

## Appendix 1: List of Types of Ties and Indicators

*Table A1 Structural and behavioural indicators of relational ties between parties and interest groups at the national level, with items listed in hierarchical order of strength*

Statutory ties	Inter-organizational ties	Informal ties
<p><i>National/local collective affiliation (membership) of a group to party (assuming parties are not affiliated to groups)</i></p> <p><i>The party enjoys representation rights in the group's national decision-making bodies (one or more)</i></p> <p><i>The group enjoys representation rights in the party's national decision-making bodies (one or more)</i></p>	<p><i>Reciprocal, durable: Joint arrangements/agreements/meetings:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Written vs. tacit agreements about representation/meetings</li> <li>▪ Permanent vs. temporary arrangements for interaction</li> </ul> <p><i>One-way, occasional: Party/group-arranged consultations, meetings and routines:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regularized invitations to different party/group events and consultations</li> <li>▪ Regularized invitations to specific party/group decision-making processes/different policy areas</li> <li>▪ Routines for getting input from/ talking to specific parties/groups in different decision-making processes/policy areas</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">****</p> <p><i>Regular formal (i.e. official) actual contact between individual representatives and spokesmen</i></p>	<p><i>Reciprocal, durable: Informal meetings:</i></p> <p>Regular informal (i.e. unofficial) actual contact between individual representatives and spokesmen</p> <p><i>Personnel:</i></p> <p>Personal overlaps in – or transfers to – the party's/group's decision-making units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Party/group top elite members who hold or have held office in union/party (share of overlap between bodies in sum)</li> <li>▪ Party/group top elite members who are or have been staff members at the national or local levels in party/group</li> </ul>

## **Appendix 2: Sampling and Response Rates**

An interest group was defined by PAIRDEM as any non-party and non-governmental formal association of individuals or organizations that, on the basis of one or more shared concerns, advocates a particular interest/cause in public and usually attempts to influence public policy in its favor in one way or another. The concept thus includes both membership organizations and professional advocacy groups, associations as well and policy-oriented foundations/charities and think-tanks. Public institutions are excluded, but associations of such are included. Policy advocacy does not need to be more or less the sole reason for the unit to exist, but only units that are likely to be involved in policy advocacy on regular basis are included. This means that associations for hobbies, leisure/recreational purposes, culture and art (unless work/sector-oriented), as well as local community and housing were generally not included. National sports associations are however included as they might be major political players in many countries.<sup>1</sup>

### **Interest Group Populations**

The main sampling frame for the broad sample was nation-level associations. As the first basic source, one used the most up-to-date public registers/directories of associations, almanacs/encyclopedias of associations, existing data sets based on such sources, or broader sources including associations. In Norway, the population was identified from ‘scratch’, based on a legal register (see XXX for details on the sampling frame procedure and on the Norwegian population). Table A2 lists the primary data sources used in the different countries.

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<sup>1</sup> The definition also includes firms, but they are kept a side here as we have not sampled groups from a lobby register, and thus major firms separately. They have also been asked to respond to slightly different questions due to their distinct nature.

*Table A2 Main source used for interest group population*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Primary source</b>
Denmark	Interarena's list of Danish interest organizations
France	RNA (Répertoire National des Associations) combined with two other lobby registers (Assemblée nationale and Sénat).
Germany	OECKL – Directory of Public Affairs and the Bundestag's lobby register.
Netherlands	Pyttersen's Dutch Almanac ( <i>Pyttersen's Nederlandse Almanak</i> )
Norway	Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities ( <i>Enhetsregisteret</i> )
United Kingdom	Directory of British Associations
United States	Washington Representatives Study

A challenge of relying on existing lists is that some are not entirely up-to-date. Additional sources were therefore checked to see whether there were new groups that should be added. Moreover, the interest group definition covers organizations that may not be included on existing lists, e.g. foundations/charities and think-tanks. Extra sources were consulted if this was the case, and the units added to the population list. Lastly, any local/regional groups and branches were removed from the populations, together with duplicates.

### **Random Sample**

The random sample in each country was drawn from the population of interest groups. The sample size was determined using a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval of 5%. During the search for contact information, groups that turned out to no longer exist, not have a website or email address, and so on, were replaced. A 'back-up' sample was randomly drawn for this purpose.

