

# The survival of interest groups: Evidence from Germany

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## Online Appendix

Table A.1: Descriptive statistics

<b>Variable</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
Age	1,699	45.114	34.967	1	188
Cause groups	1,699	0.411	0.492	0	1
Public salience	1,699	7.124	15.136	0	84.350
Government activity	1,699	10652.920	19188.320	0	120898
No of competitors	1,699	157.840	125.609	4	455
No of new competitors	1,699	0.109	0.312	0	1
Reunification	1,699	0.599	0.490	0	1

Table A.2: Policy Areas

<b>Policy Area</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Macroeconomics	190	11.18
Civil Rights, Minority Issues and Civil Liberties	74	4.36
Health care	227	13.36
Agriculture	62	3.65
Labor, Employment and Immigration	22	1.29
Education	120	7.06
Environment	70	4.12
Energy	48	2.83
Transportation	85	5.00
Law, Crime and Family Issues	68	4.00
Social Welfare	101	5.94
Community Development and Housing Issues	7	0.41
Banking, Finance and Domestic Commerce	326	19.19
Defense	21	1.24
Space, Science, Technology and Communications	80	4.71
Foreign Trade	9	0.53
International Affairs and Foreign Aid	86	5.06
Government Operations	19	1.12
Public Lands and Water Management	5	0.29
Reunification	2	0.12
Media	53	3.12
Other, Miscellaneous and Human Interest	24	1.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table A.3: Test of proportional-hazards assumption (Model 1)

<b>Variable</b>	$\rho$	$\chi^2$	<b>Prob&gt;<math>\chi^2</math></b>
Cause group	-0.090	2.74	0.098
Public salience	-0.008	0.01	0.904
Global test		2.74	0.254

Table A.4: Test of proportional-hazards assumption (Model 2)

<b>Variable</b>	$\rho$	$\chi^2$	<b>Prob&gt;<math>\chi^2</math></b>
Cause group	-0.023	0.32	0.573
Public salience	-0.080	2.01	0.156
Government activity	-0.030	0.44	0.506
No of competitors	-0.029	0.62	0.430
No of new competitors	0.079	3.74	0.053
Global test		6.43	0.267

Table A.5: Test of proportional-hazards assumption (Model 3)

<b>Variable</b>	$\rho$	$\chi^2$	<b>Prob&gt;<math>\chi^2</math></b>
Cause group	0.011	0.05	0.817
Public salience	-0.095	1.44	0.231
Government activity	-0.057	0.87	0.351
No of competitors	-0.102	5.11	0.024
No of new competitors	0.128	10.73	0.001
Unification	-0.115	6.80	0.009
Global test		13.79	0.032

Table A.6: Cox Regression without groups that registered in 1974

	<b>Model 4</b>
<b>Main</b>	
Cause groups	0.264** (0.119)
Public salience	0.011** (0.006)
Government activity	0.000 (0.000)
No of competitors	0.002 (0.001)
No of new competitors	-1.295 (0.927)
Reunification	3.513 (2.212)
<b>TVC x ln(t)</b>	
Public salience x ln(t)	-0.007*** (0.002)
No of competitors x ln(t)	-0.000 (0.000)
No of new competitors x ln(t)	0.386 (0.252)
Reunification	-0.302 (0.601)
N	19,040
Subjects	1,429
Failures	291
Log pseudolikelihood	-1800

\*\*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.05$ , \* $p \leq 0.10$ ; Clustered robust standard errors in parentheses. The effect of public salience on interest group survival is at first negative, but after five years it becomes positive thus confirming the overall positive effect (see e.g. Box-Steffensmeier and Zorn 2001: 983)

Table A.7: Cox Regression controlling for umbrella status

	<b>Model 5</b>
<b>Main</b>	
Cause groups	0.531*** (0.160)
Public salience	-0.012*** (0.003)
Government activity	0.000 (0.000)
No of competitors	0.001 (0.000)
No of new competitors	-0.081 (0.123)
Reunification	3.039*** (0.396)
Umbrella association	-0.462** (0.202)
N	23,609
Subjects	1,534
Failures	238
Log pseudolikelihood	-1460

\*\*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.05$ , \* $p \leq 0.10$ ; Clustered robust standard errors in parentheses

Table A.8: Results from Cox Regression with policy area and year fixed effects

	<b>Model 6</b> Policy area fixed effects	<b>Model 7</b> Year fixed effects
<b>Main</b>		
Cause groups	0.270* (0.144)	0.229* (0.135)
Public salience	0.007 (0.005)	-0.004* (0.002)
Government activity	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
No of competitors	0.008*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)
No of new competitors	-1.110 (0.838)	0.005 (0.104)
Reunification	3.724* (1.946)	4.728* (2.867)
N	25,666	25,666
Subjects	1,699	1,699
Failures	339	339
Log pseudolikelihood	-2102	-2032

\*\*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.05$ , \* $p \leq 0.10$ ; Clustered robust standard errors in parentheses, TVCs not reported



