



Lisbon School
of Economics
& Management
Universidade de Lisboa

MASTER
Applied Econometrics and Forecasting

MASTER'S FINAL WORK
DISSERTATION

EXPLAINING THE POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT IN CABO VERDE USING
SEM ANALYSIS

ISAMÁRLIE MARTINS TAVARES

OCTOBER - 2023



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GLOSSARY

ANOVA – Analysis of Variance

CFA - Confirmatory Factor Model

CFI - Comparative fit Index

CNE – Comissão Nacional de Eleições (National Elections Committee)

CRCV – Constituição da República de Cabo Verde (Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde)

DGAPE – Direção Geral do Apoio ao Processo Eleitoral (General Directorate for Electoral Process Support)

EUA – Estados Unidos da América (United States of America)

IMF – International Monetary Funds

INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Statistics Institute)

ML – Maximum Likelihood

MLR – Maximum Likelihood Robust

OLS – Ordinary Least Squares

SEM - Structural Equation Model

SRMR - Standardized Root Mean Square Residual



ABSTRACT, KEYWORDS AND JEL CODES

Cabo Verde is a culturally rich country, with strong-minded people deeply rooted in their beliefs, sometimes much different from more popular countries. In a rapidly changing world, it is important to be able to understand and predict human behavior. In this paper, Econometrics models will be used for this purpose but applying them to the political background. Using SEM analysis, this paper will explore, using live data, what profiles most influence the political involvement of individuals from Cabo Verde, what reasons and habits.

Keywords: Cabo Verde, Political Involvement, Econometrics, SEM, Structural Equation Model

JEL CODES: O55, D72, C49, C39, C59



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1. INTRODUCTION

Cabo Verde, an archipelago of 10 islands in the central Atlantic Ocean near the northwest coast of Africa, is building a mature, civic, and participative democracy, according Meyns (2002), Sanches (2022), Baker (2006). According to the Electoral Commission - CNE, Cabo Verde (2023), since the political opening in 1991, when the country first became a democracy, there have been at least seven local, legislative, and presidential elections in Cabo Verde.

The scope of this investigation is to study the factors that influence involvement in the elections in Cabo Verde. So far, there are gaps in the recent quantitative studies, not only in what drives Cabo Verdeans to vote and what are the differences in the profiles that have a greater participation, but also what motivates people to be, in general, more or less involved with politics.

For a recent democracy (32 years), like Cabo Verde, political involvement is of the utmost importance for the conservation and continuity of the democratic regime. This study will be socially relevant for the institutional and community entities, politically for the elected bodies and parties, as well as the general scientific community that strive to expand their knowledge.

This study employed questionnaires consisting of 51 questions across different sections to explore the relationship between factors like demographics, education, family context, political, economic, social, and security perceptions/opinions/preferences and political involvement. The primary goal was to establish a comparative foundation that elucidate the dynamics of political involvement and elections in Cabo Verde.

In chapter 2 of this paper, a review of literature will be done, looking into the existing investigations into the topic of political involvement, not only in Cabo Verde but also Africa and the world, and some considerations and hypotheses will be made on how this thesis proposes to analyse the topic in contrast with what was done before.

Chapter 3 gives context to the paper, exploring the recent history of politics in the country and how it is currently organized.

The data description is the focus of Chapter 4, where the data is interpreted following a questionnaire that was done to the people of Cabo Verde.

In Chapter 5, the specifications of the model are set out, while Chapter 6 explores the theory behind the model that was used to derive the conclusions.

In chapter 7 the measurements of the model are set out, while the hypotheses are left for chapter 8.

Finally, in Chapter 9 the estimations of the model are reached and explained and then a conclusion will be drawn on Chapter 10.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several research papers have examined political involvement in Cabo Verde. (Monteiro, 2020) analysed the evolution of abstention in legislative, presidential, and local elections from 1991 to 2016. It revealed a continuous increase in abstention rates, especially in presidential elections, with young people and women, particularly homemakers, more likely to abstain. Pereira et al., (2019) focused on voter turnout and choice for the same period from 1991 to 2016, testing four hypotheses. The first hypothesis on lower turnout in local and presidential elections was confirmed in most cycles. The second hypothesis showed smaller parties performing better in certain cycles. The third hypothesis is that the higher number of blank and spoiled papers in local and presidential elections was confirmed only for local elections. The fourth hypothesis that the incumbent national party receives fewer votes in second order elections was partially confirmed for local elections in one cycle. The methodologies to confirm the hypotheses were based in the aggregate data of turnout and electoral behaviour patterns of Cape Verdean voters, for example the global average differences between turnout rates in local and presidential elections and the legislative election that preceded them. Madeira & Reis, (n.d.) provide a comprehensive analysis of political developments in Cabo Verde, covering the period from independence in 1975 to the 2016 legislative election. It emphasizes the significance of inclusivity and responsiveness in strengthening democracy, stressing the active participation of political institutions, civil society, and citizens as crucial factors for achieving this objective. These studies were all based on descriptive statistics and historical analysis, which is the basis but not the focus of this

paper as the objective is to develop a model that might help explain political involvement behaviour amongst Cabo Verdean voters. Nonetheless, it is of interest to understand the information that data is conveying, therefore the conclusions of the investigations before will provide further clarity on the variables to study.

INFLUENCE OF AGE IN POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

There is evidence that age is a significant factor in shaping political involvement, with various studies indicating that different age groups exhibit distinct levels of engagement in the political process. The recent study of Age and Political involvement in Africa's Electoral Regimes by Tambe & Kopacheva (2023) show a significant and negative curvilinear effect of age on political involvement. Younger and older individuals are less likely to participate in the specified political activities compared to middle-aged residents. Specifically, people between the ages of 45 and 68 are the most active participants in political activities across the African continent, particularly in voting. For this study, they based themselves on the Afrobarometer round 7 data that covers a total of 34 African countries, which includes Cabo Verde. To arrive at this conclusion, they used various method such as: multiple correspondence analysis for categorical variables, interval scale for interval variables, multilevel linear regression analysis and logistic regression models. This study will serve as the foundation for examining the initial hypothesis: the relationship between age and political engagement, with a specific focus on Cabo Verde. A deeper exploration of all age groups and demographic categories will be undertaken to achieve a more comprehensive understanding.

“Is there space for youth in Cabo-Verdean Politics?” Mendes Borge (2019). Borges & Semedo (2021) and Mendes Borges (2019) give the Cabo Verdeans youth context regarding to politics participation. Borges & Semedo (2021) analyses the perspectives of Cape Verdean youth on democracy and governance in the country. Based on data from Afrobarometer questionnaires, it reveals a lack of political involvement among young people and a critical sentiment toward the functioning of democracy. Borges & Semedo (2021) stated that although most young respondents claimed to have voted in the last national elections, their participation is lower than other age groups. The most engaged age group in elections consists of individuals aged 56 and above. Mendes Borges (2019)

in other perspectives explored the political engagement of young people in Cabo Verde and concluded that through political demonstrations and non-institutional forms of political involvement, youth groups have managed to challenge tradition, authoritarianism, and redefine new spaces and forms of citizenship over time in order to find their place in society. While Mendes Borges (2019) was completely based on theoretical articles and Borges & Semedo (2021) only covered 5 regions of Cabo Verde, this thesis will use actual data from all municipalities of the country. This will allow for a deeper, more specific and accurate analysis than the one that was done by the other studies.

The same was concluded by Blais et al., (2004), who conducted a study, aptly titled, “Where does turnout decline come from?”. They state that one of the reasons for this is that younger generations are more apathetic towards politics and that they are resisting to accept the norm that voting is a moral duty. The difference between this study and the others mentioned before, is that Blais et al., (2004) draws upon Canadian Election Studies data spanning 1968 to 2000, covering nine elections (excluding 1972). This dataset comprises responses from 25,000+ individuals, averaging nearly 3,000 participants per survey. Employing Johnstons (1989, 1992) approach, the study integrates life cycle, generation, and period effects using linear (voting inclination rises consistently with age), logarithmic (propensity to vote peaks early, tapering later), and curvilinear models (voting propensity declines in later life). The curvilinear model is preferred, due to its alignment with established insights on life cycles impact on voting (Wolfinger & Steven J. Rosenstone, 1980) Chosen for its satisfactory outcomes, this model enriches our understanding of ages role in political engagement.

GENDER

The trend that has been observed in regard to the sex gap shows that as time goes by, it gets tighter, as a society reaches an advanced industrialized phase Inglehart & Norris, (2000). Moreover, Cascio & Ama Shenhav, (2020), in their article entitled A Century of the American Woman Voter, did a descriptive analysis based on polled microdata, primarily from the Gallup Organization, on female voters and the sex gap since 1920. They found out that women are a much stronger political force today than they were

immediately after the adoption of the nineteenth amendment in the EUA (institutionalization of the right of women to vote). These studies seem to be essential to confirm if sex is a significant variable for the investigation in this paper.

MARITAL STATUS AND POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

Several papers have explored the relationship between marital status and political involvement. Notable studies in this area include those by Daenekindt et al., (2020), Kingston & Finkel, (1987) as well as Stoker & Jennings, (1995).

Willem de Koster and Jeroen van der Waal's research findings indicate that the educational level of respondents and their partners have a positive impact on voting behaviour. Specifically, when examining heterogamous relationships, where partners have differing levels of education, it was observed that the partner with the lowest educational attainment tends to have a decreased sense of entitlement to engage in political involvement. They conducted research using a logit link function to examine the connection between voting (a binary dependent variable) and various factors. These factors included the educational level of the respondent, the educational level of the respondent's partner, and educational heterogamy. Their data came from the most recent wave of the European Social Survey (ESS), specifically from the Norwegian Centre for Research Data in 2016. Their analysis incorporated several control variables such as age, gender, legal relationship status, and more.

Paul William Kingston and Steven E. Finkel, on the other hand, investigated the "marriage gap" in politics using data from the United States 1984 national survey. They found that, when considering various factors, marital status itself only had a modest impact on certain aspects of political orientation, including presidential voting. Interestingly, they discovered that married individuals had slightly higher turnout rates than singles, but singles tended to engage more in political activities beyond just voting.

Laura Stoker and Berkeley M. Kent Jennings took their research a step further, exploring how marital transitions influence political involvement in multiple ways. They identified four key effects of marital transitions. First, it's observed that marital partners tend to adjust their activity levels to align more closely with each other after marriage, second, marital transitions, particularly among younger individuals, frequently result in

reduced participation in politics. Furthermore, the third point highlights that the overall impact of marriage on political involvement is significantly influenced by the participation level of the partner. Lastly, these mediating effects are most pronounced in political activities that require collective efforts or draw upon joint resources. Their study utilized panel and pseudopanel data from the 1965-1982 socialization study of parents, offspring, and spouses in the United States. They estimated a series of regression models to explain changes in participation levels between the 1965-1973 and 1973-1982 periods, considering both youth and parent generations and examining individual acts, social or joint acts, and voting separately.

PARENTHOOD AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

"Having children reduces the political engagement of female parents but does not significantly affect the political engagement of male parents" - This result was defended by (Grechyna, 2023) in her article titled "Parenthood and Political Engagement." She measured political engagement using confirmatory factor analysis on longitudinal British survey data and a repeated cross-sectional European Social survey covering the years 2002 to 2019. The dataset included an average of approximately 20,000 respondents per year across 34 countries. To construct the latent variable of political engagement, she employed four components: party support, political interest, participation in elections, and engagement in political activities.

FAMILIAR CONTEXT AND POLITICAL INTEREST

On a slightly different note, Plutzer, (2002) , in his paper *Becoming a Habitual Voter: Inertia, Resources, and Growth in Young Adulthood*, debates that turnout depends on how politically aware the youth are at the time they first voted (starting level) and the rate of growth of that motivation to continue to exercise that right (growth rate). He highlights the importance of the parental socioeconomic and political resources at the beginning level and depending on those, he determines the existence of two types of inertia: habitual non-voters and habitual voters. He applied latent growth curve models to panel data from the Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study between 1965 and 1997.

There is evidence, corroborated by the studies to follow, that Political Ideology influences the turnout of voters. The long period analysis suggests that there is a declining trend in voters participation after the first free elections Kostadinova, (2003). Kostelka (2017) found that the reason for this is that there is a decrease in motivation for voters to turn out to the booth, following the implementation of a new regime. Prior to the change of regime, the will of people to get their voices heard is expected to lead them to vote, however, following a regime overthrow - especially in a country where the democratic process is mainly driven by the governments opposition - turnout to vote is expected to decrease. For this reason, Hooghe & Kern (2017) defended that marking the timing of declining participations tipping point is crucially important if we wish to understand current trends in electoral turnout levels.

EDUCATION AND CRIME

Two other factors influence election turnout: education Blais et al. (2004) and crime Coleman, (2002).