### **Purposive Sample**

A small, purposive sample was created on basis of a standardized country expert judgement that identified key actors within some selected policy fields/interest categories in each country. The purposive sample mainly consists of the large, longstanding, membership-based groups in a country that view policy advocacy as more than just a recognized organizational role (cf. Halpin et al. 2012: 120).

Since there is no 'natural' categorization of interests, and due to capacity and resource constraints, eight broader categories closely related to policy fields were chosen. The primary principle for selecting these categories was high party-political relevance and comparability

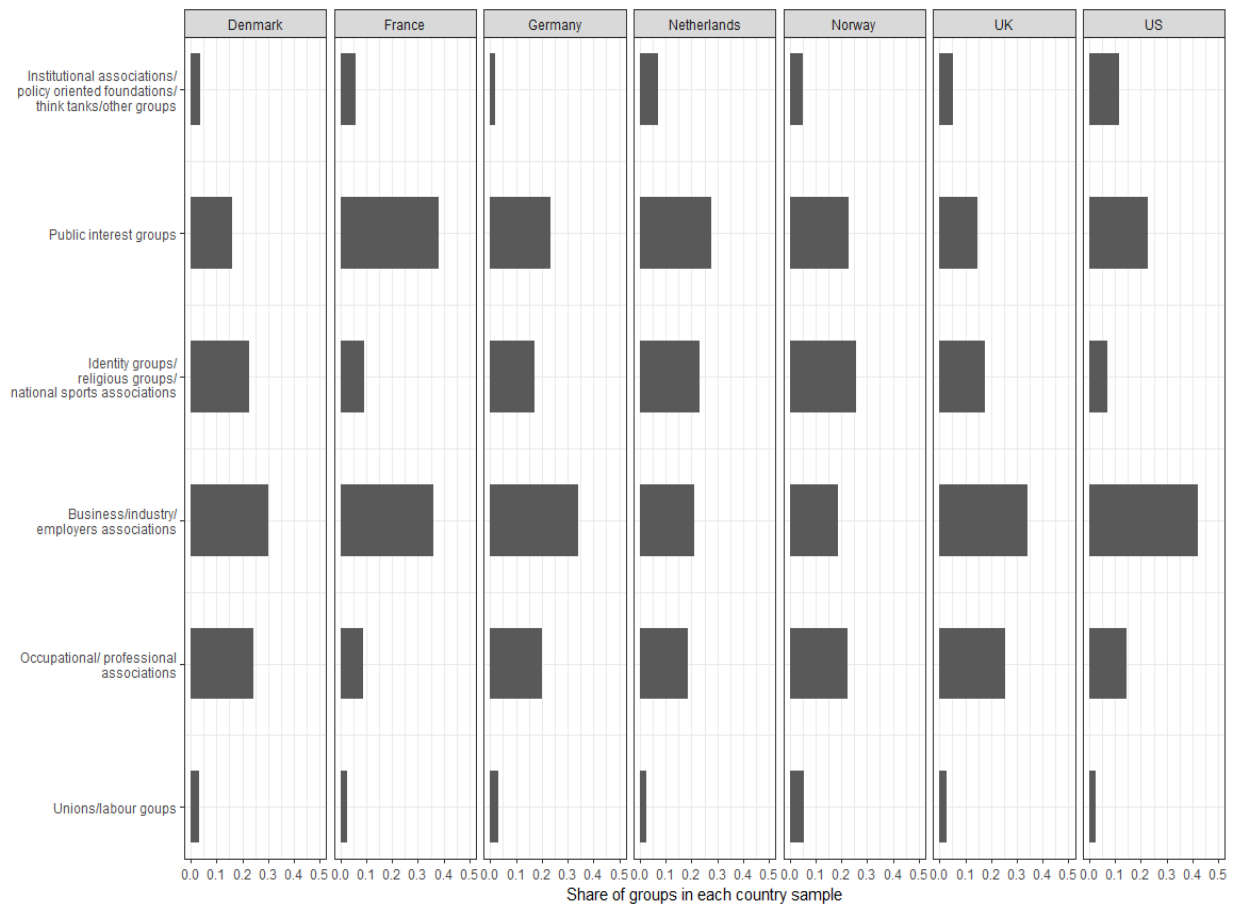
across all seven countries. Highly politicized fields rooted in both old and new cleavages (economic and value/identity conflicts) were first selected, and then the most relevant interest categories associated with them were pinpointed:

