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Online Appendix

Supplementary Material for:

Hanan Haber and Eva Heims, 'Regulating with the Masses? Mapping the Spread of Participatory Regulation', *Journal of European Public Policy*.¹

Appendix 1: Number of Reports per Agency

	Country	Sector	Agency	Agency title	Reports
1	AUS	aviation	casa	Civil Aviation Safety Authority	16
2	AUS	communications	ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority	10
3	AUS	energy	AER	Australian Energy Regulator	4
4	AUS	energy competition	ACCCA	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission	6
5	AUS	environment	DOE	Department for the Environment and Energy	16
6	AUS	finance	ASIC	Australian Securities & Investment Commission	19
7	AUS	pharma	TGA	Department of Health (Therapeutic Goods Administration) ²	18
8	AUT	communications	RTR	RTR - Kommunikationsbehoerde	18
9	AUT	energy	E-Control	E-Control	16
10	AUT	finance	FMA	Finanzmarktaufsicht Österreichische Agentur für Gesundheit und	15
11	AUT	pharma	AGES	Ernährungssicherheit	9 ³
12	BEL	communications	IBPT	Institut Belge des Services	19

¹ Disclaimer: Please note that all of the online supplemental material was originally submitted with the paper for full peer review.

² Please note that the annual reports for the whole Department of Health were analysed in this case as this is where the Therapeutic Goods Authority reports on its activities.

³ Please note that this includes one report of a sister authority of AGES (Bundesinstitut für Sicherheit im Gesundheitswesen) reporting on the activities of AGES.

				Postaux et des Télécommunications	
13	BEL	energy	CREG	Commission de Régulation de l'Électricité et du Gaz	17
14	BEL	finance	CBFA	Commission Bancaire, Financière Et Des Assurances	6
15	BEL	finance	FSMA	Autorité des Services et Marchés Financiers	6
16	BEL	food	AFSCA	Agence Fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire	15
17	BEL	pharma	FAGG	Agence Fédérale des médicaments e des produits de santé	9
18	BEL	rail	Transport	Organisme d'Enquête sur les Accidents et Incidents Ferroviaires ⁴	10
19	CAN	aviation	TC	Transport Canada ⁵	19
20	CAN	energy	NEB	National Energy Board	5
21	CAN	environment	CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	19
22	CAN	finance	OSFI	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	5
23	CAN	food	FD	Food Directorate, Health Canada	1
24	CAN	pharma	MHPD	Marketed Health Products Directorate, Health Canada	1
25	CHE	communications	OFCOM	Federal Office of Communications (Ofcom)	16
26	CHE	energy	Elcom	Federal Electricity Commission (ElCom)	9
27	CHE	finance	FINMA	Swiss Financial Markets Authority (finma)	8

⁴ This office was included in order to cover a transport regulator in the Belgian case in place of an aviation safety authority.

⁵ Transport including aviation

28	CHE	pharma	SMEDIC	Swissmedic	14
29	DEU	aviation	LBA	Luftfahrt-Bundesamt	8
30	DEU	communications_energy	BNetzA	Bundesnetzagentur	18
31	DEU	environment	UBA	Umweltbundesamt Bundesanstalt für	15
32	DEU	finance	BaFin	Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht	15
33	DEU	pharma	BfArM	Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte	2
34	DEU	food	BfR	Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung	12
35	FRA	communications	ART	Autorité de régulation des co mmunications électroniques et des poste	11
36	FRA	Environment	ADEME	Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie	4
37	FRA	energy	CRE	Commission de Régulation de l'Énergie	17
38	FRA	finance	ACPR	l'Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution	7
39	FRA	pharma	ANSM	Agence Nationale De Sécurité Du Médicament Et Des Produits De Santé	5
40	GBR	aviation	CAA	Civil Aviation Authority	14
41	GBR	communications	OFCOM	Office of communications	14
42	GBR	energy	OFGEM	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets	16
43	GBR	environment	EA	Environment Agency	4
44	GBR	finance	FCA	Financial Conduct Authority	4
45	GBR	finance	FSAfin	Financial Services authority	15
46	GBR	food	FSAfod	Food Standards agency	7

