



promoting youth involvement and
social engagement

PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for ‘conflicted’ young people across Europe.

Barriers and Enablers of Social Participation of Young People

Summary: This reports on the findings from the PROMISE survey conducted as part of Work Package 5. The survey was designed to provide a connection between the findings of the ethnographic case studies (WP6) and the results from the quantitative analysis of existing data (WP4). The new empirical data that was generated, addresses conflict (including discrimination, social exclusion, stigma) and employs a wider definition of engagement (including political, social and everyday engagement). In particular, the new data have enabled us to look more deeply into the motives behind, and the drivers of, youth participation. A total of 12,666 responses were received from young and older people in the ten PROMISE countries. The inclusion of young and older people allowed an analysis of conflict and engagement across the generations.

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Background and Aims of PROMISE

PROMISE explores the role of young people (aged 14 to 29 years) in shaping society; past, present and future. It addresses their engagement with social, environmental and political issues and the potential, across Europe, for youth involvement in positive social action and sustainable change.

Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, PROMISE focuses specifically on young people ‘in conflict’ with authority (and usually, therefore, in conflict with social norms), who are seen to be the most ‘problematic’ in terms of positive social engagement, often triggering negative and punitive responses from authority, in turn furthering marginalisation and stigmatisation. The negative effects of stigma and marginalisation reduce opportunities for young people to engage positively in social action, and as a result, much of the creativity, innovation and energy within these groups is directed away from positive social change. Such ‘conflicted youth’ present significant opportunities for change and should therefore be the prime focus of policy makers and practitioners. PROMISE will explore the opportunities and means for converting conflict into positive social achievement amongst conflicted youth across Europe. Our overall aim is to unlock the potential and ‘promise’ of Europe’s youth.

The aims of PROMISE are:

- To provide a picture of the nature and extent of the multiplicity of young people’s involvement in society, barriers and opportunities to participation and future potential for engaging in social change.
- To identify and analyse the particular conditions that encourage or prevent youth participation.
- To explain the nature of relationships that present barriers for socio-ecological transition in diverse groups of young people across Europe.
- To identify and analyse the unique context of conflicted youth that contributes to the creation of youth on the margins across Europe.
- To provide an analysis of normative responses to the conflicts young people face.
- To understand the role of gender in youth participation: specifically to understand the experiences of young women and girls and how this can be addressed.
- To understand the roles of generation, ethnicity, class and other areas of diversity in youth participation and how these can be addressed.

The objectives will be achieved through analysis of existing data, and through of new data collected in the ten participating countries.





Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Barriers and enablers of social participation.....	3
2.1. Accelerated and emerging adulthood.....	3
2.2. Barriers to social participation.....	3
2.2.1. Barriers – Low resources.....	3
2.2.2. Barriers - Labelling / Discrimination.....	4
2.2.3. Barriers – Social exclusion.....	4
2.3. Conflict.....	4
2.3.1. Policing experience.....	4
2.3.2. Values as a conflict measure – Trust.....	5
2.4. Enablers of social participation.....	5
2.4.1. Enablers – Education.....	5
2.4.2. Enablers – Discussion about social topics.....	5
2.4.3. Enablers – Social trust.....	6
2.4.4. Enablers - Local connections.....	6
2.5. Subjective motives for action.....	6
3. Research Question and Hypotheses.....	6
4. Data and methods.....	7
5. Results.....	10
5.1. Latent Class Analysis (LCA) – Activism.....	10
5.2. Latent Class Analysis - Everyday engagement.....	12
5.3. Helping in a local context – additive index.....	13
5.4. Subjective motivations of action.....	14
5.5. The effect of personal efficacy on activism/everyday engagement/helping.....	14
5.6. Enablers/barriers to activism/everyday engagement/helping.....	17
5.6.1. Efficacy.....	19
5.6.2. Barriers.....	20
5.6.3. Enablers.....	20
5.6.4. Conflict.....	21
6. Summary and conclusion.....	26
7. References.....	28
8. Appendices.....	31

Throughout the text, and in the tables, country names are abbreviated as follows:

DE = Germany; EE = Estonia; ES = Spain; FI = Finland; GB = Great Britain; HR = Croatia; IT = Italy; PT = Portugal; RU = Russia; SK = Slovakia.



REPORT ON BARRIERS AND ENABLERS OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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1. Introduction

The aim of this report is to bridge the information collected in the ethnographic case studies with the results from the first quantitative analysis. This was done by collecting new survey data with an online panel oversampling young people in the ten PROMISE countries. For the integration of the quantitative and the qualitative parts, important questions and topics were taken from the output of the case studies and integrated into the PROMISE questionnaire. Thereby the PROMISE survey covered information of not only general social and political participation, but also on helping in a local context and the specific motivators (internal and external) and inhibitors towards participation. The inhibitors were considered particularly by including questions on discrimination, social exclusion, stigma and police experiences in addition to more general survey questions, e.g. on trust in institutions, values and the socio-economic background of the respondent. Substantially, this report wants to contribute to the analysis on factors that influence young people's agency and ability to engage, building upon the work of Evans (2002) and Munford and Sanders (2015). It wants to answer the question: how far is young people's agency really bound by their past experiences and their social situation, and when can those experiences transform into a motivator for engagement? The report hopes to contribute to dissolving this puzzle by looking at diverse forms of social engagement and their determinants.

Within this report, social participation is framed very broadly. Building upon the results from the Report on Value Gaps ([Deliverable 8 \[D4.2\]](#)), two forms of social engagement will be portrayed more closely here, firstly activism, and secondly standby engagement (Amnå and Ekman 2014). These forms of engagement were chosen because they reflect the two extremes that are traditionally said to distinguish youth's relation to society: more risky and illegal actions on the one hand, and personal actions within a closely described sphere (Garcia-Albacete 2014) on the other hand. Additionally, we include a much more local form of engagement, namely "helping others in a local context", which collects information on participation in and attendance at local activities. This addition was made in order to extend the understanding of "engagement" and "agency" in the quantitative part, because previous analyses had been restricted mostly to political participation for lacking availability of data on the non-political arenas. While it hasn't been often included in analyses of social participation, "helping others in a local context" constitutes a clear case of "activities by ordinary citizens intended to influence circumstances in society that are of relevance to others" (Ekman and Amnå, 2012). The difference being that it considers young people within the social context that describes their options and socialization best: their local context.

In order to make the results of this report more easily comparable to those of the ethnographic case studies ([Deliverable D12 \[D6.1\]](#)), it will follow the three general themes of "Conflict", "Barriers and Enablers" and "Social Innovation" as guiding themes in the analysis of the data. In contrast to the Collection of comparative short national reports: National Report Level 2 ([Deliverable 9 \[D4.3\]](#)), this report will provide an in-depth look at individual-level factors and not include information on the country-level. After the main report, a set of annexes offers a selection for more in-depth analyses, among those a country-by-country analysis of the individual-level data, which will allow the reader to make comparisons of the roles of inhibitors and enablers across countries.



2. Barriers and enablers of social participation

2.1. Accelerated and emerging adulthood

Following ‘*purposive action theory*’ (Coleman 1986), citizens engage in collective and individual action if and because they expect positive effects (of whatever kind: emotional, moral, material, individual or collective). That such positive effects may be diminished by problems external to the young person (family problems, neighbourhood conflict, problems with making ends meet) would of course influence the way in which he or she involves socially, leading to “bounded agency” (Evans 2002), as was already pointed out in Deliverable 9 [D4.3].

Indeed, very different trajectories are followed by youth, based on their opportunities and their imagined future (Raffo & Reeves 2000, Evans 2002). Youth studies divide between those young people with an “emerging adulthood” (Arnett, 1998), who have an extended transition period from youth to adulthood involving prolonged studies, work experiences and social support from family that allows them to explore possibilities before making long-term commitments, and those leading an “accelerated adulthood” (Lee 2014). The latter describes young people who are rapidly catapulted into adult life, who suddenly have to take on responsibility in one or more life spheres because of insufficient resources or a lack of alternatives due to violence, parental problems, teenage parenthood or discrimination.

The different trajectories of young people and their experiences then in turn influence their agency. Firstly, lower economic and social resources will lower the ability to participate in social activities. However, secondly, next to these objective barriers, also psychological barriers reduce participation. In particular, a lower feeling of efficacy (Bandura 1977), of being able to make a change and have an impact, is often present among young people who face an accelerated adulthood. These personal judgements about one’s capacity to exercise control will then influence the actual participation and shape the agency shown by young people¹.

While the discussion about the impact of social inequalities on social participation is gathering momentum (Verba et al. 1995; Schneider and Makszin 2014), many of the specific barriers have not yet been analysed in relation to social engagement activities, although they are known to restrict agency in general. This might have been the case because often these very subjective experiences are hard to capture and analyse in quantitative terms. Most often we can only observe their repercussions (school drop-out, low educational attainment etc.).

In the PROMISE survey, we tried to materialise the distinction in a clearer way by looking at discrimination experiences, social exclusion, and subjectively insufficient income – factors that can function as strong barriers towards social engagement and may be among the issues distinguishing an emerging adulthood from an accelerated adulthood. In the following sections, these barriers will be examined in depth, together with a short summary of enablers of social participation, and a discussion on the issue of conflict. This report therefore contributes to the discussion by merging the social participation perspective with the agency perspective.

2.2. Barriers to social participation

2.2.1. Barriers – Low resources

Low resources (material, social or cultural) can form a key limitation to participation. Resources can be utilised to participate in society and to respond to political or social opportunities (Verba et al.

¹ Of all forms of agency portrayed by young people, social and political participation just is one possibility. Lister (2014) classified agency and Aaltonen (2013) agency of young people specifically along the lines of getting by, getting back at, getting out and getting organized. The latter would refer to social and political participation.



1995) and they are also key in formulating and vocalising demands. People with lower education, lower income and other social disadvantages therefore tend to participate less in politics (Schneider and Makszin 2014). In Deliverable 9, we already pointed towards the significance of personal education and the social background in general for standby forms of participation as well as activism. For activism, also financial resources showed a gradual impact – with those people with low income participating least in activism activities.

2.2.2. Barriers - Labelling / Discrimination

Labelling refers to the relegation of a person or group to an unimportant or powerless position within a group or society. Unequal power relations allow stigma to unfold and discrimination to occur (Link and Phelan 2001). Young people who are labelled are typically a target of contempt, disgust and hostility, “but rarely treated as equal fellow citizens” (Lister 2015, p.144). As shown by Walker (2014), labelling can stunt a person’s agency and reduce their perceived self-efficacy. Discrimination is conceptually similar, as it refers to a situation “where an individual is unjustly treated on the basis of membership in a disadvantaged group” (Jones 1986). Note that being ascribed to a disadvantaged group already implies labelling, but we talk of discrimination only if there also is a component of selective action against people identified in this way. This differential treatment can occur by people or by institutional policies (structures). The reaction of victims of discrimination is said to depend on the victim’s attribution of the situation to outer causes or to inner causes (self-blaming). While the former can bring about an attitude of “fighting back”, and could be linked therefore to increased agency, the latter is linked to withdrawal and passivity (Lalonde and Cameron 1994).

2.2.3. Barriers – Social exclusion

Social exclusion is a multidimensional concept, which has been defined as “the process through which individuals or groups are wholly or partially excluded from full participation in the society within which they live” (de Haan 1998). Townsend (1979) was among the first to develop this concept to grasp the exclusion “from ordinary living patterns and activities” (including economic, social, cultural and political life) due to poverty. But not only poverty can lead to social exclusion, it is rather an accumulation of disadvantages (Markovic and Evrard 2014). Reactions towards social exclusion include feelings of powerlessness and anxiety (Creed and Reynolds 2001; Hagquist and Starrin 1996) that are likely linked to lower agency. For young people, social exclusion can result particularly from not being able to realise one’s potential and not feeling recognised by society for one’s contribution and effort (Eurofound 2015). As opposed to labelling and discrimination, social exclusion can occur as an unintended side effect of, e.g., economic processes. It may or may not discriminate against particular groups, and may or may not come with negative labelling of those excluded.

2.3. Conflict

2.3.1. Policing experience

A further relevant concept is that of ‘conflict’. This was something that had been only indirectly addressed in the previous secondary analyses of Deliverable 9, therefore we introduced one direct measure of conflict experience in the new survey, namely contact with the police; this provided different opportunities, and different evaluations with regard to how the respondents were treated by police officers. Thus, we can separate conflictive from non-conflictive policing experiences.

Policing experiences can form an additional barrier towards social participation. Here multiple factors can come into play. Firstly, general profiling carried out by police can be understood as a form of institutionalized discrimination and was perceived as such in the case studies at hand (see [Suspect](#)



[Communities](#), [‘Risky’ youth](#)). Research by McAra and McVie (2005) on children’s experience of policing showed that the police may be unfairly targeting certain categories of young people. By applying certain rules, police construct a population of permanent suspects among children. The police make distinctions between children who can be accorded leniency and those who cannot. Those distinctions are not only on their status as offender but as much on socio-economic status. Kennelly (2011) found that youth are expected to conform to normative behaviors of legitimate citizens-to-be. When they do not comply to the norms (such as congregating in “appropriate” spaces) they may experience conflict-ridden encounters with the police. She describes this practice as socially dividing and amplifying of social disadvantage. Recently published results of a longitudinal study (Del Toro et al, 2019) found that police stops are associated with harmful outcomes including subsequent delinquent behaviour and psychological distress.

Secondly, Bradford and Jackson (2018) found that police contact is among the key factors to predict police institutional legitimacy. A body of research confirms that personal contact with officers is one of the most reliable predictors of opinions about the police (Van Damme et al., 2015; Tyler and Fagan, 2008; Mazerolle et al., 2013). Skogan (2006) has found that the nature of this association is often ‘asymmetrical’, with unsatisfactory contacts with police having a large negative effect on people’s views of police, whereas satisfactory contacts tend to have a smaller positive effect.

2.3.2. Values as a conflict measure – Trust

Besides policing experience as a direct measure of conflict experience, we can still use the previously used indirect measures, which were (lack of) trust in institutions and value positions. These were asked in the PROMISE survey in almost the same way as in the previously used data of the European Values Study 2008.

Post-materialist values are admittedly only a weak indication of conflict – having such values is not conflictive as such, but only when the adult/majority society has clearly different value orientations. In such cases, the demands of the young for personal and political liberties and self-actualization are likely to meet resistance from the adults. But even without value conflict, the holders of more post-materialist values are likely to be more politically engaged (see [Deliverable 9](#) for a deeper discussion).

2.4. Enablers of social participation

2.4.1. Enablers – Education

While low resources generally reduce participation, one of the resources most necessary for engagement seems to be education. This can be attributed to an effect of being familiarised better with the political system and having higher levels of internal efficacy. Henn & Foard (2014) note for example that “Those in possession of higher educational qualifications are significantly more confident in their own knowledge and understanding of politics [...] whilst they too hold an antipathy towards the political parties and the professional politicians, they are noticeably less sceptical than are their contemporaries” (p.374). Also, a networking effect can come into play with political information being spread more easily within educational institutions.

2.4.2. Enablers – Discussion about social topics

Discussions about social topics at an early age can decrease low engagement even when resources are low. Those young people growing up with political discussions at home were shown to have more articulated political views (Pilkington & Pollock, 2015). This effect was also confirmed within our analysis in Deliverable 9, in which political discussions at an early age were one of the strongest predictors of engagement. This effect is also likely to be formed by a higher feeling of efficacy, a better understanding of the political system and lower barriers towards approaching complex political topics. However, we did not ask for this topic in the new survey, because the high share of



people who will not yet have concluded their socialisation process in our sample would make the measure ambiguous.

2.4.3. Enablers – Social trust

Social trust and specifically enabling relationships² are linked to higher engagement. Following Putnam's (1993) social capital model, trust developed during interactions on a personal level can translate into social, political and economic engagement. The case studies underlined the impact of trustworthy relationships and mentors on the agency of young people (see [case study](#) from Portugal). For social and political agency in general, the importance of trust towards others was supported by our analysis in Deliverable 9.

2.4.4. Enablers - Local connections

Moreover, previous studies point at the importance of feeling part of the (local) community (belonging) as a positive correlate of different types of participation and engagement (Chavis and Wandersman 1990; Talò 2018), although there is indication that this relation is more characteristic for adults than for youth (see Talò, Mannarini, and Rochira 2014). Within the new PROMISE survey, the analysis of this aspect is expanded by including an indicator for the respondent's feeling of closeness to the local community.

2.5. Subjective motives for action

The social psychology literature breaks down the expected benefits of participation actions into internal and external motivators, which can form specific reasons for engagement (Lilleker and Koc-Michalska 2017). While the enablers (education, discussions and social trust) are related to participation through increasing the feeling of efficacy (readiness to act because one feels that goals are indeed achievable), intrinsic and extrinsic motivators constitute the subjective motivation once a specific opportunity arises. Intrinsic motivators are linked to behavioural beliefs and the assessment of satisfaction arising from an action (Ryan and Deci 2000). Self-realisation, a positive self-image, and feelings of self-efficacy can be among the intrinsic motivators that explain even seemingly altruistic actions, such as political or social participation in part (Klar and Kasser 2009). Extrinsic motivators relate to the attempt to satisfy social norms to avoid sanctions or earn approval, or to reap other side benefits that may be connected with an action outside its direct objective (Deci 1971). For political and social participation in particular, approval from peers and family can form one extrinsic motivator. For those young people who have participated in a specific social and political action according to our survey (here: linked to activism or everyday engagement), we also asked for such intrinsic and extrinsic motivations in a follow-up question.

3. Research Question and Hypotheses

Following the theoretical discussions and the insights gained from the ethnographic case studies, four hypotheses arise that we want to investigate with the analysis of the PROMISE survey.

The first hypothesis will be assessed by simple descriptive statistics. H1 concerns the forms of **Social Innovation** followed by young people: *It expects that new forms of everyday engagement are highly common among young adults. Also helping others is a frequent activity for youth and even common among those with lower levels of efficacy and those not engaged in "activism".*

² For young people, the standard measure of social trust is less likely to give information about the young person's generalized trust in society and more likely to reflect experiences from a much more restricted personal sphere (Gunnarson 2018). In the following, "social trust" should therefore be rather interpreted in terms of "trust developed in close social surroundings" or "enabling relationships".



Looking at the different forms of social engagement and expanding it to “helping in a local context” is likely to expand our knowledge on the ways in which young people engage.

The following two hypotheses concern the **enablers and barriers** towards engagement and will be answered by using regression analysis. H2a claims that *Social exclusion and discrimination are important factors reducing the efficacy of young people and their likelihood to engage socially. On the other hand, social trust and feeling close to one’s local area should be associated with higher engagement.*

A specific focus on **conflict** is laid in H2b, where it is expected that: *Young people with a combination of post-materialist values and a mistrust of specific political institutions are likely to show higher engagement, especially in activist behaviours. Further, police contact as a suspect, being searched because of one’s appearance, or during demonstrations, is taken to be conflictive (note that participation at demonstrations already implies a degree of activism).*

Lastly, a comparison of the different forms of social engagement is brought in to conclude the analysis. In H3 we expect that: *‘Helping’ and ‘everyday engagement’ are both comparatively low-threshold behaviours, therefore they are less strongly determined by individual resources than activism. Further, because of their local and/or personal nature, they are carried out by people even despite the presence of social inhibitors.*

4. Data and methods

The data stems from the PROMISE online survey conducted between December 2018 and March 2019 in the ten PROMISE countries (Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, and the UK).

The research team worked out a master questionnaire in English to test the research hypotheses. To ensure comparability with other international surveys and the results of PROMISE Work Package 4 (WP4), questions from European Value Study (EVS), European Social Survey (ESS), etc., were included in the questionnaire, while other questions were developed by the research team based on the results of the WP4 and WP6.

The master questionnaire was translated to nine other languages by PROMISE project partners using a team approach, that is: two translators translated the new items independently from each other and then, at a joint meeting with a third person, i.e., the reviewer, the translations were reviewed and reconciled; or, as a minimum, one translator produced a translation but then country teams (including the translator if possible) reviewed this translation jointly. Precise translation instructions were provided. The translations then were inserted into a special Excel based form.

The administration mode of the survey was web-based. University of Tartu LimeSurvey server was used for data collection. The data were collected using web panels. The main partner in data collection was the survey company Norstat Eesti AS, a member of the international Norstat Group, chosen via a procurement procedure. To obtain data, web panels belonging to Norstat Group members and some Norstat sub-contractors were used. To achieve quotas, multiple panels were used in some countries.

Technically, web questionnaires based at the University of Tartu server were linked with the panel owners’ information systems to send invitations to panel members. After answering the PROMISE questionnaire, respondents were redirected to the panel website to obtain answering points or other bonuses. All personal information concerning the respondent was strictly managed by panel owners.

A quota sampling, typical of web survey respondent pools, was used to collect data. The target population of the survey were permanent residents of the country (regardless of citizenship)



between the ages of 15 years (included) and 74 years (included). The targeted size of an effective (interviewed) sample in each country was at least 1200 respondents of whom at least 600 respondents are aged 15-29 years and 600 respondents aged 30 or more years. Both subsamples must be representative of the respective population as regards their main socio-demographic features. The sampling should aim for residents of a country (i.e. potentially including non-citizens). The sample was intentionally non-proportional due to the need to compare young people to the adults.

There were two main quotas to follow: gender and age group (15-19, 20-24, ... 70-74) and three “soft” ones were also checked regularly: educational level, the region inside the country, and citizenship. Questions fixing a sense of belonging to some of the quota groups were placed to the first block of the questionnaire. If respondent’s parameters did not correspond to the main quotas-based needs, he/she was redirected to the panel owner’s website to get bonuses for reacting to the invitation. In the opposite case, respondent started to answer the survey questions. After finishing answering, respondent was again redirected to the panel’s website.

Although the majority of the answers was mostly collected quite quickly (in one or two weeks) in most of the countries there was a problem fulfilling some specific quota groups, especially concerning young people (and also male respondents in some cases). In these quota groups, response rates were relatively low and/or there were not enough panel members with suitable characteristics available³. Also, the topic of the survey was probably not very attractive to young people. To overcome such problems, additional web panels were used to obtain answers from the specific groups of respondents. Due to specific queries, response rates were sometimes extremely low by such panels (see Table 1 in Annex 8).

After data collection was complete, the data were checked, and some problematic cases were excluded from the final data file. Final data includes information on 12,666 respondents in total, 6,288 from young respondents aged 15-29 and 6,378 from older respondents aged 30-74. The initially planned sample size (600+600) was exceeded in all countries (see Table 1).

For each country, data were weighted using population data about gender, age group, and education (higher vs other). Description of the population was mostly taken from the Eurostat database. For Russia also local statistical sources were used. Different weights were calculated: for the whole population aged 15-74, for age groups 15-29 and 30-74 separately, for comparing younger and older cohorts. Population, sample, and weighting statistics (for the population as a whole) by country are presented in Annex 8 (Tables 2-11).

³ The panels for regular omnibus-type public opinion and market surveys are designed in such manner that allows researchers to draw conclusions about the general population. The PROMISE survey needed at least twice as many young people as regular omnibus.



Table 1. Sample size by country and age group

Country	Number of respondents	Age 15-29	Age 30-74
Croatia	1245	638	607
Estonia	1284	625	659
Finland	1320	663	657
Germany	1255	609	646
Italy	1260	631	609
Portugal	1239	638	601
Russia	1272	637	635
Slovakia	1255	623	632
Spain	1262	613	649
United Kingdom	1274	621	653
TOTAL	12666	6288	6378

Concerning the limitations of the survey, the following aspects should be taken into account.

1. While comparing the results from the PROMISE questionnaire with EVS and ESS data, one should take into account that administration modes are different: face-to-face for EVS and ESS; web-based for the PROMISE survey. The administration mode may have an effect on the results, therefore comparisons should be made with caution.
2. In cross-national studies, the meanings of the questions may be culture-specific. This should be taken into account while interpreting the results.
3. A quota sample used by web panels is a non-probability sample. At the same time, in last year's web panels (especially the same panels from Norstat Group) were successfully used in surveys on voting behavior and political preferences, where exact modeling of the population is extremely important.
4. In the surveys with small response rates (see Table 1 in Appendix) answers are probably coming from respondents more emotionally involved with the topics covered by the survey. The responses may be more on the extremes. This should be taken into account while interpreting survey results.

The data were analysed using a latent class analysis, followed by a multilevel regression analysis for the general sample and separate regression analyses for each country. If not otherwise stated, all substantive analyses only include young people between 15 and 29. This approach makes the output partly comparable to the results of the report Deliverable 9. For an overview of the operationalization and missing values see Annex 1.

5. Results⁴

5.1. Latent Class Analysis (LCA) – Activism

The latent class analysis was conducted in order to understand in which combinations young people engage in social and political engagement behaviors.

For the analysis of the activism classes, four variables were considered: signing petitions (petition), taking part in legal demonstrations (legdemo), taking part in illegal demonstrations and strikes (illdemo), and squatting in buildings (occupy). The (parentheses) refer to the short item names in Figure 1. The analysis with fewer countries allowed us to take into account the full variation in the response options, i.e. in contrast to the analyses conducted with more than 40 samples for Deliverable 9, the answer categories were not dichotomized in this analysis with only 10 subsamples, and we could use the full scale with the “1-Would never do”, “2-Would do”, “3-Have done” response options. Figure 1 shows the response profiles for each class. The vertical axis depicts the average response score for an item on the 1/2/3 scale, given that respondents belong to a particular class.

