



Personality Traits and Demographic Factors Influencing Political Participation

(A Comparative Psychological Study)

An M.A Proposal in Arts with a Major in Political Psychology

Submitted by

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to examine the relationship between political participation and both the big five factors of personality and demographic factors among a sample of belonging to political parties, in an attempt to be an episode of focal points between both specialties of psychology and politics, especially in the current period in which Egyptian society is going through profound changes, and in the light of the radical changes happening in many societies and global systems.

The most important findings of the study are as follows:

- Yes 1- The existence of statistically significant correlation between personal factors (extraversion - openness to experience- approval) and political participation, neuroticism and vigilant conscience are less tied to political participation.
- 7- There are statistically significant differences in the five personal factors in terms of party affiliation variable except for (workers of admissibility and vigilant conscience), where the results showed that the differences between party affiliations (Governor of the "Party of Light" - a liberal "Liberal Egyptians" - not belonging to political parties) in the two factors of extroversion and neuroticism were in the direction of not belonging to political parties, while the differences in openness to the experience factor were in the direction of the liberal party.

- "- There are statistically significant differences between the party affiliations ("Party of Light" Governor liberal "Liberal Egyptians" not belonging to political parties) in the political participation in the direction of the light Party "conservative".
- **E-** The existence of significant differences in political participation between males and females in the male direction.
- o- The existence of significant differences in political participation between socio-economic categories (low, intermediate, and high) in the direction of the high socio-economic level.
- 7- Lack of differences between the education levels in political participation.
- V- Lack of differences between age groups in political participation.