Table A.9: Cox Regression controlling for mergers

	<b>Model 8</b>
<b>Main</b>	
Cause groups	0.848*** (0.298)
Public salience	-0.008*** (0.002)
Government activity	-0.000 (0.000)
No of competitors	0.001 (0.000)
No of new competitors	-0.938 (0.748)
Reunification	2.718*** (0.305)
Mergers	-0.459 (0.817)
N	25,666
Subjects	1,699
Failures	339
Log pseudolikelihood	-2108

\*\*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.05$ , \* $p \leq 0.10$ ; Clustered robust standard errors in parentheses, TVCs not reported

Table A.10: Cox Regression incl. interaction  
between group type and salience

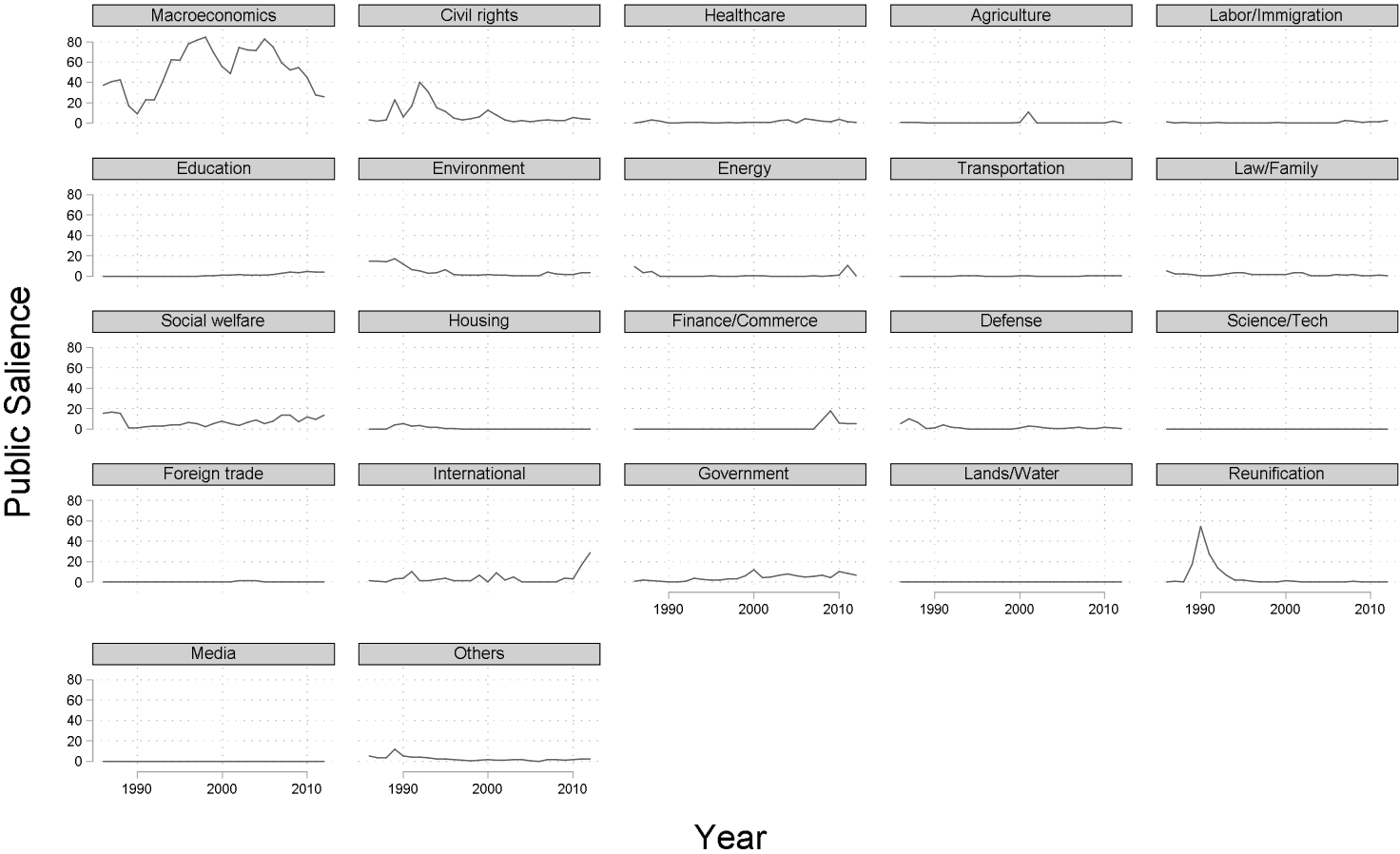
	<b>Model 9</b>
<b>Main</b>	
Cause groups	0.387*** (0.115)
Public salience	-0.005** (0.002)
Cause groups * Public salience	-0.001 (0.009)
N	25,666
Subjects	1,699
Failures	339
Log pseudolikelihood	-2249

\*\*\* $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\* $p \leq 0.05$ , \* $p \leq 0.10$ ;  
Clustered robust standard errors in  
parentheses