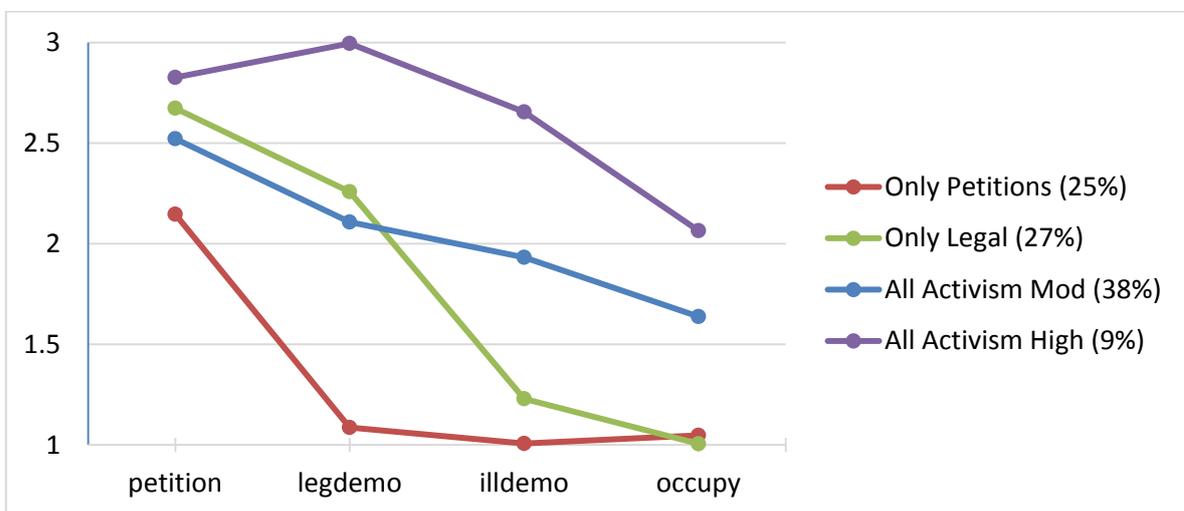


Figure 1: LCA of activism classes among young people (see text above for item descriptions)

Four classes emerge in the analysis: a class engaged in “only petitions”, consisting of a quarter of the young population. In fact, even for petitions the average response is hardly beyond ‘2’, indicating that the respondents tend to *consider* using petitions as a viable instrument, but many have not actually *done* so yet. So, this is actually a low-activity class that is characterized by its members’ total rejection of effortful or even illegal activism forms.

The second class is on average manifestly engaged in petitions, somewhat less in legal demonstrations, but clearly shies away from any illegal activities. It comprises 27% of the young population.

The third class is comprised of people ready to carry out most of our activities to a moderate extent, but they have not necessarily done so yet, and are somewhat reluctant about occupying property. This class forms the largest group, with 38%.

⁴ When presenting our statistical analyses, we will sometimes be using the terms ‘effect’ or speak of one variable ‘determining’ increases or decreases in another variable. Whereas this follows wide-spread practice especially when presenting regression models, we would like to stress that we use these terms only to describe statistical associations, not causal associations. It is important to understand that the study design employed here does not allow firm conclusions on causality.



Finally, respondents in the smallest class often report actually having used most activism forms, except for building occupations (9% of the young population). That this class of ‘real’ activists is so small is in line with common sense expectations. As we shall see later in the analysis (see section 5.6), it is the case that the probability of being in the more radically active classes increases with age, i.e. among the young, it is the oldest group (25-29 years) who have the highest experience with actual protest behaviours. Since we asked for any behaviours ever displayed (without a time restriction like, e.g., ‘...in the last 12 months, have you done...’), this is to be expected at least as an effect of ‘cumulated opportunity’ over the years of the respondents’ politically active life, but it may also show a greater resourcefulness for political activities that comes with increasing age.

Overall, across our ten countries, nearly half of the young respondents appear to have already participated in one (and then likely, in several) forms of activism, and many among these same people would seem ready to even use illegal forms of action should it seem necessary.

Figure 2 displays the classification results across countries and brings out some striking, but plausible, differences in country distributions. The strongest differences appear in the size of the inactive or ‘only petitions’ class: About 60% of young Russians (RU) reported to mostly abstain from activism. The second largest share of this class is found in Estonia (EE), but here, it is countered by a class of ‘moderate’ activist youth that matches the size of the respective class in most Western European countries in our sample. This leaves the ‘only legal activities’ group in Estonia at a size of around only 10%, which is otherwise only found with those three countries that have a very high prevalence of more radical activism, and very little abstention from activist forms: Great Britain (GB), Croatia (HR), and Slovakia (SK). In a normative perspective, Finland (FI) displays the most ‘civilized’ engagement structure: the ‘only legal activism’ class is a clear majority, and this comes at the expense of the inactive and the most radically active classes, both of which would be least desirable. Germany (DE), Spain (ES), and to a lesser degree Portugal (PT) also have high levels of engagement where, for the majority of people, lawful forms are considered sufficient. Italy (IT), finally, stands out by its high share of ‘real and radical’ activists and the lowest share on inactive young people.

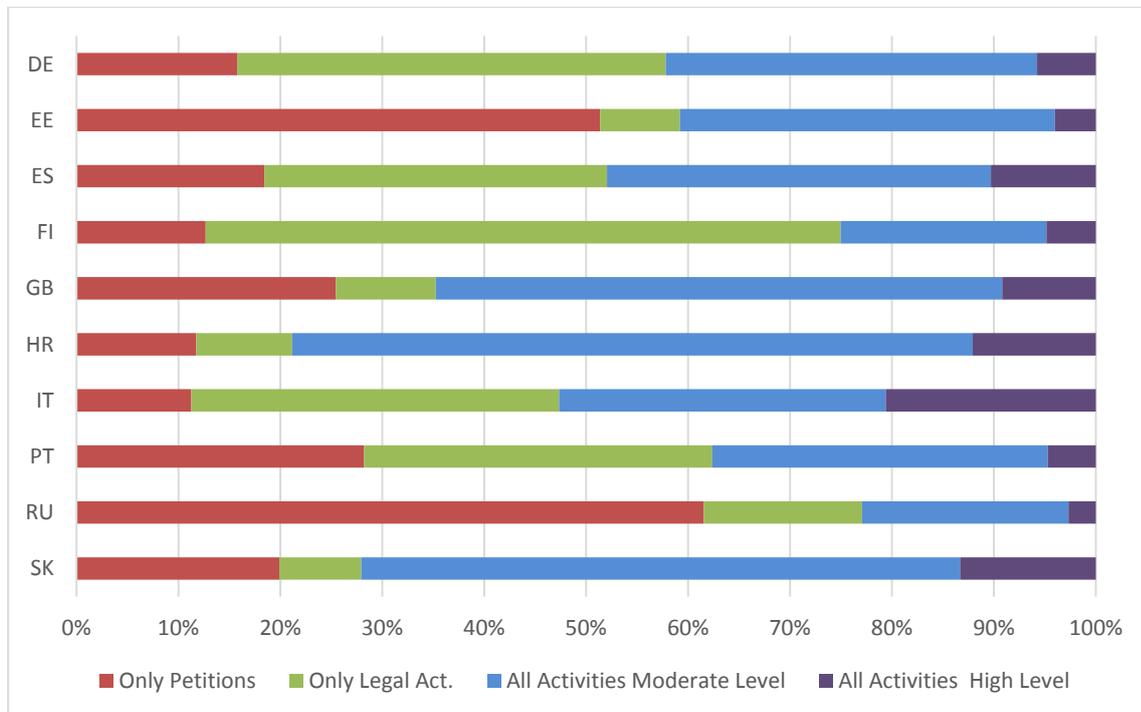


Figure 2: LCA of activism classes for young people by country

5.2. Latent Class Analysis - Everyday engagement

For the analysis of the everyday engagement classes, five variables were considered: donating money (donate); boycotting products (boycott); making a statement in writing, art or music (statemt); participating in political online activities (internet); and other (other). Again, all response options “1- Would never do”, “2- Would do”, “3- Have done” were considered here. Three classes emerge from the analysis: a “Low engagement” class, consisting of 13% of the young population; a moderate engagement class, consisting of 69 % of the young population; and a high engagement class, consisting of 18% of the young population. Looking at Figure 3, we see that this obviously is simply a monotonic ordering by the intensity of engagement, which confirms that those respondents who have a high preference for, e.g., everyday engagement through making public statements also tend to make donations, boycott products, etc. In the high engagement class, using the internet for political self-expression is the most prevalent activity, but, somewhat surprisingly, donating money is almost as important, and more prevalent in the less engaged classes. The surprise comes from the expectation that young people would usually have limited financial means and thus not regard donations as the prime route for enacting support for collective goals. It may, however, be that these donations often are small and mostly symbolic sums.

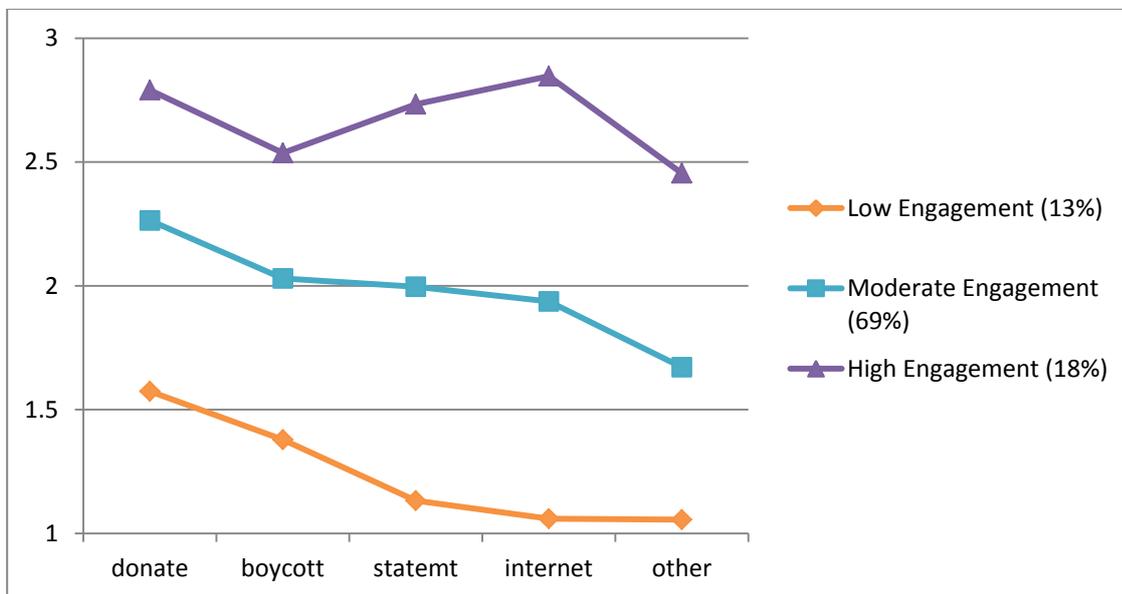


Figure 3: LCA of engagement classes for young people

Comparing these intensity classifications for standby engagement across the countries of our survey reveals much less variation than we found for activism (Figure 4). Very clearly, it is the moderate engagement class that dominates the distribution in each and every country. There is only a mild correspondence of the intensity patterns with that observed for activism, in that Estonia and Russia appear to have the lowest levels of standby engagement, whereas Spain, Croatia, Italy, and Slovakia have the lowest shares of low engaged young people and mostly a higher share of high engaged people. Given our expectation for the individual level that standby engagement is less affected by resource and inhibitor factors than activism, it might be the case that this also shows on the societal level: the variation in terms of enablers (e.g. societal openness and educational resources) and barriers (e.g. restrictions on freedom of the press) that we know to exist among our countries (cf. Deliverable 9) does not have the same space to play out on the more local and private standby engagement that it has for activism. However, we shall not further investigate the macro-level effects in this report, but shall concentrate on the individual-level analysis.

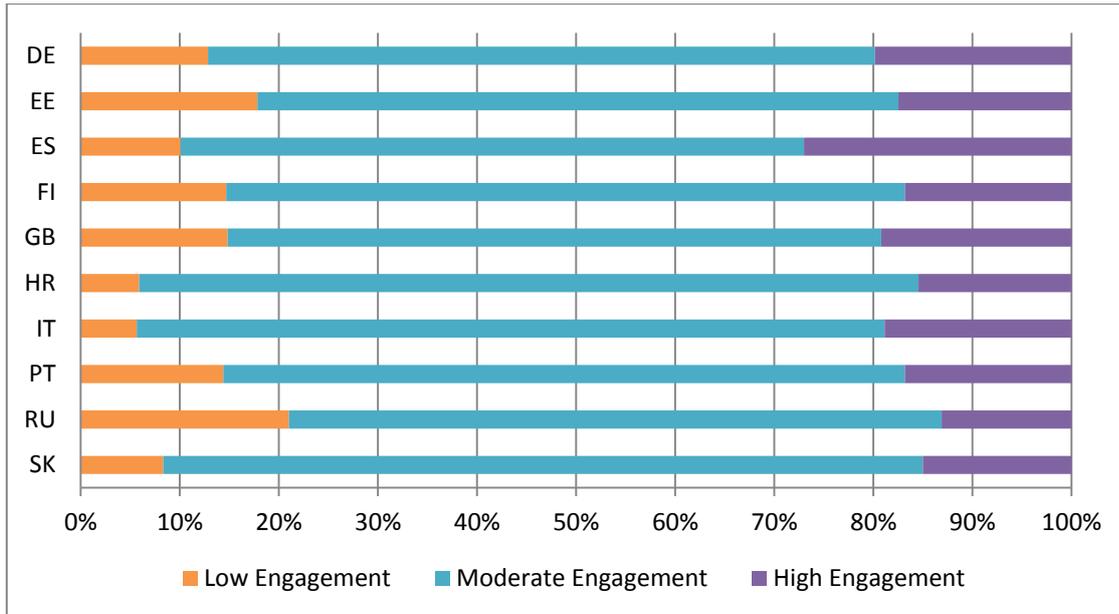


Figure 4: LCA of engagement classes by country

5.3. Helping in a local context - additive index

Helping behaviour, which forms our third dependent variable, is based on three items: “get involved with (or work for) voluntary or charitable organisations”, “actively provide help for other people outside your family, work or voluntary organisations” and “help with, or attend, activities organized in your local area” that are measured by their frequency (every day, several times a week, once a week, several times a month, once a month, less often, never). For subsequent analyses, we combine these three items into a simple index.⁵

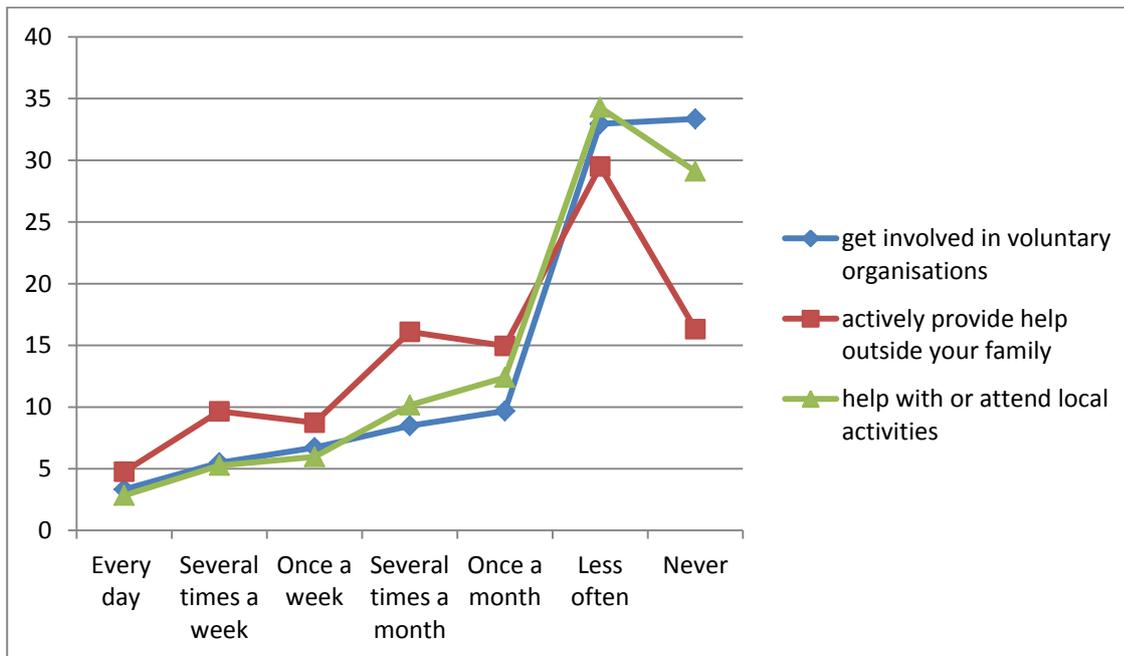


Figure 5: Helping activities of young people and their frequency

⁵ The three-item index for helping behaviour has an alpha reliability score of 0.84, which is well acceptable.



→ For an overview of the different engagement forms per country, see Annex Table 2.

5.4. Subjective motivations of action

3,652 young people reported to have participated in activism or engagement activities. This leaves 2,636 young people, or 42%, as non-participants. Of those who reported to have been participating, we also asked for their subjective motives of their engagement. For this purpose, we adopted a question battery proposed by Lilleker & Koc-Michalska (2017).⁶ We did not, however, follow their proposal for combining various items into sub-indices for intrinsic and extrinsic motivations, because we found their assignment of items to the intrinsic and extrinsic dimensions theoretically unconvincing and our data did not support it. Rather, principal component analyses (not shown) suggested a one-dimensional solution.

Figure 6 displays the frequency distributions for the reported motives. A particularly strong agreement is found for personally feeling good, influencing others, and benefiting others. The lowest agreement is interestingly found for influencing policy-makers. This probably means that the young people are mainly driven by the wish to express their preferences and to effect changes (influence/benefit others), but they discount the probability of influencing policy-makers directly – which can be seen as a realistic assessment per common sense.

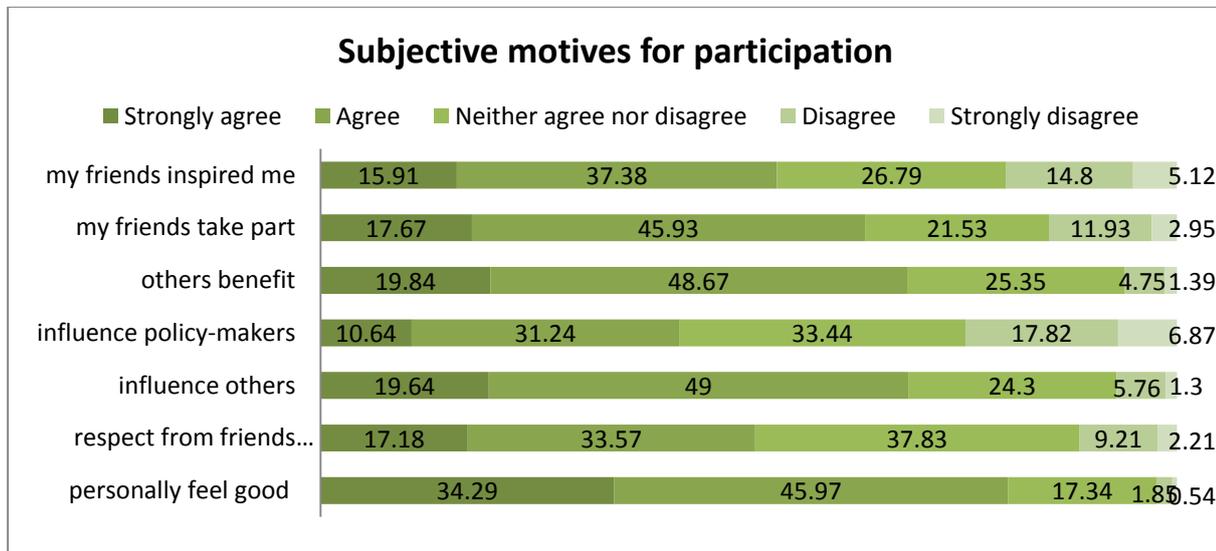


Figure 6: Motives for participation (among active young participants)

5.5. The effect of personal efficacy on activism/everyday engagement/helping

In the following, we will look at the importance of personal (political) efficacy for social engagement. We isolate this aspect of efficacy here for bivariate analyses, because personal efficacy is related to the concept of personal agency, which has been identified as an important mediator variable in the qualitative strands of the PROMISE project.⁷ In H1 we furthermore assumed that *helping others is a frequent activity for youth and even common among those with lower levels of efficacy and those not*

⁶ The full item wordings are: “Others benefit from people like me taking part in this activity”; “A number of my friends are also taking part in this activity”; “I feel inspired by my friends to take part in this activity”; “I personally feel good taking part in this activity”; “I feel that this activity is the sort of thing that my friends and family would respect me for”; “I feel I can influence others”; “I feel I can influence policymakers”.

⁷ In the multivariate models below, we will also include collective political efficacy, which is an even more important predictor of political behaviors.



engaged in “activism”. Personal efficacy was assessed by answering the question “How much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?”.

The determinants of personal efficacy are shown in Annex Table 1. This reveals that three factors – not currently being in education, having a low income, living with parents – are associated with lower personal political efficacy. The activity status (being unemployed, working, caring or other) does not report any significant effect.⁸ Social exclusion has a mixed impact. While those young people agreeing to the statement “life has become too complicated, I can barely find my way” show a lower efficacy, those who agree to feeling left out, or feeling looked down upon, do not report lower, but rather higher, efficacy. Discrimination does not show an effect on efficacy, while police contact does generally not go along with lower efficacy, except for those who were suspected, profiled, who protested etc. and reported a negative treatment by the police. On the other hand, social trust and local connections have a positive association with personal political efficacy.

When looking at those people stating that they do not have a say in what their government does, we see that they are more likely to be found in the lowest activism category “only petitions” and in the highest activism category that involves illegal action. Low personal efficacy seems to be associated therefore with withdrawal and protest activities. Further, the engagement classification shows that the low efficacy group is more present in “low engagement” activities.

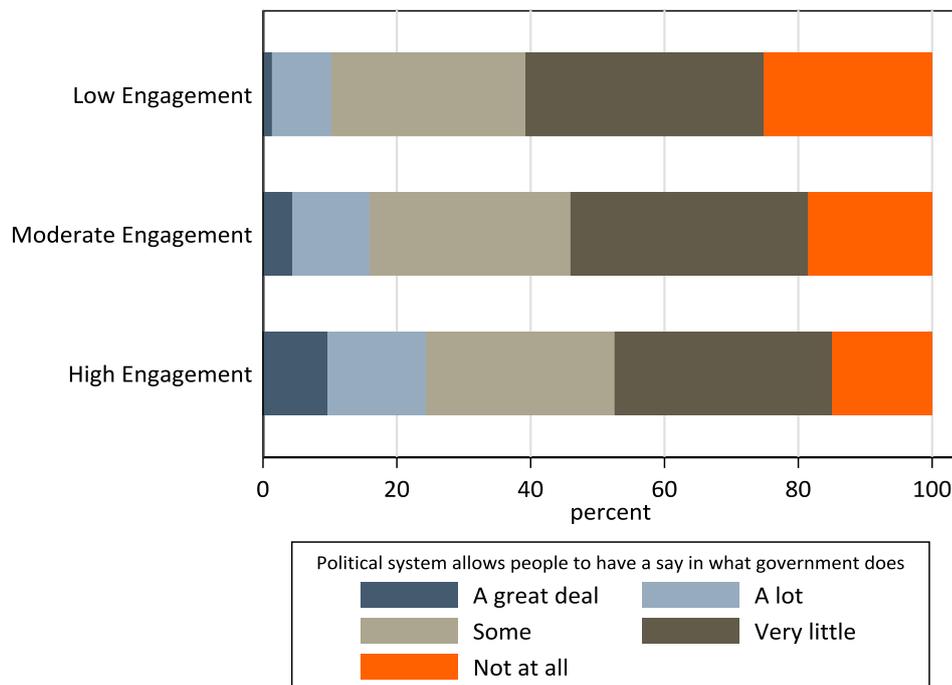


Figure 7: Personal efficacy and activism profiles

⁸ Note that ‘currently studying/being in education’ appears in two variables (educational level and activity status), which are thus necessarily confounded in this regard.

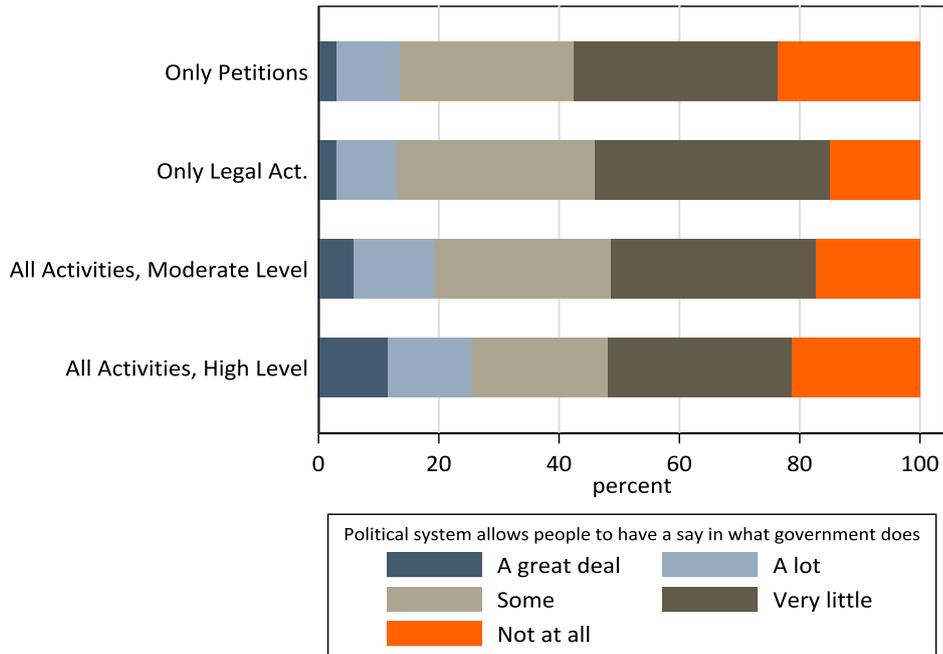


Figure 8: Personal efficacy and engagement profiles

‘Helping activities’ seem to be stratified according to the level of personal efficacy as well. This was not expected. Those young people with low levels of efficacy are also less likely to help in an everyday context. This could confirm the notion that the self-expressed efficacy of our respondents versus the political system is in fact also measuring self-efficacy as a personality trait – for the latter, we would expect more or less the same effects for all kinds of outward behavior, regardless of whether the behavior is directed at specific people or at political objectives.

