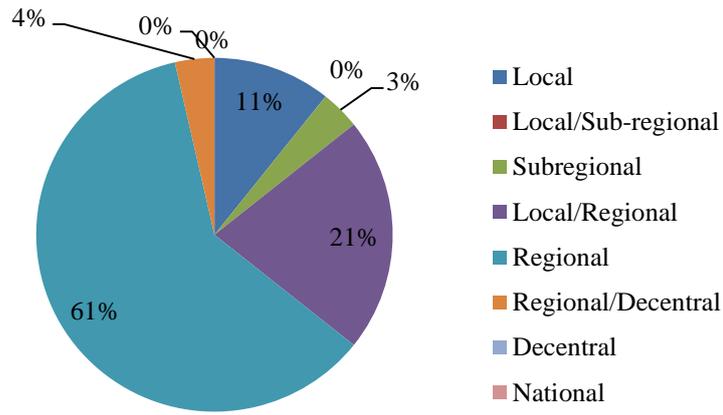
Scales of purchasing: Notification centres

- Local
- Local/Sub-regional
- Subregional
- Local/Regional
- Regional
- Regional/Decentral
- Decentral
- National
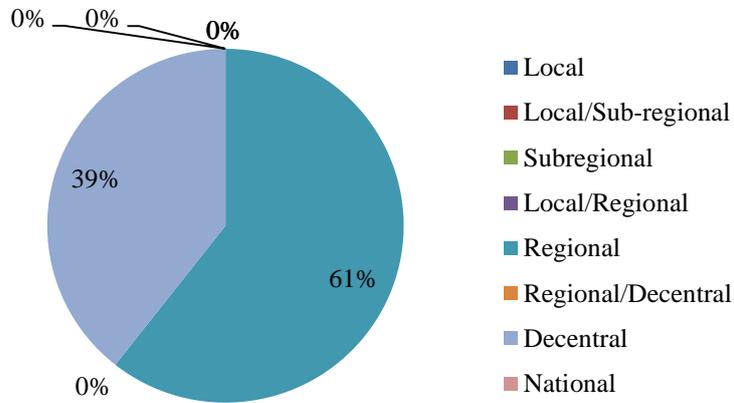
Scales of purchasing: Foster care

- Local
- Local/Sub-regional
- Subregional
- Local/Regional
- Regional
- Regional/Decentral
- Decentral
- National
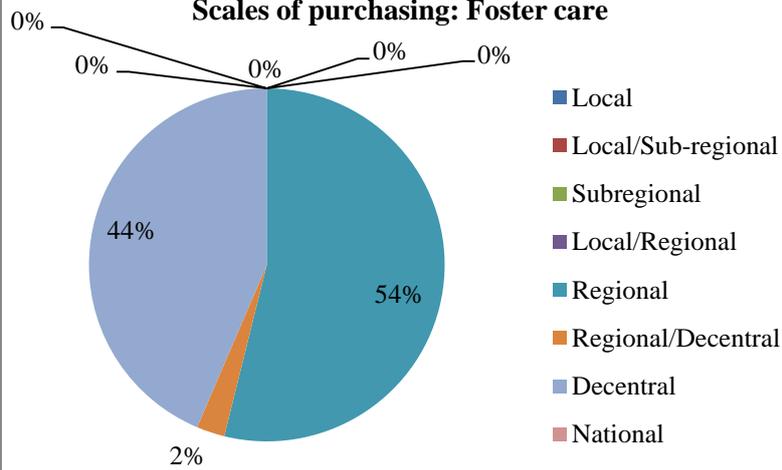
Scales of purchasing: Personal support

- Local
- Local/Sub-regional
- Subregional
- Local/Regional
- Regional
- Regional/Decentral
- Decentral
- National
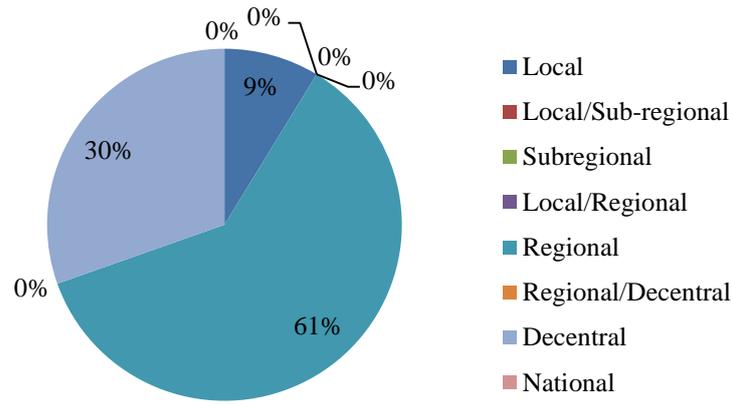
Scales of purchasing: Entrance