47	GBR	pharma	MHRA	Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency	12
48	GBR	water	OFWAT	The Water Services Regulation Authority	10
49	IRL	aviation	IAA	Irish Aviation Authority	11
50	IRL	communications	CCR Energy and Water	Commission for Communications Regulation	12
51	IRL	energy_water		Commission for Energy Regulation	17
52	IRL	environment	EPA	Environmental Protection Authority	13
53	IRL	finance	CB	Central Bank of Ireland	13
54	IRL	finance	FR	Financial Regulator	4
55	IRL	food	FSAI	Food Safety Authority of Ireland	18
56	IRL	pharma	HPRA	Health Products Regulatory Authority	11
57	NZL	aviation	CAA	Civil Aviation Authority	20
58	NZL	energy	EA	Electricity Authority	7
59	NZL	energy	EC	Electricity Commission	6
60	NZL	environment	EPA	Environmental Protection Authority	6
61	NZL	finance	FMA	Financial Markets Authority	5
62	NZL	finance	SEC	Securities Commission New Zealand	9
63	NZL	food	FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand	10
64	EU	aviation	EASA	European Union Aviation Safety Agency	8
65	EU	communications	BEREC	The Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications	7
66	EU	energy	ACER	The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators	5

67	EU	environment	EEA	European Environment Agency	17
68	EU	finance	CEBS	Committee of European Banking Supervisors	7
69	EU	finance	EBA	European Banking Authority	6
70	EU	food	EFSA	European Food Safety Authority	14
71	EU	pharma	EMA	European Medicines Agency	19

Please note that not all countries covered in the sample have specific regulators in all of the eight sectors covered (for example, only two countries have national water regulators as water provision is often organised through local water boards or companies). Moreover, regulation of some sectors in some countries occurs through units in government ministries for which no separate annual report exists and where ministerial annual reports do not cover the unit in question. Some sectoral regulators do not publish annual reports. In these instances, we had to omit this sector in a given country. The above table provides a precise overview of the included reports.

Appendix 2: Full dictionaries in English, German and in French

Participation (English)	"customer* engagement*", "Involving consumers", "involving customers", "involving citizens", "involving the public", "customer* participation*", "customer* consultation*", "consumer* engagement*", "consumer* participation*", "consumer* consultation*", "citizen* engagement*", "citizen* participation*", "citizen* consultation*", "stakeholder* engagement*", "stakeholder* participation*", "stakeholder* consultation*", "Working with stakeholder*", "Engaging with stakeholder*", "consulting stakeholders", "Public consultation", "consumer* survey*", "customer* survey*", "consumer advisory board*", "customer advisory board*", "market participant dialogue*", "industry specialist conference*", "industry specialist conferences*", "trade conference*", "consultation* of market participant"
Stakeholders (English)	"stakeholder* engagement*", "stakeholder* participation*", "stakeholder* consultation*", "Working with stakeholder*", "Engaging with stakeholder*", "consulting stakeholders", "Public consultation", "market participant dialogue*", "industry specialist conference*", "industry specialist conferences*", "trade conference*", "trade conferences*", "consultation of market participants*", "consultations of market participants"
Citizens (English)	"customer* participation*", "customer* consultation*", "consumer* engagement*", "consumer* participation*", "consumer* consultation*", "customer* engagement*", "Involving consumers", "involving customers", "involving citizens", "involving the public", "citizen* engagement*", "citizen* consultation*", "citizen* participation*", "consumer* survey*", "customer* survey*", "consumer* advisory board*", "customer* advisory board"
Participation (German)	"Interessenvertreter*", "Kundendialog*", "Kunden Dialog*", "Kunden-Dialog*", "Kundenbeteiligung*", "Kunden Beteiligung*", "Kunden-Beteiligung*", "Beteiligung von Kunden*", "Beteiligung der Kunden*", "Kundenkonsultation*", "Kunden Konsultation*", "Kunden-Konsultation*", "Kundenkonsultationen*", "Konsultation von Kunden*", "Konsultation der Kunden*", "Kunden Konsultationen*", "Kunden-Konsultationen*", "Konsumentenkonsultation*", "Konsumenten Konsultation*", "Konsumenten Konsultation*", "Konsumenten-Konsultation*", "Konsumentenkonsultationen*", "Konsumenten Konsultationen*", "Konsumenten-Konsultationen*", "Konsultation von Konsumenten*", "Konsultation der Konsumenten*", "Verbraucherkonsultation*", "Verbraucher Konsultation*", "Verbraucher-Konsultation*

