Generational differences and gender gap - Preliminary conclusions

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Participation in our days...

- Decrease of number of **young people** engaged in civic and political issues (Magalhães & Moral, 2008; Putnam, 2000) and/or new ways of engagement? (Gauthier, 2003; Pleyers, 2005)

- Despite the guidelines in order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women, literature suggests a persistent **gender** gap in participation - (Burns 2007; Paxton, Kunhovich & Hughes, 2007; Norris, 2002; Dalton 2000)

- **Minority groups** and **immigrants** have been identified as minorities in terms of civic and political participation (Vogel & Triandafyllidou 2007; Putnam, 2000)
Beyond this presentation...

- PIDOP – main goal is to investigate a range of diverse groups that are at risk of political disengagement due to age, gender, ethnicity or migration.

- Several qualitative research work has been done up till now.
- At this phase, all teams are collecting data – by questionnaire.
- A pilot study was conducted in order to validate the questionnaire – using the data we can also analyse (in a very preliminary way) predicts of young people’s participation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of the PIDOP questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSONAL &amp; DEMOGRAPHIC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education, religiosity, ideology, age, gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL IDENTITIES &amp; SENSE OF BELONGING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sense of community, strength of identification, social well-being, perceived discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political interest, attention, motivations to participation (personal enhancement, social change), pro-sociality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMOTIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emotions towards social issues (environment and discrimination), trust in institutions, support minority rights (equal rights, cultural rights, affirmative action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self and collective political efficacy (internal efficacy, lack of efficacy, collective efficacy - gender, age, ethnic groups) perceived effectiveness of participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political knowledge, trust in politics (government, forms of government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barriers to participation, social norms (approve engagement, social change, involvement of peers and parent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIRECT PARTICIPATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation (α = .73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation on the net (α = .87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic engagement (α = .60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boycott or buy certain products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample – Pilot study

634 participants

Age from 16 to 26 years old
273 – youngest group (16-19)
361 – oldest group (20-26)

Male - 287
Female – 347

Data collected: Surrey, Liege, Masaryk, Jena, Bologna, Porto, Ankara…
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Pillai's Trace</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Hypothesis df</th>
<th>Error df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Partial Eta Squared</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>gender * age</td>
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* p ≤ 0.05
## Results – MANOVA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>F</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>17,938</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civic engagement</td>
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</table>

* p ≤ 0.05
Gender effects
Age effects

- Net participation: Youngest 1.89, Oldest 2.21
- Vote: Youngest 2.16, Oldest 3.68
- Boycott/buy products: Youngest 2.12, Oldest 2.61
- Direct participation: Youngest 1.26, Oldest 1.42
Results

- Age seems to have a positive effect on four different forms of participation: vote, boycott or buy certain products, direct participation and participation on the net.
- Gender has a positive effect on direct participation.

What is the contribution of age and gender when we introduce others dimensions? – Regression linear model.
Using dimensions as models....

1. PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC
   education, religiosity, ideology, age, gender

2. EMOTIONS
   emotions towards social issues (environment and discrimination), trust in institutions, support minority rights (equal rights, cultural rights, affirmative action)

3. MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS
   Political interest, attention, motivations to participation (personal enhancement, social change), pro-sociality

4. PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE
   self and collective political efficacy (internal efficacy, lack of efficacy, collective efficacy - gender, age, ethnic groups) perceived effectiveness of participation

5. (SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION
   Political knowledge, trust in politics (government, forms of government)

6. SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING
   sense of community, strength of identification, social well-being, perceived discrimination

7. PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS
   barriers to participation, social norms (approve engagement, social change, involvement of peers and parent)

Direct Participation ($\alpha = .73$)
Participation on the net ($\alpha = .87$)
Civic engagement ($\alpha = .60$)
Vote
Boycott or buy certain products
## Results – Regression

### Direct participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>R Square Change</th>
<th>F Change</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig. F Change</th>
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<td>.116</td>
<td>.59341</td>
<td>.127</td>
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<td>.000</td>
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<td>.56418</td>
<td>.097</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>.000</td>
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<td>.318</td>
<td>.290</td>
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<td>.094</td>
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<td>.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>.617</td>
<td>.381</td>
<td>.347</td>
<td>.51010</td>
<td>.063</td>
<td>8,186</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>.000</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>.627</td>
<td>.393</td>
<td>.355</td>
<td>.50687</td>
<td>.012</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>.044</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>.636</td>
<td>.405</td>
<td>.356</td>
<td>.50649</td>
<td>.012</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>.372</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>.682</td>
<td>.465</td>
<td>.416</td>
<td>.48261</td>
<td>.060</td>
<td>10,963</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**g. Predictors:** (Constant), 1. Religiosity, male_dummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself? What was the highest level of education which you completed?, Age_dummy 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement ), Political interest, 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy, Direct participation effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders, 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people, Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity (gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change, 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval friends, parents, and place of worship, involvement of peers and parents, social change)

**h. Dependent Variable:** Direct participation
Which variables contribute most to predicting direct participation...?

**Personal & Demographic**
- Ideology ($B = -0.144, p = 0.02$)
- Education ($B = 0.084, p = 0.044$)

**Social Identities & Sense of Belonging**
- Support minority rights: equal rights ($B = -0.198, p = 0.000^*$)
- SMR: affirmative action ($B = 0.143, p = 0.002^*$)

**Emotions**
- Support minority rights: equal rights ($B = -0.198, p = 0.000^*$)
- SMR: affirmative action ($B = 0.143, p = 0.002^*$)

**Motivations and Goals**
- Perceived effectiveness ($B = 0.25, p = 0.000$)

**Opportunities and Barriers**
- Barriers to participation ($B = -0.100, p = 0.016$)
- Social norms: involvement of peers and parents ($B = 0.27, p = 0.000^*$)