- Local
- Local/Sub-regional
- Subregional
- Local/Regional
- Regional
- Regional/Decentral
- Decentral
- National
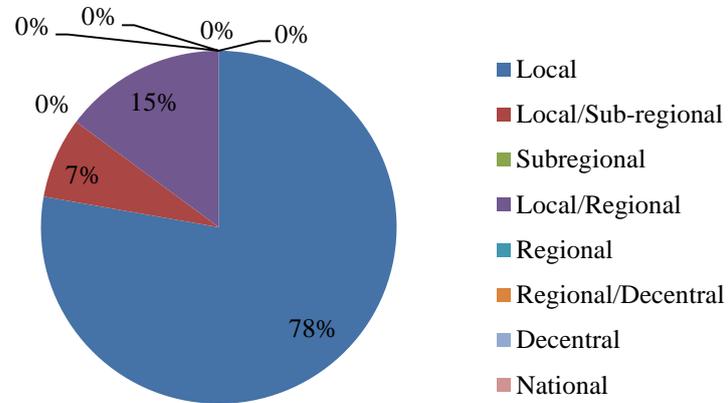
Scales of purchasing: Residential care

- Local
- Local/Sub-regional
- Subregional
- Local/Regional
- Regional
- Regional/Decentral
- Decentral
- National
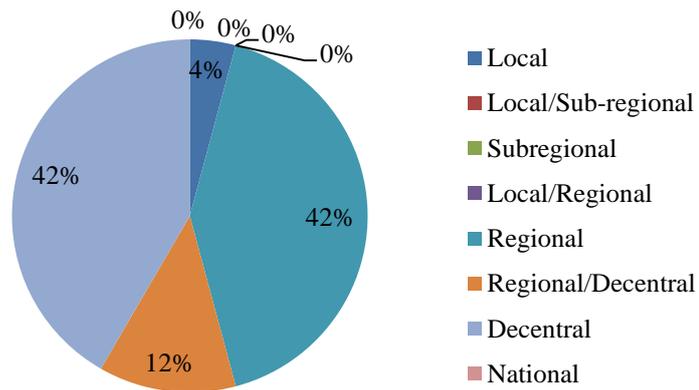
9.4. Appendix D

List of municipal collaborations' political preferences

Municipal collaboration	CDA	VVD	D66	PvdA	ChristenUnie	Groenlinks	SGP	SP	Lokaal	Totaal	%Progressive	%Conservative	%Right	%Left
Achterhoek	8	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	5	24	25%	54,%	67%	13%
Alkmaar	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	5	17	35%	35%	59%	12%
Amsterdam-Amstelland	2	3	4	2	0	4	0	1	4	20	55%	25%	45%	35%
Arnhem	8	6	5	2	0	3	0	1	10	35	31%	40%	54%	17%
Drenthe	10	4	3	8	5	2	0	0	8	40	33%	48%	55%	25%
Eemland	4	3	5	2	3	2	0	0	3	22	41%	45%	68%	18%
Flevoland	4	4	1	2	4	0	1	2	6	24	21%	54%	58%	17%
Food Valley	5	3	1	1	5	1	3	0	2	21	14%	76%	81%	10%
Fryslân	18	9	4	14	5	1	0	1	20	72	28%	44%	50%	22%
Gooi & Vechstreek	5	5	4	2	1	2	1	1	3	24	38%	50%	67%	21%
Groningen	16	8	5	14	13	10	0	5	11	82	41%	45%	51%	35%
Haaglanden	4	6	6	4	0	3	0	1	8	32	44%	31%	50%	25%
Haarlemmermeer	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	50%	25%	50%	25%
Holland Rijnland	11	9	9	2	2	0	2	1	11	47	26%	51%	70%	6%
IJmond (midden Kennemerland)	4	1	4	3	0	1	0	0	3	16	50%	31%	56%	25%
Ijssel/Oost Veluwe	8	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	4	31	39%	48%	61%	26%
IJsselland	9	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	6	33	27%	55%	67%	15%
Kop van Noord-Holland	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	6	15	20%	40%	40%	20%
Lekstroom	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	20	40%	55%	70%	25%
Midden-Brabant	6	6	1	3	1	1	0	1	13	32	19%	41%	44%	16%
Midden-Holland	3	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	4	16	19%	56%	63%	13%
Midden-Limburg Oost	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	6	15	27%	33%	40%	20%
Midden Limburg West	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	17%	50%	50%	17%
Nijmegen	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	11	20	40%	5%	10%	35%

