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An online appendix is available at www.oup.co.uk/companion/Bolleyer

¹ In the study of voluntary associations, a more traditional approach to the concept of voluntary associations (CSOs) are defined as organizations with a voluntary membership (be those individuals or corporate actors) that are private, separate from government, self-governing, non-profit-distributive, and generally have a formalized infrastructure (e.g. Wilson 1973; Lægreid and Anheier 1998). While a detailed discussion of the suitability of this analytical category follows in Chapter 2, it is important to note right away that individual actors (e.g. firms, hospitals, local governments) or completely staff-run associations or foundations (Lægreid and Peccary 2013:210–17; Torbøn et al. 2016) are not considered in this study. These organizations might well have non-profit status and engage in advocacy activities, but they do not have to engage in the intra-organizational work of defining their functioning and activities (that, in turn, systematically shape their respective democratic contributions) as CSOs dependent on voluntary members. The same goes for government-hosted CSOs (e.g. Elsner 2012; Wilson 1973; Lægreid and Peccary 2013; Haylen et al. 2016; Bolleyer and Correa 2021a: 2522).