Stakeholders (German)	"Interessenvertreter*", "Stakeholder-Dialog*", "Stakeholder Dialog*", "Stakeholderdialog*", "Stakeholder-Dialoge*", "Stakeholder Dialoge*", "Stakeholderdialoge*", "Dialog mit Stakeholdern", "Dialogveranstaltung mit Stakeholdern", "Stakeholder-Beteiligung*", "Stakeholder Beteiligung*", "Stakeholderbeteiligung*", "Beteiligung von Stakeholdern*", "Beteiligung der Stakeholder*", "Einbezug von Stakeholdern*", "Einbezug der Stakeholder*", "Stakeholder- Konsultation*", "Stakeholder Konsultation*", "Stakeholderkonsultation*", "Stakeholder-Konsultationen*", "Stakeholder Konsultationen*", "Konsultation der Stakeholder*", "Konsultation von Stakeholdern*", "Stakeholderkonsultationen*", "Dialog mit Interessensverb*", "Dialogveranstaltung mit Interessensverb*", "Dialoge mit Interessensverb*", "Dialog mit Fachverb*", "Dialogveranstaltung mit Fachverb*", "Dialoge mit Fachverb*", "Konsultation der Interessensverb", "Konsultation der Fachverb*", "Beteiligung der Interessensverb*", "Beteiligung von Interessensverb*", "Einbezug der Interessensverb*", "Einbezug von Interessensverb*", "Beteiligung der Fachverb*", "Beteiligung von Fachverb*", "Einbezug der Fachverb*", "Einbezug von Fachverb*", "Marktdialog*", "Marktkonsultation*", "Marktkonsultationen*", "Fachkonferenz*", "Fachkonferenzen*"}
Citizens (German)	"Kundendialog*", "Kunden Dialog*", "Kunden-Dialog*", "Kundenbeteiligung*", "Kunden Beteiligung*", "Kunden-Beteiligung*", "Beteiligung von Kunden*", "Beteiligung der Kunden*", "Kundenkonsultation*", "Kunden Konsultation*", "Kunden- Konsultation*", "Kundenkonsultationen*", "Konsultation von Kunden*", "Konsultation der Kunden*", "Kunden Konsultationen*", "Kunden- Konsultationen*", "Konsumentenkonsultation*", "Konsumenten Konsultation*", "Konsumenten-Konsultation*", "Konsumentenkonsultationen*", "Konsumenten Konsultationen*", "Konsumenten-Konsultationen*", "Konsultation von Konsumenten*", "Konsultation der Konsumenten*", "Verbraucherkonsultation*", "Verbraucher Konsultation*", "Verbraucher-Konsultation*", "Verbraucherkonsultationen*", "Verbraucher Konsultationen*", "Verbraucher-Konsultationen*", "Konsultation der Verbraucher*", "Konsultation von Verbrauchern*", "Konsumenten-Dialog*", "Konsumenten Dialog*", "Konsumentendialog*", "Konsumenten- Dialoge*", "Konsumenten Dialoge*", "Konsumentendialog*", "Dialog mit Konsumenten*", "Dialogveranstaltung mit Konsumenten*", "Verbraucher-Dialog*", "Verbraucher Dialog*", "Verbrauchertendialog*", "Verbraucher-Dialog*", "Verbraucher Dialog*", "Verbraucherdialog*", "Dialog mit Verbrauchern*", "Dialogveranstaltung mit Verbrauchern*", "Verbraucher-Beteiligung*", "Verbraucher Beteiligung*", "Verbraucherbeteiligung*", "Verbraucher-Beteiligung*",