Despite the apparent positive effect that education has on voter turnout, some studies have disputed this claim by showcasing high voter count in low educated countries (and vice-versa). This is especially true in cases of people who are very motivated to vote but do not have access to academic institutions in their country, showing that having an interest in politics does not imply having more education, also said by (Franklin Mark N., (2004) Having a higher education also does not imply that people are more politically motivated, as countries like the United States and Switzerland have very high education rates but lower than expected turnout rates. The only positive correlation that (Franklin Mark N., 2004) identified is between voter turnout and political interest, as politically motivated people are more likely to vote, regardless of their education level.

The effect of crime on voter count also divides opinions depending on country, culture, and context. While some studies show that the increase in crime may lead victims or unsatisfied voters to increase the will to vote Shenga & Pereira (2019) and Sonderskov et al.(2022) , other analysis present evidence of negative relationship between violence and going to the poll since the installed fear will isolate the electors (López García & Maydom,(2021), Trelles & Carreras (2011), Mac-Ikemenjima (2017) and Part et al.

(2019) . In summary, just because some variables are associated with turnout does not mean that the association is direct and linear. The studies before were done considering data from either latin america, europe or sub-saharan africa and therefore not focusing on Cabo Verde. Several different methods were used, but the ones that were employed for this study were logistic, Pearson correlation and ANOVA as they would be better applicable for the type of data that is used here.

ACCESSIBILITY AND VOTER TURNOUT

In their article "Political Participation and the Accessibility of the Ballot Box," Gimpel & Schuknecht, (2003) explore what affects people's decision to vote. They found that how easy it is to get to a polling place can make a big difference in voter turnout. Even when they considered other factors like people's motivation to vote, access to information, and local resources, the accessibility of polling locations still mattered.

For many people, especially in busy urban areas, going to vote can be challenging. It might mean dealing with traffic or taking time off work, which can be especially hard on a regular workday when people have other responsibilities like family and school. Some polling places are easier to get to than others, and for the harder-to-reach ones, some people might feel that the effort isn't worth the benefit of casting their vote.

SOCIOECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

In 1964, Lindenfeld, (1964) conducted a study on how American's economic well-being relates to their involvement in politics. He looked and did cross tabulate analysis at panel data from a national survey conducted in 1956. What he found was interesting. People who were satisfied with their family's financial situation tended to be more politically involved compared to those who were dissatisfied.

What's even more intriguing is that among both the satisfied and dissatisfied groups, those who believed that the election outcome would affect their financial situation were more engaged in politics. On the other hand, those who thought the election wouldn't make much difference to their finances were less politically active.

ECONOMY AND GOVERNANCE

When inquiring about the effect that the economy had on voting patterns, Sanders (1999.) concluded that voter's awareness of the real economy in which they live impact their ability to decide to vote. He concluded that voters might not need to know precise economic facts to feel the need to vote, as the perceived effects of unemployment and inflation are enough to influence the people's choice. This was accomplished by developing a differential model that explains intention to vote based on economic factors and the economic perception (estimated using Full OLS model, Abridged-OLS model and Erro-correction model). In the questionnaire for this study, the economic perception was measured by directly asking the subjects regarding their spending and whether they regularly watched news reports on economic and political developments.

International authors and papers have provided valuable insights into the democracy governance, electoral organizations, and participations in Cabo Verde. Meyns (2002) and Baker (2006) highlights that Cabo Verdes success in democracy can be attributed to its unique characteristics as an island state, its postcolonial history, and its administrative approach. The strategic geographical location of the country, its open-door policy, and its reliance on external donor support are identified as crucial factors that have contributed to the effective functioning of democracy in Cabo Verde. Baker (2009) highlights additional aspects of good governance, including the importance of an efficient, accountable, and transparent public administration and politics. Despite a lack of natural advantages, Cabo Verde has achieved significant social, economic, and political development. The Cape Verdean government recognizes good governance as valuable for attracting outside investors, securing IMF loans, and improving US security ratings. In conclusion, Rodrigues Sanches (2021) examined Cabo Verdes Parliamentary Elections during the Covid-19 pandemic and concluded that despite the need for innovative processes, procedural legitimacy, and clean outcomes, Cabo Verde displayed resilience and achieved successful elections by emphasizing communication, planning, and coordination.

Comparative studies aggregating several countries are also at the heart of election turnout hypotheses Lindberg (2004). The aim is to know why the participants behaviours vary by country and context. Blais and Dobrzynska (1998) surveyed voter turnout in 324 democratic national elections carried out in 91 countries, between 1972 and 1995. They concluded that turnout is likely to be highest in small, industrialized, densely populated countries, where the national lower house election is decisive, voting is compulsory, the voting age is 21, where the Proportional Voting System has a reduced number of parties and where there is a close electoral outcome. Moreover, they found that all of those conditions are never met in any specific instance but when most are, turnout can exceed 90 percent, and when most conditions are not met, turnout may easily be under 60 percent. Cabo Verde reached 75% of voter turnout in this research. Blais et al., (2003) in the paper *Why is Turnout Higher in Some Countries than in Others?* covers a total of 151 elections held in 61 democratic countries since 1990 and also got similar conclusions.

Based on the comprehensive and diverse literature review below, the aim is to test significance and draw conclusions regarding the following hypotheses:

H1: There is a positive association between occupied financial stable people and political involvement.

H2: Watched news reports on economic and political developments have positive association with political involvement.

H3: There is a positive association between satisfactions and political involvement.

H4: There is a positive direct association between age and political involvement. As individuals grow older, their level of political engagement will increase.

H5: There is a negative association between having children and political engagement.

H6: There is a positive association between education and political involvement.

3.CONTEXT

Cabo Verde, officially the Republic of Cabo Verde, is an archipelago in the central Atlantic Ocean near the northwest coast of Africa. It is composed of 10 volcanic islands and 5 main islets with a combined land area of about 4,033km².

The Administrative Division of the country of Cabo Verde, which was inherited from the colonial period, has seen some changes over the years - especially after the independence. From 2005 to date, the administrative division consists of 22 municipalities, 2 on S. Nicolau island, 3 on the island of Santo Antão, 3 on Fogo Island, 9 on the island of Santiago and the remaining islands corresponding to one municipality each (S. Vicente, Sal, Boa Vista, Maio and Brava). Because the smallest island of Cabo Verde, Santa Luzia, is uninhabited, in this project it will be automatically considered as part of São Vicente due to proximity and closeness. INE, (2022a)

The 22 Municipalities are as follows:



Figure 1 - Cabo Verde Municipalities

According to the recent 2021 census INE, (2022a), Cabo Verde had around 491 thousand residents at the time. The most populated municipalities are the capital Praia (145 thousand) INE, (2022b) and São Vicente (75 thousand) INE, (2022c). They are the main economic and political counties.

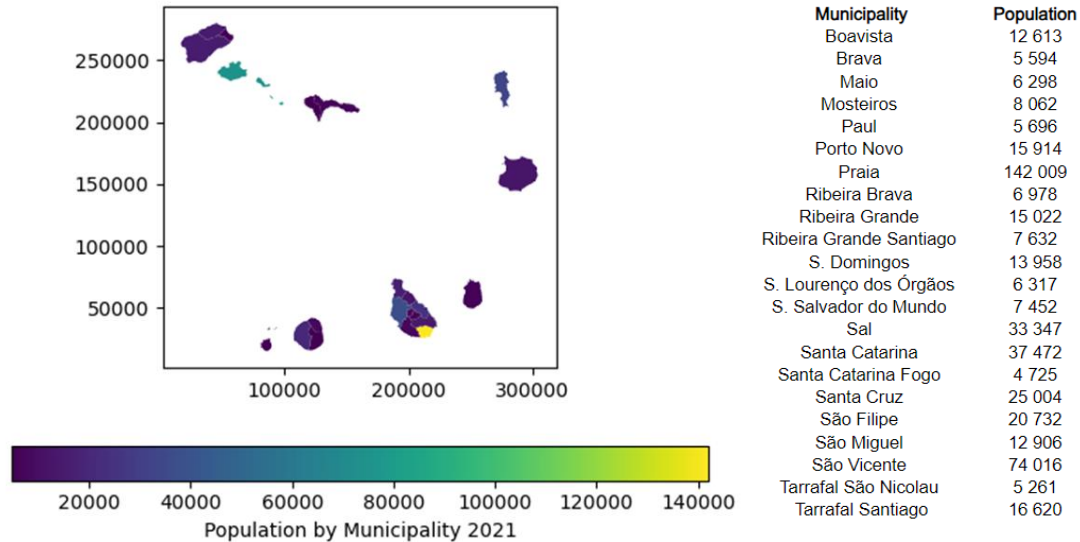


Figure 2 – Population of Cabo Verde by Municipality

Cabo Verde is a recent democracy. The country gained its independence on the 5th of July 1975, but the affirmation of an independent state did not coincide with a pluralist and democratic state. From 1990 onwards, an important advancement was made in the political regime, by changing from a one-party regime to a multi-party regime. This led to the creation of the necessary institutional conditions for the first legislative elections that took place in January 1991. CRCV, (2010). Elections are held every 4 years (Local Elections) and every 5 years (Legislative and Presidential). The members are elected through the majority system, where the list that obtains the absolute majority of the valid votes gets all the available mandates. If there is no absolute majority, the mandates will be distributed according to the method of Hond, which finds a proportional method of assigning seats.

4. DATA DESCRIPTION

4.1 QUESTIONNAIRES OVERVIEW

The first step to construct the questionnaire was to take the base population and infer the size of the sample. The base population are all registered voters in Cabo Verde.

The population data was provided by DGAPE - Direção Geral do Apoio ao Processo Eleitoral (General Directorate for Electoral Process Support). The data is specific to May 2022 and is organized by municipalities, gender, and age groups within Cabo Verde. The sample size was then determined using the sample size formula as shown below:

$$\text{sample size} = \frac{\left(\frac{(z^2 \cdot p(1-p))}{e^2}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{(z^2 \cdot p(1-p))}{e^2 \cdot N}\right)}$$

Where:

z is the level of confidence = 95%

e is margin of error = 2%

p(1-p) is variance (max 0.5²)

N is the number of registered people of Cabo Verde (341 600)

The sample size was determined to be 2384 but, at the end, it was possible to obtain 2623 responses. The sample was randomised and stratified by municipality, sex, and age group proportionally to the population. Comparing the populations and the sample we can observe the same pattern. (Appendix I)

The questionnaires (reproduced in Appendix III) were tested and then conducted for Cape Verdeans older than 18 years old who live or lived in Cabo Verde between 2019 and 2023, according to the hypotheses presented in the literature review. The process took 4 months to collect and retrieve the responses, using Microsoft Office Forms tool and was conducted online.

More than 350 emails were sent to institutions and 3000 direct messages in messenger. Apart from many phone calls and face-to-face interviews with older people who did not have access to technology. In addition, several marketing campaigns were carried out, such as a promotional video in Creole and engagement posts in order to motivate responses to the questionnaires.

The average time to complete the forms was around 8 minutes.

The main difficulties encountered in collecting questionnaire responses were raising awareness about the importance of the study, reaching people in remote and internet-less areas, and especially breaking out of the bubble of acquaint. Recent data from INE (2020) based on the 2019 continuous multi-objective survey (IMC) indicated that 67% (Around 106 148 families) of cape verdean households have access to the internet in their accommodations. it is important to emphasize that the questionnaire requires some level of technological literacy and internet access.

Excluding the points that posed more challenges, overall, the data collection was successfully carried out.

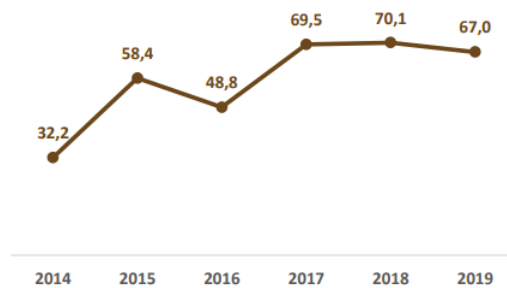


Figure 3 - Evolution of the proportion of families (%) with access to internet at home between 2014 and 2019 in Cabo Verde. Source: INE

4.2 QUESTIONNAIRES DATA

As stated before, this questionnaire consists of 51 questions ranging topics from categorising personal factors to socioeconomic, political satisfactions and voter pattern and habits. There are 51 questions, but it doesn't mean that respondents had to answer all of them. Some questions have skips, for example, based on the response regarding whether the person has children or not, they would see a question about the number of children.

