

## ONLINE APPENDIX

In this online appendix, we present additional empirical results to complement the analyses in the main text. We also provide additional information regarding the survey that we have used and provide information regarding data availability.

*Additional information, factor analysis*

In Figure A1, we plot the eigenvalues for the factor analysis. As the sharp drop between the first and second eigenvalue indicates, it is reasonable to reduce the participation measures to a single factor. In Table A1, we present the factor loadings for the different measures (excluding voter turnout).

Figure A1: Screeplot of eigenvalues, other political participation measures excluding voter turnout

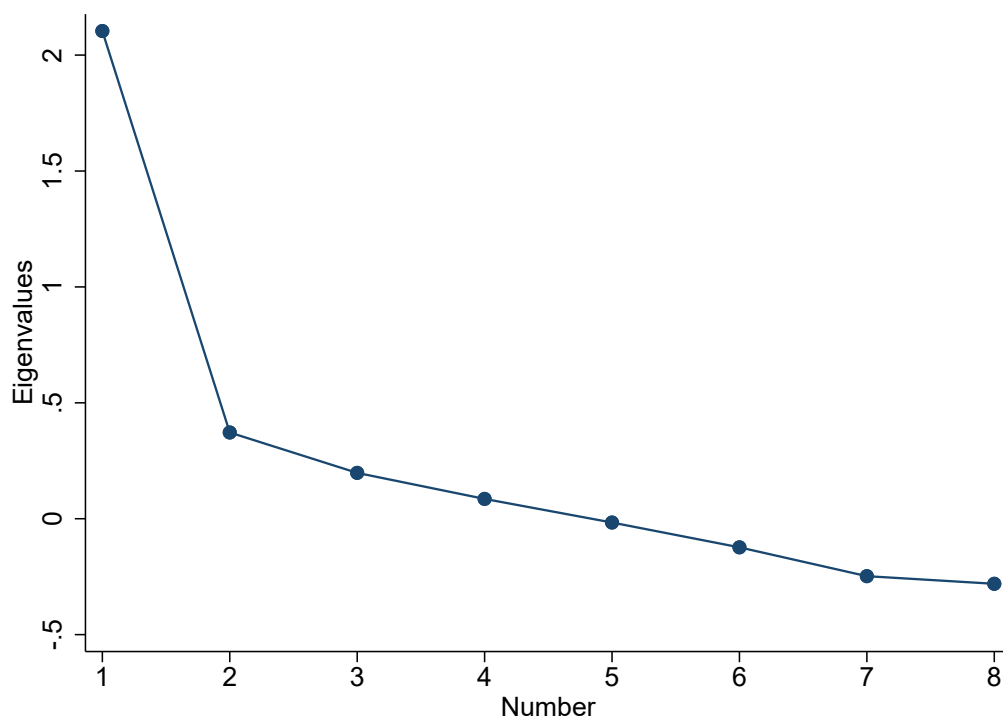


TABLE A1: Factor loadings, other political participation measures

	e(L)
	Factor1
Contact MuniOf	.4554695
Writing Comment local	.5022683
Signed petition local	.5553899
Demonstration/Protest local	.5313061
Other local	.3999563
Writing comment	.4894728
Signed petition	.5894669
Demonstration/Protest	.5536229

### *Variance decomposition*

In this section, we provide some additional information regarding the variability of our dependent and independent variables. We have a two period pooled panel where the the unit of observation is on the individual level. The between variation is hence the variation of  $Y$  and  $X$  between individuals whereas the within variation is the average variance for individuals in the two periods. Given that we have two samples, we analyze the variance decomposition for the number of association membership for both data samples when we look at the independent variable.

TABLE A2: Variance decomposition dependent variable: EP turnout

	Turnout EP
Mean dependent variable	.6663418
SD overall	.471548
SD between	.4182556
SD within	.2276833
N.	8209

TABLE A3: Variance decomposition dependent variable: Factor score

	Factor score
Mean dependent variable	.0528789
SD overall	1.030126
SD between	.9424692
SD within	.4371551
N.	8963

TABLE A4: Variance decomposition independent variable: Number of associations, turnout sample

	Number of memberships
Mean dependent variable	.6663418
SD overall	.9001443
SD between	.7500876
SD within	.4976888
N.	8566

TABLE A5: Variance decomposition independent variable: Number of associations, factor score sample

	Number of memberships
Mean dependent variable	.6663418
SD overall	1.103743
SD between	.9337907
SD within	.5885373
N.	9342

### Robustness analysis benchmark results

In the main text, we presented three regression tables: One pooled cross-sectional analysis including covariates, one panel data analysis and one additional panel data analysis where we had grouped the organizations into high-selection and low-selection. In this subsection, we present additional results for the first two regression analysis.