	"Verbraucher Beteiligung*", "Verbraucherbeteiligung*", "Beteiligung von Verbrauchern*", "Beteiligung der Verbraucher*", "*rgerdialog*", "*rger Dialog*", "*rger-Dialog*", "*rgerdialoge*", "*rger Dialoge*", "*rger-Dialoge*", "*rgerbeteiligung*", "*rger Beteiligung*", "*rger-Beteiligung*", "*ffentlichkeitsbeteiligung*", "Beteiligung der *ffentlichkeit*", "Einbezug der *ffentlichkeit*", "Einbezug von *rgern*", "Beteiligung von *rgern", "*ffentliche Konsultation", "*ffentlicher Konsultationsprozess", "*ffentliche Konsultationsprozesse", "Konsultation der *ffentlichkeit*", "*rgerkonsultation*", "*rger Konsultation*", "*rger-Konsultation*", "*rgerkonsultationen*", "*rger Konsultationen*", "*rger-Konsultationen*", "Konsultation von *rgern*", "Konsultation der *rger*", "Verbraucherbefragung*", "Verbraucherbefragungen*", "Befragung der Verbraucher*", "Verbraucherbeirat"
Participation (French)	"engagement des clients", "la participation des clients", "la participation du client", "la consultation des clients", "la consultation du client", "consultation publique*", "processus de consultation", "instance* consultative*", "comit* *interface*", "engagement des consommateurs", "la participation des consommateurs", "la consultation des consommateurs", "engagement des citoyens", "la participation des citoyens", "la participation civique", "participation citoyenne", "la consultation des citoyens", "la participation des intervenants", "la participation des parties prenantes", "la consultation des intervenants", "la consultation des parties prenantes", "dialogue avec des participants du march*", "conf* *cialis*", "conf* technique*", "consultation des participants du marché*", "enqu* *alis* aupr* des consommateur*", "conseil* consultative d* consommateur"
Stakeholders (French)	"engagement des clients", "processus de consultation", "instance* consultative*", "comit* *interface*", "la participation des intervenants", "la participation des parties prenantes", "la consultation des intervenants", "la consultation des parties prenantes", "consultation publique*", "la participation des citoyens", "la participation civique", "participation citoyenne", "la consultation des citoyens", "la participation des intervenants", "la participation des parties prenantes", "la consultation des intervenants", "la consultation des parties prenantes", "dialogue avec des participants du marché*", "conf* *cialis*", "conf* technique*", "consultation des participants du marché"
Citizens (French)	"engagement des consommateurs", "la participation des consommateurs", "la consultation des consommateurs", "la participation des clients", "la participation du client", "la consultation des clients", "la consultation du client", "engagement des citoyens", "la participation des

	citoyens", "la participation civique", "participation citoyenne", "la consultation des citoyens", "enqu* *alis* aupr* des consommateur*", "conseil* consultative d* consommateur"
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Please note that stakeholder participation is the broad term most commonly used when participation in regulatory and policy processes is concerned and many would rightfully argue that it is an umbrella term that may include participation of consumers, customers or citizens. However, we argue that mentions of engagement of consumers, customers and citizens in annual reports is highly likely to relate to participation processes that have an explicit and potentially exclusive focus on these groups. This is a qualitatively different focus in the groups and views that are being invited to participate in regulatory processes than a broader focus on stakeholder participation, that, albeit not exclusively, tend to be heavily centred on private interest groups and specific sector level pressure groups.

Appendix 3: Summary of robustness check for the dictionary

In order to test the robustness of our dictionaries, we sampled 5 annual reports from 3 countries: the UK, France and Germany, roughly 5%-10% of the total number of reports for each one of these countries, each representing one of the languages in the dictionary. We then ran a key-word-in-context search in Quanteda, with 50 words before and after the search term, using the relevant dictionary in each case. In the German case, we repeated the process three times, due to the initially low number of search results.

This review shows that in almost all cases the use of terms is directly relevant to participation carried out by the agency in question, for example detailing participation exercise carried out or planned by the agency, or on the importance of such participation. This is the case in 80/93 mentions in the French results, in 13/15 cases in German agencies, and 10/11 cases in the UK agencies. A second category of references are those related to participation relevant to the agency in question but carried out by other bodies, such as the national government or an agency in a different polity, such as the European Commission. This was the case regarding the rest of the references in the French reports. A third category is that in which the key words search appeared in a less relevant context: this was the case in 1/11 of the cases in the UK (in which customer engagement with the market was mentioned, albeit within the context of the discussion of consumer research), and in 1/15 cases in a German agency (in which the agency used the term 'Interessenvertreter' to describe itself as a stakeholder). Additionally, 1/15 references in a report by a German agency was part of a bibliography.