Table I

Sections Measured in the Questionnaire

Sections	Scale	No. Of questions
Respondent Profile	Nominal	15
Respondent Conditions	Nominal & 1 to 5 Scale (very bad – very good)	11
Satisfactions	1 to 5 very dissatisfied to very satisfied)	7
Political	1 to 5 very dissatisfied to very satisfied)	18

In the collected sample (2623 obs.), the highest representations are from the municipality of Praia, accounting for 30%, followed by São Vicente with 13%, and Santa Catarina with 8%. The least represented municipalities are São Nicolau Island: Ribeira Brava and Tarrafal, each comprising only 1% of the overall sample. These representations are depicted in the following natural break map:

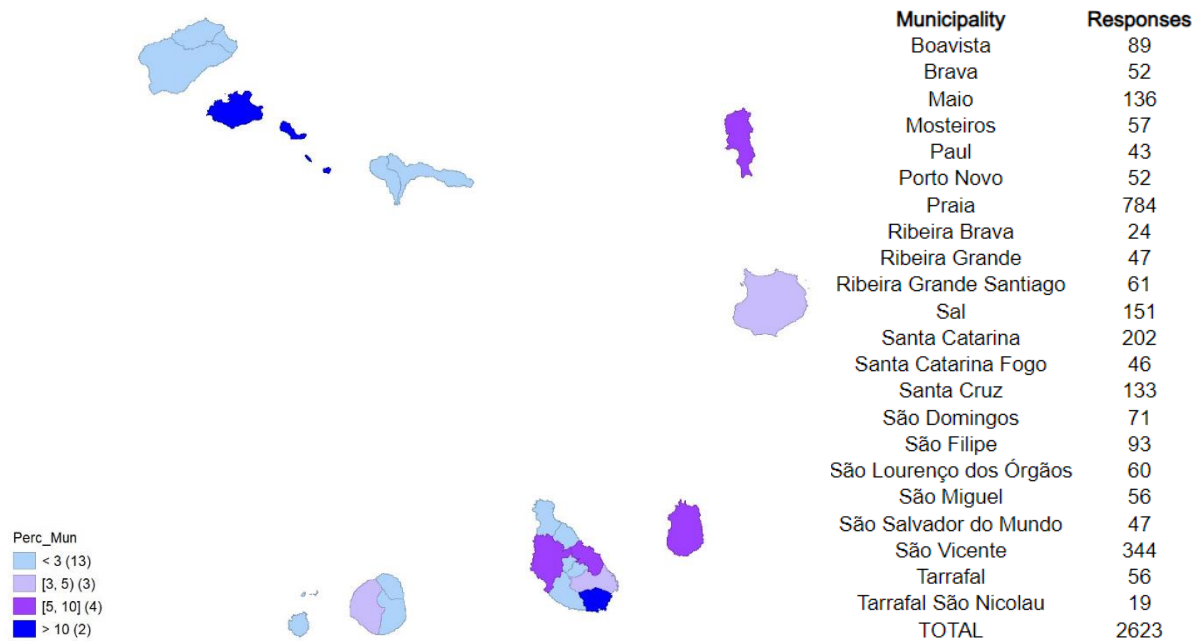


Figure 4 - Percentages of responses per Municipalities

The underrepresentation's of some municipalities could be due to lack of access as these municipalities are most remote.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE SAMPLE

Overall, there was a higher participation of women, with 1407 responses, corresponding to 54%, compared to men with 1216 responses, corresponding to 46%. Among the municipalities, Maio, Santa Catarina, São Miguel, and São Vicente had more responses from women, while Boavista, Brava, Paul, Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Santo Antão, Santa Catarina do Fogo, and São Filipe had more responses from men.

Regarding to age fields, nine age groups were defined: 18-24 years, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85-94 and 95-100 years. The most representative group was the 25-34 age group, with 33% of responses, followed by the 35-44 age group with 26%, and the 45-54 age group with 13%. From 75 years onwards, there was less than 4% of weight.

An interesting way to represent age and gender is through the age pyramid. This pyramid, unlike others, starts from the age allowed for voter registration and voting,

which is 18 years old. The graph shows that the number of men and women appears to be almost symmetrical, although women dominate some younger age groups.

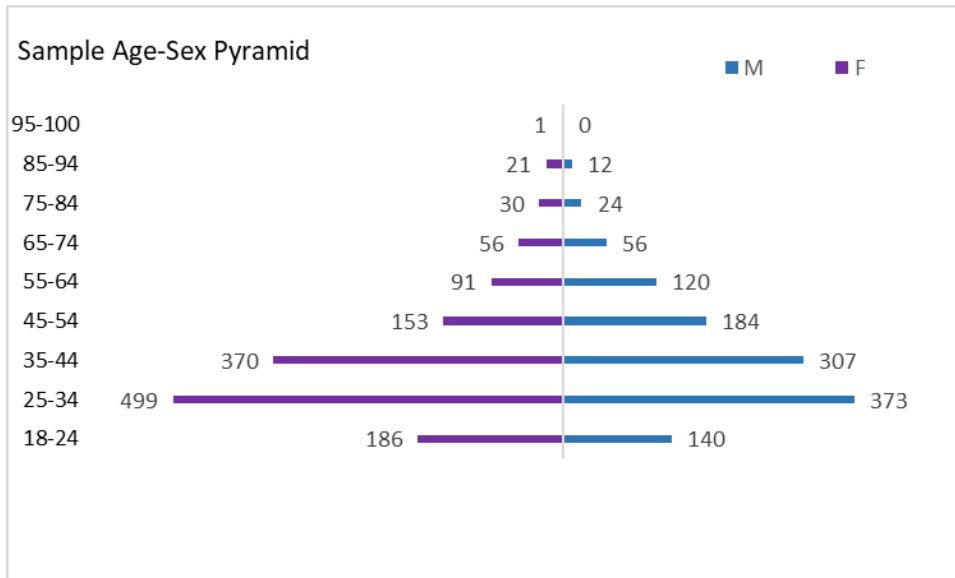


Figure 5 - Age-Sex Pyramid

The younger age brackets were more easily accessible than the older because the study and contacts were mostly online, however, compared to the age pyramid for Cabo Verde the distribution seems to be in line.

MARITAL STATUS

As showed in pie chart below, singles represent more than half of the collected sample, about 61% (1613 out of 2623), followed by cohabiting/married individuals with 32% (846), separated/divorced individuals accounted for only 5% (119), and lastly, widowed individuals with just 2% (45).

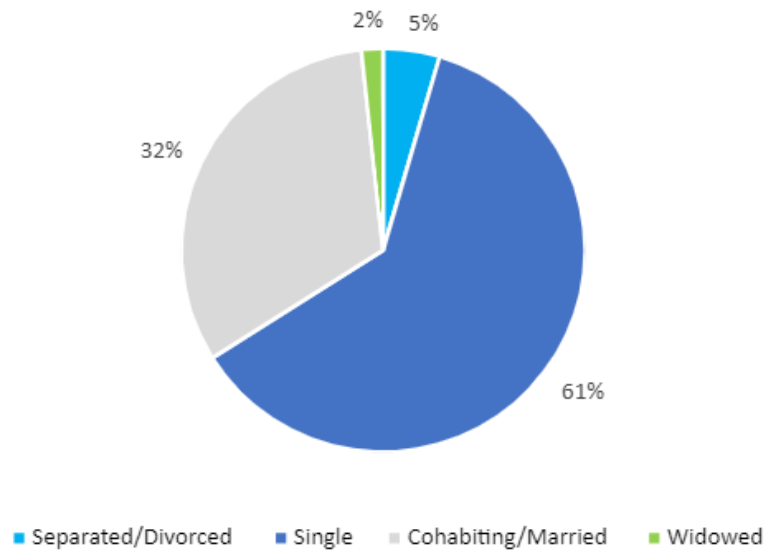


Figure 6 - Marital Status distribution in percentage

Through maps the cohabiting/married can be explored in terms of municipalities. Is observed that in Ribeira Grande de Santiago more than 44% of respondents has a living together status.

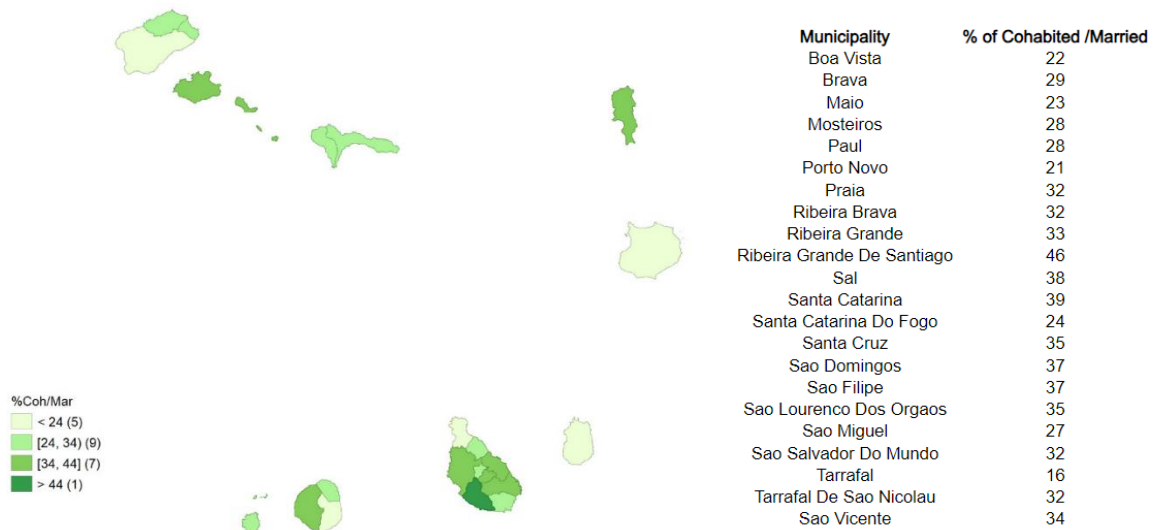


Figure 7 - Living together distribution per Municipality

CHILDREN

Seventy-five percent (1968) of the responses confirmed that they have children, while the remaining 25% do not (655). Among those who said they have children, 30%

have only one child (599), 29% have two children (578), 20% have three children (388), 11% have four children (219), and 10% have five or more children (191).

The cross tables of having children and marital status show that all the widowed individuals have children, and almost all cohabiting/married individuals – 93% – also have children, which is expected.

What is unexpected and happens is that most of these single individuals- 63% also have children.

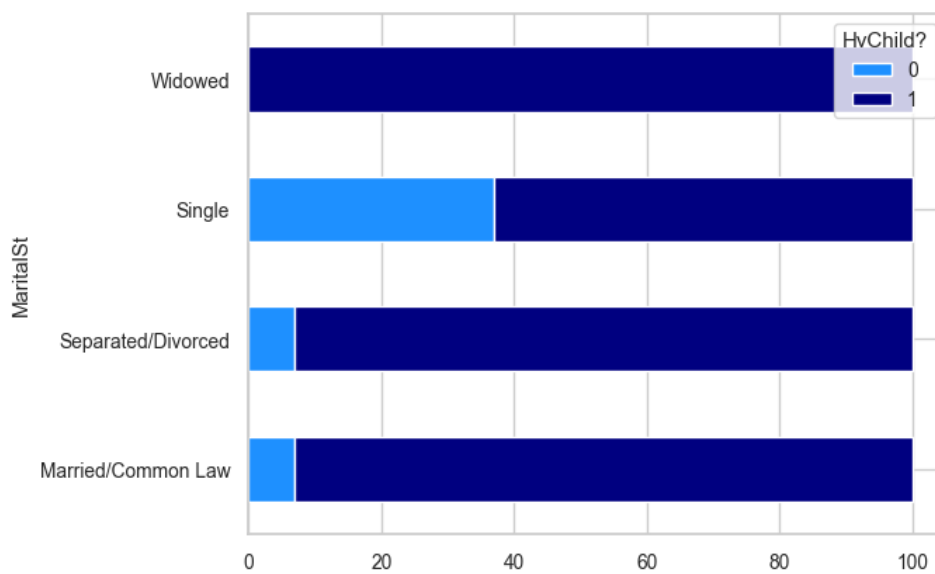


Figure 8 - Cross Table of Marital Status vs Have Child?

EDUCATION LEVEL

A little over half have Higher Education (Bachelors, Masters, or Doctorate), approximately 52% (1367), of the remaining 37% have secondary education (985), and 10% have basic education (271). In terms of municipalities, half of them had more people with secondary education than higher education.

The following map represents the percentages of graduates according to municipalities. The larger portion of respondents of Tarrafal de Santiago, São Miguel and Praia have bachelor's degree, master's degree or doctorate degree.

