

Social capital and civic engagement in transition to early adulthood: a cohort study

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Context: Epiteen Project

Longitudinal study: **cohort** born in **1990** (Oporto, ISPUP, UP – ISCSP, UL)

Waves: (surveys & medical exams)









Social Capital

 Resources that are potentially available and can be mobilized from our social ties (Bourdieu, 1980; Lin, 2001).

Dimensions: bonding bridging

Affects young people differently, depending on social class or ethnicity (McDonald et al., 2005; Holland, 2007; Reynolds, 2007)

Civic Engagement

- Individual and collective involvement in public affairs and in the life of their communities (Putnam, 1995; Park & Perry, 2008)
- Are young people civically disengaged? Or are we only considering traditional engagement processes? (Furlong, 2009)
- Opportunities for civic engagement are not evenly distributed across social class, race, ethnicity, & education (Flanagan & Levine, 2010)

Research Questions

- Does social capital change in transition to early adulthood?
- Does civic engagement change in transition to early adulthood?

Which socio-demographics predict social capital & civic engagement?

Methods

Epiteen project: 17 (n=2512) & 21 years old (n = 1761)

Mixed-methods approach:

- Survey (Wave 2 & 3, n = 1650, 52% F)
- Semi-structured interviews (n = 70)

Preliminary Results: Social Capital

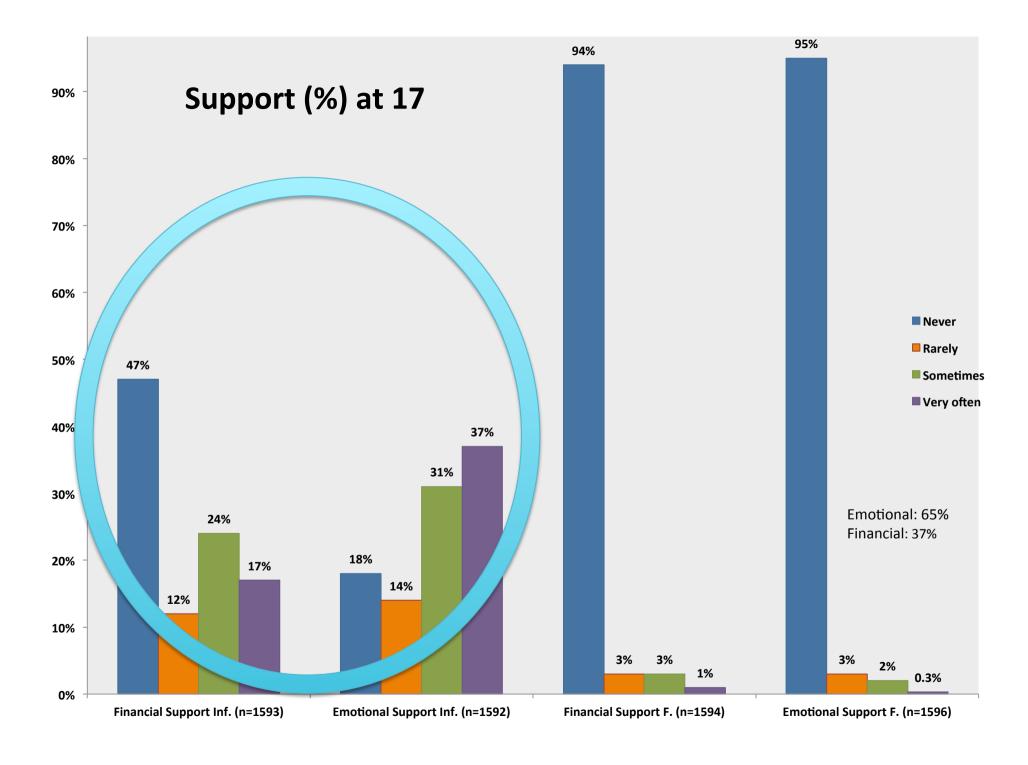
• Expressive Resources (Lin, 2001)