These results improve our confidence in our dictionary being able to identify with relative accuracy cases in which agencies either carried out or discussed citizen and stakeholder participation, or at the very least referred to or reacted to participation in other contexts.

Appendix 4: Additional figures and tables

Figure x.1: Use of terms in the “participation” category over time by country, annual regulatory reports

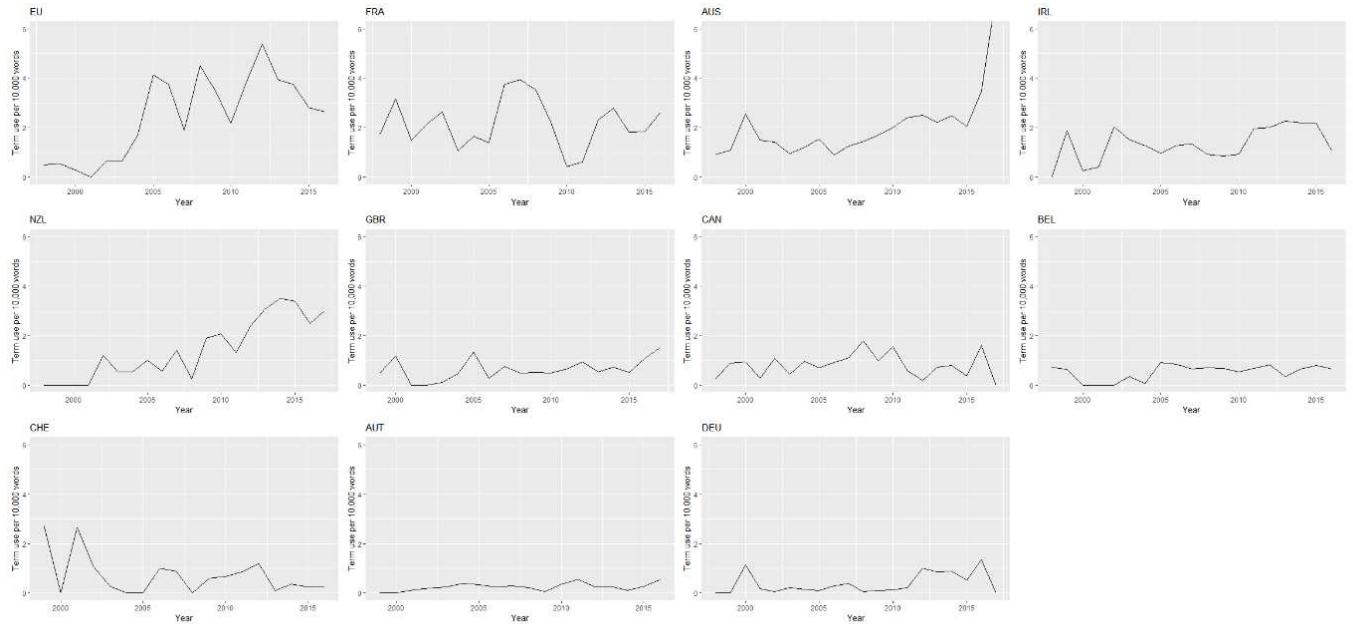


Figure x.2: Comparing economic and non-economic sectors in annual regulatory reports

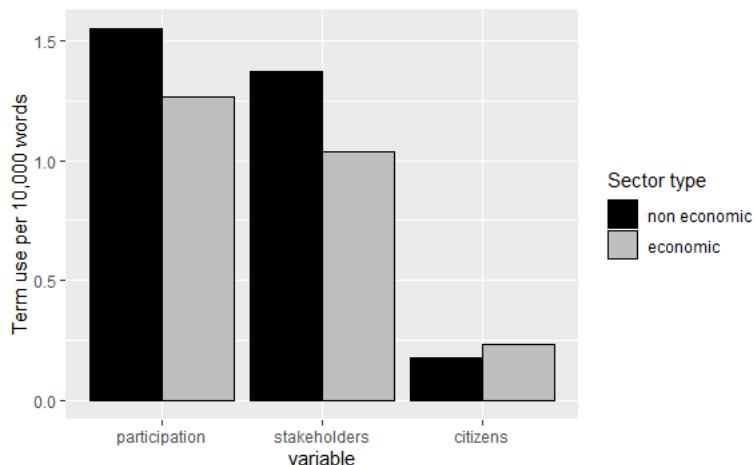


Table x.1: Average term use (“participation”) in the top 5% of reports, by national sector