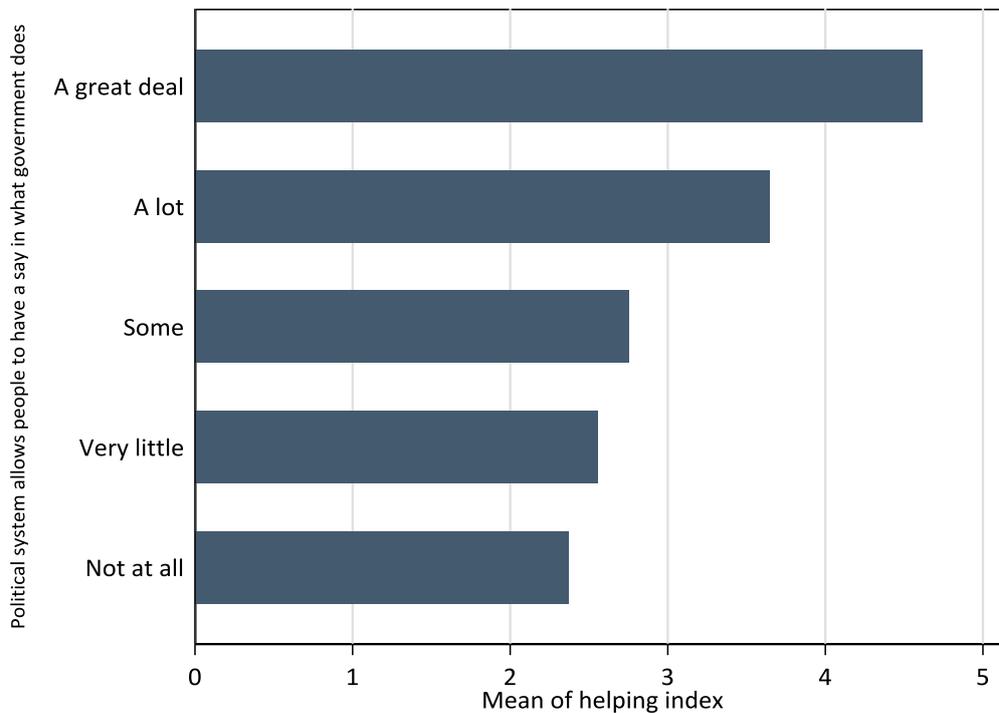


Figure 9: Personal efficacy and helping index

5.6. Enablers/barriers to activism/everyday engagement/helping

To investigate hypotheses 2a and 2b, we conducted a multi-level regression analysis, through which we are able to identify significant predictors at the individual level for the full sample of respondents from all PROMISE countries (Hox and Kreft 1994; Hox 2002; Snijders and Bosker 1999). Multilevel models account for the correlated error-terms present in clustered data (due to the correlation of observations within the different sub-samples). Due to the low number of sub-samples/countries, we abstain from introducing macro-level factors into the models. The models for activism and engagement were estimated as multinomial models with the Stata-command for generalised structural equation models ('gsem'), using Stata 15, and the linear model for helping was estimated using the procedure 'mixed'.

Table 2. Multi-level regressions on three dependent variables

		Only petitions (Ref. only legal)	All activism – moderate (Ref. only legal)	All activism – high (Ref. only legal)	Low everyday Engagement (Ref. moderate)	High everyday Engagement (Ref. moderate)	Helping index
		b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)
Sex	Female (ref. male)	-0.339** (-4.76)	-0.434** (-5.17)	-0.385** (-5.32)	-0.382** (-4.15)	0.002 (0.02)	0.015 (0.31)
	_cons	0.218**(4.65)			-0.036 (-0.68)		
Age group	20-24 years of age	0.052 (0.50)	-0.049 (-0.62)	0.203** (3.23)	0.406** (2.82)	0.094 (0.92)	-0.017 (-0.25)
(Ref.:15-19)	_cons	0.140*(2.38)			0.097* (2.27)		
	25-29 years of age	0.199* (2.24)	0.023 (0.22)	0.339* (2.01)	0.557** (2.94)	0.135 (1.07)	-0.103 (-1.62)
	_cons	0.250** (4.94)			0.262** (3.86)		
Education	Less than tertiary – not studying	0.323* (2.34)	-0.141 (-0.72)	-0.562* (-2.55)	0.615** (2.80)	-0.526** (-2.78)	-0.534** (-5.05)
(ref. tertiary – currently studying)	_cons	1.585** (7.68)			1.579** (7.97)		
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	0.023	-0.269+	-0.719**	0.270	-0.400**	-0.222**
	_cons	2.116** (16.25)			1.986** (10.67)		
	Tertiary education – not studying	0.221 (1.23)	-0.219+ (-1.67)	-0.884** (-4.48)	0.510** (2.97)	-0.528** (-3.39)	-0.434** (-5.05)
	_cons	0.594** (4.01)			0.518** (3.12)		
Activity Status	In paid work	0.352** (3.66)	0.290** (2.59)	0.392** (2.87)	0.389** (3.07)	0.088 (1.00)	0.210* (2.21)
(Ref. student)	_cons	-0.209* (-2.16)			-0.025 (-0.23)		
	Unemployed	0.251 (1.25)	0.272+ (1.70)	0.362 (1.47)	0.113 (0.62)	-0.137 (-1.05)	-0.001 (-0.01)
	_cons	-1.329** (-8.54)					
	Care & housework	0.728** (3.98)	0.226 (0.92)	-0.143 (-0.24)	0.335 (1.10)	-0.809** (-7.45)	0.013 (0.12)
	_cons	-2.603** (-9.96)			-2.252** (-8.40)		
	Other	0.351* (2.14)	0.189 (1.00)	0.334 (1.05)	0.324+ (1.84)	0.344** (2.61)	-0.007 (-0.05)

	<i>cons</i>	-2.318** (-14.29)			-2.219** (-33.88)		
Income	Don't know	-0.020 (-0.12)	-0.161 (-0.75)	-0.336 (-1.16)	0.358+ (1.95)	-0.247 (-1.35)	-0.298** (-3.17)
(Ref. Living comfort-ably on income)		-1.060** (-6.57)			-1.164** (-5.85)		
	Coping on present income	-0.236* (-0.45)	-0.149 (-0.45)	-0.545** (-1.58)	0.108 (0.87)	-0.035 (-0.82)	-0.158* (-0.48)
	<i>cons</i>	0.931** (9.14)			0.757** (7.92)		
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.005 (-0.02)	0.038 (0.10)	-0.126 (-0.64)	0.154 (0.86)	0.011 (0.07)	-0.125 (-1.44)
Dependency	Living with parents	0.030 (0.12)	0.199 (0.82)	0.210 (1.08)	-0.344* (-2.46)	-0.230** (-3.05)	-0.090+ (-1.90)
	<i>cons</i>	0.309 (1.62)			0.293 (1.55)		
Local Connection	Don't know	0.371 (1.17)	0.127 (0.62)	-0.586 (-0.97)	0.119 (0.83)	-1.241** (-5.12)	0.040 (0.18)
(Ref. Strongly disagree)		-1.958** (-7.29)			-1.715** (-10.43)		
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.049 (-0.55)	0.060 (0.40)	-0.012 (-0.08)	-0.129 (-1.06)	-0.212+ (-1.75)	0.283** (5.20)
	<i>cons</i>	0.309* (2.39)			0.364** (2.81)		
	(Strongly) agree	-0.179+ (-1.68)	0.261* (2.45)	0.592** (2.00)	-0.539** (-4.72)	0.094 (0.78)	0.639** (7.16)
	<i>cons</i>	0.592** (3.80)			0.743** (4.80)		
Social Trust	Don't know	-0.334+ (-1.74)	-0.251 (-1.04)	-0.578* (-2.10)	0.314+ (1.86)	0.069 (0.26)	-0.013 (-0.10)
(Ref. low)		-2.157** (-8.62)			-2.437** (-14.06)		
	High trust	-0.652* (-2.27)	-0.440 (-1.20)	-0.026 (-0.08)	-0.215+ (-1.76)	0.429** (2.04)	0.087 (1.62)
	<i>_cons</i>	-0.673+ (-1.91)			-1.058** (-4.57)		
Values	mixed	-0.620** (-2.22)	-0.138 (-0.88)	-0.316 (-1.63)	-0.459** (-2.52)	0.221* (0.88)	0.079* (1.22)
(Ref. materialist)		1.452** (9.38)			1.213** (9.67)		
	Post-materialist	-1.257** (-5.30)	-0.317+ (-1.76)	-0.034 (-0.13)	-0.916** (-4.25)	0.674** (5.95)	0.165** (3.93)
	<i>cons</i>	0.388 (1.64)			-0.076 (-0.35)		
Personal Efficacy	Don't know	0.602** (1.99)	0.002 (0.02)	-0.993** (-3.26)	0.422* (0.10)	-0.478+ (-1.70)	-0.044 (0.68)
(Ref. not at all/ very little)		-2.450** (-21.20)			-2.301** (-17.57)		
	some	-0.192 (-1.12)	-0.063 (-0.25)	-0.326+ (-1.88)	-0.147 (-0.90)	0.071 (0.70)	0.108* (2.54)
		-0.497** (-3.99)			-0.591** (-4.22)		
	a lot/ a great deal	-0.031 (-0.14)	0.438+ (1.92)	0.704** (2.66)	-0.561* (-2.52)	0.548** (6.14)	0.735** (7.72)
	<i>cons</i>	-1.419** (-6.35)			-1.216** (-6.23)		
Group Efficacy	Don't know	0.295 (1.00)	-0.007 (-0.02)	-0.718 (-3.26)	0.032 (0.10)	-0.294+ (-1.70)	0.096 (0.68)
(Ref. not at all/ very little)		-1.283** (-4.20)			-1.179** (-6.70)		
	some	-0.282 (-1.45)	0.219 (1.25)	-0.282* (-1.17)	-0.146* (-1.21)	-0.042 (-0.25)	0.064 (0.95)
	<i>cons</i>	0.229 (1.62)			0.231+ (1.67)		

	a lot/ a great deal	-0.609** (-2.88)	0.180 (0.65)	0.334 (1.08)	-0.702** (-3.81)	0.439** (2.84)	0.085* (2.18)
		1.097** (5.67)			1.037** (5.25)		
Social exclusion	Social exclusion index	0.004 (0.84)	0.280** (4.88)	0.500** (4.43)	-0.070* (-2.55)	0.142+ (4.82)	0.232** (6.58)
(Ref. low)	cons	2.638** (36.77)			2.779** (39.55)		
Discrimination	Age discrimination	-0.457* (-2.20)	0.120 (0.54)	0.384 (1.29)	-0.638** (-3.81)	0.115 (0.87)	0.201** (2.81)
(Ref. No)	cons	-2.813** (-9.97)			-2.787** (-16.18)		
	Other discrimination	0.120 (0.85)	0.303** (2.80)	0.446** (2.91)	-0.127 (-1.05)	0.433** (4.91)	0.243** (8.92)
	cons	-0.733** (-8.36)			-0.598** (-6.73)		
Police contact	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral	-0.329+ (-1.77)	0.147 (1.07)	0.785** (3.13)	-0.352** (-2.70)	0.612** (4.05)	0.488** (8.71)
(Ref. no police contact)	cons	-1.424** (-10.01)			-1.440** (-15.38)		
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral	0.163 (1.14)	0.449** (4.47)	0.650** (3.67)	0.016 (0.13)	0.329* (2.52)	0.281** (3.77)
	cons	-1.797** (-14.97)			-1.568** (-15.45)		
	suspected, protest, profiling or other +	0.617* (2.24)	1.093** (3.46)	1.472** (3.53)	-0.088 (-0.25)	0.544* (2.41)	0.541** (3.38)
	cons	-3.787** (-15.16)			-3.074** (-19.68)		
Trust in institutions	Governmental institutions trust	-0.191+ (-1.76)	-0.236 (-1.51)	-0.101 (-0.59)	-0.122* (-2.16)	0.133+ (1.06)	0.231** (5.27)
(Ref. low)	cons	0.244+ (1.84)			0.082 (0.66)		
	Trust in police	-0.268+ (-1.87)	-0.351** (-2.68)	-0.368* (-2.52)	-0.105 (-1.40)	0.059 (1.15)	-0.050 (-1.22)
	cons	2.799** (20.49)			2.560** (22.19)		
	Trust in companies	-0.022 (-0.26)	-0.056 (-1.08)	0.004 (0.04)	-0.071+ (-1.68)	0.005 (0.08)	0.132** (2.27)
	cons	2.227** (28.69)			2.206** (42.42)		
Control	N	6288			6288		
statistics	Aic	239493			234640		
	Bic	239560			234708		
	LI	-119736			-117310		

Note: urban/rural status and migration status were not included in the analyses due to their insignificance in all models.

5.6.1. Efficacy

A high personal efficacy does not seem to come with a clearly lower probability of being in the low activism class (vs. the legal activities class), but it comes with a higher probability of displaying the stronger forms of activism, as well as engagement and helping. We have also entered 'group efficacy' as a predictor into the models, i.e. the perceived ability to influence the government when organized in groups. This is strongly associated with lower activism scores (while not having an effect on choosing all forms of activism, thus it means that people with high perceived group efficacy are mostly located in the 'legal activism' classes). For engagement, group efficacy seems as important as



internal efficacy, while, for helping only a very small effect is found. This corresponds to the expressed 'political' nature of group efficacy.

5.6.2. Barriers

Low Resources: As in Deliverable 9, the highest income group displays the highest and most radical forms of activism. However, the same category of people who are 'living comfortably' on their income are also somewhat more represented in the low activist group. This could be due firstly to the much younger age group examined here, who do not necessarily have control over the household resources or participate in achieving those, and to the more subjective nature of the question. Nonetheless, for helping, an effect of income is visible within the group who stated "don't know" as well as the group that is 'just coping' on present income.

Social exclusion, which we expected to be a key barrier towards social participation, and especially the stronger forms of participation, does not show the expected negative effects. The separate analysis of the social exclusion factors (see Annex Table 4) confirms that there is no consistent effect of social exclusion on low engagement and activism. Of the four social exclusion factors only "feeling looked down upon" is associated with lower engagement. In contrast, a strong tendency towards all forms of activism, high everyday engagement, and helping, is shown for the overall index. Therefore from young people's self-perceived social exclusion, protest rather than resignation seems to arise.

For discrimination we divided between age discrimination, which can potentially occur to any of the young people and might in some parts be a matter of sensibility and perception, and other forms of discrimination that occur to more marginalized groups within the young people. For age discrimination, we see that it reduces low forms of activism and engagement towards legal and moderate forms and is likely linked to a strongly likelihood of helping. Those people reporting other forms of discrimination (including, e.g., race, ethnic group, religion or gender) are more often found in the illegal activism profiles. But they are also more likely to be everyday engaged and to be helping other people. This trend could also be counted as protest activities arising from the marginalization of this group of people. For both social exclusion and discrimination, young people therefore seem to see the reasons in structural disadvantages rather than in their own behavior, leading them not to withdrawal but rather to protest activities.

5.6.3. Enablers

Education is again confirmed to be one of the key determinants of participation. This is confirmed not only for activism and everyday engagement but also for helping. Compared to those who are currently enrolled in tertiary education, nearly all other education categories and activity status categories show lesser engagement, in nearly all engagement forms. The only exception holds for helping behavior, where only people in paid work show slightly more helping activity than students. But the working young are also clearly more frequently in the low engagement class than students. This is likely due to those in paid work already having left their adolescence, and having arrived in a life phase with higher personal commitments in families and personal networks. Plausibly, both the availability of resources (cognitive and physical capacity, and time) as well as mobilization networks would make students the most susceptible to becoming involved in activism.

Local connections, which were assessed by asking to what extent people agreed to the statement "I feel close to people in the area where I live", reveal a strong impact on all three forms of social participation. They reduce lower forms of activism and engagement and increase the forms that involve high engagement and illegal activism activities. For helping, a strong impact is shown, as was already expected due to the strong "local" dimension of both questions.



Interestingly, general social trust reveals a strong importance for activism and engagement, but none for everyday helping activities. For activism, it is still one of the strongest factors reducing low activism versus legal activities, and for engagement it reduces low and increases high engagement. The lack of the importance of general trust for helping, however, could indicate that this general form of trust is less relevant when the engagement concerns local and personal relationships, where familiarity with the other person(s) may reduce the role of general trust.

5.6.4. Conflict

Policing experiences

Within our survey most police contact was conflictual (profiling; being a victim of, or a witness to, an offence; being a suspect of an offence or crime; participation in a demonstration or protest) but the absolute number of conflict-based actions against offenders was small and can therefore not be considered in detail. Therefore, we collated various types of policing experiences into larger groups, with the main intention of distinguishing positive or neutral situations and the subsequent experiences from conflictual ones.

Policing experiences without conflict, and positive or neutral treatment, seem to be linked to increased protest activism – which was not expected – but also to higher everyday engagement and helping. The most interesting cases are those where a conflictual policing experience went hand-in-hand with negative treatment by police officers. For these cases, protest activism is much more likely. This is likely a multi-causal relationship: not only may negative treatment increase the readiness to protest, but also, protest activists may have a higher exposure to negative police behavior exactly because of being involved in protests, and further, they may be more ready to judge police behaviours as negative. Further, it must be noted that our police contact experience measure does include contact at demonstrations, which overlaps with attending demonstrations in the dependent variable, especially illegal ones, and thus naturally increases the association for the ‘high activism’ class. But the same measure of police contact is also associated with a higher withdrawal from legal activism, towards only petitions. Thus, it appears to be at least partly valid, and we conclude that we observe on the one hand an active response in reaction to negative policing, i.e. the attempted sanction provokes more activism, but on the other hand there also is a repression effect among other people.

Values

In the multi-level regression shown above, post-materialist values lead to a lower probability of being in the “only petitions” class versus illegal forms, but do not generally seem to be associated to stronger forms of protest. They are also associated with stronger forms of engagement and helping. Overall, young people with post-materialist values are clearly more engaged than materialists, but very conflictual kinds of activities do not seem to arise from value orientations as such.

In our previous analyses, we used the concept of ‘value gaps’ as a macro level indicator as well. The idea was that the presence of very different outlooks on what is good and important in life, and on the political aspects of life in particular, could constitute a reason for more or less intensive struggles between the generations. We measured these gaps by assessing the association of the generational threshold – which we set at age 29 – and the post-materialist orientation of the respondents. While we cannot replicate the full multi-level analysis here, we have also run national-specific regression models of almost the same structure as the multi-level model used previously. This allowed us to obtain a rough impression of whether country-specific value gaps play a role in country-specific effects of values on activism and engagement.



In the new data, there are notable magnitudes of value differences between the generations in at least two countries (Figure 10). High gaps pertain to Spain and Slovakia, medium gaps to Germany, Estonia, Croatia, whereas in Finland, and Portugal, and certainly in Great Britain and Russia, no age-group related value gaps are evident.⁹

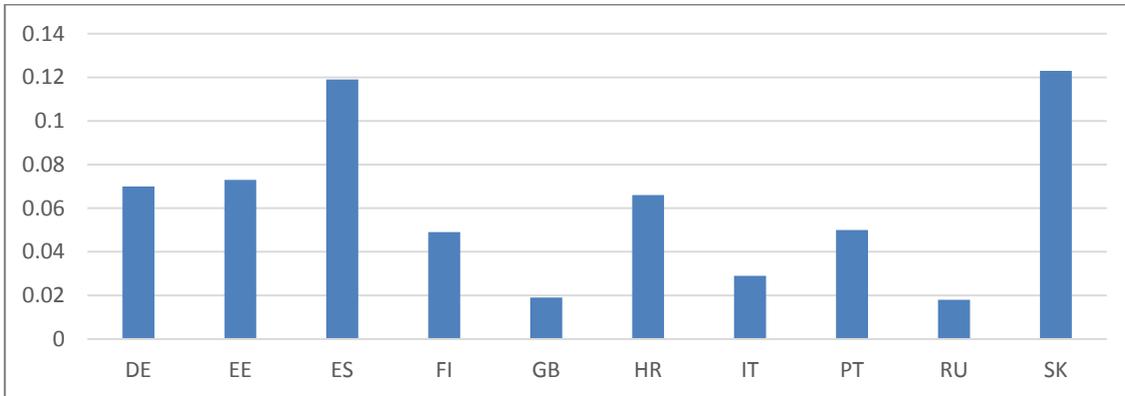


Figure 10: “Value gaps” in the PROMISE countries in 2018/2019. (Gap measured per Cramer’s V of young people vs. older people dichotomy and the post-materialism index).

If the idea that a value gap increases the potential for value-based conflicts is correct, then we should see larger effects of post-materialism in those countries with the highest value gaps. Figure 11 shows the effect sizes on activism for all ten PROMISE countries, now ordered by increasing magnitude of each country’s value gap.

⁹ The threshold for statistical significance at the 5% level is roughly at a value of 0.7 for Cramer’s V with the case counts of around 1,200 cases present in each of our national subsamples.

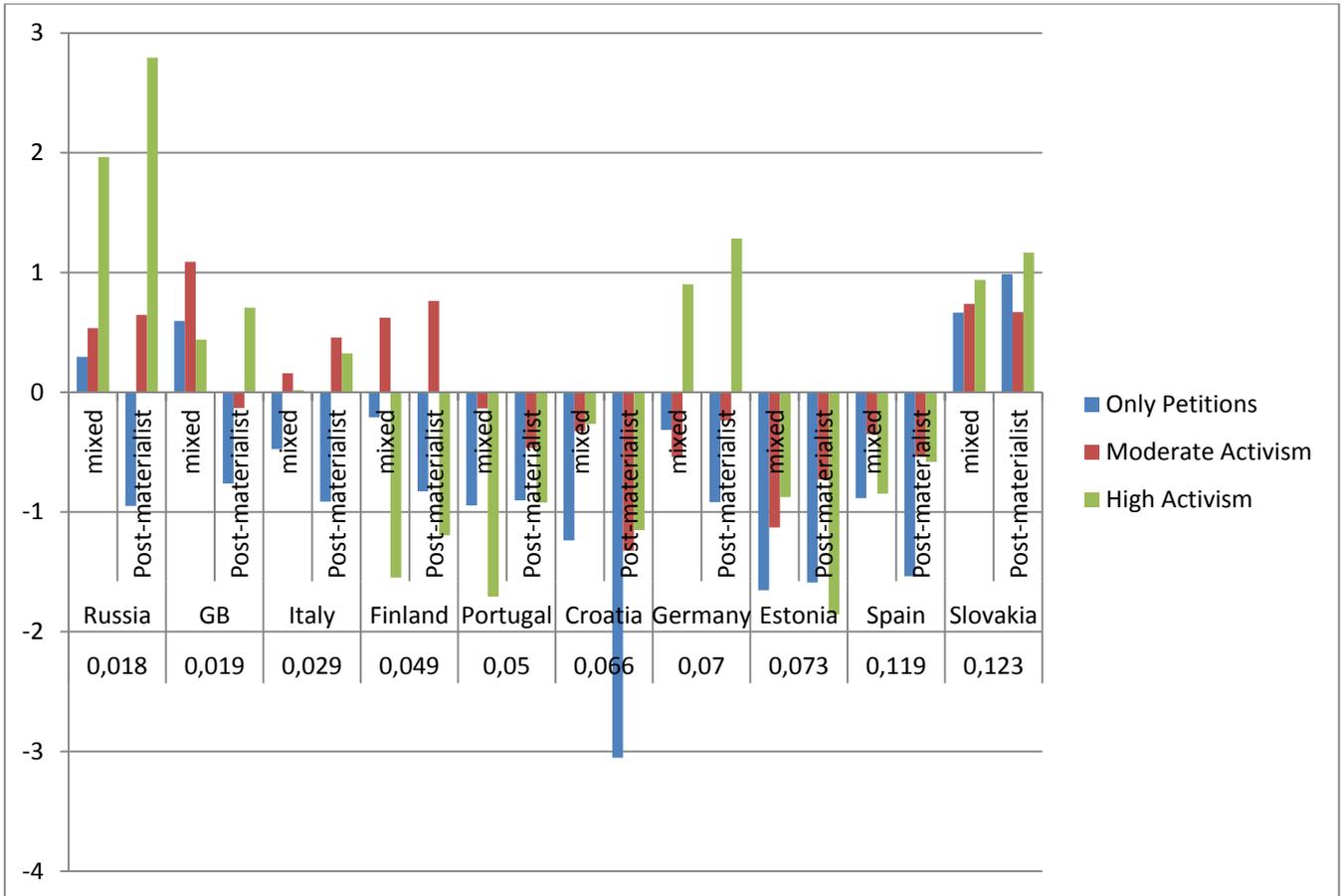


Figure 11: Effects of post-materialism index on activism from national-specific regressions, ordered by magnitude of national value gap

Inspection of Figure 11 immediately shows that our hypothesis does not appear to be correct. It would have predicted that the average (or added) length of the various bars, regardless of their positive or negative direction, would have increased with increases in the value gap. However, we have high bars exactly for the no-gap countries Russia and Great Britain, and a varied pattern for the remaining countries, and certainly no outstandingly high bars for the high-gap countries Spain and Slovakia. Still, there are some interesting patterns in these data. The first is that for all countries except Russia and Great Britain, the *intensity* of the post-materialist value orientation appears to be not so important: the ‘mixed’ and the ‘post-materialist’ types (as opposed to the ‘materialist’ type, for which no bar is present in the graph because it forms the reference category for the estimates) have a very similar structure of effects on activism within each country. So, for most countries the main distinction in their activism propensity is between materialists and non-materialists – but among those countries, it is not always the same structure of effects. The second observation thus is that we might have two ‘groups’ of effect structures here (with all caution, given the scarce data and lack of testing): A. in the two no-gap countries, it is only the pure post-materialists who would opt for (potentially) illegal forms of action; B. in four of the remaining countries (moderate gap: Portugal, Croatia, Estonia, high gap: Spain), both the mixed and pure post-materialists are more likely to show legal activism than non-activism or any other form of activism.