Noord-Limburg	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	8	21	29%	3%	43%	19%
Noordoost Brabant	8	10	6	4	0	0	0	2	26	56	21%	32%	43%	11%
Noord-Veluwe	2	1	0	0	6	0	4	0	7	20	0%	65%	65%	0%
Rijnmond	10	8	7	4	5	0	3	2	9	48	27%	54%	69%	13%
Rivierenland	8	6	2	4	3	0	3	0	9	35	17%	57%	63%	11%
Twente	13	5	6	4	4	1	2	2	10	47	28%	51%	64%	15%
Utrecht Stad	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	75%	25%	50%	50%
Utrecht West	5	4	3	4	4	0	1	0	7	28	25%	50%	61%	14%
West Brabant Oost	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	10	29	24%	41%	48%	17%
West Brabamt West	6	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	12	29	14%	45%	52%	7%
West Friesland	6	4	2	3	1	1	0	2	6	25	32%	44%	52%	24%
Zaanstreek Waterland	8	6	5	2	1	3	0	1	7	33	33%	45%	61%	17%
Zeeland	11	8	2	4	4	0	9	1	8	47	15%	68%	72%	11%
Zuid-Kennemerland	3	3	4	2	0	3	0	0	2	17	53%	35%	59%	29%
Zuid-Holland Zuid	13	11	3	6	7	1	10	1	8	60	18%	68%	73%	13%
Zuid Limburg	8	8	5	7	0	3	0	3	28	62	29%	26%	34%	21%
Zuidoost Brabant	15	7	7	8	0	3	0	5	23	68	34%	32%	43%	24%
Zuidoost Utrecht	3	2	3	1	0	3	1	1	4	18	44%	33%	50%	28%
Totaal	270	189	136	142	88	60	48	45	337	1315				

9.5. Appendix E

Screenshots of the database

Variable View

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	Municipality	String	30	0	Municipality	None	None	17	Left	Nominal	Input
2	Population	Numeric	12	0	Number of citizens per municipality	None	None	6	Right	Scale	Input
3	FactorPopulation	Numeric	12	0	Factor Population	None	None	4	Right	Nominal	Input
4	PercentageProgressive	Numeric	8	2	Percentage of progressive parties per municipality	None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
5	PercentageLeft	Numeric	8	2	Percentage of left oriented parties per municipality	None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
6	PercantageConservative	Numeric	8	2	Percentage conservative parties per municipality	None	None	8	Right	Nominal	Input
7	PercentageRight	Numeric	8	2	Percentage right oriented parties per municipality	None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
8	DecentralCollaboration	String	55	0	Decentral collaboration	None	None	26	Left	Nominal	Input
9	RegionalCollaboration	String	28	0	Regional collaboration	None	None	21	Left	Nominal	Input
10	SubregionalCollaboration	String	47	0	Sub-regional collaboration	None	None	7	Left	Nominal	Input
11	CentralMunicipality	String	3	0	Central municipality?	None	None	6	Left	Nominal	Input
12	PurchasingScale	String	58	0	Scale of purchasing this type of care	None	None	17	Left	Nominal	Input
13	TypeCare	String	200	0	Type of care	None	None	7	Left	Nominal	Input
14	Procedure	String	34	0	Procurement procedure	None	None	13	Left	Nominal	Input
15	DiscountPercentage	String	53	0	Discount percentage	None	None	5	Left	Nominal	Input
16	FactorDiscount	Numeric	12	0	Factor Discount	None	None	4	Right	Nominal	Input
17	DiscountExplain	String	364	0	What to discount?	None	None	10	Left	Nominal	Input
18	Innovation	String	408	0	Innovation	None	None	6	Left	Nominal	Input
19	InnovationExplain	String	480	0	Explanation innovation	None	None	6	Left	Nominal	Input
20	FactorInnovation	Numeric	1	0	Factor innovation	None	6	5	Right	Nominal	Input
21	Choice	String	20	0	Choice of client with provider	None	None	5	Left	Nominal	Input
22	Providers	String	20	0	Providers	None	None	6	Left	Nominal	Input
23	RiskSharing	String	63	0	Risk sharing	None	None	8	Left	Nominal	Input
24	RisksharingExplain	String	196	0	Explanation risk sharing	None	None	7	Left	Nominal	Input
25	VAR00001	String	106	0		None	None	106	Left	Nominal	Input