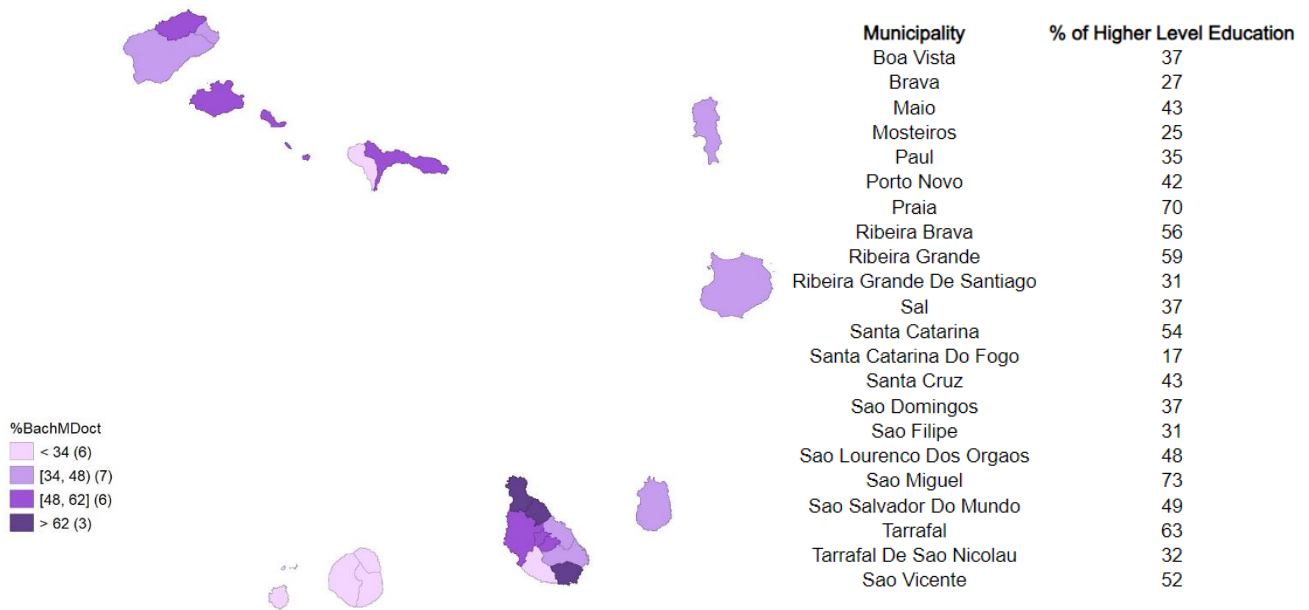


Figure 9 - Distribution of Higher Level Education per Municipality

OCCUPATION

More than half of the respondents work as employees, 57% (1484), followed by 10% (255) who are self-employed. At the same level of representation, there are full-time students and working students at 8% each (205 and 203, respectively), followed by retired individuals at 8% (196), unemployed individuals at 7% (178), and 4% consider themselves homemakers (102).

The pictured of unemployment responds in different counties shows that in Tarrafal of São Nicolau more than 20% of responds considered unemployed and in 6 municipalities Brava, Maio, Mosteiros, Santa Catarina do Fogo, Ribeira Grande de Santo Antão and Santa Cruz the percentage of unemployed are among 10 to 20 percent.

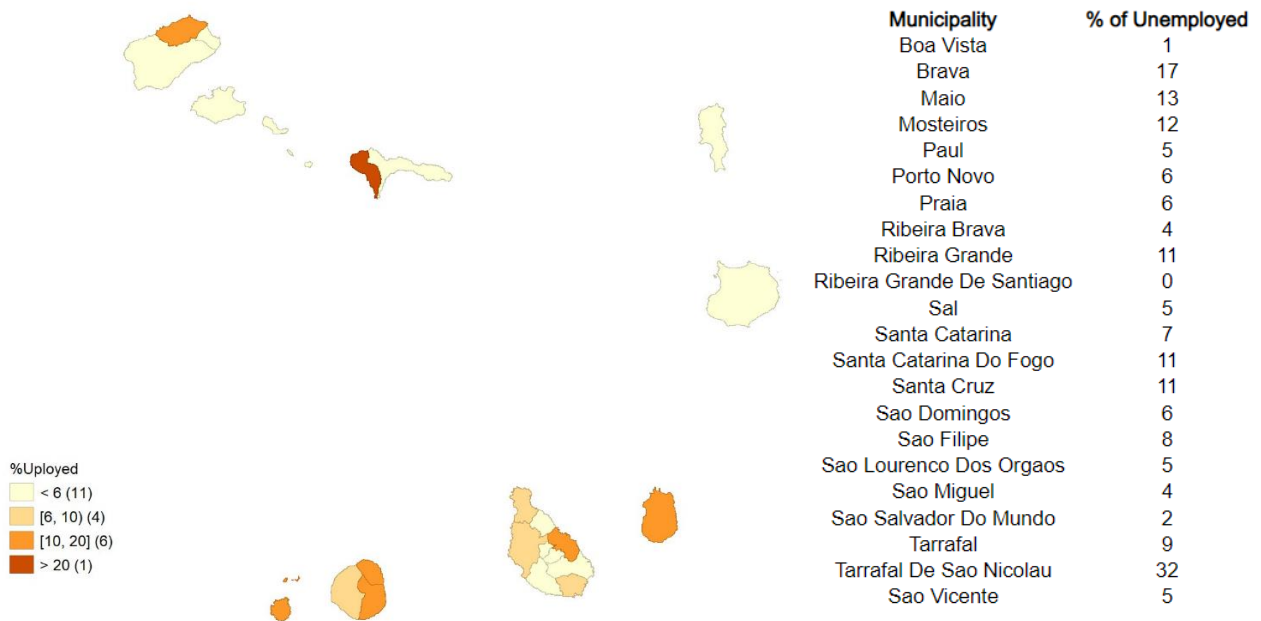


Figure 10 - Unemployment distribution per Municipality

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

Most of the questions asked relate to the attitudes, behaviours, and political values of the respondents over the past 4 years. To vote, it is necessary to be registered. Of the respondents, 97% are registered, while only 3% did not register.

This information provides context for the survey and indicates a high level of voter registration among the respondents.

Regarding voting habits, when asked if they usually vote, the majority, 55% (1450), responded that they always vote, suggesting a significant portion of the surveyed individuals regularly participate in elections. On the other hand, only 5% (136) responded that they never vote.

Among the voters, when asked if they voted in the last elections, 13% responded that they did not vote, while the majority, 87%, responded that they did vote.

Checking the distribution of age given the respondent has vote or not in last election it depicts a clearly differences in spread since the no voters vary more than the voters although the midpoint is quite similar. It shows also the differences in skewness, while

most of no voters are in high age side, the voters present a normal distribution. Each upper whisker is large but there are more outliers in voters.

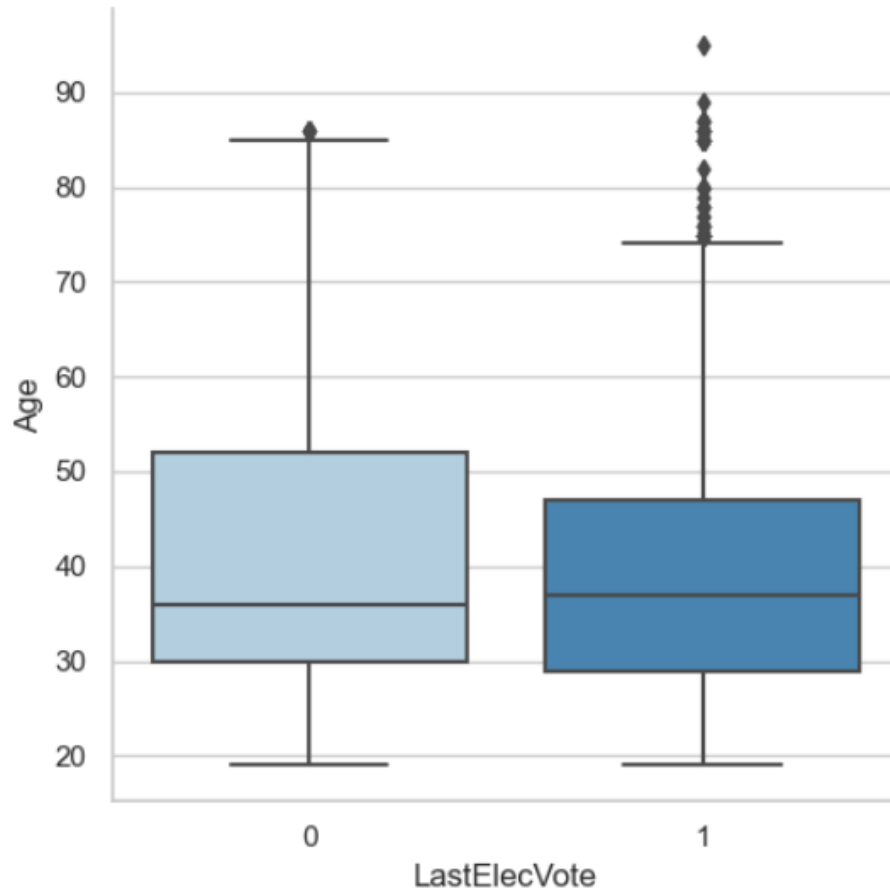


Figure 11 - Age & Last Election Vote

The following point graphic represents the relationship between the municipalities and the habit to vote. Each point represents the average value that each municipality considers its frequencies for voting and around the points there are the length of the confidence interval (95 %) which represents the variability of data points. The averages point varies between 3.8 to 4.8. We can observe that in average in Ribeira Brava they have more regularity to vote than in Mosteiros. Because of the large quantity of sample Sal, São Vicente and Praia present a slimmer and more reliable interval within which the true population mean would be contained.

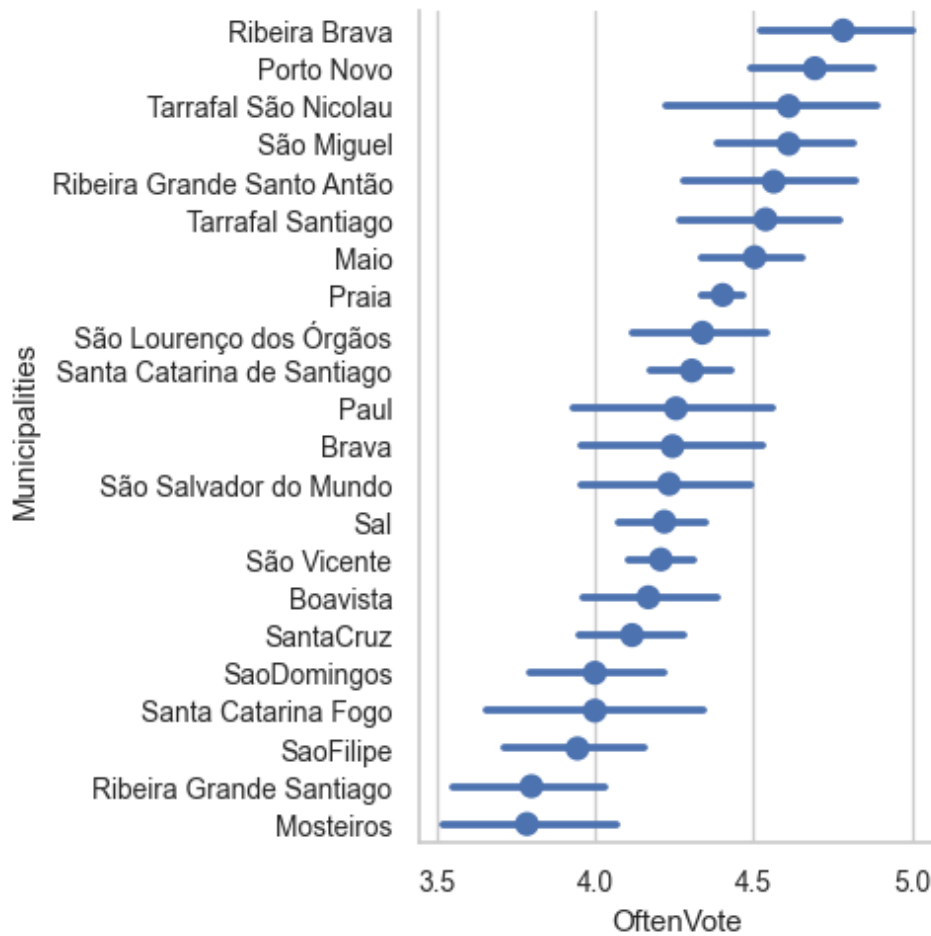


Figure 12 - Municipalities & Often to vote

The data also revealed that there are varying degrees of voting frequency among respondents. Notably, 34.86% claim to have voted in all elections since reaching the voting age, while 25.77% have voted in almost all elections. It confirms and reflects a high level of civic participation in Cabo Verde's electoral process.