- Employers’/business/ trade/ industry/manufacturing groups (excl. companies)
- Agricultural/farm/fisheries/forestry groups
- Trade unions and labour group, occupational/professional groups
- Environmental/nature conservation/climate/animal welfare/wildlife groups
- Pro-immigration groups and anti-immigration groups (incl. those working on integration issues)
- Humanitarian/development/foreign aid groups (both domestic ones and national branches of international organizations)
- Religious groups and interfaith/non-religious spiritual groups

Up to ten ‘major’/‘most important’ interest groups in each interest category (companies excluded) were identified by the country experts based on specified selection criteria. The existing interest group lists served as the basic source of identification. Any ‘most important’ group that had already been randomly drawn in the large, main sample were kept in the purposive sample and replaced by a new randomly drawn group in the large, random sample (from back-up list) (see XXX for selection criteria/instructions).

### **Sample Distributions and Responses**

The figures below show the distribution of group types in the country samples, the response rates and the composition of group type responses compared with all the groups that were invited to the survey.



*Figure A2.1 Share of groups in each country sample*

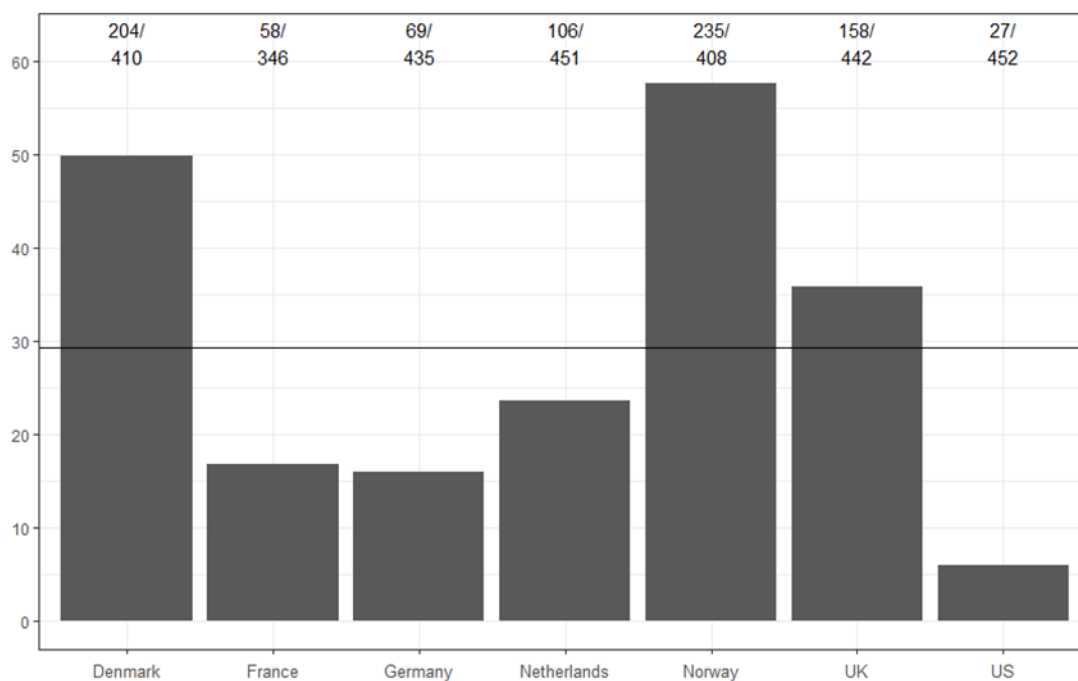


Figure A2.2 Response rates by country. Mean rate across countries.