Data View (Visible: 29 of 29 Variables)

	Municipality	Population	FactorPopulation	Percentage Progressive	Percentage Left	Percantage Conservative	Percentage Right	DecentralCollaboration	RegionalCollaboration	Subregional Collaboration	Central Municipality	PurchasingScale	TypeCare	Procedure
1	Aa en Hunze	25357	4	33,00	25,00	48,00	55,00	Groningen (& Fryslân)	Drenthe	Noord Dr...	Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	
2	Aalburg	12846	3	24,00	17,00	41,00	48,00	West-Brabant; Veiligheid...	West Brabant Oost		Nee	Regionaal	Ambulant...	
3	Aalsmeer	30759	4	55,00	35,00	25,00	45,00	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland		Nee	Bovenregionaal	Verblijf; P...	Offerte indienen
4	Aalten	27013	4	25,00	12,50	54,00	67,00	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Achterhoek		Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen
5	Achtkarspelen	28016	4	28,00	22,00	44,00	50,00	Groningen & Drenthe	Fryslân		Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Meervoudig onde
6	Alblasserdam	19801	3	18,00	13,00	68,00	72,00	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Zuid-Holland Zuid	Drechtste...		Bovenregionaal		
7	Albrandswaard	25069	4	27,00	13,00	54,00	69,00	Provincie Zuid-Holland	Rijnmond		Nee	Bovenregionaal		
8	Alkmaar	106857	6	35,00	12,00	35,00	59,00	West Friesland; Kop van ...	Alkmaar (Noord-Kennemerland)		Ja	Regionaal; Bov...	Verblijf; J...	Bestuurlijk aanbe
9	Almelo	106857	6	28,00	15,00	51,00	64,00		Twente/Samen14		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugdzor...	Offerte indienen
10	Almere	196013	6	21,00	17,00	54,00	58,00		Flevoland		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen
11	Alphen aan den Rijn	106785	6	26,00	6,00	51,00	70,00		Holland Rijnland	Rijnstreek		regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen
12	Alphen-Chaam	9717	2	24,00	17,00	41,00	48,00	West-Brabant; Veiligheid...	West Brabant Oost		Nee	Regionaal	Ambulant...	
13	Ameland	3578	1	28,00	22,00	44,00	50,00	Groningen & Drenthe	Fryslân		Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Meervoudig onde
14	Amersfoort	150897	6	41,00	18,00	45,00	68,00	Jeugdzorg Regio Utrecht	Eemland		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen
15	Amstelveen	85015	5	55,00	35,00	25,00	45,00	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland		Ja	Bovenregionaal ...	Verblijf; P...	Offerte indienen
16	Amsterdam	810937	6	55,00	35,00	25,00	45,00	Stadsregio Amsterdam	Amsterdam-Amstelland		Ja	Bovenregionaal ...	Verblijf; P...	Offerte indienen
17	Apeldoorn	157545	6	39,00	26,00	48,00	61,00	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	IJssel/Oost Veluwe		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugdbes...	Bestuurlijk aanbe
18	Appingedam	12064	3	41,00	35,00	45,00	51,00	Drenthe (& Fryslân)	Groningen	Delfzijl & ...		Regionaal	Meldpunt...	
19	Arnhem	150823	6	31,00	17,00	40,00	54,00	G7 (Gelderse regio's)	Arnhem		Ja			
20	Assen	67190	5	33,00	25,00	48,00	55,00	Groningen (& Fryslân)	Drenthe	Noord Dr...	Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	
21	Asten	16440	3	24,00	24,00	32,00	43,00		Zuidoost Brabant	Peel			Jeugd-G...	Bestuurlijk aanbe
22	Baarle-Nassau	6612	2	24,00	17,00	41,00	48,00	West-Brabant; Veiligheid	West Brabant Oost		Nee	Regionaal	Ambulant...	

Data View (continued) (Visible: 29 of 29 Variables)

	RegionalCollaboration	Subregional Collaboration	Central Municipality	PurchasingScale	TypeCare	Procedure	Discount Percentage	Factor Discount	DiscountExplain	Innovation	Innovation Explain	FactorIn novation	Choice	Providers	RiskSharing	Risksharing Explain
1	the	Noord Dr...	Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...		0.15	2	4% incidentie...	Ja 2%	Dooront...	2	Ja	Huidige	Regionale f...	
2	t Brabant Oost		Nee	Regionaal	Ambulant...		0.04	1	Vanuit het Rijk		Tevens ...	2		Huidige	solidariteit...	
3	terdam-Amstelland		Nee	Bovenregionaal	Verblijf; P...	Offerte indienen	.				De afgel...	2	Nee, n...	Huidige		
4	erhoek		Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen				Ja	Voor he...	3	Nee, n...	Huidige	Nee	
5	lân		Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Meervoudig onderh...	10% i...	1	Bezuinigingst...	Ja	Bij de in...	2	Nee, n...	Huidige ...		
6	-Holland Zuid	Drechtste...		Bovenregionaal			6% in ...	1	Landelijke bez...	De provi...	Hier wor...	3				
7	mond		Nee	Bovenregionaal			6% in ...	1	Landelijke bez...	De provi...	Hier wor...	3				
8	haar (Noord-Kennemerland)		Ja	Regionaal; Bov...	Verblijf; J...	Bestuurlijk aanbes...	0.15	2	De 4% macro-...		Innovati...	2		Huidige	Gedeeltelij...	gemeent...
9	nte/Samen14		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugdzor...	Offerte indienen	4% in ...	2	Daarbij zetten...	Ja	Boveno...	3		Huidige	Regionale r...	
10	oland		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen	Ja	1	10% in 2015, ...	Ja	Afgelop...	2	Nee, n...	Huidige ...		
11	nd Rijnland	Rijnstreek		regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen		1	korting wordt ...	Inhoude...		2	Ja	Huidige	Ja	In beleids...
12	t Brabant Oost		Nee	Regionaal	Ambulant...		0.04	1	Vanuit het Rijk		Tevens ...	2		Huidige	solidariteit...	
13	lân		Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Meervoudig onderh...	10% i...	1	Bezuinigingst...	Ja	Bij de in...	2	Nee, n...	Huidige ...		
14	land		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugd G...	Offerte indienen	6.800...	1	Landelijke bez...	Ja	De insc...	2	Ja	Huidige	Risicodelin...	
15	terdam-Amstelland		Ja	Bovenregionaal ...	Verblijf; P...	Offerte indienen	.				De afgel...	2	Nee, n...	Huidige		
16	terdam-Amstelland		Ja	Bovenregionaal ...	Verblijf; P...	Offerte indienen	.				De afgel...	2	Nee, n...	Huidige		
17	el/Oost Veluwe		Ja	Regionaal	Jeugdbes...	Bestuurlijk aanbes...	kortin...	2	Landelijke bez...			1		Huidige	Ja	Solidarite...
18	ingen	Delfzijl & ...		Regionaal	Meldpunt...		3,5% i...	1	Bezuinigingen...	Ja	10% inv...	3	ja	Huidige ...		
19	em		Ja									6	Ja	Huidige		
20	the	Noord Dr...	Nee	Regionaal	Jeugd G...		0.15	2	4% incidentie...	Ja 2%	Dooront...	2	Ja	Huidige	Regionale f...	
21	oost Brabant	Peel			Jeugd-G...	Bestuurlijk aanbes...	0.05	1	Landelijke bez...	Ja	Aanbied...	3		Huidige	Passende ...	
22	t Brabant Oost		Nee	Regionaal	Ambulant...		0.04	1	Vanuit het Rijk		Tevens ...	2		Huidige	solidariteit...	

9.6. Appendix F
Homoscendasticity plots

Percentage of progressive parties:

Percentage of left-oriented parties