Essentially, with moderate and sometimes with high gaps, their own post-materialism makes young people more prone to use legal forms of activism. But with low gaps, post-materialists go either into more radical activism forms, or into abstention from activism. The mark of the low gap cases could be that in the low gap cases, it takes a ‘purer’ post-materialism to move into more radical action forms. But even then, in the no-gap cases (and in Germany) pure post-materialists go into ‘activism

abstention' more often than materialists. Overall, it appears that there are more local context effects that co-determine possible interactions between individual and collective value orientations than we can capture with this simple hypothesis and analysis.

For everyday engagement, which lacks the bifurcation of activism into legal and illegal expressions of engagement and thus has a monotonic intensity dimension, the picture for the individual country estimates (Figure 12) is somewhat more consistent with the single estimates from the multi-level model. Except for Russia, Finland, and Slovakia, there appears to be the monotonic relationship that more post-materialism contributes to more everyday engagement, even if the effects have vastly different magnitudes across countries.

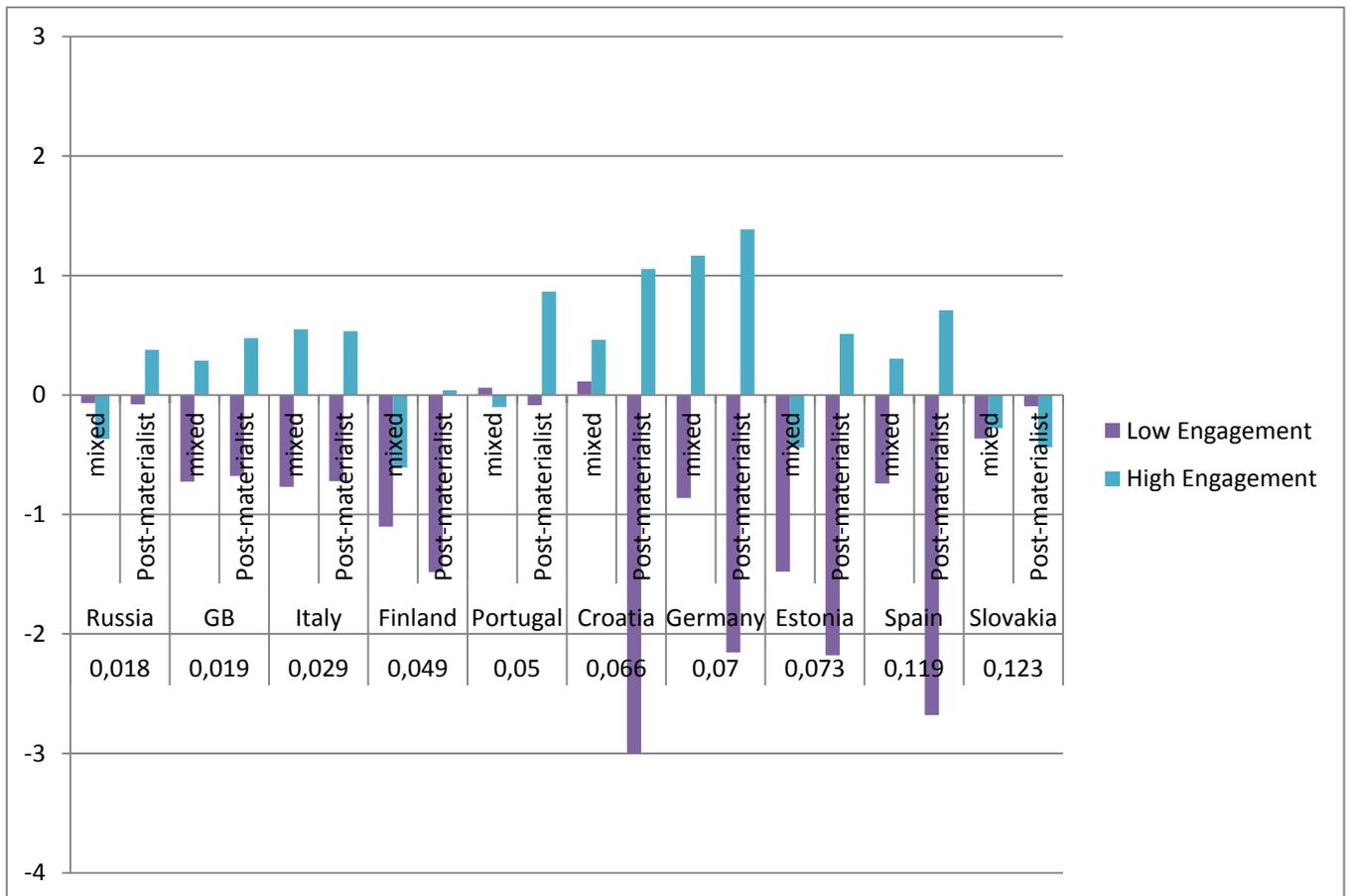


Figure 12: Effects of post-materialism index on everyday engagement from national-specific regressions, ordered by magnitude of national value gap.

(Note: the 'low engagement' coefficient for Croatia was a negative outlier based on very small case numbers and has been manually truncated to -3).

Institutional Trust

The higher the trust in governmental institutions (we are using an index here that averages across trust in government, trust in parties, trust in social security), the more likely young people are to be engaging in legal forms of activism, and also in helping behaviour (see also Annex Table 5 for a separate analysis of these components).

High trust in the police, on the other hand, goes along with a low probability for radical forms of activism, including illegal activist activities. It is not associated with the other forms of participation. Trust in companies, as a last trust factor, does not reveal strong statistical effects for participation.



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6. Summary and conclusion

Behavioural responses of young people in a position of social disadvantage can vary between: a) active vs. passive, b) legal versus illegal, c) individual vs. collective, d) self-directed vs. system-directed (Lalonde & Cameron, 1994). A similar distinction was also made by Lister (2014) in her categorisation of agency.

Our survey finds young people in all of these response categories: we have the class of ‘low engagement’ and the class of ‘only petitions’, which are mostly inactive. We then have legal behaviours in the ‘legal only’ class of activism, and of course we assume all everyday engagement and helping behaviours to be legal. We have a distinction of individual (most of everyday engagement and two of the three forms of helping) versus collective (most of activism) behaviours, and we have variation between self-directed and system-directed behaviours, both in the items forming the engagement and the activism classes. We have also offered respondents the option to report artistic expression and online activities as participation forms that have recently been noted to potentially be relevant for a full picture of societal participation of young people. We are therefore confident that we can offer an acceptably complete picture of participation behaviours, as far as standardized surveys go.

To summarize our results, the new data collection for the PROMISE project has indeed enabled us to look more deeply into the motives and drivers for youth participation. Despite the limitations of the data collection method of web panels, which budget restrictions forced us to choose as the cheapest available approach, we have found results that largely fall in line with the literature and our own previous analyses of the high-quality data of the European Values Study. This lends some credibility to those results for which no reference outcomes from extant research are available, because they relate to newly adapted or self-developed instruments.

Firstly, we have argued that large parts of the young population are not at all politically or socially disengaged. Only 25% of the young respondents across our ten European samples are assigned to a class that would abstain from most engaged, effortful political activities. Nearly half of the young people would, if needed, also use illegal and thus risky forms to engage, but clearly, the large majority has not used (and likely: will never use) such forms. What this still shows is a high degree of readiness to become involved if deemed necessary or worthwhile, even if that implies personal risks. On the other hand, we may take Russia as a case where repression against political activism seems strict enough to be effective – Russia has a notable degree of political apathy among the young, and it constitutes a case where stronger (value-based) motivation is required to move into radical action forms than in all other countries.

The basic readiness to act politically and socially is generally accompanied by a very widespread degree of small-scale, ‘everyday engagement’, which would often be individual behaviour. Only 13% of young people report a complete lack of engagement in donations, boycotts, public statements etc., and about 18% have already displayed at least a few of these behaviours. Further, “helping” behaviour in one’s personal and social environment is rather prevalent among young people. This is especially true in relation to adults, for whom we consistently find *lower* degrees of engagement than for young people (see Annex 7, Age group comparisons), with the sole exception of activism in Russia.

A first insight on drivers and motives is that apparently all kinds of participative behaviours benefit from individual efficacy (which we could only measure through reference to the political system), and there is no indication for our expectation that everyday and helping behaviours are less affected by this. This might be due to various reasons, one being that the direction of causality between engagement and efficacy could work both ways: more efficacious people act (and help) more, but



the mere fact of being involved and having acted also increases the sense of subjective efficacy, at least if one was not utterly failing.

Regarding our second block of hypotheses, which concerned the roles of exclusion, discrimination, and conflict as barriers to participation, and their ‘counterparts’ – namely social trust, connectedness to one’s local area, and institutional trust – we have again not fully confirmed our expectations. Whereas the ‘enablers’ social and institutional trust, and connectedness achieve the expected positive effects on (mostly non-conflictual) participation behaviours, social exclusion and discrimination do not show the hypothesized negative effects on engagement. Rather, we do find that more radical/intense engagement follows from a higher sense of exclusion and discrimination. Thus, it could be that a possible suppression of engagement by negative components in exclusion and discrimination is, in our context, overlaid by a stimulating effect of the consciousness of that exclusion and discrimination being illegitimate, and thus needing to be overcome.

As a stronger form of ‘barriers’, conflict arises when someone’s intentions are met with active resistance. We have already discussed the unclear situation with regard to value conflicts above, but the most direct conflict measure we have – negative police contacts – shows a similar pattern of effects: negative experiences with the police reduce legal forms of activism and engagement and increase protest forms of activism; while positive contact with police has the opposite effect on illegal engagement. These results are in line with previous research on procedural justice, stressing the importance of police attitude and fair treatment. Murphy (2015) showed that in fact, procedural justice is more important to youth than it is to adults. Thus, conflict can easily lead to both outcomes at the same time, to withdrawal from engagement, and to increase more radical engagement.

Finally, we have once more confirmed the important role that resources play in determining all forms of engagement. People may often react to discrimination and exclusion by increased engagement, but it should be clear that mostly, these people are by no means deprived of all action resources. ‘Discriminated’ or ‘excluded’ should not be equated with ‘weak’, ‘poor’, or ‘isolated’, and thus unable to act. And again, as with efficacy, we do not find the hypothesized clear differentiation between activism and ‘softer’ forms of engagement – the positive effect of resources holds across the board of all forms of engagement, with little variation.

Further research on the new data will exploit some new measures that we have not yet been able to consider in detail, not least the various subjective motives and stated goals of participants. Another strand will also specifically address the trend aspect – we have taken care to use measures that are comparable to earlier surveys for at least a few core constructs, namely those items that are behind constructing the activism and engagement classifications and the post-materialism questions. To provide enough confidence in the reliability of our sampling process, we will, however, first need to make more detailed comparisons against other surveys to assure similar results where we have the same target populations and similar time spans. Both the European Values Study 2017/18 and the European Social Survey will offer opportunities for that, once their data are fully available.



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8. Appendices

Annex Table 1. Operationalisation of individual-level variables

Concept	Indicator	Coding
Dependent variables: Preferred form of participation		
Activism (ACT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only Petitions ▪ Only Legal ▪ All Activism Moderate ▪ All Activism High 	Class codes from LCA on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ signing petitions ▪ attending demonstrations ▪ participating in illegal demonstrations or strikes ▪ occupying buildings
<i>Missings:0</i>		
Everyday engagement profile (EDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low engagement ▪ Moderate engagement ▪ High engagement 	Class codes from LCA on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donate money ▪ Boycott ▪ Make a statement in art/music/writing ▪ Political online activities ▪ Other activities
<i>Missings: 0</i>		
Helping index (metric)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ get involved in work for voluntary or charitable organisations ▪ actively provide help for other people outside your family, work or voluntary organisations ▪ help with or attend activities organized in your local area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Metric factor combination ranging from 1 (Never) to 7 (Every day), mean: 2.819 , SD: 1.489
<i>Missings: 845</i>		
Indep. variables – indiv. level		
Social position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sex ▪ Age group ▪ Education status ▪ Location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: male, 2: female (<i>missings: 0</i>) ▪ 1: 15-19 years old (Ref.), 2: 20-24 years old, 3: 25-19 years old (<i>missings:0</i>) ▪ 1: less than tertiary – not studying, 2: less than tertiary – currently studying, 3: tertiary education – not studying, 4: tertiary education – currently studying (Ref.) (<i>missings:95</i>) ▪ 1: a big city, 2: the suburbs of a big city, 3: town or small city, 4: a country village, 5: a farm or home in the countryside (treated as metric) (<i>missings:126</i>)



<p>Individual position within the youth transition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ activity status ▪ living with parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: in paid work, 2: in education (Ref.), 3: unemployed, 4: care & housework, 5: other (missings: 224 set to “5-other”) ▪ 0: living independently, 1: living with parents (<i>missings: 94</i>)
<p>Resources for action & opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly income ▪ Social trust ▪ Local connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: Living comfortably on present income (Ref.), 2: Coping on present income, 3: Finding it difficult or very difficult on present income (<i>missings: 390, set to “0” and included in analysis</i>) ▪ 1: Cannot be too careful, 2: Most people can be trusted (<i>missings: 392 set to “0” and included in the analysis</i>) ▪ 1: (strongly) disagree, 2: neither agree nor disagree, 3: (strongly) agree (<i>missings: don’t knows (223) set to “0” and included in analysis, 42 missings remaining</i>)
<p>Collective efficacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political system allows people like you to have a say in what the government does ▪ If enough citizens demanded change, government would comply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: not at all/ very little, 2: some, 3: a lot/ a great deal (<i>missings: don’t knows (344) set to “0” and included in analysis</i>) ▪ 1: not at all/ very little, 2: some, 3: a lot/ a great deal (<i>missings: don’t knows (311) set to “0” and included in analysis</i>)
<p>Reasons for engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Value structure ▪ Trust in governmental institutions ▪ Trust in police ▪ Trust in large companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: materialist, 2: mixed, 3: post-materialist (<i>missings: 0</i>) ▪ Factor of trust in government, parties, social security system, courts: from “not at all” to “a great deal”, used metrically (<i>missings: 606</i>) ▪ 1: not at all, 2: not very much, 3: quite a lot, 4: a great deal , used metrically (<i>missings: 216</i>) ▪ 1: not at all, 2: not very much, 3: quite a lot, 4: a great deal, used metrically (<i>missings: 392</i>)

<p>Experiences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social exclusion ▪ Age discrimination ▪ Other discrimination ▪ Policing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Index from “feel left out of society”, “life has become too complicated I almost can’t find my way”, “the value of what I do is not recognised by others”, “some people look down on me”, 1: strongly disagree, 2: disagree, 3: neither agree nor disagree, 4: agree, 5: strongly agree (<i>missings: 159</i>) ▪ 0: no discrimination, 1: age discrimination (<i>missings: 0</i>) ▪ 0: no discrimination, 1: other discrimination (except for age) (<i>missings: 0</i>) ▪ 0: positive police impact (general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation), 1: no police impact, 2: conflictual but positive police contact (suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation), 3: conflictual and negative police contact (suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation) (<i>missings:44</i>)
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Annex Table 2: Overview of different engagement forms across country

	DE	EE	ES	FI	GB	HR	IT	PT	RU	SK	Total
Helping Index	2.916	2.097	3.171	2.289	3.389	2.908	2.985	2.875	2.508	2.820	2.808
Moderate Engagement	0.660	0.651	0.624	0.678	0.658	0.782	0.751	0.691	0.632	0.767	0.690
Low Engagement	0.136	0.176	0.0959	0.155	0.145	0.0599	0.0571	0.140	0.219	0.0763	0.124
High Engagement	0.204	0.173	0.280	0.167	0.197	0.158	0.192	0.169	0.149	0.156	0.185
Only Legal	0.171	0.453	0.181	0.158	0.247	0.134	0.135	0.255	0.557	0.198	0.244
All Activities, High	0.0815	0.0449	0.117	0.0532	0.108	0.134	0.179	0.0638	0.0338	0.137	0.0965
All Activities, Moderate	0.349	0.351	0.362	0.276	0.498	0.578	0.352	0.366	0.205	0.510	0.388
Only Petitions	0.399	0.151	0.340	0.513	0.146	0.155	0.334	0.316	0.204	0.155	0.272
Interest index ¹⁰	3.207	2.932	3.297	2.862	3.168	3.001	3.104	3.232	2.845	3.117	3.082

¹⁰ The interest index includes interest in environmental topics, social topics and politics and ranges from 1 “not at all interested” to 4 “very interested”.

Annex 3: Regression table of efficacy (coded 1 low to 5 high efficacy) and its determinants

<i>Categories</i>	<i>m1_efficacy</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>gender</i>	female	-0.163**	(-6.15)
<i>citizenship</i>	citizen	0.042	(0.50)
<i>Age (Ref. 15-19)</i>	20-24 years of age	-0.054	(-1.13)
	25-29 years of age	-0.125*	(-2.01)
<i>Education (Ref. tertiary education – studying)</i>	Less than tertiary – not studying	-0.284**	(-3.80)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	-0.085+	(-1.68)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-0.214**	(-5.50)
<i>Income (Ref. Living comfortably on present income)</i>	Don't know	-0.197**	(-4.57)
	Coping on present income	-0.230**	(-5.22)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.456**	(-7.69)
<i>activity status (Ref. studying)</i>	In paid work	-0.005	(-0.08)
	Unemployed	0.103	(1.45)
	Care & housework	-0.035	(-0.39)
	Other	-0.041	(-0.53)
<i>dependency</i>	living with parents	-0.087*	(-2.14)
<i>local connections (Ref. (strongly/ disagree)</i>	Don't know	0.396**	(2.65)
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.183**	(4.79)
	(Strongly) agree	0.334**	(6.28)
<i>Social Trust (Ref. low trust)</i>	Don't know	0.038	(0.55)
	High trust	0.333**	(7.02)
<i>Feeling left out (Ref. disagree)</i>	(Strongly) agree	0.356**	(6.10)
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.056	(0.97)
<i>Life has become too complicated (Ref. (disagree)</i>	(Strongly) agree	-0.081*	(-2.17)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.011	(-0.29)
<i>Not feeling valued (Ref. (disagree)</i>	(Strongly) agree	-0.055	(-0.96)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.044	(-0.77)
<i>Feeling looked down at (Ref. (disagree)</i>	(Strongly) agree	0.118**	(2.78)
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.103**	(3.73)
<i>Discrimination (Ref. no discrimination)</i>	Age discrimination	-0.007	(-0.11)
	Other discrimination	0.067+	(1.82)
<i>Police impact (Ref. No police contact)</i>	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	0.237**	(3.98)

	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	0.105**	(2.90)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	-0.175*	(-2.25)
<i>Control statistics</i>	N	5.374	
	aic	15.004	
	bic	15.070	
	ll	-7.492	

Annex 4: Regression analysis with separate social exclusion values

		ACTIVISM			ENGAGE- MENT	HELPING	
		Only petitions (Ref. only legal)	All activism –moderate (Ref. only legal)	All activism –high (Ref. only legal)	Low everyday Engagement (Ref. moderate)	High everyday Engagement (Ref. moderate)	
		b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)
Feeling left out (Ref. disagree)	(Strongly) agree	0.162 (0.78)	0.868** (4.10)	1.122** (3.83)	-0.165 (-1.59)	0.373* (2.41)	0.320** (3.60)
	<i>_cons</i>	-1.813**(-16.80)			-1.335**(-7.11)		
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.036 (-0.17)	0.414** (3.32)	0.267+ (1.70)	-0.029 (-0.23)	0.002 (0.02)	0.100+ (1.78)
	<i>_cons</i>	-1.003**(-10.38)			-0.822**(-6.01)		
Life has become too complicated (Ref. (disagree))	(Strongly) agree	-0.018 (-0.07)	0.519** (2.77)	0.936** (4.78)	-0.165 (-1.24)	0.122 (0.86)	-0.094 (-1.39)
	<i>_cons</i>	-0.400+(-1.88)			-0.121 (-0.67)		
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.007 (0.03)	0.458** (3.01)	0.317** (3.44)	-0.018 (-0.19)	-0.321* (-2.41)	-0.004 (-0.10)
	<i>_cons</i>	-0.462** (-2.64)			-0.211(-1.38)		
Not feeling valued (Ref. (disagree))	(Strongly) agree	-0.098 (-0.51)	0.405* (2.08)	0.892** (4.28)	-0.207+ (-1.84)	0.325* (2.34)	0.204** (3.19)
	<i>_cons</i>	-0.077 (-0.36)			0.098(0.50)		
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.003 (0.02)	0.380* (2.48)	0.375* (2.04)	0.168 (1.55)	-0.071 (-0.75)	0.065* (1.96)
	<i>_cons</i>	-0.148 (-0.89)			0.016 (0.12)		
Feeling looked down at (Ref. (disagree))	(Strongly) agree	-0.017 (-0.12)	0.532** (2.96)	0.985** (4.45)	-0.297** (-3.80)	0.327+ (1.95)	0.324** (6.63)
	<i>_cons</i>	-0.714**(-3.89)			-0.439** (-3.36)		
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.056 (-0.44)	0.460** (3.01)	0.217 (1.15)	-0.081 (-0.83)	-0.111 (-0.99)	0.184** (3.30)
	<i>_cons</i>	-0.766**(-6.43)			-0.556** (-4.91)		
N		6288			6.288		4.585
aic		273438			268.788		14.883
bic		273505			268.855		14.940
ll		-136709			-134.384		-7.432

Annex 5: Regression analysis with separate governmental trust values

		ACTIVISM			ENGAGEMENT		HELPING
		Only petitions (Ref. only legal)	All activism –moderate (Ref. only legal)	All activism –high (Ref. only legal)	Low everyday Engagement (Ref. moderate)	High everyday Engagement (Ref. moderate)	
		b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)	b (t)
Trust in institutions (Ref. high trust)	Low trust in government	0.093 (1.13)	0.185 (1.38)	0.147 (0.91)	0.082 (1.52)	-0.030 (-0.46)	-0.089** (-3.21)
	<i>_cons</i>	2.884**(27.12)			2.991**(28.34)		
	Low trust in courts	0.118 (0.85)	0.198 (1.50)	0.159 (1.28)	0.086 (1.57)	-0.102* (-2.24)	-0.054 (-1.44)
	<i>_cons</i>	2.509** (20.18)			2.641**(22.18)		
	Low trust in political parties	0.148* (2.26)	0.074 (0.71)	-0.096 (-0.79)	0.086** (2.78)	-0.117* (-2.17)	-0.129* (-2.53)
	<i>_cons</i>	3.135**(37.53)			3.204**(48.15)		
	Low trust in social security system	0.175* (2.10)	0.239** (2.59)	0.068 (0.73)	0.091+ (1.72)	-0.132** (-3.17)	-0.036 (-1.24)
	<i>_cons</i>	2.422** (26.94)			2.580**(31.89)		
N		6.288			6.288		4.585
Aic		282.546			277.807		14.880
bic		282.613			277.868		14.938
ll		-141.263			-138.894		-7.431

Annex 6: Country-wise multinomial logit regressions

Croatia

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVISM, MODERATE	ALL ACTIVISM, HIGH	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING
			b/t				
		Only_Petitions	All_Activities Moderate_Level	All_Activities High_Level	Low Engagement	High Engagement	Helping index
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Female	-1.036*	-0.193	0.280	-0.608	0.532+	0.081
		(-2.11)	(-0.50)	(0.60)	(-0.94)	(1.65)	(0.61)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	0.342	0.174	0.248	0.926	-0.007	0.067
		(0.61)	(0.39)	(0.40)	(1.15)	(-0.02)	(0.38)
	25-29 years of age	0.338	0.231	1.436*	1.115	0.217	0.019
		(0.46)	(0.42)	(1.97)	(1.19)	(0.45)	(0.10)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	-12.190**	-14.728**	-15.402**	6.368*	-0.553	-0.226
		(-9.01)	(-18.99)	(-20.80)	(2.46)	(-0.93)	(-0.78)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	-14.080**	-15.474**	-15.852**	1.237	-0.044	0.084
		(-12.47)	(-21.67)	(-19.87)	(0.66)	(-0.09)	(0.30)

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVISM, MODERATE	ALL ACTIVISM, HIGH	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING
	Tertiary education – not studying	-14.074** (-10.31)	-15.593** (-19.22)	-16.533** (-19.09)	6.429* (2.51)	-0.710 (-1.15)	-0.221 (-0.75)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	1.476 (1.31)	-1.523 (-1.40)	-18.591** (-15.03)	-17.459** (-9.03)	-0.043 (-0.04)	0.453 (0.90)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
	Coping on present income	0.160 (0.31)	-0.045 (-0.12)	-0.429 (-0.89)	0.030 (0.04)	0.291 (0.87)	0.012 (0.07)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.282 (-0.41)	-0.574 (-0.99)	-0.306 (-0.45)	-1.309+ (-1.69)	0.321 (0.81)	0.096 (0.45)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	-2.519* (-2.17)	-0.250 (-0.28)	-0.108 (-0.11)	-6.318** (-3.49)	0.990+ (1.95)	0.140 (0.49)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
	Unemployed	-3.260** (-2.78)	-1.321+ (-1.70)	-0.620 (-0.70)	-6.019** (-3.36)	0.057 (0.11)	-0.146 (-0.44)
	Care & housework	-16.855** (-11.16)	-0.267 (-0.20)	-15.787** (-10.79)	-4.275+ (-1.71)	-16.136** (-25.16)	-0.769* (-2.05)