When asked about their preference for the type of election, 62% of respondents prioritize legislative elections, citing the importance placed on the national legislative process. Meanwhile, 26% prioritize municipal (local) elections, and 12% prioritize presidential elections. This shows the significance of national governance and local representation in the political environment. The point plot below presents the triple relationship of the variables interests in Political Issues, type of election preference, and the variable that affirms if the respondent votes or not in the last elections. At first glance we can observe that the respondents that vote are more interested in politics issues than

those who don't vote in last elections. It depicts also those who prefer presidential elections are the ones who are less interested in political matters than those that prefer Legislative or Local Elections. It also depicts that those who prefer presidential elections tend to have a lower level of interest in political matters compared to those who favour legislative or local elections.

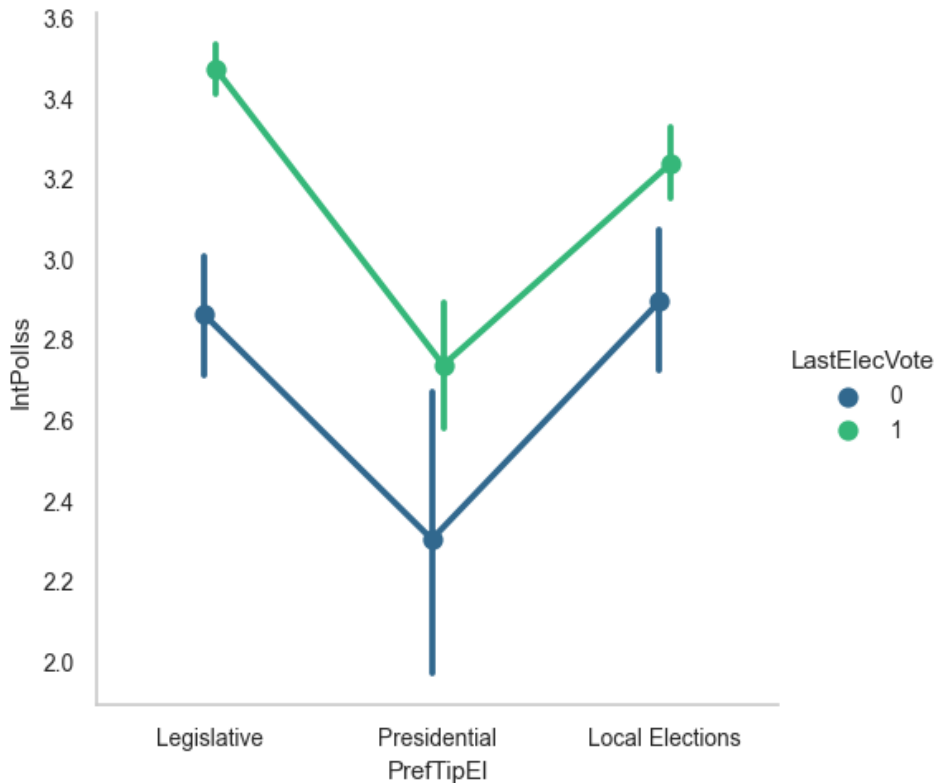


Figure 13 - Interests in Political Issues vs Preference Type Elections & Vote Last Elections

Consistency in Voting reveals that 25% of respondents always maintain the same voting preference in both legislative and municipal elections. This could suggest a degree of party loyalty among a segment of the electorate.

The working status, specifically if the individual has or not a stable work condition, during the elections period was queried for individuals who indicated that they had voted in the last elections. This factor may influence their political decisions and priorities. A majority (63%) of respondents were employed during the last election, representing a stable economic situation for a significant portion of the electorate. Among those employed during the last election, 78% considered their jobs as stable.

The following analysis offers an overview of the political attitudes and behaviours in Cabo Verde. It reveals a populace that is generally engaged in politics, values elections, and is predominantly unaffiliated with political parties.

Starting with the frequency of following economics and politics news, nearly 41% of respondents stated that they sometimes follow news about economy and politics in Cabo Verde, showing a moderate level of interest. However, its outstanding that 29% claim to follow such news many times, suggesting a considerable portion of the population is actively engaged in political and economic developments.

Regarding the interest in political affairs, it depicts that almost 40% of respondents rated their interest in political affairs as a 4 or 5 on a scale of 1 to 5, indicating some level of engagement with political matters. A notable 64% of respondents consider participating in elections as either important or very important. This highlights the significance placed on democratic processes by Cabo Verdean citizens.

Some practical factors that demonstrate the political involvement may be related to Campaign Participation and Affiliation to Political Party. The majority (83%) of respondents are not members of any political party, while 32% never participate in campaign activities. This may suggest that party affiliation may not be a prevalent factor in Cabo Verdean politics and the willingness to engage actively must be stimulated. Moreover, nearly half (48%) of respondents claimed they never switch their political allegiance, while only 11% indicated they do so frequently.

About 40% of respondents have a family tradition of voting for a single party. Most of respondents feel some incentives (33%) by their parents to vote. This family influence may play a role in shaping individual political preferences or interests. On the other hand, over half (52%) of respondents claimed they are never persuaded to vote for a particular party.

Respondents were asked about their political positions, and the results show a diverse range of ideologies. The most significant group is those in the center, constituting 30% of respondents, indicating a balanced perspective, 26% lean left, while 20% lean right, suggesting a fairly balanced left-right divide, 9% identify as center-left, and 6% as center-right, indicating moderate positions and just 7% identify with the extreme left, and

1% with the extreme right, suggesting that extreme ideologies are less prevalent but still present in the political landscape, as expected.

The 2 maps bellows use colours to represent political preferences right or left in different municipalities. It suggests that Brava, Mosteiros, São Domingos, Ribeira Grande de Santiago are municipalities that respondents lean more towards right-wing political ideologies, while Maio, São Filipe, Santa Catarina do Fogo, Santa Catarina de Santiago, São Miguel e Santa Cruz lean more towards left-wing ideologies.

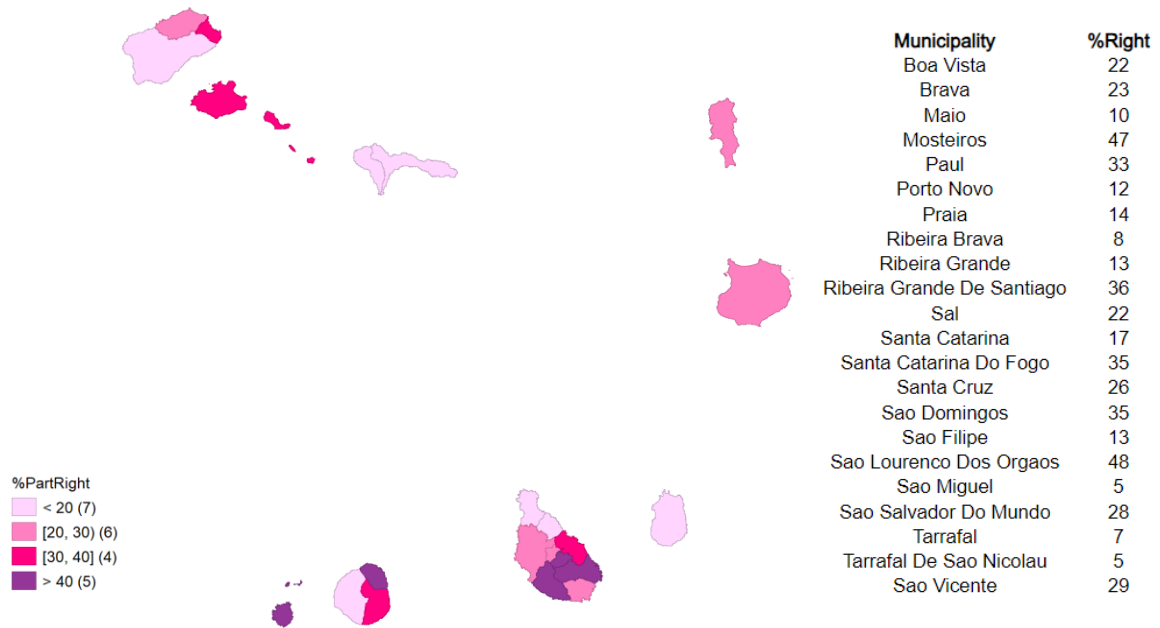


Figure 14 - Right wing party ideology distribution per Municipality

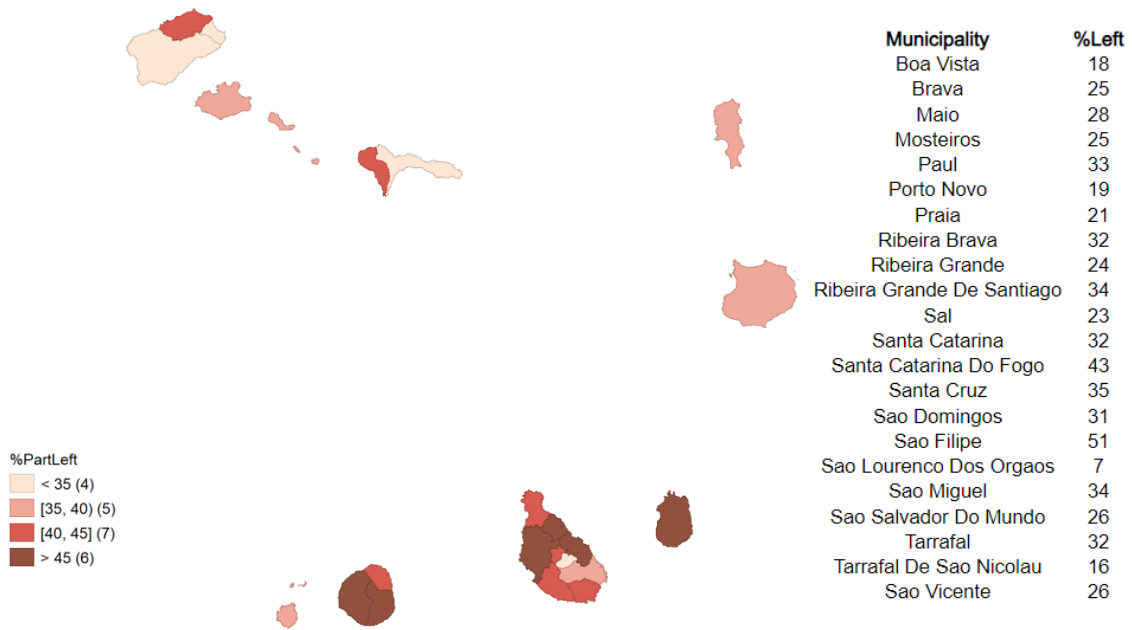


Figure 15 - Left wing party ideology distribution per Municipality

GENERAL SATISFACTION

The majority of respondents expressed dissatisfaction when questioned about their satisfaction with various specific areas, including government (31%), political state (31,6%), economy (37%), justice (33,1%), and inter-island transportation (34,9%). However, when it came to Local Government, respondents tended to choose the option of “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” (30%). This information indicates a prevalent level of discontent in several key areas.

In general, it does not exceed 4% of responses that consider themselves very satisfied with key development areas.

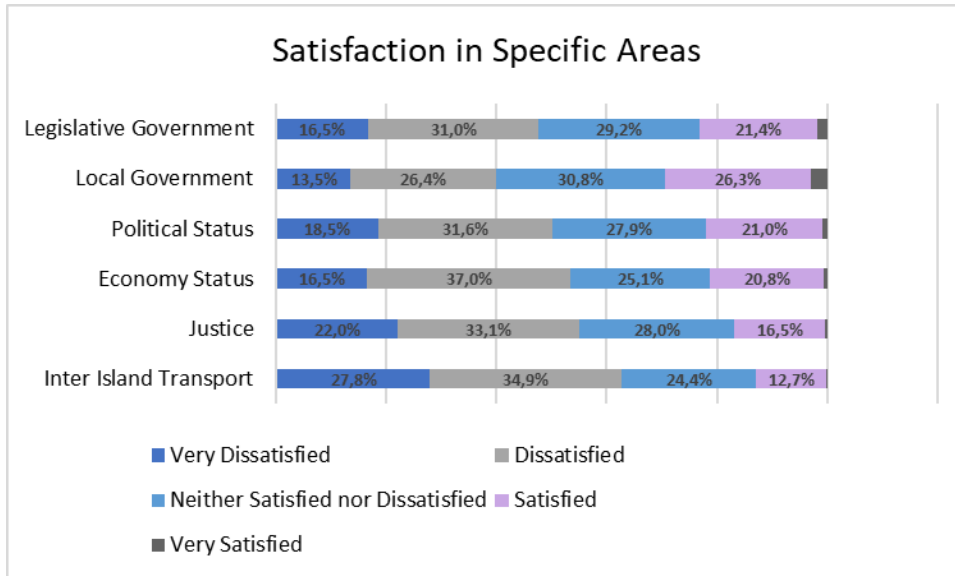


Figure 16 - Satisfaction in Specific Areas

Further in, 6 municipalities showed clearly very dissatisfied with Inter Island Transport: Boavista, Brava, Sal, Tarrafal São Nicolau, Ribeira Brava and Praia.

