Online Appendices for

Capital, Privilege, and Political Participation

by

Joe Greenwood-Hau

Supplemental to a British Academic Monograph published by Liverpool University Press:

liverpooluniversitypress.co.uk/doi/book/10.3828/9781836245902

Contents

Online Appendix A. Full Methodology

Introduction

Capital, Privilege, and Political Participation makes the case for taking privilege, as embodied in the three forms of capital, and perceptions of privilege into account when considering the factors that relate to political participation. It uses original survey, interview and focus group data to investigate whether and how those factors relate to the political activities that people undertake. Given that, it is important for us to consider how those data were gathered, and how they are used, so that we have a better understanding of the basis for any conclusions that we reach. All data, and approaches to analysing them, have strengths and weaknesses, and we need to know what they are so that we can calibrate our confidence in the results of our analysis. One way in which we can overcome some of the weaknesses of a particular type of data, dataset, or mode of analysis is to consider multiple types of data in different ways. However, even when analysing both quantitative and qualitative data we must be aware of the limitations of our approach, and this online appendix presents the information that we need to understand and assess how much weight to apply to the empirical findings of the book.

The fieldwork for the book was conducted during the Conservative–Liberal Democrat coalition government from 2010 to 2015. This was a period in which economic inequality in the UK continued to be an issue (Burkhauser et al. 2016; Gordon et al. 2013; Wilkinson and Pickett 2010), partly due to the economic recession that followed the financial crash in 2008. Relatedly, there were ongoing concerns regarding educational opportunities, attainment, and social mobility (Crawford and Vignoles 2014; Hills et al. 2015; Sutton Trust 2011) that were linked to debates about the nature of class that the *Great British Class Survey* contributed to. Concern about inequality was also reflected in public debates about the prevalence of privately educated white men in Parliament (Cochrane 2010; Hirsch 2010; Sutton Trust 2011). This renewed old debates about the role of elites (Cameron 2003; Dench 2006; Jones 2015; Williams 2006) and, at the other end of the social spectrum, the demonisation of those in

precarious circumstances (Jones 2020; Morris 2015). Thus, the idea that inequality has important consequences for political representation and participation was common (Beardsworth and Pimlott 2013; Flanders 2013; Freedland 2012; Freeman 2013; Gilani 2013; Hutton 2015; Jones et al. 2015; Mensch 2013; Penny 2013; Richardson 2015; Sellgren 2015; Williams 2013). Given this context, it is fair to describe Britain at the time as a most likely case for observing a relationship between capital, perceptions of privilege, and political participation. Nevertheless, the general proposition that structural privilege, manifested in stock of capital, and perceptions of privilege may be related to political participation remains relevant. Therefore, observing such relationships contributes to a fuller account of the resources and perceptions held by people who participate in politics in different ways and to different extents.

The Privilege and Participation Survey

Due to the dearth of data with detailed measures of an array of modes of political participation, all three forms of capital, and perceptions of privilege, an original survey was designed to cover all of the concepts. The resulting Privilege and Participation Survey was fielded just over one year before the Conservative victory in the 2015 UK general election, and slightly more than two years before the 2016 Brexit referendum. The survey sample was drawn from YouGov's online panel, which comprised of more than 360,000 UK adults at the time. Those respondents opt-in to answer surveys for the company and many are recruited through the YouGov website and via advertising on other websites. The company makes particular effort to recruit groups that underrepresented on the panel. When a survey is fielded via YouGov's system, requests are sent to panellists who then click on a link and are directed to whichever survey is most in need of respondents with their characteristics. Directing respondents to surveys maximises the representativeness of samples, ensuring that too great a burden is not placed on the subsequent weighting of the survey data.

The survey was split into two waves to reduce the number of questions that respondents were asked in a single sitting, with the hope that their attention would be sustained and the quality of their responses maintained. Further, splitting the survey into two waves allowed the questions on perceptions

to be temporally separated from the questions on activities. This reduced the possibility of respondents' perceptual answers being influenced by their answers relating to activities. Thus, the first wave of the survey included sections on political activities, group membership and voluntary activity, cultural preferences and activities, and social networks. The second wave then contained sections on political opinions, perceptions of societal hierarchies and explanations for them, and background information such as parental occupation, educational level, and religious beliefs.

Prior to fielding, the various sections of the Privilege and Participation Survey were tested in thirteen cognitive interviews conducted with administrative staff in the Department of Government at the University of Essex and with staff from a range of departments at YouGov, none of whom design or field surveys as part of their work. Further, the survey was circulated for comments to the team specialising in political and social polling at YouGov. Following the cognitive interviews and review of the survey, the two waves were redrafted and each piloted to more than 100 respondents from the panel to check for remaining substantive or technical issues. Following final amendments, the first wave of the survey was fielded between Monday 17 March 2014 and Tuesday 01 April 2014. The second wave of the survey was then fielded between Monday 07 April 2014 and Thursday 17 April 2014. 1,904 respondents started the first wave of the survey and 1,515 of them went on to complete both the first and second waves, giving a respectable retention and completion rate of 79.6%. After cleaning, removing cases with clear signs of satisficing (Krosnick, 1999), and weighting, 1,405 cases remained, or 73.8% of the first wave starters. The median completion time for the first wave was just over 18 minutes whilst for the second wave it was just under 18 minutes, meaning that respondents gave an average of 36 minutes of their time to answer the surveys.

As we can see in tables 3.1 to 3.7, when compared to the 2011 Census, the sample is broadly representative in terms of gender and region of residence but is less so in terms of age. Those in their late teens, twenties, forties, and eighties or older are underrepresented, whilst those in their thirties, fifties, sixties, and seventies are overrepresented. In terms of ethnicity, the sample overrepresents White British respondents whilst underrepresenting those in other ethnic groups. It is for this reason, and because of the small number respondents in groups other than White British, that we do not conduct any analysis in relation to ethnicity in the book (on this topic, see Ford et al., 2015). This is despite the

theoretical importance of ethnicity within privilege, and its absence from the empirical analysis is a weakness of the research. Further, the sample overrepresents those with higher-level educational qualifications (A-level and above) and concomitantly underrepresents those with lower-level (GCSE or below) or no formal qualifications. Finally, when compared to the 2010 general election results, the sample is representative in terms of vote choice amongst those who turned out but it underrepresents those who did not vote. The application of the weights provided by YouGov improves the representativeness of the sample to a limited extent for some of these demographic and political measures (Lynn, 1996).

Table 3.1. Age distribution of survey sample

Age	Sample		*2011 Census*
	Unweighted	Weighted	
15-19	0.28%	0.86%	7.60%
20-24	3.13%	11.04%	8.23%
25-29	5.34%	5.54%	8.26%
30-34	8.68%	8.95%	7.94%
35-39	10.18%	10.81%	7.97%
40-44	6.98%	6.22%	8.85%
45-49	7.71%	6.83%	8.92%
50-54	10.68%	9.35%	7.89%
55-59	12.81%	11.80%	6.94%
60-64	11.46%	9.59%	7.30%
65-69	13.45%	10.90%	5.89%
70-74	6.05%	5.34%	4.71%
75-79	2.35%	2.07%	3.88%
80-84	0.64%	0.49%	2.90%
85-89	0.21%	0.21%	1.77%
90 and older	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%

Table 3.2. Gender distribution of survey sample

Sex	Sample		*2011 Census*
	Unweighted	Weighted	
Male	48.68%	48.50%	49.14%
Female	51.32%	51.50%	50.86%

Table 3.3. Ethnic distribution of survey sample

Ethnic Group	Sample		*2011 Census*
	Unweighted	Weighted	
White British	90.18%	89.34%	81.46%
Other White	3.91%	3.98%	5.37%
White and Black Caribbean	0.21%	0.20%	0.70%
White and Black African	0.21%	0.24%	0.27%
White and Asian	0.21%	0.49%	0.56%
Other Mixed	0.28%	0.23%	0.50%
Indian	1.07%	1.26%	2.36%
Pakistani	0.28%	0.60%	1.91%
Bangladeshi	0.07%	0.11%	0.73%
Other Asian	0.21%	0.16%	1.40%
Caribbean	0.50%	0.57%	0.98%
African	0.57%	0.56%	1.66%
Other Black	0.00%	0.00%	0.46%
Chinese	0.50%	0.38%	0.70%
Arab	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%
Any other ethnic group	0.64%	0.61%	0.55%
Refused	1.14%	1.27%	0.00%

Table 3.4. Regional distribution of survey sample

Region	Sample		*2011 Census*
	Unweighted	Weighted	
North East	4.27%	4.16%	4.22%
North West	11.39%	11.14%	11.48%
Yorkshire and The Humber	8.68%	9.30%	8.60%
East Midlands	6.05%	6.78%	7.38%
West Midlands	9.32%	9.62%	9.12%
East of England	9.89%	9.81%	9.54%
London	12.31%	12.82%	13.35%
South East	13.95%	13.69%	14.08%
South West	9.61%	8.98%	8.62%
Wales	5.27%	5.00%	4.98%
Scotland	9.25%	8.70%	8.62%

The low number of non-voters indicates that the sample is likely to contain a disproportionately high number of politically active people. This is beneficial in the sense that rare political activities such as direct action are over-represented, whilst response quality also tends to be high in internet surveys

(Chang & Krosnick, 2009). Further, the focus in the book is on relationships between variables and, although there is some evidence to the contrary (Malhotra & Krosnick, 2007), the descriptive representativeness of the sample is less important for this purpose (Ansolabehere & Rivers, 2013; Pasek, 2016; Sanders et al., 2007). There are also notable variations in answers to the dependent and independent variables such that there are large numbers of respondents who undertake little or no political activity as well as considerable variation in levels of capital and perceptions of privilege. Thus, although we must be mindful of the ways in which the survey sample differs from the population at large, the book still makes reference to members of the public rather than only to the survey respondents. In other words, the sample is considered sufficiently representative, and includes sufficient variation, to make inferences about the relationships between the variables of interest in the British population.

Drawing on the broad participatory focus of previous work (Pattie et al., 2004; Schlozman et al., 2020; Verba et al., 1995), political activities are measured by a question that asked respondents the approximate frequency with which they engage in eleven political acts in relation to issues that mattered to them. These were displaying materials, signing a petition or showing support online, boycotting, meeting elected representatives, attending public meetings, going on public rallies or protests, taking direct action, organising meetings or groups, contacting representatives, contacting the media, and urging others to engage in such activities. There are also measures of charitable activities, which capture the number of ways in which people support charities (membership, donating, volunteering, and holding official positions) and how frequently and long (if at all) they volunteer for the organisations that they support. Finally, the data include indicators of the annual amount of money donated in support of causes in the past year, and the decision of whether or not to turn out to vote in the previous general election.

The Privilege and Participation Survey draws on both *Culture, Class, Distinction* (Bennett et al., 2009; see also Silva, 2015) and the *Great British Class Survey* (Devine & Snee, 2015), to measure the three forms of capital. Taking a broad understanding of the concept, economic capital is measured by indicators of household income, benefits received, perceived ease of paying bills and debts, and housing status. Using a similarly broad conception, social capital is measured via questions covering

Table 3.5. Educational distribution of survey sample

Qualification	Sample		*2011 Census*	*2011 Census Category*
	Unweighted	Weighted		
No formal qualifications	5.62%	5.60%	23.33%	No qualifications: No formal qualifications.
Youth training certificate/skillseekers	0.43%	0.49%	N/A.	N/A.
Recognised trade apprenticeship completed	1.57%	1.91%	3.26%	Apprenticeships.
Clerical and commercial	2.21%	2.09%	N/A.	N/A.
City & Guilds certificate	4.70%	5.07%		
CSE grades 2-5	1.57%	1.59%		
CSE grade 1, GCE O level, GCSE, School Certificate	12.74%	12.94%	29.20%	Level 1: 1-4 GCSEs or equivalent qualifications, and Level 2: 5 GCSEs or equivalent qualifications.
Scottish Ordinary/ Lower Certificate	0.78%	0.88%		
City & Guilds certificate - advanced	2.56%	2.80%		
ONC	1.28%	1.03%	12.07%	Level 3: 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications.
GCE A level or Higher Certificate	12.88%	15.23%		
Scottish Higher Certificate	1.28%	1.05%		
Nursing qualification (e.g. SEN, SRN, SCM, RGN)	1.28%	0.97%		
Teaching qualification (not degree)	3.49%	2.76%		
University diploma	3.70%	3.80%	27.01%	Level 4 or above: Bachelors degree or equivalent, and higher qualifications.
University or CNAA first degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc, B.Ed)	21.14%	21.05%		
University or CNAA higher degree (e.g. M.Sc, Ph.D)	7.83%	6.74%		
Other technical, professional or higher qualification	12.74%	11.41%	5.13%	Other qualifications including foreign qualifications.
Don't know	0.71%	0.79%	N/A.	N/A.
Prefer not to say	1.49%	1.81%	N/A.	N/A.

Table 3.6. 2010 General election vote distribution
in survey sample including non-voters

Party	Sample		*2010 General Election*
	Unweighted	Weighted	
Did not vote	13.95%	16.14%	34.70%
Conservative Party	34.19%	32.04%	24.09%
Labour Party	24.18%	24.25%	19.37%
Liberal Democrats	21.21%	21.22%	15.39%
Scottish National Party	0.95%	1.76%	1.11%
Plaid Cymru	0.22%	0.16%	0.37%
British National Party	0.15%	0.14%	1.27%
Green Party	1.57%	1.57%	0.64%
United Kingdom Independence Party	1.97%	1.82%	2.07%
Some other party	1.00%	0.91%	0.99%

Table 3.7. 2010 general election vote distribution
in survey sample excluding non-voters

Party	Sample		*2010 General Election*
	Unweighted	Weighted	
Conservative Party	39.73%	38.21%	36.89%
Labour Party	28.10%	28.91%	29.66%
Liberal Democrats	25.30%	25.30%	23.56%
Scottish National Party	1.10%	2.10%	1.69%
Plaid Cymru	0.25%	0.19%	0.57%
British National Party	0.17%	0.16%	1.95%
Green Party	1.87%	1.87%	0.98%
United Kingdom Independence Party	2.29%	2.18%	3.17%
Some other party	1.19%	1.08%	1.52%

the following facets: whether respondents know people with a range of different occupational statuses; how many friends they see daily, weekly, and monthly; how often they go out with friends and visit each other's houses; the proportion of their friends who share their gender, ethnicity, and religion; and the types of help that they have received from various groups of acquaintances. Finally, cultural capital is also measured by a wide array of questions covering different facets of the concept. Respondents were asked roughly how often they engage in seventeen different cultural activities outside the home: going to the cinema; going to live music gigs; attending classical music or opera performances; going

to the theatre or a musical; visiting museums; visiting art galleries; visiting historic buildings; eating out with others; going to the bingo; watching live dance or ballet; watching live sport; going to a pub, bar, or café; going clubbing; attending stand-up comedy gigs; shopping for pleasure; going for a walk; and playing sport with others. They were then asked about the frequency with which they undertake eight cultural activities at home: reading books; reading magazines; listening to the radio; listening to music; watching television or films; playing computer games; browsing the internet; and using social media. Following that, they were asked to indicate the cultural activities that they undertake on holiday, their culinary tastes, and the film and musical genres that they like. Together, these measures give us a sense both of people's cultural activities and their cultural tastes.

Turning to perceptions of privilege, the survey included questions relating to each of the components of the concept outlined in the book. First, it asked respondents to rank the importance of six explanations for some people achieving higher status than others: luck; hard work; inevitability; background; ambition; and inequality based on things like sex, race, and religion. The survey then asked them to rank the same six explanations in terms of their importance for the status that they have achieved in their own lives. Following this, those respondents who indicated that background had played any part in their status were asked how positive or negative its impact had been, before all respondents were asked what they think the most important indicators of status are, and which of those indicators differentiate people involved in politics from the public at large. The ten indicators of people's status included in the list were: appearance and dress; speech; ideas; cultural interests and activities; material possessions; occupation; education; acquaintances; location of residence; and income. Following these questions, respondents were asked whether they feel like they belong to a particular social class and, if so, which one (in their own words). Finally, they were asked how much more or less privileged than the public and themselves they think politicians and people who get involved in politics are.[1]

Drawing on the civic voluntarism model (Schlozman et al., 2020; Verba et al., 1995), the Privilege and Participation Survey also includes questions on civic skills, spare time, political interest,

[1] Respondents also answered a question that asked them to place themselves on a ten-rung status ladder relative to people they know and people more generally, but ambiguous labelling of the ladder rungs may have led to incorrect answers, so these variables are not used.

political knowledge, and external and internal political efficacy. These are included in the subsequent analysis because they have been shown to be key factors relating to political participation, so it is important to take account of them when observing the relationships between political activity, the three forms of capital, and perceptions of privilege. Finally, the survey data include the following control variables: age, gender, social class of parents, region of residence, current social grade, education level, party identity, left–right position, and liberty–authority position. Overall, this means that there were 201 questions included in the two waves of the survey. Respondents did not answer all of them due to filtering based on their answers, or because YouGov already held data on their answers from previous surveys. In the resultant raw dataset, questions with multiple substantive topics arranged in grids or as separate binary options are split up, which more than quadruples the number of variables. This extensive array of variables enables us to undertake the most comprehensive description to date of capital, perceptions of privilege, and political activity in Britain. However, it is neither theoretically desirable nor statistically practical to include so many variables in models so a process of identifying tendencies relating to groups of variables, called factor analysis, was undertaken to create a smaller number of summary variables for inclusion in the main statistical models.

When conducting factor analysis we are looking for relationships that indicate variables that tend to vary in similar ways such that we can suppose an underlying disposition that influences people's answers to all of those variables. Where we identify such relationships, we can represent the underlying dispositions with variables that we call factors. For instance, as the book shows, people who attend public campaign meetings are also more likely to be involved in organising such meetings and campaigns more generally, to participate in protest and direct action, and to display campaign meetings. In other words, people have an underlying tendency that relates to the frequency with which they undertake all of these forms of political activity, which we call collective participation. We can represent that tendency with a single factor variable that gives us an overall sense of the extent to which people engage in collective participation. We find a range of factor variables representing facets of political participation, the three forms of capital, and perceptions of privilege, and these allow us to test the relationships between multifaceted indicators of those concepts without the need to include too many variables in our statistical models.

When conducting factor analysis, we can take an exploratory or a confirmatory approach. In the former approach, we look at which variables are related to each other, revealing underlying tendencies, without any expectations. This is an inductive approach in which we simply observe which variables relate to each other in the data that we have. By contrast, in confirmatory factor analysis we deductively specify which variables are expected to relate to each other, based on theory or previous empirical work, and then test whether those relationships exist in our data. Here, we adopt a mix of exploratory and confirmatory approaches in relation to the different concepts that we are interested in. This is because we have differing levels of theoretical or empirically-informed expectation relating to each of those concepts. Starting with political participation, we expect the various forms of activity that were asked about in the Privilege and Participation Survey to reflect the factors that were identified previously by Pattie et al. (2004), which represent individual, contacting, and collective modes of participation. We do, indeed, find that these factors exist in our data but we also identify a factor that underpins charitable activities. Further, because they are theoretically important modes of participation but do not relate to any of the factors, we also consider donating and voting as individual variables in the book.

In relation to economic, social, and cultural capital, our main theoretical expectation is that there are separate factors representing each form. We expect the facets of economic capital measured in the survey to be represented by a single factor, which is confirmed. For social and cultural capital, we expect that each would have multiple factors representing them because the Privilege and Participation Survey included measures of multiple facets of each. For social capital, we observe factors covering the size, intensity, homogeneity, and strength of social networks. We also observe factors relating to acquaintance with people in manual, service, and professional occupations, meaning that we have a total of eight factors representing different facets of social capital.

For informal cultural capital, we take an exploratory approach reflecting Bourdieu's (2000) practice of observing which cultural activities and tastes are related in a given context. We might reasonably expect to observe two broad factors representing legitimate and popular cultural capital, or multiple factors representing each. It might also be the case that some legitimate activities or tastes are associated with others that are popular or vice versa. Finally, we might expect to observe factors

representing a mix of activities and tastes or to see distinct factors representing activities as distinct from tastes. In the event, we observe four factors relating to cultural activities outside the home, representing preferences for legitimate cultural performances, exhibitions, entertainment-based shows, and consumption-based activities. In addition, we observed a factor representing a preference for educational activities on holiday and three factors relating to tastes for world cuisine, blockbuster films, and educational films, meaning that we have a total of nine factors representing different facets of cultural capital.

Turning to perceptions of privilege, we expect to observe three distinct components of those perceptions: explanations for status difference in society (with individual and structural explanations opposed); explanations for own status (again, with individual and structural explanations opposed); and perception of privilege in politics. Taking a confirmatory approach we do, indeed, observe these three factors. They are included in the subsequent analysis alongside individual variables representing the final component of perceptions of privilege: self-perceived status. Specifically, those variables indicate whether people think of themselves as working class, middle class, or having no particular class. Finally, alongside all of the factors representing the key concepts of interest in this book, we took a confirmatory approach to identify seven factors relating to the key components of the civic voluntarism model. These are recruitment requests received in various contexts, civic skills exercised at work, political interest, external political efficacy, internal political efficacy, economic left-right ideological position, and liberty-authority ideological position. These factors are important to control for so that we can identify the relationships between political participation, the three forms of capital, and perceptions of privilege when taking into account previously identified factors relating to political participation.

Each of the identified factors was estimated using Mplus 7.4, a statistical package designed specifically for factor analysis, and the weighted least square mean and variance adjusted (WLSMV) estimator option. This estimator was chosen because of the categorical nature of many of the individual variables that relate to each factor (Brown, 2015; Byrne, 2012; Proitsi et al., 2011), and because it provides a series of measures of how well the factors fit the data (specifically, the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), comparative fit index (CFI), and Tucker-Lewis index (TLI)), which

indicate that the factors fit the data moderately or very well.[2] Further, the factors were estimated both in sub-models relating to each concept of interest (political participation, economic capital, social capital, cultural capital, and perceptions of privilege) and in a single overarching model with all of the factors included in it. The latter approach entailed estimating a large and complex model with 30 factors and 115 individual variables included in it, ruling out the use alternative robust maximum likelihood (MLR) estimator due to the computational demands and great deal of time required. Indeed, the difficulty of fitting such a large model to the data is such that the single model produces factors with a high degree of multicollinearity between them. This multicollinearity does not exist when the factors are estimated in separate sub-models, though the structure of the factors and the variables that load onto them remain similar. As such, the factors estimated in the separate models are used in robustness checks of the results presented in the book.[3]

Despite going through the process of estimating factors, the results presented in the book use index variables created on the basis of the factor analysis. This is for a very simple reason: it is easier to interpret the results of analyses using indices that are created to run from zero to one than it is to interpret results of analyses using factors with maximum and minimum that are simply the result of the estimation process. Because the indices are based on the factors, and each represent multiple variables, they remain a good 'all things considered' representation of each of the key concepts that we are focusing on whilst being easier to interpret than the factors themselves. As we see in the empirical chapters of the book, the indices, and factors that inform them, are of interest in themselves. This is because they indicate the different elements of political participation, capital, and perceptions of privilege that are associated with each other, and thus allow us to identify distinctive facets of those concepts.

The mix of exploratory and confirmatory approaches taken when identifying the factors explains why some of the variables in the survey, particularly a subset of those relating to informal cultural capital, are not ultimately included in analysis of how capital and perceptions of privilege are related to different modes of political participation. Nevertheless, we are still undertaking the most

[2] Full details of the factors are available in Online Appendix D.
[3] These additional models are available in Online Appendix F.

detailed and comprehensive quantitative analysis of those relationships to date, including measures of an array of types of cultural capital and political participation. Over the descriptive empirical chapters (4-6) we outline in more detail the different modes of political participation, barriers to participation, elements of capital, and components of perceptions of privilege that we observe in the survey data. This gives us a sense of the multifaceted nature of the concepts that we are dealing with prior to our investigation of how they are related to each other.

We have a number of expectations about how the overarching concepts of capital and perceptions of privilege are related to political participation. Following the descriptive chapters, Chapter 7 investigates these relationships using a relatively simple form of statistical analysis called ordinary least squares (OLS) regression. This technique allows us to observe how closely political participation is to capital and perceptions of privilege whilst taking into account a host of other factors. Due to the fact that we have cross-sectional survey data that was gathered in two waves that quickly followed each other and did not include repeated questions, we cannot empirically investigate whether levels of capital and perceptions of privilege actually cause differences in political participation. Chapter 8 considers this issue of causality in more detail but Chapter 7 contents itself with investigating whether we can be confident that relationships exist between the concepts that we are interested in.

The results of the OLS regressions are presented as accessibly as possible so that, hopefully, a reader with no prior experience of quantitative analysis of survey data will hopefully still be able to understand the main findings. As we see, many of the results that we observe do not support the expected relationships, and some indicate quite small relationships. These results are nevertheless presented in order to illustrate the complexity of the relationships between various types of political participation, different elements of capital, and perceptions of privilege. Thus, Chapter 7 avoids cherry picking results that emphasise the expected relationships and, instead, shows the variety of relationships that do and do not exist between our concepts of interest. This is done both because it is good scientific practice to present evidence whether or not it supports our expectations, and because that evidence enriches our understanding of the social and political world. Similarly important for enriching our understanding is evidence of how people think and talk about politics and privilege, which is provided by the qualitative data that were gathered alongside the Privilege and Participation Survey.

Interviews and Focus Groups

To investigate how people think and talk about politics and privilege, 41 interviews were organised with three different groups of people who engage with politics to different extents: members of the public with low levels of political participation (9 interviews); volunteers and activists for a range of more or less political organisations (18 interviews); and members of parliament (14 interviews). The first group of interviewees were identified via their answers to the Privilege and Participation Survey, including whether they had consented to be invited to be interviewed. They were contacted if they indicated that they never or almost never undertake the political activities, and are not involved in any groups, that the survey asked about. These interviews were conducted at the interviewees' homes or a public place of their choosing, and they were given £50 for their time. People with low levels of political participation are often difficult to reach and inadequately represented in research on the factors related to such participation, so it is important to report their views on privilege and politics. However, it is also worth remembering that the fact that they are members of YouGov's online panel of survey respondents indicates that they are likely to be more engaged with politics than disengaged people who do not voluntarily complete surveys that often relate to politics.

The other two groups of interviewees were approached independently of the Privilege and Participation Survey. A key goal was to speak to volunteers and activists from a range of types of organisations as well as MPs from a range of parties and backgrounds. Volunteers and activists were recruited by approaching voluntary and campaigning organisations and asking them to identify an interviewee. The interviews themselves were then conducted in premises used by the organisations, over the phone or, in one case, in the home of the volunteer. Many of the organisations approached were very helpful and supportive of the research, without which it would have been difficult to interview so many volunteers and activists. Similarly, many MPs were also very generous with their time, and positive about engaging with the research, when approached with interview requests. The interviews that were organised with them were conducted on the parliamentary estate, either in cafes or their offices, in the MPs' constituency offices, or over the phone. Of course, the demands on their time did

mean that some MPs were unresponsive or could not participate in an interview, so it was challenging to ensure that a diverse selection of MPs were interviewed.

Despite the challenges of recruiting interviewees, we can see from tables 3.8 to 3.10 that a range of people with different characteristics were spoken to in each group. The members of the public with low levels of participation are roughly evenly divided in terms of gender, tend to be younger but have a range of ages, have a wide variety of jobs, and are dispersed across multiple regions of the United Kingdom. A limitation here is that only one of the interviewees is not White British, which constrains our consideration of the views of people in ethnic minorities who are politically disengaged. By contrast, the volunteers and activists are more diverse in terms of their ethnicities but are largely split between people in their twenties and people in their fifties and sixties, and they are disproportionately from London. They are also roughly evenly split in terms of gender, and they support organisations that focus on issues ranging from human rights to providing public access to art. Finally, the MPs include notably more men than women and are overwhelmingly White British. In both cases, this reflects the overrepresentation of those groups in Parliament. They do, however, have a good range of ages, are dispersed between government (Conservative, Liberal Democrat) and opposition (Labour SNP) parties, have seats in a range of regions, and represent different levels of experience in terms of the general elections at which they were first elected (though with a preponderance of MPs elected in 2010). All

Table 3.8. Member of Public Interviewee Characteristics

Characteristic	Distribution
Gender	4 Women, 5 Men
Ethnicity	8 White British, 1 British Asian
Age	4 in 30s, 1 in 40s, 1 in 50s, 2 in 60s, 1 in 70s
Job	1 Air Steward, 1 Customer Adviser, 1 Civil Servant, 1 Data Analyst, 1 Kitchen Installer, 1 Market Trader, 1 Police Call Handler, 1 Retired, 1 Stay-at-Home Parent
Region	2 London, 1 North East, 2 North West, 1 Scotland, 1 South of England, 1 West Midlands, 1 Wales
Average interview length	60 minutes
Period interviews conducted	September 2015 – April 2016

Table 3.9. Volunteer and Activist Interviewee Characteristics

Characteristic	Distribution
Gender	10 Women, 8 Men
Ethnicity	13 White British, 2 Other White, 2 Black British, 1 British Asian
Age	9 in 20s, 1 in 30s, 4 in 50s, 4 in 60s
Organisation	1 ActionAid, 1 Amnesty International, 1 British Museum, 1 Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, 1 Enrych, 1 Evangelical Alliance, 2 Housing Justice, 1 Labour Party, 1 Plaid Cymru, 1 Prisoner's Advice Service, 1 Royal British Legion, 1 Science Museum, 1 Shelter, 1 Tate, 2 United Kingdom Independence Party, 1 William Wilberforce Trust
Region	12 London, 1 South of England, 4 East of England, 1 Wales
Average interview length	57 minutes
Period interviews conducted	October 2013 – October 2015

Table 3.10. Member of Parliament Interviewee Characteristics

Characteristic	Distribution
Gender	5 women, 9 men
Ethnicity	13 White British, 1 Ethnic Minority
Age	2 in 30s, 3 in 40s, 4 in 50s, 3 in 60s, 2 in 70s
Party	7 Conservative, 4 Labour, 2 Liberal Democrat, 1 SNP
Constituency region	3 East of England, 3 London, 1 North West, 1 Scotland, 2 West Midlands, 3 Wales, 1 Yorkshire
Year first elected	1 in 1987, 2 in 1992, 2 in 1997, 1 in 2001, 6 in 2010, 2 in 2015
Average length	40 minutes
Period interviews conducted	June 2012 – January 2016

three groups of interviewees were generous with their time, and the interviews with members of the public and volunteers lasted an average of around one hour each. Even MPs, who are notably time-constrained, gave up an average of forty minutes of their time for the interviews. Together, these

interviews represent a sizeable qualitative dataset that is unique in its focus on privilege, politics, and how they are related to each other.