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVISM, MODERATE	ALL ACTIVISM, HIGH	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING
	Other	-1.837	-1.262	-0.974	-19.832**	0.371	0.190
		(-1.41)	(-1.39)	(-0.87)	(-10.22)	(0.49)	(0.40)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	-1.010+	0.338	0.909+	-0.410	0.020	0.074
		(-1.92)	(0.83)	(1.82)	(-0.65)	(0.07)	(0.46)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	16.599**	18.762**	4.709*	1.742	-22.948**	-0.385
		(8.17)	(8.91)	(2.06)	(1.42)	(-23.23)	(-0.73)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	1.482+	-0.171	-0.322	-0.527	-0.829+	0.472*
		(1.80)	(-0.29)	(-0.47)	(-0.55)	(-1.92)	(2.22)
	(Strongly) agree	1.406+	-0.291	-0.344	0.429	-0.854*	0.735**
		(1.79)	(-0.54)	(-0.55)	(0.44)	(-2.25)	(3.67)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	-15.267**	0.327	1.505	2.578*	-18.223**	-0.312
		(-10.78)	(0.30)	(1.05)	(2.04)	(-30.12)	(-1.03)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	-1.951*	0.357	0.417	-1.214	-0.581	0.129
		(-2.32)	(0.67)	(0.66)	(-0.82)	(-1.23)	(0.63)

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVISM, MODERATE	ALL ACTIVISM, HIGH	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	-0.186	-1.567*	-2.249+	1.016	-0.994	-0.396
		(-0.25)	(-2.44)	(-1.90)	(1.07)	(-0.99)	(-1.20)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.212	-0.745	-0.275	0.763	-0.122	0.313
		(0.37)	(-1.60)	(-0.48)	(1.20)	(-0.32)	(1.44)
	a lot/ a great deal	0.390	-0.330	-0.519	-0.584	0.293	0.746*
		(0.50)	(-0.54)	(-0.68)	(-0.42)	(0.65)	(2.40)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	1.294	0.661	-14.199**	-0.808	1.786+	0.455
		(0.69)	(0.45)	(-7.54)	(-0.58)	(1.72)	(1.39)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.241	0.122	-0.401	0.730	0.235	0.286
		(-0.40)	(0.25)	(-0.63)	(1.10)	(0.58)	(1.53)
	a lot/ a great deal	-0.966+	-0.015	0.432	-0.373	0.219	0.074
		(-1.66)	(-0.03)	(0.82)	(-0.52)	(0.59)	(0.47)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	mixed	-1.237*	-0.325	-0.264	0.114	0.462	0.124

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVISM, MODERATE	ALL ACTIVISM, HIGH	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING
		(-2.12)	(-0.65)	(-0.45)	(0.18)	(1.20)	(0.72)
	Post-materialist	-3.052**	-1.323*	-1.151	-15.489**	1.055*	0.048
		(-3.44)	(-2.12)	(-1.57)	(-21.87)	(2.16)	(0.20)
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	0.035	0.121	0.510+	-0.009	0.109	0.199*
		(0.11)	(0.52)	(1.90)	(-0.02)	(0.54)	(1.98)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	0.610	1.400**	1.021+	0.269	0.741*	0.281+
		(1.02)	(2.96)	(1.86)	(0.43)	(2.53)	(1.82)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.189	-0.044	0.443	-0.383	0.213	0.402
		(-0.21)	(-0.07)	(0.60)	(-0.28)	(0.43)	(1.64)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	-2.222**	-0.302	-0.232	-0.594	-0.261	0.660**
		(-2.59)	(-0.66)	(-0.40)	(-0.57)	(-0.61)	(3.02)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	0.082	0.040	0.165	-1.491+	-0.839*	0.367*
		(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.27)	(-1.67)	(-2.03)	(2.03)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	0.463	0.171	0.198	1.037	-1.016	-0.323
		(0.38)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(1.14)	(-1.05)	(-1.26)
TRUST IN	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	0.449	0.116	-0.253	0.337	0.023	0.176

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVISM, MODERATE	ALL ACTIVISM, HIGH	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING
INSTITUTIONS							
		(1.15)	(0.37)	(-0.62)	(0.48)	(0.08)	(1.30)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	-0.175	-0.096	0.323	-0.183	0.294	-0.019
		(-0.40)	(-0.30)	(0.80)	(-0.36)	(1.11)	(-0.15)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.320	-0.030	-0.210	-0.771	0.476*	0.167
		(-0.99)	(-0.14)	(-0.69)	(-1.54)	(2.12)	(1.53)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	-0.194	-0.103	-0.196	-0.667	0.349	0.129
		(-0.52)	(-0.35)	(-0.54)	(-1.35)	(1.39)	(1.25)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	0.319	0.407	0.851*	-2.116*	-0.118	-0.100
		(0.75)	(1.21)	(2.06)	(-2.49)	(-0.46)	(-0.74)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.048	-0.138	-0.071	0.350	-0.390	0.229*
		(-0.16)	(-0.61)	(-0.21)	(0.85)	(-1.63)	(2.41)
	_cons	16.745**	17.690**	13.581**	0.335	-4.040**	-0.137
		(8.82)	(12.39)	(7.82)	(0.11)	(-3.23)	(-0.22)
	N			559		559	501
	chi2					7811	
	r2_p			0,186		0,189	0,274
	aic			1139,253		684,237	1743,412
	bic			1645,412		1030,329	1912,076
	ll			-452,626		-262,118	-831,706



promoting youth involvement and
social engagement



Estonia

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.115	-0.227	-1.420+	-0.446	-0.798*	0.155
		(-0.28)	(-0.56)	(-1.83)	(-1.39)	(-2.07)	(1.51)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	-0.679	-0.134	-1.444	1.644*	-0.364	0.034
		(-1.17)	(-0.23)	(-1.54)	(2.37)	(-0.82)	(0.22)
	25-29 years of age	0.033	0.177	-3.722**	1.176	-1.270*	-0.157
		(0.05)	(0.25)	(-2.65)	(1.52)	(-2.19)	(-0.87)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	-0.489	-0.010	-0.271	-1.044+	-0.499	0.069
		(-0.50)	(-0.01)	(-0.19)	(-1.82)	(-0.63)	(0.35)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	-1.190	-1.386	-0.652	0.096	-0.075	0.005
		(-1.27)	(-1.52)	(-0.50)	(0.17)	(-0.11)	(0.03)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-0.439	-0.124	-0.631	-1.121+	0.030	0.231
		(-0.43)	(-0.13)	(-0.35)	(-1.91)	(0.04)	(1.15)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	-0.493	-0.761	-18.016**	0.560	-0.355	-0.149
		(-0.37)	(-0.51)	(-8.58)	(0.57)	(-0.33)	(-0.57)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-1.067*	-0.939+	-3.615**	0.241	0.536	-0.056
		(-1.97)	(-1.70)	(-3.35)	(0.63)	(1.12)	(-0.46)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.558	-0.095	-6.865**	0.471	1.214+	-0.134
		(-0.61)	(-0.11)	(-2.90)	(0.87)	(1.89)	(-0.72)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	-0.381	-1.066+	0.963	1.146*	0.497	-0.293
		(-0.66)	(-1.86)	(0.96)	(2.12)	(1.09)	(-1.65)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	-1.082	-1.811+	1.032	0.864	1.470+	-0.308
		(-1.08)	(-1.75)	(0.69)	(0.96)	(1.87)	(-1.25)
	Care & housework	-0.560	-1.522	-2.237	0.045	1.187	0.139
		(-0.43)	(-1.19)	(-1.02)	(0.05)	(1.15)	(0.38)
	Other	-0.270	-0.992	2.556+	1.970**	0.619	-0.003
		(-0.25)	(-0.87)	(1.68)	(2.64)	(0.85)	(-0.01)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	-0.113	-0.042	-0.626	-0.625+	-0.847*	-0.163

		(-0.25)	(-0.09)	(-0.76)	(-1.73)	(-2.20)	(-1.31)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	16.198**	15.581**	6.254**	-0.715	-14.227**	-0.731**
		(9.17)	(8.28)	(2.62)	(-0.61)	(-14.39)	(-2.60)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.193	-0.096	2.311*	-0.355	0.086	0.033
		(-0.39)	(-0.19)	(2.28)	(-0.94)	(0.21)	(0.26)
	(Strongly) agree	-0.056	0.204	1.859+	-0.502	0.256	0.429**
		(-0.10)	(0.38)	(1.68)	(-1.28)	(0.64)	(3.45)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	-1.557	-0.415	-15.411**	0.223	0.359	0.814**
		(-1.62)	(-0.51)	(-11.83)	(0.28)	(0.36)	(2.72)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	-0.623	-0.980*	1.511	-0.023	0.759*	0.103
		(-1.47)	(-2.21)	(1.64)	(-0.06)	(2.14)	(0.95)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	-0.669	-1.839	-14.907**	1.168+	1.919*	0.760
		(-0.62)	(-1.62)	(-10.71)	(1.65)	(1.99)	(1.53)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.516	0.703	-1.148	-0.610+	0.371	0.133

		(1.15)	(1.51)	(-1.33)	(-1.71)	(0.96)	(1.11)
	a lot/ a great deal	3.772**	3.359**	3.470*	-0.472	0.762	0.415+
		(3.17)	(2.77)	(2.45)	(-0.67)	(1.30)	(1.76)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	15.123**	14.854**	14.688**	-0.356	-2.333	-0.411*
		(20.48)	(18.46)	(11.61)	(-0.52)	(-1.50)	(-2.00)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.048	-0.008	-1.044	0.413	0.002	-0.079
		(-0.08)	(-0.01)	(-0.80)	(1.07)	(0.00)	(-0.52)
	a lot/ a great deal	-1.127+	-0.626	-0.972	-0.180	0.297	-0.060
		(-1.90)	(-1.06)	(-0.99)	(-0.43)	(0.55)	(-0.39)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	-1.653+	-1.130	-0.875	-1.478**	-0.439	0.148
	Post-materialist	-1.588	-0.729	-1.854	-2.179**	0.512	0.223
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	0.132	0.341	1.262**	-0.048	0.052	0.201**
		(0.53)	(1.42)	(2.98)	(-0.24)	(0.25)	(2.94)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.144	0.261	1.971**	-0.638+	1.344**	0.170
		(-0.32)	(0.59)	(2.66)	(-1.93)	(3.56)	(1.43)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	-1.918*	-0.482	3.344*	-2.367*	0.258	0.277
		(-2.57)	(-0.68)	(2.24)	(-2.27)	(0.50)	(1.56)

POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	0.786	1.149+	1 236	-0.280	0.095	0.267+
		(1.29)	(1.92)	(1.18)	(-0.60)	(0.20)	(1.66)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	0.233	0.744	0.141	0.076	0.406	0.224
		(0.34)	(1.09)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.94)	(1.64)
		-1.694+	-1 201	-14.822**	-13.778**	1.889*	0.906*
		(-1.82)	(-1.31)	(-9.79)	(-18.31)	(2.29)	(2.07)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	-0.548	-0.664+	-2.858**	-0.193	-0.417	0.103
		(-1.46)	(-1.73)	(-3.61)	(-0.70)	(-1.43)	(1.05)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	0.631	0.844*	1 162	-0.558*	0.544+	0.062
		(1.61)	(2.21)	(1.45)	(-1.97)	(1.87)	(0.79)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.261	-0.460	-1.373+	0.328	0.154	-0.132
		(-0.62)	(-1.09)	(-1.96)	(1.41)	(0.59)	(-1.64)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	0.607+	0.473	-1.176*	0.191	-0.443*	0.096
		(1.81)	(1.40)	(-2.20)	(0.73)	(-1.97)	(1.28)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.434	-0.051	0.989	-0.224	0.130	0.056
		(-1.20)	(-0.15)	(1.31)	(-0.71)	(0.44)	(0.65)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.133	-0.147	0.999+	-0.067	0.257	-0.033

		(-0.46)	(-0.52)	(1.83)	(-0.31)	(1.03)	(-0.46)
	_cons	5.656*	3 700	4 163	0.477	-3.674*	1.014*
		(2.24)	(1.48)	(1.26)	(0.33)	(-2.07)	(2.13)
	N		503			503	441
	chi2		4671			1107	
	r2_p		0,211			0,234	0,224
	aic		1092,77			782,173	1253,396
	bic		1599,241			1119,82	1416,958
	ll		-426,385			-311,087	-586,698

Finland

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.796*	-0.854**	-0.573	-0.731*	0.010	-0.033
		(-2.55)	(-3.15)	(-1.07)	(-2.14)	(0.04)	(-0.33)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	-0.515	-1.109*	0.183	0.761	0.343	-0.439*
		(-0.87)	(-2.47)	(0.21)	(1.33)	(0.70)	(-2.03)
	25-29 years of age	-0.844	-0.833+	2.042+	0.877	0.678	-0.512*
		(-1.13)	(-1.75)	(1.87)	(1.35)	(1.26)	(-2.06)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	0.693	-1.043+	0.101	-0.241	-0.202	-0.680**
		(0.77)	(-1.93)	(0.10)	(-0.34)	(-0.35)	(-2.99)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	0.647	-0.216	0.522	0.550	0.306	-0.148
		(0.79)	(-0.45)	(0.73)	(0.90)	(0.67)	(-0.75)
	Tertiary education – not studying	1.570	-0.852	-0.735	-0.613	-0.137	-0.522*
		(1.64)	(-1.48)	(-0.53)	(-0.73)	(-0.22)	(-2.09)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	0.995	0.455	-14.660**	0.883	-0.384	0.031
		(1.56)	(0.72)	(-11.88)	(1.24)	(-0.39)	(0.09)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-0.044	0.457	-0.229	0.239	-0.106	0.002
		(-0.12)	(1.17)	(-0.23)	(0.55)	(-0.22)	(0.02)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.689	0.891*	0.032	-0.217	0.473	0.168
		(-1.29)	(2.01)	(0.03)	(-0.41)	(0.86)	(0.90)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	-0.362	0.917*	-0.582	0.640	0.348	0.416*
		(-0.50)	(2.44)	(-0.63)	(1.13)	(0.73)	(2.13)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	0.154	0.718	-1.892+	0.816	0.013	-0.044
		(0.19)	(1.19)	(-1.67)	(1.18)	(0.02)	(-0.18)
	Care & housework	-15.788**	1.985**	-17.834**	0.355	-0.993	0.874*
		(-17.05)	(2.69)	(-10.67)	(0.24)	(-0.61)	(2.07)
	Other	0.497	1.242+	-17.516**	0.295	1.125+	0.327
		(0.55)	(1.83)	(-10.79)	(0.29)	(1.67)	(1.04)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	-0.424	-0.049	-1 235	0.243	-0.050	-0.284

		(-0.83)	(-0.12)	(-1.31)	(0.46)	(-0.11)	(-1.56)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	-0.663	0.944	-14.731**	1.476+	-13.518**	0.479
		(-0.43)	(1.01)	(-7.74)	(1.73)	(-11.97)	(1.04)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.632	-0.014	0.131	-0.306	0.376	0.303*
		(1.51)	(-0.04)	(0.18)	(-0.69)	(0.99)	(2.47)
	(Strongly) agree	0.045	0.677+	-0.219	-0.236	0.500	0.458**
		(0.10)	(1.86)	(-0.32)	(-0.58)	(1.25)	(3.70)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	-2.287**	-0.753	-0.092	-0.118	0.135	0.116
		(-2.78)	(-1.18)	(-0.09)	(-0.14)	(0.20)	(0.40)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	-0.375	-0.225	1.025	0.130	0.634+	-0.151
		(-1.19)	(-0.76)	(1.54)	(0.36)	(1.90)	(-1.37)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	0.539	-0.913	3.847*	-0.880	-14.386**	-0.842**
		(0.76)	(-0.65)	(2.27)	(-0.95)	(-11.36)	(-2.75)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.976**	0.219	0.548	-0.730+	0.668+	-0.020
		(-2.67)	(0.69)	(0.67)	(-1.95)	(1.91)	(-0.18)

	a lot/ a great deal	0.060 (0.14)	0.643 (1.56)	2.197** (2.66)	-3.231* (-2.47)	0.869* (2.07)	0.508** (3.01)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	0.064 (0.08)	-0.670 (-0.49)	-15.156** (-12.29)	-2.194+ (-1.72)	1.126 (1.07)	0.121 (0.36)
	not at all/ very little	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
	some	0.226 (0.42)	-0.047 (-0.10)	-1.710 (-1.35)	-0.495 (-1.03)	-0.113 (-0.18)	-0.211 (-0.95)
	a lot/ a great deal	-0.219 (-0.44)	0.178 (0.42)	-0.357 (-0.42)	-1.066* (-2.39)	0.394 (0.71)	-0.220 (-1.05)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	-0.209	0.623	-1.548+	-1.102**	-0.606	-0.085
	Post-materialist	-0.827	0.762	-1.195	-1.482**	0.040	0.054
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	-0.669** (-3.09)	0.094 (0.57)	0.468 (1.39)	0.373+ (1.96)	0.189 (1.03)	0.139 (1.58)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	0.234 (0.55)	-0.402 (-1.37)	0.584 (0.98)	-1.310** (-2.76)	0.343 (1.03)	0.171 (1.35)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	0.141 (0.23)	0.081 (0.20)	-0.806 (-0.57)	-1.507* (-2.46)	-0.002 (-0.00)	-0.044 (-0.28)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.008	0.492	-0.395	-0.173	0.169	0.594**

		(-0.01)	(1.39)	(-0.41)	(-0.36)	(0.44)	(3.97)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.070	0.485	0.164	0.135	0.518	0.253
		(-0.14)	(1.25)	(0.18)	(0.27)	(1.06)	(1.18)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	-16.311**	2.522**	0.699	1.178	0.408	1.019**
		(-14.83)	(2.75)	(0.49)	(1.25)	(0.54)	(3.12)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	0.174	-0.204	-0.551	0.146	-0.584**	0.045
		(0.71)	(-0.89)	(-1.20)	(0.51)	(-2.88)	(0.53)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	-0.253	0.280	0.042	-0.485*	-0.022	0.151+
		(-1.15)	(1.35)	(0.10)	(-2.06)	(-0.09)	(1.72)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.252	-0.501*	-1.318**	0.672**	-0.131	-0.105
		(-1.11)	(-2.46)	(-2.64)	(2.77)	(-0.56)	(-1.19)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	0.134	0.043	-1.024*	0.078	-0.274	-0.018
		(0.50)	(0.22)	(-2.43)	(0.30)	(-1.26)	(-0.21)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.208	-0.130	0.901	-0.058	-0.016	0.077
		(-0.79)	(-0.58)	(1.60)	(-0.19)	(-0.06)	(0.74)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.114	-0.331	0.480	0.155	0.326	0.022
		(-0.52)	(-1.58)	(1.57)	(0.60)	(1.42)	(0.25)

	_cons	2 567	0.556	0.022	-2 780	-2.522+	1.862**
		(1.54)	(0.42)	(0.01)	(-1.64)	(-1.78)	(2.85)
	N			544			544
	chi2			5834			1042
	r2_p			0,239			0,193
	aic			1125,394			844,412
	bic			1641,268			1188,328
	ll			-442,697			-342,206
							461
							.
							0,286
							1361,263
							1526,599
							-640,631

Germany

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING ANALYSIS
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.303	-0.070	-0.660	-0.675+	-0.200	-0.135
		(-0.91)	(-0.29)	(-1.34)	(-1.84)	(-0.73)	(-1.06)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	-0.143	0.514	0.157	-0.435	-0.337	-0.223
		(-0.35)	(1.55)	(0.18)	(-0.85)	(-0.92)	(-1.37)
	25-29 years of age	-0.685	0.488	-0.246	-0.322	-0.318	-0.120
		(-1.32)	(1.26)	(-0.24)	(-0.52)	(-0.79)	(-0.58)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	-0.306	-0.439	-0.382	0.144	-0.629	-0.653**
		(-0.53)	(-1.09)	(-0.43)	(0.19)	(-1.49)	(-2.63)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	0.043	0.198	-1.275+	0.485	-0.570	-0.548*
		(0.08)	(0.52)	(-1.81)	(0.71)	(-1.47)	(-2.54)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-0.332	-0.603	-0.358	0.448	-0.142	-0.661*
		(-0.52)	(-1.28)	(-0.41)	(0.57)	(-0.30)	(-2.50)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	1 131	0.566	0.932	2.014*	-0.905	-0.331
		(1.27)	(0.71)	(0.69)	(2.37)	(-0.99)	(-0.83)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	0.084	0.227	-1.172*	0.021	-0.221	-0.012
		(0.23)	(0.80)	(-2.03)	(0.05)	(-0.75)	(-0.08)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.113	0.256	-0.638	-0.325	-0.258	-0.059
		(-0.21)	(0.63)	(-0.77)	(-0.49)	(-0.64)	(-0.27)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	0.207	0.123	-0.204	0.008	-0.027	0.388*
		(0.51)	(0.40)	(-0.28)	(0.02)	(-0.08)	(2.21)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	1.430+	1.541*	2 015	-13.591**	-0.136	-0.314
		(1.74)	(2.02)	(1.34)	(-20.66)	(-0.18)	(-0.92)
	Care & housework	0.249	-0.023	-13.792**	-0.552	-0.928	-0.278
		(0.28)	(-0.03)	(-14.06)	(-0.48)	(-1.00)	(-0.74)
	Other	-0.547	1 620	0.153	-1 167	-0.114	0.605+
		(-0.48)	(1.61)	(0.10)	(-1.35)	(-0.16)	(1.73)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	-0.512	0.503+	-0.401	-0.321	-0.573+	-0.053

		(-1.43)	(1.83)	(-0.60)	(-0.73)	(-1.94)	(-0.32)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	-0.567	16.673**	3.154*	20.861**	1.479*	-1.312**
		(-0.79)	(14.63)	(2.12)	(16.89)	(2.35)	(-4.23)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.717+	-0.181	0.364	-0.581	-0.280	0.210
		(-1.83)	(-0.61)	(0.56)	(-1.30)	(-0.84)	(1.37)
	(Strongly) agree	0.050	0.151	0.798	-0.206	-0.161	0.387*
		(0.13)	(0.52)	(1.17)	(-0.48)	(-0.53)	(2.53)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	0.156	-0.297	-1.043	-1.010	0.347	-0.257
		(0.26)	(-0.66)	(-0.94)	(-1.18)	(0.79)	(-0.88)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	-0.459	0.306	0.861+	-0.484	0.460	0.215
		(-1.22)	(1.11)	(1.95)	(-1.18)	(1.58)	(1.54)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	2.570+	2.894*	-10.700**	2.138	0.873	-0.643+
		(1.96)	(2.39)	(-7.61)	(1.35)	(0.81)	(-1.67)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.555	0.129	0.884	-0.012	0.094	0.052
		(1.48)	(0.44)	(1.59)	(-0.03)	(0.29)	(0.34)

	a lot/ a great deal	1.027*	0.859*	1.652*	0.049	0.423	0.651**
		(2.08)	(2.35)	(2.48)	(0.09)	(1.14)	(3.35)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	0.535	0.400	-10.913**	-0.588	-0.275	0.231
		(0.46)	(0.35)	(-8.59)	(-0.29)	(-0.29)	(0.68)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.027	0.162	-0.011	0.252	0.610	0.209
		(-0.07)	(0.45)	(-0.01)	(0.50)	(1.54)	(1.16)
	a lot/ a great deal	-0.442	0.431	0.946	-0.344	0.580	0.167
		(-1.16)	(1.43)	(1.43)	(-0.76)	(1.63)	(1.06)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	-0.315	-0.541	0.902	-0.862*	1.166*	0.150
	Post-materialist	-0.917+	-0.236	1.284	-2.154**	1.386*	0.253
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	0.369*	0.240	0.297	0.051	0.057	0.135
		(2.02)	(1.62)	(1.07)	(0.26)	(0.34)	(1.63)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	0.055	0.472+	1.850**	-0.044	0.419	0.231
		(0.15)	(1.81)	(3.89)	(-0.12)	(1.53)	(1.60)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	-1.069	-0.131	-0.840	-0.209	0.493	0.536
		(-1.18)	(-0.19)	(-0.71)	(-0.28)	(0.71)	(1.42)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	0.076	0.513	-0.204	-0.929	0.086	0.452*

	(0.17)	(1.53)	(-0.28)	(-1.59)	(0.25)	(2.47)
no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.617	0.182	-1.373+	-0.445	0.378	0.305+
	(-1.46)	(0.59)	(-1.78)	(-0.80)	(1.18)	(1.88)
suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	1 206	1 065	1 578	0.712	0.040	1.048**
	(1.42)	(1.43)	(1.36)	(1.06)	(0.07)	(3.10)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS						
Trust in government (Ref. Low)	-0.384	-0.121	-0.700+	-0.628+	-0.727**	0.212+
	(-1.11)	(-0.56)	(-1.87)	(-1.87)	(-3.02)	(1.81)
Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	-0.136	-0.190	0.276	0.165	0.404*	-0.139
	(-0.49)	(-1.00)	(0.74)	(0.56)	(2.13)	(-1.45)
Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.148	-0.415*	-1.048*	-0.061	-0.433*	-0.037
	(-0.56)	(-2.23)	(-2.21)	(-0.22)	(-2.17)	(-0.41)
Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	0.353	0.018	0.026	0.174	-0.260	0.217*
	(1.46)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.65)	(-1.47)	(2.47)
Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.590	0.534*	0.094	0.295	0.166	0.102
	(-1.48)	(2.55)	(0.16)	(0.74)	(0.72)	(0.86)
Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.227	-0.376*	0.058	-0.421	0.086	-0.008
	(-0.97)	(-2.17)	(0.11)	(-1.57)	(0.45)	(-0.09)

_cons	1 723	-0.268	-1294	1 106	-0.539	1.631**
	(1.43)	(-0.29)	(-0.70)	(0.77)	(-0.50)	(2.95)
N			535			489
chi2			.			.
r2_p			0,183			0,304
aic			1272,339			912,923
bic			1777,647			1251,223
ll			-518,17			-377,462

Italy

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.267	-0.654*	-0.517+	-2.258**	0.051	-0.007
		(-0.74)	(-2.56)	(-1.72)	(-2.87)	(0.19)	(-0.06)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	-0.230	-0.084	0.654+	0.194	0.685+	0.210
		(-0.45)	(-0.26)	(1.75)	(0.18)	(1.92)	(1.21)
	25-29 years of age	0.637	-0.123	0.300	2.212+	0.718	0.266
		(1.05)	(-0.31)	(0.67)	(1.81)	(1.64)	(1.32)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	0.083	-0.278	-0.494	3.072*	0.377	-0.034
		(0.11)	(-0.58)	(-0.89)	(2.25)	(0.76)	(-0.13)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	0.295	0.030	0.249	0.820	0.210	0.322
		(0.48)	(0.08)	(0.54)	(0.91)	(0.52)	(1.51)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-0.778	0.012	-0.154	1.808	0.612	0.165
		(-0.95)	(0.02)	(-0.26)	(1.51)	(1.18)	(0.57)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	0.148	1.158*	0.285	-17.941**	-1 182	-0.402
		(0.15)	(2.01)	(0.40)	(-10.05)	(-1.51)	(-1.42)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-0.101	0.411	-0.692+	-2.017+	-0.272	-0.401*
		(-0.22)	(1.07)	(-1.91)	(-1.96)	(-0.75)	(-2.21)
	Finding it difficult on present income	0.152	0.893*	0.001	-1 702	-0.470	-0.373+
		(0.29)	(2.20)	(0.00)	(-1.39)	(-1.19)	(-1.83)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	0.153	0.034	0.449	-0.293	-0.134	-0.424+
		(0.25)	(0.07)	(0.93)	(-0.22)	(-0.31)	(-1.87)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	-0.260	0.593	0.995+	-0.691	-0.450	-0.337
		(-0.35)	(1.29)	(1.83)	(-0.56)	(-0.85)	(-1.33)
	Care & housework	0.389	0.717	-14.434**	2 145	-17.871**	-1.332**
		(0.30)	(0.61)	(-14.50)	(0.96)	(-22.19)	(-4.31)
	Other	-0.634	0.169	0.226	-16.276**	-0.212	-0.683+
		(-0.55)	(0.21)	(0.25)	(-9.73)	(-0.27)	(-1.92)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	0.165	0.021	0.246	1 152	-0.193	-0.407**

		(0.42)	(0.07)	(0.70)	(1.34)	(-0.63)	(-2.70)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	-17.361**	-15.969**	-15.849**	-16.165**	-16.220**	0.382
		(-23.14)	(-16.40)	(-18.01)	(-12.92)	(-18.88)	(0.79)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.477	-0.243	-0.486	-0.568	0.232	0.258+
		(-1.03)	(-0.70)	(-1.10)	(-0.70)	(0.63)	(1.66)
	(Strongly) agree	-0.160	0.254	0.841+	-1.334	0.301	1.045**
		(-0.35)	(0.71)	(1.95)	(-1.41)	(0.85)	(6.02)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	-14.368**	0.356	1.183+	-16.869**	0.181	0.830
		(-15.16)	(0.53)	(1.76)	(-12.78)	(0.22)	(1.61)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	-0.218	0.169	0.354	0.494	0.312	0.108
		(-0.48)	(0.54)	(0.99)	(0.48)	(0.93)	(0.63)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	-14.212**	-0.102	-15.744**	-10.442**	-16.633**	-0.833*
		(-11.03)	(-0.09)	(-16.06)	(-6.03)	(-21.64)	(-2.18)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.293	0.051	-1.189**	-1.348+	-0.851*	0.411*
		(0.60)	(0.16)	(-2.68)	(-1.89)	(-2.01)	(2.16)

	a lot/ a great deal	1.344+	0.853+	-0.355	-2.579+	0.006	1.552**
		(1.65)	(1.69)	(-0.57)	(-1.72)	(0.01)	(6.08)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	-0.612	0.684	0.320	-13.870**	-0.109	-0.158
		(-0.50)	(0.77)	(0.32)	(-7.31)	(-0.14)	(-0.34)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-1.094*	0.946*	-0.391	0.595	-0.662+	-0.020
		(-2.21)	(2.54)	(-0.97)	(0.69)	(-1.77)	(-0.10)
	a lot/ a great deal	-1.639**	0.459	-0.372	0.199	-0.180	0.055
		(-3.59)	(1.28)	(-1.01)	(0.20)	(-0.54)	(0.33)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	-0.475	0.159	0.019	-0.769	0.550	-0.012
	Post-materialist	-0.914	0.457	0.324	-0.721	0.534	0.265
		(-1.44)	(1.10)	(0.66)	(-0.95)	(1.21)	(1.22)
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	-0.332	-0.072	0.268	0.119	0.214	0.105
		(-1.36)	(-0.47)	(1.51)	(0.37)	(1.20)	(1.36)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.073	0.546*	0.400	-0.354	0.129	0.429**
		(-0.16)	(1.96)	(1.20)	(-0.50)	(0.46)	(2.73)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.709	1.156*	0.565	-16.406**	-0.396	0.127
		(-0.65)	(2.33)	(1.05)	(-10.36)	(-0.67)	(0.53)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness +	0.254	-0.065	1.042**	2.300*	0.717*	0.556**

	positive or neutral evaluation						
		(0.51)	(-0.19)	(2.78)	(2.50)	(2.08)	(2.84)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.250	-0.053	0.911*	0.104	0.229	0.173
		(-0.36)	(-0.14)	(2.16)	(0.11)	(0.62)	(0.86)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	-0.587		1 331 2.679*	1 416	0.810	0.543*
		(-0.40)	(1.08)	(2.16)	(0.74)	(0.93)	(1.97)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	0.342	-0.111	0.016	-0.742+	-0.282	-0.085
		(1.09)	(-0.54)	(0.07)	(-1.69)	(-1.42)	(-0.78)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	0.182	0.204	0.329	1.082*	-0.440*	0.032
		(0.73)	(1.07)	(1.43)	(2.22)	(-2.00)	(0.33)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.279	-0.390+	-0.582*	-1.503**	-0.086	0.085
		(-1.27)	(-1.89)	(-2.51)	(-3.09)	(-0.44)	(0.89)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	-0.095	0.005	0.089	-0.174	-0.042	0.010
		(-0.41)	(0.03)	(0.42)	(-0.44)	(-0.24)	(0.11)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.326	0.189	0.080	2.236**	0.576*	0.082
		(-1.03)	(0.94)	(0.34)	(3.12)	(2.36)	(0.74)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.065	-0.147	0.270	-1.032*	0.030	-0.092
		(-0.26)	(-0.77)	(1.30)	(-2.03)	(0.15)	(-0.90)

	_cons	1 598	-0.532	-2.456*	-2 942	-2.141+	1.969**
		(1.00)	(-0.48)	(-2.04)	(-0.78)	(-1.82)	(3.62)
	N			559		559	514
	chi2			3751		5474	
	r2_p			0,152		0,187	0,363
	aic			1467,692		723,29	1775,183
	bic			1986,83		1069,382	1944,872
	ll			-613,846		-281,645	-847,592

Portugal

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.473+	-0.952**	-0.918+	-0.510	0.850**	-0.153
		(-1.76)	(-3.52)	(-1.85)	(-1.55)	(2.96)	(-1.24)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	-0.233	-0.285	-1.665+	-0.072	0.274	-0.157
		(-0.60)	(-0.75)	(-1.80)	(-0.16)	(0.72)	(-0.85)
	25-29 years of age	-0.778+	-0.793+	-1.227	-0.480	0.432	-0.139
		(-1.77)	(-1.87)	(-1.14)	(-0.92)	(0.96)	(-0.63)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	-0.374	-0.529	0.177	1.442+	-0.125	-0.795**
		(-0.74)	(-1.11)	(0.15)	(1.83)	(-0.23)	(-3.11)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	-0.948*	-0.876*	-0.974	0.281	0.357	-0.286
		(-2.07)	(-1.98)	(-0.75)	(0.46)	(0.75)	(-1.23)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-0.351	-0.568	-0.080	1.141	0.335	-0.713**
		(-0.67)	(-1.10)	(-0.06)	(1.40)	(0.60)	(-2.62)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	0.761	0.252	2 025	0.677	0.250	-0.445
		(1.20)	(0.42)	(1.61)	(0.90)	(0.37)	(-1.39)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-0.164	-0.305	1 300	0.293	-0.030	-0.146
		(-0.41)	(-0.84)	(1.55)	(0.57)	(-0.08)	(-0.71)
	Finding it difficult on present income	0.439	-0.046	1.753*	1.547**	0.920*	-0.023
		(0.99)	(-0.11)	(2.04)	(2.91)	(2.05)	(-0.10)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	-0.111	0.078	1 031	-0.726	-0.139	0.509*
		(-0.22)	(0.19)	(0.93)	(-1.22)	(-0.30)	(2.30)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	0.150	0.020	0.116	-1 006	-0.327	0.333
		(0.27)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(-1.32)	(-0.53)	(1.22)
	Care & housework	0.498	0.033	-13.208**	-17.012**	-15.633**	-0.046
		(0.37)	(0.02)	(-6.90)	(-17.28)	(-17.92)	(-0.11)
	Other	15.245**	14.696**	0.893	-16.386**	-0.456	-0.088
		(26.18)	(26.20)	(0.61)	(-24.44)	(-0.44)	(-0.29)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	0.204	0.198	-0.604	0.071	-0.236	0.114

		(0.75)	(0.73)	(-0.92)	(0.22)	(-0.84)	(0.85)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	1 608	0.111	-15.605**	0.111	-15.652**	0.924
		(1.47)	(0.06)	(-8.23)	(0.11)	(-13.49)	(1.62)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.200	0.142	-1.422*	0.450	0.066	0.202
		(0.57)	(0.39)	(-2.07)	(1.11)	(0.17)	(1.25)
	(Strongly) agree	-0.337	0.124	-1.545*	-0.155	0.383	0.599**
		(-1.04)	(0.36)	(-2.17)	(-0.37)	(1.12)	(3.88)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	-1.676*	-1 175	0.680	0.201	1.746*	-0.520
		(-2.06)	(-1.63)	(0.51)	(0.24)	(2.29)	(-1.25)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	0.124	0.433	0.673	-0.123	-0.084	0.093
		(0.36)	(1.35)	(0.99)	(-0.29)	(-0.23)	(0.63)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	0.437	-0.861	0.867	0.528	0.757	0.592
		(0.48)	(-0.97)	(0.35)	(0.56)	(0.86)	(0.79)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.166	0.313	-0.279	0.535	0.428	-0.093
		(0.53)	(1.08)	(-0.43)	(1.43)	(1.25)	(-0.66)

	a lot/ a great deal	-0.223	-0.085	0.821	0.323	0.688+	0.627**
		(-0.56)	(-0.23)	(1.24)	(0.68)	(1.85)	(2.95)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	-1.127	-1.184	-0.738	0.226	-1.191	-0.309
		(-1.15)	(-1.19)	(-0.21)	(0.25)	(-1.21)	(-0.57)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.123	-0.203	-1.052	-0.016	-0.932+	-0.184
		(-0.34)	(-0.51)	(-1.15)	(-0.04)	(-1.94)	(-0.98)
	a lot/ a great deal	-0.587+	0.199	0.118	-1.005**	-0.410	0.093
		(-1.69)	(0.56)	(0.14)	(-2.61)	(-1.10)	(0.58)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	-0.945**	-0.136	-1.707*	0.061	-0.101	0.069
	Post-materialist	-0.903+	-0.466	-0.922	-0.085	0.865+	0.328
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	-0.109	0.512**	1.007**	-0.443*	0.140	0.275**
		(-0.65)	(3.18)	(3.57)	(-2.21)	(0.79)	(3.57)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.393	0.107	0.293	-0.602	0.041	0.226
		(-1.30)	(0.38)	(0.52)	(-1.55)	(0.14)	(1.55)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.652	-0.472	0.776	-0.633	0.812	0.730*
		(-0.93)	(-0.69)	(0.72)	(-0.54)	(1.01)	(2.55)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.869*	-0.151	1.951*	-0.126	0.687*	0.337*

		(-2.41)	(-0.46)	(2.49)	(-0.28)	(2.07)	(2.25)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.026	0.153	2.291**	-0.661	0.344	0.142
		(-0.07)	(0.45)	(3.25)	(-1.34)	(0.92)	(0.73)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	-0.156	0.649	2.389+	-15.841**	0.233	0.431
		(-0.18)	(1.00)	(1.87)	(-20.22)	(0.31)	(1.22)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	0.315	0.404+	-0.906	-0.166	-0.113	-0.017
		(1.22)	(1.74)	(-1.48)	(-0.43)	(-0.42)	(-0.13)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	0.197	0.171	0.033	-0.391	0.032	0.261*
		(0.80)	(0.76)	(0.08)	(-1.39)	(0.13)	(2.27)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.388+	-0.397*	-0.218	-0.458+	-0.001	0.081
		(-1.86)	(-2.06)	(-0.44)	(-1.85)	(-0.00)	(0.81)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	-0.051	-0.259	-0.241	0.053	0.352+	0.108
		(-0.24)	(-1.31)	(-0.56)	(0.18)	(1.70)	(1.05)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.176	-0.236	1.024	0.480	0.062	-0.061
		(-0.60)	(-0.93)	(1.41)	(1.51)	(0.21)	(-0.40)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.037	-0.078	0.282	-0.013	0.135	0.057
		(-0.15)	(-0.37)	(0.67)	(-0.04)	(0.56)	(0.52)

	2.891*	0.822	-4.020+	0.598	-4.349**	0.799
	(2.50)	(0.72)	(-1.76)	(0.39)	(-3.72)	(1.32)
N		565		565		536
chi2		2991		3944		
r2_p		0,161		0,157		0,278
aic		1412,846		931,278		1832,869
bic		1933,266		1278,225		2004,234
ll		-586,423		-385,639		-876,434

Russia

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.780*	-1.295**	-0.289	-0.040	0.285	-0.029
		(-2.23)	(-3.16)	(-0.37)	(-0.09)	(0.79)	(-0.21)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	-0.169	-0.718	0.216	0.524	-0.250	-0.063
		(-0.36)	(-1.28)	(0.21)	(1.05)	(-0.53)	(-0.29)
	25-29 years of age	-0.317	-1.362+	-0.965	1.243*	-0.697	-0.187
		(-0.47)	(-1.72)	(-0.88)	(2.00)	(-1.14)	(-0.74)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	-1.391	-0.152	-0.189	0.426	-0.260	0.346
		(-1.56)	(-0.14)	(-0.11)	(0.61)	(-0.34)	(1.03)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	-0.188	0.677	0.525	0.132	-0.253	0.291
		(-0.27)	(0.72)	(0.47)	(0.20)	(-0.35)	(0.94)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-2.028*	-0.663	-0.770	0.460	0.148	0.196
		(-2.28)	(-0.61)	(-0.40)	(0.70)	(0.18)	(0.61)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	0.570	0.361	1 811	1 521	0.356	-0.105
		(0.37)	(0.23)	(0.95)	(1.50)	(0.36)	(-0.15)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-0.318	-0.228	0.015	1.070+	-0.219	-0.930**
		(-0.60)	(-0.38)	(0.02)	(1.76)	(-0.38)	(-4.00)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.441	-0.184	-1 335	1 026	-0.959	-0.978**
		(-0.85)	(-0.30)	(-1.22)	(1.61)	(-1.50)	(-3.94)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	2.019*	2.075*	2 192	-0.900+	0.411	-0.328
		(2.33)	(2.15)	(1.52)	(-1.67)	(0.74)	(-1.30)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	1 336	0.470	2 996	0.267	0.997	-0.490+
		(1.37)	(0.41)	(1.57)	(0.38)	(1.44)	(-1.68)
	Care & housework	2.159+	1 825	-12.998**	-1 113	0.223	-0.156
		(1.93)	(1.47)	(-6.92)	(-1.20)	(0.22)	(-0.46)
	Other	1 657	-16.919**	-14.948**	-1 971	-13.674**	-0.478
		(1.40)	(-13.60)	(-6.99)	(-1.28)	(-17.29)	(-0.91)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	0.206	-0.267	-0.459	-0.233	-0.393	-0.135

		(0.57)	(-0.64)	(-0.55)	(-0.68)	(-0.91)	(-0.89)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	0.541	1.651+	-14.774**		-1 059	-1 002
		(0.52)	(1.72)	(-9.47)	(-1.36)	(-0.81)	(0.16)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.194	0.464	-1.625+	-0.404	-0.562	0.318+
		(-0.50)	(0.89)	(-1.73)	(-0.89)	(-1.27)	(1.76)
	(Strongly) agree	-0.528	0.878	-0.696	-0.975+	0.344	0.526**
		(-1.19)	(1.62)	(-0.79)	(-1.90)	(0.76)	(2.72)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	0.096		-1 337 -16.149**	1.707*	0.608	-0.472
		(0.11)	(-1.15)	(-7.97)	(2.40)	(0.59)	(-1.51)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	-0.984*	-0.346	0.727	-0.936+	-0.303	0.162
		(-2.40)	(-0.71)	(0.95)	(-1.77)	(-0.66)	(0.99)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	-0.013	0.702	-13.866**	-0.327	-0.374	0.221
		(-0.02)	(0.77)	(-9.95)	(-0.50)	(-0.49)	(0.99)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.351	-0.292	0.865	-1.319*	-0.051	0.208
		(-0.86)	(-0.60)	(0.98)	(-2.30)	(-0.11)	(1.15)

	a lot/ a great deal	-0.002		1 267	2.948*	-0.992	0.857	1.838**
		(-0.00)	(1.52)		(2.43)	(-1.11)	(1.21)	(5.45)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know		-1 026	-1 602	-15.776**	-0.146	-0.994	-0.261
		(-1.30)	(-1.43)		(-6.63)	(-0.24)	(-0.98)	(-0.75)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-1.250*	-0.977		-0.306	0.286	0.478	0.323
		(-2.10)	(-1.44)		(-0.19)	(0.63)	(0.73)	(1.54)
	a lot/ a great deal	-1.194**	-1.183*		0.938	0.134	1.801**	0.203
		(-2.61)	(-2.33)		(1.23)	(0.34)	(4.00)	(1.34)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	0.295	0.535		1 965	-0.068	-0.368	0.149
	Post-materialist	-0.950	0.646		2.795+	-0.078	0.378	0.113
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	0.070	0.720**		0.609	-0.275	0.549*	0.053
		(0.29)	(2.59)		(1.19)	(-1.25)	(2.12)	(0.56)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	0.178	-0.517		0.028	0.341	0.276	0.261+
		(0.53)	(-1.22)		(0.03)	(1.05)	(0.71)	(1.78)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	3.278+		2 346	4.561+	0.153	-0.469	0.281
		(1.85)	(1.42)		(1.74)	(0.17)	(-0.48)	(0.82)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	-1.564**	-1.180*		-2.200*	-0.104	1.653**	0.367+

		(-3.40)	(-1.99)	(-2.02)	(-0.20)	(3.38)	(1.88)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.617	-0.651	0.694	0.775	1.093*	0.362
		(-1.17)	(-1.06)	(0.57)	(1.58)	(2.00)	(1.57)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	0.028	-0.064	2 498	-0.667	1.810*	0.929
		(0.02)	(-0.05)	(1.41)	(-0.49)	(2.22)	(1.26)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	1.175**	0.361	0.645	0.489*	-0.502	0.084
		(4.11)	(1.13)	(1.48)	(2.35)	(-1.30)	(0.76)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	-0.520+	0.002	-1.427*	-0.125	0.323	-0.078
		(-1.83)	(0.01)	(-2.30)	(-0.54)	(0.98)	(-0.66)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	0.182	-0.303	-0.310	-0.013	-0.229	-0.110
		(0.73)	(-1.01)	(-0.61)	(-0.05)	(-0.77)	(-0.95)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	0.377	0.341	0.797+	-0.311	-0.235	-0.055
		(1.22)	(1.02)	(1.71)	(-1.11)	(-0.76)	(-0.55)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.406	-0.412	0.144	0.069	-0.174	0.206
		(-1.34)	(-1.15)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(-0.56)	(1.56)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.092	-0.607*	-0.178	0.199	-0.038	-0.006
		(-0.38)	(-2.17)	(-0.27)	(0.71)	(-0.16)	(-0.06)

	_cons	2 010	0.682	-5.350+	-2 155	-2.755+	2.362**
		(1.52)	(0.43)	(-1.67)	(-1.51)	(-1.80)	(3.66)
	N			527		527	412
	chi2			4518		692	
	r2_p			0,23		0,186	0,368
	aic			1096,462		834,854	1324,22
	bic			1608,526		1176,23	1485,061
	ll			-428,231		-337,427	-622,11

Slovakia

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.091	0.289	0.441	-0.166	-0.044	-0.019
		(-0.21)	(0.76)	(0.98)	(-0.41)	(-0.15)	(-0.15)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	0.653	0.600	0.895	0.107	-0.021	-0.242
		(1.12)	(1.19)	(1.57)	(0.18)	(-0.05)	(-1.42)
	25-29 years of age	0.014	0.217	0.227	0.355	0.558	-0.328
		(0.02)	(0.34)	(0.31)	(0.52)	(1.12)	(-1.46)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	1.108	-0.142	0.125	1.229	0.152	-0.550*
		(1.07)	(-0.18)	(0.14)	(1.24)	(0.22)	(-2.26)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	0.770	0.380	0.468	0.260	0.279	-0.072
		(0.79)	(0.48)	(0.52)	(0.29)	(0.47)	(-0.29)
	Tertiary education – not studying	0.248	-0.462	-0.976	1.163	-0.540	-0.641*
		(0.23)	(-0.54)	(-0.98)	(1.14)	(-0.74)	(-2.41)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	0.619	0.688	1 050	1 081	-0.031	-1.008*
		(0.61)	(0.71)	(0.94)	(1.19)	(-0.04)	(-2.58)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-0.396	-0.119	-0.463	0.207	0.420	-0.220
		(-0.81)	(-0.26)	(-0.91)	(0.36)	(1.23)	(-1.34)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.248	0.536	-0.421	0.405	-0.324	-0.106
		(-0.44)	(1.05)	(-0.70)	(0.75)	(-0.74)	(-0.58)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	1 252	0.882	0.946	-0.685	-0.568	0.424+
		(1.52)	(1.17)	(1.09)	(-1.02)	(-0.87)	(1.88)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	1 224	0.890	-0.571	-17.385**	-1 072	0.492
		(1.02)	(0.80)	(-0.31)	(-12.59)	(-1.05)	(1.32)
	Care & housework	0.825	-0.042	-0.061	-1 133	-0.894	0.189
		(0.91)	(-0.05)	(-0.06)	(-1.33)	(-1.08)	(0.80)
	Other	0.707	-0.993	-1 396	0.107	-0.178	-0.439
		(0.81)	(-1.13)	(-1.00)	(0.11)	(-0.21)	(-1.54)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	1.156**	0.516	0.225	0.494	-0.576+	-0.058

		(2.62)	(1.32)	(0.47)	(1.03)	(-1.77)	(-0.42)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	-1.931*	13.851**	15.785**	-16.376**	1 111	1.137*
		(-2.03)	(13.96)	(12.07)	(-10.95)	(0.89)	(2.03)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.886	-0.312	-0.432	-0.746	-0.741	0.109
		(-1.25)	(-0.47)	(-0.54)	(-1.42)	(-1.64)	(0.59)
	(Strongly) agree	-1.763*	-0.913	-0.426	-1.408*	-0.404	0.432*
		(-2.54)	(-1.42)	(-0.55)	(-2.41)	(-0.98)	(2.39)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	13.894**	13.405**	12.751**	1.575+	0.212	-0.421
		(16.62)	(20.79)	(11.25)	(1.87)	(0.20)	(-1.04)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	0.741	0.160	0.384	0.672	0.298	0.274
		(1.18)	(0.28)	(0.56)	(1.12)	(0.71)	(1.20)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	11.565**	12.605**	0.120	2 650	-16.159**	-1 641
		(4.78)	(11.23)	(0.15)	(1.58)	(-14.97)	(-1.49)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.199	0.109	0.452	0.468	0.289	0.029
		(0.40)	(0.25)	(0.88)	(1.01)	(0.77)	(0.20)

	a lot/ a great deal	-0.109	-0.194	-0.073	-0.650	0.466	0.341*
		(-0.22)	(-0.44)	(-0.14)	(-1.43)	(1.31)	(2.03)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	-0.050	-0.154	-13.638**	-16.655**	15.863**	1.386*
		(-0.05)	(-0.19)	(-14.87)	(-11.06)	(12.14)	(2.35)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-15.864**	-14.428**	-14.550**	0.009	15.054**	0.531
		(-25.19)	(-24.20)	(-13.76)	(0.01)	(20.79)	(1.44)
	a lot/ a great deal	-15.633**	-13.757**	-13.516**	-1.090	15.996**	0.040
		(-37.58)	(-35.91)	(-16.46)	(-1.60)	(56.25)	(0.14)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	0.666	0.738+	0.938+	-0.365	-0.277	0.013
	Post-materialist	0.986	0.670	1.167+	-0.094	-0.438	0.067
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	-0.378	-0.051	0.067	-0.406	-0.057	0.158
		(-1.40)	(-0.22)	(0.23)	(-1.25)	(-0.28)	(1.59)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	0.712	0.144	0.064	0.900*	0.394	0.150
		(1.47)	(0.32)	(0.12)	(2.18)	(1.22)	(1.04)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	0.593	-0.445	0.751	0.496	0.242	0.122
		(0.65)	(-0.53)	(0.92)	(0.63)	(0.39)	(0.45)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	.	.	.	-0.476	-0.158	0.096