Country	Sector	Use of participation terms per 10,000 words
1 EU	Pharma	48.21
2 EU	communications	47.57
3 IRL	energy_water	40
4 AUS	Energy	34.26
5 NZL	Food	32.08
6 EU	Energy	28.64
7 EU	Food	23.38
8 NZL	Energy	21.31
9 AUS	Aviation	14.39
10 FRA	communications	10.27
11 CAN	environment	6.17
12 GBR	Water	5.99
13 EU	Finance	5.62
14 AUS	Finance	5.08

Appendix 5: Description of independent variables in our main model

The variables for government department, EU membership, and economic sector are all binary variables, where 1 = yes and 0 = no (1 = EU member state; government department; economic sector).

The variable for left government ranges from 0-100, representing “cabinet posts of social democratic and other left parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year”, taken from the comparative political data set (Armingeon et al. 2013). This is the same scale for the variable on ‘left in Parliament’.

The variable for corporatism is Jahn’s (2016) average score for corporatism, 1960-2010. In our sample, it ranges from -1.55 (Canada) to 2.06 (Austria – high corporatism).

The variable for ‘title turnover’ ranges from 1 to 9.

In the regression analysis, all the continuous variables are scaled (mean = 0, sd =1) for ease of comparison.

Appendix 6: How does excluding EU agencies affect our main model?

Our full specification of our main model excludes EU level agencies, for which we lack data in three of our country level independent variables (membership in the EU, the share of the left in government, and a measure of corporatism). The largest analytical problem in this regard is the lack of data on the EU in Jahn's scale of corporatism. Even though the EU can be argued to follow a pluralist, rather than a corporatist pattern of participation in decision making, it would be difficult to classify and score the extent of corporatism in the EU under the same scale Jahn uses for classifying the national cases in our sample (for example, as issues such as organized wage bargaining and related institutions, central to this classification, are not typically discussed at the EU level in the first place). In our view, it was nevertheless crucial to include the EU in our descriptive mapping exercise since EU agencies have been shown to engage in extensive stakeholder participation.

Since our country level variables exclude EU level institutions, below we check how including them might have affected the analysis, at least with regards to the variable on political influence. Models 1, 3 and 5 test the relation between the proportion of left in Parliament and agencies use of terms related to participation, citizens and stakeholders, controlling for all other variables for which we have data for both national and EU level agencies. For our national cases we use data from the comparative political dataset, and for the EU cases we compiled the proportion of seats held by the Party of European Socialists and by the European United Left/Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament at the start of every constitutive session during the years in our sample, with election years proportionately averaged between the outgoing and incoming sessions.

Then, for comparison, we use a similarly reduced version of our main model (models 2,4,6 in table x.1), again testing for the influence of the proportion of left in cabinet on the use of terms related to participation, but excluding the other two non-comparable variables, on EU membership and on corporatism, and again omitting EU level agencies. This comparison shows that excluding the EU cases does not change the direction of the correlation between partisan influence and the use of terms related to participation, although the level of significance is affected. This remains the same whether we are testing partisan influence in parliament including our EU cases, or partisan influence in government, excluding these cases. Thus, overall, at least with regards to the role of political parties, excluding EU agencies does not have much of an impact on our results.

Table x.2: Use of terms related to participation in annual regulatory reports, 1997-2017, 11 polities