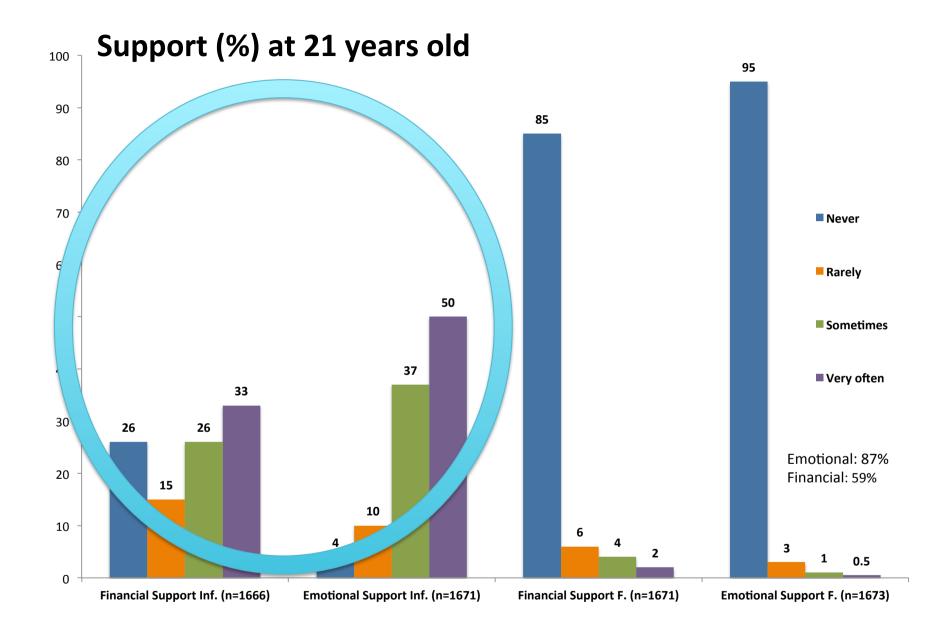
Emotional Support: informal & formal networks

• Instrumental Resources (Lin, 2001)

Financial Support: informal & formal networks

Bonding & bridging





Resources across time

- Change in emotional support received from informal networks in transition to adulthood: Z = -14.095, p ≤ 0.001.
- Change in financial support received from informal $(Z = -13.223, p \le 0.001)$ & formal networks $(Z = -4.904, p \le 0.001)$.
- Do expressive & instrumental resources increase over time?

Latent dimensions: Bonding

	17 years old			21 years old	
	Low	High	Low	Medium	High
Class size	0.4907	0.5093	0.0466	0.7156	0.2378
Financial S.					
Never	0.8458	0.1611	0.9056	0.3036	0.002
Rarely	0.1013	0.1279	0.0784	0.2053	0.012
Sometimes	0.0471	0.3942	0.0148	0.3028	0.1538
Frequently	0.0057	0.3168	0.0012	0.1883	0.8322
Emotional S.					
Never	0.345	0.0154	0.6424	0.0053	0
Rarely	0.2394	0.0531	0.3232	0.1126	0.0003
Sometimes	0.3087	0.3415	0.0339	0.5	0.0398
Frequently	0.1069	0.59	0.0006	0.3822	0.9599

$$\pi_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{\mathrm{P}}} = \sum_{s=1}^{S} \pi_{\mathrm{X}}(s) \, \pi_{\mathrm{Y}_1 \mid \mathrm{X} = s}(i_1) \, \pi_{\mathrm{Y}_2 \mid \mathrm{X} = s}(i_2) \, \cdots \, \pi_{\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{P}} \mid \mathrm{X} = s}(i_{\mathrm{P}})$$