		.	.	.	(-0.85)	(-0.42)	(0.55)
	no police contact (Ref.)	.	.	.	0.000	0.000	0.000
		.	.	.	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	.	.	.	-0.284	-0.296	-0.200
		.	.	.	(-0.55)	(-0.72)	(-1.24)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	.	.	.	-15.830**	0.321	0.929*
		.	.	.	(-29.80)	(0.37)	(2.34)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	0.388	-0.010	-0.055	-0.290	-0.063	-0.014
		(1.07)	(-0.03)	(-0.14)	(-0.81)	(-0.25)	(-0.13)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	0.028	-0.025	0.228	-0.253	0.120	0.013
		(0.09)	(-0.09)	(0.67)	(-0.75)	(0.50)	(0.14)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.120	-0.459+	-0.723*	0.169	-0.349	-0.131
		(-0.39)	(-1.70)	(-2.21)	(0.64)	(-1.37)	(-1.35)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	0.107	0.225	-0.129	-0.279	0.013	-0.076
		(0.37)	(0.90)	(-0.41)	(-1.03)	(0.06)	(-0.89)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.984**	-0.629*	-0.480	-0.191	0.235	0.112
		(-2.79)	(-2.09)	(-1.31)	(-0.58)	(0.93)	(1.07)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	0.339	0.158	0.369	0.297	0.285	0.134
		(1.07)	(0.55)	(1.07)	(1.13)	(1.29)	(1.50)

	_cons	15.856**	16.052**	13.965**	0.230	-17.280**	2.339**
		(10.74)	(12.64)	(8.47)	(0.12)	(-14.72)	(3.82)
	N		552		552		488
	chi2		.		.		
	r2_p		0,128		0,128		0,177
	aic		1276,666		759,413		1626,441
	bic		1720,961		1091,556		1789,864
	ll		-535,333		-302,706		-774,221

Spain

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-0.931**	-0.341	0.553	-1.168**	0.281	0.365**
		(-2.71)	(-1.19)	(1.28)	(-3.01)	(1.08)	(3.20)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	0.460	0.179	0.078	1.174	-0.268	0.211
		(0.97)	(0.39)	(0.12)	(1.60)	(-0.66)	(1.11)
	25-29 years of age	-0.219	0.069	-0.077	0.840	-0.036	-0.164
		(-0.39)	(0.14)	(-0.10)	(0.89)	(-0.08)	(-0.86)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	0.171	0.672	0.328	0.881	0.066	-0.494*
		(0.26)	(1.43)	(0.46)	(1.07)	(0.15)	(-2.22)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	-0.366	-0.230	-1.175+	-0.336	-0.192	-0.228
		(-0.77)	(-0.53)	(-1.91)	(-0.52)	(-0.50)	(-1.25)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-0.062	-0.045	-0.270	0.422	-0.153	-0.303
		(-0.10)	(-0.10)	(-0.44)	(0.49)	(-0.37)	(-1.52)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	0.048	-0.583	-0.837	1.871*	-14.275**	-0.298
		(0.06)	(-0.76)	(-0.62)	(2.30)	(-24.72)	(-0.81)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-0.926*	0.026	0.082	-0.661	0.240	0.255+
		(-2.25)	(0.07)	(0.18)	(-1.28)	(0.75)	(1.74)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.345	-0.165	0.664	-0.259	0.265	0.325+
		(-0.73)	(-0.38)	(1.22)	(-0.43)	(0.67)	(1.91)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	-0.229	-0.203	-0.375	-0.065	-0.008	0.329
		(-0.40)	(-0.42)	(-0.53)	(-0.07)	(-0.02)	(1.60)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	-0.061	-0.208	-0.818	-0.609	-0.859	0.011
		(-0.09)	(-0.41)	(-0.79)	(-0.61)	(-1.50)	(0.04)
	Care & housework	1 171	-1 103	-15.449**	2 236	0.871	0.130
		(0.73)	(-0.56)	(-8.51)	(1.36)	(0.64)	(0.19)
	Other	2.850*	2.716*	1 642	1 996	0.099	-0.447
		(2.16)	(2.34)	(1.20)	(1.55)	(0.13)	(-1.00)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	-0.312	-0.484	-0.467	0.507	0.092	-0.041

		(-0.80)	(-1.54)	(-0.96)	(1.02)	(0.31)	(-0.34)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	0.884	17.056**	1 035	-13.316**	-14.561**	-1.060**
		(1.04)	(13.65)	(0.87)	(-8.95)	(-11.91)	(-3.38)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.543	0.781	-0.626	-0.519	-0.918*	0.206
		(0.91)	(1.62)	(-0.77)	(-0.75)	(-2.01)	(1.18)
	(Strongly) agree	0.220	0.152	0.327	-0.537	-0.661+	0.236
		(0.44)	(0.39)	(0.57)	(-1.00)	(-1.68)	(1.48)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	-0.934	0.404	0.941	0.103	0.936	-0.186
		(-1.24)	(0.73)	(1.18)	(0.15)	(1.50)	(-0.62)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	0.175	0.618+	0.451	-0.189	-0.287	0.192
		(0.39)	(1.84)	(0.94)	(-0.33)	(-1.00)	(1.32)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	1.896+	1 523	-14.064**	2.404*	-0.100	0.632
		(1.76)	(1.50)	(-11.65)	(2.04)	(-0.11)	(1.63)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.038	-0.446	-1.412*	0.323	-0.272	-0.116
		(0.10)	(-1.26)	(-2.30)	(0.61)	(-0.80)	(-0.73)

	a lot/ a great deal	-0.376	-0.118	-0.654	0.032	-0.084	0.244
		(-0.60)	(-0.29)	(-1.14)	(0.05)	(-0.21)	(1.42)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	1 213	1 404	1 429	-0.873	-1 055	-0.036
		(0.94)	(1.16)	(0.80)	(-0.68)	(-0.99)	(-0.07)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	0.712	0.622	-0.750	0.981	-0.242	-0.045
		(1.49)	(1.37)	(-0.97)	(1.48)	(-0.50)	(-0.25)
	a lot/ a great deal	-0.030	0.600+	1.109*	0.019	0.401	0.168
		(-0.07)	(1.71)	(2.04)	(0.03)	(1.15)	(1.20)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	-0.885*	-0.350	-0.848	-0.741+	0.303	-0.260
	Post-materialist	-1.537*	-0.537	-0.582	-2.680**	0.709	-0.245
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	0.032	0.656**	0.375	0.155	-0.279+	0.178**
		(0.15)	(3.83)	(1.51)	(0.70)	(-1.65)	(2.62)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.310	-0.155	-0.097	-0.597	0.297	0.328*
		(-0.85)	(-0.50)	(-0.19)	(-1.09)	(0.97)	(2.43)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.307	0.701	-15.218**	0.198	0.260	0.089
		(-0.45)	(1.14)	(-19.02)	(0.24)	(0.53)	(0.47)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.372	-0.160	0.502	-1 150	0.721*	0.468**

		(-0.87)	(-0.49)	(1.07)	(-1.56)	(2.21)	(3.19)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	0.616	0.318	1 030	0.595	0.946*	0.537**
		(1.21)	(0.64)	(1.64)	(1.09)	(2.57)	(2.75)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	2.280*	2.519**	4.145**	-0.558	0.957	0.704*
		(2.12)	(2.73)	(3.72)	(-0.54)	(1.49)	(2.18)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	0.233	0.034	0.584	-0.012	-0.160	0.148
		(0.72)	(0.13)	(1.57)	(-0.03)	(-0.72)	(1.40)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	-0.490+	-0.135	-1.214**	-0.681*	0.146	0.084
		(-1.78)	(-0.64)	(-3.29)	(-2.38)	(0.68)	(0.92)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	0.131	-0.262	-0.201	0.017	-0.057	-0.080
		(0.53)	(-1.32)	(-0.73)	(0.05)	(-0.33)	(-0.95)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	0.189	-0.271	0.041	0.574+	-0.044	0.271**
		(0.77)	(-1.45)	(0.15)	(1.80)	(-0.26)	(3.22)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	0.038	0.346	0.724*	-0.505	0.243	0.350**
		(0.13)	(1.38)	(1.98)	(-1.02)	(1.15)	(3.29)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.082	-0.088	0.350	0.158	0.266	0.013
		(-0.34)	(-0.46)	(1.34)	(0.38)	(1.42)	(0.17)

_cons	0.990	-0.512	-2 316	-1 464	-1 629	0.482
	(0.84)	(-0.44)	(-1.53)	(-0.85)	(-1.50)	(0.97)
N			552		552	516
chi2			.		.	
r2_p			0,197		0,183	0,416
aic			1345,368		914,074	1602,694
bic			1854,366		1254,844	1768,292
ll			-554,684		-378,037	-762,347

UK

Reference category for Activism: Only Legal; for Everyday Engagement: Medium Engagement

		ONLY PETITIONS	ALL ACTIVITIES MODERATE LEVEL	ALL ACTIVITIES HIGH LEVEL	LOW ENGAGEMENT	HIGH ENGAGEMENT	HELPING INDEX
SEX	male (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	female	-1.098**	-0.851*	-0.183	-0.317	0.128	-0.106
		(-2.61)	(-2.23)	(-0.34)	(-0.87)	(0.43)	(-0.79)
AGE GROUP	15-19 years old (ref)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	20-24 years of age	-0.793	-1.283*	-0.944	0.978	0.154	0.245
		(-1.11)	(-1.99)	(-1.11)	(1.60)	(0.42)	(1.21)
	25-29 years of age	-0.040	-1.416*	-0.756	2.211**	0.506	0.085
		(-0.06)	(-2.15)	(-0.87)	(3.18)	(1.28)	(0.40)
EDUCATION	Less than tertiary – not studying	0.049	-0.622	-0.358	1.779**	0.339	-0.624**
		(0.07)	(-0.97)	(-0.46)	(3.02)	(0.82)	(-2.95)
	Less than tertiary – currently studying	-0.375	-1.170*	-1.950**	1.876**	0.261	-0.448*
		(-0.61)	(-2.07)	(-2.63)	(2.63)	(0.67)	(-2.27)
	Tertiary education – not studying	-0.645	-0.564	-1.291	0.952	-0.386	-0.254
		(-0.88)	(-0.87)	(-1.48)	(1.43)	(-0.79)	(-1.14)
	tertiary – currently studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
INCOME	Income- Don't know	14.234**	14.906**	0.505	0.098	-0.538	0.310
		(17.29)	(20.01)	(0.36)	(0.16)	(-0.53)	(0.85)
	Living comfortably on income (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Coping on present income	-0.317	-0.111	-0.127	0.077	-0.130	-0.208
		(-0.66)	(-0.25)	(-0.21)	(0.20)	(-0.41)	(-1.34)
	Finding it difficult on present income	-0.038	0.289	-0.027	-0.903+	0.173	-0.146
		(-0.07)	(0.54)	(-0.04)	(-1.80)	(0.44)	(-0.73)
ACTIVITY STATUS	In paid work	0.423	0.679	0.164	-0.466	-0.198	0.126
		(0.62)	(1.09)	(0.21)	(-0.77)	(-0.53)	(0.66)
	studying (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Unemployed	1.168	0.921	-0.199	0.194	-0.970	-0.003
		(1.21)	(1.01)	(-0.14)	(0.26)	(-1.39)	(-0.01)
	Care & housework	0.333	-0.498	-0.641	-0.353	-0.489	-0.489
		(0.34)	(-0.48)	(-0.53)	(-0.43)	(-0.51)	(-1.60)
	Other	-0.887	1.072	-0.125	-1.196	-0.927	0.017
		(-0.54)	(0.84)	(-0.07)	(-0.85)	(-1.16)	(0.04)
DEPENDENCY	Not living with parents (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Living with parents	0.494	0.130	0.095	0.178	-0.560*	-0.052

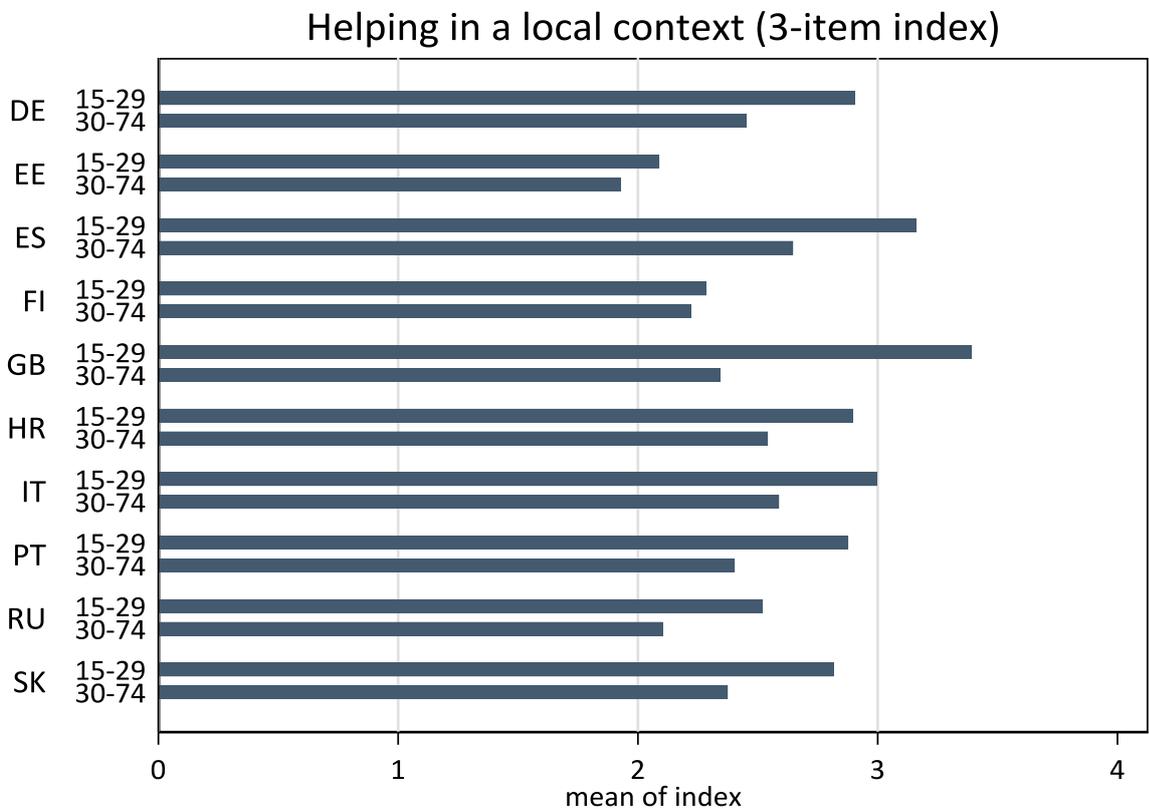
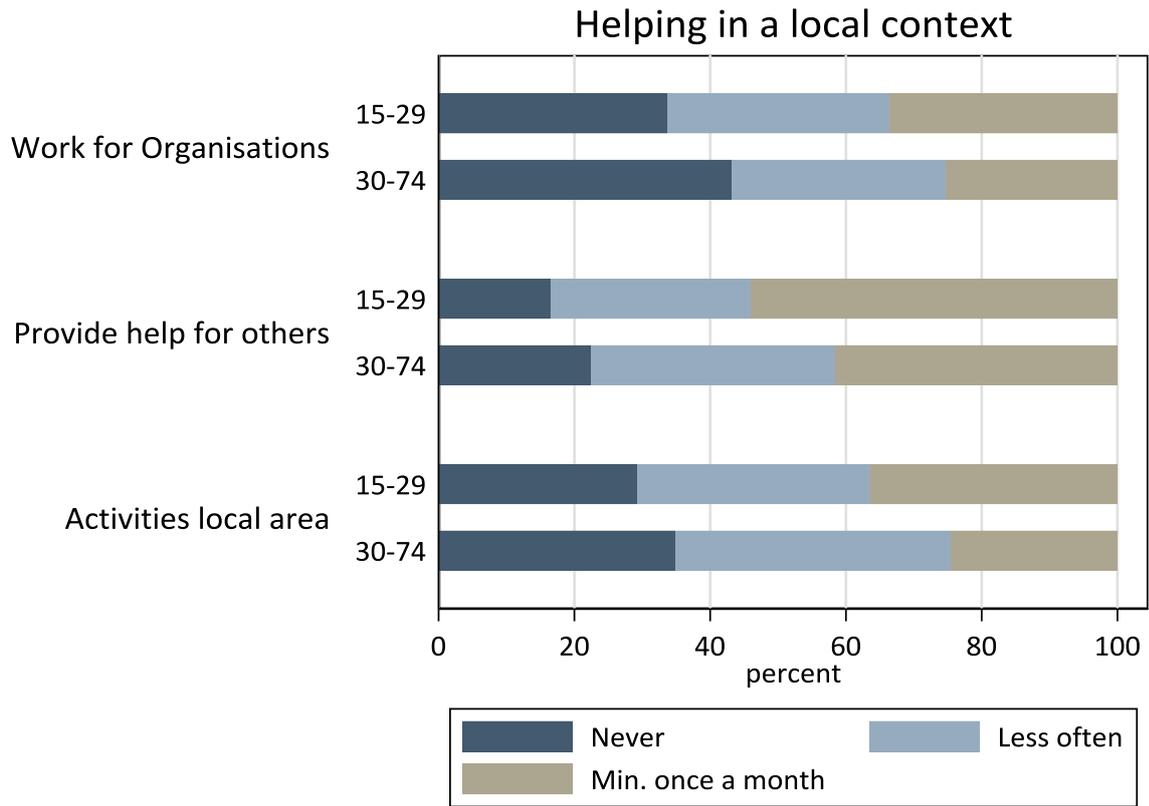
		(1.22)	(0.35)	(0.20)	(0.47)	(-1.98)	(-0.37)
LOCAL CONNECTION	Local connection - Don't know	0.358	16.239**	1 391	-14.622**	-13.032**	0.704
		(0.35)	(14.02)	(0.67)	(-13.13)	(-10.59)	(0.66)
	Strongly disagree (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.149	0.384	1 157	-0.536	-0.153	0.643**
		(-0.27)	(0.75)	(1.47)	(-1.35)	(-0.38)	(3.60)
	(Strongly) agree	-0.324	0.167	-0.018	-0.792+	-0.252	1.033**
		(-0.68)	(0.38)	(-0.02)	(-1.83)	(-0.73)	(5.97)
SOCIAL TRUST	Don't know	0.031	-0.097	-1 001	0.547	0.811	0.110
		(0.04)	(-0.13)	(-0.99)	(0.89)	(1.48)	(0.42)
	Low trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	High trust	0.388	0.352	0.614	0.369	0.641*	0.092
		(0.72)	(0.69)	(0.95)	(0.98)	(1.99)	(0.61)
INTERNAL EFFICACY	Internal efficacy - don't know	0.737	-0.455	-12.573**	1 146	-1 649	-0.680
		(0.57)	(-0.35)	(-9.92)	(1.37)	(-1.49)	(-1.35)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.392	0.319	1.223+	-0.414	-0.442	0.063
		(-0.82)	(0.71)	(1.90)	(-0.99)	(-1.31)	(0.36)

	a lot/ a great deal	-0.436	0.521	1.199	-0.765	-0.663	0.691**
		(-0.61)	(0.79)	(1.30)	(-1.19)	(-1.63)	(3.42)
EXTERNAL EFFICACY	External efficacy - don't know	-1.552	-1.061	-13.450**	-13.501**	1.851*	0.508
		(-0.92)	(-0.59)	(-6.57)	(-14.70)	(2.01)	(0.56)
	not at all/ very little	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	some	-0.118	-0.001	-0.230	-0.335	-0.063	-0.179
		(-0.21)	(-0.00)	(-0.25)	(-0.61)	(-0.12)	(-0.80)
	a lot/ a great deal	-0.372	-0.114	0.350	-0.402	0.369	0.092
		(-0.69)	(-0.22)	(0.40)	(-0.77)	(0.75)	(0.46)
VALUES	materialist (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	mixed	0.595	1.090*	0.439	-0.725+	0.287	0.269+
	Post-materialist	-0.762	-0.132	0.707	-0.678	0.476	0.347+
SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Social exclusion index (Ref. Low)	0.269	0.500*	1.621**	-0.122	0.311+	0.250**
		(1.20)	(2.36)	(4.87)	(-0.57)	(1.82)	(3.17)
DISCRIMINATION	Other discrimination (Ref. No)	0.285	0.610	0.394	-0.420	0.542+	0.184
		(0.70)	(1.63)	(0.78)	(-1.17)	(1.86)	(1.33)
	Age discrimination (Ref. No)	-0.754	-0.428	0.268	-0.537	-0.923	0.434
		(-0.98)	(-0.63)	(0.21)	(-0.73)	(-1.22)	(1.46)
POLICE IMPACT	general help or victim/witness + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.536	-0.633	1.194+	-0.017	0.592+	0.629**

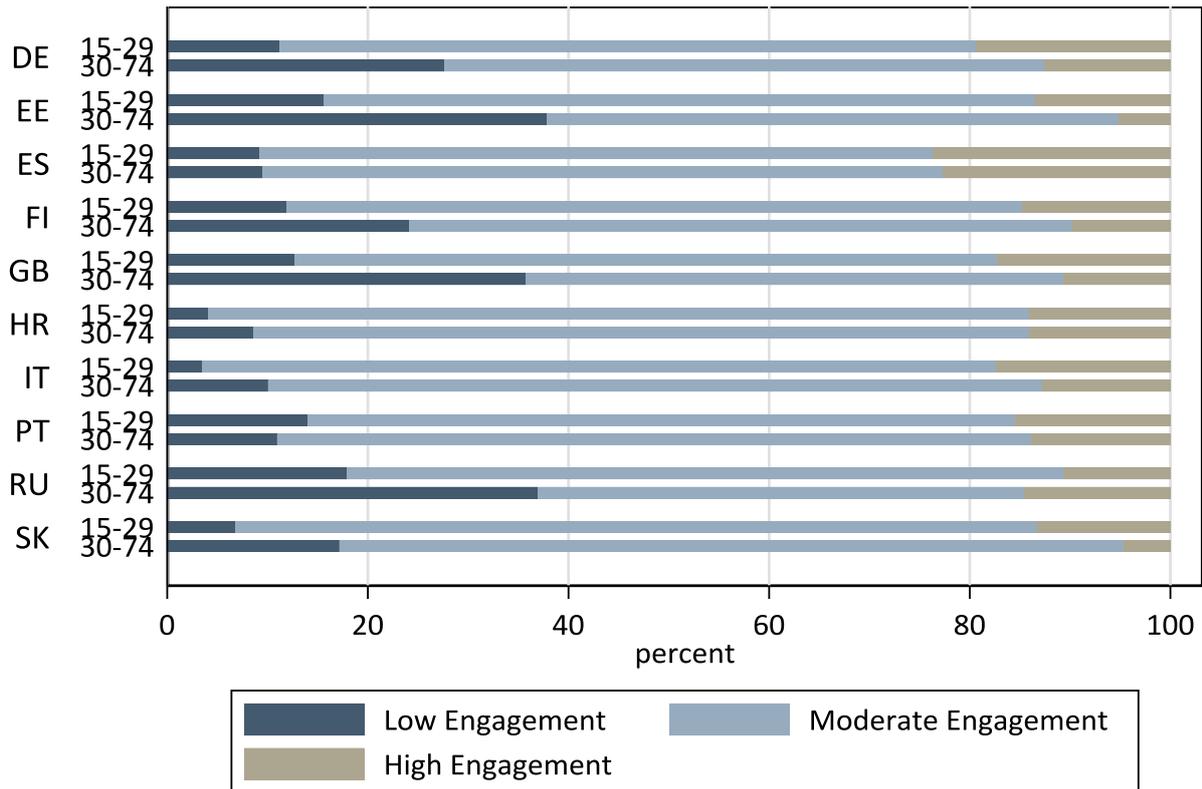
		(-1.04)	(-1.32)	(1.78)	(-0.03)	(1.81)	(3.54)
	no police contact (Ref.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + positive or neutral evaluation	-0.499	0.667	-0.159	0.613	0.470	0.739**
		(-0.63)	(1.02)	(-0.16)	(1.19)	(1.03)	(3.45)
	suspected, protest, profiling or other + negative evaluation	-0.998	-1.448	1.523	0.277	0.035	0.200
		(-0.84)	(-1.40)	(1.29)	(0.20)	(0.04)	(0.57)
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Trust in government (Ref. Low)	0.829**	0.426	0.182	0.266	-0.054	0.067
		(2.71)	(1.43)	(0.47)	(1.16)	(-0.28)	(0.69)
	Trust in courts (Ref. Low)	-0.244	0.019	0.046	0.125	0.064	0.126
		(-0.82)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.45)	(0.29)	(1.44)
	Trust in police (Ref. Low)	-0.026	-0.179	-0.710*	-0.403	-0.176	-0.064
		(-0.10)	(-0.74)	(-2.07)	(-1.52)	(-0.82)	(-0.68)
	Trust in companies (Ref. Low)	-0.407	-0.380	-0.203	-0.016	0.050	0.191*
		(-1.42)	(-1.47)	(-0.52)	(-0.07)	(0.22)	(2.09)
	Trust in parties (Ref. Low)	-0.687*	-0.288	-0.179	0.012	0.441+	0.227*
		(-2.48)	(-1.16)	(-0.51)	(0.05)	(1.96)	(2.46)
	Trust in social security system (Ref. Low)	-0.275	-0.132	0.011	-0.285	0.212	0.125
		(-1.19)	(-0.62)	(0.03)	(-1.18)	(1.15)	(1.54)

	_cons	3.373*	2 231	-4.092*	-1 313	-4.556**	-0.115
		(2.30)	(1.64)	(-1.99)	(-1.17)	(-4.22)	(-0.23)
	N			520	520		499
	chi2			3688	1214		
	r2_p			0,212	0,178		0,546
	aic			1162,356	858,837		1725,125
	bic			1672,815	1199,144		1893,63
	ll			-461,178	-349,419		-822,563