Table A.11: Distribution of total population and analysis sample

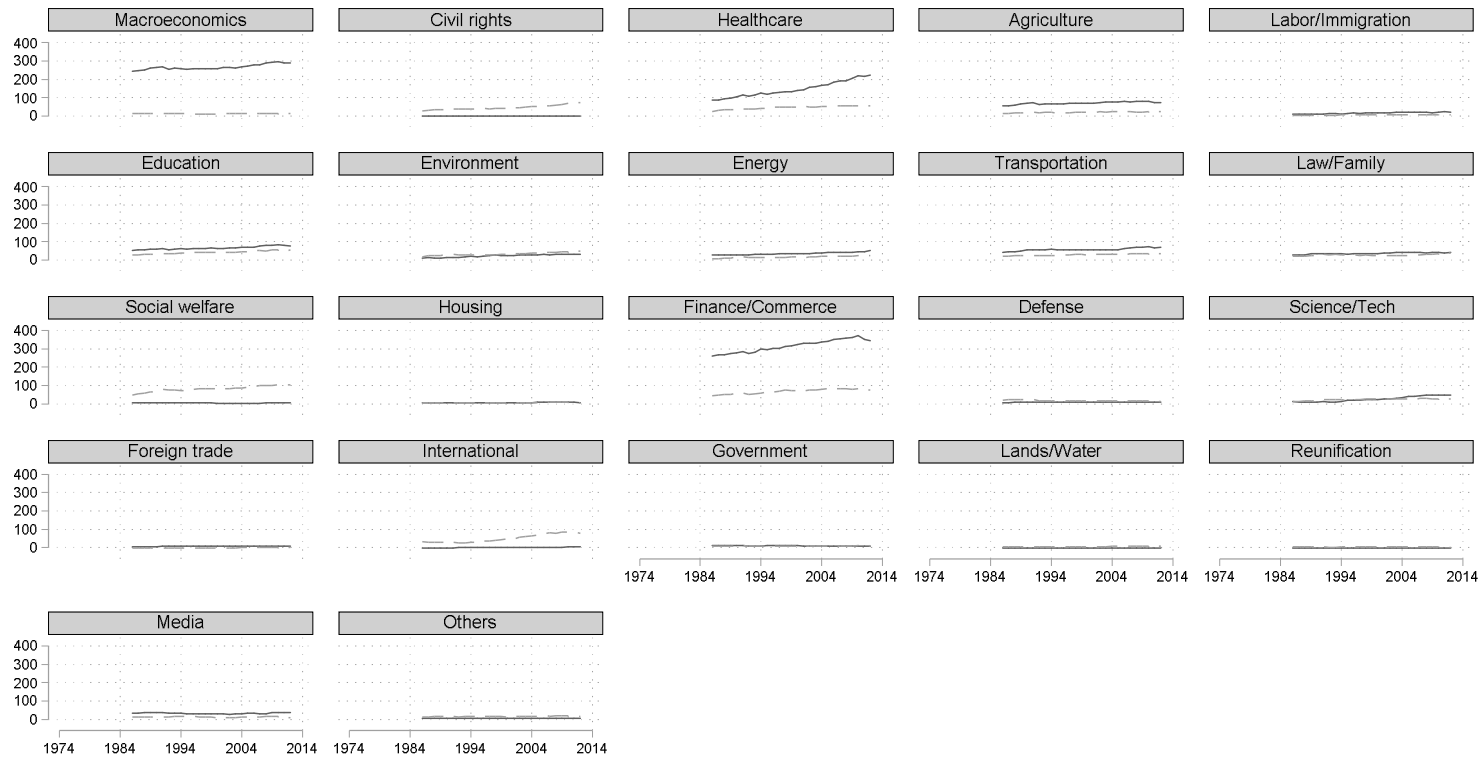
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Analysis sample</b>
<b>Group type</b>		
Cause groups	38.84	41.08
Sectional groups	61.16	58.92
<b>Umbrella association</b>		
No	73.62	75.49
Yes	26.38	24.51
<b>Policy Domain</b>		
Macroeconomics	12.99	11.18
Civil Rights. Minority Issues and Civil Liberties	3.63	4.36
Health care	12.21	13.36
Agriculture	4.47	3.65
Labour. Employment and Immigration	1.55	1.29
Education	7.30	7.06
Environment	3.36	4.12
Energy	2.36	2.83
Transportation	5.91	5.00
Law. Crime and Family Issues	3.57	4.00
Social Welfare	6.06	5.94
Community Development and Housing Issues	0.34	0.41
Banking. Finance and Domestic Commerce	20.29	19.19
Defence	1.54	1.24
Space. Science. Technology and Communications	3.77	4.71
Foreign Trade	0.68	0.53
International Affairs and Foreign Aid	3.92	5.06
Government Operations	1.03	1.12
State and Local Government Administration	0.00	0.00
Public Lands and Water Management	0.24	0.29
Reunification	0.16	0.12
Media	3.17	3.12
Other. Miscellaneous and Human Interest	1.45	1.41

Figure A.1: Public salience over time



Graphs by Policy area

Figure A.2: The number of sectional and cause groups per policy area over time



Year in which interest group registered at Bundestag

— Sectional groups    - - Cause groups

Graphs by Policy area