Bonding & Bridging

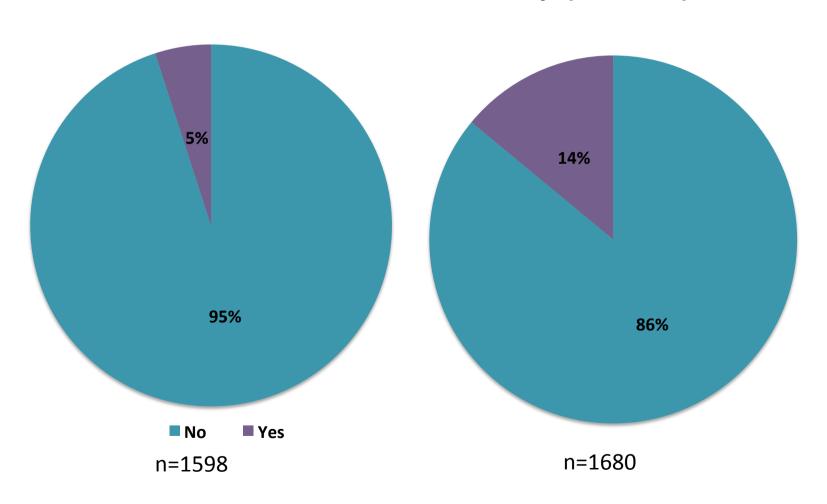
• Change (>) in levels of bonding in transition to adulthood: Z = -13.547, p = 0.001.

Change (>) in levels of bridging: Z = -22.876, p ≤
 0.001

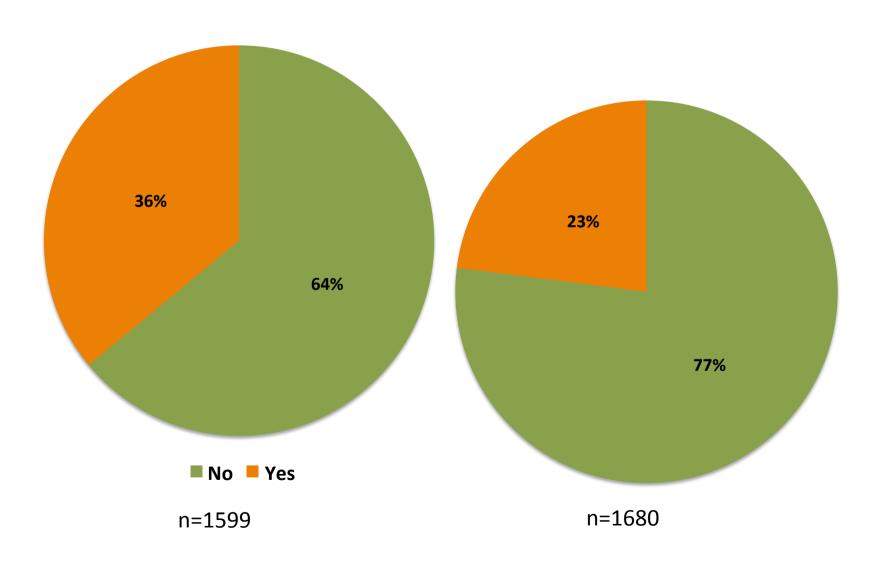
- **Predictors** (17): Household \geq high bonding (p < 0.01)
- **Predictors** (21): Employed > high bridging (p < 0.05)

Civic engagement

Civic & Political Membership (17 & 21)



Sports & leisure organizations (17 & 21)



Changes in civic engagement

• Membership in civic & political organizations >: Z = -13.401, $p \le 0.001$.

- Membership in sports & leisure organizations <: Z = -3.197, p = 0.001.
- No significant predictors.

Conclusion

 Findings show changes in social capital & civic engagement in transition to early adulthood (problem of over-coding).

 Young people as active agents and as passive recipients of social capital: how do they generate, control, negotiate, and use their social capital?

How do they perceive civic engagement?

Thank you!

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Reproducing or going against social destiny?

A longitudinal study of a cohort born in the 90s of the XX century in Portugal