

Appendix E: Wave composition

Before exclusion, the dataset contains 93 Wave 1 cases and 30 Wave 2 cases. After applying the analytic inclusion rule used in the paper—valid consent and a valid response to the professional-role item (Q7, the final question of the demographic block)—the final sample includes 85 respondents in Wave 1 and 21 in Wave 2.

The two waves differ in organizational composition. Wave 1 is concentrated in military/intelligence (36.5%), regulation/normative bodies (31.8%), and government/high administration (20.0%), with smaller shares from private for-profit organizations (5.9%), private non-profits (3.5%), and journalism/media (2.4%). Wave 2 is more heterogeneous: government/high administration (23.8%), military/intelligence (19.0%), and regulation/normative bodies (19.0%) remain important, but private non-profits (14.3%), journalism/media (9.5%), private for-profit organizations (9.5%), and other (4.8%) are more represented.

The clearest compositional differences are that Wave 1 includes more military/intelligence respondents (+17.4 percentage points) and more regulation/normative respondents (+12.7 points), whereas Wave 2 includes broader representation from non-state and residual categories. The wave variable therefore reflects not only timing, but also meaningful differences in the kinds of respondents reached in each wave.

Thus, any apparent “wave effect” is difficult to interpret because the two waves differ substantially in composition. Wave membership is therefore not separable from the types of practitioners reached in each recruitment phase. A model using wave as a predictor would mix recruitment-channel differences with genuine differences between respondent groups, and the smaller Wave 2 sample limits reliable within-sector comparisons. For this reason, we report wave composition descriptively rather than estimating statistical wave effects. Future studies with more balanced recruitment across sectors, or with weighting procedures, would be better able to distinguish recruitment effects from population differences.