In Table A6, we run the pooled cross-sectional analysis without covariates. In Table A7 we present the result using an additive index instead of the factor analysis. In Table A8, we provide results for all variables included in both the factor analysis and the index separately.

TABLE A6: Benchmark raw correlations. Pooled data

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Turnout EP	Turnout EP	PP factor score	PP factor score
Member in any org.	0.104*** (0.012)		0.203*** (0.030)	
Active in any org.	0.059*** (0.017)		0.286*** (0.025)	
Member in # of org.		0.067*** (0.006)		0.184*** (0.012)
Active in # of org.		0.017* (0.010)		0.132*** (0.021)
Constant	0.595*** (0.009)	0.595*** (0.008)	-0.226*** (0.027)	-0.312*** (0.019)
Covariates?	No	No	No	No
Time dimension data?	Pooled data	Pooled data	Pooled data	Pooled data
Adjusted R2	0.014	0.020	0.026	0.063
Observations	8128	8209	8963	8963

Robust standard errors in parenthesis. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

TABLE A7: Additive index instead of factor analysis on other political participation measures. Panel analysis

	(1)	(2)
	Index pol.part	Index pol.part
Member in any org.	0.103 (0.086)	
Active in any org.	0.153** (0.061)	
Member in # of org.		0.094*** (0.032)
Active in # of org.		0.064 (0.048)
Constant	128.061*** (3.906)	128.610*** (3.423)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes
Individual fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Time period fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Panel	Panel
Adjusted R2	0.012	0.014
Observations	8468	8468

Clustered robust standard errors on the individual level in parenthesis.

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

TABLE A8: Other political participation measures separately. Panel analysis

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Con Muni.of	L.Comment	L.appeal	L.Demon	L.Other	Comment	Appeal	Demon
Member in any org.	0.022 (0.023)	0.021 (0.017)	0.023 (0.033)	-0.022 (0.022)	-0.011 (0.013)	0.025 (0.015)	0.037 (0.027)	0.015 (0.020)
Active in any org.	0.043** (0.019)	0.024* (0.012)	0.007 (0.022)	0.018 (0.015)	0.015 (0.012)	0.008 (0.009)	0.021 (0.018)	0.004 (0.013)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time period fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel
Adjusted R2	0.008	0.010	0.006	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.002
Observations	8749	8759	8686	8759	8664	8756	8681	8750

Clustered robust standard errors on the individual level in parenthesis.

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

### *Robustness analysis for different types of associations*

In this subsection, we provide additional results for the analysis where we separated between high and low self selection organizations.

Tables A9–A12 all provide a corresponding analysis as in Table 3 in the main text, but for the different organizations in each group separately. Exceptions aside, the overall picture is that the estimates are small and not statistically significant. The reader should note that the number of members can get small when organizations are analyzed one at a time, meaning that the results should be interpreted with caution.

TABLE A9: High self-selection organizations separately. Voter turnout

	(1)	(2)
	Turnout EP	Turnout EP
Member Peace	0.019 (0.017)	
Active Peace	0.059* (0.033)	
Member Pension		0.056** (0.026)
Active Pension		0.016 (0.037)
Constant	6.397 (12.785)	8.661 (15.122)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes
Individual fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Time period fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Panel	Panel
Adjusted R2	0.218	0.254
Observations	8120	5072

Clustered robust standard errors on the individual level in parenthesis.

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

TABLE A10: Low self-selection organizations separately. Voter turnout

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Turnout EP	Turnout EP	Turnout EP
Member Housing	-0.005 (0.013)		
Active Housing	0.025 (0.020)		
Member Sport		-0.018 (0.014)	
Active Sport		0.007 (0.017)	
Member Culture			0.010 (0.033)
Active Culture			-0.013 (0.039)
Constant	6.474 (12.689)	6.762 (12.681)	6.863 (12.650)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time period fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Panel	Panel	Panel
Adjusted R2	0.217	0.218	0.211
Observations	8118	8120	6199

Clustered robust standard errors on the individual level in parenthesis.

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

TABLE A11: High self-selection organizations separately. Factor score

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	PP factor score	PP factor score	PP factor score	PP factor score
Member Environmental	0.037 (0.059)			
Active Environmental	-0.065 (0.215)			
Member Pension		-0.011 (0.086)		
Active Pension		0.156 (0.097)		
Member Parent			-0.060 (0.058)	
Active Parent			0.233*** (0.083)	
Constant	64.529*** (1.307)	64.143*** (1.325)	64.226*** (1.315)	69.988*** (7.027)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time period fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel
Adjusted R2	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.009
Observations	8468	8466	8465	8466

Clustered robust standard errors on the individual level in parenthesis.