$R^2 = 0.127$

$R^2 = 0.224$

$R^2 = 0.318$

$R^2 = 0.381$

$R^2 = 0.393$

$R^2 = 0.405$

$R^2 = 0.465$

* $p \leq 0.05$
### Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>R Square Change</th>
<th>F Change</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig. F Change</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.98059</td>
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<td>420</td>
<td>0.004</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>0.086</td>
<td>0.95092</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>4.802</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.614</td>
<td>0.376</td>
<td>0.350</td>
<td>0.80184</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>34.571</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.730</td>
<td>0.534</td>
<td>0.508</td>
<td>0.69778</td>
<td>0.157</td>
<td>27.153</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.733</td>
<td>0.538</td>
<td>0.509</td>
<td>0.69719</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>1.225</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>0.550</td>
<td>0.513</td>
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<td>1.486</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>0.170</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>0.529</td>
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<td>0.019</td>
<td>4.233</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Note:** Predictors: (Constant), 1. Religiosity, male_dummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself?, What was the highest level of education which you completed?, Age_dummy 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), Emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement), Political interest, 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy, net participation effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders, 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people, Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity (gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval from friends, parents, and place of worship; involvement of peers and parents; Social change)

**h. Dependent Variable:** Participation on the net
Wich variables contributes most to predicting participation on the net....

- **PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC**
  - \( R^2 = .040 \)

- **EMOTIONS**
  - \( R^2 = .112 \)

- **MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS**
  - Political interest (\( B = .157, p = .002^* \))
  - Political attentiveness (\( B = .125, p = .029^* \))
  - \( R^2 = .378 \)

- **PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE**
  - Internal efficacy (\( B = .138, p = .011^* \))
  - Perceived effectiveness of participation (\( B = .412, p = .000^* \))
  - \( R^2 = .534 \)

- **(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION**
  - \( R^2 = .538 \)

- **SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING**
  - \( R^2 = .550 \)

- **PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS**
  - Social norms (involvement of peers and parent (\( B = .115, p = .000^* \))
  - \( R^2 = .569 \)

* \( p \leq .05 \)
## Results – Regression

### Civic engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>Change Statistics</th>
<th>Sig. F Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.68935</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>8.297</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**g.** Predictors: (Constant), 1. Religiosity, male_dummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself? , What was the highest level of education which you completed?, Age_dummy 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement), Political interest , 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy, Civic engagement effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people , Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity ( gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval friends, parents, and place of worship, involvement of peers and parents, social change)

**h.** Dependent Variable: Civic engagement
Which variables contribute most to predicting civic engagement...

**PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC**
- Social identity and sense of belonging (B = -.115, p = .038*)
- Social well-being (B = .132, p = .006*)

**SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION**
- Trust in politics (government, B = .108, p = .040*)

**SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING**
- Strength of identification age (B = -.115, p = .038*)
- Social well-being (B = .132, p = .006*)

**EMOTIONS**
- SMR - Equal rights (B = -.126, P = .016*)
- Trust in institutions (B = -.105, p = .048*)
- Interpersonal trust (B = -.099, p = .025*)

**MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS**

**PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE**
- Perceived effectiveness (B = .355, p = .000*)

**PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS**
- Barriers to participation, (B = -.116, p = .008*)
- Social norms (Involvement of peers and parent, B = .222, p = .000*)

\[ R^2 = .047 \]
\[ R^2 = .111 \]
\[ R^2 = .204 \]
\[ R^2 = .349 \]
\[ R^2 = .401 \]

* p ≤ .05
## Results – Regression Vote

### Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>R Square Change</th>
<th>F Change</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig. F Change</th>
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<td>.779</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

g. Predictors: (Constant), 1. Religiosity, maleDummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself? , What was the highest level of education which you completed?, AgeDummy 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement ), Political interest , 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy , vote effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people , Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity ( gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval friends, parents, and place of worship, involvement of peers and parents, social change)

Dependent variables: Vote
Which variables contribute most to predicting vote

**PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC**
Age (B= .367, p= .000*)

**(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION**

**EMOTIONS**

**SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING**

**MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS**
Motivations to participation - Personal Enhancement (B= -.174, p=.005*)

**PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE**
Perceived effectiveness of participation (B= .265, p=.000*)

R² = . 219  
R² = . 362

R² = . 240  
R² = . 371

R² = . 283  
R² = . 376

R² = . 359  
* p≤.05
Which variables contribute most to predicting boycott or buy products...

**PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC**

**EMOTIONS**
Support minority rights - Equal rights (B = .119, p=.029*)

**MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS**
Perceived effectiveness of boycott or buy (B= .485, p=.000*)

**SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING**
Sense of community – Collective community change (B= .114, p=.023*)

**PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS**
Social norms - Involvement of peers and parent (B=.176, p=.009*)

R_squared values:
- PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC: R^2 = .098
- (SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION: R^2 = .441
- EMOTIONS: R^2 = .162
- SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING: R^2 = .453
- MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS: R^2 = .1218
- PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS: R^2 = .476

* p≤.05
In sum....

- Age and gender are important, however introducing other variables, they seem to have a minor role – excepting on vote behaviour
- Effectiveness of participation has a positive effect on all forms of participation
- Different forms of participation = different predictors
  - “Social identities & sense of belonging” has a important effect on civic engagement - also on boycott or buy certain products
  - Involvement of peers and parents is a good predictor - excepting on vote behaviour
  - “Emotions” – specially support minority rights scale - is a strong predictor of civic engagement, direct participation and boycott or buy certain products
  - “Motivations and goals” is one of the best predictors of participation on net and vote – but is not significant for the others forms of participation
  - Trust on government is one of the best predictors of civic engagement
Thank you for your attention!

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