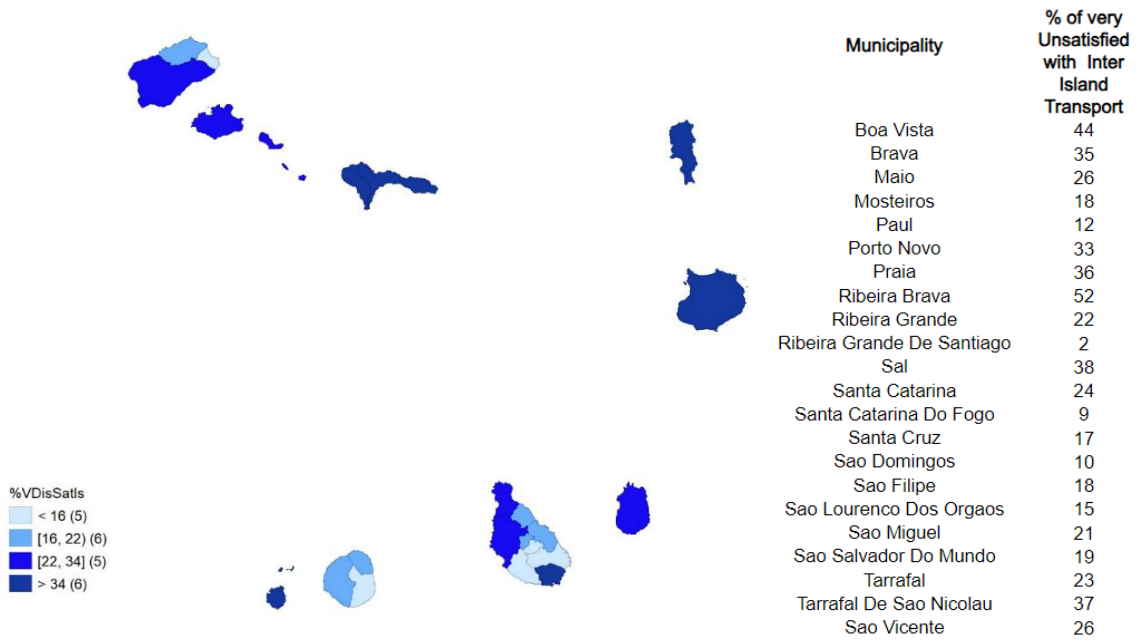


Figure 17 - Distribution of “Very Unsatisfied with inter-island transport” per Municipalities

A significant portion of the respondents hold a moderate or reasonable view of the functioning of public transportation (56%), public services (60%), and public institutions (61%). However, a notable trend emerges where many opinions lean towards negative assessments, characterized as either bad or very bad functioning. On the contrary, positive assessments indicating good or very good functioning of the public sector are relatively rare.

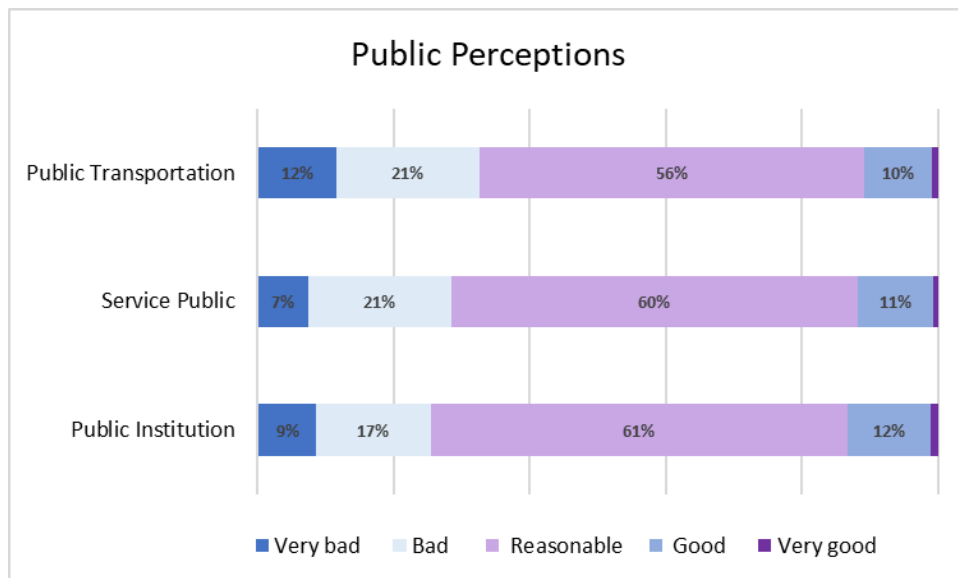


Figure 18 - Public Perception per Areas

The last analysis of the data offers some insights into the perceptions and financial habits of respondents, revealing their views on safety, housing expenses, and food costs.

The perceptions of municipal safety vary from "Not Safe at All" to "Completely Safe" where 29% of respondents perceive their municipality as "Mostly Safe" indicating a generally positive outlook on local safety and another 26% consider it "Somewhat Safe" indicating a mixed perception of safety. Remarkably, only 4% view their municipality as "Completely Safe". On the flip side, 26% feel their municipality is "Not Very Safe," while 1% deem it "Not Safe at All." These responses indicate a notable level of concern about safety in certain counties.

Relating to Housing Expenditure, 48% of respondents report spending a "Moderate" amount on their housing, implying a balanced approach to housing expenses, a significant 29% claim to spend "A Lot," potentially indicating a higher standard of living or housing costs in specific municipalities. On the other hand, 10% state that they

spend "Nothing" on housing, which may suggest a lack of housing expenses due to factors like owning their homes or living with family members. Only 8% describe their housing expenditure as "Little" and 5% consider their housing expenditure to be "Quite a Bit," suggesting a higher financial commitment to housing.

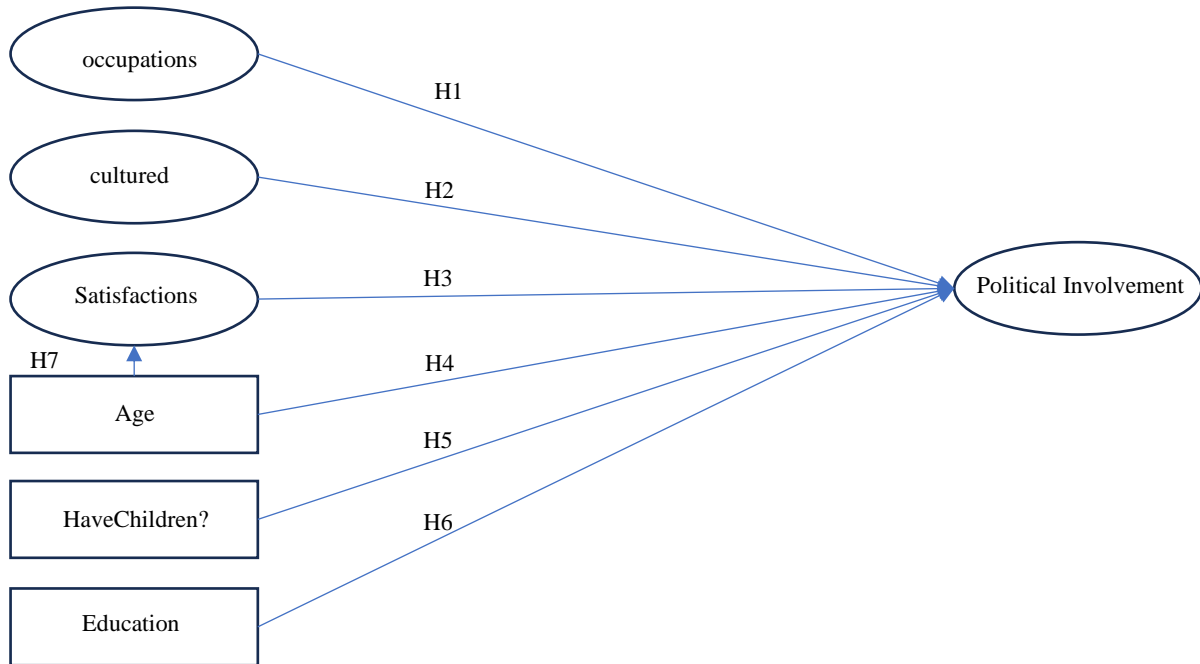
When it comes to food costs, 44% of respondents report spending a "Moderate" amount on average, a substantial 42% claim to spend "A Lot" on food, 9% state they spend "Quite a Bit". On the other hand, 4% indicate that they spend "Little" on food. Only 1% report spending "Very Little" on food.

Overall, the quality of the data was good, with the distribution of the several variables as expected and the size of the sample seems adequate to perform a meaningful analysis.

Managing a questionnaire was crucial for several reasons. The guarantee of data quality, maintaining clarity and impartiality was followed more closely. Data security and confidentiality were also preserved, complying with ethical standards. Finally, the answers were looked in organized and fair way, enhancing research quality and accuracy.

5. MODEL SPECIFICATIONS

In the Literature Review it was shown that a plethora of variables influence directly or indirectly the political involvement depending on context. The specification exercise on the model was done in a way that would capture most of these relations with political involvement. The proposal is that political involvement is a latent dependent variable determined by three set of factors and three observed variables, as represented in the following diagram conceptual of the model:



Demographic variables such as age, parenthood (whether or not an individual has children), and education are expected to exhibit a direct relationship with political involvement. These variables were explicitly determined through questionnaires, and they will not be analyzed together due to their distinct scalability. This approach will enable direct conclusions regarding each demographic factor and its association with political involvement.

The groups were created based on the characteristics of the variables and their proximity. Opinions, satisfactions, and points of view contribute to the development of each individual. The grouping of “Satisfaction” in different social, economic areas as well as justice constitute steppingstone to understand an individual perspective towards public services and society.

As for the “Cultured” grouping, the following variables can be seen - frequency with which economic and political news programs are watched as well as the political debates. The rate of interest in political issues were also considered.

Finally, Occupation consists of the employment, how they are occupied (salary workers) and stability of employment variables.

The dependant variable, Political Involvement, can also be defined by observed variables that indicate the ultimate manifestation of political involvement - participation in voting. It is constituted by whether voted or abstained in the most recent elections, the frequency of their voting behaviour, and the number of elections they have participated in since turning 18 years old.

6. THEORY OF THE MODEL

These approaches are framed withing the subject of SEM (Structural Equation Model). This is a model where there are two types of variables: observed variables and latent variables. Observed variables can be measured directly from the study survey, for example age, sex, education, etc. Latent variables are those that cannot be measured directly, but rather inferred from the survey, for example political involvement, general satisfaction, etc. In these types of models, the direct variables are indirectly measured by the latent variables, leaving to conclude that there is a relation between the latent variables and the values of the direct variables.

This model serves best the type of study being conducted here, as there are profusion of latent variables and also allows for multiple outputs of different relations.

According to (Hoyle Rick et al., (1995) SEM is more flexible and comprehensive providing means of controlling all variables as well as the measurement error.

From the relations in chapter 5, we can derive through SEM the following equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \textit{Political involvement} = \sum_{i=1}^6 \gamma_i \cdot X_i + v_i \\
 \textit{sats} = \textit{age} + v_7
 \end{array} \right.$$

Where:

γ_i represents the coefficients associated with each variable X_i , where i ranges from 1 to 6. X_1 represents “Occupations”, X_2 represents “Cultured”, X_3 represents

“Satisfactions”, X_4 represents “Age”, X_5 represents “Have Children?” and X_6 represents “Education”.

v_i represents the error term, accounting for unexplained variance in "Political Involvement" that is not captured by the predictor variables.

7. MEASUREMENT MODELS

The measurement model identifies the connections between the latent variables and the observed variables. This model is essentially a confirmatory factor model (CFA), employed to confirm that the observed variables genuinely reflect and measure the latent variables as intended.

The initial measurements equations for each latent variable are:

<p>Satisfactions</p> <p>EconSat = $1 * sats + e1$</p> <p>PubInstSat = $\beta_{\alpha1}sats + e2$</p> <p>TpIslSat = $\beta_{\alpha2}sats + e3$</p> <p>PolitSat = $\beta_{\alpha3}sats + e4$</p> <p>GovSat = $\beta_{\alpha5}sats + e5$</p> <p>MunGovSat = $\beta_{\alpha6}sats + e6$</p> <p>JustStatSat = $\beta_{\alpha7}sats + e7$</p>	<p>Occupations</p> <p>Occ_SalWorker = $1 * occ + e8$</p> <p>LSE_employed = $\beta_{\alpha9}occ + e9$</p> <p>TLE_Stable = $\beta_{\alpha10}occ + e10$</p> <p>Cultured</p> <p>DebFreq = $1 * cult + e11$</p> <p>FqNewEc = $\beta_{\alpha12}cult + e12$</p> <p>IntPollss = $\beta_{\alpha13}cult + e13$</p>
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Political Involvement

OftenVote = $1 * inv + e14$

LastElecVote = $\beta_{\alpha15}inv + e15$

VoteFreq = $\beta_{\alpha16}inv + e16$

8. HYPOTHESES OF THE MODEL

This section on hypotheses will serve as a summary of the existing literature on the factors that influence political involvement. It outlines seven general hypotheses based on existing research on demographics, social-economic perceptions and satisfactions, occupations, and be cultured. The hypotheses seek to offer understanding regarding the multitude of factors that could influence the political engagement.