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

TABLE A12: Low self-selection organizations separately. Factor score

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	PP factor score	PP factor score	PP factor score	PP factor score
Member Housing	0.021 (0.030)			
Active Housing	0.098* (0.057)			
Member Sport		0.018 (0.033)		
Active Sport		0.063* (0.034)		
Member Handicap			0.083 (0.080)	
Active Handicap			-0.060 (0.184)	
Member Immigration				0.418* (0.244)
Active Immigration				-0.160 (0.283)
Constant	64.511*** (1.304)	64.522*** (1.312)	64.450*** (1.305)	64.635*** (1.301)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time period fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel
Adjusted R2	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011
Observations	8468	8468	8468	8468

Clustered robust standard errors on the individual level in parenthesis.

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## MATCHING USING PROPENSITY SCORES

In the main paper, we handled possible confounders in the traditional way of adding them as control variables in the regression models. An alternative strategy is to use matching, where respondents who are “treated” (e.g., members of an associations) are paired with respondents in the “control group” (e.g., non-members) who are similar with respect to the observed covariates. Despite the terminology used, matching typically does not allow for a causal interpretation of the estimated effects. However, it does hold some benefits over the traditional approach of controlling for background factors. In particular, the results are less sensitive to extrapolation and other forms of model mis-specification.

We have matched respondents using propensity scores, which is the most common form of matching, with the caliper set to 0.2 standard deviations. Standard errors are calculated in line with Abadie and Imbens (2016). The covariates used for calculating the propensity scores are the same as we used as control variables in the main paper (years of education, employment status, age, gender, immigration status, income and social welfare) and we define the treatments as i) being a member of an association vs not being a member, ii) being a passive member (active members excluded from sample) and iii) being an active member compared to a passive member (non-members excluded from sample).

As shown in Figures A2 and A3, the matching procedure manages to pair observations so that the distribution of propensity scores (the estimated probability of being treated) is similar for the treatment and the control group. Figure A4 shows that the matching also removes most of the imbalance on the individual covariates, with the difference between the treated and the (matched) controls consistently being below 0.1 standard deviations. As expected, the covariate balance improves with the size of the sample (the sample in the top panel includes all observations, while the sample in the bottom panel only includes members).

Because the matching procedure ensures that the covariates balance between the treatment and the control group, the analysis can then be conducted using bivariate regressions. The results, which are presented in Table A13, are similar to what we found in Table 1 in the main text. While this is reassuring, we must remember that neither approach can handle unobservable confounders, and we regard the analysis presented in Table 2 in the main text as a more restrictive test of whether association membership affects political participation.

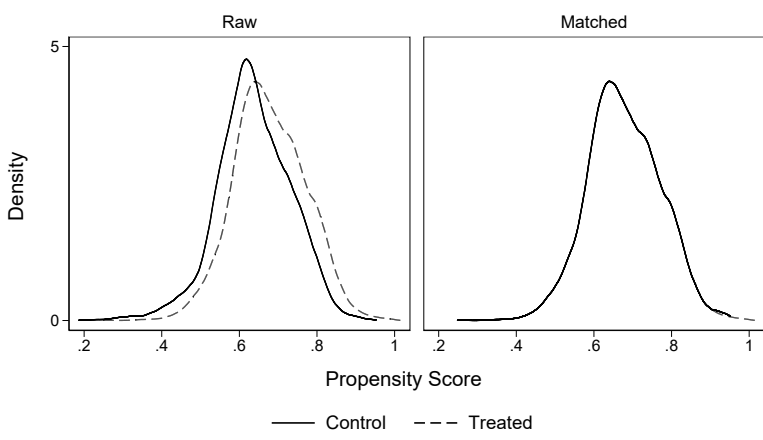
TABLE A13: Propensity score matching

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Turnout EP	Turnout EP	Turnout EP	PP factor score	PP factor score	PP factor score
Member in any org.	0.083*** (0.015)	0.078*** (0.015)		0.213*** (0.054)	0.073 (0.051)	
Active in any org.			0.027 (0.022)			0.278*** (0.032)
Sample	All	Non-active	Members	All	Non-active	Members
Observations	8,118	7,309	5,396	8,468	5,467	7,521

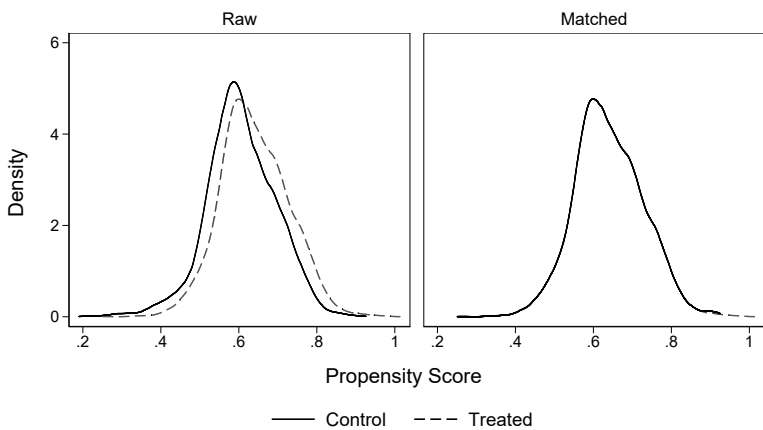
Robust Abadie–Imbens standard errors in parenthesis. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01