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
	participation		Citizens		Stakeholders	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
% Left in Parliament	-0.138*** (0.050)		-0.192* (0.104)		-0.117** (0.056)	
% Left in Government		-0.133** (0.052)		-0.209** (0.105)		-0.106* (0.058)
Economic sector?	-0.047 (0.102)	0.048 (0.109)	0.518** (0.218)	0.411* (0.224)	-0.148 (0.114)	-0.083 (0.122)
Gov Department?	-0.604*** (0.206)	-0.474** (0.204)	-0.850* (0.449)	-0.820* (0.433)	-0.548** (0.230)	-0.385* (0.228)
Title turnover	0.114** (0.056)	0.043 (0.056)	0.060 (0.109)	0.103 (0.108)	0.090 (0.063)	0.003 (0.063)
Date	0.303*** (0.051)	0.292*** (0.053)	0.541*** (0.108)	0.524*** (0.108)	0.260*** (0.057)	0.222*** (0.059)
Constant	1.431*** (0.085)	1.187*** (0.094)	-0.906*** (0.189)	-0.743*** (0.198)	1.330*** (0.095)	1.049*** (0.105)
Observations	781	698	781	698	781	698
Log Likelihood	-1,929.871	-1,657.510	-751.299	-724.226	-1,790.962	-1,511.284
theta	0.684*** (0.046)	0.735*** (0.055)	0.195*** (0.021)	0.208*** (0.023)	0.530*** (0.036)	0.580*** (0.045)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	3,873.741	3,329.020	1,516.598	1,462.452	3,595.924	3,036.568

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

All models control for Word count

Appendix 7: Testing the role of regulatory independence

Table x.3: Use of terms related to citizens in annual regulatory reports, 1998-2017, seven countries

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	participation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Independence	0.356*** (0.081)	0.348*** (0.099)	0.177 (0.153)
Corporatist	-0.168** (0.067)	-0.217*** (0.081)	-0.181 (0.132)
Left government	0.027 (0.063)	0.096 (0.076)	-0.282** (0.143)
EU membership?	0.816*** (0.177)	1.180*** (0.220)	-0.400 (0.332)
Economic sector?	0.523*** (0.163)	0.555*** (0.195)	1.077*** (0.347)
Title turnover	0.265*** (0.091)	0.267** (0.111)	0.232 (0.176)
Date	0.210*** (0.062)	0.099 (0.074)	0.761*** (0.135)
Constant	-0.053 (0.208)	-0.599** (0.255)	-1.383*** (0.415)
Observations	399	399	399
Log Likelihood	-829.330	-755.076	-347.807
theta	1.198*** (0.137)	0.795*** (0.092)	0.371*** (0.067)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,676.661	1,528.153	713.615

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

All models control for Word count

Note: we used Gilardi's (2008) data on agency independence, from 2001-2003. Due to missing data, the analysis excludes Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and the Civil Aviation and Water sectors. The German electricity and communications regulator was excluded because Gilardi (2008) offers separate scores for either sector.

The analysis shows that the coefficient for corporatism remains significant and negative even when agency independence is controlled for. This is the case regarding the combined measure of participation, and regarding the participation of stakeholders. When we test this for the use of terms related only to citizens, the coefficients for both variables are no longer significant, yet they are still signed as expected. This provides some confidence that the degree of corporatism indeed matters beyond levels of agency independence. However, it also implies

that agency independence may be affecting participation at the organisational level, requiring further attention in future research.

It is important to note, however, that this additional analysis is limited in several respects. First, the data on independence is a limited snapshot in time, in this case around 2001-2003. Second, the number of cases is significantly reduced, by roughly 300 observations due to the exclusion of abovementioned regulators, making these results less robust.

Appendix 8: How does agency age affect regulatory participation?

Table x.4: Use of terms related to participation in annual regulatory reports, 1998-2017, Ten countries

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	participation	citizens	Stakeholders
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Year Founded	0.345*** (0.059)	0.284** (0.118)	0.355*** (0.067)
Corporatist	-0.459*** (0.054)	-0.243** (0.106)	-0.562*** (0.063)
Left government	-0.133** (0.052)	-0.112 (0.103)	-0.134** (0.059)
EU membership?	-0.107 (0.108)	-0.426** (0.211)	0.043 (0.124)
Economic sector?	0.204* (0.111)	0.229 (0.224)	0.181 (0.126)
Gov department?	-0.446* (0.243)	-1.115** (0.540)	-0.245 (0.272)
Title turnover	0.261*** (0.079)	0.484*** (0.151)	0.156* (0.091)
Date	0.239*** (0.052)	0.440*** (0.106)	0.218*** (0.059)
Constant	1.085*** (0.123)	-0.342 (0.246)	0.749*** (0.141)

Observations	665	665	665
Log Likelihood	-1,521.378	-695.540	-1,380.565
Theta	0.853*** (0.068)	0.252*** (0.029)	0.651*** (0.053)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	3,062.756	1,411.080	2,781.129

Note: All models control for Word count

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01