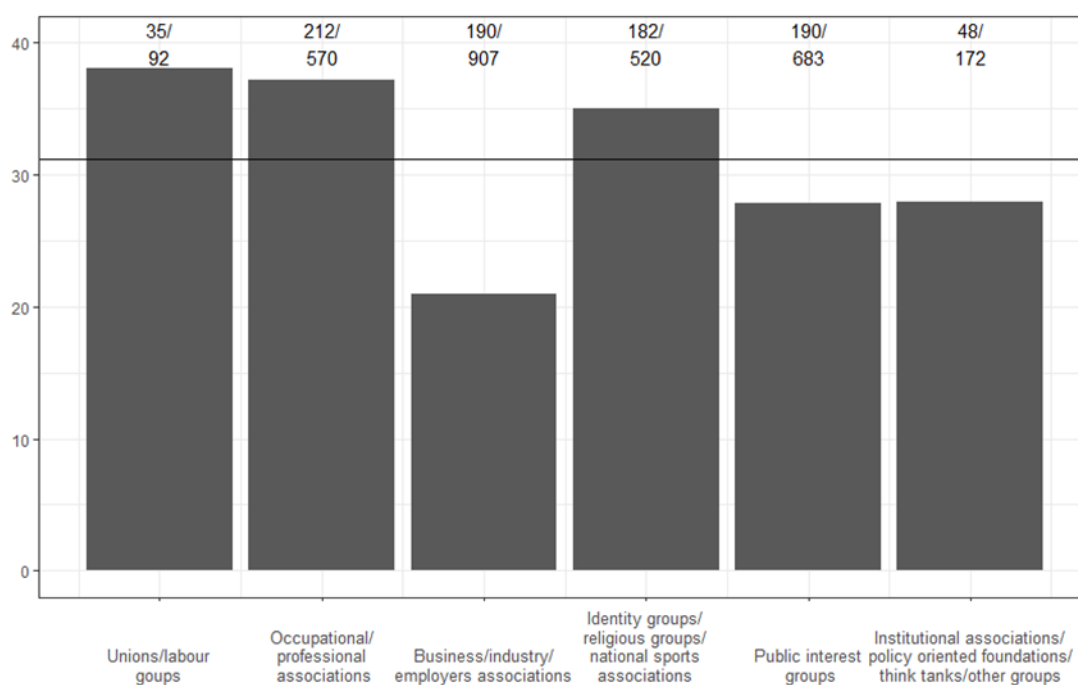
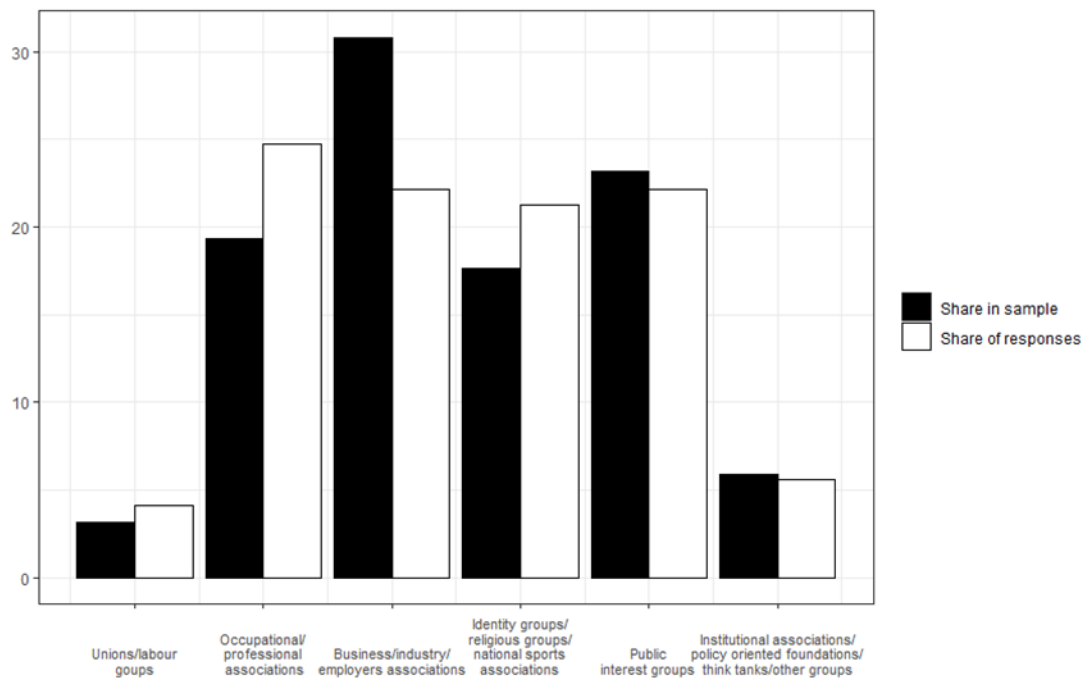


Figure A2.3 Response rates by group type. Mean rate across groups.