Table II

OVERALL HYPOTHESES

Hypotheses	Meaning	Authors
H0: $\gamma_i=0$	All the structural coefficients are significant	-
H1: $\gamma_1>0$	Occupations has positive effects in involvement	Gimpel & Schuknecht (2003)
H2: $\gamma_2>0$	Cultured has positive effects in inv	Franklin Mark N (2004)
H3: $\gamma_3<0$	Satisfactions has positive effects	Sanders & núm(1999) Lindenfeld (1964)
H4: $\gamma_4>0$	Age has positive effects in inv	Tambe & Kopacheva (2023)
H5: $\gamma_5>0$	Have Children has negative effects	Grechyna (2023)
H6: $\gamma_6>0$	Education has positive effects in political inv	Daenekindt et al (2020)
H7: $\gamma_7>0$	Age has positive effects in satisfactions	-

9. ESTIMATION OF THE MODEL

The point behind estimating it's so that the results of the model are as close as possible - that is, with the least amount of deviation (error) - to the actual results. Hancock & Mueller (2006) listed the following SEM assumptions that should be met to have unbiasedness, consistency and efficiency parameters estimates:

- Independent observations - observations for different subjects are independent. This can be achieved through a simple random sample.
- Large sample size - all statistics estimated in SEM are based on an assumption that the sample is sufficiently large. Based on the sample size formula, it was estimated that it was needed 2384 observations. The questionnaire got 2623 valid responses, which means that the model will be within a 2% error of estimation.
- Correctly specified model is estimated - the model being estimated reflects the true structure in the population. This is the trade-offs in terms of model complexity, and whether the final model adequately addresses the research questions and hypotheses.
- Continuous data: the assumption of multivariate normality implies that the data are continuous in nature and Multivariate normal data: the observed scores have a conditionally multivariate normal distribution. Although the variables are numeric when used in the model, their nature is categorical which allows for usage on a robust model. (Hoyle Rick et al., (1995))

To generate the parameter values, standard errors and fit indices it was used the R package lavaan (Latent Variable Analysis). By default, lavaan uses the Maximum Likelihood (ML) as an estimator method that follows the set of assumptions above Gana & Broc, (2019).

Hoyle Rick et al., (1995) presented and explained very succinctly and well how a SEM model converges and which distribution it follows, if everything goes as it should:

1. ML model parameters are estimated using an iterative process Gana & Broc, (2019). The final set of parameters minimizes the discrepancy between the observed sample covariance matrix (S) and the model-implied covariance

matrix calculated from the estimated model parameters $\Sigma(\hat{\theta})$ the fit function that is minimized, $F = F[S, \Sigma(\hat{\theta})]$ will equal zero if the model perfectly predicts the elements in the sample covariance matrix. If the assumptions noted are met overall, fit between the model and the data can be expressed as $T = F(N - 1)$, which follows a central χ^2 distribution.

2. The fit function for ML estimators can be written in the same general form:

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[\left(S - \Sigma(\hat{\theta}) | W^{-1} \right)^2 \right]$$

Where tr is the trace of a matrix (i.e., the sum of the diagonal elements), and $S - \Sigma(\hat{\theta})$ represent the discrepancy between the elements in the model-implied covariance matrix. The residuals $S - \Sigma(\hat{\theta})$ are then weighted by a weight matrix, W . ML employs the model-implied covariance matrix $\Sigma(\hat{\theta})$.

If all assumptions are met, the weight matrices will be equivalent at the last iteration and the estimators will produce convergent results. Therefore, it is preferable to derive Maximum Likelihood Robust (MLR) estimators, instead of simple ML estimators since the data would not follow a normal distribution (Appendix II) Gana & Broc, (2019), Hancock & Mueller, (2006)

OVERALL GOODNESS-OF-FIT INDICES

Model fit is crucial to assess how well the model aligns with the data. Goodness-of-fit statistics like CFI - Comparative fit Index and SRMR - Standardized Root Mean Square Residual are used for this purpose. Values close to 1 and above 0.90 indicate an excellent fit model fit and above 0.80 suggests good fit for goodness-of-fit measures (CFI), while values close to zero (usually below 0.10) are desirable for badness-of-fit measures (SRMR).

Going further and deeply, when analysing the model *summary* () output, it can be observed that the summary begins with information about the model's convergence, sample size, estimator used and the Fit indexes.

According to Raykov & Marcoulides, (2000) these are the SEM model parameters that capture the relationships between variables: all variances of independent variables (21), all covariances between independent variables (7), all factor loadings connecting the latent variables with their indicators (21) and all regression coefficients between observed or latent variables (7). In resume the model has 56 parameters. Therefore, the degree of freedom can derived by subtracting the estimated values parameters from the possible values.

$$df = \text{Possible Values} - \text{Estimated Values}$$

$$\text{Possible Values} = \text{Observed Variables} * (\text{Observed Variables} + 1) / 2$$

With the observed variables = 21 and estimated values = 56 the $df = 175$, that's implied $df > 0$, no problem with identifications.

Table III III

FINDINGS OUTPUTS

Statistics	Output
Lavaan version	0.6.16
Iterations	84
Estimator	ML
Optimization method	NLMINB- Nonlinear optimization method
Number of model parameters	56
Number of observations	2623
Degrees of freedom	175
P-value (Chi-square)	0.000
Robust Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.908
SRMR	0.083

MEASUREMENTS MODEL

This section presents the Latent Variable Loadings. The latent variable loadings represent the strength of the relationship between observed variables and latent variables. There are 4 final Latent variables in this model. These are essential for understanding the model. The "Estimate" column shows coefficients in the scale of the data. For instances,

for every unit increase in the political involvement, we see a 1.362 unit increase in Votefreq. To facilitate interpretation, we will analyse Std.all, a completely standardized solution, which uses Z-scores (mean zero and standard deviation 1) for both latent and observed variables. The Std.all values close to 1 indicate a strong relationship to the latent variable. We can observe that PolitSat (level of satisfactions with politics situations) has the strongest loading (0.934) therefore stronger relationship to the satisfactions latent variable. This outputs shows the directions of relationships also, almost all the variable contribute positively to their correspondent latent variable except from LSE_Uploaded (indicate an unemployment situation during the last election). A negative loading suggests that as the latent factor increases, the observed variable tends to decrease, and vice versa. For instances it is normal that when people are unemployed, it means they were not occupied, in other words, it varies inversely with occupations.

All the estimators are statistically significant as $p\text{-value} = 0$.

Table IV

MEASUREMENTS MODEL'S RESULTS

Latent Variables:	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
sats=~						
EconSat	1.000				0.816	0.804
PubInstSat	0.567	0.019	30.481	0.000	0.463	0.579
PolitSat	1.197	0.020	58.897	0.000	0.977	0.934
GovSat	1.189	0.021	56.171	0.000	0.970	0.922
MunGovSat	0.789	0.026	30.912	0.000	0.643	0.602
JustStatSat	0.961	0.020	47.469	0.000	0.784	0.771
TpIslSat	0.855	0.021	41.450	0.000	0.698	0.699
cult=~						
DebFreq	1.000				0.951	0.842



FqNewEcPol	0.647	0.027	23.733	0.000	0.616	0.656
IntPollIss	0.696	0.030	22.822	0.000	0.662	0.573
occ=~						
Occ_SalWorker	1.000				0.243	0.490
TLE_Stable	1.673	0.067	24.896	0.000	0.407	0.813
LSE_Uploaded	-1.830	0.074	-24.814	0.000	-0.445	-0.924
inv=~						
OftenVote	1.000				1.040	0.914
LastElecVote	0.362	0.010	35.261	0.000	0.376	0.731
VoteFreq	1.362	0.019	73.450	0.000	1.417	0.866

STRUCTURAL MODEL

In this extract of Structural model results it depicted the variables that are being predicted - endogenous variables: political involvement (inv) and satisfactions (sats). The satisfaction for its turns presents the negative relationship towards political involvement (-0.082). People who are more dissatisfied with the social systems tend to involve more in politics. The Demographic variables Age, Educations and Have children have positive and significant impact in political involvement. The cultured group (watching economic news and politics debate) has significant and strongest contribute for the political involvement in Cabo Verde. It implies that a one standard deviation increase in the cultured latent variable is associated with a 0.37 standard deviation increase in the political involvement, holding all other variables constant.

Table V

STRUCTURAL MODEL RESULTS

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
inv~						
sats	-0.105	0.026	-4.068	0.000	-0.082	-0.082
cult	0.405	0.028	14.595	0.000	0.370	0.370
occ	0.486	0.105	4.637	0.000	0.113	0.113
Age	0.015	0.002	9.886	0.000	0.015	0.211
Education	0.360	0.037	9.726	0.000	0.346	0.232
HvChild	0.193	0.060	3.221	0.001	0.186	0.080
sats~						
Age	0.020	0.001	18.557	0.000	0.024	0.346

From the Hypotheses Table II in chapter 8 there are statistical evidence to reject the following hypotheses at a 5% significance level ($p\text{-value} = 0$): H3: $\gamma_3 > 0$ and H5: $\gamma_5 < 0$. The model failed to reject the others as we can see in the following table:

Table VII

HYPOTHESES RESULTS

Hypotheses	Meaning	Loadings	Results
H0: $\gamma_i = 0$	All the structural coefficients are significant		Accepted
H1: $\gamma_1 > 0$	Occupations has positive effects in involvement	0.113	Accepted
H2: $\gamma_2 > 0$	Cultured has positive effects in inv	0.370	Accepted
H3: $\gamma_3 > 0$	Satisfactions has positive effects	-0.082	Rejected
H4: $\gamma_4 > 0$	Age has positive effects in inv	0.211	Accepted
H5: $\gamma_5 < 0$	Have Children has negative effects	0.080	Rejected
H6: $\gamma_6 > 0$	Education has positive effects in political inv	0.232	Accepted
H7: $\gamma_7 > 0$	Age has positive effects in satisfactions	0.346	Accepted

All the below relationships can be represented in the following final diagram with their respective standardize loadings:

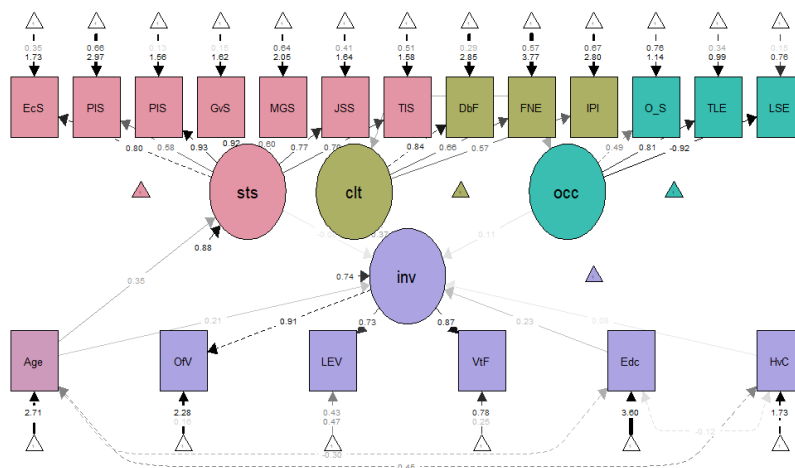


Figure 19 – Diagram that shows the relations of the variables with the variable “Political Involvement”.

To simplify the interpretation of the model diagram, it is recommended to follow the arrows and the strength of the connecting line. The arrows indicate the direction of the hypotheses. It can be observed that as the relationships become stronger, the connecting line becomes more pronounced and darker.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This work was extremely important to understand the influences of the several variables over political involvement in Cabo Verde, their importance, and weights.

During the work, a rich set of literature was analysed relating to Cabo Verde, Africa and the world.

As seen in the previous chapters, the variable that most influences the political involvement is being the cultured. Other variables that positively affect the political involvement are, in order of most important, education, age and occupations. The satisfactions variable is the only with a negative relation to political involvement. This suggests that people who are more interested in politics, news and debates tend to get more politically involved, as well as more dissatisfied people who also tend to get politically involved more. In fact, getting the cultured and educations variables together, there is a more than 60% contribution to the political involvement. Being informed contributes significantly to political engagement.