The interviews are also complemented by four one-hour focus groups that were organised after public political engagement events scheduled during Parliament Week 2014. Three of the focus groups were with people who were invited to attend the preceding events, two of which were in London and one of which was in Manchester, and then participate in a related focus group. The participants in these focus groups were recruited from amongst respondents to the Privilege and Participation Survey, with invitations being sent to those who had given their consent to be contacted and lived close to the venue of the relevant event. For the fourth focus group, participants were recruited from amongst attendees at an event called 'In the House,' which took place at Portcullis House in London and was also part of Parliament Week 2014. In this case, participants were approached at the event and asked whether they would like to participate in a focus group to discuss the event and politics more generally. As with members of the public who were interviewed individually, all participants in the focus groups were given £50 for their time. As we can see in Table 3.11, the participants were notably more likely to be women than men, were disproportionately from ethnic groups other than White British, and had a good spread of ages. As such, they complement the interviews and ensure that a wide range of backgrounds and experiences are represented in the qualitative data. Further, the focus groups also complement the interviews by providing insight into to how people talk about privilege and politics when they are amongst groups of strangers. However, as we see in the empirical chapter, there is a great deal of commonality across the interviews and focus groups in this regard.

Our aim when analysing the qualitative data is not to observe patterns in how different groups of people speak, but to examine in detail the ways that they talk about privilege, politics, and the relationship between the two. In other words, the analytical approach taken in relation to the qualitative data differs from the one taken in relation to the quantitative data. The latter offers a roughly representative sample of British adults, allowing us to make inferences about how political participation relates to capital and perceptions of privilege in the population. By contrast, the qualitative data do not come from representative samples of members of the public, volunteers, or MPs, meaning that we cannot make inferences about the differences between those groups. Instead, the data offer many hours

of rich, multi-faceted discussion of the concepts at the heart of this book. This allows us to analyse the content of the concepts and how they are related in people's speech, complementing our analysis of how different levels of political participation, capital, and perceptions of privilege relate to each other in the quantitative data.

Table 3.11. Details of Focus Groups and Participants

Location	Preceding Event	Characteristics of Participants
London	Open event with multiple performances and panels	5 Women, 2 Men; 3 Black British, 4 White British; 2 in teenage, 4 in 20s, 1 in 30s.
London	Film screening	3 Women, 1 Man; 2 White British, 2 Other White; 1 in 30s, 1 in 40s, 1 in 50s, 1 in 60s.
Manchester	Parliamentary Outreach presentation and discussion	3 Women, 2 Men; 1 British Asian, 4 White British; 1 in 30s, 3 in 40s, 1 in 70s.
London	Music performance and panel discussion	1 Woman, 2 Men; 1 British Asian, 1 White British, 1 Other White; 2 in 40s, 1 in 50s.

In part, the way that people speak about the concepts and their relationships reflect the questions that they were asked. The interviews were semi-structured, meaning that there were prompt questions but the interviewer could also follow up on comments or ask other questions as they arose. Members of the public with low levels of participation and volunteers were asked how they thought they had been lucky in their lives before being asked about their (lack of) voluntary or political activity and barriers to such activity. Prior to being asked about barriers to participation, members of the public were asked what they think politics is, whereas volunteers and activists were asked about barriers to participation and whether they saw their own activities are political. MPs were not asked whether they feel lucky in any way but, instead, to explain how they first got involved in politics and then about barriers to political participation. After these questions, all interviewees were asked a series of questions about what privilege means, how privilege relates to political participation, how perceptions of privilege relate to political participation, and whether they themselves are privileged.

The structure of the prompt questions is such that interviewees talked about politics, participation, and barriers to participation prior to considering the concept of privilege and its links to politics. Nevertheless, they were also explicitly asked about the links between privilege, perceptions of it, and politics, meaning that some people may have linked these concepts simply because they were asked about them rather than because they do so in their daily lives. This could also be the case because of social desirability related to answering a question posed by an interviewer, especially in an in-person interview. This is akin to survey respondents constructing answers to the questions being posed rather than necessarily reporting stable opinions that they have in their day-to-day lives (J. Zaller & Feldman, 1992; J. R. Zaller, 1992, pp. 77–95). However, we are interested in how people respond when they are asked to think and talk about the links between politics, privilege, and perceptions of it. As we see in the book, linking these concepts comes naturally to some interviewees, which may indicate a ready association in their minds. For other interviewees, some of the concepts are quite alien and they express their uncertainty, including about links between the concepts. Some interviewees were also comfortable saying when they thought that concepts were not related, or not related in the ways being asked about. This gives us confidence that interviewees spoke about their beliefs rather than simply affirming the links suggested by the questions and their order.

There were also prompt questions that shaped the discussion in the focus groups. These questions started with a request for everyone to introduce themselves and share their earliest political memories, which was intended to make participants comfortable with each other and ready to speak freely. The participants were then asked a series of questions about the public political engagement events that had preceded the focus groups, with the aim of gathering evaluations of those events whilst also prompting participants to think about ways to promote public engagement with politics. Finally, participants were asked what they would change to improve politics, and how they would convince someone to get involved in politics. These questions are quite distinct from those asked in the interviews, and make no explicit reference to the concept of privilege. However, they were often supplemented by follow-up questions that touched on political participation and privilege. As we see in the book, focus group participants often spoke in very similar terms to interviewees about political participation and privilege. The presence of these commonalities despite differences in the questions,

and despite group dynamics differentiating focus groups from one-to-one interviews, gives us additional confidence that the ways that people talk about politics, privilege, and perceptions, are not only artefacts of the interview or focus group contexts but also reflections of how they speak, and think, about those topics more generally.

Thematic analysis of the qualitative data was undertaken using NVivo 12. The transcripts of the interviews and focus groups were coded into deductively created categories relating to participation, politics, the three forms of capital, privilege, and perceptions. The categories were also added to inductively as the coding of each transcript proceeded. This is because it is important to reflect how people talk, even if we do not anticipate some of the ways that they do so in advance. Overall, the deductive and inductive process of categorisation resulted in 122 coding nodes, reflecting the complex and multi-faceted way that people talk about the concepts of interest. The nodes are structured such that the overarching categories of participation, politics, and privilege contain sub-nodes, which themselves contain sub-nodes (a few of which are also broken down into further sub-nodes). To take an example, the 'Privilege' node contains ten sub-nodes labelled '(Un)Earned,' 'Capital,' 'Demographic,' '[Other] Features,' 'Inequality,' 'Negative,' 'Not sure,' 'Perception,' 'Positive,' and 'Security.' Within the 'Capital' node there are then three further sub-nodes: 'Cultural,' 'Economic,' and 'Social.' Finally, within the 'Cultural' node, there are eight further sub-nodes labelled 'Conversation,' 'Dress,' 'Education' (itself with 'Private' and 'University' sub-nodes), 'Extra-curricular,' 'Knowledge,' 'Language,' 'Skills,' and 'Sport.'[4] The organisation of these numerous nodes into a hierarchical structure allows us to simultaneously represent the many different ways that people talk about the concepts we are interested in whilst also grouping them under thematically related headings. The empirical chapters aim to reflect this approach by presenting some of the many ways that people talk about privilege and politics, as well as the relationships between them, whilst also identifying thematic commonalities in their words.

[4] The full list of coding categories for the qualitative data is available in Online Appendix G.

A Mixed Methods Approach

The gathering and analysis of both quantitative (survey) and qualitative (interview and focus group) data reflects the mixed methods approach underpinning this book. Specifically, the book utilises a convergent parallel research design, in which the quantitative and qualitative data are gathered and analysed alongside each other (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011, pp. 68–76). The focus groups and interviews with members of the public took place after the survey fieldwork because many of the participants were identified from the survey data. However, the interviews with MPs and volunteers began before the survey fieldwork and continued after it. The quantitative and qualitative data were gathered to complement each other and address different elements of the research topic. This gives the research design its convergent nature since the qualitative data are not use to elaborate on or dig deeper into trends identified in the quantitative data, and the quantitative data are not used to test the generalisability of relationships identified in the qualitative data. Instead, the quantitative data are used to make inferences about relationships between political participation, capital, and perceptions of privilege that exist in the British population. At the same time, the qualitative data are used to explore how people talk about privilege and politics, and how they are related, both in one-to-one and group settings. Thus, the quantitative data allow us to take a broad view of general tendencies whilst the quantitative data allow us to delve into detail of the narratives that people deploy. Analysing the quantitative and quantitative data alongside each other allows us to shed light on how privilege, including capital, and politics are related and seen to be related.

The adoption of a mixed methods design reflects a pragmatic approach that values both objective and subjective knowledge and is underpinned by a critical realist perspective. This combines a realist ontology, in which there is seen to be a world that exists independently of our perceptions, with a constructivist epistemology, which recognises that our understanding of the world is mediated by our perceptions and beliefs (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011, pp. 43–45; Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2009, pp. 73–92). The research design also reflects the belief that the voices and words of the people who our research relates to should be present in that research. This is not just because people have a right to be heard but also because they contribute perspectives that we might otherwise miss. Their words also give a flavour of how the concepts of privilege and politics are used by people, as a complement to how we

think about them theoretically and investigate relationships between them. Over the empirical chapters, the book reflects its mixed methods approach by moving between analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data (Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2009, pp. 8, 317). In doing so, it offers a richer, more diverse, and more well-rounded account of how capital, privilege, and politics are related and perceived to be related.

Online Appendix B. Demographic Distributions of Variables

Participation by Age, Gender, and Class

We look at some simple trends in who participates more or less, using the common social cleavages of age, gender, and class.[5] The figures in this section of the online appendix show the mean answers given by different groups in relation to a selection of ways participating. In all cases higher values indicate greater participation, and the length of the lines extending out of the dots indicate how confident we can be in the estimated mean (based on how many people answered the question and the variation in their answers). The longer the lines, the less confident we are in the mean, and if the lines overlap with the mean for another group, then we cannot be confident that the two groups have different levels of participation. Thus, whilst the trends in participation are often clear, we also need to consider how big the gaps between groups are before concluding that they are different.

There are clear differences in levels of participation between age groups, with older people participating to a greater degree than younger people. As Figure 5.1 shows, this trend is apparent in relation to frequency of undertaking contacting political acts (panel B), amount of money donated (panel D) and, in line with the findings of previous studies (Bhatti & Hansen, 2012a, 2012b; Blais, 2000), voting (panel F). All of the forms of participation in which older people are more involved are institutionalised and traditional. The only form of participation that hints at the opposite trend is individual political acts (panel A), which include less traditional activities such as sharing content online and boycotting companies or products (see also work on the internet reducing participatory divides between old and young people, e.g., Oser et al., 2013; Schlozman et al., 2010). However, as with collective political acts (panel C) and charitable activities (panel D), we cannot be confident that age groups differ in their levels of individual political acts. Thus, although age is related to differences in

[5] The data also includes a variable indicating ethnicity but the sample is likely to be particularly unrepresentative in this regard, so we do not consider variations in political participation between different ethnic groups.

institutionalised and traditional participation, there are others types in which different age groups participate to roughly equal degrees.

Figure 5.1. Participation by age

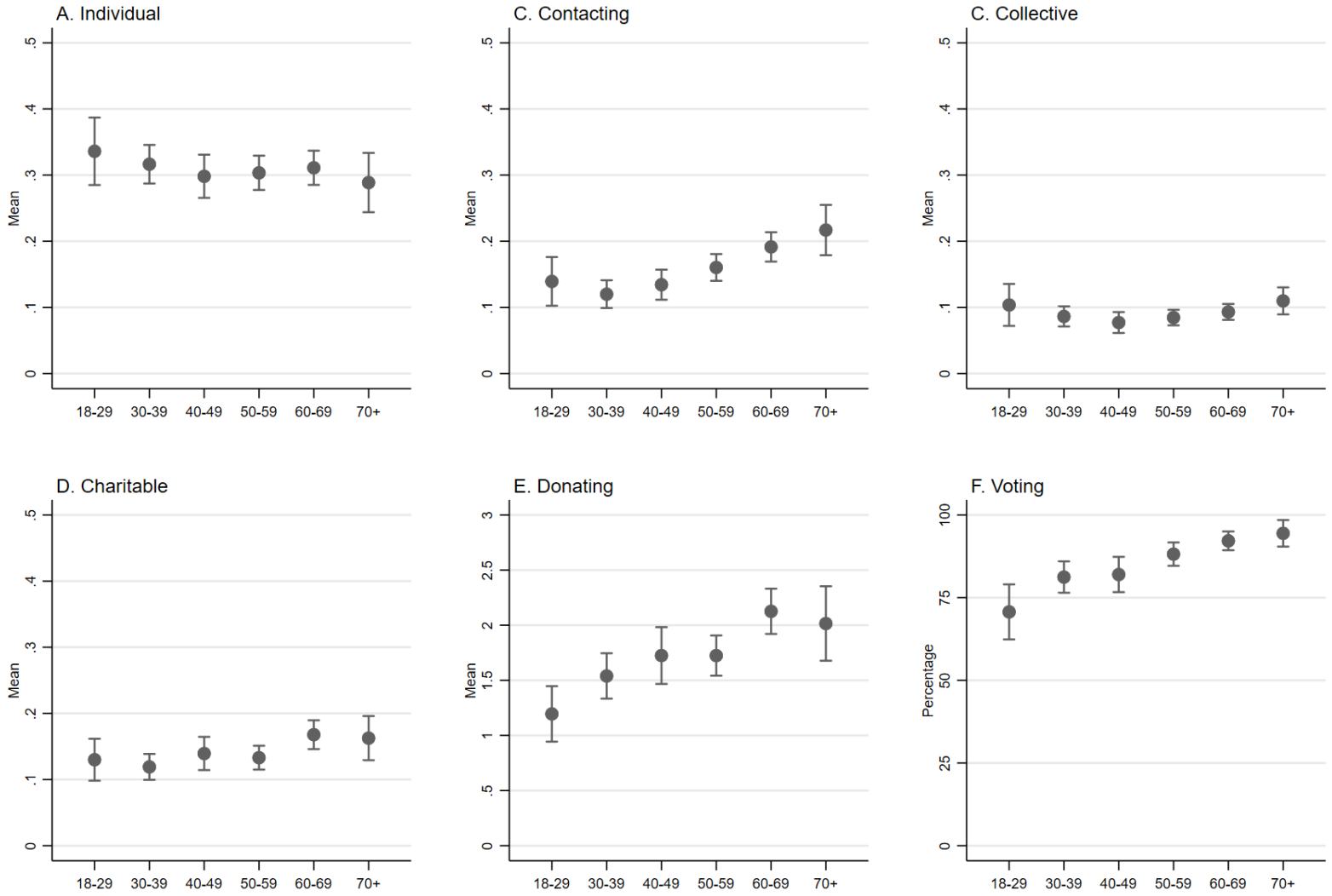
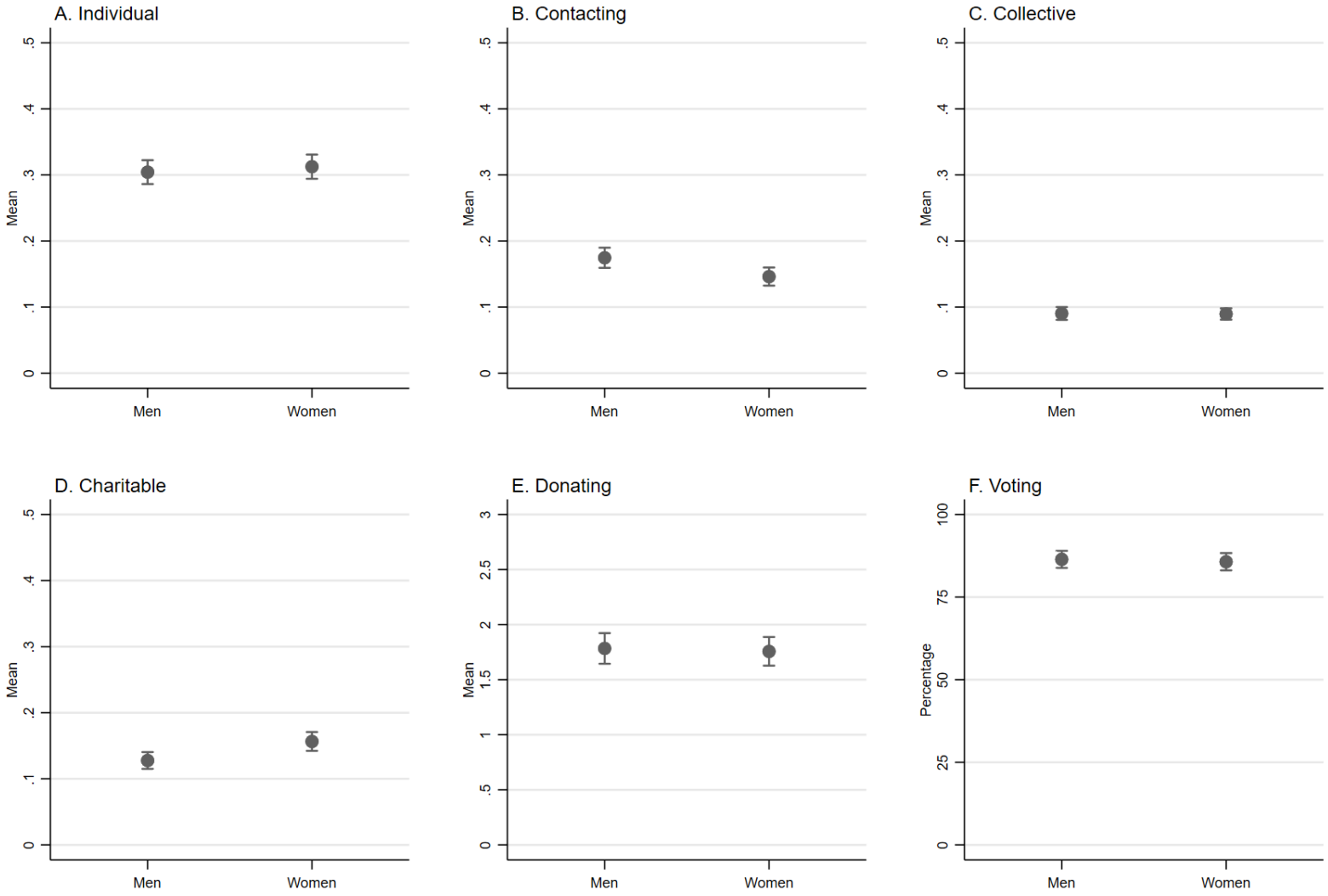


Figure 5.2. Participation by gender



In contrast to the differences between age groups, Figure 5.2 shows that there is almost no difference between women and men in terms of their levels of participation. Women undertake marginally more charitable activities than men (panel D) whilst men contact politicians and the media slightly more often than women do (panel B). These differences are very small and fit with the overall story: women and men differ little in terms of how much they participate in politics. This finding fits with the closure of the participatory gender gap that was observed in the United States in the first decade of the twenty-first century (Burns et al., 2018). The closure of that gap, which the Privilege and Participation Survey data shows may have also occurred in Britain, adds a further concerning note to the observation that there are numerous barriers to women rising through the political ranks to become elected representatives (Culhane & Olchawski, 2018). If women and men are equally willing to support organisations and participate in grassroots political acts, then there is a large pool of women who might be willing to enter electoral politics. Therefore, as literature on women's political representation emphasises (Fox & Lawless, 2010; O'Brien, 2015; Tripp & Kang, 2008) [Smith and Childs?], greater effort is needed to remove barriers to entry and recruit women into the political system.

The differences in participation by current class are the most consistent that we observe, and middle-class people tend to participate more than their intermediate and working-class counterparts.[6] As figure 5.3 shows, we observe this trend most dramatically in relation to amount of money donated (panel E). Across all of the other modes of participation except voting (panel F), we see a small drop-off in participation between middle-class people, on one hand, and intermediate-class and working-class people, on the other. Thus, we can see that the latter two groups are quite similar in their levels of participation and that they are generally less active, albeit to a small degree, than the former group.

The trends are similar when we consider differences in political participation by people's childhood class, though we can be confident in fewer of the differences that we observe.[7] Figure 5.4

[6] Class is indicated by social grade, with 'middle' encompassing social grades A (upper middle class) and B (middle middle class), 'intermediate' encompassing social grades C1 (lower middle class) and C2 (skilled working class), and 'working' encompassing social grades D (working class) and E (not working).

[7] This was measured by asking people to think back to when they were fourteen and write what their parents' jobs were at that time. The answers were then manually coded onto the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC), and the higher of the two parents' classes was used (where two parent's jobs were provided). The 'middle' category covers senior managers and professionals, the 'intermediate' category covers junior managers and professionals, and small employers, and the 'working' category covers technical, semi-routine, and routine occupations.

shows, again, that the most dramatic difference is in the amount of money donated (panel E), whilst we can also be confident that there are differences in frequency of undertaking individual political acts (panel A) and, unlike current class, voting (panel F). In all three of those cases, the clearest difference is between people who grew up working-class and people who grew up in the other two classes. We cannot be confident in the differences observed in relation to the other three forms of participation. However, there are no trends in the opposite direction so we can conclude that people who grew up in working-class households tend to participate less than those who grew up in middle-class or intermediate-class households. As with age and gender, we can be confident that childhood class shapes adult political participation rather than vice versa. As we see in the main analysis, both structural privileged embodied in capital and perceptions of privilege are related to childhood class and political participation, and this helps us to understand the relationships we observe here.

We also see occasional references to the links between demographics and participation in how people speak about politics. Most commonly, these references relate to class, gender, and ethnicity, though there are also infrequent references to sexuality and disability. Class, gender, and ethnicity are often talked about at the same time, as when a Conservative MP recognises the perception 'that you have to be white, male, and middle class' to get involved in politics before arguing against the veracity of that perception. A Liberal Democrat MP expresses 'sadness we have less working-class people, what I would call manual workers, in politics,' whilst a Labour MP recognises that as 'a woman, I have different levels of privilege to men in my environment, but I'm also a middle-class woman with an Oxbridge degree with an accent that's not particularly strong.' Members of the public speak about these links much less and, perhaps unsurprisingly, the issue of the characteristics of those who participate seems to be something that MPs generally have a clearer view on. There are exceptions, of course, and a woman in her thirties in the North West neatly summarises the suspicion that politics would be more difficult for someone with her characteristics to get involved:

Figure 5.3. Participation by current class

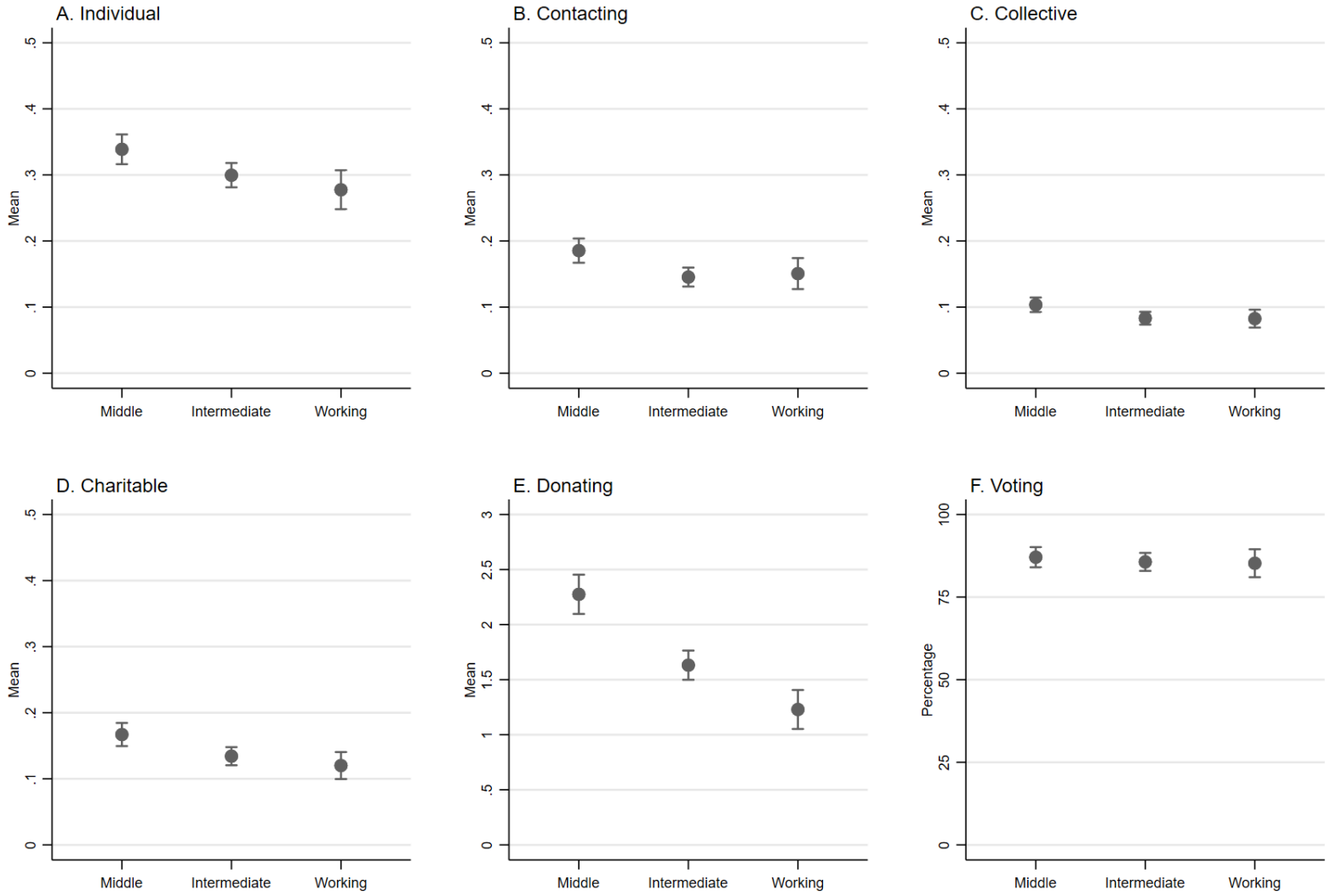
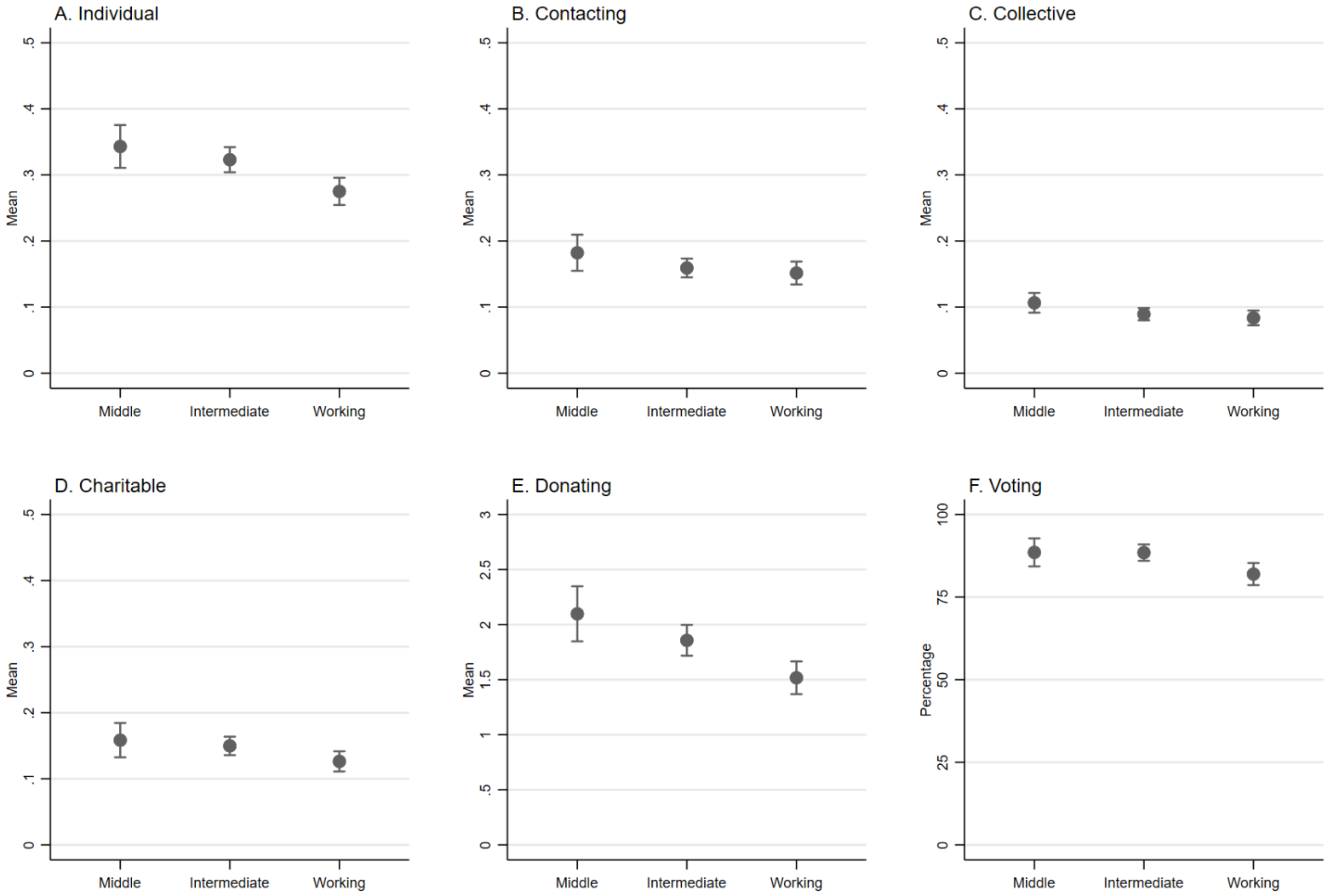


Figure 5.4. Participation by childhood class



> If I found that my race basically affecting my chances, or people won't listen. Because I'm a Muslim. So, things are always a bit more difficult, you know, when you're not like English speaking people… So if I found that I would have to basically speak three times louder just to be heard, you know.

Beyond MPs, discussion of the links between demographics and barriers to participation mostly occurred in the focus groups, and tends to centre on young people. One participant explains that they think poor economic prospects for young people leads to their alienation from politics unless it demonstrably offers them something: 'it's like 'what are they gonna' do for me, what are they gonna' do to make my life better?' In the participant's view, this leads to a 'more selfish type of politics.' Turning from attitudes to knowledge, there is an extended discussion in another focus group of whether young people know enough to vote. One person advocates that 'we're doing down teenagers if we think that sixteen year olds don't have a moral compass and an idea of what's right and wrong' but another recognising that 'I understand it a bit more [now that I'm are older] and I think that's pretty bad that I was voting before that without any knowledge.' There is a recognition amongst some of the participants that any lack of knowledge might stem from insufficient citizenship education, which is echoed in another focus group: 'It's like in school, in PCH, PSHE or whatever it is, citizenship now, um, you get about four weeks, like a lesson a week, so you get like one term on it and that's about it.'

Beyond the need for civic education, participants in one focus group discuss how local religious institutions can be a good way for people of various faiths to meet and be mobilised by important local issues. This implies, however, that the concern about declining local communities that we consider in the main analysis is a challenge that needs to be addressed partly because it can affect religious and ethnic groups differently. Indeed, one interviewee, a man in his thirties from the North West, suggests that it can be issues that matter to specific ethnic groups that mobilise people within them to get involved in politics, with benefits to the wider local community: 'you might get someone who's doing it for the community, because he's sick of seeing the community suffer in a certain way, and that could be, then, an ethnic minority. He's doing it for his own minority and that community.' With the above exceptions, it is largely MPs who reference the importance of demographic characteristics in the context of barriers

to participation. By contrast, both in the survey and across the interviews and focus groups, people emphasise a host of barriers that are not necessarily linked to backgrounds.

In this section of the online appendix, we have seen that institutionalised activities such as contacting, donating, and voting are undertaken to a notably greater extent by older people than by their younger counterparts, indicating that traditional structures of political participation may be more accessible to older people. At the same time, the participatory gap between women and men appears to largely have closed in Britain, just as it has in the United States (Burns et al., 2018). There are two exceptions to this: men tend to undertake contacting activities more frequently whilst women undertake more charitable activities. This does, perhaps, indicate that some barriers still inhibit women from approaching their elected representatives or the media in relation to issues that matter to them. We have also observed a pattern in which a range of forms of participation including individual political acts and donating are undertaken less by working-class people than by their middle-class counterparts, whether measuring current class or the class that people held when they were growing up. Again, this indicates the possibility of barriers to participation that affect some groups more than others.

Capital and Demographics

When investigating which groups have more or less capital, we again consider the key cleavages of age, gender, and class. Because of the wide array of questions about capital in the Privilege and Participation Survey, we focus on the combined measures of the types of capital that were identified in Chapter 5, based on the factor analysis outlined in Online Appendix D. These measures run from 0 to 1, with higher figures indicating greater levels of capital, meaning that we can interpret the numbers as percentages of the scales representing each type of capital. Using these measures not only reduces the large number of variables to a manageable level but also gives us a general 'all things considered' appraisal of how much the levels of capital differ between groups. For instance, all of the indicators of economic capital are related to each other and combined into a single measure. Similarly, as examples within social and cultural capital, the related indicators of the size of people's social networks are combined into a single measure, as are the indicators of exhibition attendance.

Figure 6.11. Capital by age

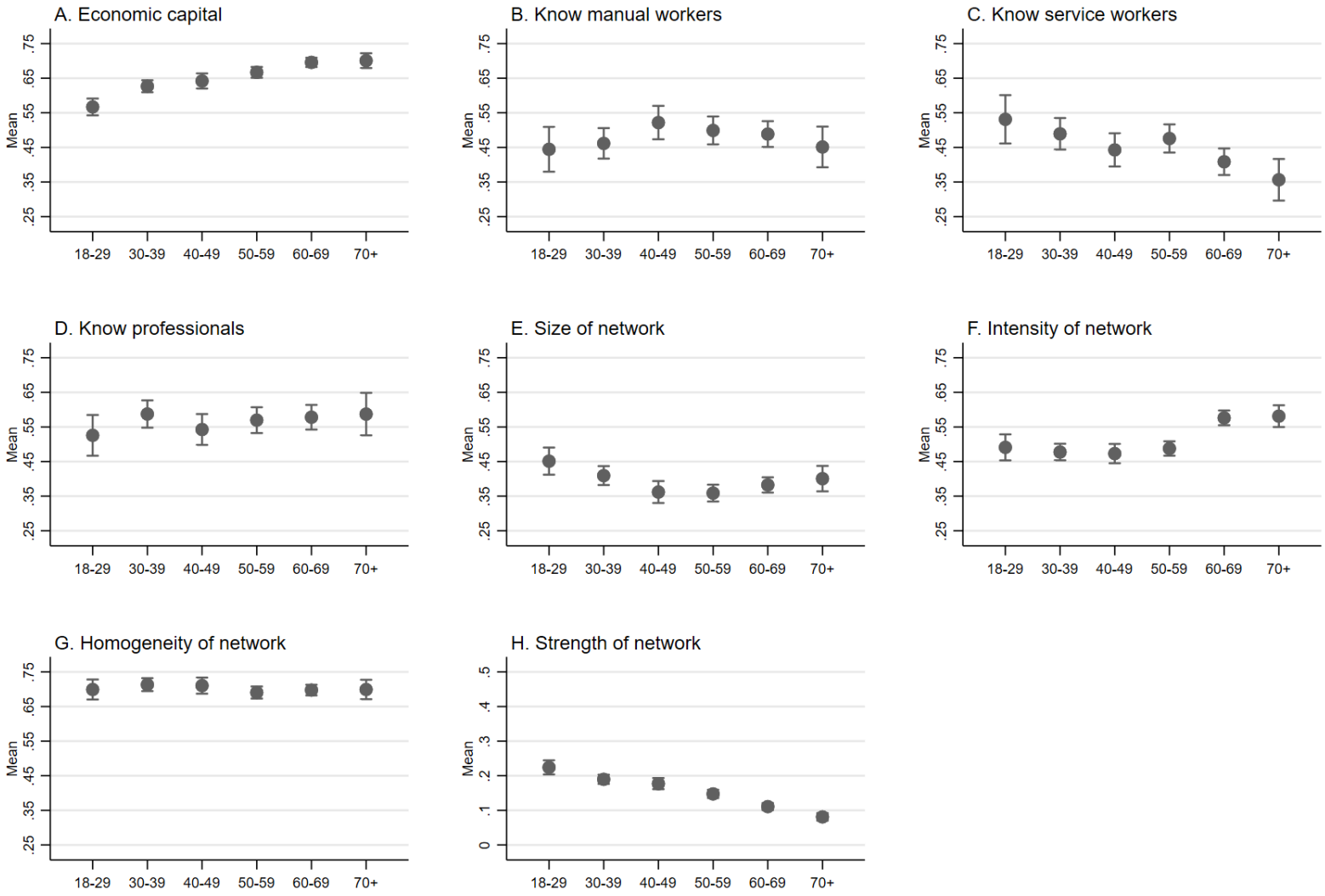
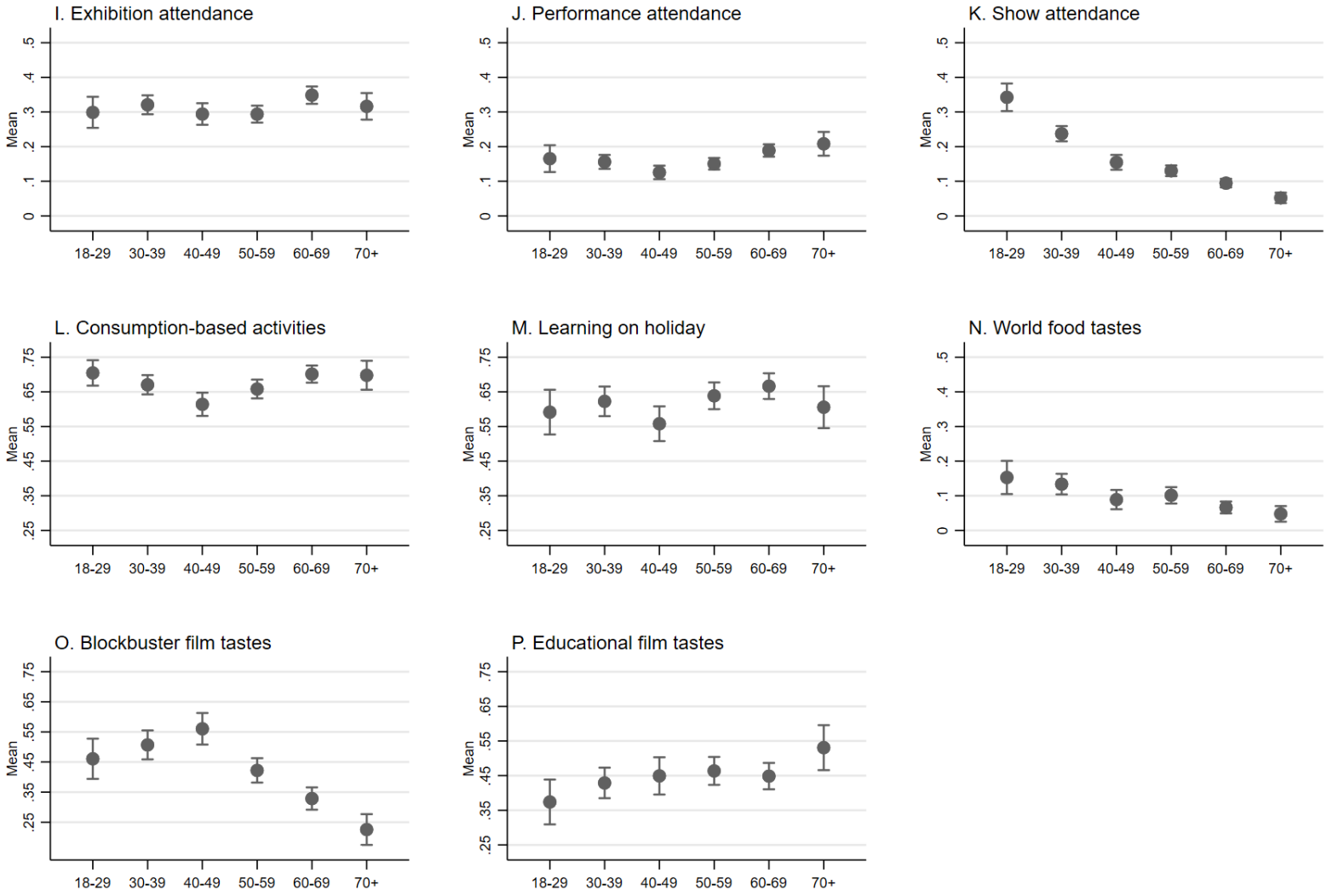


Figure 6.11. Capital by age (continued)



There are sizeable differences in the stocks of capital held by different age groups, as we can see in Figure 6.11. Older people clearly have greater economic capital (panel A; the oldest group is 13% higher on the scale than the youngest group), probably stemming from the fact that they have worked longer, are likely to be in more senior positions, and may have finished purchasing their homes. They are also likely to see and talk to their friends and acquaintances more frequently (panel F; 9% difference on the scale between the oldest and youngest groups), and this contrasts with the decline in the size of social networks (panel E; 5% difference on the scale) and help received form them (panel H; 14% difference on the scale) that accompanies aging. Older people are also less likely to know people in service occupations (panel C; 17% difference on the scale) but are no more or less likely to be acquainted with manual workers (panel B) and professionals (panel D), nor to have more or less homogeneous social networks (panel G). Turning to cultural capital, the trends in attendance at exhibitions (panel I) and performances such as opera and ballet (panel J), as well as doing learning-orientated activities on holiday (panel M), are statistically significant but very slight. A more distinct pattern of activity dropping off in middle age before increasing in old age is seen in relation to consumption-based activities (panel L), which reach their lowest points amongst people in their forties. This may reflect lifecycle effects in which people have the least free time available in middle age, due to career and family responsibilities. By contrast, attendance at comedy and live music shows (panel K) shows a steep decline with age (29% difference on the scale between the oldest and youngest groups), marking these as a particularly youth-orientated type of cultural activities. Similarly, having a taste for world cuisine (panel N; 10% difference) and for blockbuster films (panel O) both decline with age (the latter, after peaking amongst people in their thirties; there is a 33% difference on the scale between those in their thirties and people who are in their seventies or older), and it is only having a taste for educational films (panel P) that increases with age.

Figure 6.12. Capital by gender

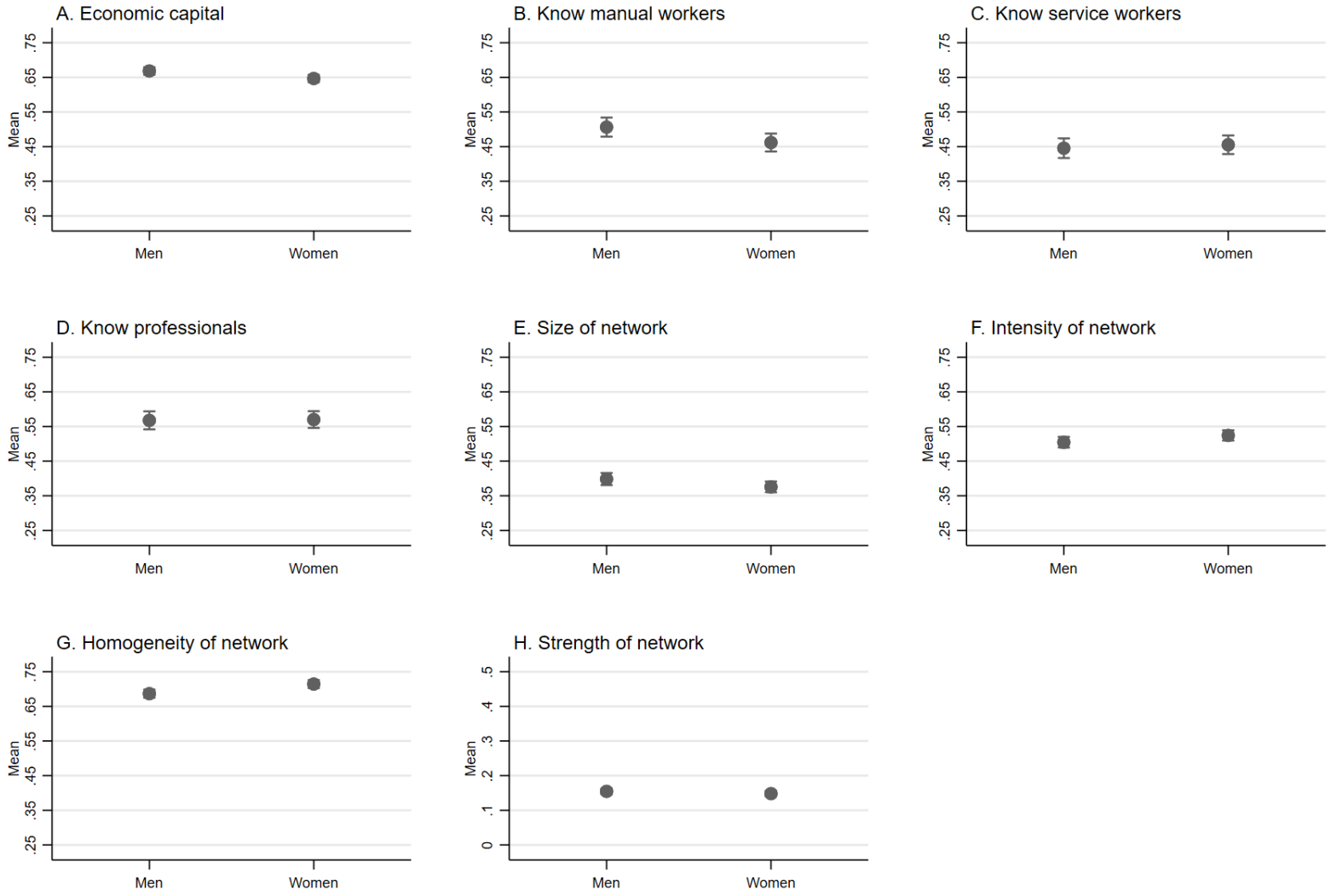


Figure 6.12. Capital by gender (continued)

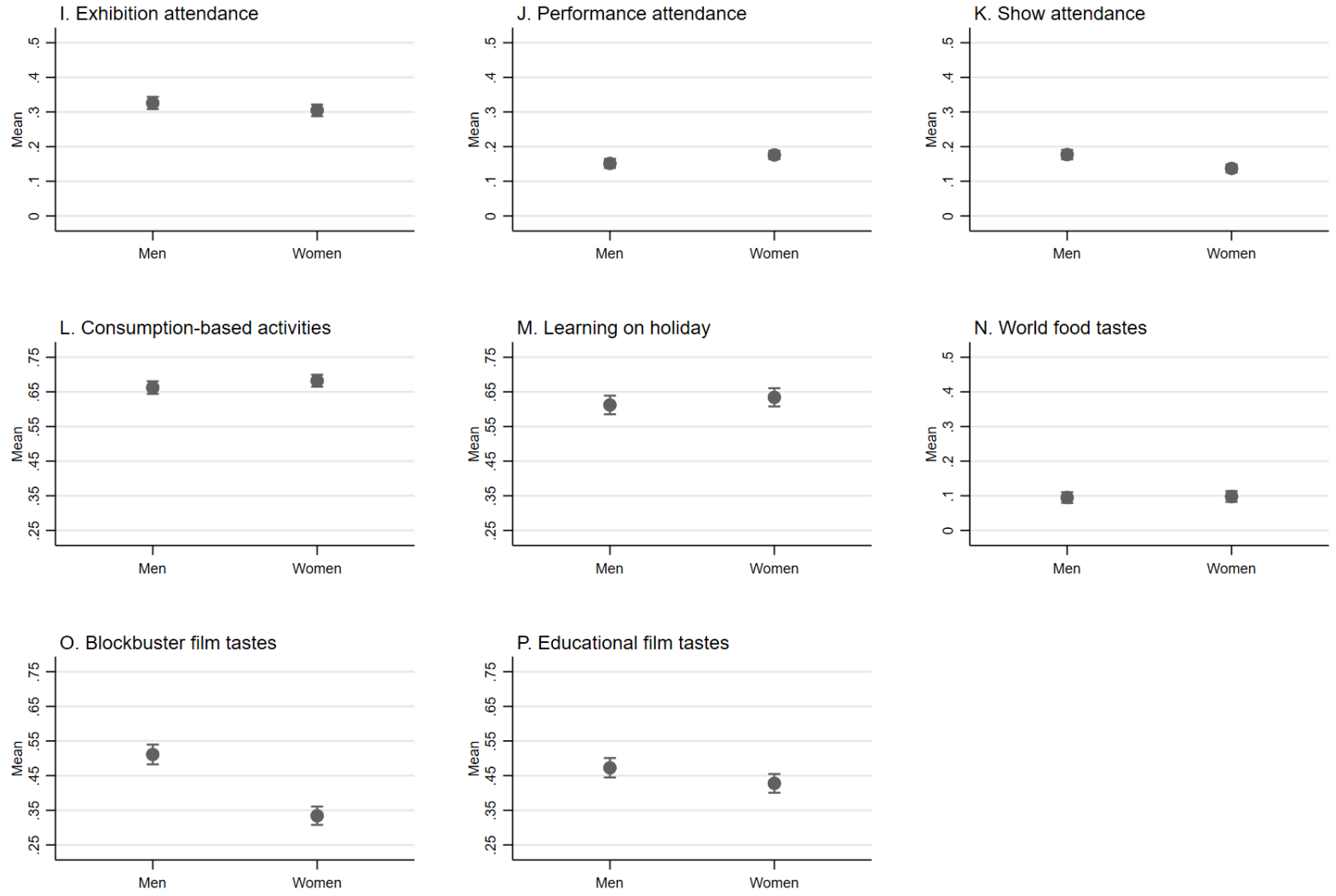


Figure 6.12 shows very few sizeable gaps in the stocks of capital held by men and women.[8] Nevertheless, many of these small gaps are statistically significant, meaning that we can be confident that similar such relationships exist in the population at large. These significant differences show that women tend to interact with their friends and acquaintances more frequently than men do (panel F; 2% difference on the scale), to have more homogeneous social networks (panel G; 2% difference), and to go to legitimate cultural performances, such as opera and ballet, more frequently (panel J; 3% difference). By contrast, men have higher levels of economic capital (panel A; 2% difference on the scale), tend to know more manual workers (panel B; 5% difference), and have larger social networks (panel E; 2% difference). They also tend to go to exhibitions (panel I; 2% difference) and entertainment-orientated shows (panel K; 4% difference) more frequently, and to favour educational (panel P; 5% difference) and especially blockbuster (panel O; 18% difference) films. The latter difference is the only one that is sizeable, and the general picture is of very small differences between genders. Indeed, women and men do not differ significantly in their likelihood of knowing people in service (panel C) or professional (panel D) occupations, help received from social networks (panel H), frequency of consumption-based cultural activities such as eating out and shopping for pleasure (panel L), propensity to engage in learning-orientated activities on holiday (panel M), or tastes for world cuisine (panel N).

Nevertheless, the differences that we do observe may be consequential for daily life. For instance, having slightly less economic capital, as women do, can constitute the difference between feeling that one is managing or struggling financially. Similarly, having smaller and more homogeneous social networks, even if only slightly, means that women may feel that they have less support to draw on, though this is perhaps made up for by the greater intensity of their networks. Finally, if certain types of cultural capital act as signals of qualification to participate in particular contexts, then even marginally lower familiarity with them could lead to a greater sense of alienation. That said, what women may lack relative to men in terms of exhibition attendance, they make up for in their greater

[8] At the time of the Privilege and Participation Survey, the variable relating to gender held by YouGov gave respondents that opportunity to choose male or female, meaning that they could not offer a different gender identity and we cannot investigate whether people with such gender identities differ from people who identify as men or women in term of their political participation, stocks of capital, or perceptions of privilege and politics.

engagement with legitimate cultural performances. So, overall, the picture that emerges is clearly not one of stark differences between genders.

Like age, there are clear differences in the stocks of capital held by people in different classes, as shown in Figure 6.14.[9] Compared to their working-class counterparts, middle-class people have greater economic capital (panel A; 14% difference on the scale between middle-class and working-class people), tend to know more people in professions (panel B; 4% difference), have larger social networks (panel E; 4% difference), interact with their friends and acquaintances more (panel F; 4% difference), and receive more help from their social networks (panel H; 3% difference). People in the intermediate class tend to fall between working-class and middle-class people on these measures, though they are closer to middle-class people in terms of the size of their social networks and help that they receive from them. With the exceptions of economic capital and knowing professionals, these trends are rather slight but nonetheless statistically significant. There are no such significant differences, however, in being acquainted with manual workers (panel B) or service workers (panel C), or in the homogeneity of social networks (panel G). This lack of significance also extends to preferences for blockbuster films (panel O), though this is the only element of informal cultural capital that does not differ between classes. In every other type, working-class people have lower levels than their middle-class counterparts. Again, in most cases the intermediate class falls in between working-class and middle-class people, though they are closer to middle-class people in terms of entertainment-orientated show attendance (panel K; 5% difference on the scale between middle-class and working-class people) and consumption-based activities (panel L; 10% difference between middle-class and working-class people). Overall, then, in every case in which there is a significant difference between classes, middle-class people hold greater stocks of capital than their working-class counterparts, and often than people in intermediate classes too.

[9] Class is indicated by social grade, with 'middle' encompassing social grades A (upper middle class) and B (middle middle class), 'intermediate' encompassing social grades C1 (lower middle class) and C2 (skilled working class), and 'working' encompassing social grades D (working class) and E (not working).

Figure 6.13. Capital by current class

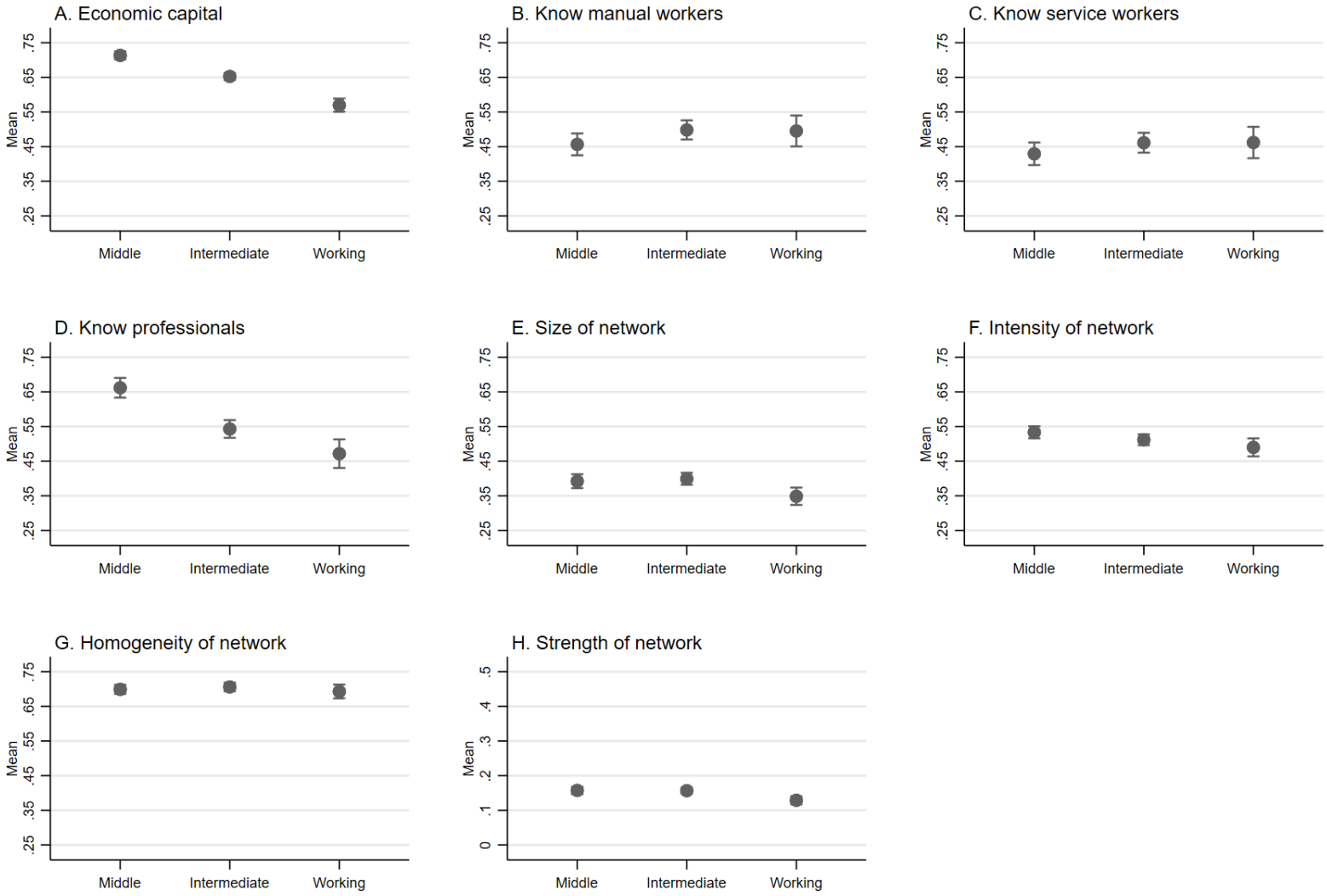


Figure 6.13. Capital by current class (continued)

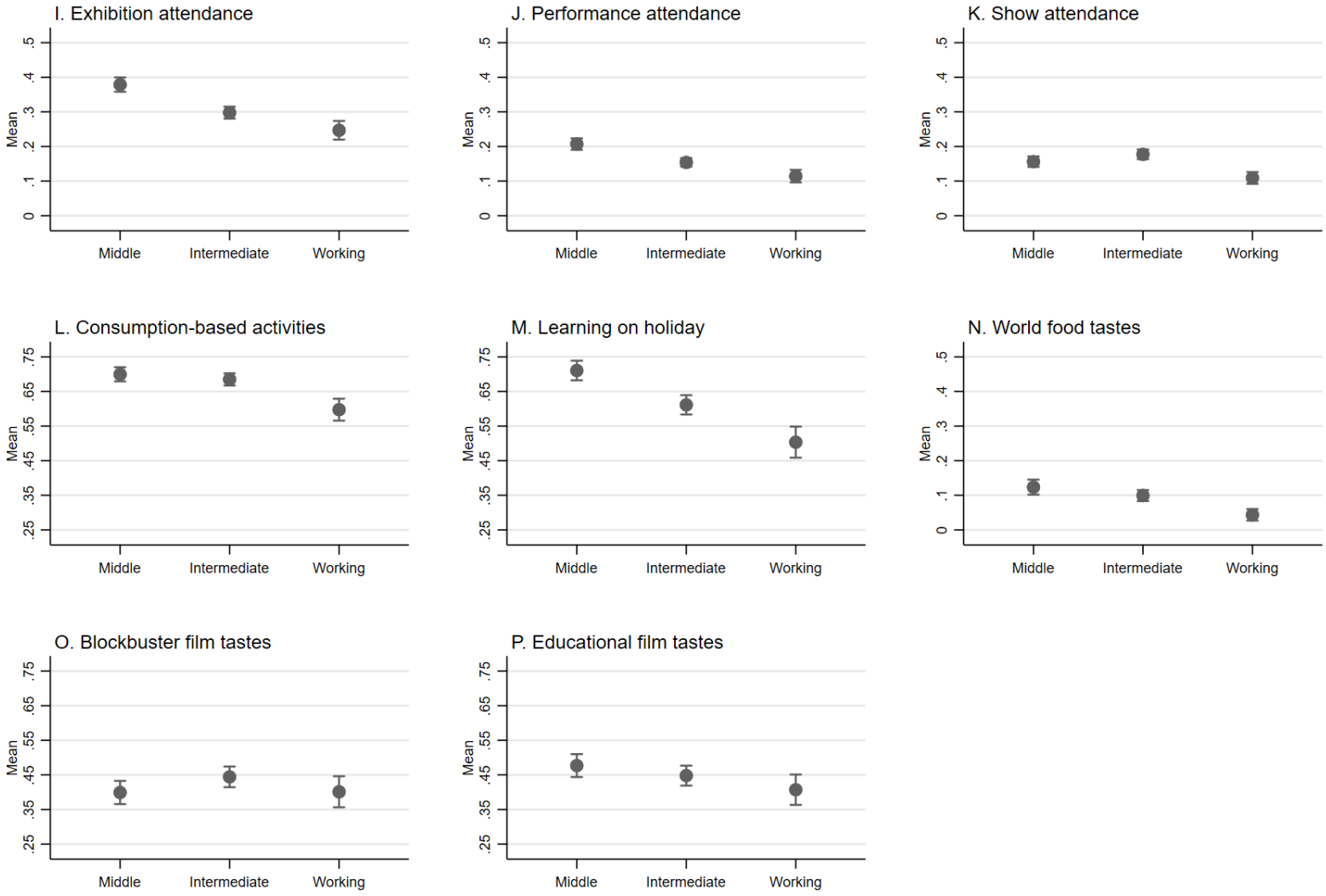


Figure 6.14. Capital by childhood class

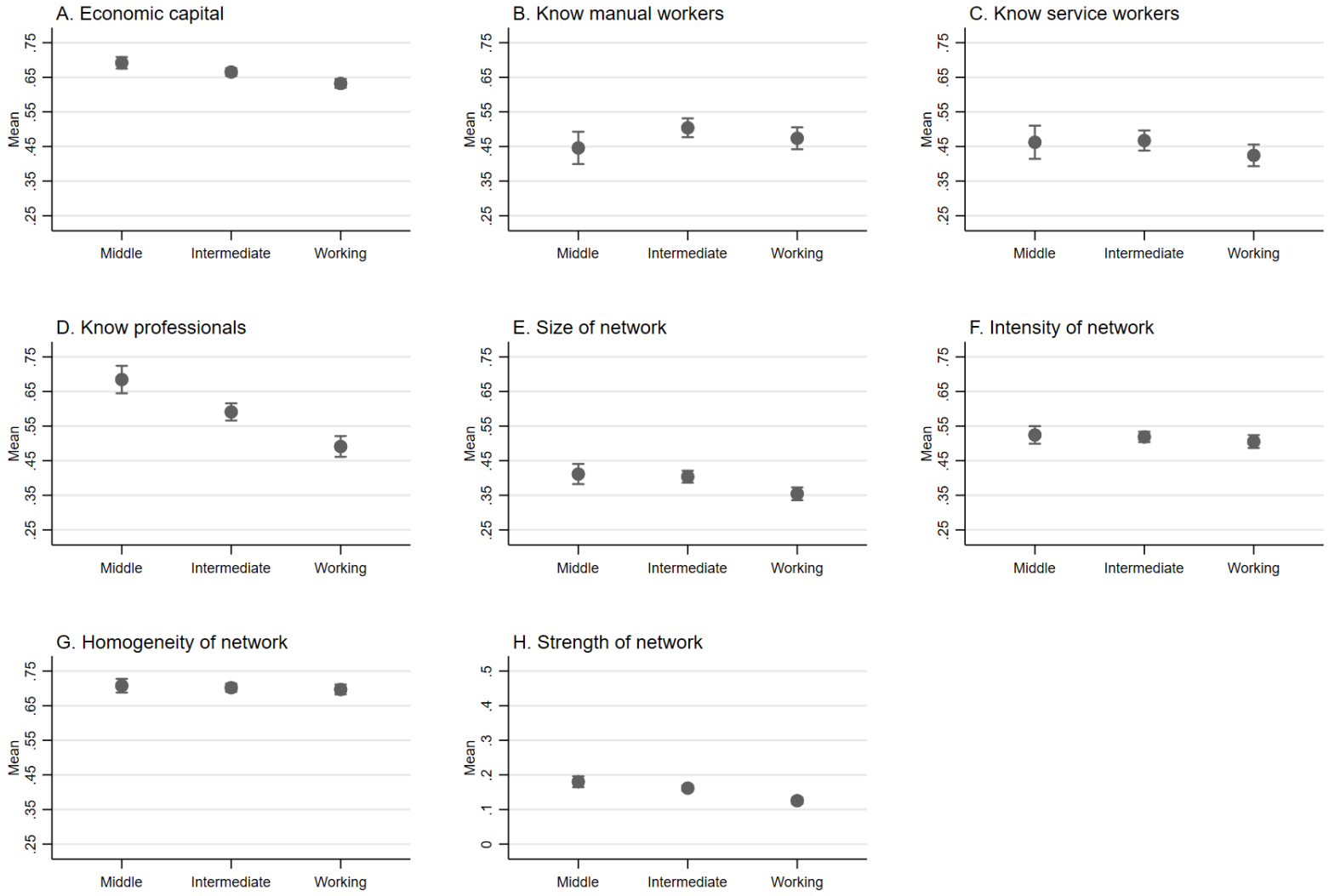
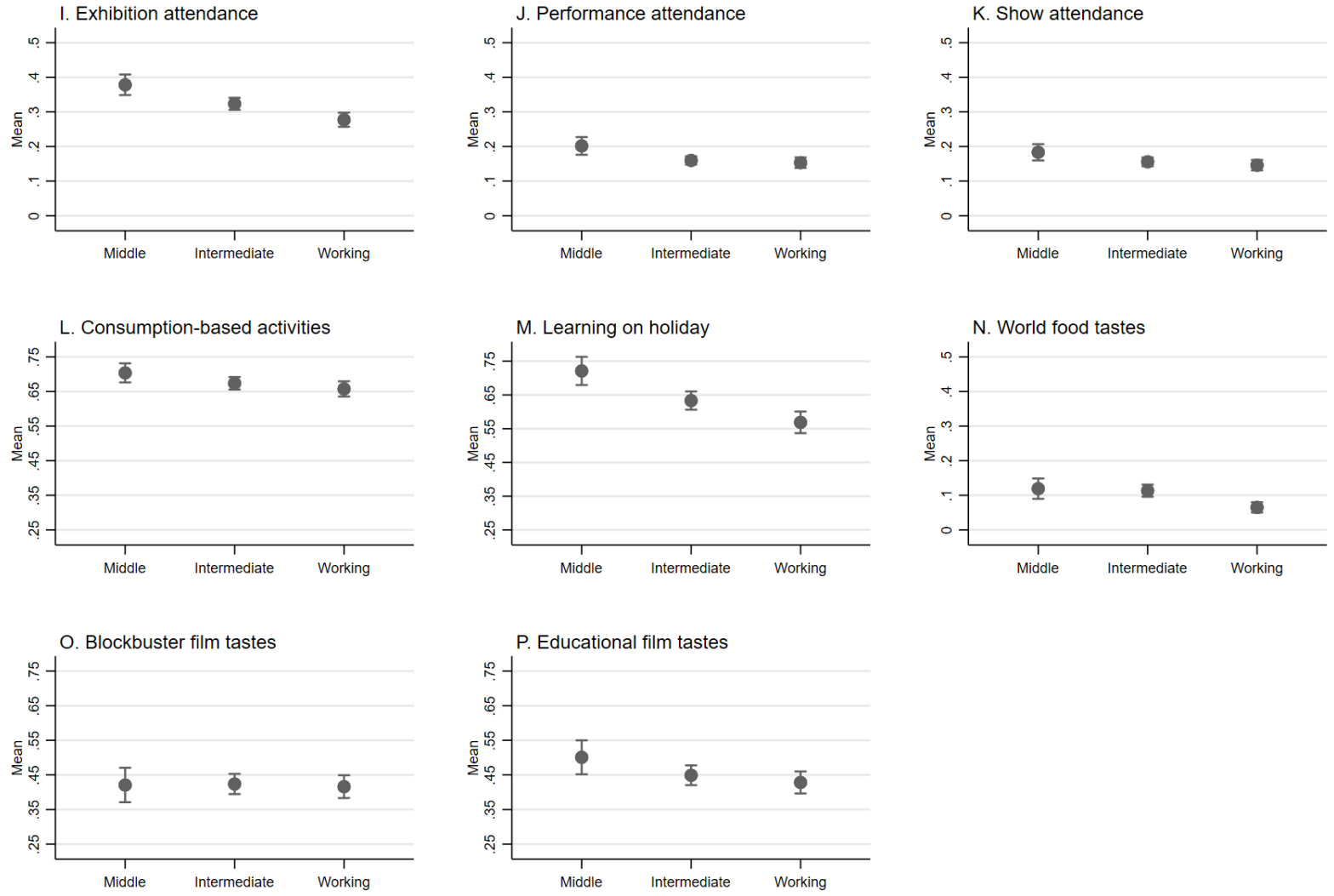


Figure 6.14. Capital by childhood class (continued)



Some of these class-based trends are also observed when we look at stocks of capital broken down by people's classes when they were growing up, as Figure 6.15 shows.[10] Again, compared to people with working-class backgrounds, people who grew up in middle-class households have higher economic capital (panel A; 6% difference on the scale between middle-class and working-class people), are more likely to know professionals (panel D; 20% difference), have larger social networks (panel E; 6% difference), and receive more help from those networks (panel H; 5% difference). In terms of cultural capital, they tend to go to exhibitions (panel I; 10% difference), legitimate performances (panel J; 5% difference), and entertainment-orientated shows (panel K; 3% difference) more frequently, are more likely to seek learning-based activities on holiday (panel M; 15% difference), and are more likely to enjoy world cuisines (panel N; 5% difference). As with current class, people who grew up in intermediate-class households tend to fall between their counterparts with working-class and middle-class backgrounds, though they are closer to middle-class people in the size of their networks and to working-class people in terms of legitimate performance attendance. Overall, fewer of the types of capital are significantly related to childhood class than to current class, and this may be a consequence of the social mobility that some people have experienced. In other words, it seems that people's capital is slightly more closely related to the class that they end up in than the class they grew up in. Nevertheless, there is still a common tendency for people who grew up in middle-class households to hold larger stocks of capital than do their counterparts who grew up in working-class, and to a lesser extent intermediate-class, households. As we saw in relation to age and especially gender, these trends are rather moderate.

[10] Again, childhood class is measured with reference to the highest parental occupation reported by respondents, recalling when they were aged fourteen. The 'middle' category covers senior managers and professionals, the 'intermediate' category covers junior managers and professionals, and small employers, and the 'working' category covers technical, semi-routine, and routine occupations.

Perceptions by Age, Gender, and Class

Age is related to a range of differences in perceptions that, whilst small, are statistically significant. As we can see in Figure 7.5, age is broadly negatively associated with perceptions of the importance of structural reasons for status differences in society (panel A). Older people are more likely than their younger counterparts to attribute status differences to individual-based explanations such as hard work and ambition (the youngest group is 15% higher than the oldest group on the scale, towards endorsing structural explanations). This also extends to explanations of their own status (panel B), which again prioritise individual over structural reasons more than is the case amongst younger people (the youngest group is 8% higher than the oldest group on the scale, towards endorsing structural explanations). Moving onto self-perceived social class (panel C) there are notable differences between the age groups. In every age group younger than sixty, more than half of people indicate that they have no social class, but this figure falls to forty-five percent amongst those who are sixty and over. There is no clear pattern in the proportion who identify as working class, which fluctuates between a fifth and a quarter between different age groups. By contrast, the clearest pattern relates to the proportion who identify as middle class, which rises from one in six amongst the youngest age group to one in three amongst the oldest age group. Thus, although they are more apt to see themselves as having a class, and specifically middle class, older people are less likely to perceive the role of privilege in society or their own lives.

Turning to politics, we add panels relating to political interest, ideology, and party identity alongside those covering privilege in politics and political efficacy. These are included for reference, so that we have an idea of how groups differ politically in a range of important ways. We see, first, that the different age groups do not differ in their assessment that people involved in politics are much more privileged than them (panel D). However, older people are significantly less negative than younger people in their assessments of the efficacy of the political system (panel E), albeit the difference is small (the youngest group are 8% lower on the scale than the oldest group). This does not extend to their assessments of their own capacity to influence politics (panel F), but older people nonetheless report higher levels of interest in the topic than do their younger counterparts (panel G; the oldest group at 13% higher on the scale than the youngest group). Finally, older people perceive themselves as significantly more right-wing than do younger people (panel H; the oldest group have a mean that is 1-

point higher on the 10-point scale than their counterparts in the youngest group), are more likely to identify with the Conservative Party, and are less likely to identify with the Labour Party (panel I). The latter two trends are rather dramatic, with around one in five 18–29-year-olds identifying as Conservative but double that figure doing so amongst those who are sixty or older. At the same time, two-fifths of the former group identify with Labour whilst slightly more than a quarter of the latter group do so. Thus, older people tend to be more optimistic about the responsiveness of the political system, to report higher levels of interest in politics, and to be more conservative.

As we can see from Figure 7.6, perceptions of privilege and politics do not differ notably between men and women. Indeed, of the nine different perceptions that we examine, only three have statistically significant differences between genders. First, men tend to place less emphasis than women on structural reasons for their own status (panel B), though the difference is only 3% of the scale. This small difference is likely to stem from the historic and contemporary marginalisation of women in society, which raises awareness of the importance of social structure as it applies to one's life. Though the difference is small, this also means that women are more willing than men to recognise the role of (a lack of) privilege in their own lives. This sense of the importance of social structures in shaping people's opportunities and outcomes might also inform women's sense of their political efficacy (panel F), which is significantly lower than it is amongst men (though only by 4% on the scale). This, in turn, is likely to be related to the lower levels of political interest (panel G) that women exhibit than their male counterparts (6% of the scale). It could be that perceiving themselves as less able to influence politics drives women to take less interest in the subject, or that their lower level of interest shapes their assessment of their ability to influence politics. Alternatively, it could simply be that women are less likely than men to overstate both their capacity to influence politics and their interest it. Whatever the drivers of these perceptions, the gaps are small and women do not differ from men in terms of their perceptions of the drivers of status inequality (panel A), their own social class (panel C), the privilege of people involved in politics (panel D), the general responsiveness of the political system to the public (panel E), their left-right positions (panel H), or which parties they identify with (panel I). As with political participation, the story here is of very little difference between genders in terms of their perceptions of privilege and politics.

Figure 7.5. Perceptions by age

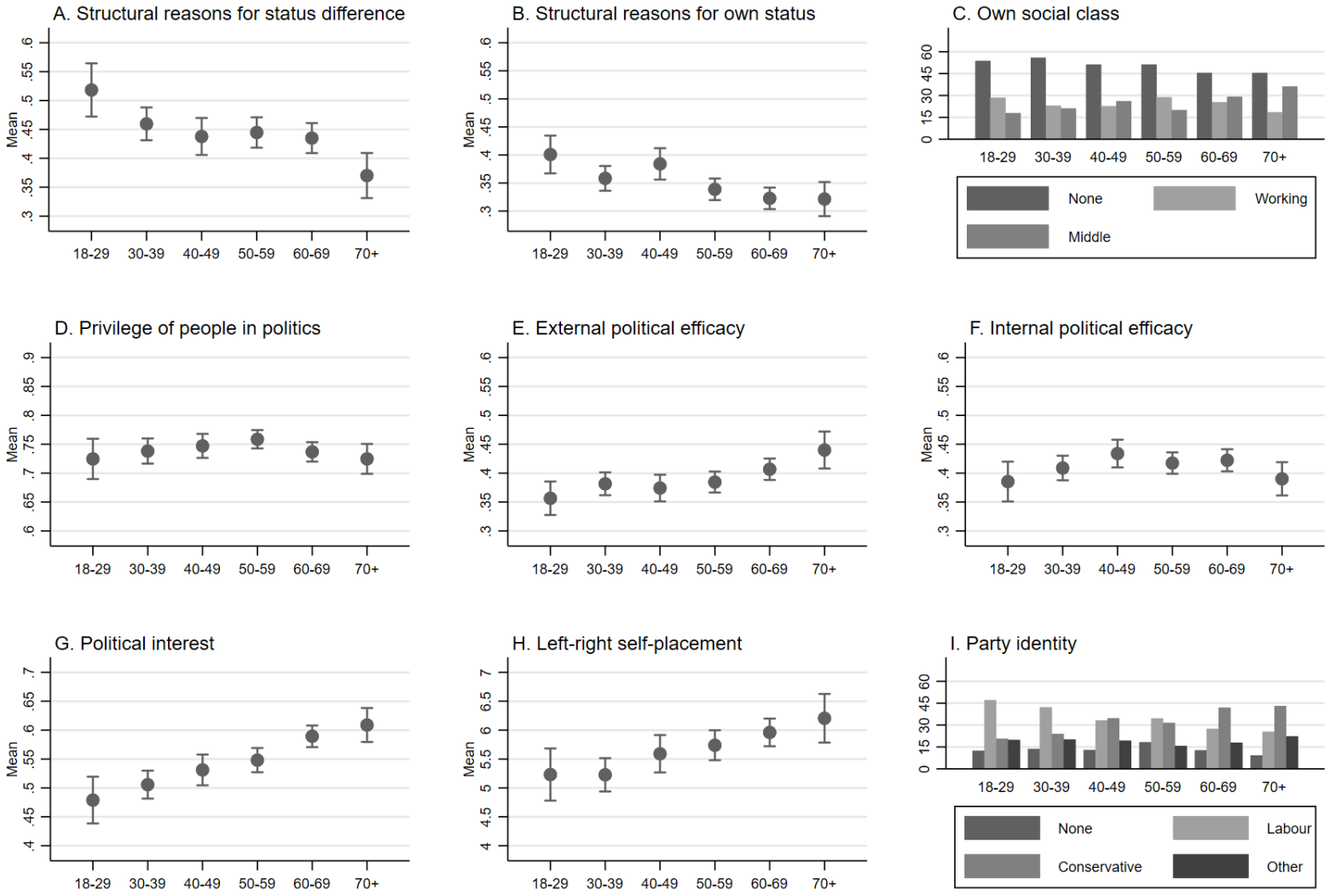


Figure 7.6. Perceptions by gender

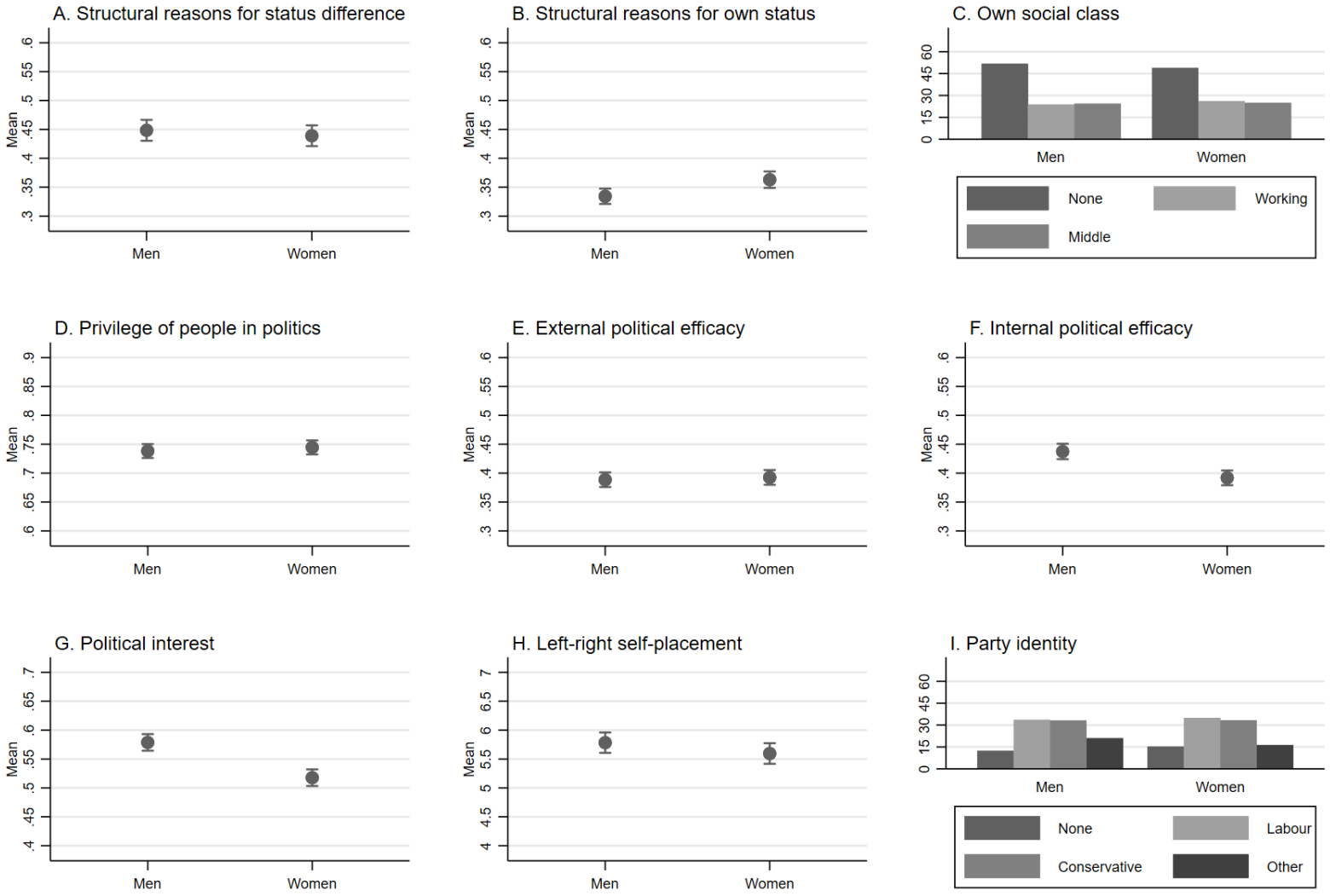
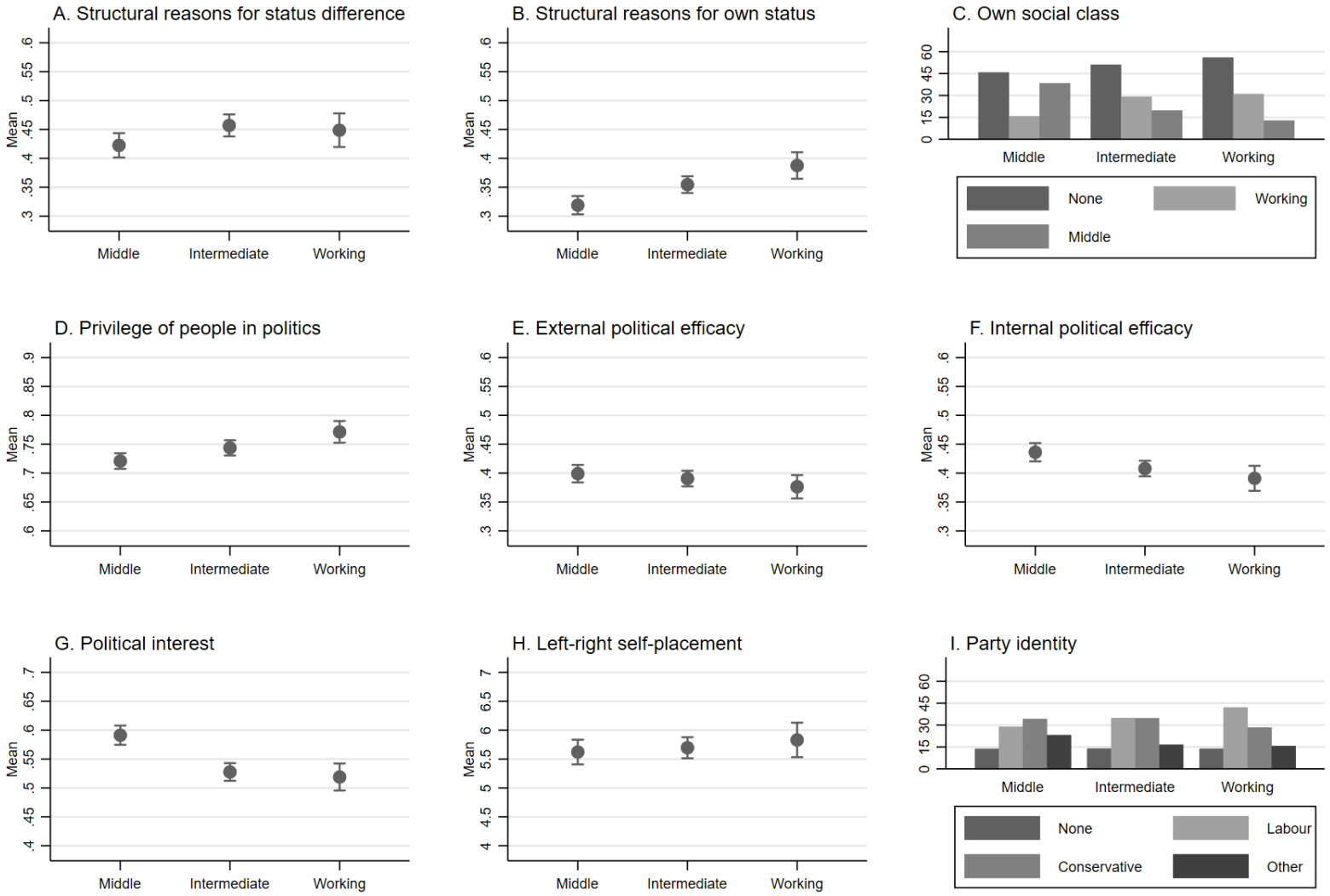


Figure 7.7. Perceptions by current class



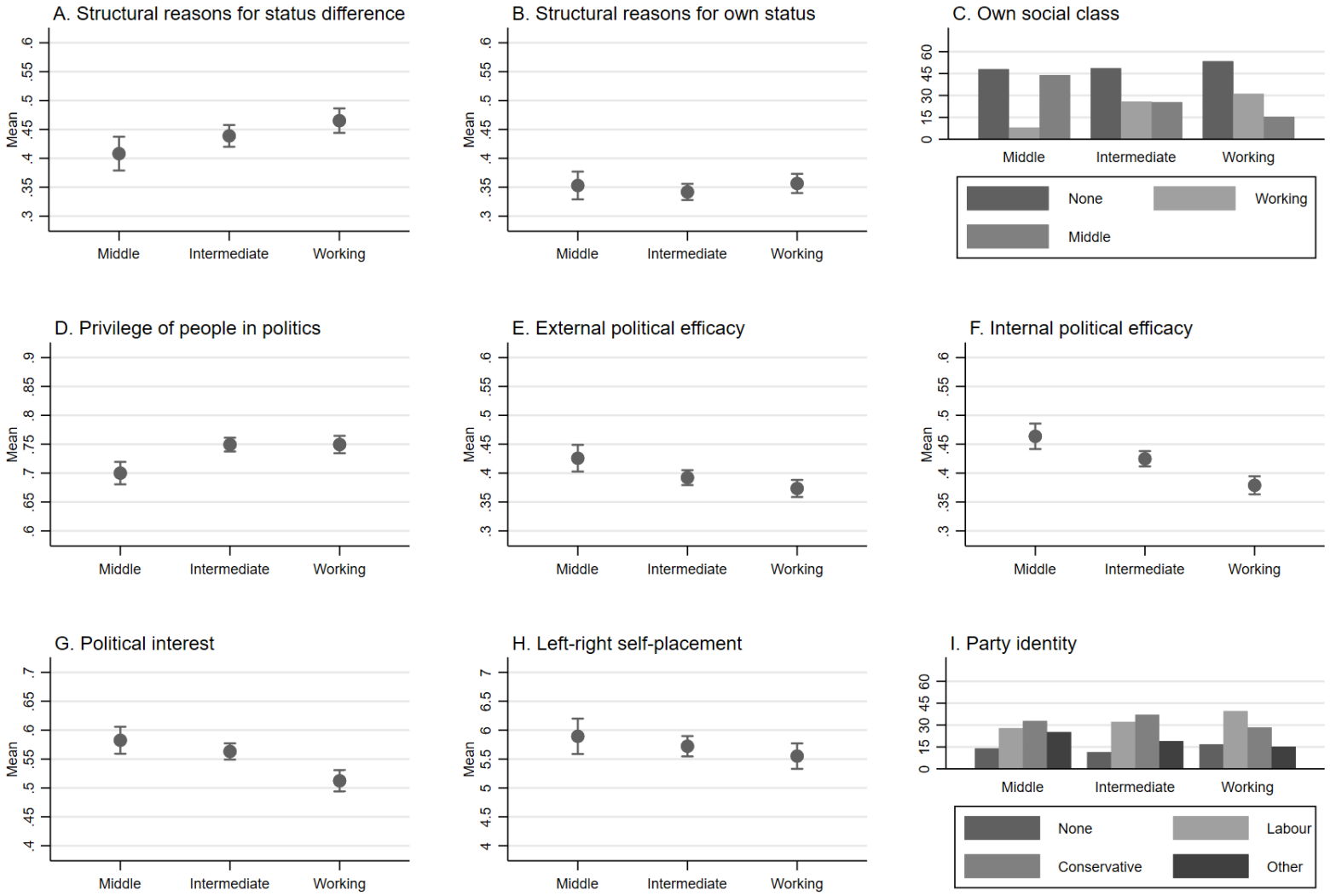
By contrast, and like with age, people's current class has implications for a range of perceptions of privilege and politics, though the differences between groups continue to be small. As Figure 7.7 shows, people with different current classes do not differ in their assessments of the reasons for status difference in society (panel A). However, working-class people are more apt than middle-class people (7% higher on the scale) to attribute their own status to structural forces than individual traits (panel B), with people in intermediate classes falling in between. Self-perceived class does reflect people's current class but is far from perfectly correlated with it (panel C). More than two fifths of people in all classes say that they have no class, and this figure increases as we move from middle-class to working-class people. Unsurprisingly, the proportion of people identifying as middle class falls from around two fifths amongst the middle class to one fifth amongst intermediate classes and one tenth amongst the working class. The reverse trend, but weaker, exists for identifying as working class. Whilst around a sixth of middle-class people do so, the figure is around three in ten for people in intermediate classes and the working class. What is remarkable here again, though, is the number of people who profess no class identity. More than half of working-class people say that they are not in a class whilst over two fifths of middle-class people do likewise. This means that a minority of people actively identify with the economic class that they are in. Further, even smaller proportions express identities that reflect their earlier life experiences or their aspirations by identifying with a class other than their own. Thus, despite the prevalence of class narratives in Britain, surprisingly few people seek to apply class labels to themselves.

Despite their hesitance to identify with a class, people's current class does have implications for their perceptions of politics. Perception of the privilege of people in politics rises (by 5% of the scale) from an already high base as we move from middle to working-class people (panel D). People's sense of their own capacity to influence politics also declines (by 5% of the scale) as we move from middle to working-class (panel F), though they have similarly negative appraisals of the efficacy of the political system itself (panel E). People in intermediate and working classes also profess less interest in politics than their middle-class counterparts (panel G; the latter group are 6-7% higher on the scale than the former two groups). As was the case with gender differences in internal efficacy and interest in politics, we cannot be sure whether working-class people's lower sense of their political efficacy drives

them to be less interested or their lower interest causes them to recognise that they are less equipped to influence politics. Again, it is also possible that they feel less need than their middle- class counterparts to overstate their interest or efficacy. There are no such trends, however, in the ideological positions that the different classes report (panel H), and the differences in their party identities (panel I) are much smaller than is the case for age. Still, the latter differences are statistically significant, and we can see that Labour Party identification rises from below three in ten amongst middle-class people to above four in ten amongst working-class people. There is also a smaller decline in the proportions identifying with the Conservatives and other parties as we move from middle-class to working-class people.

Finally, figure 7.8. shows that, whereas the differences in explanations for status differences in society did not exhibit a clear trend across current classes, they do across childhood classes (panel A). Attribution of status difference in society to structural causes rises significantly (by 6% of the scale) as we move from people who grew up in middle-class homes to those who grew up in working-class homes. By contrast, there are no significant childhood class trends in explanations for own status (panel B), whereas current class had clear implications for this perception. Thus, it seems that childhood class is more important in shaping our explanations for inequality in society but our current class has a great impact on our explanations for the status that we have attained in our own lives. Childhood class also appears to have stronger implications than current class for how people perceive their class (panel C), though the trends are similar. Again, more than two fifths of people from all childhood classes say that they do not identify with any class. Only one in twelve people who grew up in a middle-class home identifies as working class, whilst the figure is one in four for people who grew up in intermediate class households and approaches one in three for those who grew up in working-class households. Concomitantly, whilst more than two fifths of those who grew up in middle-class households identify as such, a quarter of those who grew up in intermediate class households do so and the figure falls to one in six amongst those who grew up in working-class households. Thus, the economic circumstances of our family when we are growing up cast a long shadow in terms of our sense of our class, notwithstanding the half of people who do not actively identify with any class.

Figure 7.8. Perceptions by childhood class



Like current class, childhood class is also associated with perceptions of the privilege of people in politics (panel D). People who grew up in intermediate and working-class households view people in politics as more privileged (5% higher on the scale) than do people who grew up in middle-class households. Unlike current class, childhood class has implications for people's views of the efficacy of the political system (panel E). The sense that politics is responsive to the wishes of the population is significantly lower amongst people who grew up in working-class households than amongst people who grew up in middle-class households (by 6% of the scale), and people who grew up in intermediate class households fall in between. This is also the case for internal political efficacy (panel F), and people who grew up in working-class households have a lower sense (by 8% of the scale) that they can influence politics than do people who grew up in intermediate or middle-class households. Thus, people with working-class childhoods are consistent in their lower appraisals of the responsiveness of the political system and their own ability to influence it, whereas people who are currently working class are more negative than their middle-class counterparts about the system but not significantly more negative about their own influence.

Finally, current and childhood classes are consistent in shaping differing levels of political interest (panel G). Using either measure of class, interest in politics is higher amongst middle-class than working-class people (7% of the scale, using childhood class), but people who grew up in intermediate class households are closer to their middle-class counterparts whilst currently intermediate class people are closer to currently working-class people. As with current class, childhood class has no significant implications for self-perceived ideological placement (panel H) but does relate to party identity (panel I). People who grew up in working-class households are more likely than people who grew up in middle-class households to identify with the Labour Party, and concomitantly less likely to identify with the Conservative Party (and other parties). People who grew up in intermediate class households are between the two other classes in terms of Labour identification but have the highest proportion who identify as Conservative. This differentiates them from currently intermediate class people, amongst whom a similar proportion are Labour and Conservative identifiers, and who have a similar rather than higher proportion of Conservative identifiers as currently middle-class people. Thus, something about

the experience of growing up in an intermediate class household seems to prompt people to err slightly towards identifying with the Conservative Party.

The different impact of childhood class and current class, and the impact of age, on a range of perceptions demonstrate the role of structure in shaping how we view privilege, politics, and ourselves.[11] However, the lack of impact of gender on perceptions and the minimal differences that we often observe in relation to age and class also indicate that other, perhaps non-structural, factors shape people's perceptions. Of course, the modest differences between groups that we observe are not mutually exclusive with differences within each of those groups. The variation in people's perceptions of privilege, politics, and themselves, and the fact that much of that variation exists for reasons other than their background and demographic characteristics underlines the importance of accounting for those perceptions.

Moving onto perception of the political system, people with a high sense of external political efficacy view political institutions and those who populate them as being open to influence by the public, whilst those with low external political efficacy are more apt to think of politics as closed and representatives as unwilling to listen to the public. As we can see in Figure 7.3, people are inclined to be quite sceptical about the efficacy of the political system in the United Kingdom. When asked about public influence at local level (panel A) only one in six people (15.7%) think that the public have quite a lot or a great deal. The figure falls to one in thirteen (7.8%) when we turn our attention to the national level (panel B). Indeed, people's answers in relation to national level are notably more negative: two fifths (42.6%) think that the public have hardly any influence and approaching a quarter (23.5%) think that they have none, compared to a third (32.6%) and one in ten (10.1%) when the focus is on local politics.

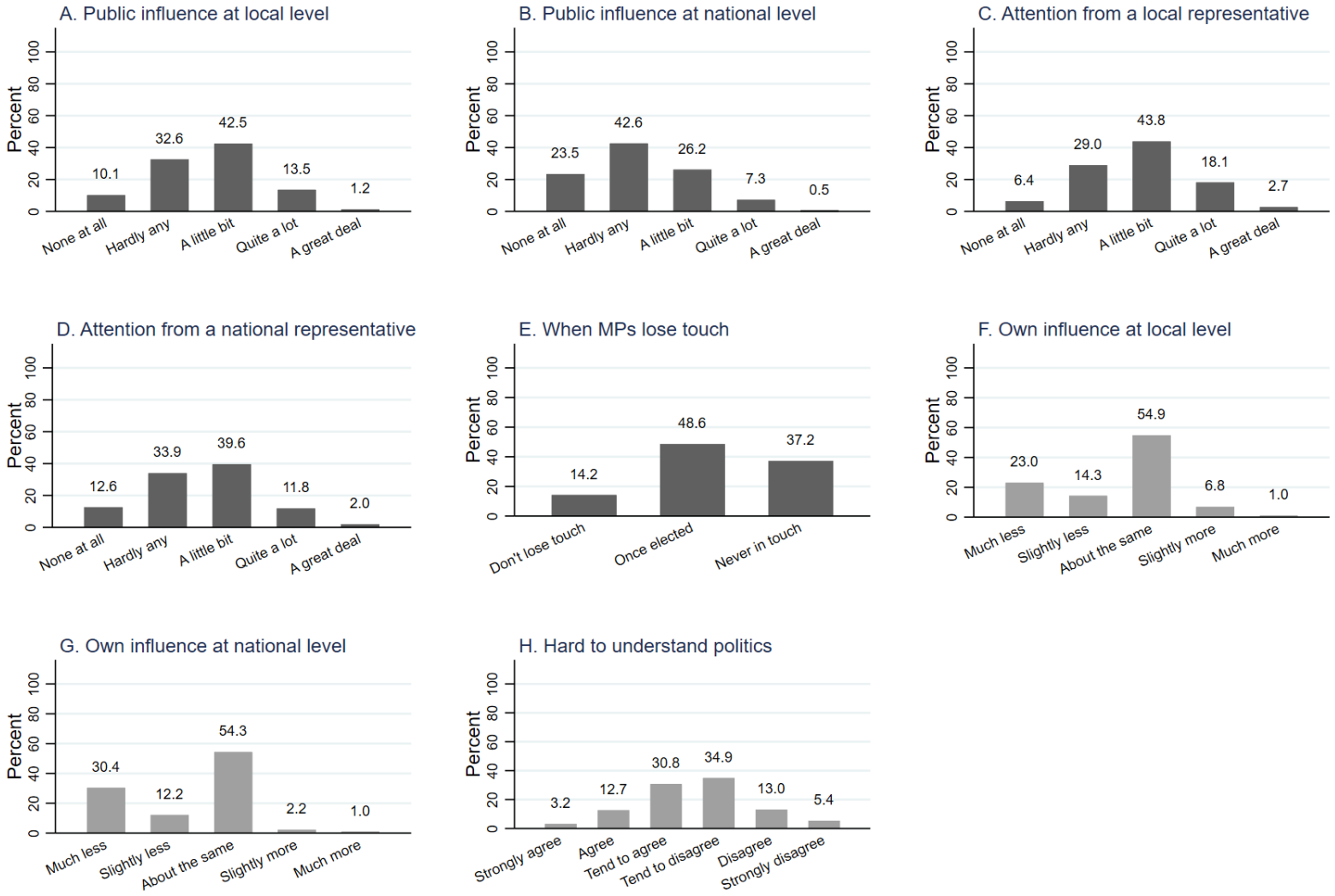
There is a similar but less sizeable pattern in people's answers when they are asked how much attention a local and a national representative would pay to a complaint that they raise. At local level (panel C), a fifth of people (20.8%) think that an elected representative would pay quite a lot or a great deal of attention to their complaint. whereas the figure is one in seven (13.8%) when considering a

[11] Unfortunately, because we are using cross-sectional data, we cannot tease apart whether the differences between age groups are the result of lifecycle, period, or cohort effects.

national representative (panel D). Continuing the trend, slightly more people think that a local representative would pay a little bit of attention to their complaint (43.8%) than think a national representative would (39.6%). Concomitantly, whilst more than a third of people (35.4%) think that a local representative would pay their complaint hardly any or no attention, the figure is over two fifths of people (46.5%) when considering national representatives. The idea that politicians are not particularly responsive to the public is also reflected in the more than four fifths of people (85.8%) who think that MPs are out of touch with the public (panel E), though there are differences in when they thing representatives lose touch. Almost half of people (48.6%) think that MPs lose touch once they are elected, implying that they were more like the population before they entered national politics. By contrast, approaching two fifths of people (37.2%) think that MPs were never in touch with the public, which suggests that wider social forces made them distinct before they entered politics. These views link to people's wider views of the drivers of social outcomes that we see in Chapter 6, such that people who emphasise individual explanations for status difference are more likely to think that MPs lose touch once elected. By contrast, people who emphasise structural explanations for status difference are more likely to think that MPs were never in touch in the first place.

Beyond their views of the responsiveness of the political system, people have views of their own capacities to engage with and influence politics, which reflect their own internal political efficacy. A majority of people think that they are as able as other people to influence politics at local (54.9%, panel F) and national (54.3%, panel G) level. However, approaching two fifths (37.3%) think that they have less influence at local level than most people and more than two fifths (42.6%) think this is the case at national level. This means that only one in thirteen (7.8%) think that they have more influence than others at local level and the figure falls to one in thirty-one (3.2%) at national level. The overwhelming majority, then, think that they have the same or less influence than others at both local and national level, and these views are related to their perceptions of how easy politics is to understand (panel H). The more than half of people (53.3%) who disagree that politics is hard to understand also tend to be the people who think that they have the same (or even higher) levels of influence on local and national politics as others. Concomitantly, the sizeable minority (46.7%) who agree that politics is difficult to understand also tend to be the people who think that they have less influence.

Figure 7.3. External and internal political efficacy



The consistency in perceptions of internal political efficacy (indicated by the light grey of the three panels) is matched by a consistency in perceptions of external political efficacy (shaded in dark grey).[12] People who think that the public has little influence at local level also tend to think this is the case at national level, and to think that their representatives are out of touch and would pay little attention to their complaints. People with more positive views also tend to hold them across the board so, as with explanations for status difference, people's perceptions of external and internal political efficacy are consistent. They do, however, constitute two distinct perceptions, and people's views of the efficacy of the political system are more consistent with each other than with their views of their own political efficacy.

[12] Again, these relationships were identified using the confirmatory factor analysis process outlined in Chapter 3.

Online Appendix C. Causal Mediation Analysis Results

Age --> civic skills --> contacting participation

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> civic skills --> contacting participation 1
Spare time	0.0207
	(0.0447)
Economic capital	0.253***
	(0.0560)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0479
	(0.0437)
Strength of network	0.194**
	(0.0744)
Political act recruitment	0.162**
	(0.0590)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0556
	(0.0396)
Performance-based activities	0.178**
	(0.0573)
Show-based activities	0.100*
	(0.0502)
Consumption-based activities	0.0291
	(0.0308)
Left-right position	0.131*
	(0.0540)
Political interest	0.00433
	(0.0442)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0289
	(0.0330)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.125**
	(0.0413)
Privilege in politics	-0.0231
	(0.0445)
Age	0.00286***
	(0.000650)
Gender	-0.0630***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0227
	(0.0147)
Education level	0.0924***
	(0.0186)
Constant	-0.0738
	(0.0798)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.248

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> civic skills --> contacting participation 2
Work-based civic skills	0.0509*
	(0.0226)
Spare time	-0.0576*
	(0.0285)
Economic capital	-0.0483
	(0.0403)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0705*
	(0.0351)
Strength of network	-0.0789
	(0.0520)
Political act recruitment	0.543***
	(0.0500)
Exhibition-based activities	-0.0109
	(0.0291)
Performance-based activities	0.0620
	(0.0463)
Show-based activities	-0.0724
	(0.0375)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0397
	(0.0250)
Left-right position	-0.0340
	(0.0387)
Political interest	0.247***
	(0.0305)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0743**
	(0.0255)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0151
	(0.0264)
Privilege in politics	-0.128**
	(0.0394)
Age	0.00131***
	(0.000393)
Gender	-0.0169
	(0.0106)
Highest parental class	0.0181
	(0.0104)
Education level	0.0169
	(0.0125)
Constant	0.0864
	(0.0644)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.446

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0001	0.0000	0.0003
Direct Effect	0.0013	0.0005	0.0021
Total Effect	0.0015	0.0007	0.0022
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.0963	0.0634	0.2111

Age --> political interest --> contacting participation

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> political interest --> contacting participation 1
Spare time	0.0425
	(0.0345)
Economic capital	-0.0110
	(0.0520)
Homogeneity of network	0.0315
	(0.0383)
Strength of network	-0.143
	(0.0785)
Political act recruitment	0.419***
	(0.0404)
Exhibition-based activities	0.139***
	(0.0413)
Performance-based activities	0.0290
	(0.0423)
Show-based activities	-0.0582
	(0.0437)
Consumption-based activities	0.00554
	(0.0281)
Work-based civic skills	0.00236
	(0.0240)
Left-right position	0.0431
	(0.0438)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0437
	(0.0279)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0722
	(0.0431)
Privilege in politics	-0.0629
	(0.0570)
Age	0.00224***
	(0.000569)
Gender	-0.0686***
	(0.0123)
Highest parental class	-0.0261*
	(0.0123)
Education level	0.0504***
	(0.0151)
Constant	0.460***
	(0.0921)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> political interest --> contacting participation 2
Political interest	0.247***
	(0.0305)
Spare time	-0.0576*
	(0.0285)
Economic capital	-0.0483
	(0.0403)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0705*
	(0.0351)
Strength of network	-0.0789
	(0.0520)
Political act recruitment	0.543***
	(0.0500)
Exhibition-based activities	-0.0109
	(0.0291)
Performance-based activities	0.0620
	(0.0463)
Show-based activities	-0.0724
	(0.0375)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0397
	(0.0250)
Work-based civic skills	0.0509*
	(0.0226)
Left-right position	-0.0340
	(0.0387)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0743**
	(0.0255)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0151
	(0.0264)
Privilege in politics	-0.128**
	(0.0394)
Age	0.00131***
	(0.000393)
Gender	-0.0169
	(0.0106)
Highest parental class	0.0181
	(0.0104)
Education level	0.0169
	(0.0125)
Constant	0.0864
	(0.0644)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.446

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0005	0.0002	0.0009
Direct Effect	0.0013	0.0005	0.0021
Total Effect	0.0019	0.0010	0.0027
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.2904	0.2031	0.5291

Age --> political interest --> voting

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> political interest --> voting 1
Spare time	0.0425
	(0.0345)
Economic capital	-0.0110
	(0.0520)
Homogeneity of network	0.0315
	(0.0383)
Strength of network	-0.143
	(0.0785)
Political act recruitment	0.419***
	(0.0404)
Exhibition-based activities	0.139***
	(0.0413)
Performance-based activities	0.0290
	(0.0423)
Show-based activities	-0.0582
	(0.0437)
Consumption-based activities	0.00554
	(0.0281)
Work-based civic skills	0.00236
	(0.0240)
Left-right position	0.0431
	(0.0438)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0437
	(0.0279)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0722
	(0.0431)
Privilege in politics	-0.0629
	(0.0570)
Age	0.00224***
	(0.000569)
Gender	-0.0686***
	(0.0123)
Highest parental class	-0.0261*
	(0.0123)
Education level	0.0504***
	(0.0151)
Constant	0.460***
	(0.0921)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> political interest --> voting 2
Political interest	2.345***
	(0.685)
Spare time	0.868
	(0.716)
Economic capital	1.263
	(0.783)
Homogeneity of network	1.037
	(0.634)
Strength of network	-1.431
	(0.998)
Political act recruitment	-0.164
	(0.719)
Exhibition-based activities	0.316
	(0.615)
Performance-based activities	0.219
	(0.900)
Show-based activities	-0.962
	(0.736)
Consumption-based activities	-0.215
	(0.547)
Work-based civic skills	0.338
	(0.443)
Left-right position	0.813
	(0.945)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.169
	(0.474)
Structural explanations for own status	0.00798
	(0.628)
Privilege in politics	-0.348
	(0.655)
Age	0.0150
	(0.00944)
Gender	0.115
	(0.235)
Highest parental class	-0.413*
	(0.209)
Education level	-0.190
	(0.274)
Constant	-1.256
	(1.288)
Observations	1,215

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Total Effect	0.0037	0.0002	0.0081
Average Mediation	0.0009	0.0003	0.0016
Average Direct Effect	0.0028	-0.0004	0.0071
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.2375	0.0921	1.3111

Age --> economic capital --> donating

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> economic capital --> donating 1
Spare time	-0.0328
	(0.0294)
Homogeneity of network	0.0569*
	(0.0253)
Strength of network	-0.0963
	(0.0500)
Political act recruitment	-0.0197
	(0.0316)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0428
	(0.0260)
Performance-based activities	0.00597
	(0.0302)
Show-based activities	0.0111
	(0.0308)
Consumption-based activities	0.0698***
	(0.0197)
Work-based civic skills	0.0761***
	(0.0170)
Left-right position	0.102**
	(0.0335)
Political interest	-0.00606
	(0.0287)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.0144
	(0.0187)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0133
	(0.0260)
Privilege in politics	-0.0102
	(0.0274)
Age	0.00268***
	(0.000459)
Gender	-0.0190*
	(0.00855)
Highest parental class	-0.0405***
	(0.00954)
Education level	0.0421***
	(0.00989)
Constant	0.431***
	(0.0449)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.258

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> economic capital --> donating 2
Economic capital	2.284***
	(0.366)
Spare time	0.856**
	(0.311)
Homogeneity of network	-0.283
	(0.303)
Strength of network	1.520**
	(0.530)
Political act recruitment	1.592***
	(0.410)
Exhibition-based activities	0.131
	(0.277)
Performance-based activities	0.707
	(0.423)
Show-based activities	-0.822*
	(0.356)
Consumption-based activities	0.140
	(0.232)
Work-based civic skills	0.168
	(0.221)
Left-right position	0.00954
	(0.393)
Political interest	0.110
	(0.269)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.633**
	(0.227)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.771**
	(0.267)
Privilege in politics	-0.406
	(0.301)
Age	0.0120*
	(0.00471)
Gender	0.0632
	(0.106)
Highest parental class	-0.184
	(0.113)
Education level	0.259*
	(0.128)
Constant	-0.772
	(0.560)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.175

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0060	0.0035	0.0091
Direct Effect	0.0119	0.0027	0.0210
Total Effect	0.0179	0.0084	0.0272
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.3348	0.2210	0.7195

Age --> spare time --> donating

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> spare time --> donating 1
Economic capital	-0.0480
	(0.0439)
Homogeneity of network	-0.00676
	(0.0338)
Strength of network	-0.0651
	(0.0465)
Political act recruitment	0.0365
	(0.0330)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0328
	(0.0249)
Performance-based activities	-0.0273
	(0.0378)
Show-based activities	-0.0115
	(0.0324)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0318
	(0.0221)
Work-based civic skills	0.00913
	(0.0197)
Left-right position	0.00294
	(0.0371)
Political interest	0.0344
	(0.0275)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.0275
	(0.0211)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0448
	(0.0296)
Privilege in politics	-0.0468
	(0.0303)
Age	0.00417***
	(0.000463)
Gender	-0.0206*
	(0.0102)
Highest parental class	-0.00551
	(0.0104)
Education level	0.00921
	(0.0111)
Constant	0.0642
	(0.0572)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.190

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> spare time --> donating 2
Spare time	0.856**
	(0.311)
Economic capital	2.284***
	(0.366)
Homogeneity of network	-0.283
	(0.303)
Strength of network	1.520**
	(0.530)
Political act recruitment	1.592***
	(0.410)
Exhibition-based activities	0.131
	(0.277)
Performance-based activities	0.707
	(0.423)
Show-based activities	-0.822*
	(0.356)
Consumption-based activities	0.140
	(0.232)
Work-based civic skills	0.168
	(0.221)
Left-right position	0.00954
	(0.393)
Political interest	0.110
	(0.269)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.633**
	(0.227)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.771**
	(0.267)
Privilege in politics	-0.406
	(0.301)
Age	0.0120*
	(0.00471)
Gender	0.0632
	(0.106)
Highest parental class	-0.184
	(0.113)
Education level	0.259*
	(0.128)
Constant	-0.772
	(0.560)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.175

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0035	0.0010	0.0062
Direct Effect	0.0119	0.0027	0.0210
Total Effect	0.0154	0.0069	0.0242
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.2254	0.1435	0.5028

Age --> network strength --> donating

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> network strength --> donating 1
Spare time	-0.0286
	(0.0199)
Economic capital	-0.0620*
	(0.0316)
Homogeneity of network	0.0420
	(0.0229)
Political act recruitment	0.183***
	(0.0293)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0155
	(0.0264)
Performance-based activities	-0.0189
	(0.0298)
Show-based activities	0.0365
	(0.0271)
Consumption-based activities	0.0113
	(0.0159)
Work-based civic skills	0.0376*
	(0.0147)
Left-right position	-0.0385
	(0.0271)
Political interest	-0.0510
	(0.0281)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.0435*
	(0.0173)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0147
	(0.0259)
Privilege in politics	-0.000896
	(0.0253)
Age	-0.00174***
	(0.000359)
Gender	-0.00693
	(0.00703)
Highest parental class	-0.0307***
	(0.00839)
Education level	0.0103
	(0.00926)
Constant	0.278***
	(0.0467)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.253

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> network strength --> donating 2
Strength of network	1.520**
	(0.530)
Spare time	0.856**
	(0.311)
Economic capital	2.284***
	(0.366)
Homogeneity of network	-0.283
	(0.303)
Political act recruitment	1.592***
	(0.410)
Exhibition-based activities	0.131
	(0.277)
Performance-based activities	0.707
	(0.423)
Show-based activities	-0.822*
	(0.356)
Consumption-based activities	0.140
	(0.232)
Work-based civic skills	0.168
	(0.221)
Left-right position	0.00954
	(0.393)
Political interest	0.110
	(0.269)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.633**
	(0.227)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.771**
	(0.267)
Privilege in politics	-0.406
	(0.301)
Age	0.0120*
	(0.00471)
Gender	0.0632
	(0.106)
Highest parental class	-0.184
	(0.113)
Education level	0.259*
	(0.128)
Constant	-0.772
	(0.560)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.175

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0026	-0.0050	-0.0008
Direct Effect	0.0119	0.0027	0.0210
Total Effect	0.0093	0.0001	0.0183
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.2711	-1.8427	-0.1261

Age --> education --> donating

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> education --> donating 1
Spare time	0.594
	(0.499)
Economic capital	2.832***
	(0.666)
Homogeneity of network	-1.079*
	(0.514)
Strength of network	1.171
	(0.826)
Political act recruitment	-0.182
	(0.622)
Exhibition-based activities	1.531***
	(0.463)
Performance-based activities	0.593
	(0.600)
Show-based activities	-1.667**
	(0.608)
Consumption-based activities	-0.367
	(0.394)
Work-based civic skills	1.615***
	(0.328)
Left-right position	-0.686
	(0.595)
Political interest	1.833***
	(0.531)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.115
	(0.404)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0301
	(0.554)
Privilege in politics	-0.0891
	(0.504)
Age	-0.0563***
	(0.00813)
Gender	0.0244
	(0.170)
Highest parental class	-0.544**
	(0.187)
Constant	-0.666
	(0.938)
Observations	1,244

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> education --> donating 2
Education level	0.259*
	(0.128)
Spare time	0.856**
	(0.311)
Economic capital	2.284***
	(0.366)
Homogeneity of network	-0.283
	(0.303)
Strength of network	1.520**
	(0.530)
Political act recruitment	1.592***
	(0.410)
Exhibition-based activities	0.131
	(0.277)
Performance-based activities	0.707
	(0.423)
Show-based activities	-0.822*
	(0.356)
Consumption-based activities	0.140
	(0.232)
Work-based civic skills	0.168
	(0.221)
Left-right position	0.00954
	(0.393)
Political interest	0.110
	(0.269)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.633**
	(0.227)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.771**
	(0.267)
Privilege in politics	-0.406
	(0.301)
Age	0.0120*
	(0.00471)
Gender	0.0632
	(0.106)
Highest parental class	-0.184
	(0.113)
Constant	-0.772
	(0.560)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.175

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0025	-0.0088	0.0017
Direct Effect	0.0119	0.0027	0.0210
Total Effect	0.0095	0.0005	0.0191
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.2518	-2.1903	-0.1115

Age --> privilege in society --> contacting participation

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> privilege in society --> contacting participation 1
Spare time	-0.0528
	(0.0405)
Economic capital	-0.0405
	(0.0527)
Homogeneity of network	-0.164***
	(0.0460)
Strength of network	-0.190*
	(0.0769)
Political act recruitment	0.118*
	(0.0577)
Exhibition-based activities	-0.0333
	(0.0389)
Performance-based activities	0.000578
	(0.0580)
Show-based activities	0.0641
	(0.0611)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0234
	(0.0339)
Work-based civic skills	0.0244
	(0.0278)
Left-right position	-0.562***
	(0.0521)
Political interest	0.0680
	(0.0444)
Structural explanations for own status	0.231***
	(0.0433)
Privilege in politics	0.184***
	(0.0501)
Age	-0.00140*
	(0.000701)
Gender	-0.00815
	(0.0152)
Highest parental class	0.0129
	(0.0150)
Education level	-0.00844
	(0.0178)
Constant	0.653***
	(0.0849)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.278

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> privilege in society --> contacting participation 2
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0743**
	(0.0255)
Spare time	-0.0576*
	(0.0285)
Economic capital	-0.0483
	(0.0403)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0705*
	(0.0351)
Strength of network	-0.0789
	(0.0520)
Political act recruitment	0.543***
	(0.0500)
Exhibition-based activities	-0.0109
	(0.0291)
Performance-based activities	0.0620
	(0.0463)
Show-based activities	-0.0724
	(0.0375)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0397
	(0.0250)
Work-based civic skills	0.0509*
	(0.0226)
Left-right position	-0.0340
	(0.0387)
Political interest	0.247***
	(0.0305)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0151
	(0.0264)
Privilege in politics	-0.128**
	(0.0394)
Age	0.00131***
	(0.000393)
Gender	-0.0169
	(0.0106)
Highest parental class	0.0181
	(0.0104)
Education level	0.0169
	(0.0125)
Constant	0.0864
	(0.0644)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.446

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0001	-0.0003	0.0000
Direct Effect	0.0013	0.0005	0.0021
Total Effect	0.0012	0.0004	0.0020
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.0867	-0.2422	-0.0536

Age --> privilege in society --> donating

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> privilege in society --> donating 1
Spare time	-0.0528
	(0.0405)
Economic capital	-0.0405
	(0.0527)
Homogeneity of network	-0.164***
	(0.0460)
Strength of network	-0.190*
	(0.0769)
Political act recruitment	0.118*
	(0.0577)
Exhibition-based activities	-0.0333
	(0.0389)
Performance-based activities	0.000578
	(0.0580)
Show-based activities	0.0641
	(0.0611)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0234
	(0.0339)
Work-based civic skills	0.0244
	(0.0278)
Left-right position	-0.562***
	(0.0521)
Political interest	0.0680
	(0.0444)
Structural explanations for own status	0.231***
	(0.0433)
Privilege in politics	0.184***
	(0.0501)
Age	-0.00140*
	(0.000701)
Gender	-0.00815
	(0.0152)
Highest parental class	0.0129
	(0.0150)
Education level	-0.00844
	(0.0178)
Constant	0.653***
	(0.0849)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.278

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> privilege in society --> donating 2
Structural explanations for status in society	0.633**
	(0.227)
Spare time	0.856**
	(0.311)
Economic capital	2.284***
	(0.366)
Homogeneity of network	-0.283
	(0.303)
Strength of network	1.520**
	(0.530)
Political act recruitment	1.592***
	(0.410)
Exhibition-based activities	0.131
	(0.277)
Performance-based activities	0.707
	(0.423)
Show-based activities	-0.822*
	(0.356)
Consumption-based activities	0.140
	(0.232)
Work-based civic skills	0.168
	(0.221)
Left-right position	0.00954
	(0.393)
Political interest	0.110
	(0.269)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.771**
	(0.267)
Privilege in politics	-0.406
	(0.301)
Age	0.0120*
	(0.00471)
Gender	0.0632
	(0.106)
Highest parental class	-0.184
	(0.113)
Education level	0.259*
	(0.128)
Constant	-0.772
	(0.560)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.175

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0009	-0.0021	0.0000
Direct Effect	0.0119	0.0027	0.0210
Total Effect	0.0110	0.0018	0.0201
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.0797	-0.4349	-0.0430

Gender --> exhibition attendance --> individual participation

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> exhibition attendance --> individual participation 1
Spare time	0.0477
	(0.0363)
Economic capital	0.0912
	(0.0556)
Homogeneity of network	0.0178
	(0.0374)
Strength of network	0.0512
	(0.0872)
Political act recruitment	0.124*
	(0.0494)
Performance-based activities	0.564***
	(0.0532)
Show-based activities	0.0247
	(0.0503)
Consumption-based activities	0.115***
	(0.0294)
Work-based civic skills	0.0356
	(0.0252)
Left-right position	-0.0249
	(0.0496)
Political interest	0.164***
	(0.0489)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.0252
	(0.0295)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0232
	(0.0417)
Privilege in politics	-0.0217
	(0.0434)
Age	-0.000298
	(0.000675)
Gender	-0.0300*
	(0.0135)
Highest parental class	-0.0124
	(0.0144)
Education level	0.0555**
	(0.0175)
Constant	0.0252
	(0.0879)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.411

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> exhibition attendance --> individual participation 2
Exhibition-based activities	0.107**
	(0.0335)
Spare time	0.0440
	(0.0349)
Economic capital	0.0941*
	(0.0478)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0310
	(0.0362)
Strength of network	-0.0959
	(0.0580)
Political act recruitment	0.766***
	(0.0543)
Performance-based activities	-0.0468
	(0.0509)
Show-based activities	0.00155
	(0.0502)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0458
	(0.0286)
Work-based civic skills	0.0410
	(0.0253)
Left-right position	-0.183***
	(0.0467)
Political interest	0.241***
	(0.0335)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0483
	(0.0264)
Structural explanations for own status	0.000117
	(0.0371)
Privilege in politics	-0.0335
	(0.0357)
Age	-0.00108*
	(0.000546)
Gender	0.0327**
	(0.0120)
Highest parental class	-0.0199
	(0.0132)
Education level	-0.0323*
	(0.0164)
Constant	0.102
	(0.0661)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.485

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0032	-0.0072	-0.0004
Direct Effect	0.0326	0.0089	0.0556
Total Effect	0.0294	0.0058	0.0524
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.1076	-0.5090	-0.0604

Gender --> recruitment --> individual participation

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> recruitment --> individual participation 1
Spare time	0.0288
	(0.0264)
Economic capital	-0.0228
	(0.0365)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0633*
	(0.0263)
Strength of network	0.329***
	(0.0509)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0671*
	(0.0269)
Performance-based activities	0.109*
	(0.0457)
Show-based activities	0.122**
	(0.0374)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0338
	(0.0213)
Work-based civic skills	0.0561**
	(0.0208)
Left-right position	-0.103**
	(0.0357)
Political interest	0.268***
	(0.0328)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0482*
	(0.0236)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0719**
	(0.0276)
Privilege in politics	-0.0107
	(0.0315)
Age	-0.000534
	(0.000439)
Gender	0.0246**
	(0.00941)
Highest parental class	-0.0107
	(0.0103)
Education level	-0.00153
	(0.0126)
Constant	-0.0309
	(0.0481)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.364

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> recruitment --> individual participation 2
Political act recruitment	0.766***
	(0.0543)
Spare time	0.0440
	(0.0349)
Economic capital	0.0941*
	(0.0478)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0310
	(0.0362)
Strength of network	-0.0959
	(0.0580)
Exhibition-based activities	0.107**
	(0.0335)
Performance-based activities	-0.0468
	(0.0509)
Show-based activities	0.00155
	(0.0502)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0458
	(0.0286)
Work-based civic skills	0.0410
	(0.0253)
Left-right position	-0.183***
	(0.0467)
Political interest	0.241***
	(0.0335)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0483
	(0.0264)
Structural explanations for own status	0.000117
	(0.0371)
Privilege in politics	-0.0335
	(0.0357)
Age	-0.00108*
	(0.000546)
Gender	0.0327**
	(0.0120)
Highest parental class	-0.0199
	(0.0132)
Education level	-0.0323*
	(0.0164)
Constant	0.102
	(0.0661)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.485

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0183	0.0044	0.0321
Direct Effect	0.0326	0.0089	0.0556
Total Effect	0.0509	0.0234	0.0778
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.3594	0.2358	0.7835

Gender --> recruitment --> charitable participation

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> recruitment --> charitable participation 1
Spare time	0.0288
	(0.0264)
Economic capital	-0.0228
	(0.0365)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0633*
	(0.0263)
Strength of network	0.329***
	(0.0509)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0671*
	(0.0269)
Performance-based activities	0.109*
	(0.0457)
Show-based activities	0.122**
	(0.0374)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0338
	(0.0213)
Work-based civic skills	0.0561**
	(0.0208)
Left-right position	-0.103**
	(0.0357)
Political interest	0.268***
	(0.0328)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0482*
	(0.0236)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0719**
	(0.0276)
Privilege in politics	-0.0107
	(0.0315)
Age	-0.000534
	(0.000439)
Gender	0.0246**
	(0.00941)
Highest parental class	-0.0107
	(0.0103)
Education level	-0.00153
	(0.0126)
Constant	-0.0309
	(0.0481)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.364

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> recruitment --> charitable participation 2
Political act recruitment	0.177***
	(0.0497)
Spare time	0.106**
	(0.0363)
Economic capital	0.00690
	(0.0422)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0599
	(0.0344)
Strength of network	0.110
	(0.0598)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0161
	(0.0299)
Performance-based activities	0.0858
	(0.0444)
Show-based activities	-0.0660
	(0.0441)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0101
	(0.0244)
Work-based civic skills	0.00285
	(0.0250)
Left-right position	0.0229
	(0.0396)
Political interest	0.109***
	(0.0328)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0267
	(0.0258)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0508
	(0.0355)
Privilege in politics	-0.0554
	(0.0343)
Age	0.000410
	(0.000536)
Gender	0.0350**
	(0.0115)
Highest parental class	-0.00290
	(0.0116)
Education level	-0.00326
	(0.0136)
Constant	-0.0156
	(0.0619)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.131

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0042	0.0008	0.0089
Direct Effect	0.0349	0.0123	0.0569
Total Effect	0.0391	0.0158	0.0614
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.1069	0.0684	0.2653

Gender --> political interest --> contacting participation

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> political interest --> contacting participation 1
Spare time	0.0425
	(0.0345)
Economic capital	-0.0110
	(0.0520)
Homogeneity of network	0.0315
	(0.0383)
Strength of network	-0.143
	(0.0785)
Political act recruitment	0.419***
	(0.0404)
Exhibition-based activities	0.139***
	(0.0413)
Performance-based activities	0.0290
	(0.0423)
Show-based activities	-0.0582
	(0.0437)
Consumption-based activities	0.00554
	(0.0281)
Work-based civic skills	0.00236
	(0.0240)
Left-right position	0.0431
	(0.0438)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0437
	(0.0279)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0722
	(0.0431)
Privilege in politics	-0.0629
	(0.0570)
Age	0.00224***
	(0.000569)
Gender	-0.0686***
	(0.0123)
Highest parental class	-0.0261*
	(0.0123)
Education level	0.0504***
	(0.0151)
Constant	0.460***
	(0.0921)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> political interest --> contacting participation 2
Political interest	0.247***
	(0.0305)
Spare time	-0.0576*
	(0.0285)
Economic capital	-0.0483
	(0.0403)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0705*
	(0.0351)
Strength of network	-0.0789
	(0.0520)
Political act recruitment	0.543***
	(0.0500)
Exhibition-based activities	-0.0109
	(0.0291)
Performance-based activities	0.0620
	(0.0463)
Show-based activities	-0.0724
	(0.0375)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0397
	(0.0250)
Work-based civic skills	0.0509*
	(0.0226)
Left-right position	-0.0340
	(0.0387)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0743**
	(0.0255)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0151
	(0.0264)
Privilege in politics	-0.128**
	(0.0394)
Age	0.00131***
	(0.000393)
Gender	-0.0169
	(0.0106)
Highest parental class	0.0181
	(0.0104)
Education level	0.0169
	(0.0125)
Constant	0.0864
	(0.0644)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.446

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0170	-0.0244	-0.0102
Direct Effect	-0.0170	-0.0378	0.0032
Total Effect	-0.0340	-0.0561	-0.0135
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.5029	0.3022	1.2533

Gender --> civic skills --> contacting participation

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> civic skills --> contacting participation 1
Spare time	0.0207
	(0.0447)
Economic capital	0.253***
	(0.0560)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0479
	(0.0437)
Strength of network	0.194**
	(0.0744)
Political act recruitment	0.162**
	(0.0590)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0556
	(0.0396)
Performance-based activities	0.178**
	(0.0573)
Show-based activities	0.100*
	(0.0502)
Consumption-based activities	0.0291
	(0.0308)
Left-right position	0.131*
	(0.0540)
Political interest	0.00433
	(0.0442)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0289
	(0.0330)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.125**
	(0.0413)
Privilege in politics	-0.0231
	(0.0445)
Age	0.00286***
	(0.000650)
Gender	-0.0630***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0227
	(0.0147)
Education level	0.0924***
	(0.0186)
Constant	-0.0738
	(0.0798)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.248

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> civic skills --> contacting participation 2
Work-based civic skills	0.0509*
	(0.0226)
Spare time	-0.0576*
	(0.0285)
Economic capital	-0.0483
	(0.0403)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0705*
	(0.0351)
Strength of network	-0.0789
	(0.0520)
Political act recruitment	0.543***
	(0.0500)
Exhibition-based activities	-0.0109
	(0.0291)
Performance-based activities	0.0620
	(0.0463)
Show-based activities	-0.0724
	(0.0375)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0397
	(0.0250)
Left-right position	-0.0340
	(0.0387)
Political interest	0.247***
	(0.0305)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0743**
	(0.0255)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0151
	(0.0264)
Privilege in politics	-0.128**
	(0.0394)
Age	0.00131***
	(0.000393)
Gender	-0.0169
	(0.0106)
Highest parental class	0.0181
	(0.0104)
Education level	0.0169
	(0.0125)
Constant	0.0864
	(0.0644)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.446

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0032	-0.0067	-0.0004
Direct Effect	-0.0170	-0.0378	0.0032
Total Effect	-0.0202	-0.0409	-0.0002
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.1527	0.0622	0.8304

Gender --> spare time --> charitable participation

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> spare time --> charitable participation 1
Economic capital	-0.0480
	(0.0439)
Homogeneity of network	-0.00676
	(0.0338)
Strength of network	-0.0651
	(0.0465)
Political act recruitment	0.0365
	(0.0330)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0328
	(0.0249)
Performance-based activities	-0.0273
	(0.0378)
Show-based activities	-0.0115
	(0.0324)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0318
	(0.0221)
Work-based civic skills	0.00913
	(0.0197)
Left-right position	0.00294
	(0.0371)
Political interest	0.0344
	(0.0275)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.0275
	(0.0211)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0448
	(0.0296)
Privilege in politics	-0.0468
	(0.0303)
Age	0.00417***
	(0.000463)
Gender	-0.0206*
	(0.0102)
Highest parental class	-0.00551
	(0.0104)
Education level	0.00921
	(0.0111)
Constant	0.0642
	(0.0572)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.190

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> spare time --> charitable participation 2
Spare time	0.106**
	(0.0363)
Economic capital	0.00690
	(0.0422)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0599
	(0.0344)
Strength of network	0.110
	(0.0598)
Political act recruitment	0.177***
	(0.0497)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0161
	(0.0299)
Performance-based activities	0.0858
	(0.0444)
Show-based activities	-0.0660
	(0.0441)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0101
	(0.0244)
Work-based civic skills	0.00285
	(0.0250)
Left-right position	0.0229
	(0.0396)
Political interest	0.109***
	(0.0328)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0267
	(0.0258)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0508
	(0.0355)
Privilege in politics	-0.0554
	(0.0343)
Age	0.000410
	(0.000536)
Gender	0.0350**
	(0.0115)
Highest parental class	-0.00290
	(0.0116)
Education level	-0.00326
	(0.0136)
Constant	-0.0156
	(0.0619)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.131

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0022	-0.0052	-0.0001
Direct Effect	0.0349	0.0123	0.0569
Total Effect	0.0327	0.0102	0.0548
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.0667	-0.2138	-0.0400

Class --> political interest --> individual participation

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> political interest --> individual participation 1
Spare time	0.0425
	(0.0345)
Economic capital	-0.0110
	(0.0520)
Homogeneity of network	0.0315
	(0.0383)
Strength of network	-0.143
	(0.0785)
Political act recruitment	0.419***
	(0.0404)
Exhibition-based activities	0.139***
	(0.0413)
Performance-based activities	0.0290
	(0.0423)
Show-based activities	-0.0582
	(0.0437)
Consumption-based activities	0.00554
	(0.0281)
Work-based civic skills	0.00236
	(0.0240)
Left-right position	0.0431
	(0.0438)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0437
	(0.0279)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0722
	(0.0431)
Privilege in politics	-0.0629
	(0.0570)
Age	0.00224***
	(0.000569)
Gender	-0.0686***
	(0.0123)
Highest parental class	-0.0261*
	(0.0123)
Education level	0.0504***
	(0.0151)
Constant	0.460***
	(0.0921)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> political interest --> individual participation 2
Political interest	0.241***
	(0.0335)
Spare time	0.0440
	(0.0349)
Economic capital	0.0941*
	(0.0478)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0310
	(0.0362)
Strength of network	-0.0959
	(0.0580)
Political act recruitment	0.766***
	(0.0543)
Exhibition-based activities	0.107**
	(0.0335)
Performance-based activities	-0.0468
	(0.0509)
Show-based activities	0.00155
	(0.0502)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0458
	(0.0286)
Work-based civic skills	0.0410
	(0.0253)
Left-right position	-0.183***
	(0.0467)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0483
	(0.0264)
Structural explanations for own status	0.000117
	(0.0371)
Privilege in politics	-0.0335
	(0.0357)
Age	-0.00108*
	(0.000546)
Gender	0.0327**
	(0.0120)
Highest parental class	-0.0199
	(0.0132)
Education level	-0.0323*
	(0.0164)
Constant	0.102
	(0.0661)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.485

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0064	-0.0127	-0.0008
Direct Effect	-0.0200	-0.0460	0.0053
Total Effect	-0.0264	-0.0532	-0.0007
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.2400	0.1022	1.3586

Class --> political interest --> voting

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> political interest --> voting 1
Spare time	0.0425
	(0.0345)
Economic capital	-0.0110
	(0.0520)
Homogeneity of network	0.0315
	(0.0383)
Strength of network	-0.143
	(0.0785)
Political act recruitment	0.419***
	(0.0404)
Exhibition-based activities	0.139***
	(0.0413)
Performance-based activities	0.0290
	(0.0423)
Show-based activities	-0.0582
	(0.0437)
Consumption-based activities	0.00554
	(0.0281)
Work-based civic skills	0.00236
	(0.0240)
Left-right position	0.0431
	(0.0438)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0437
	(0.0279)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0722
	(0.0431)
Privilege in politics	-0.0629
	(0.0570)
Age	0.00224***
	(0.000569)
Gender	-0.0686***
	(0.0123)
Highest parental class	-0.0261*
	(0.0123)
Education level	0.0504***
	(0.0151)
Constant	0.460***
	(0.0921)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> political interest --> voting 2
Political interest	2.345***
	(0.685)
Spare time	0.868
	(0.716)
Economic capital	1.263
	(0.783)
Homogeneity of network	1.037
	(0.634)
Strength of network	-1.431
	(0.998)
Political act recruitment	-0.164
	(0.719)
Exhibition-based activities	0.316
	(0.615)
Performance-based activities	0.219
	(0.900)
Show-based activities	-0.962
	(0.736)
Consumption-based activities	-0.215
	(0.547)
Work-based civic skills	0.338
	(0.443)
Left-right position	0.813
	(0.945)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.169
	(0.474)
Structural explanations for own status	0.00798
	(0.628)
Privilege in politics	-0.348
	(0.655)
Age	0.0150
	(0.00944)
Gender	0.115
	(0.235)
Highest parental class	-0.413*
	(0.209)
Education level	-0.190
	(0.274)
Constant	-1.256
	(1.288)
Observations	1,215

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Total Effect	-0.0567	-0.1106	-0.0083
Average Mediation	-0.0072	-0.0164	-0.0007
Average Direct Effect	-0.0494	-0.1017	-0.0017
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.1289	0.0617	0.6490

Class --> economic capital --> donating

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> economic capital --> donating 1
Spare time	-0.0328
	(0.0294)
Homogeneity of network	0.0569*
	(0.0253)
Strength of network	-0.0963
	(0.0500)
Political act recruitment	-0.0197
	(0.0316)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0428
	(0.0260)
Performance-based activities	0.00597
	(0.0302)
Show-based activities	0.0111
	(0.0308)
Consumption-based activities	0.0698***
	(0.0197)
Work-based civic skills	0.0761***
	(0.0170)
Left-right position	0.102**
	(0.0335)
Political interest	-0.00606
	(0.0287)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.0144
	(0.0187)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0133
	(0.0260)
Privilege in politics	-0.0102
	(0.0274)
Age	0.00268***
	(0.000459)
Gender	-0.0190*
	(0.00855)
Highest parental class	-0.0405***
	(0.00954)
Education level	0.0421***
	(0.00989)
Constant	0.431***
	(0.0449)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.258

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> economic capital --> donating 2
Economic capital	2.284***
	(0.366)
Spare time	0.856**
	(0.311)
Homogeneity of network	-0.283
	(0.303)
Strength of network	1.520**
	(0.530)
Political act recruitment	1.592***
	(0.410)
Exhibition-based activities	0.131
	(0.277)
Performance-based activities	0.707
	(0.423)
Show-based activities	-0.822*
	(0.356)
Consumption-based activities	0.140
	(0.232)
Work-based civic skills	0.168
	(0.221)
Left-right position	0.00954
	(0.393)
Political interest	0.110
	(0.269)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.633**
	(0.227)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.771**
	(0.267)
Privilege in politics	-0.406
	(0.301)
Age	0.0120*
	(0.00471)
Gender	0.0632
	(0.106)
Highest parental class	-0.184
	(0.113)
Education level	0.259*
	(0.128)
Constant	-0.772
	(0.560)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.175

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0929	-0.1473	-0.0465
Direct Effect	-0.1856	-0.4074	0.0307
Total Effect	-0.2785	-0.5061	-0.0609
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.3362	0.1805	1.3389

Class --> network strength --> donating

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> network strength --> donating 1
Spare time	-0.0286
	(0.0199)
Economic capital	-0.0620*
	(0.0316)
Homogeneity of network	0.0420
	(0.0229)
Political act recruitment	0.183***
	(0.0293)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0155
	(0.0264)
Performance-based activities	-0.0189
	(0.0298)
Show-based activities	0.0365
	(0.0271)
Consumption-based activities	0.0113
	(0.0159)
Work-based civic skills	0.0376*
	(0.0147)
Left-right position	-0.0385
	(0.0271)
Political interest	-0.0510
	(0.0281)
Structural explanations for status in society	-0.0435*
	(0.0173)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0147
	(0.0259)
Privilege in politics	-0.000896
	(0.0253)
Age	-0.00174***
	(0.000359)
Gender	-0.00693
	(0.00703)
Highest parental class	-0.0307***
	(0.00839)
Education level	0.0103
	(0.00926)
Constant	0.278***
	(0.0467)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.253

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Class --> network strength --> donating 2
Strength of network	1.520**
	(0.530)
Spare time	0.856**
	(0.311)
Economic capital	2.284***
	(0.366)
Homogeneity of network	-0.283
	(0.303)
Political act recruitment	1.592***
	(0.410)
Exhibition-based activities	0.131
	(0.277)
Performance-based activities	0.707
	(0.423)
Show-based activities	-0.822*
	(0.356)
Consumption-based activities	0.140
	(0.232)
Work-based civic skills	0.168
	(0.221)
Left-right position	0.00954
	(0.393)
Political interest	0.110
	(0.269)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.633**
	(0.227)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.771**
	(0.267)
Privilege in politics	-0.406
	(0.301)
Age	0.0120*
	(0.00471)
Gender	0.0632
	(0.106)
Highest parental class	-0.184
	(0.113)
Education level	0.259*
	(0.128)
Constant	-0.772
	(0.560)
Observations	1,244
R-squared	0.175

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0464	-0.0922	-0.0123
Direct Effect	-0.1856	-0.4074	0.0307
Total Effect	-0.2320	-0.4516	-0.0174
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.1986	0.0965	1.0148

Age --> economic capital --> civic skills

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> economic capital --> civic skill 1
Know professionals	0.0227
	(0.0129)
Size of network	0.0344
	(0.0209)
Intensity of network	0.00343
	(0.0247)
Homogeneity of network	0.0558*
	(0.0251)
Strength of network	-0.116*
	(0.0478)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0349
	(0.0259)
Performance-based activities	0.00122
	(0.0294)
Show-based activities	0.0118
	(0.0329)
Consumption-based activities	0.0750***
	(0.0192)
World cuisine tastes	-0.0343
	(0.0320)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0178
	(0.0111)
Educational films tastes	-0.0118
	(0.0125)
Left-right position	0.109***
	(0.0299)
Liberty-authority position	-0.0258
	(0.0263)
External political efficacy	-0.0296
	(0.0261)
Internal political efficacy	0.0557*
	(0.0233)
Party identity	-0.00664
	(0.0120)
Age	0.00267***
	(0.000392)
Gender	-0.0167
	(0.00866)
Highest parental class	-0.0306***
	(0.00918)
Social Grade C	-0.0326***
	(0.00914)
Social Grade D or E	-0.101***
	(0.0122)
Education level	0.0411***
	(0.00923)
Constant	0.427***
	(0.0408)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.308

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> economic capital --> civic skills 2
Economic capital	0.154**
	(0.0586)
Know professionals	0.0683**
	(0.0239)
Size of network	-0.121**
	(0.0395)
Intensity of network	0.146***
	(0.0412)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0679
	(0.0423)
Strength of network	0.165*
	(0.0736)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0311
	(0.0401)
Performance-based activities	0.156**
	(0.0567)
Show-based activities	0.139**
	(0.0522)
Consumption-based activities	0.0405
	(0.0318)
World cuisine tastes	0.0292
	(0.0433)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0196
	(0.0197)
Educational films tastes	0.00568
	(0.0195)
Left-right position	0.144**
	(0.0500)
Liberty-authority position	0.0469
	(0.0447)
External political efficacy	-0.127**
	(0.0447)
Internal political efficacy	0.0650
	(0.0421)
Party identity	-0.0103
	(0.0206)
Age	0.00243***
	(0.000633)
Gender	-0.0696***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0189
	(0.0145)
Social Grade C	-0.123***
	(0.0178)
Social Grade D or E	-0.133***
	(0.0226)
Education level	0.0747***
	(0.0191)
Constant	0.0446
	(0.0694)
Observations	1,219
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0004	0.0001	0.0007
Direct Effect	0.0024	0.0011	0.0036
Total Effect	0.0028	0.0016	0.0040
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.1404	0.1007	0.2474

Age --> network intensity --> civic skills

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> network intensity --> civic skills 1
Economic capital	0.00608
	(0.0437)
Know professionals	0.0163
	(0.0187)
Size of network	0.317***
	(0.0279)
Homogeneity of network	0.0197
	(0.0368)
Strength of network	0.276***
	(0.0598)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0313
	(0.0306)
Performance-based activities	0.123**
	(0.0434)
Show-based activities	0.0766
	(0.0449)
Consumption-based activities	0.140***
	(0.0269)
World cuisine tastes	-0.00499
	(0.0264)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.00277
	(0.0147)
Educational films tastes	-0.0306
	(0.0165)
Left-right position	-0.00120
	(0.0360)
Liberty-authority position	-0.0319
	(0.0378)
External political efficacy	0.0559
	(0.0357)
Internal political efficacy	-0.0570
	(0.0333)
Party identity	0.0122
	(0.0159)
Age	0.00347***
	(0.000538)
Gender	0.0127
	(0.0114)
Highest parental class	0.0110
	(0.0116)
Social Grade C	0.00420
	(0.0117)
Social Grade D or E	0.0227
	(0.0168)
Education level	-0.0290*
	(0.0128)
Constant	0.0170
	(0.0584)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.317

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

(1)

VARIABLES	Age --> network intensity --> civic skills 2
Intensity of network	0.146***
	(0.0412)
Economic capital	0.154**
	(0.0586)
Know professionals	0.0683**
	(0.0239)
Size of network	-0.121**
	(0.0395)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0679
	(0.0423)
Strength of network	0.165*
	(0.0736)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0311
	(0.0401)
Performance-based activities	0.156**
	(0.0567)
Show-based activities	0.139**
	(0.0522)
Consumption-based activities	0.0405
	(0.0318)
World cuisine tastes	0.0292
	(0.0433)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0196
	(0.0197)
Educational films tastes	0.00568
	(0.0195)
Left-right position	0.144**
	(0.0500)
Liberty-authority position	0.0469
	(0.0447)
External political efficacy	-0.127**
	(0.0447)
Internal political efficacy	0.0650
	(0.0421)
Party identity	-0.0103
	(0.0206)
Age	0.00243***
	(0.000633)
Gender	-0.0696***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0189
	(0.0145)
Social Grade C	-0.123***
	(0.0178)
Social Grade D or E	-0.133***
	(0.0226)
Education level	0.0747***
	(0.0191)
Constant	0.0446
	(0.0694)
Observations	1,219
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0005	0.0002	0.0008
Direct Effect	0.0024	0.0011	0.0036
Total Effect	0.0029	0.0017	0.0040
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.1657	0.1198	0.2879

Age --> network strength --> civic skills

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> network strength --> civic skills 1
Economic capital	-0.0779*
	(0.0320)
Know professionals	0.0561***
	(0.0124)
Size of network	0.0206
	(0.0191)
Intensity of network	0.104***
	(0.0232)
Homogeneity of network	0.0373
	(0.0222)
Exhibition-based activities	0.00997
	(0.0252)
Performance-based activities	-0.00676
	(0.0303)
Show-based activities	0.0419
	(0.0285)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0133
	(0.0174)
World cuisine tastes	-0.00686
	(0.0306)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0137
	(0.00983)
Educational films tastes	0.0269*
	(0.0120)
Left-right position	-0.0358
	(0.0238)
Liberty-authority position	0.00736
	(0.0231)
External political efficacy	0.0253
	(0.0235)
Internal political efficacy	0.00146
	(0.0204)
Party identity	-0.00127
	(0.00967)
Age	-0.00223***
	(0.000302)
Gender	-0.00312
	(0.00732)
Highest parental class	-0.0273***
	(0.00797)
Social Grade C	0.00388
	(0.00920)
Social Grade D or E	-0.0125
	(0.0111)
Education level	0.0145
	(0.00862)
Constant	0.192***
	(0.0388)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.271

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> network strength --> civic skills 2
Strength of network	0.165*
	(0.0736)
Economic capital	0.154**
	(0.0586)
Know professionals	0.0683**
	(0.0239)
Size of network	-0.121**
	(0.0395)
Intensity of network	0.146***
	(0.0412)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0679
	(0.0423)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0311
	(0.0401)
Performance-based activities	0.156**
	(0.0567)
Show-based activities	0.139**
	(0.0522)
Consumption-based activities	0.0405
	(0.0318)
World cuisine tastes	0.0292
	(0.0433)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0196
	(0.0197)
Educational films tastes	0.00568
	(0.0195)
Left-right position	0.144**
	(0.0500)
Liberty-authority position	0.0469
	(0.0447)
External political efficacy	-0.127**
	(0.0447)
Internal political efficacy	0.0650
	(0.0421)
Party identity	-0.0103
	(0.0206)
Age	0.00243***
	(0.000633)
Gender	-0.0696***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0189
	(0.0145)
Social Grade C	-0.123***
	(0.0178)
Social Grade D or E	-0.133***
	(0.0226)
Education level	0.0747***
	(0.0191)
Constant	0.0446
	(0.0694)
Observations	1,219
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0004	-0.0007	-0.0001
Direct Effect	0.0024	0.0011	0.0036
Total Effect	0.0021	0.0008	0.0032
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.1774	-0.4651	-0.1137

Age --> performance attendance --> civic skills

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> performance attendance --> civic skills 1
Economic capital	0.00138
	(0.0334)
Know professionals	0.0153
	(0.0157)
Size of network	-0.0401
	(0.0284)
Intensity of network	0.0789**
	(0.0283)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0805**
	(0.0273)
Strength of network	-0.0115
	(0.0514)
Exhibition-based activities	0.289***
	(0.0272)
Show-based activities	0.368***
	(0.0420)
Consumption-based activities	-0.00108
	(0.0216)
World cuisine tastes	0.0127
	(0.0202)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.0382**
	(0.0119)
Educational films tastes	0.00151
	(0.0124)
Left-right position	0.0855*
	(0.0371)
Liberty-authority position	-0.0130
	(0.0263)
External political efficacy	0.0507
	(0.0296)
Internal political efficacy	0.0233
	(0.0269)
Party identity	0.00167
	(0.00984)
Age	0.00208***
	(0.000364)
Gender	0.0382***
	(0.00945)
Highest parental class	0.0226*
	(0.00967)
Social Grade C	-0.0218
	(0.0117)
Social Grade D or E	-0.0321*
	(0.0137)
Education level	0.0125
	(0.0107)
Constant	-0.166***
	(0.0392)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.460

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> performance attendance --> civic skills 2
Performance-based activities	0.156**
	(0.0567)
Economic capital	0.154**
	(0.0586)
Know professionals	0.0683**
	(0.0239)
Size of network	-0.121**
	(0.0395)
Intensity of network	0.146***
	(0.0412)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0679
	(0.0423)
Strength of network	0.165*
	(0.0736)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0311
	(0.0401)
Show-based activities	0.139**
	(0.0522)
Consumption-based activities	0.0405
	(0.0318)
World cuisine tastes	0.0292
	(0.0433)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0196
	(0.0197)
Educational films tastes	0.00568
	(0.0195)
Left-right position	0.144**
	(0.0500)
Liberty-authority position	0.0469
	(0.0447)
External political efficacy	-0.127**
	(0.0447)
Internal political efficacy	0.0650
	(0.0421)
Party identity	-0.0103
	(0.0206)
Age	0.00243***
	(0.000633)
Gender	-0.0696***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0189
	(0.0145)
Social Grade C	-0.123***
	(0.0178)
Social Grade D or E	-0.133***
	(0.0226)
Education level	0.0747***
	(0.0191)
Constant	0.0446
	(0.0694)
Observations	1,219
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0003	0.0001	0.0006
Direct Effect	0.0024	0.0011	0.0036
Total Effect	0.0028	0.0015	0.0039
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.1172	0.0824	0.2163

Age --> show attendance --> civic skills

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> show attendance --> civic skills 1
Economic capital	0.0135
	(0.0377)
Know professionals	0.000425
	(0.0143)
Size of network	0.0651*
	(0.0263)
Intensity of network	0.0495
	(0.0287)
Homogeneity of network	0.0442
	(0.0275)
Strength of network	0.0715
	(0.0473)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0265
	(0.0257)
Performance-based activities	0.370***
	(0.0361)
Consumption-based activities	0.136***
	(0.0207)
World cuisine tastes	0.0245
	(0.0220)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.000500
	(0.0127)
Educational films tastes	-0.00429
	(0.0142)
Left-right position	-0.0966**
	(0.0329)
Liberty-authority position	0.0594
	(0.0311)
External political efficacy	-0.00381
	(0.0289)
Internal political efficacy	-0.0593*
	(0.0282)
Party identity	0.0243*
	(0.0111)
Age	-0.00573***
	(0.000409)
Gender	-0.0552***
	(0.00957)
Highest parental class	-0.00554
	(0.00994)
Social Grade C	0.0169
	(0.00976)
Social Grade D or E	-0.00246
	(0.0145)
Education level	-0.0225*
	(0.0107)
Constant	0.292***
	(0.0459)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.531

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> show attendance --> civic skills 2
Show-based activities	0.139**
	(0.0522)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0311
	(0.0401)
Economic capital	0.154**
	(0.0586)
Know professionals	0.0683**
	(0.0239)
Size of network	-0.121**
	(0.0395)
Intensity of network	0.146***
	(0.0412)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0679
	(0.0423)
Strength of network	0.165*
	(0.0736)
Performance-based activities	0.156**
	(0.0567)
Consumption-based activities	0.0405
	(0.0318)
World cuisine tastes	0.0292
	(0.0433)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0196
	(0.0197)
Educational films tastes	0.00568
	(0.0195)
Left-right position	0.144**
	(0.0500)
Liberty-authority position	0.0469
	(0.0447)
External political efficacy	-0.127**
	(0.0447)
Internal political efficacy	0.0650
	(0.0421)
Party identity	-0.0103
	(0.0206)
Age	0.00243***
	(0.000633)
Gender	-0.0696***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0189
	(0.0145)
Social Grade C	-0.123***
	(0.0178)
Social Grade D or E	-0.133***
	(0.0226)
Education level	0.0747***
	(0.0191)
Constant	0.0446
	(0.0694)
Observations	1,219
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0008	-0.0014	-0.0002
Direct Effect	0.0024	0.0011	0.0036
Total Effect	0.0016	0.0005	0.0027
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.4891	-1.5923	-0.2834

Age --> network strength --> recruitment

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> network strength --> recruitment 1
Economic capital	-0.0779*
	(0.0320)
Know professionals	0.0561***
	(0.0124)
Size of network	0.0206
	(0.0191)
Intensity of network	0.104***
	(0.0232)
Homogeneity of network	0.0373
	(0.0222)
Exhibition-based activities	0.00997
	(0.0252)
Performance-based activities	-0.00676
	(0.0303)
Show-based activities	0.0419
	(0.0285)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0133
	(0.0174)
World cuisine tastes	-0.00686
	(0.0306)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0137
	(0.00983)
Educational films tastes	0.0269*
	(0.0120)
Left-right position	-0.0358
	(0.0238)
Liberty-authority position	0.00736
	(0.0231)
External political efficacy	0.0253
	(0.0235)
Internal political efficacy	0.00146
	(0.0204)
Party identity	-0.00127
	(0.00967)
Age	-0.00223***
	(0.000302)
Gender	-0.00312
	(0.00732)
Highest parental class	-0.0273***
	(0.00797)
Social Grade C	0.00388
	(0.00920)
Social Grade D or E	-0.0125
	(0.0111)
Education level	0.0145
	(0.00862)
Constant	0.192***
	(0.0388)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.271

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> network strength --> recruitment 2
Strength of network	0.267***
	(0.0538)
Economic capital	-0.0271
	(0.0385)
Know professionals	0.0241
	(0.0177)
Size of network	0.0540
	(0.0301)
Intensity of network	0.0900**
	(0.0292)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0652*
	(0.0284)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0905**
	(0.0283)
Performance-based activities	0.112*
	(0.0487)
Show-based activities	0.116**
	(0.0434)
Consumption-based	-0.0605*
	(0.0248)
World cuisine tastes	-0.00148
	(0.0240)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.0334*
	(0.0150)
Educational films tastes	0.0113
	(0.0131)
Left-right position	-0.170***
	(0.0356)
Liberty-authority position	0.0756*
	(0.0304)
External political efficacy	0.0313
	(0.0282)
Internal political efficacy	0.102***
	(0.0291)
Party identity	0.00863
	(0.0115)
Age	-0.000403
	(0.000467)
Gender	0.00442
	(0.0111)
Highest parental class	-0.00886
	(0.0109)
Social Grade C	-0.0126
	(0.0109)
Social Grade D or E	-0.00917
	(0.0150)
Education level	0.00852
	(0.0140)
Constant	0.0917
	(0.0471)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.306

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0006	-0.0009	-0.0003
Direct Effect	-0.0004	-0.0014	0.0005
Total Effect	-0.0010	-0.0020	-0.0001
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.5960	0.2678	2.5991

Age --> show attendance --> recruitment

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> show attendance --> recruitment 1
Economic capital	0.0135
	(0.0377)
Know professionals	0.000425
	(0.0143)
Size of network	0.0651*
	(0.0263)
Intensity of network	0.0495
	(0.0287)
Homogeneity of network	0.0442
	(0.0275)
Strength of network	0.0715
	(0.0473)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0265
	(0.0257)
Performance-based activities	0.370***
	(0.0361)
Consumption-based activities	0.136***
	(0.0207)
World cuisine tastes	0.0245
	(0.0220)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.000500
	(0.0127)
Educational films tastes	-0.00429
	(0.0142)
Left-right position	-0.0966**
	(0.0329)
Liberty-authority position	0.0594
	(0.0311)
External political efficacy	-0.00381
	(0.0289)
Internal political efficacy	-0.0593*
	(0.0282)
Party identity	0.0243*
	(0.0111)
Age	-0.00573***
	(0.000409)
Gender	-0.0552***
	(0.00957)
Highest parental class	-0.00554
	(0.00994)
Social Grade C	0.0169
	(0.00976)
Social Grade D or E	-0.00246
	(0.0145)
Education level	-0.0225*
	(0.0107)
Constant	0.292***
	(0.0459)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.531

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Age --> show attendance --> recruitment 2
Show-based activities	0.116**
	(0.0434)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0905**
	(0.0283)
Economic capital	-0.0271
	(0.0385)
Know professionals	0.0241
	(0.0177)
Size of network	0.0540
	(0.0301)
Intensity of network	0.0900**
	(0.0292)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0652*
	(0.0284)
Strength of network	0.267***
	(0.0538)
Performance-based activities	0.112*
	(0.0487)
Consumption-based	-0.0605*
	(0.0248)
World cuisine tastes	-0.00148
	(0.0240)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.0334*
	(0.0150)
Educational films tastes	0.0113
	(0.0131)
Left-right position	-0.170***
	(0.0356)
Liberty-authority position	0.0756*
	(0.0304)
External political efficacy	0.0313
	(0.0282)
Internal political efficacy	0.102***
	(0.0291)
Party identity	0.00863
	(0.0115)
Age	-0.000403
	(0.000467)
Gender	0.00442
	(0.0111)
Highest parental class	-0.00886
	(0.0109)
Social Grade C	-0.0126
	(0.0109)
Social Grade D or E	-0.00917
	(0.0150)
Education level	0.00852
	(0.0140)
Constant	0.0917
	(0.0471)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.306

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0007	-0.0012	-0.0002
Direct Effect	-0.0004	-0.0014	0.0005
Total Effect	-0.0011	-0.0020	-0.0002
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.6101	0.3121	2.5337

Gender --> exhibition attendance --> political interest

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> exhibition attendance --> political interest 1
Economic capital	0.0773
	(0.0576)
Know professionals	0.0190
	(0.0203)
Size of network	-0.0490
	(0.0350)
Intensity of network	0.0392
	(0.0379)
Homogeneity of network	0.0381
	(0.0379)
Strength of network	0.0329
	(0.0832)
Performance-based activities	0.562***
	(0.0519)
Show-based activities	0.0513
	(0.0489)
Consumption-based activities	0.117***
	(0.0304)
World cuisine tastes	0.108*
	(0.0548)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.00235
	(0.0167)
Educational films tastes	0.0667***
	(0.0187)
Left-right position	-0.00231
	(0.0453)
Liberty-authority position	0.151***
	(0.0404)
External political efficacy	0.0350
	(0.0443)
Internal political efficacy	0.0993**
	(0.0373)
Party identity	-0.00953
	(0.0154)
Age	6.51e-05
	(0.000626)
Gender	-0.0421**
	(0.0148)
Highest parental class	-0.0162
	(0.0143)
Social Grade C	-0.0247
	(0.0167)
Social Grade D or E	-0.0167
	(0.0203)
Education level	0.0415*
	(0.0162)
Constant	-0.0303
	(0.0734)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.428

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> exhibition attendance --> political interest 2
Exhibition-based activities	0.117***
	(0.0339)
Economic capital	-0.0381
	(0.0497)
Know professionals	-0.00285
	(0.0181)
Size of network	0.0705*
	(0.0291)
Intensity of network	0.0312
	(0.0303)
Homogeneity of network	0.00727
	(0.0359)
Strength of network	-0.0873
	(0.0623)
Performance-based activities	0.0336
	(0.0415)
Show-based activities	-0.0116
	(0.0440)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0365
	(0.0264)
World cuisine tastes	0.0726
	(0.0415)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.0301
	(0.0165)
Educational films tastes	0.0330*
	(0.0154)
Left-right position	-0.119**
	(0.0384)
Liberty-authority position	0.0662*
	(0.0336)
External political efficacy	0.137***
	(0.0358)
Internal political efficacy	0.294***
	(0.0341)
Party identity	0.131***
	(0.0172)
Age	0.00184***
	(0.000482)
Gender	-0.0556***
	(0.0122)
Highest parental class	-0.00963
	(0.0123)
Social Grade C	-0.0363**
	(0.0133)
Social Grade D or E	-0.0259
	(0.0177)
Education level	0.0269
	(0.0145)
Constant	0.259***
	(0.0667)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.375

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0050	-0.0100	-0.0010
Direct Effect	-0.0556	-0.0807	-0.0321
Total Effect	-0.0605	-0.0858	-0.0366
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.0826	0.0580	0.1361

Gender --> performance attendance --> civic skills

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> performance attendance --> civic skills 1
Economic capital	0.00138
	(0.0334)
Know professionals	0.0153
	(0.0157)
Size of network	-0.0401
	(0.0284)
Intensity of network	0.0789**
	(0.0283)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0805**
	(0.0273)
Strength of network	-0.0115
	(0.0514)
Exhibition-based activities	0.289***
	(0.0272)
Show-based activities	0.368***
	(0.0420)
Consumption-based activities	-0.00108
	(0.0216)
World cuisine tastes	0.0127
	(0.0202)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.0382**
	(0.0119)
Educational films tastes	0.00151
	(0.0124)
Left-right position	0.0855*
	(0.0371)
Liberty-authority position	-0.0130
	(0.0263)
External political efficacy	0.0507
	(0.0296)
Internal political efficacy	0.0233
	(0.0269)
Party identity	0.00167
	(0.00984)
Age	0.00208***
	(0.000364)
Gender	0.0382***
	(0.00945)
Highest parental class	0.0226*
	(0.00967)
Social Grade C	-0.0218
	(0.0117)
Social Grade D or E	-0.0321*
	(0.0137)
Education level	0.0125
	(0.0107)
Constant	-0.166***
	(0.0392)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.460

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> performance attendance --> civic skills 2
Performance-based activities	0.156**
	(0.0567)
Economic capital	0.154**
	(0.0586)
Know professionals	0.0683**
	(0.0239)
Size of network	-0.121**
	(0.0395)
Intensity of network	0.146***
	(0.0412)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0679
	(0.0423)
Strength of network	0.165*
	(0.0736)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0311
	(0.0401)
Show-based activities	0.139**
	(0.0522)
Consumption-based activities	0.0405
	(0.0318)
World cuisine tastes	0.0292
	(0.0433)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0196
	(0.0197)
Educational films tastes	0.00568
	(0.0195)
Left-right position	0.144**
	(0.0500)
Liberty-authority position	0.0469
	(0.0447)
External political efficacy	-0.127**
	(0.0447)
Internal political efficacy	0.0650
	(0.0421)
Party identity	-0.0103
	(0.0206)
Age	0.00243***
	(0.000633)
Gender	-0.0696***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0189
	(0.0145)
Social Grade C	-0.123***
	(0.0178)
Social Grade D or E	-0.133***
	(0.0226)
Education level	0.0747***
	(0.0191)
Constant	0.0446
	(0.0694)
Observations	1,219
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	0.0060	0.0013	0.0119
Direct Effect	-0.0696	-0.1007	-0.0406
Total Effect	-0.0636	-0.0939	-0.0352
% of Tot Eff mediated	-0.0947	-0.1713	-0.0642

Gender --> show attendance --> civic skills

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> show attendance --> civic skills 1
Economic capital	0.0135
	(0.0377)
Know professionals	0.000425
	(0.0143)
Size of network	0.0651*
	(0.0263)
Intensity of network	0.0495
	(0.0287)
Homogeneity of network	0.0442
	(0.0275)
Strength of network	0.0715
	(0.0473)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0265
	(0.0257)
Performance-based activities	0.370***
	(0.0361)
Consumption-based activities	0.136***
	(0.0207)
World cuisine tastes	0.0245
	(0.0220)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.000500
	(0.0127)
Educational films tastes	-0.00429
	(0.0142)
Left-right position	-0.0966**
	(0.0329)
Liberty-authority position	0.0594
	(0.0311)
External political efficacy	-0.00381
	(0.0289)
Internal political efficacy	-0.0593*
	(0.0282)
Party identity	0.0243*
	(0.0111)
Age	-0.00573***
	(0.000409)
Gender	-0.0552***
	(0.00957)
Highest parental class	-0.00554
	(0.00994)
Social Grade C	0.0169
	(0.00976)
Social Grade D or E	-0.00246
	(0.0145)
Education level	-0.0225*
	(0.0107)
Constant	0.292***
	(0.0459)
Observations	1,239
R-squared	0.531

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

VARIABLES	(1) Gender --> show attendance --> civic skills 2
Show-based activities	0.139**
	(0.0522)
Exhibition-based activities	0.0311
	(0.0401)
Economic capital	0.154**
	(0.0586)
Know professionals	0.0683**
	(0.0239)
Size of network	-0.121**
	(0.0395)
Intensity of network	0.146***
	(0.0412)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0679
	(0.0423)
Strength of network	0.165*
	(0.0736)
Performance-based activities	0.156**
	(0.0567)
Consumption-based	0.0405
	(0.0318)
World cuisine tastes	0.0292
	(0.0433)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.0196
	(0.0197)
Educational films tastes	0.00568
	(0.0195)
Left-right position	0.144**
	(0.0500)
Liberty-authority position	0.0469
	(0.0447)
External political efficacy	-0.127**
	(0.0447)
Internal political efficacy	0.0650
	(0.0421)
Party identity	-0.0103
	(0.0206)
Age	0.00243***
	(0.000633)
Gender	-0.0696***
	(0.0151)
Highest parental class	-0.0189
	(0.0145)
Social Grade C	-0.123***
	(0.0178)
Social Grade D or E	-0.133***
	(0.0226)
Education level	0.0747***
	(0.0191)
Constant	0.0446
	(0.0694)
Observations	1,219
R-squared	0.303

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Effect	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
ACME	-0.0076	-0.0145	-0.0020
Direct Effect	-0.0696	-0.1007	-0.0406
Total Effect	-0.0772	-0.1086	-0.0481
% of Tot Eff mediated	0.0994	0.0702	0.1585

Online Appendix D. Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results

Political participation

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
Individual participation by				
Online activities and petitions	1	0	999	999
Boycotting	1.068	0.051	20.873	0
Urging others to act	1.309	0.054	24.073	0
Contacting participation by				
Meeting elected representatives	1	0	999	999
Contacting politicians	1.012	0.026	38.315	0
Contacting media	0.88	0.028	31.834	0
Collective participation by				
Displaying materials	1	0	999	999
Attending meetings	1.03	0.029	35.088	0
Protesting	1.062	0.031	34.72	0
Taking direct action	0.995	0.068	14.699	0
Organising groups and meetings	1.092	0.04	27.581	0
Charitable participation by				
Number of ways supported	1	0	999	999
Volunteering frequency	1.256	0.042	29.916	0
Volunteering time	1.2	0.037	32.315	0
RMSEA	0.045			
CFI	0.981			
TLI	0.945			

Economic capital

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
Economic capital by				
Gross household income	1	0	999	999
Number of benefits received	-0.436	0.047	-9.247	0
Ease of paying expenses	-0.318	0.035	-9.136	0
Housing tenure	0.299	0.033	9.013	0
RMSEA	0.069			
CFI	0.972			
TLI	0.917			

Social capital

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
Manual acquaintances by				
Technical occupation	1	0	999	999
Semi-routine manual occupation	0.961	0.066	14.543	0
Routine manual occupation	0.892	0.069	12.941	0
Service acquaintances by				
Semi-routine service occupation	1	0	999	999
Routine service occupation	1.183	0.071	16.569	0
Middle management occupation	1.123	0.066	17.13	0
Professional acquaintances by				
Modern state professions	1	0	999	999
Modern creative professions	0.986	0.098	10.024	0
Traditional professions	0.944	0.086	11.024	0
Social network size by				
Number of friends interacted with daily	1	0	999	999
Number of friends interacted with weekly	1.394	0.063	22.005	0
Number of friends interacted with monthly	1.198	0.058	20.766	0
Social network intensity by				
Frequency of talking to neighbours	1	0	999	999
Frequency of seeing friends at home	1.885	0.196	9.61	0
Frequency of going out to see friends	2.168	0.22	9.863	0
Social network homogeneity by				
Percentage from same sex	1	0	999	999
Percentage from same ethnicity	2.152	0.493	4.361	0
Percentage from same religion	2.211	0.361	6.122	0
Strength of social network by				
Number of types of help from family	1	0	999	999
Number of types of help from friends	1.29	0.139	9.253	0
Number of types of help from colleagues	0.668	0.079	8.431	0
Political activity recruitment by				
Generic requests	1	0	999	999
Requests from family	1.004	0.044	22.955	0
Requests from friends	1.136	0.044	25.895	0
Requests from neighbours	0.843	0.055	15.321	0
Requests from colleagues	0.843	0.051	16.649	0
Requests from religious organisations	0.918	0.055	16.586	0
Requests from voluntary organisations	0.982	0.04	24.441	0
Requests from campaigning organisations	0.981	0.046	21.282	0
RMSEA	0.028			
CFI	0.959			
TLI	0.952			

Cultural capital

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
Exhibition attendance by				
Museum attendance	1	0	999	999
Art gallery attendance	0.971	0.015	63.001	0
Historic building attendance	0.937	0.017	55.034	0
Legitimate performance attendance by				
Classical music and opera attendance	1	0	999	999
Theatre attendance	1.001	0.029	34.443	0
Ballet and dance attendance	0.956	0.041	23.085	0
Entertainment-based show attendance by				
Gig attendance	1	0	999	999
Nightclub attendance	0.686	0.054	12.712	0
Stand-up comedy attendance	0.937	0.054	17.501	0
Consumption-based activities by				
Eating out with friends	1	0	999	999
Going to a pub, bar, or café	0.818	0.056	14.606	0
Shopping for pleasure	0.441	0.043	10.335	0
Educational holiday activities by				
Learning about local history or culture	1	0	999	999
Sightseeing	0.714	0.064	11.224	0
Trying local cuisine	0.717	0.058	12.288	0
Visiting beauty spots	0.927	0.059	15.593	0
World cuisine tastes by				
Turkish food	1	0	999	999
Eastern European food	1.014	0.066	15.36	0
Latin American food	1.042	0.053	19.79	0
African food	0.99	0.058	16.945	0
Middle Eastern food	1.073	0.051	20.856	0
Blockbuster film tastes by				
Action films	1	0	999	999
Fantasy films	1.254	0.078	15.998	0
Science fiction films	1.249	0.077	16.287	0
Educational film tastes by				
Classic films	1	0	999	999
Documentary films	0.934	0.085	11.044	0
Historical and biographical films	1.437	0.118	12.159	0
Civic skills by				
Writing formal letters	1	0	999	999
Attending formal meetings	1.229	0.036	34.576	0
Chairing meetings	1.239	0.039	32.184	0
Giving presentations	1.175	0.036	32.29	0
RMSEA	0.025			
CFI	0.969			
TLI	0.964			

Perceptions of privilege

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
Reasons for status difference in society by				
Hard work	1	0	999	999
Background	-1.169	0.121	-9.636	0
Ambition	0.673	0.076	8.798	0
Group inequality	-0.417	0.076	-5.513	0
Reasons for own status by				
Hard work	1	0	999	999
Background	-0.654	0.147	-4.442	0
Ambition	0.588	0.09	6.514	0
Group inequality	-0.553	0.099	-5.606	0
Privilege in politics by				
Politically active compared to public	1	0	999	999
Politicians compared to public	1.035	0.038	27.504	0
Politically active compared to self	0.964	0.036	26.94	0
Politicians compared to self	1.138	0.051	22.397	0
RMSEA	0.051			
CFI	0.858			
TLI	0.816			

Political engagement

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
Political interest by				
Politics seen as 'for you'	1	0	999	999
See self as a political person	1.112	0.021	53.124	0
Interest in national politics	1.126	0.019	58.375	0
Interest in local politics	1.019	0.019	54.907	0
Discussion of national politics	1.049	0.02	52.686	0
Discussion of local politics	1.052	0.018	57.919	0
Self-perceived political knowledge	1.069	0.02	54.208	0
External political efficacy by				
Public influence at national level	1	0	999	999
Public influence at local level	0.932	0.065	14.438	0
Responsiveness of local representatives	1.279	0.069	18.454	0
Responsiveness of national representatives	1.281	0.06	21.496	0
When politicians lose touch	-0.923	0.066	-14.001	0
Internal political efficacy by				
Own influence at local level	1	0	999	999
Own influence at national level	0.938	0.033	28.013	0
Perceived ease of understanding politics	0.472	0.045	10.546	0
Economic left-right placement by				
Government should not redistribute	1	0	999	999
Big business takes advantage	-1.495	0.089	-16.826	0
Working people get their fair share	1.378	0.078	17.654	0
One law for rich and another for poor	-1.673	0.095	-17.592	0
Management take advantage	-1.411	0.082	-17.227	0
Private enterprise solves econ. problems	1.006	0.072	13.897	0
Social liberty-authority position by				
Tolerate people with unconventional lives	1	0	999	999
Death penalty sometimes appropriate	-2.033	0.236	-8.603	0
Schools should stress authority	-1.426	0.184	-7.769	0
Stiffer sentences for law breakers	-2.076	0.239	-8.677	0
RMSEA	0.063			
CFI	0.930			
TLI	0.912			

Online Appendix E. Cultural Omnivorousness Regression Results

Individual activities

VARIABLES	(1) cap. perc. and controls complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.0475
	(0.0385)
Performance-based activities	-0.0327
	(0.0472)
Show-based activities	-0.0870
	(0.0524)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0777**
	(0.0301)
Cultural omnivorousness (activities count)	0.160*
	(0.0638)
Travel-based activities	0.00908
	(0.0188)
World cuisine tastes	-0.0491
	(0.0281)
Blockbuster films tastes	0.00768
	(0.0168)
Educational films tastes	0.0133
	(0.0161)
Work-based civic skills	0.0677**
	(0.0244)
Know manual workers	-0.00968
	(0.0184)
Know service workers	-0.000837
	(0.0198)
Know professionals	0.0173
	(0.0215)
Size of network	0.0254
	(0.0303)
Intensity of network	-0.0138
	(0.0347)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0325
	(0.0397)
Strength of network	-0.0676
	(0.0567)
Political act recruitment	0.862***
	(0.0459)
Economic capital	0.0271
	(0.0474)
Spare time	0.0477
	(0.0368)
Self-perceived class = 1, 1. Working	0.00642
	(0.0151)
Self-perceived class = 2, 2. Middle	-0.00909
	(0.0150)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0326
	(0.0286)

Structural explanations for own status	-0.00515
	(0.0365)
Privilege in politics	-0.0669
	(0.0353)
Party identity = 1, 1. Labour	0.00822
	(0.0188)
Party identity = 2, 2. Conservative	0.00897
	(0.0196)
Party identity = 3, 3. Liberal Democrat	0.0228
	(0.0240)
Party identity = 4, 4. SNP	-0.00794
	(0.0397)
Party identity = 5, 5. Green	0.0224
	(0.0321)
Party identity = 6, 6. UKIP	0.0294
	(0.0315)
Party identity = 7, 7. Other	0.0933*
	(0.0407)
Left-right position	-0.110*
	(0.0488)
Liberty-authority position	0.0870*
	(0.0399)
External political efficacy	-0.111**
	(0.0379)
Internal political efficacy	0.00790
	(0.0395)
Political interest	0.267***
	(0.0417)
Political knowledge	-0.00166
	(0.0370)
Age	-0.0744*
	(0.0373)
Gender = 2, 2. Female	0.0390**
	(0.0126)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, 2. Semi-routine	0.00603
	(0.0280)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, 3. Low. super. or tech.	-0.00865
	(0.0250)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, 4. Small employer	-0.00925
	(0.0279)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, 5. Intermediate	0.00287
	(0.0267)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, 6. Low. man. or prof.	-0.00297
	(0.0230)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, 7. Higher prof.	0.0364
	(0.0265)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, 8. Large employer	-0.0151
	(0.0305)
Region lived = 2, 2. North West	-0.00256
	(0.0331)
Region lived = 3, 3. Yorkshire and the Humber	0.00176
	(0.0335)
Region lived = 4, 4. East Midlands	-0.0522
	(0.0357)
Region lived = 5, 5. West Midlands	-0.000990
	(0.0351)
Region lived = 6, 6. East of England	-0.0232
	(0.0340)
Region lived = 7, 7. London	-0.0305
	(0.0350)

Region lived = 8, 8. South East	-0.0409
	(0.0327)
Region lived = 9, 9. South West	0.00887
	(0.0350)
Region lived = 10, 10. Wales	0.0187
	(0.0406)
Region lived = 11, 11. Scotland	-0.0344
	(0.0351)
Social Grade = 2, 2. B	0.0123
	(0.0188)
Social Grade = 3, 3. C1	0.0231
	(0.0189)
Social Grade = 4, 4. C2	0.0223
	(0.0218)
Social Grade = 5, 5. D	0.0469
	(0.0282)
Social Grade = 6, 6. E	0.0222
	(0.0271)
Education level = 1, 1. Below GCSE	0.0221
	(0.0256)
Education level = 2, 2. GCSE or equivalent	0.0314
	(0.0250)
Education level = 3, 3. A Level or equivalent	0.0454
	(0.0274)
Education level = 4, 4. Non-degree prof quals	0.0232
	(0.0257)
Education level = 5, 5. Degree	-0.0124
	(0.0275)
Education level = 6, 6. Higher degree	-0.0351
	(0.0341)
Constant	0.0478
	(0.0775)
Observations	1,094
R-squared	0.557

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Contacting activities

VARIABLES	(1) cap. perc. and controls complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	-0.00623
	(0.0315)
Performance-based activities	0.0809
	(0.0475)
Show-based activities	-0.0615
	(0.0435)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0625*
	(0.0292)
Cultural omnivorousness (activities count)	0.00251
	(0.0552)
Travel-based activities	-0.0141
	(0.0166)
World cuisine tastes	-0.0301
	(0.0239)

Blockbuster films tastes	-0.0294
	(0.0151)
Educational films tastes	-0.0163
	(0.0132)
Work-based civic skills	0.0709**
	(0.0231)
Know manual workers	0.0343*
	(0.0167)
Know service workers	0.00664
	(0.0178)
Know professionals	0.00651
	(0.0189)
Size of network	0.0272
	(0.0296)
Intensity of network	0.00985
	(0.0304)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0626
	(0.0329)
Strength of network	-0.0994
	(0.0534)
Political act recruitment	0.532***
	(0.0476)
Economic capital	-0.0550
	(0.0436)
Spare time	-0.0400
	(0.0317)
Self-perceived class = 1, 1. Working	0.00947
	(0.0124)
Self-perceived class = 2, 2. Middle	0.0152
	(0.0135)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0802**
	(0.0247)
Structural explanations for own status	-0.0242
	(0.0296)
Privilege in politics	-0.142***
	(0.0384)
Party identity = 1, 1. Labour	-0.00960
	(0.0180)
Party identity = 2, 2. Conservative	0.0150
	(0.0177)
Party identity = 3, 3. Liberal Democrat	0.0233
	(0.0206)
Party identity = 4, 4. SNP	0.0692
	(0.0428)
Party identity = 5, 5. Green	0.0516
	(0.0384)
Party identity = 6, 6. UKIP	0.00878
	(0.0309)
Party identity = 7, 7. Other	0.102
	(0.0532)
Left-right position	-0.0893*
	(0.0421)
Liberty-authority position	-0.0575
	(0.0372)
External political efficacy	0.0358
	(0.0334)
Internal political efficacy	0.0579
	(0.0307)
Political interest	0.266***
	(0.0371)

Political knowledge	-0.0260
	(0.0281)
Age	0.0815*
	(0.0331)
Gender = 2, 2. Female	-0.0139
	(0.0116)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, 2. Semi-routine	-0.00392
	(0.0228)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, 3. Low. super. or tech.	0.0115
	(0.0225)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, 4. Small employer	-0.0300
	(0.0241)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, 5. Intermediate	-0.0321
	(0.0226)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, 6. Low. man. or prof.	-0.00873
	(0.0196)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, 7. Higher prof.	-0.00588
	(0.0243)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, 8. Large employer	-0.0186
	(0.0275)
Region lived = 2, 2. North West	-0.0506
	(0.0352)
Region lived = 3, 3. Yorkshire and the Humber	-0.00534
	(0.0353)
Region lived = 4, 4. East Midlands	-0.0497
	(0.0370)
Region lived = 5, 5. West Midlands	0.00137
	(0.0372)
Region lived = 6, 6. East of England	-0.0383
	(0.0361)
Region lived = 7, 7. London	-0.0617
	(0.0359)
Region lived = 8, 8. South East	-0.0405
	(0.0354)
Region lived = 9, 9. South West	-0.0143
	(0.0364)
Region lived = 10, 10. Wales	0.0176
	(0.0451)
Region lived = 11, 11. Scotland	-0.0649
	(0.0352)
Social Grade = 2, 2. B	-0.0138
	(0.0167)
Social Grade = 3, 3. C1	0.0162
	(0.0169)
Social Grade = 4, 4. C2	0.0115
	(0.0186)
Social Grade = 5, 5. D	0.0207
	(0.0223)
Social Grade = 6, 6. E	0.0192
	(0.0235)
Education level = 1, 1. Below GCSE	0.0245
	(0.0239)
Education level = 2, 2. GCSE or equivalent	0.0312
	(0.0250)
Education level = 3, 3. A Level or equivalent	0.0339
	(0.0247)
Education level = 4, 4. Non-degree prof quals	0.0269
	(0.0235)
Education level = 5, 5. Degree	0.0528*
	(0.0252)

Education level = 6, 6. Higher degree	0.0525
	(0.0313)
Constant	0.108
	(0.0675)
Observations	1,094
R-squared	0.474

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Collective activities

VARIABLES	(1) cap. perc. and controls complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.0538
	(0.0294)
Performance-based activities	0.0934**
	(0.0339)
Show-based activities	0.0695
	(0.0399)
Consumption-based activities	-0.0290
	(0.0172)
Cultural omnivorousness (activities count)	-0.0211
	(0.0470)
Travel-based activities	-0.0286*
	(0.0117)
World cuisine tastes	-0.0346*
	(0.0154)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.0189
	(0.00962)
Educational films tastes	0.0141
	(0.00837)
Work-based civic skills	0.0414*
	(0.0161)
Know manual workers	0.0137
	(0.00960)
Know service workers	0.0218
	(0.0123)
Know professionals	-0.0130
	(0.0137)
Size of network	0.0175
	(0.0228)
Intensity of network	0.0325
	(0.0190)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0476*
	(0.0202)
Strength of network	-0.0880**
	(0.0336)
Political act recruitment	0.331***
	(0.0336)
Economic capital	-0.0284
	(0.0276)
Spare time	-0.0308
	(0.0199)

Self-perceived class = 1, 1. Working	-0.0148
	(0.00800)
Self-perceived class = 2, 2. Middle	-0.00134
	(0.00792)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0481***
	(0.0143)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0306
	(0.0195)
Privilege in politics	-0.0991**
	(0.0357)
Party identity = 1, 1. Labour	-0.0109
	(0.0113)
Party identity = 2, 2. Conservative	-0.00489
	(0.0112)
Party identity = 3, 3. Liberal Democrat	-0.000128
	(0.0133)
Party identity = 4, 4. SNP	-0.0206
	(0.0221)
Party identity = 5, 5. Green	-0.00429
	(0.0245)
Party identity = 6, 6. UKIP	0.0145
	(0.0196)
Party identity = 7, 7. Other	0.0166
	(0.0205)
Left-right position	-0.0749**
	(0.0241)
Liberty-authority position	0.00476
	(0.0223)
External political efficacy	0.000516
	(0.0249)
Internal political efficacy	0.0277
	(0.0201)
Political interest	0.111***
	(0.0274)
Political knowledge	-0.0112
	(0.0172)
Age	0.00739
	(0.0217)
Gender = 2, 2. Female	0.0132
	(0.00784)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, 2. Semi-routine	-0.0127
	(0.0130)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, 3. Low. super. or tech.	-0.00646
	(0.0121)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, 4. Small employer	-0.0256*
	(0.0127)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, 5. Intermediate	-0.00963
	(0.0128)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, 6. Low. man. or prof.	-0.00945
	(0.0108)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, 7. Higher prof.	-0.000783
	(0.0136)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, 8. Large employer	-0.0166
	(0.0136)
Region lived = 2, 2. North West	0.0281
	(0.0195)
Region lived = 3, 3. Yorkshire and the Humber	0.00759
	(0.0185)
Region lived = 4, 4. East Midlands	-0.00569
	(0.0190)

Region lived = 5, 5. West Midlands	0.00744
	(0.0184)
Region lived = 6, 6. East of England	0.00246
	(0.0177)
Region lived = 7, 7. London	0.00499
	(0.0196)
Region lived = 8, 8. South East	0.00452
	(0.0173)
Region lived = 9, 9. South West	0.0155
	(0.0182)
Region lived = 10, 10. Wales	0.00430
	(0.0213)
Region lived = 11, 11. Scotland	0.0110
	(0.0185)
Social Grade = 2, 2. B	0.00167
	(0.00960)
Social Grade = 3, 3. C1	0.0213*
	(0.00991)
Social Grade = 4, 4. C2	0.00468
	(0.0105)
Social Grade = 5, 5. D	0.0198
	(0.0129)
Social Grade = 6, 6. E	0.0101
	(0.0144)
Education level = 1, 1. Below GCSE	0.00976
	(0.0121)
Education level = 2, 2. GCSE or equivalent	0.0151
	(0.0128)
Education level = 3, 3. A Level or equivalent	-0.00537
	(0.0136)
Education level = 4, 4. Non-degree prof quals	0.0208
	(0.0127)
Education level = 5, 5. Degree	0.00328
	(0.0136)
Education level = 6, 6. Higher degree	-4.78e-06
	(0.0172)
Constant	0.0560
	(0.0500)
Observations	1,094
R-squared	0.500

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Charitable activities

VARIABLES	(1) cap. perc. and controls complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.000803
	(0.0394)
Performance-based activities	0.0729
	(0.0531)
Show-based activities	-0.0963
	(0.0553)

Consumption-based activities	0.00796
	(0.0311)
Cultural omnivorousness (activities count)	0.00302
	(0.0645)
Travel-based activities	-0.00571
	(0.0187)
World cuisine tastes	-0.0114
	(0.0293)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.00252
	(0.0160)
Educational films tastes	0.000896
	(0.0182)
Work-based civic skills	-0.00696
	(0.0276)
Know manual workers	0.0519**
	(0.0200)
Know service workers	0.00682
	(0.0184)
Know professionals	0.000750
	(0.0226)
Size of network	0.0351
	(0.0322)
Intensity of network	0.0278
	(0.0375)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0411
	(0.0388)
Strength of network	0.0622
	(0.0667)
Political act recruitment	0.162**
	(0.0537)
Economic capital	-0.0299
	(0.0460)
Spare time	0.108**
	(0.0399)
Self-perceived class = 1, 1. Working	0.00351
	(0.0149)
Self-perceived class = 2, 2. Middle	-0.00744
	(0.0143)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.0335
	(0.0276)
Structural explanations for own status	0.0614
	(0.0377)
Privilege in politics	-0.0332
	(0.0365)
Party identity = 1, 1. Labour	0.00686
	(0.0180)
Party identity = 2, 2. Conservative	0.00676
	(0.0183)
Party identity = 3, 3. Liberal Democrat	0.0238
	(0.0238)
Party identity = 4, 4. SNP	-0.0102
	(0.0772)
Party identity = 5, 5. Green	0.0766
	(0.0396)
Party identity = 6, 6. UKIP	-0.0253
	(0.0295)
Party identity = 7, 7. Other	-0.0382
	(0.0362)
Left-right position	0.0127
	(0.0495)

Liberty-authority position	0.0314
	(0.0382)
External political efficacy	0.00409
	(0.0414)
Internal political efficacy	0.0480
	(0.0355)
Political interest	0.0619
	(0.0401)
Political knowledge	0.0279
	(0.0289)
Age	0.0353
	(0.0443)
Gender = 2, 2. Female	0.0447***
	(0.0128)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, 2. Semi-routine	-0.0152
	(0.0268)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, 3. Low. super. or tech.	-0.0112
	(0.0250)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, 4. Small employer	-0.000162
	(0.0273)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, 5. Intermediate	-0.00165
	(0.0280)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, 6. Low. man. or prof.	-0.0274
	(0.0217)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, 7. Higher prof.	-0.00831
	(0.0259)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, 8. Large employer	-0.0535
	(0.0285)
Region lived = 2, 2. North West	-0.0102
	(0.0325)
Region lived = 3, 3. Yorkshire and the Humber	0.00653
	(0.0325)
Region lived = 4, 4. East Midlands	0.000864
	(0.0350)
Region lived = 5, 5. West Midlands	-0.0281
	(0.0325)
Region lived = 6, 6. East of England	-0.0146
	(0.0317)
Region lived = 7, 7. London	0.0174
	(0.0357)
Region lived = 8, 8. South East	0.0215
	(0.0323)
Region lived = 9, 9. South West	-0.00744
	(0.0338)
Region lived = 10, 10. Wales	0.000616
	(0.0346)
Region lived = 11, 11. Scotland	0.0104
	(0.0363)
Social Grade = 2, 2. B	0.00252
	(0.0196)
Social Grade = 3, 3. C1	0.00484
	(0.0187)
Social Grade = 4, 4. C2	-0.0256
	(0.0226)
Social Grade = 5, 5. D	-0.0224
	(0.0260)
Social Grade = 6, 6. E	-0.00691
	(0.0262)
Education level = 1, 1. Below GCSE	0.0700**
	(0.0234)

Education level = 2, 2. GCSE or equivalent	0.0362
	(0.0226)
Education level = 3, 3. A Level or equivalent	0.0575*
	(0.0245)
Education level = 4, 4. Non-degree prof quals	0.0626**
	(0.0239)
Education level = 5, 5. Degree	0.0597*
	(0.0271)
Education level = 6, 6. Higher degree	0.0821*
	(0.0345)
Constant	-0.104
	(0.0791)
Observations	1,094
R-squared	0.179

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Donating

VARIABLES	(1) cap. perc. and controls complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	-0.595
	(0.406)
Performance-based activities	1.010
	(0.560)
Show-based activities	-1.299*
	(0.521)
Consumption-based activities	-0.254
	(0.337)
Cultural omnivorousness (activities count)	1.596*
	(0.681)
Travel-based activities	0.0373
	(0.214)
World cuisine tastes	0.0543
	(0.299)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.190
	(0.189)
Educational films tastes	0.189
	(0.179)
Work-based civic skills	0.100
	(0.294)
Know manual workers	0.0784
	(0.222)
Know service workers	-0.135
	(0.208)
Know professionals	0.110
	(0.245)
Size of network	1.042**
	(0.354)
Intensity of network	-0.526
	(0.426)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0737
	(0.409)

Strength of network	2.045**
	(0.709)
Political act recruitment	1.984***
	(0.511)
Economic capital	2.226***
	(0.510)
Spare time	0.986*
	(0.396)
Self-perceived class = 1, 1. Working	0.204
	(0.164)
Self-perceived class = 2, 2. Middle	0.139
	(0.163)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.736*
	(0.294)
Structural explanations for own status	-1.153**
	(0.374)
Privilege in politics	-0.943*
	(0.405)
Party identity = 1, 1. Labour	0.223
	(0.231)
Party identity = 2, 2. Conservative	0.278
	(0.248)
Party identity = 3, 3. Liberal Democrat	0.970***
	(0.277)
Party identity = 4, 4. SNP	-0.101
	(0.695)
Party identity = 5, 5. Green	0.583
	(0.403)
Party identity = 6, 6. UKIP	0.0142
	(0.352)
Party identity = 7, 7. Other	0.0479
	(0.634)
Left-right position	0.0947
	(0.574)
Liberty-authority position	0.257
	(0.451)
External political efficacy	-0.532
	(0.437)
Internal political efficacy	0.482
	(0.422)
Political interest	-0.376
	(0.441)
Political knowledge	0.111
	(0.349)
Age	0.980*
	(0.438)
Gender = 2, 2. Female	0.0608
	(0.142)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, 2. Semi-routine	0.203
	(0.325)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, 3. Low. super. or tech.	0.191
	(0.298)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, 4. Small employer	0.232
	(0.325)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, 5. Intermediate	-0.0321
	(0.315)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, 6. Low. man. or prof.	0.0981
	(0.279)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, 7. Higher prof.	0.214
	(0.314)

Parental NS-SEC = 8, 8. Large employer	-0.0394
	(0.397)
Region lived = 2, 2. North West	-0.463
	(0.357)
Region lived = 3, 3. Yorkshire and the Humber	0.0294
	(0.338)
Region lived = 4, 4. East Midlands	-0.211
	(0.380)
Region lived = 5, 5. West Midlands	-0.190
	(0.372)
Region lived = 6, 6. East of England	-0.262
	(0.344)
Region lived = 7, 7. London	0.164
	(0.356)
Region lived = 8, 8. South East	-0.130
	(0.326)
Region lived = 9, 9. South West	-0.246
	(0.354)
Region lived = 10, 10. Wales	0.181
	(0.366)
Region lived = 11, 11. Scotland	-0.0796
	(0.383)
Social Grade = 2, 2. B	0.245
	(0.222)
Social Grade = 3, 3. C1	-0.0887
	(0.221)
Social Grade = 4, 4. C2	0.0201
	(0.249)
Social Grade = 5, 5. D	0.368
	(0.295)
Social Grade = 6, 6. E	-0.0926
	(0.265)
Education level = 1, 1. Below GCSE	-0.0753
	(0.339)
Education level = 2, 2. GCSE or equivalent	0.289
	(0.330)
Education level = 3, 3. A Level or equivalent	0.133
	(0.359)
Education level = 4, 4. Non-degree prof quals	0.236
	(0.337)
Education level = 5, 5. Degree	0.157
	(0.358)
Education level = 6, 6. Higher degree	0.501
	(0.428)
/cut1	2.160*
	(0.920)
/cut2	3.105***
	(0.922)
/cut3	3.855***
	(0.927)
/cut4	4.542***
	(0.933)
/cut5	5.850***
	(0.953)
/cut6	6.803***
	(0.968)
Observations	1,094

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Voting

VARIABLES	(1) cap. perc. and controls complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	-0.595
	(0.406)
Performance-based activities	1.010
	(0.560)
Show-based activities	-1.299*
	(0.521)
Consumption-based activities	-0.254
	(0.337)
Cultural omnivorousness (activities count)	1.596*
	(0.681)
Travel-based activities	0.0373
	(0.214)
World cuisine tastes	0.0543
	(0.299)
Blockbuster films tastes	-0.190
	(0.189)
Educational films tastes	0.189
	(0.179)
Work-based civic skills	0.100
	(0.294)
Know manual workers	0.0784
	(0.222)
Know service workers	-0.135
	(0.208)
Know professionals	0.110
	(0.245)
Size of network	1.042**
	(0.354)
Intensity of network	-0.526
	(0.426)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0737
	(0.409)
Strength of network	2.045**
	(0.709)
Political act recruitment	1.984***
	(0.511)
Economic capital	2.226***
	(0.510)
Spare time	0.986*
	(0.396)
Self-perceived class = 1, 1. Working	0.204
	(0.164)
Self-perceived class = 2, 2. Middle	0.139
	(0.163)
Structural explanations for status in society	0.736*
	(0.294)
Structural explanations for own status	-1.153**
	(0.374)
Privilege in politics	-0.943*
	(0.405)
Party identity = 1, 1. Labour	0.223
	(0.231)

Party identity = 2, 2. Conservative	0.278
	(0.248)
Party identity = 3, 3. Liberal Democrat	0.970***
	(0.277)
Party identity = 4, 4. SNP	-0.101
	(0.695)
Party identity = 5, 5. Green	0.583
	(0.403)
Party identity = 6, 6. UKIP	0.0142
	(0.352)
Party identity = 7, 7. Other	0.0479
	(0.634)
Left-right position	0.0947
	(0.574)
Liberty-authority position	0.257
	(0.451)
External political efficacy	-0.532
	(0.437)
Internal political efficacy	0.482
	(0.422)
Political interest	-0.376
	(0.441)
Political knowledge	0.111
	(0.349)
Age	0.980*
	(0.438)
Gender = 2, 2. Female	0.0608
	(0.142)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, 2. Semi-routine	0.203
	(0.325)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, 3. Low. super. or tech.	0.191
	(0.298)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, 4. Small employer	0.232
	(0.325)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, 5. Intermediate	-0.0321
	(0.315)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, 6. Low. man. or prof.	0.0981
	(0.279)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, 7. Higher prof.	0.214
	(0.314)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, 8. Large employer	-0.0394
	(0.397)
Region lived = 2, 2. North West	-0.463
	(0.357)
Region lived = 3, 3. Yorkshire and the Humber	0.0294
	(0.338)
Region lived = 4, 4. East Midlands	-0.211
	(0.380)
Region lived = 5, 5. West Midlands	-0.190
	(0.372)
Region lived = 6, 6. East of England	-0.262
	(0.344)
Region lived = 7, 7. London	0.164
	(0.356)
Region lived = 8, 8. South East	-0.130
	(0.326)
Region lived = 9, 9. South West	-0.246
	(0.354)
Region lived = 10, 10. Wales	0.181
	(0.366)

Region lived = 11, 11. Scotland	-0.0796
	(0.383)
Social Grade = 2, 2. B	0.245
	(0.222)
Social Grade = 3, 3. C1	-0.0887
	(0.221)
Social Grade = 4, 4. C2	0.0201
	(0.249)
Social Grade = 5, 5. D	0.368
	(0.295)
Social Grade = 6, 6. E	-0.0926
	(0.265)
Education level = 1, 1. Below GCSE	-0.0753
	(0.339)
Education level = 2, 2. GCSE or equivalent	0.289
	(0.330)
Education level = 3, 3. A Level or equivalent	0.133
	(0.359)
Education level = 4, 4. Non-degree prof quals	0.236
	(0.337)
Education level = 5, 5. Degree	0.157
	(0.358)
Education level = 6, 6. Higher degree	0.501
	(0.428)
/cut1	2.160*
	(0.920)
/cut2	3.105***
	(0.922)
/cut3	3.855***
	(0.927)
/cut4	4.542***
	(0.933)
/cut5	5.850***
	(0.953)
/cut6	6.803***
	(0.968)
Observations	1,094

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Online Appendix F. Regression Results with Factors Scores instead of Indices

Individual participation

VARIABLES	(1) cultural capital all cases	(2) cultural capital complete cases	(3) social capital all cases	(4) social capital complete cases	(5) economic capital all cases	(6) economic capital complete cases	(7) perc. of priv. all cases	(8) perc. of priv. complete cases	(9) cap. and perc. of priv. all cases	(10) cap. and perc. of priv. complete cases	(11) cap. perc. and controls complete cases	(12) controls only complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.123**	0.146***							0.0340	0.0431	0.0387	
	(0.0382)	(0.0407)							(0.0292)	(0.0302)	(0.0310)	
Performance-based activities	0.0111	-0.00280							0.0724	0.0527	0.0436	
	(0.0608)	(0.0648)							(0.0433)	(0.0449)	(0.0457)	
Show-based activities	0.161**	0.167**							0.0144	0.0424	0.0442	
	(0.0509)	(0.0547)							(0.0371)	(0.0371)	(0.0403)	
Consumption-based activities	-0.111***	-0.124***							-0.0633*	-0.0772**	-0.0589*	
	(0.0320)	(0.0340)							(0.0261)	(0.0269)	(0.0277)	
Travel-based activities	0.0433	0.0569							0.0500	0.0758*	0.0400	
	(0.0498)	(0.0485)							(0.0369)	(0.0367)	(0.0374)	
World cuisine tastes	0.00358	-0.0198							-0.0131	-0.0530	-0.0608	
	(0.0427)	(0.0431)							(0.0321)	(0.0316)	(0.0315)	
Blockbuster film tastes	-0.121**	-0.119*							-0.0577	-0.0502	-0.0335	
	(0.0442)	(0.0470)							(0.0347)	(0.0359)	(0.0349)	
Educational film tastes	0.146**	0.128*							0.0447	0.0164	0.00313	
	(0.0531)	(0.0551)							(0.0421)	(0.0416)	(0.0407)	
Work-based civic skills	0.162***	0.157***							0.0867***	0.0986***	0.112***	
	(0.0289)	(0.0305)							(0.0243)	(0.0247)	(0.0263)	
Know manual workers			0.0797	0.115					0.0989	0.128*	0.0596	
			(0.0582)	(0.0601)					(0.0564)	(0.0580)	(0.0572)	
Know service workers			-0.145*	-0.144					-0.0804	-0.0738	-0.0312	

	(0.0731)	(0.0754)					(0.0695)	(0.0716)	(0.0772)
Know professionals	0.197***	0.128*					0.0810	0.0223	0.0250
	(0.0587)	(0.0649)					(0.0583)	(0.0640)	(0.0660)
Size of network	0.00340	0.0481					0.0516	0.0880*	0.0512
	(0.0463)	(0.0465)					(0.0444)	(0.0446)	(0.0458)
Intensity of network	-0.0255	-0.0310					-0.125	-0.120	-0.107
	(0.0773)	(0.0767)					(0.0818)	(0.0789)	(0.0810)
Homogeneity of network	-0.00465	-0.00450					-0.00113	-0.00174	-0.00193
	(0.00351)	(0.00353)					(0.00346)	(0.00345)	(0.00369)
Strength of network	-	-					-	-	-0.0518**
	0.0876***	0.0953***					0.0857***	0.0940***	
	(0.0201)	(0.0210)					(0.0189)	(0.0195)	(0.0196)
Political act recruitment	0.627***	0.644***					0.581***	0.596***	0.519***
	(0.0302)	(0.0299)					(0.0273)	(0.0284)	(0.0301)
Economic capital			3.17e-05	-0.00402			-0.0214*	-0.0228*	-0.0280*
			(0.0147)	(0.0168)			(0.0101)	(0.0106)	(0.0113)
Hours per weekday			0.00780	0.00664			0.00287	0.00285	0.00188
			(0.00426)	(0.00463)			(0.00295)	(0.00296)	(0.00323)
Self-perceived class = 1, Working					0.0546	0.0412	0.0475	0.0467	0.00320
					(0.0424)	(0.0454)	(0.0305)	(0.0302)	(0.0318)
Self-perceived class = 2, Middle					0.158***	0.148**	0.0240	0.0320	-0.00294
					(0.0448)	(0.0473)	(0.0301)	(0.0320)	(0.0317)
Perception of privilege in society					0.316***	0.322***	0.158***	0.165***	0.109*
					(0.0651)	(0.0725)	(0.0405)	(0.0434)	(0.0463)
Perception of own privilege					-0.0379	-0.0476	-0.0319	-0.0358	-0.0247
					(0.0350)	(0.0403)	(0.0216)	(0.0230)	(0.0238)
Perception of privilege in politics					-0.142***	-0.138***	-	-	-0.0589**
							0.0656***	0.0677***	
					(0.0335)	(0.0308)	(0.0195)	(0.0184)	(0.0197)
Party identity = 1, Labour									0.00191
									(0.0414)
Party identity = 2, Conservative									0.0109

	(0.0433)	
Party identity = 3, Liberal Democrat	0.00514	
	(0.0513)	
Party identity = 4, SNP	-0.0835	
	(0.0929)	
Party identity = 5, Green	0.0437	
	(0.0674)	
Party identity = 6, UKIP	0.0647	
	(0.0682)	
Party identity = 7, Other	0.261**	
	(0.0912)	
Left-right position	-0.0964*	
	(0.0386)	
Liberty-authority position	0.0404	
	(0.0488)	
External political efficacy	-0.0329	
	(0.0331)	
Internal political efficacy	0.0287	
	(0.0246)	
Political interest	0.209***	
	(0.0274)	
Political knowledge	-0.0312	
	(0.0781)	
Age	-0.000626	0.000347
	(0.00111)	(0.00140)
Gender = 2, Female	0.0660*	0.000820
	(0.0270)	(0.0372)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, Semi-routine	-0.0103	0.152
	(0.0594)	(0.0918)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, Low. super. or tech.	-0.0758	0.0817
	(0.0541)	(0.0834)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, Small employer	-0.0661	0.162
	(0.0595)	(0.0896)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, Intermediate	-0.0183	0.245**

	(0.0562)	(0.0841)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, Low. man. or prof.	-0.0336	0.171*
	(0.0487)	(0.0766)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, Higher prof.	0.0277	0.280**
	(0.0547)	(0.0851)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, Large employer	-0.0793	0.0554
	(0.0612)	(0.108)
Region lived = 2, North West	0.00888	0.153
	(0.0821)	(0.107)
Region lived = 3, Yorkshire and the Humber	-0.00546	0.119
	(0.0808)	(0.103)
Region lived = 4, East Midlands	-0.0759	-0.0235
	(0.0868)	(0.117)
Region lived = 5, West Midlands	0.0425	0.151
	(0.0834)	(0.100)
Region lived = 6, East of England	-0.0194	0.0989
	(0.0844)	(0.100)
Region lived = 7, London	-0.0621	0.205*
	(0.0856)	(0.102)
Region lived = 8, South East	-0.0678	0.0691
	(0.0805)	(0.0969)
Region lived = 9, South West	0.0143	0.207*
	(0.0840)	(0.105)
Region lived = 10, Wales	0.0510	0.285*
	(0.0928)	(0.127)
Region lived = 11, Scotland	-0.0564	0.220*
	(0.0847)	(0.0960)
Social Grade = 2, B	0.0117	0.113*

											(0.0366)	(0.0564)
Social Grade = 3, C1											0.0296	0.00696
											(0.0382)	(0.0567)
Social Grade = 4, C2											0.0143	0.00864
											(0.0450)	(0.0659)
Social Grade = 5, D											0.0641	-0.0228
											(0.0591)	(0.0834)
Social Grade = 6, E											0.0304	0.0806
											(0.0547)	(0.0796)
Education level = 1, Below GCSE											0.0720	0.155
											(0.0599)	(0.0893)
Education level = 2, GCSE or equivalent											0.0957	0.165
											(0.0589)	(0.0883)
Education level = 3, A Level or equivalent											0.0871	0.208*
											(0.0610)	(0.0932)
Education level = 4, Non-degree prof quals											0.0764	0.321***
											(0.0591)	(0.0857)
Education level = 5, Degree											0.0143	0.329***
											(0.0624)	(0.0878)
Education level = 6, Higher degree											-0.0369	0.407***
											(0.0743)	(0.101)
Constant	0.0120	0.0289	0.0145	0.0234	-0.00666	0.0234	-0.554***	-0.511***	-0.250***	-0.243***	-0.162	-0.541***
	(0.0163)	(0.0173)	(0.0125)	(0.0129)	(0.0268)	(0.0290)	(0.0918)	(0.0969)	(0.0636)	(0.0664)	(0.143)	(0.158)
Observations	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,094	1,094
R-squared	0.192	0.190	0.501	0.513	0.003	0.002	0.057	0.055	0.547	0.559	0.625	0.084

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Contacting participation

VARIABLES	(1) cultural capital all cases	(2) cultural capital complete cases	(3) social capital all cases	(4) social capital complete cases	(5) economic capital all cases	(6) economic capital complete cases	(7) perc. of priv. all cases	(8) perc. of priv. complete cases	(9) cap. and perc. of priv. all cases	(10) cap. and perc. of priv. complete cases	(11) cap. perc. and controls complete cases	(12) controls only complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.156***	0.170***							0.0591	0.0616	0.0267	
	(0.0465)	(0.0502)							(0.0356)	(0.0378)	(0.0387)	
Performance-based activities	0.0880	0.0688							0.139*	0.113	0.0910	
	(0.0796)	(0.0860)							(0.0566)	(0.0601)	(0.0591)	
Show-based activities	0.0962	0.0906							-0.0683	-0.0494	0.0178	
	(0.0638)	(0.0689)							(0.0468)	(0.0503)	(0.0514)	
Consumption-based activities	-0.132***	-0.139***							-0.0842*	-0.0925*	-0.0944*	
	(0.0387)	(0.0419)							(0.0338)	(0.0360)	(0.0368)	
Travel-based activities	0.0178	0.0375							0.0270	0.0609	0.0402	
	(0.0601)	(0.0601)							(0.0445)	(0.0450)	(0.0457)	
World cuisine tastes	-0.0219	-0.0338							-0.0447	-0.0765*	-0.0775*	
	(0.0485)	(0.0499)							(0.0368)	(0.0388)	(0.0380)	
Blockbuster film tastes	-0.167**	-0.180**							-0.0984*	-0.104*	-0.0644	
	(0.0552)	(0.0606)							(0.0427)	(0.0470)	(0.0445)	
Educational film tastes	0.146*	0.129							0.0289	-0.00317	-0.0289	
	(0.0638)	(0.0682)							(0.0496)	(0.0523)	(0.0505)	
Work-based civic skills	0.252***	0.244***							0.159***	0.169***	0.169***	
	(0.0347)	(0.0371)							(0.0293)	(0.0312)	(0.0334)	
Know manual workers			0.146	0.206*					0.178*	0.232**	0.108	
			(0.0779)	(0.0833)					(0.0727)	(0.0778)	(0.0708)	
Know service workers			-0.227*	-0.250*					-0.104	-0.119	-0.0141	
			(0.0949)	(0.101)					(0.0865)	(0.0926)	(0.0983)	
Know professionals			0.271***	0.187*					0.0793	0.00607	0.0149	
			(0.0737)	(0.0821)					(0.0701)	(0.0771)	(0.0821)	
Size of network			-0.0580	-0.0170					0.0260	0.0644	0.0744	

	(0.0622)	(0.0657)					(0.0578)	(0.0598)	(0.0554)
Intensity of network	0.124	0.146					-0.0477	-0.0174	-0.114
	(0.102)	(0.107)					(0.104)	(0.106)	(0.105)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0128**	-0.0144**					-0.00727	-0.00947	-0.00727
	(0.00487)	(0.00506)					(0.00481)	(0.00494)	(0.00456)
Strength of network	-0.120***	-0.123***					-0.103***	-0.105***	-0.0599*
	(0.0266)	(0.0278)					(0.0247)	(0.0258)	(0.0262)
Political act recruitment	0.696***	0.708***					0.646***	0.656***	0.544***
	(0.0384)	(0.0389)					(0.0341)	(0.0361)	(0.0381)
Economic capital			0.00995	0.00500			-0.0275*	-0.0280*	-0.0339*
			(0.0181)	(0.0209)			(0.0127)	(0.0137)	(0.0145)
Hours per weekday			0.0104	0.0103			0.00199	0.00234	-0.00244
			(0.00532)	(0.00584)			(0.00352)	(0.00373)	(0.00393)
Self-perceived class = 1, Working					0.0510	0.0305	0.0473	0.0395	-0.0112
					(0.0507)	(0.0557)	(0.0357)	(0.0382)	(0.0382)
Self-perceived class = 2, