**Online Appendix**

**The knowledge behind Brexit.**

**A bibliographic analysis of ex-ante policy appraisals on Brexit in the United Kingdom and the European Union**

These Supplementary Materials accompanying the paper ‘The knowledge behind Brexit. A bibliographic analysis of ex-ante policy appraisals on Brexit in the United Kingdom and the European Union’ contain additional information aimed at complementing the analyses presented in the manuscript. Section S.1 provides information about the impact reports covered in the present study. Section S.2 describes the coding and sources for each of the variables included in our analysis. Section S.3 reports the full results of our non-parametric tests, which had to be left out of the main text due to space constraints.

# **S1. Information about the impact reports covered in the present study**

In section S1 provide information about the 85 impact reports under investigation. Table 1 reports all the investigated impact studies along with information about the organization who commissioned them, the report title and author name. In the case of the UK the author name is not available. All UK sectoral report authors are civil servants.

Table 1: List of impact reports

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Doc\_ID** | **Title of Document** | **Author(s)** |
| EU\_01 | Research for AGRI Committee, EU – UK agricultural trade: state of play and possible impacts of Brexit | Bellora, C., Emlinger, C., Fouré, J. And Guimbard, H. |
| EU\_02 | Research for AGRI Committee – Possible impact of Brexit on the EU budget and, in particular, CAP funding | Haas, J., Rubio, E. |
| EU\_03 | Research for PECH Committee - Common Fisheries Policy and BREXIT | Sobrino Heredia, J.M.; Le Gallic, B., Mardle, S., Metz, S.; Doering, R., Kempf, A., Belschner, T., Berkenhagen, J., Bernreuther, M., Hentsch, S., Kraus, G., Raetz, H-J., Rohlf, N., Simons, S., Stransky, C., Ulleweit, J. |
| EU\_04 | The implications of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union for the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice | Alegre,S., Bigo, D., Guild, E., Mendos Kuskonmaz, E, Ben Jaffel, H. |
| EU\_05 | The implications of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union on readmission cooperation | Hulme, B., Tell Cremades, M. |
| EU\_06 | The next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), its Structure and the Own Resources | Schratzenstaller-Altzinger, M. |
| EU\_07 | The impact and consequences of Brexit on acquired rights of EU citizens living in the UK and British citizens living in the EU-27 | Fernández Tomás, A., López Garrido, D. |
| EU\_08 | The impact of Brexit in relation to the right to petition and on the competences, responsibilities and activities of the Committee on Petitions | Spaventa, E. |
| EU\_09 | Obstacles to the right of free movement and residence for EU citizens and their families: Country report for the United Kingdom | Reynolds, S., Meurens, N., Kelly, G. |
| EU\_10 | EU and UK positions on citizens’ rights First phase of Brexit negotiations | Poptcheva, E-M., Tilindyte, L. |
| EU\_11 | Possible impacts of Brexit on EU development and humanitarian policies | Olivié, I., Pérez, A. |
| EU\_13 | Implications of Brexit on EU Financial Services | European Research Centre for Economic and Financial Governance |
| EU\_14 | An Assessment of the Economic Impact of Brexit on the EU27 | Emerson, M., Busse, M., Di Salvo, M., Gros, D., Pelkmans, J. |
| EU\_15 | The UK’s Potential Withdrawal from the EU and Single Market Access under EU Financial Services Legislation | Cherednychenko, O. O., |
| EU\_16 | Brexit: the United-Kingdom and EU financial services. | Magnus, M., Mergerit, A., Mesnard, B. |
| EU\_17 | An assessment of the impact of Brexit on euro area stability | Campos, N. F., Macchiarelli, C., Hartwell, C., Horvath, R., Hachula, M., Piffer, M., Rieth, M., Lastra, R., Whelan, K. |
| EU\_19 | Brexit Implications for Employment and Social Affairs: Facts and Figures | Barbone, L., Green, M., Speckesser, S., & Broughton, A. |
| EU\_20 | Brexit and the EU emissions trading system | Erbach, G. |
| EU\_21 | The (ir-)revocability of the withdrawal notification under Article 50 TEU | Papageorgiou, I. |
| EU\_23 | The Brexit process: Moving to the second phase of negotiations | Poptcheva, E-M., Cirlig, C., C. |
| EU\_24 | The settlement of disputes arising from the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union | Fernández Tomás, A. |
| EU\_26 | The Role and Powers of the European Parliament in the Brexit Process | Stoll, P-T. |
| EU\_27 | The Brexit negotiations: Issues for the first phase | D'Alfonso, A., Poptcheva, E-M., McEldowney, J., & Tilindyte, L. |
| EU\_28 | UK withdrawal from the European Union Legal and procedural issues | Carmona, J., Cirlig, C-C., & Sgueo, G. |
| EU\_29 | Brexit and the European Union: General Institutional and Legal Considerations | Tell Cremades, M. & Novak, P. |
| EU\_30 | The composition of the European Parliament | Grimmett, G., Pukelsheim, F., Ramírez González, V., Słomzyński, W., & Życzkowski, K. |
| EU\_31 | The Impact of Brexit on the EU Energy System | Fredriksson, G., Roth, A., Tagliapietra, S., & Zachmann, G. |
| EU\_33 | Review of EU-Third Country Cooperation on Policies Falling within the ITRE Domain in Relation to Brexit | Marcus, J.S., Petropoulos, G., Sapir, A, Tagliapietra, S., Terzi, A., Veugelers, R., & Zachman, G. |
| EU\_34 | European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) – Structures and tools | Szczepański, M. |
| EU\_35 | Challenges for EU cohesion policy Issues in the forthcoming post-2020 reform | Margaras, V. |
| EU\_36 | The Consequences of Brexit for the Customs Union and the Internal Market Acquis for Goods http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2017/602053/IPOL\_BRI%282017%29602053\_EN.pdf | Eeckhout, P. |
| EU\_37 | Consequences of Brexit in the Area of Consumer Protection | Kramme, M. |
| EU\_38 | Consequences of Brexit in the area of public procurement. | Arrowsmith, S. |
| EU\_39 | The Consequences of Brexit on Services and Establishment: Different Scenarios for Exit and Future Cooperation | Kainer, F. |
| EU\_40 | Legal Implications of Brexit Customs Union, Internal Market Acquis for Goods and Services, Consumer Protection Law, Public Procurement | Amtenbrink, M., Markakis, M., and Repasi, R. |
| EU\_42 | Brexit and Ireland Legal, Political and Economic Considerations | Temple Lang, J. |
| EU\_44 | European Medicines Agency A look at its activities and the way ahead | Scholz, N. |
| EU\_45 | CSDP after Brexit: the way forward | Santopinto, F. Villafranca Izquierdo, L. |
| EU\_46 | Future trade relations between the EU and the UK: options after Brexit | Eeckhout, P. |
| EU\_47 | Customs unions and FTAs Debate with respect to EU neighbours | Fassina, G., Perchoc, P., & Puccio, L. |
| EU\_49 | UK Withdrawal (‘Brexit’) and the Good Friday Agreement | Phinnemore, D., & Hayward, K. |
| EU\_50 | Smart Border 2.0 Avoiding a hard border on the island of Ireland for Customs control and the free movement of persons | Karlsson, L. |
| EU\_51 | The Impact and Consequences of Brexit for Northern Ireland | Tonge, J. |
| EU\_52 | Jurisdiction upon and after the UK’s withdrawal: The perspective from the UK Constitutional Order | Peers, S. |
| EU\_53 | The Brexit Negotiations: An Assessment Of The Legal, Political And Institutional Situation In The UK | Grant, C. |
| EU\_54 | The Impact of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union on Scotland, Wales and Gibraltar | Keating, M. |
| UK\_01 | Sectoral Report - Aerospace | Civil service |
| UK\_02 | Agriculture, Animal Health, and Food and Drink Manufacturing (including Catering, Retail and Wholesale) Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_03 | Asset Management Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_04 | Automotive Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_05 | Aviation Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_06 | Broadcasting Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_07 | Construction and Related Engineering Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_08 | Chemicals Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_09 | Consumer Goods Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_10 | Creative Industries Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_11 | Defence Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_12 | Electricity and Renewables Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_13 | Electronics and Machinery Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_14 | Environmental Services Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_15 | FinTech Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_16 | Fisheries Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_17 | Gambling Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_18 | Gas Markets Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_19 | Higher Education Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_20 | Insurance and Pensions Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_21 | Life Sciences Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_22 | Maritime and Ports Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_23 | Medical Services and Social Care Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_24 | Nuclear Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_25 | Oil and Fossil Fuel Production (including Gas) Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_26 | Payment Systems and Services Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_27 | Post Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_28 | Professional and Business Services Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_29 | Rail Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_30 | Real Estate Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_31 | Retail Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_32 | Retail and Corporate Banking Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_33 | Road Haulage and Passenger Transport Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_34 | Space Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_35 | Steel and Other Metals/Commodities Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_36 | Technology (ICT) Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_37 | Telecommunications Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_38 | Tourism Sector Report | Civil service |
| UK\_39 | Wholesale capital markets, investment banking and market infrastructure sector report | Civil service |

Table 2 presents data on the average size and number of unique references to be found in the reports.

Table 2: Average impact report size and average number of unique references

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sponsor of report document | N | Average number of pages | Average number of unique references |
| UK | 39 | 16,87 | 20,67 |
| EU | 46 | 45,78 | 59,37 |
| Total | 85 | 32,52 | 41,61 |

The average size of each UK government sectoral report is about 17 pages, while that of the European Parliament’s impact assessments is about 46 (table 2). We should recall that in case of the UK the sectoral analyses were often only presented to the public in a censored form, thus one should be careful when interpreting these averages. As to the number of references, we analyzed 3537 unique references, ranging from 1 to 45 for the UK documents, and from 5 to 189 for the EU documents. Although there appears to be a big difference between the EU and the UK in terms of impact report average size and number of unique references, the reality is that they are more similar than different. The number of unique references per page is about 1,25 in the UK Sectoral Reports (SRs) and 1,3 in the EP Impact Assessments (IAs). The discrepancy in absolute size is due to the fact that the UK sectoral reports were censored and thus only partially released.

# **S.2 Coding, sources and descriptive statistics for the variables included in the empirical analysis**

This section describes the coding and sources for each of the variables included in our empirical analysis.

## Outcome variables (DV’s)

There are seven outcome variables according to type of knowledge source.

*DV1* *Academia –* percentage of citations coming from academic sources.

*DV2 Government and public administration* – percentage of citations referring to core government and public administration sources.

*DV3 Independent government research institutes and statistical agencies* – percentage of citations coming referring to independent government research institutes and statistical agencies.

*DV4 Think tanks* – percentage of citations referring to think tanks

*DV5 Consultants* – percentage of citations referring to consultants.

*DV6 Societal stakeholders* – percentage of citations referring to societal stakeholders

*DV7 Media* – percentage of citations referring to media sources.

Table 3 reports the operationalization of the codes used to indicate the types of references.

Table 3: Operationalisation of the codes used to indicate the types of references

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Code | Indicates | Operationalisation | Examples |
| 0 | Media | “The means of communications as radio, television, newspapers, magazine [non-scientific], and the internet, that reach or influence people widely” (“Media”, n.d.). | Blog article on CAPreform.eu. or BBC news. |
| 1 | Societal Stakeholders | Any individual or group that is potentially affected by the Brexit decision, profit and non-profit organizations included (which are not part of any of the other categories). | The Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board, Worshipful Company of Farmers. |
| 2 | Consultants | Experts, often hired from an external party, meaning that they operate independently from their clients. They offer professional advice in order to solve a particular issue (Saif, Hamid, Abdulsalam, & Ibrahim, 2014). | Ecorys, PwC. |
| 3 | Think tanks | “Organisations which claim autonomy and attempt to influence public policy by mobilising research” (Kelstrup, 2016, p.10) | CEPS |
| 4 | Independent government research institutes & statistical agencies | Independent governmental organization that compiles, analyses, and disseminates information in an impartial, objective, trustworthy manner, for statistical uses as monitoring key economic and societal indicators. These organizations are not to take partisan positions, nor do they advocate policies (Citro, 2017). | Economic and Social Research Institute, CPB (Centraal Planbureau). |
| 5 | Government & administration | This category includes all governmental and administrative reports, including federal, state, foreign, intergovernmental and judicial documents. | HM Treasury, UK House of Commons, UK Parliament,. |
| 6 | Academia | This category includes published university research, journal articles, academic books, or university research institutes. | London School of Economics, American Economic Review. |

## Explanatory variables (IVs)

*Author home group membership* – 0, if the author is internally located (ie an employee) to the departmental unit responsible for producing the report and 1, if otherwise. Table 4 reports the number of internal and external authors.

Table 4: Frequency of types of author location (internal or external)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Author home group membership | Frequency | Percent |
| Internal | 45 | 52.9 |
| External | 40 | 47.1 |
| Total | 85 | 100.0 |

*Author professional group membership* – a categorical variable discerning eight groups of author professional affiliation. 0 = media; 1 = societal stakeholder; 2 = consultant; 3 = think tank; 4 = Independent government research institutes and statistical agencies; 5=government and administration; 6 = academia; 7 = multiple authors. Table 5 reports the frequency for every category. There were no authors with media, or societal stakeholder affiliation.

Table 5: Frequency of types of professional affiliation of author who steered the pen

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Author professional affiliation | Frequency | Percent |
| Consultants | 2 | 2.4 |
| Think tanks | 7 | 8.2 |
| Independent government research institutes and statistical agencies | 8 | 9.4 |
| Government and administration | 44 | 51.8 |
| Academia | 18 | 21.2 |
| Multiple authors | 6 | 7.1 |
| Total | 85 | 100 |

*Policy sector* – a categorical variable with 11 categories. 1 = fiscal and monetary; 2 = health; 3 = agriculture ; 4 = social policy, employment and pensions; 5 = education; 6 = environment and energy; 7 = constitutional affairs; 8 = Real economy (business, trade, finance, industry); 9 = Foreign policy and defence; 10 = Constitutional issues; 11 = Migration and asylum. Table 6 presents the number of reports per policy sector.

Table 6: Frequency of policy sectors figuring on the impact reports

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Policy sector | Frequency | Percent |
| Fiscal and monetary | 2 | 2.4 |
| Health | 3 | 3.5 |
| Agriculture | 5 | 5.9 |
| Social policy, employment, pensions | 2 | 2.4 |
| Education | 1 | 1.2 |
| Environment and energy | 8 | 9.4 |
| Justice and home affairs | 1 | 1.2 |
| Real economy (business, trade, finance, industry) | 40 | 47.1 |
| Foreign policy and defence | 7 | 8.2 |
| Constitutional issues | 12 | 14.1 |
| Migration and asylum | 4 | 4.7 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

For robustness we also used two alternative operationalisations derived from the UK and EU Comparative Agendas Project. The first specification comprises 25 policy sectors and it is a product of combination of the policy categories as they are found in the codebooks of the UK Policy Agendas (Jennings and Bevan 2010) and the EU Policy Agendas (Alexandrova et al. 2015) projects (see alternative specification table 1).

Alternative specification table 1: Policy sectors refined (combine EU and UK Policy Agendas Codebooks)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Policy Sector** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Agriculture | 5 | 5.9 |
| Justice and home affairs | 1 | 1.2 |
| Migration and asylum | 4 | 4.7 |
| Fiscal and monetary | 2 | 2.4 |
| Constitutional issues | 13 | 15.3 |
| Foreign policy and defence | 3 | 3.5 |
| Energy | 6 | 7.1 |
| Single market | 2 | 2.4 |
| Industry | 9 | 10.6 |
| Public procurement | 1 | 1.2 |
| Finance | 8 | 9.4 |
| Services | 7 | 8.2 |
| Media / broadcasting | 1 | 1.2 |
| Space | 2 | 2.4 |
| ICT | 1 | 1.2 |
| Telecommunications | 1 | 1.2 |
| Trade | 3 | 3.5 |
| Consumers | 1 | 1.2 |
| Environment | 2 | 2.4 |
| Education | 1 | 1.2 |
| Social policy, employment, pensions | 2 | 2.4 |
| Health | 3 | 3.5 |
| Mobility and Transport | 3 | 3.5 |
| Cohesion and Regional Policy | 1 | 1.2 |
| Ireland | 3 | 3.5 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

The second specification followed the EU Policy Agendas Codebook (Alexandrova et al. 2015) and comprised 18 policy sectors (see alternative specification table 2).

Alternative specification table 2: Policy sectors (EU Policy Agendas Codebook)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Policy sector** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Macroeconomics | 2 | 2.4 |
| Health | 3 | 3.5 |
| Agriculture and Fisheries | 5 | 5.9 |
| Labour and Employment | 1 | 1.2 |
| Education | 1 | 1.2 |
| Environment | 2 | 2.4 |
| Energy | 6 | 7.1 |
| Immigration | 4 | 4.7 |
| Transportation | 5 | 5.9 |
| Law and Crime | 1 | 1.2 |
| Social Policy | 1 | 1.2 |
| Regional and Urban Policy and Planning | 1 | 1.2 |
| Banking, Finance and Internal Trade | 25 | 29.4 |
| Defence | 2 | 2.4 |
| Space, Science, Technology and Communications | 5 | 5.9 |
| Foreign Trade | 1 | 1.2 |
| International Affairs and Foreign Aid | 2 | 2.4 |
| Governance and Government Operations | 18 | 21.2 |
| **Total** | **85** | **100.0** |

# **S3. Non-parametric tests**

In section S3 we provide a detailed report of the non-parametric tests we used to test our three hypotheses. We also provide information on the non-parametric test we used to test the effects of differences between the UK government sectoral reports and the European Parliament Impact Assessments.

# S3. IV1 Author home group membership summary

Table 7 reports a summary of the results of the independent samples Mann-Whitney U Test on the effects of author home group membership on the seven different types of knowledge source cited on the impact appraisal reports.

Table 7: Summary of the independent samples Mann-Whitney U test on the effects of author location on all outcome variables

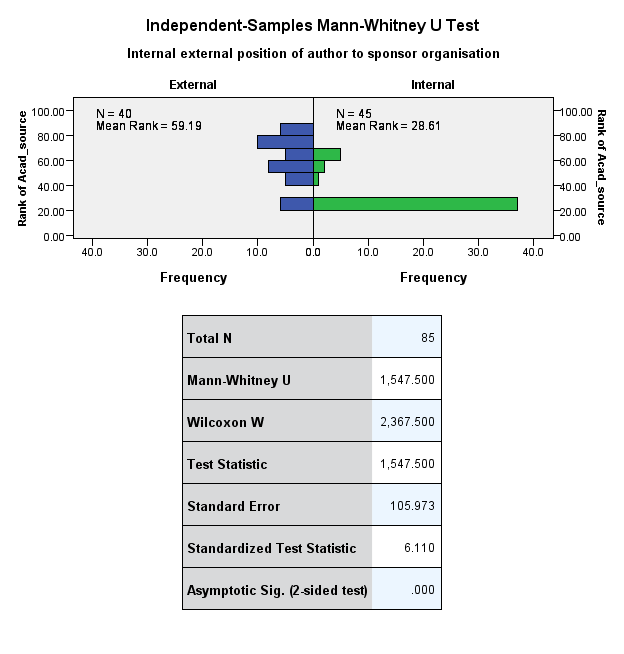
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hypothesis Test Summary** | | | | |
|  | **Null Hypothesis** | **Test** | **Sig.** | **Decision** |
| **1** | The distribution of Rank of Acad\_source is the same across categories of Internal external position of author to home group. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **2** | The distribution of Rank of GovPA\_source is the same across categories of Internal external position of author to home group. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .512 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **3** | The distribution of Rank of GovStat\_source is the same across categories of Internal external position of author to home group. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **4** | The distribution of Rank of thinkt\_source is the same across categories of Internal external position of author to home group. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **5** | The distribution of Rank of cons\_source is the same across categories of Internal external position of author to home group. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **6** | The distribution of Rank of socstak\_source is the same across categories of Internal external position of author to home group. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **7** | The distribution of Rank of media\_source is the same across categories of Internal external position of author to home group. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05. | | | | |

Below follows an analysis of the effects of IV1 *Author home group membership* (internal/external) on each of the seven dependent variables (knowledge sources).

## IV1 – DV1: Author location and sources from academia

Table 8 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the first dependent variable (DV1), sources from *Academia,* distributed across the two categories of *author home group membership,* internal and external; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 8: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV Author home group membership; DV sources from academia. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



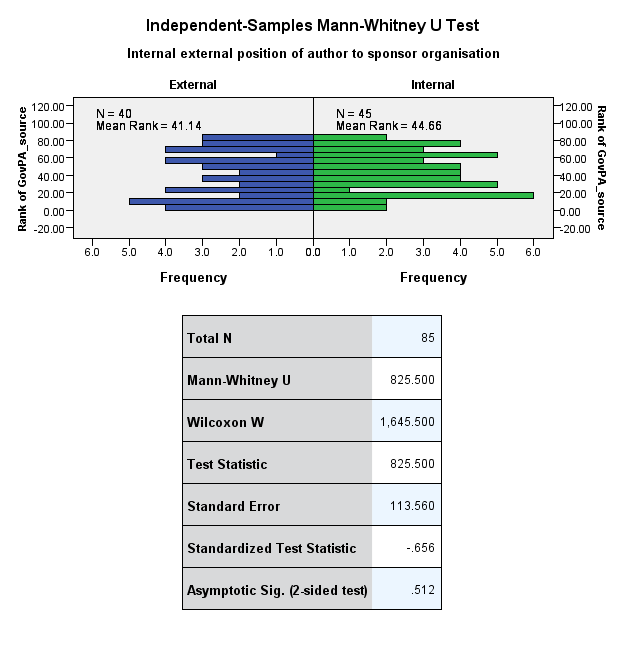
### IV1 – DV1: Report author location and sources from academia

The use of academic sources by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between authors who are outsiders and authors who are insiders to the home group in the organization that sponsored the impact studies (U=1,547.500, W=2,367.5, z=6.11, p= 0.000, r=0.662). Author home group memebrship has a very big effect on the use of information sources from academia (r=0.662).

## IV1 – DV2: Author home group membership and sources from government and public administration

Table 9 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for our second dependent variable, sources from *government and public administration*, distributed across the two types of *author home group membership,* internal and external; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 9: Author home group membership & sources from government and public administration. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



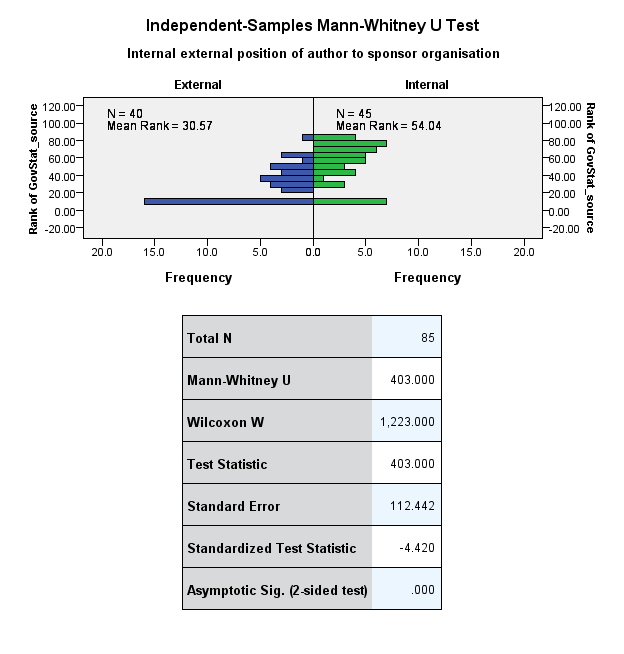
### IV1 – DV2: Report author home group membership and sources from government and public administration

The use of government and public administration sources by authors of impact reports **does not differ significantly** between authors who are outsiders and authors who are insiders to the home group in the organization that sponsored the impact studies (U=825, W= 1,645.5, z=-.656, p= 0.512, r= -0.071).

## IV 1-DV3: Author home group membership and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies

Table 10 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the third outcome variable (DV3), sources from *government independent research institutes and statistical agencies*, distributed across the two types of *author home membership*, internal and external; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 10: Author home group membership & sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



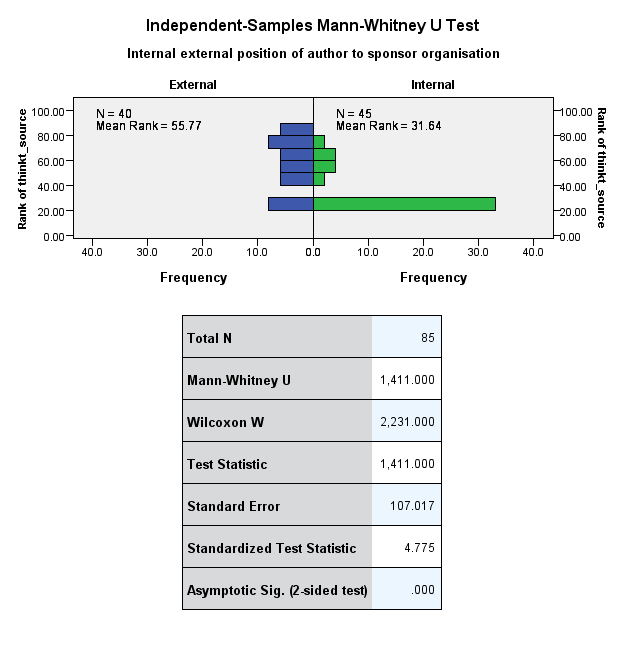
### IV1 – DV3: Report on author home group membership and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies

The use of government research and statistical sources by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between authors who are outsiders and authors who are insiders to the home group in the organization that sponsored the impact studies (U=403.000, W= 1,223.000, z=-4.420, p= 0.000, r=-0.48). Author home group membership has a very big effect on the use of information sources from independent government research institutes and statistical agencies (r=-0.48).

## IV1-DV4 Author home group membership and sources from think tanks

Table 11 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the fourth outcome variable (DV4), sources from *think tanks*, distributed across the two types of *author location*, internal and external; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 11: Author home group & sources from think tanks. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



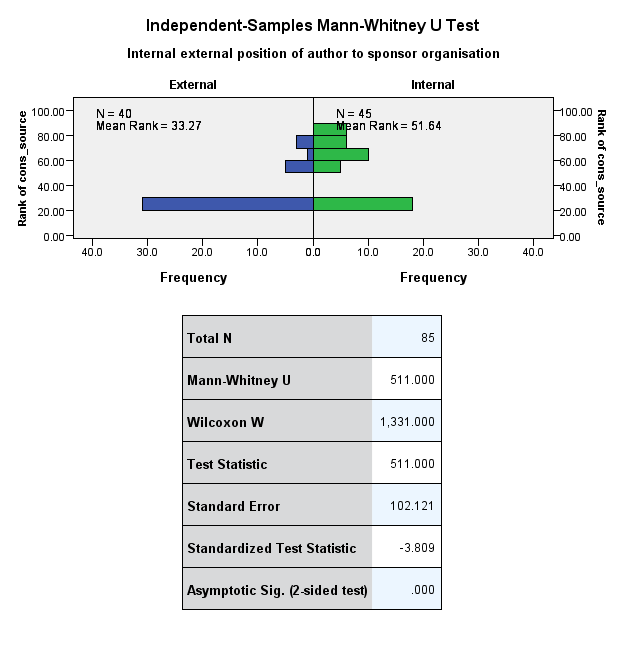
### IV1-DV4: Report author home group membership and sources from think tanks

The use of sources from think tanks by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between authors who are outsiders and authors who are insiders to the home group in the organization that sponsored the impact studies (U=1,411.00, W=2,231.000, z=-4,775, p= 0.000, r = -0.517). Author home group membership has a very big effect on the use of information sources from think tanks (r= -0.517).

## IV1-DV5 Author home group membership and sources from consultants

Table 12 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the fifth outcome variable (DV5), sources from *consultants*, distributed across the two types of *author home group membership*, internal and external; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 12: Author home group membership & sources from consultants. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



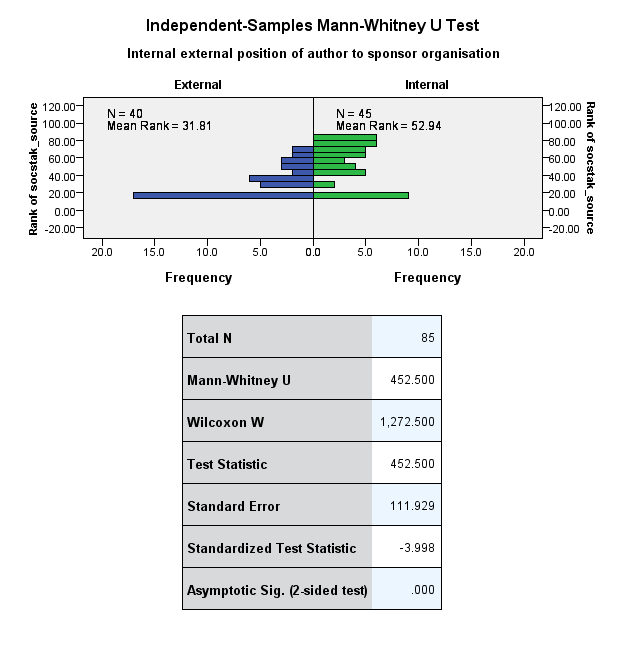
### IV1-DV5 Report author home group membership and sources from consultants

The use of sources coming from consultants by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between authors who are outsiders and authors who are insiders to the home group in the organization that sponsored the impact studies (U=511, W=1,331.000, z=-3,809, p= 0.000, r=-0,413). Author home group membership has a very big effect on the use of information sources from consultants (r=0,413).

## IV1-DV6 Author home group membership and sources from stakeholders

Table 13 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *societal stakeholders*, distributed across the two types of *author home group membership*, internal and external; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 13: Author home group membership & sources from societal stakeholders. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



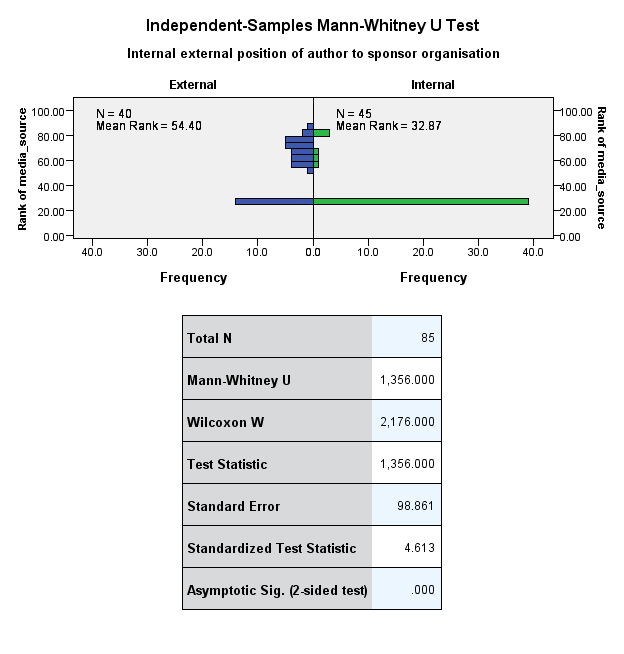
### IV1-DV6 Report author home group membership and sources from societal stakeholders

The use of sources coming from societal stakeholders by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between authors who are outsiders and authors who are insiders to the home group in the organization that sponsored the impact studies (U=452.500 , W=1,272.5.000, z=-3,998, p= 0.000, r = -0.433). Author home group membership has a very big effect on the use of information sources from consultants (r= -0.433).

## IV1-DV7 Author home group membership and sources from the media

Table 14 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from the *media*, distributed across the two categories of *author home group membership*, internal and external; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 14: Author home group membership & sources from the media. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



### IV1-DV7 Report author home group membership and sources from the media

The use of sources coming from the media by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between authors who are outsiders and authors who are insiders to the organization that sponsored the studies (U=1,356.000 , W=2,176.000, z=4.613, p= 0.000, r = 0.5). Author group membership has a very big effect on the use of information sources from consultants (r=0.5).

# S3. IV2 Author professional group membership / professional affiliation summary

Table 15 reports a summary of the results of the independent samples Kruskal-Walis Test on the effects of author professional group membership / professional affiliation on and each of the seven types of knowledge source cited on the impact appraisal reports.

Table 15: Summary of the independent samples Kruskal-Wallis Test on the effects of author professional affiliation on types of knowledge cited. SPSS 25

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hypothesis Test Summary** | | | | |
|  | **Null Hypothesis** | **Test** | **Sig.** | **Decision** |
| **1** | The distribution of Rank of Acad\_source is the same across categories of author's group membership / professional affiliation | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **2** | The distribution of Rank of GovPA\_source is the same across categories of Type of author's group membership / professional affiliation | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .159 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **3** | The distribution of Rank of GovStat\_source is the same across categories of Type of author's group membership / professional affiliation | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **4** | The distribution of Rank of thinkt\_source is the same across categories of Type of author's group membership / professional affiliation | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **5** | The distribution of Rank of cons\_source is the same across categories of Type of author's group membership / professional affiliation | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .003 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **6** | The distribution of Rank of socstak\_source is the same across categories of Type of author's group membership / professional affiliation | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .001 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **7** | The distribution of Rank of media\_source is the same across categories of Type of author's group membership / professional affiliation | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .001 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05. | | | | |

Below follows an analysis (test summary and pairwise comparisons) of the effect of IV2 Professional Group Membership / Affiliation on each of the seven dependent variables (knowledge sources).

## IV2-DV1 Author professional affiliation and sources from academia

The boxplots depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *Academia*, per category of author professional group (professional affiliation). Below the boxplots the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 1: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV Author professional affiliation; DV sources from academia. SPSS 25

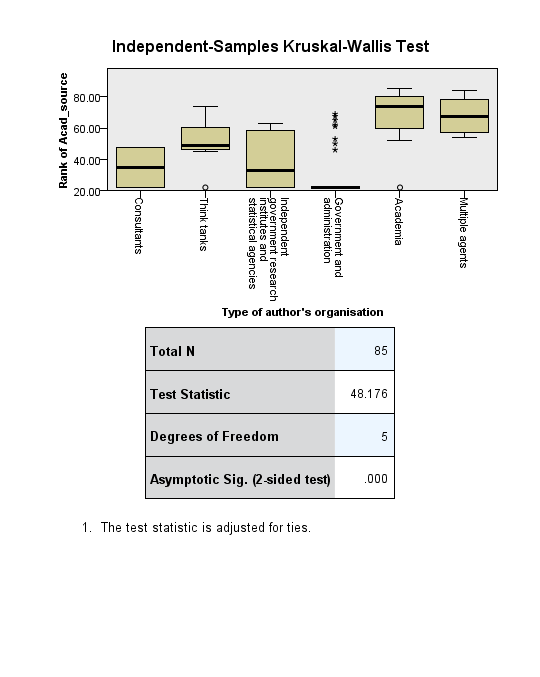
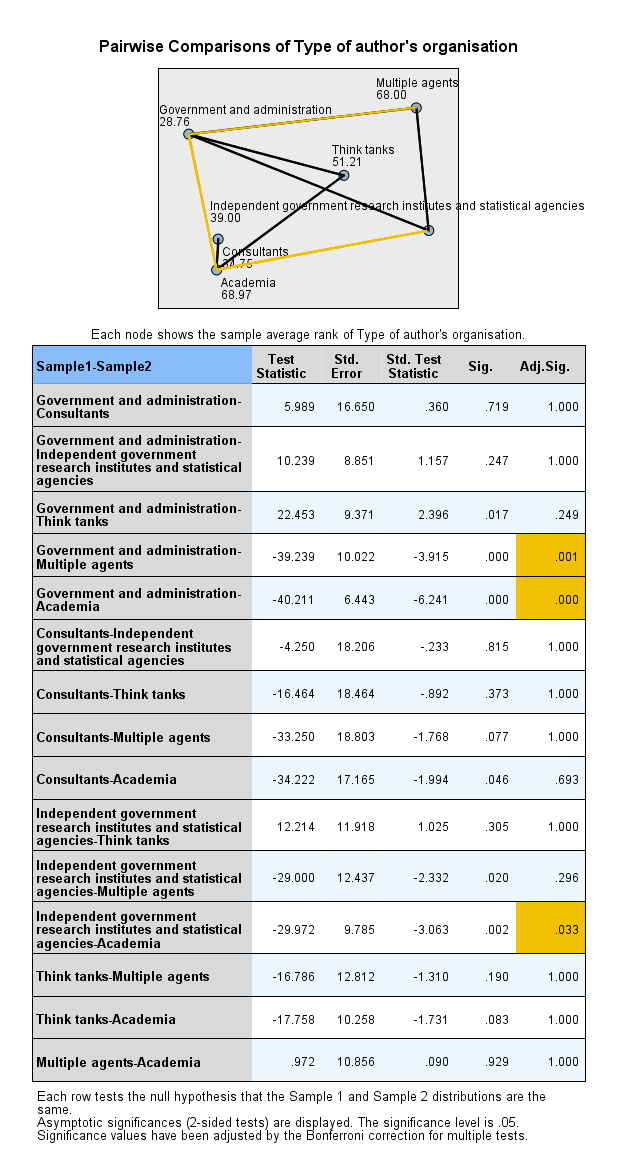


Figure 2 and the table below report the pairwise comparisons of the different categories of author professional affiliation and their relationship with the outcome variable sources from *Academia*. Figure 2 shows the sample average rank of the type of author

professional group (professional affiliation). Every row on the table below tests the null hypothesis that sample 1 and sample 2 distributions are the same.

Figure 2: Pairwise comparisons of type of author professional organization. SPSS 25



### IV2-DV1 Report author professional affiliation and sources from academia

The use of academic sources is significantly affected by the professional group to which an author belonged, H(5)=48.176, p=0.000.

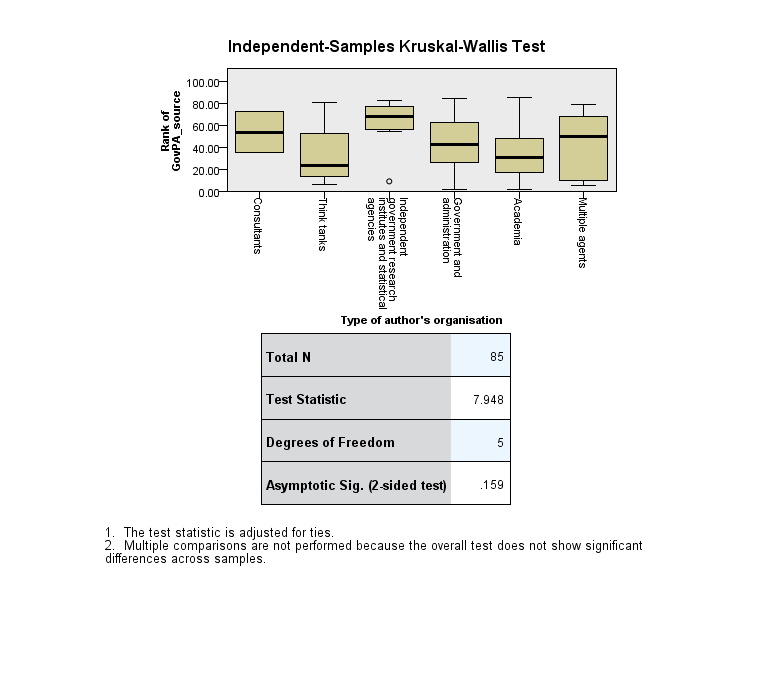
Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there are significant differences between authors from government and administration and authors from academia (p=0.000, r = -0.792); authors from government & administration and authors from multiple professional backgrounds (p=0.001, r = -0,55); authors from independent government research institutes & statistical agencies and authors from academia (p=0.033, r = - 0.6).

## IV2 Author professional affiliation and sources from government and administration

The boxplots depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *Government and Public Administration*, per category of author professional group (professional affiliation). Below the boxplots the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test. As the relationship is not significant we did not proceed with pairwise comparisons.

Figure 3: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV Author professional affiliation; DV sources from government and public administration. SPSS 25



### IV2-DV2 Report author professional affiliation and sources from government and administration

The use of government and public administration sources is not significantly affected by the professional group to which an author belonged, H (5) =7.948, p=0.159. The use of government and public administration sources is **not significantly affected** by the type of organization to which an author belonged, H (5) =7.948, p=0.159.

## IV2-DV3 Author professional affiliation and sources from government independent institutes & statistical agencies

The boxplots depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *Government Independent Research Institutes and Statistical Agencies*, per category of author professional group (professional affiliation). Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 4: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV Author professional affiliation; DV sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies. SPSS 25

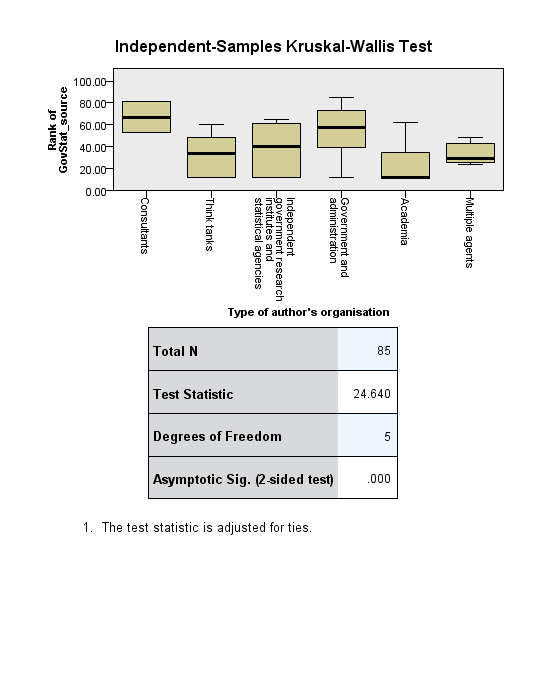
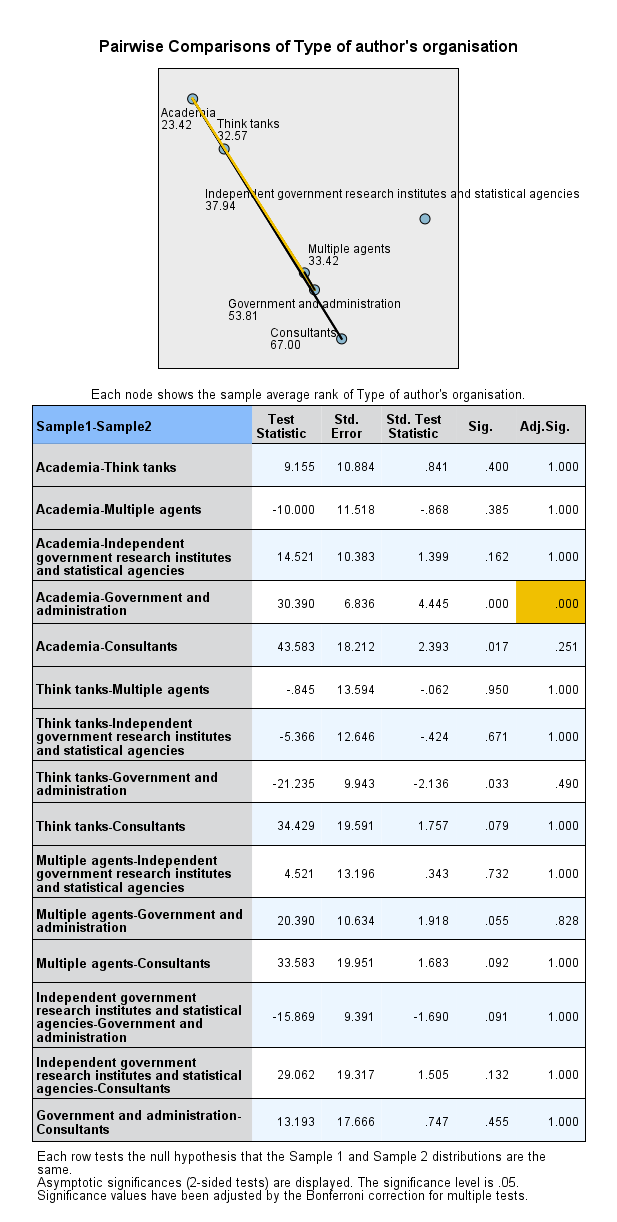


Figure 5 and the table below report the pairwise comparisons of the different types of author professional affiliation and their relationship with the outcome variable sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies. Figure 2 shows the sample average rank of the author professional group (professional affiliation). Every row on the table below tests the null hypothesis that sample 1 and sample 2 distributions are the same.

Figure 5: Pairwise comparisons type of author professional affiliation and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies. SPSS 25



### IV2-DV3 Report author professional affiliation and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies

The use of information sources from independent government research institutes and statistical agencies **is significantly affected** by the type of organization to which an author belonged, H (5) =26,64 , p=0.000.

Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there is **significant differences** **between** authors from academia government and authors from government and the administration (p=0.000, r= 0.564).

## IV2-DV4 Author professional affiliation and sources from think tanks

The boxplots (figure 6) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *think tanks*, per category of author professional group (professional affiliation). Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 6: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV Author professional affiliation; DV sources from think tanks. SPSS 25

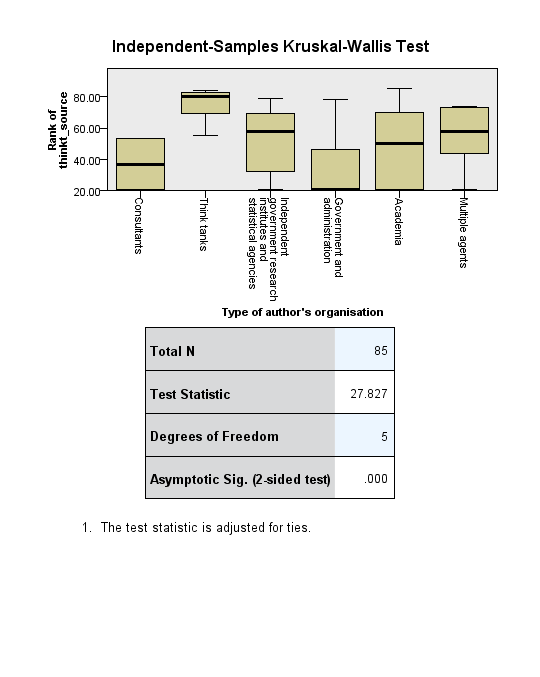
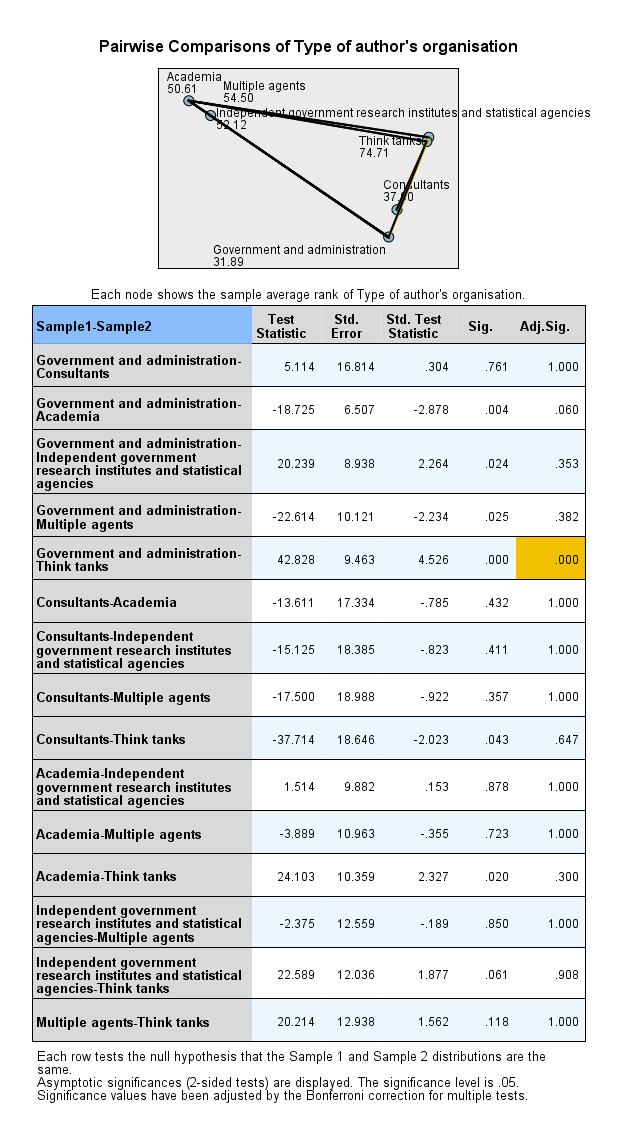


Figure 7 and the table below report the pairwise comparisons of the different categories of author professional affiliation and their relationship with the outcome variable sources from *think tanks*. The table shows the sample average rank of the type of author professional group (professional affiliation). Every row on the table tests the null hypothesis that sample 1 and sample 2 distributions are the same.

Figure 7: Pairwise comparisons type of author professional affiliation and sources from think tanks. SPSS 25



### IV2-DV4 Report author professional affiliation and sources from think tanks

The use of information sources from think is **significantly affected** by the type of professional group to which an author belonged, H (5) = 27.827, p = 0.000.

Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there are **significant differences between** authors from think tanks and authors from government & the administration when it came to the use of think tank sources (p=0.000, r= 0.634).

## IV2-DV5 Author professional affiliation and sources from consultants

The boxplots (figure 8) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *consultants*, per category of author professional group (professional affiliation). Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 8: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV Author professional affiliation; DV sources from consultants. SPSS 25

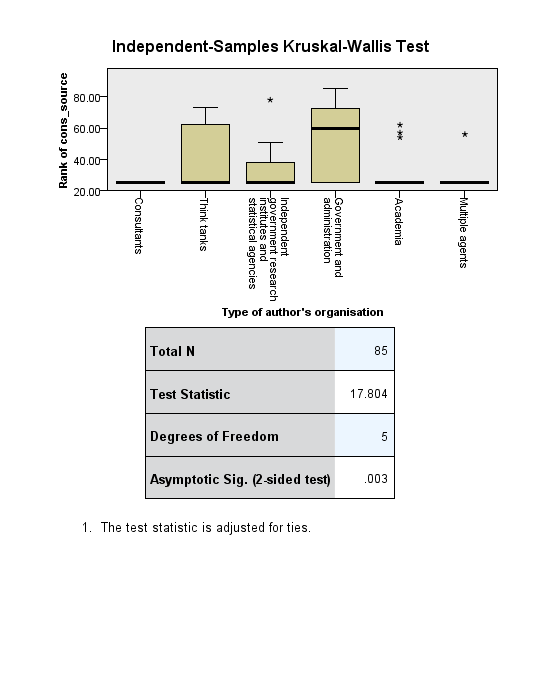
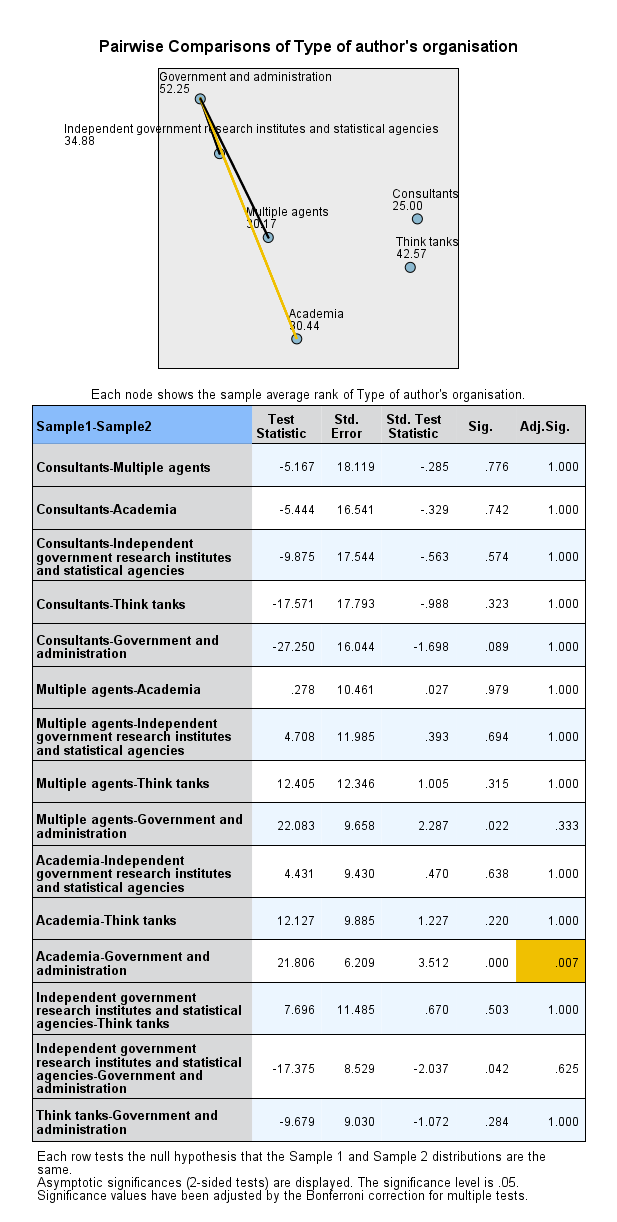


Figure 9 and the table below report the pairwise comparisons of the different types of author professional affiliation and their relationship with the outcome variable sources from *consultants*. Figure 2 shows the sample average rank of the type of author professional affiliation. Every row on the table below tests the null hypothesis that sample 1 and sample 2 distributions are the same.

Figure 9: Pairwise comparisons type of author organization (professional affiliation) and sources from consultants. SPSS 25



### IV2-DV5 Report author professional affiliation and sources from consultants

The use of information sources from consultants is **significantly affected** by the type of professional group to which an author belonged, H (5)=17.804 , p=0.03.

Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there are **significant differences between** authors from academia and authors from government & the administration when it came to the use of consultancy sources (p=0.07, r=0.446).

## IV2-DV6 Author professional affiliation and sources from societal stakeholders

The boxplots (figure 10) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *societal stakeholders*, per category of author professional group (professional affiliation). Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 10: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV Author professional affiliation; DV sources from societal stakeholders. SPSS 25

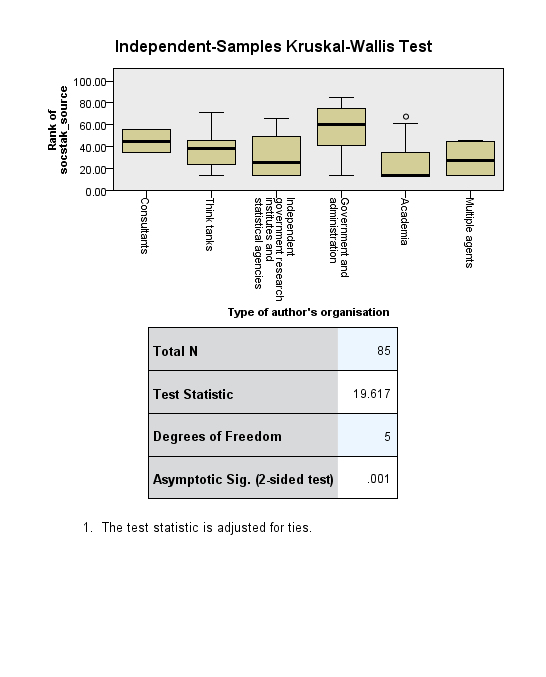
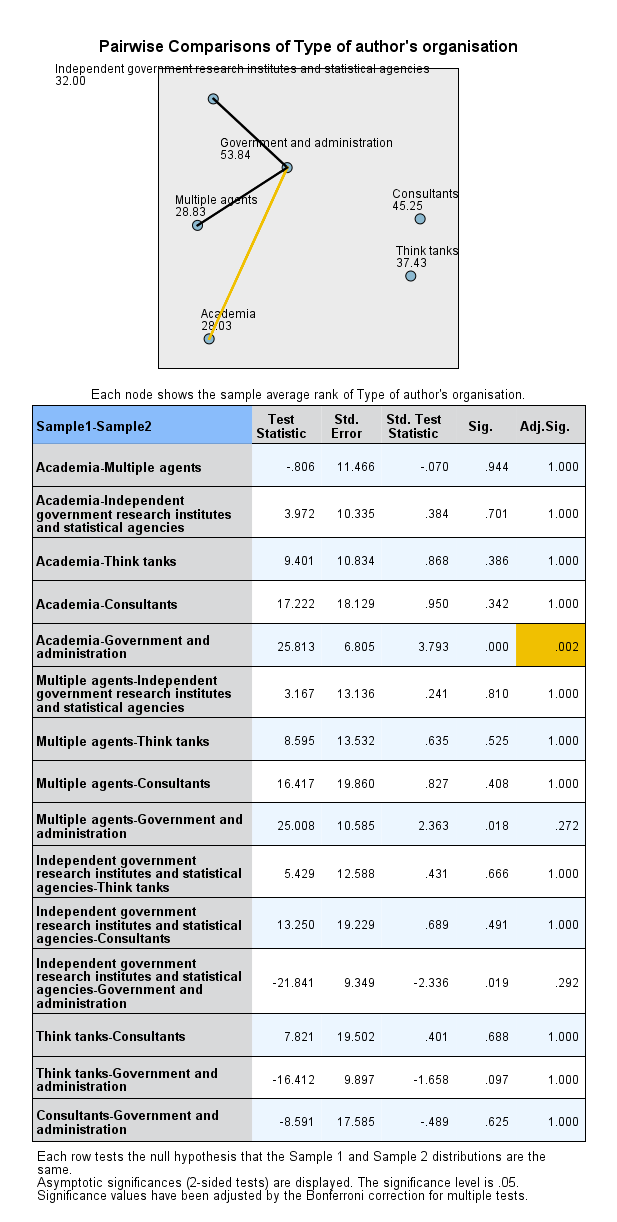


Figure 11 and the table below report the pairwise comparisons of the different types of author professional group / professional affiliation and their relationship with the outcome variable sources from *societal stakeholders*. Figure 2 shows the sample average rank of the type of author

professional group (professional affiliation). Every row on the table below tests the null hypothesis that sample 1 and sample 2 distributions are the same.

Figure 11: Pairwise comparisons type of author organization (professional affiliation) and sources from societal stakeholders. SPSS 25



### IV2-DV6 Report author professional affiliation and sources from societal stakeholders

The use of information sources from societal stakeholders is **significantly affected** by the type of professional group to which an author belonged, H (5)=19.617 , p=0.01.

Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there are **significant differences between** authors from academia and authors from government & the administration when it came to the use of sources from societal stakeholders (p=0.02, r=0.482).

## IV2-DV7 Author professional affiliation and sources from the media

The boxplots (figure 12) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *the media*, per category of author professional group (professional affiliation). Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 12: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV Author professional affiliation DV sources from the media. SPSS 25

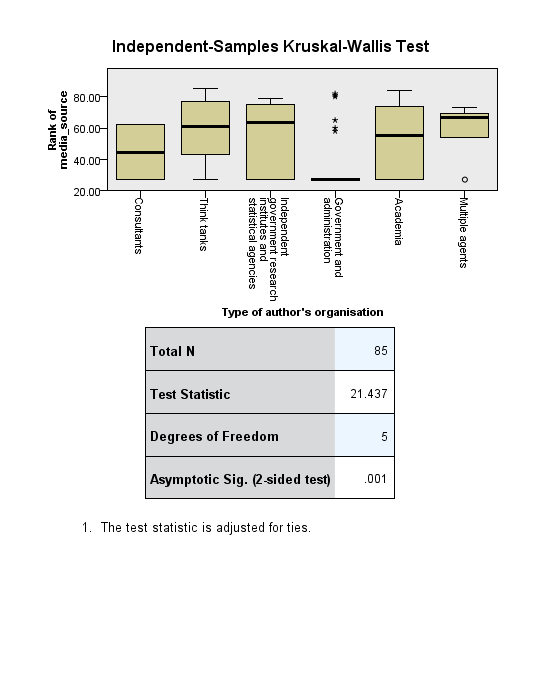
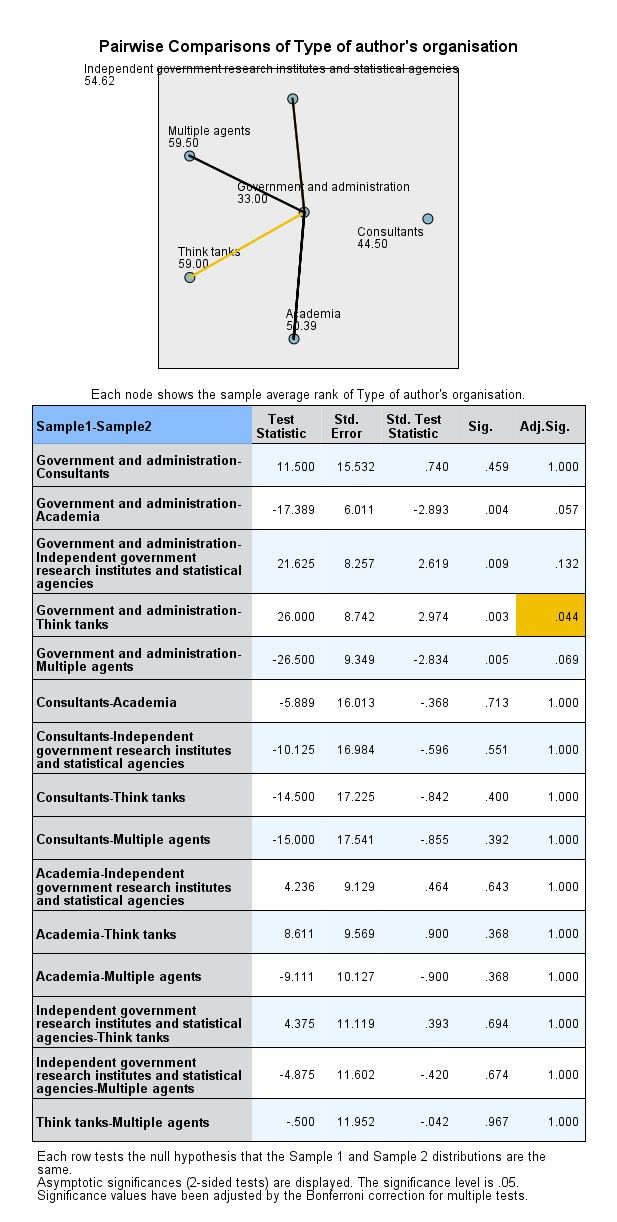


Figure 13 and the table below report the pairwise comparisons of the different types of author professional group / professional affiliation and their relationship with the outcome variable sources from *the media*. Figure 2 shows the sample average rank of the type of author

Author professional group (professional affiliation). Every row on the table below tests the null hypothesis that sample 1 and sample 2 distributions are the same.

Figure 13: Pairwise comparisons type of author organization and sources from the media. SPSS 25



### IV2-DV7 Report author professional affiliation and sources from the media

The use of information sources from the media is **significantly affected** by the type of organization to which an author belonged, H (5)=21.437 , p=0.01.

Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there are **significant differences between** authors from authors from government & the administration and authors from think tanks when it came to the use of sources from the media (p=0.044, r=0.416).

# S3. IV3 Policy sector summary

Table 16 reports a summary of the results of the independent samples Kruskal-Walis Test on the effects of policy sectors on and each of the seven types of knowledge source cited on the impact appraisal reports. Policy sectors appear to affect the use of sources from academia, think tanks, consultants and societal stakeholders.

Table 16: Summary of the independent samples Kruskal-Wallis Test on the effects of policy sector on types of knowledge cited. SPSS 25

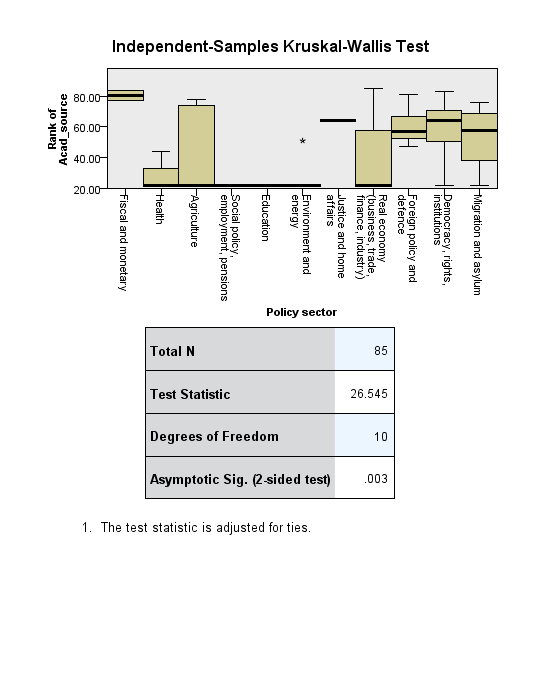
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hypothesis Test Summary** | | | | |
|  | **Null Hypothesis** | **Test** | **Sig.** | **Decision** |
| **1** | The distribution of Rank of Acad\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (original version). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .003 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **2** | The distribution of Rank of GovPA\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (original version). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .051 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **3** | The distribution of Rank of GovStat\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (original version). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .290 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **4** | The distribution of Rank of thinkt\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (original version). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .031 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **5** | The distribution of Rank of cons\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (original version). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .012 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **6** | The distribution of Rank of socstak\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (original version). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .016 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **7** | The distribution of Rank of media\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (original version). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .051 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05. | | | | |

Below follows an analysis (test summary and pairwise comparisons) of the effect of IV3 Policy Sector on each of the seven dependent variables (knowledge sources).

## IV 3-DV1 Policy sector and sources from academia

The boxplots (figure 14) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *academia*, per type of policy sector. Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 14: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV policy sector; DV sources from academia. SPSS 25. SPSS 25



### IV3-DV1 Report policy sectors and sources from academia

The use of information sources from academia is **significantly affected** by the type of policy sector of the impact study, H (10)=26.545 , p=0.03.

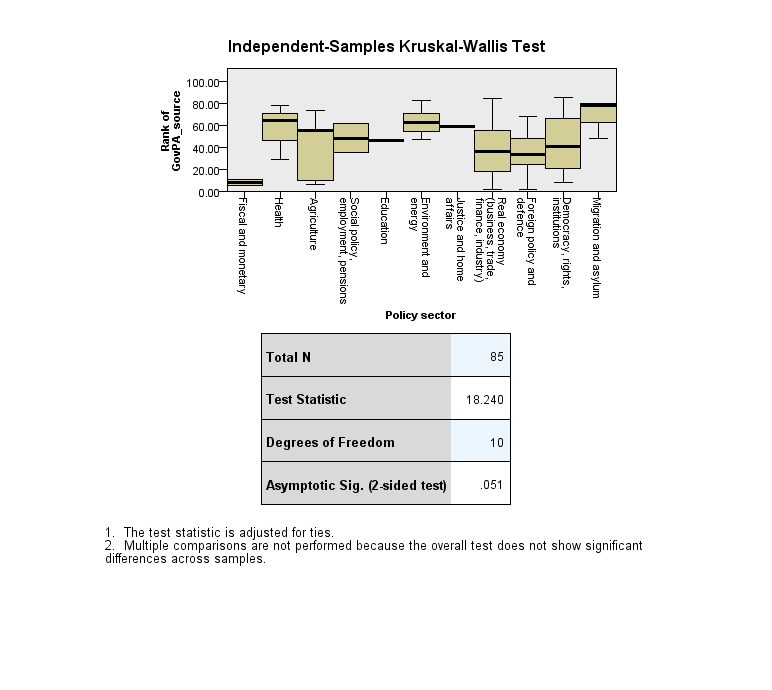
Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there were **no significant differences between the various policy sectors.** Although policy sector as a variable influences the use of academic knowledge, different policy sectors, when compared in pairs, do not project significant differences between them.

## IV3-DV2 Policy sectors and sources from government and administration

The boxplots (figure 15) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *government and administration,* per type of policy sector. Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 15: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV policy sector; DV sources from government and public administration. SPSS 25



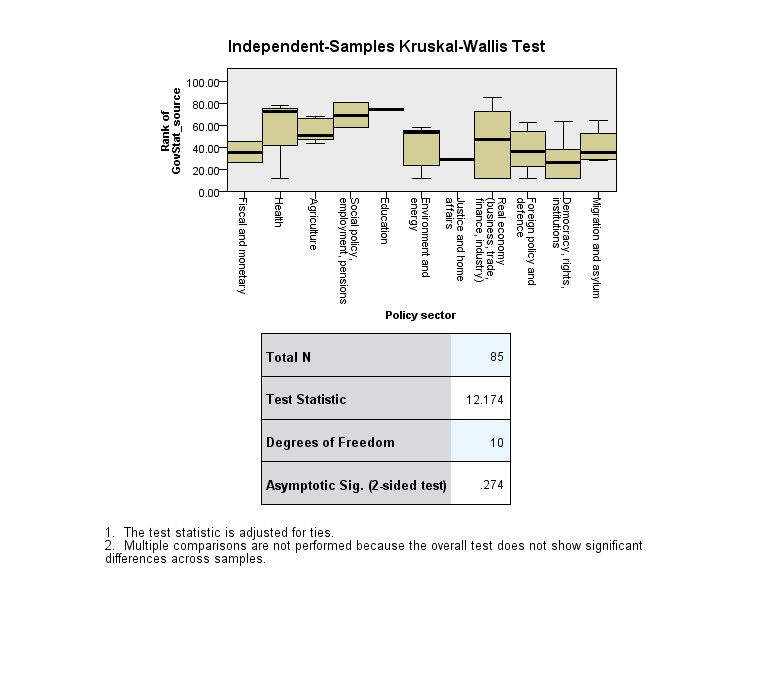
### IV3-DV2 Report policy sector and sources from government and public administration

The use of government and public administration sources **is not significantly affected** by the type of policy sector of the impact study, H (10)=18.240, p=0.051, thus we did not run any pairwise comparisons.

## IV3-DV3 Policy sector and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies

The boxplots (figure 16) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *government independent research institutes and statistical agencies,* per type of policy sector. Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 16: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV policy sector; DV sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies. SPSS 25



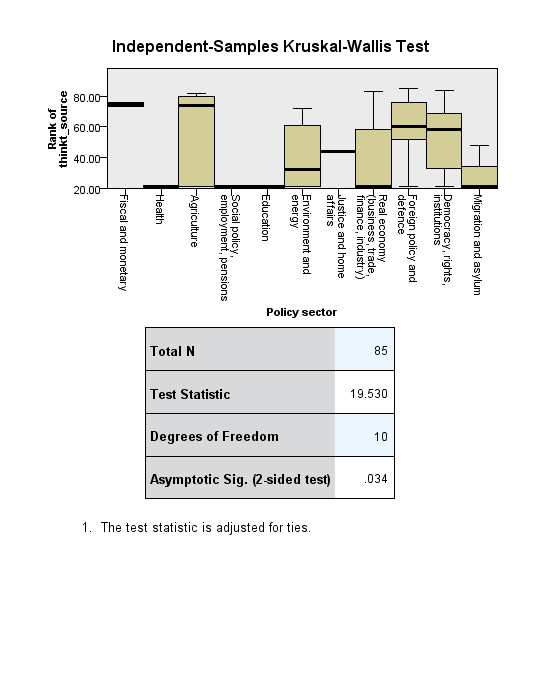
### IV3-DV3 Report policy sectors and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies

The use of sources from independent government research institutes and statistical agencies is **not significantly affected** by the type of policy sector of the impact study, H (10)=11.174, p=0.274. Thus there was no need to run pairwise comparisons.

## IV3-DV4 Policy sectors and sources from think tanks

The boxplots (figure 17) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *think tanks,* per type of policy sector. Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 17: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV policy sector; DV sources from think tanks. SPSS 25



### IV3-DV4 Report policy sectors and sources from think tanks

The use of information sources from think tanks is **significantly affected** by the type of policy sector of the impact study, H (10)=19.530 , p=0.034.

Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there are **no significant differences between the various policy sectors.**

## IV3-DV5 Policy sector and sources from consultants

The boxplots (figure 18) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *consultants,* per type of policy sector. Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 18: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV policy sector; DV sources from think tanks. SPSS 25

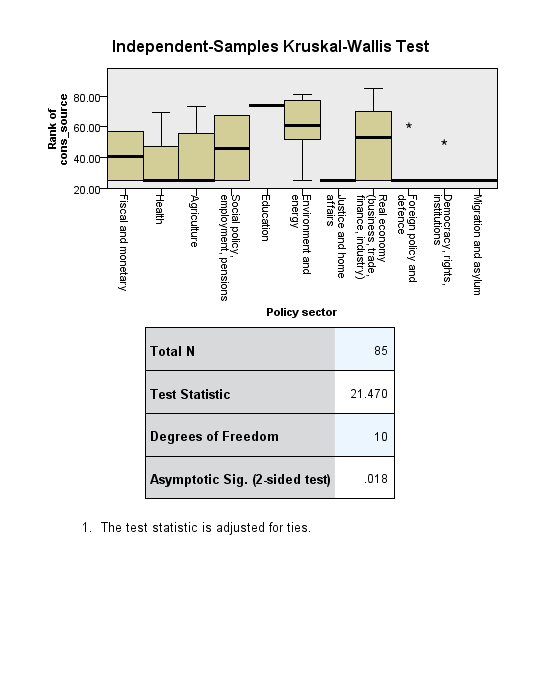
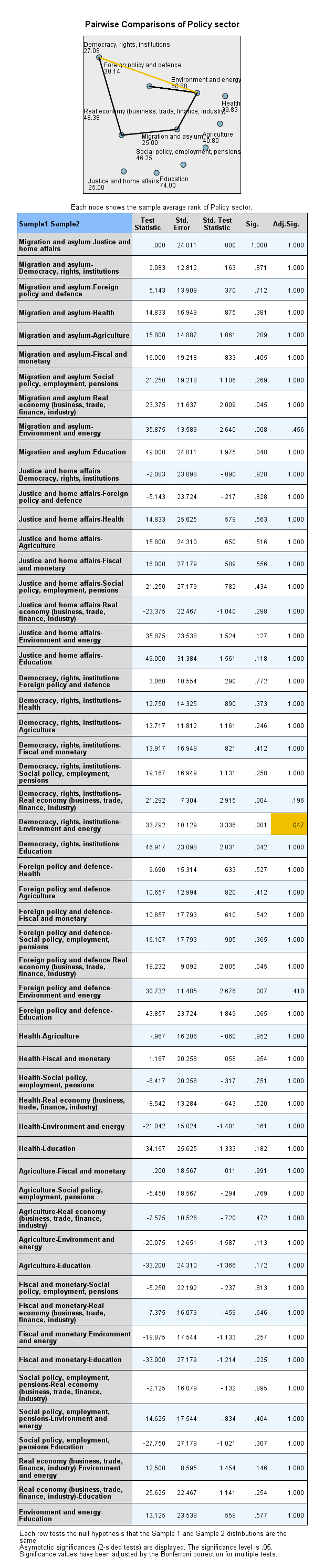


Figure 19 and the table below report the pairwise comparisons of the different types of policy sector and their relationship with the outcome variable sources from *consultants*. Figure 2 shows the sample average rank of the policy sector. Every row on the table below tests the null hypothesis that sample 1 and sample 2 distributions are the same.

Figure 19: Pairwise comparisons type of policy sector and sources from consultants. SPSS 25



### IV3-DV5 Report policy sector and sources from consultants

The use of information sources from consultants is **significantly affected** by the type of policy sector of the impact study, H (10)=21.47 , p=0.018.

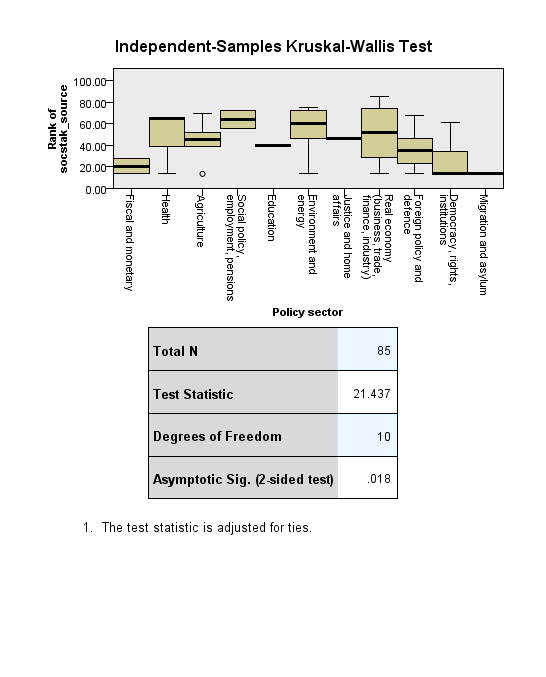
Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there are **significant differences between** the democracy, right and institutions policy sector and the environment and energy policy sector when it came to the use of sources from consultants (p=0.047, r=0.746). Authors writing impact reports for the environment and energy sectors appear to be using significantly more information from consultants than authors writing reports for the democracy, rights and institutions policy sector.

## IV3-DV6 Policy sector and sources from societal stakeholders

The boxplots (figure 20) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *societal stakeholders,* per type of policy sector. Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 20: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV policy sector; DV sources from societal stakeholders. SPSS 25



### IV3-DV6 Report policy sector and societal stakeholders

The use of information sources from societal stakeholders was **significantly affected** by the type of policy sector of the impact study, H (10)=21,437 , p=0.018.

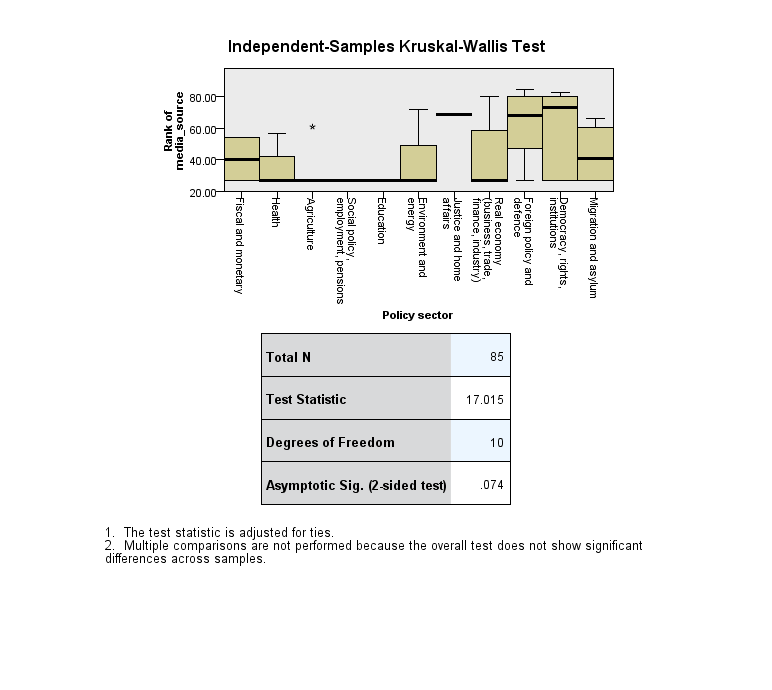
Follow up tests

Pairwise comparisons with adjusted p-values showed that there were **no significant differences between the various policy sectors.**

## IV3-DV7 Policy sector and sources from media

The boxplots (figure 21) depict the distribution of the ranked percentages of the outcome variable sources from *societal stakeholders,* per type of policy sector. Below the boxplots, the table reports a summary of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure 21: Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test, IV policy sector; DV sources from media



### IV3-DV7 Report policy sector and sources from the media

The use of information sources from the media is **not significantly affected** by the type of policy sector of the impact study, H (10)=17.015, p=0.074. Though the result here is within the p<0.1 significance range.

# S3. Policy sector alternative specifications

As the non-significant results on the effect of policy sectors on sources of knowledge cited in the impact reports could be a problem caused by the way we categorized policy sectors, we tested two alternative specifications for robustness. In the first specification (see alternative specification table 1 in S2) we refined the policy sector categories. This meant an expansion from 11 to 25 policy categories, using as our coding guide a combination of the policy sector categories to be found in the European Union Policy Agendas Project Codebook (Alexandrova et al. 2015), as well as in the UK Policy Agendas Codebook (Jennings and Bevan 2010). In the second specification we used the policy sector categories (see alternative specifications table 2 in S2) as found in the European Union Policy Agendas Project Codebook (Alexandrova et al. 2015).

## EU – UK combined operationalization

Table 17 reports a summary of the results of the independent samples Kruskal-Walis Test on the effects that policy sectors (alternative specification 1) have on and each of the seven types of knowledge source cited on the impact appraisal reports. The test showed that the citation of academic sources, as well as sources from consultants is significantly affected by policy sector differences.

Table 17: Summary of the independent samples Kruskal-Wallis Test on the effects of policy sector on types of knowledge cited. SPSS 25 (Refined EU-UK Policy Sectors Comparative Agendas)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hypothesis Test Summary** | | | | |
|  | **Null Hypothesis** | **Test** | **Sig.** | **Decision** |
| **1** | The distribution of Rank of Acad\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector refined (EU-UK policy agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .002 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **2** | The distribution of Rank of GovPA\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector refined (EU-UK policy agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .173 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **3** | The distribution of Rank of GovStat\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector refined (EU-UK policy agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .063 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **4** | The distribution of Rank of thinkt\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector refined (EU-UK policy agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .029 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **5** | The distribution of Rank of cons\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector refined (EU-UK policy agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .010 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **6** | The distribution of Rank of socstak\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector refined (EU-UK policy agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .019 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **7** | The distribution of Rank of media\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector refined (EU-UK policy agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .198 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05. | | | | |

The analysis (test summary and pairwise comparisons) of the effect of IV3 *Policy Sector Refined* (EU-UK Policy Agendas Codebooks combined) on each of the seven dependent variables (knowledge sources) showed that **there are no significant differences among policy sectors (run .do file in JEPP article replication material)**.

## EU Policy Agendas Codebook

Table 18 reports a summary of the results of the independent samples Kruskal-Walis Test on the effects of policy sectors (alternative specification 2) on and each of the seven types of knowledge source cited on the impact appraisal reports. The test showed that the citation of academic sources, as well as sources from consultants is significantly affected by policy sector differences.

Table 18: Summary of the independent samples Kruskal-Wallis Test on the effects of policy sector on types of knowledge cited. SPSS 25 (EU Policy Agendas Codebook)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hypothesis Test Summary** | | | | |
|  | **Null Hypothesis** | **Test** | **Sig.** | **Decision** |
| **1** | The distribution of Rank of Acad\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (EU Policy Agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .009 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **2** | The distribution of Rank of GovPA\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (EU Policy Agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .075 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **3** | The distribution of Rank of GovStat\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (EU Policy Agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .187 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **4** | The distribution of Rank of thinkt\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (EU Policy Agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .085 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **5** | The distribution of Rank of cons\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (EU Policy Agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .020 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **6** | The distribution of Rank of socstak\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (EU Policy Agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .067 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **7** | The distribution of Rank of media\_source is the same across categories of Policy sector (EU Policy Agendas). | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .169 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05. | | | | |

The analysis (test summary and pairwise comparisons) of the effect of IV3 *Policy Sector EU* (EU- Policy Agendas Codebooks) on each of the seven dependent variables (knowledge sources) showed that **there are no significant differences among policy sectors (run .do file in JEPP article replication material).**

# S3. European Parliament Impact Assessments versus UK government sectoral reports

Table 19 reports a summary of the results of the independent samples Kruskal-Walis Test on the effects of the type and source of study (whether European Parliament Impact Assessments or UK government sectoral reports) on and each of the seven types of knowledge source cited on the impact appraisal reports.

Table 19: Summary of the independent samples Kruskal-Wallis Test on the effects of EP-UK on types of knowledge cited. SPSS 25

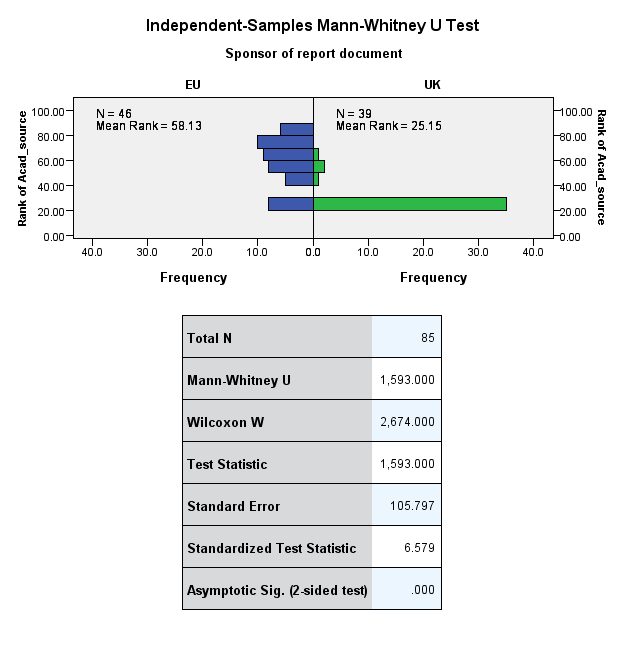
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hypothesis Test Summary** | | | | |
|  | **Null Hypothesis** | **Test** | **Sig.** | **Decision** |
| **1** | The distribution of Rank of Acad\_source is the same across categories of Sponsor of report document. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **2** | The distribution of Rank of GovPA\_source is the same across categories of Sponsor of report document. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .944 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| **3** | The distribution of Rank of GovStat\_source is the same across categories of Sponsor of report document. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **4** | The distribution of Rank of thinkt\_source is the same across categories of Sponsor of report document. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **5** | The distribution of Rank of cons\_source is the same across categories of Sponsor of report document. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **6** | The distribution of Rank of socstak\_source is the same across categories of Sponsor of report document. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| **7** | The distribution of Rank of media\_source is the same across categories of Sponsor of report document. | Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test | .000 | Reject the null hypothesis. |
| Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05. | | | | |
|  | | | | |

Below follows an analysis of the effects of the control variable *EP-UK* on each of the seven dependent variables (knowledge sources).

## EP-UK and sources from academia

Table 20 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *Academia,* distributed two categories of impact appraisals: the European Parliament Impact Assessments and the UK government sectoral reports; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 20: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV EP/UK; DV sources from academia. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



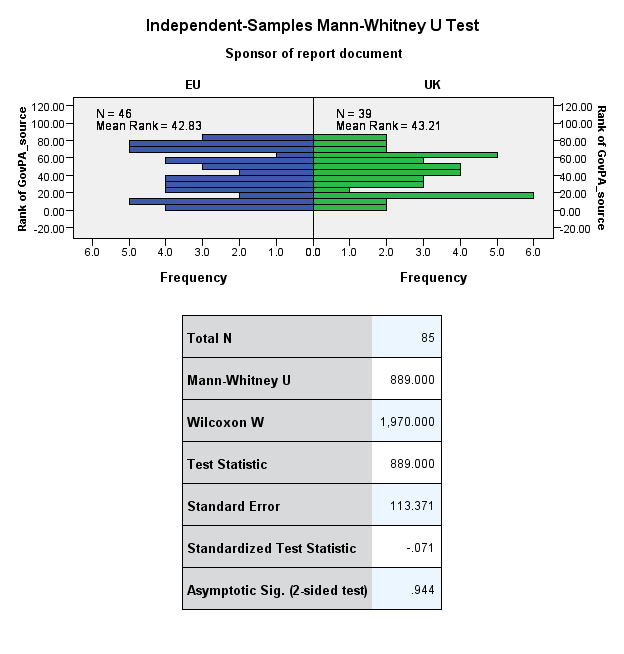
### Report EP/UK and sources of knowledge

The use of academic sources by authors of impact reports differs significantly between reports who were sponsored and published as impact assessments by the European Parliament and reports who were sponsored by the UK government and partially published as sectoral reports by the House of Commons (U=1,593.000, W=2,674.000, z=6.579, p= 0.000, r=0.662).

## EP-UK and sources from government and public administration

Table 21 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *government and public administration,* distributed across two categories of impact appraisals: the European Parliament Impact Assessments and the UK government sectoral reports; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 21: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV EP/UK; DV sources from government and public administration. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



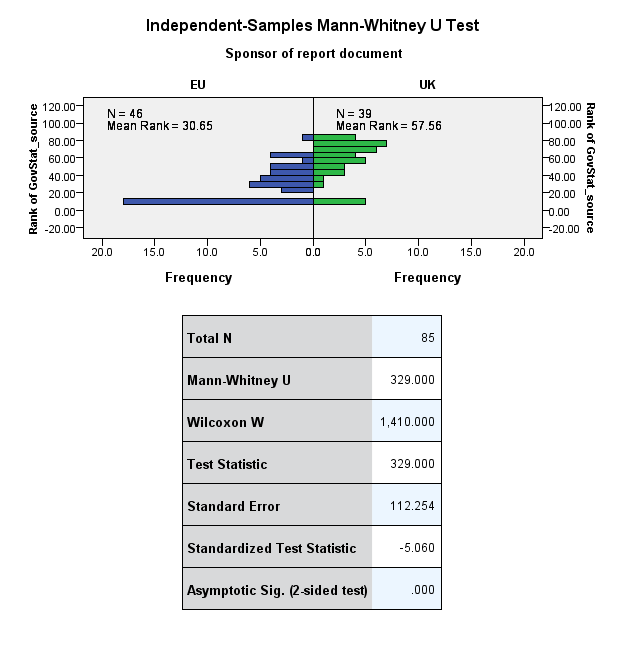
### Report EP/UK and sources from government and public administration

The use of government and public administration sources by authors of impact reports **does not** **differ significantly** between reports who were sponsored and published as impact assessments by the European Parliament and reports who were sponsored by the UK government and partially published as sectoral reports by the House of Commons (U=889.000, W=1,970.000, z=-0.071, p= 0.944, r= -0.77).

## EP-UK and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies

Table 22 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *government independent research institutes and statistical agencies,* distributed across two categories of impact appraisals: the European Parliament Impact Assessments and the UK government sectoral reports; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 22: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV EP/UK; DV sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



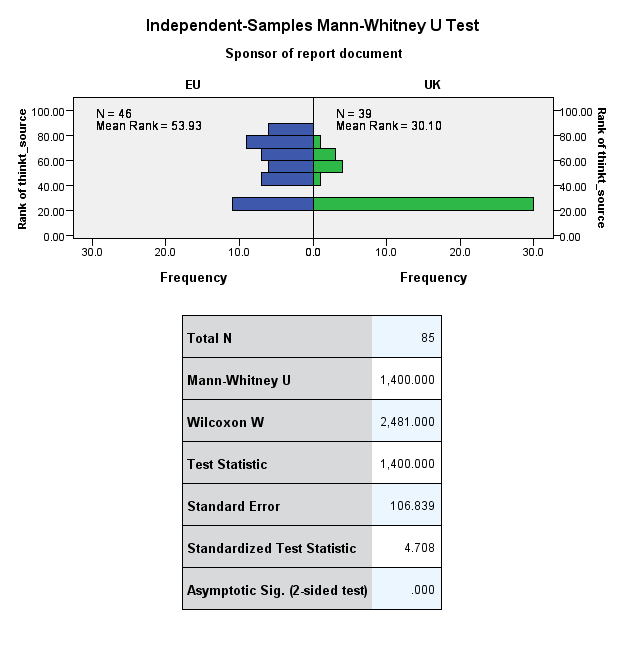
### Report EP/UK and sources from government independent research institutes and statistical agencies

The use of information sources from independent government research institutes and statistical agencies by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between reports who were sponsored and published as impact assessments by the European Parliament and reports who were sponsored by the UK government and partially published as sectoral reports by the House of Commons (U=329.000, W=1,410.000, z=-5.060, p= 0.000, r= -0.55).

## EP-UK and sources from think tanks

Table 23 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *think tanks,* distributed across two categories of impact appraisals: the European Parliament Impact Assessments and the UK government sectoral reports; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 23: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV EP/UK; DV sources from think tanks. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



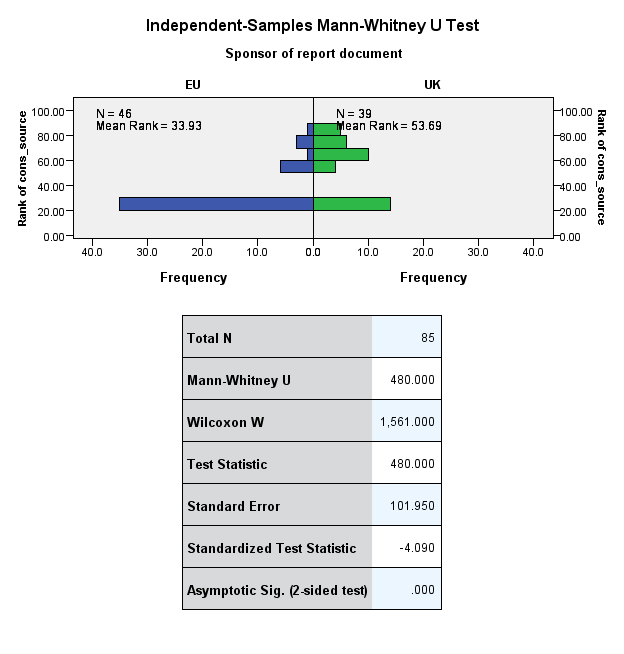
### Report EP/UK and sources from think tanks

The use of information sources from thinks tanks by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between reports who were sponsored and published as impact assessments by the European Parliament and reports who were sponsored by the UK government and partially published as sectoral reports by the House of Commons (U=1,400.000, W=2,481.000, z=-4.708, p= 0.000, r= 0.51).

## EP-UK and sources from consultants

Table 24 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *consultants,* distributed across two categories of impact appraisals: the European Parliament Impact Assessments and the UK government sectoral reports; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 24: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV EP/UK; DV sources from consultants. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



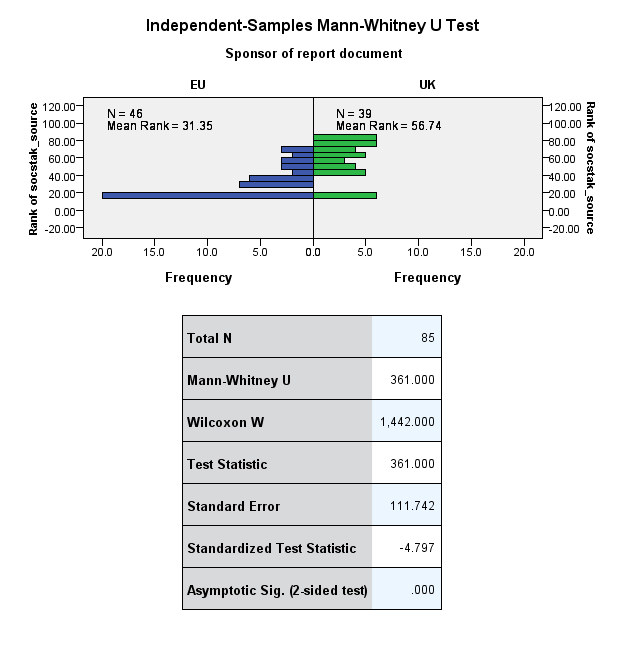
### Report EP/UK and sources from consultants

The use of information sources from consultants by authors of impact reports **differs significantly** between reports who were sponsored and published as impact assessments by the European Parliament and reports who were sponsored by the UK government and partially published as sectoral reports by the House of Commons (U=480.000, W=1,561.000, z=-4.090, p= 0.000, r= - 0.443).

## EP-UK sources from societal stakeholders

Table 25 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *societal stakeholders,* distributed across two categories of impact appraisals: the European Parliament Impact Assessments and the UK government sectoral reports; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 25: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV EP/UK; DV sources from societal stakeholders. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



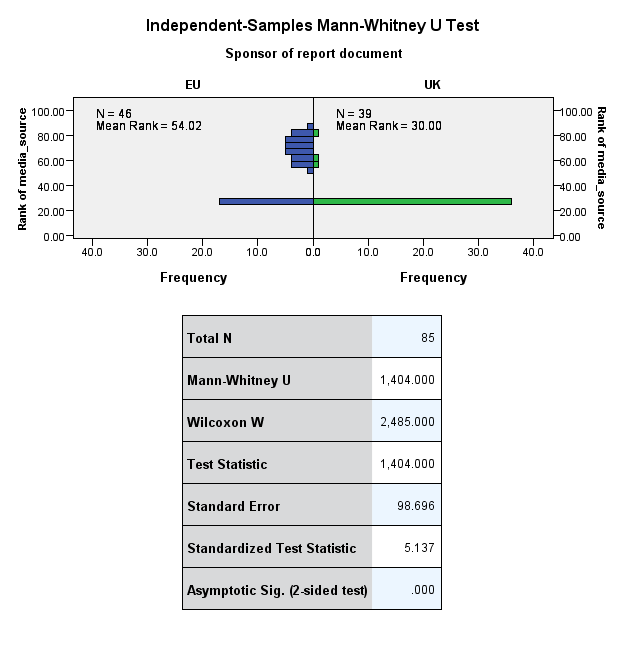
### Report EP/UK and sources from societal stakeholders

The use of information sources from societal stakeholders by authors of impact reports **differs** **significantly** between reports who were sponsored and published as impact assessments by the European Parliament and reports who were sponsored by the UK government and partially published as sectoral reports by the House of Commons (U=361.000, W=1,442.000, z=-4.797, p= 0.000, r= - 0.52).

## EP-UK and sources from the media

Table 26 reports a) the frequency of the ranked percentages for the outcome variable, sources from *the media,* distributed across two categories of impact appraisals: the European Parliament Impact Assessments and the UK government sectoral reports; b) a summary of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W statistics.

Table 26: Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test. IV EP/UK; DV sources from the media. Frequency and summary statistics. Output from SPSS 25



### Report

The use of information sources from the media by authors of impact reports differs significantly between reports who were sponsored and published as impact assessments by the European Parliament and reports who were sponsored by the UK government and partially published as sectoral reports by the House of Commons (U=1.404.000, W=2,485.000, z=5.137, p= 0.000, r= 0.557).

# References

Alexandrova, P., Carammia, M., Princen, S., Timmermans, A. (2015). *European Union Policy Agendas Project Codebook*, Version 3.3 – April 2015.

Jennings, W. and Bevan, S. (2010). *UK Policy Agendas Codebook*, last updated February 2010.