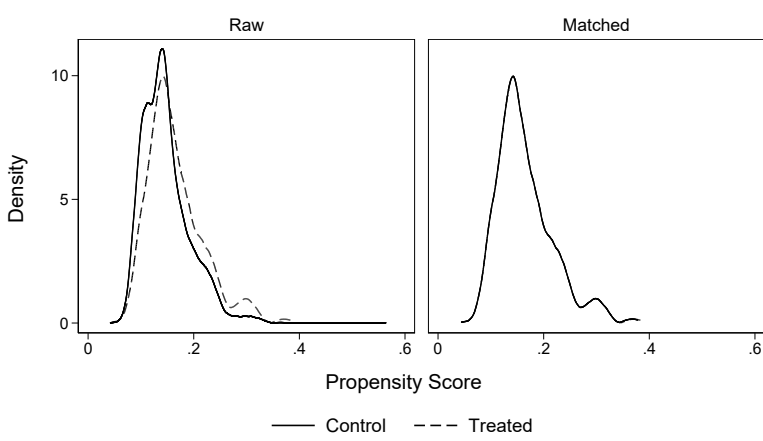
Figure A2: Density of propensity scores



(a) Treatment = member in any organization (vs non-member)

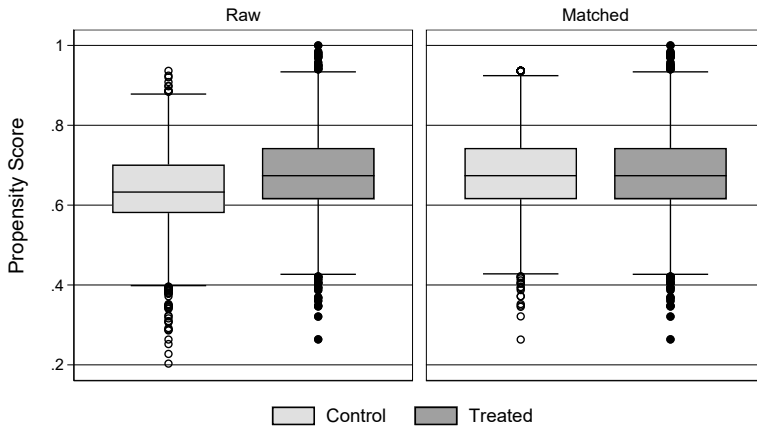


(b) Treatment = passive member in any organization (vs non-member)

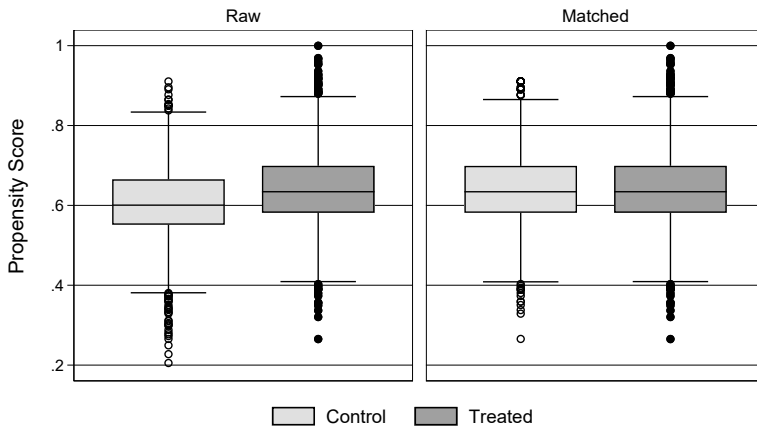


(c) Treatment = active member in any organization (vs active member)