Satisfaction being one of the variables that have a negative relation to political involvement was a surprise given the article by Lindenfeld (1964). This can be re-interpreted looking at today's context, where a more democratic world has provided voice to people to express their dissatisfaction though voting.

The preparation of these results has come with its limitations. The questionnaire was done exclusively online, which means that there is a set of people without access to internet to whom the questionnaire never reached. One other limitation that this work faces is that it is only valid for this point in time. Also, an investigation could have been conducted looking more into the time effect of seeing voting patterns throughout the years.

For future investigations an exploration of the modification indices is recommended, an exploration of omitted variables, a confirmation of the hypotheses used here and an exploration of how the model could be better adapted to reality could all be done. Also, as stated, a study that would consider the dimension of time could also be considered.

Finally, with these conclusions, political parties can motivate involvement by having campaigns focused on the dissatisfactions of voters and by motivating people to participate in campaigns. As for the government, they can improve the registration in the country and the facility to vote between municipalities (for example, in country-wide elections being able to vote in any municipality of choice). In order to facilitate the governing of the country, it's important to continue to allow access to political news and debates, to find if people get more inclined to be politically involved.

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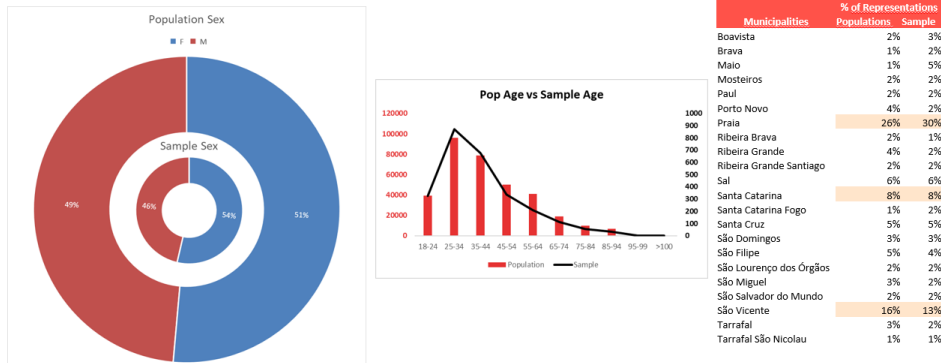
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APPENDIX I – POPULATION VS SAMPLE

The sample follows the population pattern:



APPENDIX II – DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Variable	Category	Absolute Frequencies	Frequencies % of Respondents	Variable	Category	Absolute Frequencies	Frequencies % of Respondents
Registered	No	63	2.4	Type Elections Preference	Municipal Elections	682	26
	Yes	2560	97.6		Legislative Elections	1632	62.2
Occupations	Retired	196	7.5		Presidential Elections	309	11.8
	Unemployed	178	6.8	Parents Influence	High	353	13.5
	Homemaker	102	3.9		Low	789	30.1
	Student	205	7.8		Medium	852	32.5
	Salaried Employee	1484	56.6		Very High	205	7.8
	Self-employed	255	9.7		Very Low	424	16.2
	Working Student	203	7.7	Change Political Frequencies	Sometimes	671	25.6
Economy Status	Dissatisfied	970	37		Often	212	8.1
	Very Dissatisfied	433	16.5		Never	1257	47.9
	Very Satisfied	15	0.6		Rarely	397	15.1
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	659	25.1		Always	86	3.3
	Satisfied	546	20.8	Campaign Participation	Sometimes	845	32.2
Public Institutions Status	Good	321	12.2		Often	214	8.2
	Bad	442	16.9		Never	836	31.9
	Very Good	28	1.1		Rarely	473	18

	Very Bad	225	8.6		Always	255	9.7	
	Fair	1607	61.3	Public Transport Status	Importance Political Involvement	Very Important	697	26.6
	Good	263	10			Quite Important	640	24.4
	Bad	552	21			Important	973	37.1
	Very Good	23	0.9			Not Important at All	110	4.2
	Very Bad	304	11.6			Slightly Important	203	7.7
	Fair	1481	56.5	TipEmpElec	-1	957	36.5	
Public Service Status	Good	290	11.1		Stable	1301	49.6	
	Bad	554	21.1		Unstable	365	13.9	
	Very Good	20	0.8	KeepVot	Sometimes	877	33.4	
	Very Bad	194	7.4		Often	373	14.2	
	Fair	1565	59.7		Never	337	12.8	
	Quite	132	5		Rarely	378	14.4	
	Medium	1253	47.8		Always	658	25.1	
Household Expensives	Very	764	29.1	TradVotFam	No	1564	59.6	
	Not at all	252	9.6		Yes	1059	40.4	
	Little	222	8.5	AlicVoto	Sometimes	502	19.1	
		Quite	223		8.5	Often	124	4.7
	Food Expensives	Medium	1155		44	Never	1377	52.5
Very		1098	41.9		Rarely	481	18.3	
Not at all		36	1.4		Always	139	5.3	
Little		111	4.2	QuantCamp	-1	836	31.9	
		Unemployed	957		36.5	Quite	167	6.4
	Employed	1666	63.5		Medium	551	21	
Laboral Status in Electoral year	Dissatisfied	915	34.9		A lot	345	13.2	
	Very Dissatisfied	730	27.8		Very Little	266	10.1	
	Very Satisfied	5	0.2	Little	458	17.5		
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	641	24.4	Political Issues Interest	1	256	9.8	
	Satisfied	332	12.7		2	303	11.6	
Inter Island Status	Dissatisfied	829	31.6		3	1062	40.5	
	Very Dissatisfied	485	18.5		4	561	21.4	
	Very Satisfied	24	0.9		5	441	16.8	
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	733	27.9	Member of Political Party?	No	2166	82.6	
	Satisfied	552	21		Yes	457	17.4	
Politics Status	Dissatisfied	829	31.6	Often to vote?	Sometimes	422	16.1	
	Very Dissatisfied	485	18.5		Often	461	17.6	
	Very Satisfied	24	0.9		Never	136	5.2	
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	733	27.9					
Government Status	Satisfied	552	21					
	Dissatisfied	814	31					
	Very Dissatisfied	434	16.5					
	Very Satisfied	48	1.8					

	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	766	29.2		Rarely	154	5.9
	Satisfied	561	21.4		Always	1450	55.3
Municipal Government Status	Dissatisfied	692	26.4	Vote in Last Elections?	-1	136	5.2
	Very Dissatisfied	354	13.5		No	321	12.2
	Very Satisfied	79	3	Yes	2166	82.6	
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	808	30.8	Frequencies to Vote	-1	136	5.2
	Satisfied	690	26.3		More than half	418	15.9
Justice Status	Dissatisfied	869	33.1	Less than half	341	13	
	Very Dissatisfied	576	22	Half	220	8.4	
	Very Satisfied	11	0.4	Almost all	641	24.4	
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	735	28	All	867	33.1	
	Satisfied	432	16.5	Politics Positions Preference	Center	783	29.9
Municipal Safety	Sometimes Secure	689	26.3	Center-Right	151	5.8	
	Mostly Secure	754	28.7	Center-Left	245	9.3	
	Not Secure at All	390	14.9	Right	536	20.4	
	Slightly Secure	676	25.8	Left	692	26.4	
	Completely Secure	114	4.3	Far-Right	33	1.3	
Economy Politics News Frequencies	Sometimes	1066	40.6	Far-Left	183	7	
	Often	765	29.2	Frequencies Debates Assists	Sometimes	1135	43.3
	Never	19	0.7	Often	441	16.8	
	Rarely	283	10.8	Never	199	7.6	
	Always	490	18.7	Rarely	386	14.7	
					Always	462	17.6

APPENDIX III - QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

1.Do you live or have you lived in Cabo Verde in the last 4 years?
Options: Yes/No
2.What is your gender?
Options: Female/Male
3.How old are you?
Options: Free integer answer
4.What is your marital status?
Options: Single/Cohabiting or Married/Widow(er)/Separated or Divorced
5.Do you have children?
Options: Yes/No
6.How many children do you have?
Options: 1/2/3/4/5 or more
7. In what Island do you live, or have you lived in the last 4 years?
Options: S. Antão/ S. Vicente/ S. Nicolau/ Sal/ Boavista/ Maio/ Santiago/ Fogo/ Brava
8. In what municipality do you live, or have you lived in the last 4 years?
Options: Boa Vista/Brava/Maio/Mosteiros/Paul/Porto Novo/Praia/Ribeira Brava/Ribeira Grande/Ribeira Grande de Santiago/Sal/Santa Catarina/Santa Catarina do Fogo/Santa Cruz/S. Domingos/S. Filipe/S. Lourenço dos Órgãos/S. Miguel/S. Salvador do Mundo/Tarrafal/Tarrafal de S. Nicolau/S. Vicente
9. What is your academic level?

Options: 9th grade/12th grade or a Professional course/Higher education
(Undergraduation, Master's Degree or PhD)

10: Current employment status?

Options: Unemployed/Employee/Self-employed/Student-Worker/Student/House work

SECTION 2 - POLITICS

1. Are you registered in Cabo Verde?
Options: Yes/No
2. In what municipality do you usually vote?
Options: Boa Vista/Brava/Maio/Mosteiros/Paul/Porto Novo/Praia/Ribeira Brava/Ribeira Grande/Ribeira Grande de Santiago/Sal/Santa Catarina/Santa Catarina do Fogo/Santa Cruz/S. Domingos/S. Filipe/S. Lourenço dos Órgãos/S. Miguel/S. Salvador do Mundo/Tarrafal/Tarrafal de S. Nicolau/S. Vicente
3. How satisfied are you with the political situation in Cabo Verde?
Options: Very unsatisfied/Unsatisfied/Neutral/Satisfied/Very satisfied
4. How satisfied are you with the government of Cabo Verde?
Options: Very unsatisfied/Unsatisfied/Neutral/Satisfied/Very satisfied
5. How satisfied are you with the government of your municipality?
Options: Very unsatisfied/Unsatisfied/Neutral/Satisfied/Very satisfied
6. How often do you follow news programs about economics and politics?
Options: Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always
7. Indicate, on a scale from 1 to 5, your degree of interest in political affairs, where 1 is No interest at all and 5 is extremely interested.
Options: 1/2/3/4/5
8. Are you a member of any political party?
Options: Yes/No
9. How do you consider that your political interest aligns?
Options: Extreme left/Left/Center-Left/Center-Right/Right/Extreme right

10. How frequently do you follow the political debates during election time?

Options: Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always

SECTION 3 – SOCIO-ECONOMICS

1. How satisfied are you with the economic situation of Cabo Verde?
Options: Very unsatisfied/Unsatisfied/Neutral/Satisfied/Very satisfied
2. How do you rate the public institutions in your municipality (school, hospitals, police)?
Options: Very bad/Bad/Reasonable/Good/Very good
3. How do you rate the public transportation in general (buses, yiaces, taxis, boars, planes)?
Options: Very bad/Bad/Reasonable/Good/Very good
4. How do you rate the public service provided to the public in general (schools, hospitals)?
Options: Very bad/Bad/Reasonable/Good/Very good
5. Are you satisfied with the state of the transportation (boat/plane) between islands?
Options: Very unsatisfied/Unsatisfied/Neutral/Satisfied/Very satisfied
6. Are you satisfied with the state of justice of Cabo Verde?
Options: Very unsatisfied/Unsatisfied/Neutral/Satisfied/Very satisfied
7. How safe do you consider you municipality to be?
Options: Not safe at all/Not very safe/Somewhat safe/Mostly Safe/Completely Safe
8. How much do you spend on your rent (rental or bank repayments)?
Options: Nothing/Little/Moderate/Quite a Bit/A lot
9. How much do you spend on average on food?
Options: Nothing/Little/Moderate/Quite a Bit/A lot
10. What was your employment situation during the last election?

Options: Employed/Unemployed
11. How did you consider your job situation to be during the last election?
Options: Stable/Unstable

SECTION 4 – VOTING HABITS

1. Do you usually vote in the elections in Cabo Verde?
Options: Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always
2. Did you vote in the last elections in Cabo Verde?
Options: Yes/No
3. Since 18 years old, how many elections have you participated in?
Options: Less than half/Half/More than half/Almost all
4. Which of the following elections do you consider the most important?
Options: Presidential/Legislative/Municipal
5. Do you usually keep the same vote between the legislative and the municipal?
Options: Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always
6. How much do you consider that your relatives influence your political involvement?
Options: Very low/Low/Moderate/High/Very High
7. The family unity has a tradition of voting in a single party?
Options: Yes/No
8. Do you change your political inclination during the elections?
Options: Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always
9. Do you feel coerced to vote in a party?

Options: Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always
10. Do you usually participate in campaign activities?
Options: Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always
11. How many political campaigns have you participated in since adulthood?
Options: Very few/Few/Some/A lot/Very
12. How important do you consider that political involvement is?
Options: Not important/Little important/Important/Very important/Extremely important