*Figure A2.4 Share of group type in sample and those responding to survey*

### Appendix 3: Additional scaling analysis

Classical Test Theory methods like Factor Analysis are based on the assumptions of correlation, which assumes among other things, a normal distribution instead of a binary one. However, in Appendix 3 we look at factor analysis based on tetrachoric correlations, specifically meant for binary items. For all scales a single dimensional item captures more than half of the variance. Thus, the results are robust across these model specifications.

*Table A3 Tetrachoric Factor Analysis of Interest Group Report on Inter-organizational Ties*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Purposive</b>
Tacit Agreement on One-Sided Mutual Representation	0.80	0.80
Written agreements on Regular meetings	0.70	0.59
Permanent Joint Committee	0.82	0.76
Temporary Joint Committee	0.76	0.79
Joint Party-Groups Conferences	0.74	0.66
Joint Party-Group Actions	0.80	0.54
Interest Group Invited to Party's National Congress	0.78	0.68
Tacit Agreement on Regular Meetings	0.89	0.79
Interest Group Invited to Party's Internal Meetings	0.88	0.88
Party Invited to Interest Group's Internal Meetings	0.83	0.68
Interest Group Invited to Party's Special Meetings	0.87	0.86
Party Invited to Interest Group's Special Meetings	0.84	0.75
Party Invited to Interest Group's National Congress	0.79	0.69
SS Loadings	8.53	7.07
Percentage Explained Variance	66%	54%
N	4474	625

*Table A4 Regularized Top-leadership Contacts*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Purposive</b>
Leadership contacts with CPO	0.96	0.94
Leadership contacts with LPG	0.96	0.94
SS Loadings	1.84	1.77
Percentage Explained Variance	92%	89%
N	6058	1126

*Table A5 Tetrachoric Factor Analysis of Material resources: group donations*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Purposive</b>
Direct financial donation	0.94	0.94
Indirect financial donations	0.94	0.93
Offering labour	0.93	0.90
Offering material support	0.97	0.97
Offering premises	0.98	0.97
SS Loadings	4.53	4.45
Percentage Explained Variance	91%	89%
N	4719	1063

*Table A6 Ideological distance between parties and groups, by policy dimensions: Descriptives*

<b>Sample</b>		<b>Total</b>					<b>Purposive</b>					
<i>Variable</i>	Mean	Median	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N	Mean	Median	S.D.	Min.	Max.	N
<i>Distance on:</i>												
Services and taxes	2.81	2.33	2.02	0	9.45	2576	2.74	2.33	2.00	0	9.00	747
Redistri- bution	2.59	2.00	1.95	0	9.40	2488	2.51	2.00	1.88	0	9.40	759
State intervention	2.66	2.33	1.87	0	9.57	2764	2.70	2.36	1.86	0	9.57	904
Social lifestyle	3.48	2.91	2.45	0	9.88	2593	3.38	2.80	2.42	0	9.88	712
Immigration	2.64	2.33	1.81	0	9.50	2389	2.65	2.33	1.80	0	8.41	730
Environ- ment	2.74	2.33	1.98	0	9.40	3075	2.79	2.33	2.02	0	9.33	906

*Table A-7: Scale of Subjective Perception of Relationship*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Purposive</b>
Subjective Perception of Collaboration	0.87	0.81
Subjective Perception of Organizational Connection	0.87	0.81
H	0.87	0.81
Correlation	0.81***	0.75***
Mean	1.58	2.32
Median	1.00	2.00
Standard deviation	0.97	1.19
Minimum	1.00	1.00
Maximum	5.00	5.00
N	6341	1291
Inter-organizational ties	0.75***	0.72***
Top-leadership contacts	0.61***	0.54***
Donations	0.18***	0.20***
Distance on Services and taxes	-0.13***	-0.18***
Distance on Redistribution	-0.13***	-0.20***
Distance on State intervention	-0.15***	-0.23***
Distance on Social lifestyle	-0.10***	-0.16***
Distance Immigration	-0.09***	-0.09***
Distance Environment	-0.14***	-0.19***