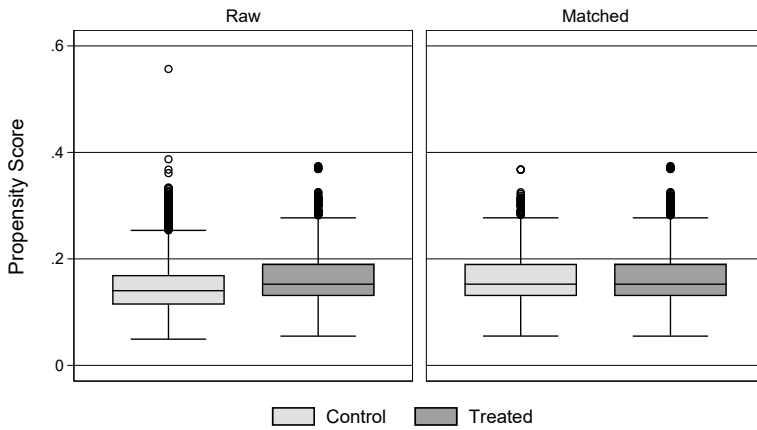
Figure A3: Boxplot of propensity scores



(a) Treatment = member in any organization (vs non-member)

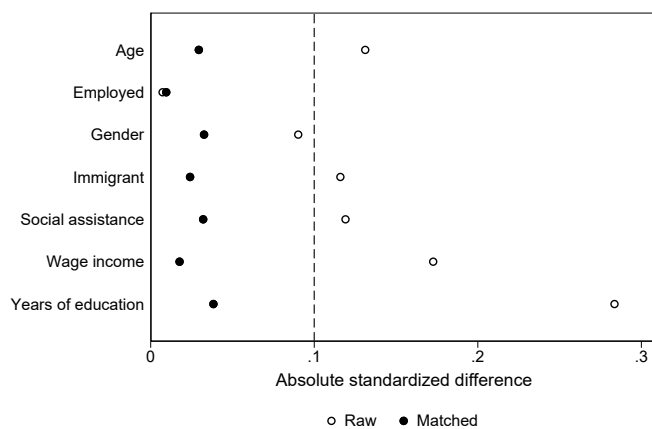


(b) Treatment = passive member in any organization (vs non-member)

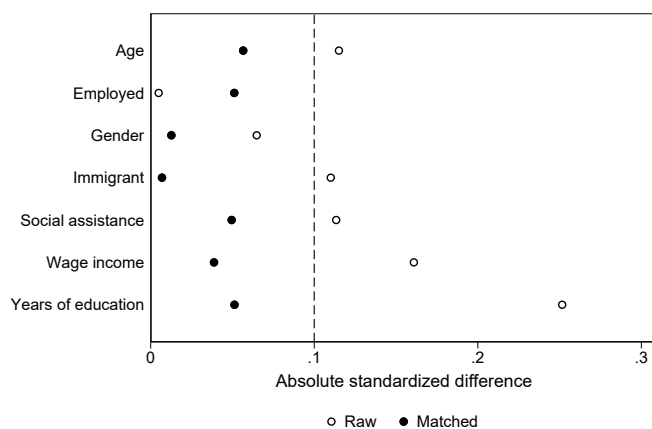


(c) Treatment = active member in any organization (vs active member)

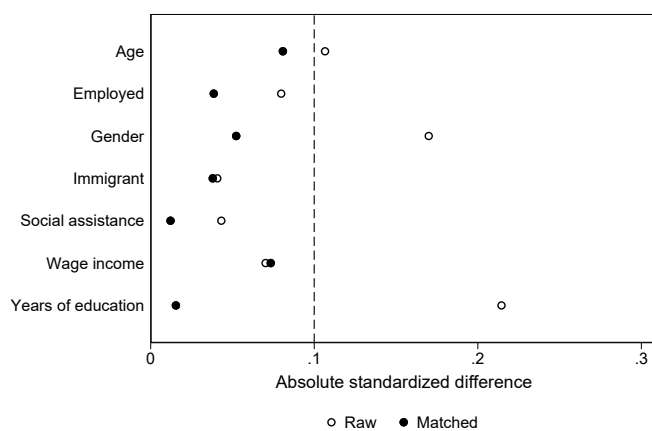
Figure A4: Loveplots: Covariate balance before and after matching



(a) Treatment = member in any organization (vs non-member)



(b) Treatment = passive member in any organization (vs non-member)



(c) Treatment = active member in any organization (vs active member)

## HETEROGENOUS EFFECTS WITH RESPECT TO AGE

Is it the case that political participation among younger citizens is more strongly affected by membership in civil associations? We have run the same models as we used in the main paper (Table 1 and 2), but restricted the sample as to only include respondents between 18 and 30 years old. These results are presented in Table A14 (pooled data with covariates) and Table A15 (panel with fixed effects).

If we compare these results with the ones presented in the main paper, we see that the estimated mobilizing effect of membership in civil associations is smaller for younger cohorts, although the difference is typically not statistically significant. One possible explanation for this finding is that younger citizens are over-represented among those who are members of sport organizations, and maybe these associations do not provide the same kind of civic skills that a person may obtain from other kinds of engagements. This would be in line with what we found in Table A10, however, our sample is not large enough for separating the effect from age from the effect of the type of association.