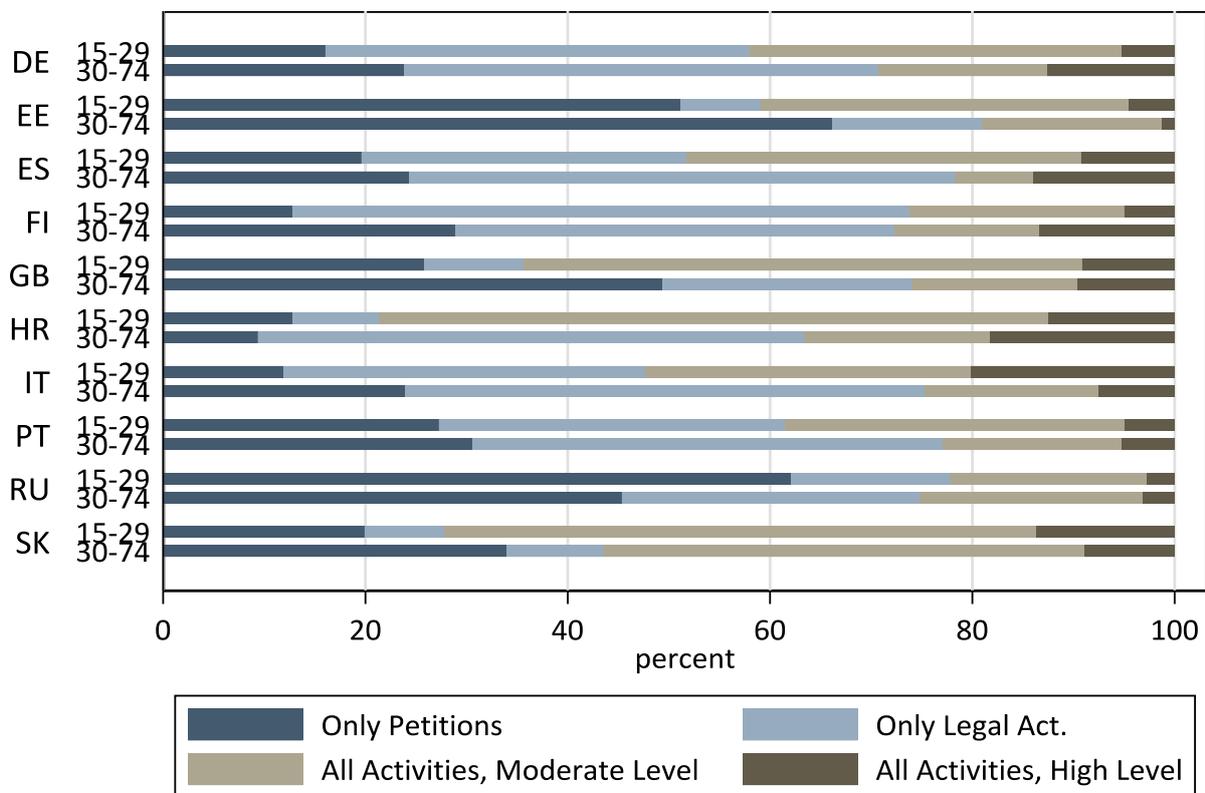
Annex 7: Age group comparisons



Engagement



Activism



Annex 8: Sample and fieldwork statistics

Table 1. Response rates by country and web panels

	DE (Germany)	ET (Estonia)	ES (Spain, panel 1)	ES (Spain, panel 2)	FI (Finland)
Overall statistics					
Number of links distributed to the panelists	10 768	3 365	1 598	31 361	7 107
Number of links used by panelists	1 609	1 806	914	1 432	1 895
Number of completed answers	1 251	1 274	674	576	1 308
Number of uncompleted answers (interrupted, quota full, outside sample)	358	532	240	856	587
Average RR (response rate, used/distributed) of the survey	15%	54%	57%	5%	27%
Usual (mean) response rate of the panel	21%	46%	49%		32%
Specific RR statistics	RR %	RR %	RR %		RR %
Age 15-29	9%	47%	22%		18%
Age 30-74	35%	63%	59%		47%
M 15-29	8%	39%	23%		14%
F 15-29	11%	32%	21%		23%
M 30-74	36%	64%	66%		46%
F 30-74	34%	46%	53%		47%
M 15-19	5%	33%	0%		10%
F 15-19	8%	25%	50%		14%
M 20-24	8%	41%	0%		13%
F 20-24	10%	25%	0%		32%
M 25-29	15%	41%	30%		23%
F 25-29	18%	52%	28%		33%
M 30-39	24%	53%	69%		38%
F 30-39	22%	54%	45%		42%
M 40-49	31%	62%	65%		43%
F 40-49	25%	51%	55%		46%
M 50-59	46%	69%	66%		50%
F 50-59	39%	58%	57%		48%
M 60-74	48%	75%	63%		53%
F 60-74	58%	32%	59%		52%

M – male, F - female

Table 1. (Continued)

	HR (Croatia)	IT (Italy, panel 1)	IT (Italy, panel 2)	PT (Portugal, panel 1)	PT (Portugal, panel 2)
Overall statistics					
Number of links distributed to the panelists	8 000	8 795	10 773	12 375	20 000
Number of links used by panelists	1 999	1 858	174	1 529	500
Number of completed answers	1 228	584	139	886	338
Number of uncompleted answers (interrupted, quota full, outside sample)	771	1 218	35	643	162
Average RR (response rate, used/distributed) of the survey	25%	21%	2%	12%	3%
Usual (mean) response rate of the panel		27%			
Specific RR statistics		RR %			
Age 15-29		14%			
Age 30-74		49%			
M 15-29		15%			
W 15-29		13%			
M 30-74		51%			
W 30-74		47%			
M 15-19		9%			
W 15-19		8%			
M 20-24		14%			
W 20-24		15%			
M 25-29		32%			
W 25-29		34%			
M 30-39		49%			
W 30-39		40%			
M 40-49		56%			
W 40-49		48%			
M 50-59		52%			
W 50-59		51%			
M 60-74		49%			
W 60-74		49%			

M – male, F - female

Table 1. (Continued)

	RU (Russia)	SK (Slovakia)	UK (United Kingdom, panel 1)	UK (United Kingdom, panel 2)
Overall statistics				
N of links distributed to the panelists		8 000	8 446	43 425
Number of links used by panelists	3 122	1 476	1 338	847
Number of completed answers	1 264	242	922	348
Number of uncompleted answers (interrupted, quota full, outside sample)	1 858	1 234	416	499
Average RR (response rate, used/distributed) of the survey		18%	16%	2%
Usual (mean) response rate of the panel	16%		17%	
Specific RR statistics	RR %		RR %	
Age 15-29	8%		7%	
Age 30-74	18%		35%	
M 15-29	6%		7%	
W 15-29	9%		7%	
M 30-74	20%		42%	
W 30-74	18%		29%	
M 15-19	4%		5%	
W 15-19	6%		6%	
M 20-24	4%		6%	
W 20-24	6%		6%	
M 25-29	10%		10%	
W 25-29	12%		10%	
M 30-39	14%		33%	
W 30-39	15%		21%	
M 40-49	23%		42%	
W 40-49	21%		22%	
M 50-59	29%		45%	
W 50-59	26%		32%	
M 60-74	30%		48%	



M – male, F - female

Table 2. Population, sample and weighting: Germany

DE	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	2106000	0,034	74	0,059	0,58	43
4 F15-19O	1918500	0,031	85	0,068	0,46	39
5 M20-24H	157100	0,003	13	0,010	0,25	3
6 M20-24O	2162400	0,035	86	0,069	0,51	44
7 F20-24H	193200	0,003	15	0,012	0,26	4
8 F20-24O	1893600	0,031	83	0,066	0,46	38
9 M25-29H	737500	0,012	65	0,052	0,23	15
10 M25-29O	2023700	0,033	65	0,052	0,63	41
11 F25-29H	773600	0,013	60	0,048	0,26	16
12 F25-29O	1741500	0,028	63	0,050	0,56	35
13 M30-39H	1774600	0,029	20	0,016	1,80	36
14 M30-39O	3537800	0,057	51	0,041	1,41	72
15 F30-39H	1656300	0,027	25	0,020	1,34	34
16 F30-39O	3457200	0,056	37	0,029	1,90	70
17 M40-49H	1741600	0,028	20	0,016	1,77	35
18 M40-49O	3777400	0,061	58	0,046	1,32	77
19 F40-49H	1357400	0,022	16	0,013	1,72	28
20 F40-49O	4086000	0,066	57	0,045	1,45	83
21 M50-59H	2073300	0,034	24	0,019	1,75	42
22 M50-59O	4560900	0,074	67	0,053	1,38	93
23 F50-59H	1394900	0,023	18	0,014	1,57	28
24 F50-59O	5212300	0,084	73	0,058	1,45	106
25 M60-74H	2164200	0,035	36	0,029	1,22	44
26 M60-74O	4339900	0,070	49	0,039	1,80	88
27 F60-74H	1280600	0,021	21	0,017	1,24	26
28 F60-74O	5750400	0,093	74	0,059	1,58	117
Total	61871900	1	1255	1	1	1255

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 3. Population, sample and weighting: Estonia

ET	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	29900	0,031	47	0,037	0,84	39
4 F15-19O	28800	0,030	99	0,077	0,38	38
5 M20-24H	2200	0,002	14	0,011	0,21	3
6 M20-24O	32200	0,033	86	0,067	0,49	43
7 F20-24H	6300	0,006	30	0,023	0,28	8
8 F20-24O	28000	0,029	73	0,057	0,51	37
9 M25-29H	13500	0,014	60	0,047	0,30	18
10 M25-29O	37000	0,038	82	0,064	0,60	49
11 F25-29H	23100	0,024	73	0,057	0,42	30
12 F25-29O	22900	0,024	61	0,048	0,50	30
13 M30-39H	36400	0,037	21	0,016	2,29	48
14 M30-39O	58900	0,061	62	0,048	1,25	78
15 F30-39H	49900	0,051	40	0,031	1,65	66
16 F30-39O	39700	0,041	36	0,028	1,46	52
17 M40-49H	23900	0,025	31	0,024	1,02	32
18 M40-49O	65500	0,067	48	0,037	1,80	86
19 F40-49H	44300	0,046	20	0,016	2,92	58
20 F40-49O	44600	0,046	58	0,045	1,02	59
21 M50-59H	23400	0,024	16	0,012	1,93	31
22 M50-59O	58600	0,060	56	0,044	1,38	77
23 F50-59H	41700	0,043	31	0,024	1,78	55
24 F50-59O	49800	0,051	50	0,039	1,32	66
25 M60-74H	24400	0,025	45	0,035	0,72	32
26 M60-74O	62600	0,064	35	0,027	2,36	83
27 F60-74H	47700	0,049	41	0,032	1,54	63
28 F60-74O	77200	0,079	69	0,054	1,48	102
Total	972500	1	1284	1	1	1284

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 4. Population, sample and weighting: Spain

ES	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
1 M15-19H	1500	0,000	18	0,014	0,00	0
2 M15-19O	915100	0,026	61	0,048	0,55	33
3 F15-19H	2100	0,000	14	0,011	0,01	0
4 F15-19O	860600	0,025	83	0,066	0,38	31
5 M20-24H	222500	0,006	53	0,042	0,15	8
6 M20-24O	914700	0,026	54	0,043	0,62	33
7 F20-24H	294200	0,009	74	0,059	0,15	11
8 F20-24O	806800	0,023	28	0,022	1,05	29
9 M25-29H	477300	0,014	81	0,064	0,22	17
10 M25-29O	767700	0,022	33	0,026	0,85	28
11 F25-29H	624800	0,018	86	0,068	0,27	23
12 F25-29O	616800	0,018	28	0,022	0,80	23
13 M30-39H	1218500	0,035	62	0,049	0,72	44
14 M30-39O	2030400	0,059	17	0,013	4,36	74
15 F30-39H	1578900	0,046	52	0,041	1,11	58
16 F30-39O	1678300	0,049	26	0,021	2,36	61
17 M40-49H	1430300	0,041	66	0,052	0,79	52
18 M40-49O	2449000	0,071	27	0,021	3,31	89
19 F40-49H	1637000	0,047	63	0,050	0,95	60
20 F40-49O	2158800	0,062	26	0,021	3,03	79
21 M50-59H	948400	0,027	42	0,033	0,82	35
22 M50-59O	2369400	0,069	37	0,029	2,34	87
23 F50-59H	966400	0,028	37	0,029	0,95	35
24 F50-59O	2419000	0,070	43	0,034	2,05	88
25 M60-74H	741700	0,021	42	0,033	0,64	27
26 M60-74O	2633100	0,076	40	0,032	2,40	96
27 F60-74H	546400	0,016	28	0,022	0,71	20
28 F60-74O	3249000	0,094	41	0,032	2,89	119
Total	34558700	1	1262	1	1,00	1262

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 5. Population, sample and weighting: Finland

FI	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	143900	0,035	83	0,063	0,56	46
4 F15-19O	144600	0,035	102	0,077	0,46	47
5 M20-24H	4500	0,001	19	0,014	0,08	1
6 M20-24O	157800	0,039	82	0,062	0,62	51
7 F20-24H	13100	0,003	27	0,020	0,16	4
8 F20-24O	147700	0,036	97	0,073	0,49	48
9 M25-29H	51600	0,013	54	0,041	0,31	17
10 M25-29O	133300	0,033	67	0,051	0,64	43
11 F25-29H	74300	0,018	56	0,042	0,43	24
12 F25-29O	91000	0,022	76	0,058	0,39	29
13 M30-39H	140400	0,034	33	0,025	1,37	45
14 M30-39O	216700	0,053	34	0,026	2,05	70
15 F30-39H	192300	0,047	31	0,023	2,00	62
16 F30-39O	153200	0,037	41	0,031	1,20	49
17 M40-49H	135000	0,033	25	0,019	1,74	43
18 M40-49O	203800	0,050	47	0,036	1,40	66
19 F40-49H	193600	0,047	26	0,020	2,40	62
20 F40-49O	130700	0,032	44	0,033	0,96	42
21 M50-59H	132600	0,032	19	0,014	2,25	43
22 M50-59O	235700	0,058	60	0,045	1,27	76
23 F50-59H	181200	0,044	20	0,015	2,92	58
24 F50-59O	187500	0,046	58	0,044	1,04	60
25 M60-74H	153800	0,038	35	0,027	1,42	50
26 M60-74O	340200	0,083	69	0,052	1,59	110
27 F60-74H	181100	0,044	27	0,020	2,16	58
28 F60-74O	357200	0,087	88	0,067	1,31	115
Total	4096800	1	1320	1	1	1320

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 6. Population, sample and weighting: Croatia

HR	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	115800	0,035	90	0,072	0,48	44
4 F15-19O	109900	0,033	99	0,080	0,42	41
5 M20-24H	9000	0,003	17	0,014	0,20	3
6 M20-24O	113500	0,034	94	0,076	0,45	43
7 F20-24H	16800	0,005	23	0,018	0,27	6
8 F20-24O	99800	0,030	92	0,074	0,41	38
9 M25-29H	52100	0,016	44	0,035	0,45	20
10 M25-29O	220900	0,067	58	0,047	1,43	83
11 F25-29H	55500	0,017	58	0,047	0,36	21
12 F25-29O	67200	0,020	63	0,051	0,40	25
13 M30-39H	67900	0,021	27	0,022	0,95	26
14 M30-39O	221200	0,067	47	0,038	1,77	83
15 F30-39H	101300	0,031	32	0,026	1,19	38
16 F30-39O	178700	0,054	42	0,034	1,60	67
17 M40-49H	52100	0,016	21	0,017	0,93	20
18 M40-49O	220900	0,067	50	0,040	1,66	83
19 F40-49H	68100	0,021	28	0,022	0,92	26
20 F40-49O	203100	0,061	43	0,035	1,78	76
21 M50-59H	50900	0,015	29	0,023	0,66	19
22 M50-59O	239200	0,072	48	0,039	1,88	90
23 F50-59H	48300	0,015	28	0,022	0,65	18
24 F50-59O	256500	0,078	52	0,042	1,86	97
25 M60-74H	68100	0,021	32	0,026	0,80	26
26 M60-74O	271100	0,082	41	0,033	2,49	102
27 F60-74H	66400	0,020	42	0,034	0,60	25
28 F60-74O	333500	0,101	45	0,036	2,79	126
Total	3307800	1	1245	1	1	1245

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 7. Population, sample and weighting: Italy

IT	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	1489700	0,033	82	0,065	0,51	41
4 F15-19O	1392600	0,031	87	0,069	0,45	39
5 M20-24H	103400	0,002	26	0,021	0,11	3
6 M20-24O	1444900	0,032	86	0,068	0,47	40
7 F20-24H	156900	0,003	31	0,025	0,14	4
8 F20-24O	1290600	0,029	75	0,060	0,48	36
9 M25-29H	344400	0,008	58	0,046	0,17	10
10 M25-29O	1299000	0,029	61	0,048	0,59	36
11 F25-29H	524400	0,012	58	0,046	0,25	15
12 F25-29O	1068700	0,024	57	0,045	0,52	30
13 M30-39H	726700	0,016	27	0,021	0,75	20
14 M30-39O	2954500	0,065	40	0,032	2,06	82
15 F30-39H	1164200	0,026	24	0,019	1,35	32
16 F30-39O	2499300	0,055	35	0,028	1,99	70
17 M40-49H	731300	0,016	25	0,020	0,81	20
18 M40-49O	3996600	0,088	61	0,048	1,82	111
19 F40-49H	992800	0,022	23	0,018	1,20	28
20 F40-49O	3810800	0,084	60	0,048	1,77	106
21 M50-59H	532500	0,012	24	0,019	0,62	15
22 M50-59O	3883500	0,086	57	0,045	1,90	108
23 F50-59H	650400	0,014	16	0,013	1,13	18
24 F50-59O	3971200	0,088	66	0,052	1,67	111
25 M60-74H	581800	0,013	18	0,014	0,90	16
26 M60-74O	4286600	0,095	64	0,051	1,86	119
27 F60-74H	537300	0,012	13	0,010	1,15	15
28 F60-74O	4842600	0,107	86	0,068	1,57	135
Total	45276700	1	1260	1	1	1260

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 8. Population, sample and weighting: Portugal

PT	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	284000	0,036	83	0,067	0,54	45
4 F15-19O	272000	0,035	105	0,085	0,41	43
5 M20-24H	36700	0,005	39	0,031	0,15	6
6 M20-24O	234500	0,030	75	0,061	0,50	37
7 F20-24H	72400	0,009	62	0,050	0,19	12
8 F20-24O	192700	0,025	52	0,042	0,59	31
9 M25-29H	68300	0,009	46	0,037	0,24	11
10 M25-29O	205600	0,026	65	0,052	0,50	33
11 F25-29H	121700	0,016	73	0,059	0,27	19
12 F25-29O	152600	0,020	38	0,031	0,64	24
13 M30-39H	163800	0,021	31	0,025	0,84	26
14 M30-39O	471300	0,061	36	0,029	2,08	75
15 F30-39H	279900	0,036	40	0,032	1,11	45
16 F30-39O	400700	0,051	33	0,027	1,93	64
17 M40-49H	155200	0,020	40	0,032	0,62	25
18 M40-49O	594800	0,076	39	0,031	2,43	95
19 F40-49H	240900	0,031	45	0,036	0,85	38
20 F40-49O	581600	0,075	40	0,032	2,31	93
21 M50-59H	86900	0,011	19	0,015	0,73	14
22 M50-59O	609300	0,078	54	0,044	1,79	97
23 F50-59H	133300	0,017	37	0,030	0,57	21
24 F50-59O	644200	0,083	42	0,034	2,44	102
25 M60-74H	80100	0,010	29	0,023	0,44	13
26 M60-74O	734600	0,094	53	0,043	2,20	117
27 F60-74H	109800	0,014	17	0,014	1,03	17
28 F60-74O	862300	0,111	46	0,037	2,98	137
Total	7789200	1	1239	1	1	1239

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 9. Population, sample and weighting: Russian Federation

RU	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	3559900	0,032	89	0,070	0,46	41
4 F15-19O	3395500	0,030	98	0,077	0,40	39
5 M20-24H	503100	0,005	14	0,011	0,41	6
6 M20-24O	4578900	0,041	72	0,057	0,73	52
7 F20-24H	679500	0,006	39	0,031	0,20	8
8 F20-24O	4209300	0,038	54	0,042	0,89	48
9 M25-29H	1194500	0,011	59	0,046	0,23	14
10 M25-29O	5125600	0,046	74	0,058	0,79	59
11 F25-29H	1513400	0,014	114	0,090	0,15	17
12 F25-29O	4689000	0,042	24	0,019	2,23	54
13 M30-39H	2115000	0,019	36	0,028	0,67	24
14 M30-39O	8890200	0,080	56	0,044	1,81	102
15 F30-39H	2755100	0,025	62	0,049	0,51	31
16 F30-39O	8514100	0,076	26	0,020	3,74	97
17 M40-49H	1759900	0,016	43	0,034	0,47	20
18 M40-49O	7338000	0,066	36	0,028	2,33	84
19 F40-49H	2185900	0,020	18	0,014	1,39	25
20 F40-49O	7653500	0,069	20	0,016	4,37	87
21 M50-59H	2136400	0,019	39	0,031	0,63	24
22 M50-59O	7667600	0,069	33	0,026	2,65	88
23 F50-59H	2546600	0,023	55	0,043	0,53	29
24 F50-59O	9467700	0,085	26	0,020	4,16	108
25 M60-74H	1253700	0,011	45	0,035	0,32	14
26 M60-74O	6024500	0,054	21	0,017	3,28	69
27 F60-74H	1381100	0,012	72	0,057	0,22	16
28 F60-74O	10235500	0,092	47	0,037	2,49	117
Total	111373500	1	1272	1	1	1272

Source for population data: Образование в Российской Федерации: 2014 : статистический сборник. – Москва : Национальный исследовательский университет «Высшая школа экономики», 2014 (2010 educational data);

Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjangroup&lang=en (population statistics from 2014).

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

NB! Because gender-based educational data about age group 70-74 was not available for the Russian Federation, proportions for the age group 70+ were used by calculations.

Table 10. Population, sample and weighting: Slovakia

SK	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
2 M15-19O	142500	0,033	69	0,055	0,61	42
4 F15-19O	135200	0,032	86	0,069	0,46	40
5 M20-24H	20600	0,005	14	0,011	0,43	6
6 M20-24O	134400	0,032	95	0,076	0,42	40
7 F20-24H	30700	0,007	21	0,017	0,43	9
8 F20-24O	131800	0,031	83	0,066	0,47	39
9 M25-29H	56200	0,013	38	0,030	0,44	17
10 M25-29O	146100	0,034	85	0,068	0,51	43
11 F25-29H	86100	0,020	75	0,060	0,34	25
12 F25-29O	108600	0,025	57	0,045	0,56	32
13 M30-39H	108500	0,025	24	0,019	1,33	32
14 M30-39O	346900	0,081	64	0,051	1,60	102
15 F30-39H	155600	0,037	67	0,053	0,68	46
16 F30-39O	275000	0,065	17	0,014	4,77	81
17 M40-49H	64000	0,015	14	0,011	1,35	19
18 M40-49O	337700	0,079	67	0,053	1,49	99
19 F40-49H	91600	0,022	29	0,023	0,93	27
20 F40-49O	296800	0,070	53	0,042	1,65	87
21 M50-59H	53500	0,013	14	0,011	1,13	16
22 M50-59O	305700	0,072	55	0,044	1,64	90
23 F50-59H	57300	0,013	22	0,018	0,77	17
24 F50-59O	313700	0,074	53	0,042	1,74	92
25 M60-74H	69100	0,016	14	0,011	1,45	20
26 M60-74O	314100	0,074	56	0,045	1,65	93
27 F60-74H	61100	0,014	16	0,013	1,13	18
28 F60-74O	416700	0,098	67	0,053	1,83	123
Total	4259500	1	1255	1	1	1255

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

Table 11. Population, sample and weighting: United Kingdom

UK	Population		Sample		Weight	Weighted n
	N	Share in population	n	Share in sample		
1 M15-19H	26100	0,001	4	0,003	0,19	1
2 M15-19O	1371700	0,031	74	0,058	0,53	39
3 F15-19H	30000	0,001	4	0,003	0,21	1
4 F15-19O	1289400	0,029	89	0,070	0,41	37
5 M20-24H	551500	0,012	45	0,035	0,35	16
6 M20-24O	1500200	0,034	65	0,051	0,66	43
7 F20-24H	653900	0,015	35	0,027	0,54	19
8 F20-24O	1325500	0,030	71	0,056	0,53	38
9 M25-29H	987100	0,022	57	0,045	0,50	28
10 M25-29O	1287200	0,029	56	0,044	0,66	37
11 F25-29H	1106500	0,025	43	0,034	0,74	32
12 F25-29O	1134600	0,026	78	0,061	0,42	32
13 M30-39H	1969500	0,044	29	0,023	1,94	56
14 M30-39O	2298900	0,052	49	0,038	1,34	66
15 F30-39H	2244400	0,050	45	0,035	1,43	64
16 F30-39O	2105500	0,047	35	0,027	1,72	60
17 M40-49H	1786600	0,040	22	0,017	2,33	51
18 M40-49O	2408500	0,054	57	0,045	1,21	69
19 F40-49H	2000900	0,045	28	0,022	2,05	57
20 F40-49O	2319200	0,052	52	0,041	1,28	66
21 M50-59H	1548900	0,035	18	0,014	2,46	44
22 M50-59O	2753500	0,062	61	0,048	1,29	79
23 F50-59H	1673700	0,038	13	0,010	3,69	48
24 F50-59O	2776700	0,062	57	0,045	1,39	80
25 M60-74H	1191300	0,027	28	0,022	1,22	34
26 M60-74O	2425000	0,055	62	0,049	1,12	69
27 F60-74H	1164900	0,026	34	0,027	0,98	33
28 F60-74O	2557900	0,057	63	0,049	1,16	73
Total	44489100	1,000	1274	1,000	1,00	1274

Source for population (2017 data): Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgaed&lang=en and http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9901&lang=en

M - male, F - female; 15-19 ... 60-74 – age group; H - higher education obtained, O – other educational level

PROMISE is a collaborative research project involving 12 partners in 10 countries.



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