TABLE A14: Pooled data with covariates (only those aged 18–30)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Turnout EP	Turnout EP	PP factor score	PP factor score
Member in any org.	0.041 (0.030)		-0.019 (0.068)	
Active in any org.	0.004 (0.053)		0.081* (0.046)	
Member in # of org.		0.023 (0.021)		0.072*** (0.027)
Active in # of org.		0.008 (0.032)		0.024 (0.039)
Constant	0.140 (0.154)	0.143 (0.153)	-1.186*** (0.184)	-1.149*** (0.182)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Pooled data	Pooled data	Pooled data	Pooled data
Adjusted R2	0.060	0.061	0.032	0.038
Observations	1097	1105	1725	1725

Robust standard errors in parenthesis. \*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

TABLE A15: Panel data analysis (Only those aged 18–30)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Turnout EP	Turnout EP	PP factor score	PP factor score
Member in any org.	0.055 (0.044)		0.006 (0.091)	
Active in any org.	0.119* (0.067)		-0.053 (0.092)	
Member in # of org.		0.041 (0.036)		0.044 (0.044)
Active in # of org.		0.018 (0.056)		-0.050 (0.080)
Constant	0.541*** (0.158)	0.574*** (0.164)	-0.445** (0.213)	-0.489** (0.212)
Covariates?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time dimension data?	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel
Adjusted R2	0.149	0.140	0.039	0.040
Observations	1097	1105	1725	1725

Robust standard errors in parenthesis. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

*Additional information concerning the survey*

In this subsection, we provide additional information about the ULF-survey. In Table A16 we display for which survey waves we have information regarding the different types of civil organizations. The reader should note that the coverage is not complete and that the type of included organizations asked for in the survey differs somewhat between the years.

TABLE A 16: Coverage in survey, different kinds of associations

Type of association	1992–1993	2000–2001	2008–2009
<i>High self-selection</i>			
Peace and humanitarian		x	x
Pension	x	x	x
Environmental	x	x	
Parent	x	x	
Woman	x	x	
<i>Low self-selection</i>			
Housing	x	x	x
Sport	x	x	x
Culture, dance and theatre		x	x
Handicap	x	x	
Immigrant	x	x	

## Survey questions

In this subsection, we provide information regarding the survey questions. Direct quotations from surveys and English translation. Full references to the survey questions are presented at the end of this subsection.

1992–1993

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<b>Surveyyear</b>	<b>Swedish survey question/English translation</b>
1992–1993	<p>Introfråga: “Har du själv någon gång försökt att göra någonting åt någon brist eller felaktighet här i (kommunens namn):?”</p> <p>Intro question: Have you tried to take action over a shortage or problem here in the municipality (name)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Tagit direkt kontakt med någon tjänsteman eller förtroendeman?” Have you been in contact with a civil servant?</li> <li>2. “Skrivit insändare eller artikel i någon tidning?” Have you written an opinion piece or an article in a newspaper?</li> <li>3. “Undertecknat något upprop?” Have you signed a petition?</li> <li>4. “Deltagit i någon demonstration?” Have you participated in a demonstration?</li> <li>5. “Gjort på något annat sätt, nämligen?” Have you in any other way [tried to take action]?</li> </ol>
1992–1993	<p>Introfråga: “Om vi ser till politiska frågor i huvud taget, inte bara de lokala här i kommunen, har du någon gång... ”</p> <p>Intro question: If we consider political questions in general and not just the local issues here in the municipality, have you ever...?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Skrivit insändare eller artikel i någon tidning eller tidskrift?” Written an opinion piece or article in a newspaper or periodical?</li> <li>2. “Undertecknat något upprop?” Have you signed a petition?</li> <li>3. “Deltagit i någon demonstration?” “Participated in a demonstration”</li> </ol>
1992–1993	<p>“Är du medlem i någon eller några av följande organisationer och sammanslutningar?” Lista med föreningar</p> <p>Are you a member in any of the following organizations or associations? Individual is presented with a list. List varies depending on year</p> <p>“Har du under de senaste 12 månaderna varit aktiv inom föreningen? (enbart om medlem?)”</p> <p>Have you during the last 12 months been active in the association? (only if member)</p>

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2000–2001

Surveyyear	Swedish survey question/English translation
2000–2001	<p>“Röstade du i det senaste valet till EU-parlamentet?” Did you vote in the last election to the European parliament?</p>
2000–2001	<p>Introfråga: “Man kan välja olika sätt att försöka påverka sådant som man tycker är fel i sin kommun. Har du själv någon gång försökt att göra någonting åt någon brist eller felaktighet här i (kommunens namn) (eller där du bott tidigare)?” Intro question: One may choose different ways to take actions against issues one finds wrong in a municipality. Have you yourself tried to do something about a shortage or problem here in (municipality name) or (municipality where you have lived previously)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Tagit direkt kontakt med någon tjänsteman eller förtroendeman?” Have you been in contact with a civil servant?</li> <li>2. “Skrivit insändare eller artikel i någon tidning eller tidskrift?” Written an opinion piece or article in a newspaper or periodical?</li> <li>3. “Undertecknat något upprop?” Have you signed a petition?</li> <li>4. “Deltagit i någon demonstration?” Have you participated in a demonstration?</li> <li>5. “Gjort på något annat sätt nämligen?” Have you in any other way [tried to take action]?</li> </ol>
2000–2001	<p>Introfråga: “Om vi ser till politiska frågor i huvud taget, vid sidan om de lokala här i kommunen, har du någon gång...” Intro question: If we consider political questions in general and not just the local issues here in the municipality, have you ever...?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Skrivit insändare eller artikel i någon tidning eller tidskrift?” Written an opinion piece or article in a newspaper or periodical?</li> <li>2. “Undertecknat något upprop?” Have you signed a petition?</li> <li>3. “Deltagit i någon demonstration?” Have you participated in a demonstration?</li> </ol>
2000–2001	<p>Introfråga: “Är du medlem i någon eller några av följande organisationer och samslutningar?” Faktiskt fråga: “Är du medlem i en sådan förening/organisation eller i flera?” Lista med föreningar Intro question: Are you a member of any of the following organizations and associations? Individual is presented with a list. List varies depending on year</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Direkt fråga: “Är du medlem i en sådan förening/organisation eller i flera?” Actual question: Are you a member in one or several of such organizations/associations?</li> </ol>



2008–2009

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<b>Surveyyear</b>	<b>Swedish survey question/English translation</b>
2008–2009	<p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren tagit direkt kontakt med någon lokal politiker i den kommun du nu bor eller tidigare bott?”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 years been in direct contact with a local politician in the municipality where you now live or where you previously lived?</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren tagit direkt kontakt med en kommunal tjänsteman i den kommun du nu bor eller tidigare bott?”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 years been in contact with a local civil servant in the municipality where you now lives or where you previously lived?</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren skrivit insändare eller artiklar om lokala frågor i någon tidning?”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 years written an opinion piece or article about local issues in a newspaper?</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren skrivit insändare eller artiklar om annat än lokala frågor i någon tidning?”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 years written an opinion piece or article on issues other than local issues in a newspaper?</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren skrivit på en namnsamling för att stödja eller protestera mot något på lokal nivå? (GÄLLER ÄVEN NAMNINSAMLINGAR VIA E-POST O.DYL.)”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 years signed a petition in order to support or protest against something on the local level? (also applies to petitions signatures through e-mail)</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren skrivit på en namnsamling för något som inte handlade om lokala frågor? (GÄLLER ÄVEN NAMNINSAMLINGAR VIA E-POST O.DYL.)”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 years signed petitions regarding something that was not about local issues? (also applies to petitions signatures through e-mail)</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren deltagit i en demonstration för att stödja eller protestera mot något på lokal nivå?”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 year participated in a demonstration in order to support or protest against a local issue?</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren deltagit i en demonstration som inte handlade om lokala frågor?”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 year participated in a demonstration that was not concerned with local issues?</p> <p>“Har du någon gång under de senaste 5 åren försökt påverka någon lokal eller allmänpolitisk samhällsfråga på något annat sätt? ”</p> <p>Have you during the last 5 year tried to influence in any other way a local or general political issue?</p> <p>“På vilket sätt har du försökt påverka?”</p> <p>In what way?</p>

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2008–2009	“Är du medlem i någon boendeförening?” Are you a member of any housing organization? “Deltar du aktivt i föreningens verksamhet?” Do you participate actively in the activities of the association? “Är du medlem i någon idrottsföreningen eller friluftsförening;’ Are you a member of any sports or outdoor organization? “Deltar du aktivt i föreningens verksamhet;’ Do you participate actively in the activities of the association? “Är Du medlem i någon humanitär hjälporganisation, fredorganisation eller annan grupp för internationella frågor? ” Are you a member of any humanitarian aid organization, peace organization or any other associations related to international issues? “Deltar du aktivt i föreningens verksamhet?” Do you participate actively in the activities of the association? “Är du medlem i någon kultur-, musik-, dans- eller teaterförening? ” Are you a member of any culture, music, dance or theatre association? “Deltar du aktivt i föreningens verksamhet? ” Do you participate actively in the activities of the association? “Är du medlem i någon pensionärsförening;’ Are you a member of any pension organization? “Deltar du aktivt i föreningens verksamhet?” Do you participate actively in the activities of the association?
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**References survey questions (years 1992, 1993, 2000, 2001, 2008, 2009):**

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### *Data availability and replication*

The data we use in this paper originate from Swedish administrative registers and from a survey carried out by Statistics Sweden. The data material is part of a larger data source provided to our research group where different data sets may be linked together. This data is according to the regulations stored at an encrypted server and we are not allowed to disseminate this data according to our contract given that the data source contain sensitive information on the individual level. We have therefore requested an exception from the journal's data availability policy at the time of first submission.

There are two ways to replicate our empirical findings. First, researchers who want to replicate our findings may come to Sweden and be added temporally to our research group in order to get access to the remote desktop system that we have used. Please note that anyone interested in this option needs to contact us beforehand so that we may obtain approval from the Regional Ethics board to temporally add a researcher to our research group.

The second option is to order the same data as we have used directly from Statistics Sweden. Please note that this first entails obtaining a separate approval from a regional ethical review board. Data from Statistics Sweden may be ordered from here: [http://www.scb.se/sv\\_/Vara-tjanster/Bestalla-mikrodata](http://www.scb.se/sv_/Vara-tjanster/Bestalla-mikrodata)). We provide a complete list of variables that we used for this paper together with our dofiles and Stata-logs to facilitate replication.

### *Variables*

Below is a presentation of the main variables that we use in the final data analysis.

**Serial number:** Research project specific serial number to designate an individual.

**ulfyear:** Year of the ULF survey.

**period:** Variable equal to 1 or 2 depending on whether the observation belongs to the first or the second part of the panel.

**turnout EU:** Variable that originates from two sources. One part comes from a survey question in ULF (see separate table on survey questions). The other part originates from register data. Variable that takes the value 1 if the individual voted/stated that he or she voted in the last election to the European parliament.

**memberculture.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is a member of a cultural organization and 0 otherwise. Data from the ULF-survey.

**memberpension.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is a member of a pension organization and 0 otherwise. Data from the ULF-survey.

**membersport.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is a member of a sport organization and 0 otherwise. Data from the ULF-survey.

**memberpeace.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is a member of a peace organization and 0 otherwise. Data from the ULF-survey.

**memberboende.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is a member of a housing organization and 0 otherwise. Data from the ULF-survey.

**activeculture.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is an active member of a culture organization and 0 otherwise. Non members are coded as 0. Data from the ULF-survey.

**activepension.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is an active member of a pension organization and 0 otherwise. Non members are coded as 0. Data from the ULF-survey.

**activesport.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is an active member of a sport organization and 0 otherwise. Non members are coded as 0. Data from the ULF-survey.

**activepeace.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is an active member of a peace organization and 0 otherwise. Non members are coded as 0. Data from the ULF-survey.

**activeboende.** Dummy variables that takes the value 1 if the individual is an active member of a housing organization and 0 otherwise. Non members are coded as 0. Data from the ULF-survey.

**Nmemberships.** Number of memberships. Data from the ULF-survey.

**Nactive.** Number of active memberships. Data from the ULF-survey.

**Memberany.** Dummy variable equal to one if member in any of the included organizations and 0 otherwise. Data from the ULF-survey.

**Memberany.** Dummy variable equal to one if active member in any of the included organizations and 0 otherwise. Data from the ULF-survey.

**Standardized income.** Standardized income before tax for year in the ULF survey. Data from the LISA-database.

**Years of education.** Variable created from SUN2000 classification where we set the years of education to 6.6/7.5/9.4/11.2/12.4/14.2/17.0/20.4 for the corresponding 1–7 SUN-codes. Highest attained level of education. Data comes from the LISA-database.

**Welfare recipient dummy.** A dummy variable equal to 1 if the individual lives in a family that have received welfare and 0 otherwise. Data from the LISA-database.

**Employment dummy.** Dummy variable equal to 1 if the individual is employed and 0 otherwise. Data from the LISA-database.

**Age.** Age in years. Data from Swedish population registers.

**Gender dummy.** A dummy variable equal to 0 if male and 1 if female. Data from Swedish population registers.

**Immigration dummy.** A dummy variable equal to 1 if the individual is not born in Sweden and 0 otherwise. Data from Swedish population registers.

**Contact Municipal official.** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Writing opinion piece local** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Writing opinion piece** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Signed petition local** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Signed petition** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Demonstration local** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Demonstration** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Other local activity** A three-point scale coded 2 (Yes, many times), 1 (Yes, occasionally) or 0 (No). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Factor score:** First factor score including the other political participation measures (above). Data from the ULF-survey.

**Index:** Additive index including the other political participation measures (above). Data from the ULF-survey.

## REFERENCES ONLINE APPENDIX

Abadie, Alberto and Guido W. Imbens. 2016. "Matching on the estimated propensity score." *Econometrica* 84(2):781–807.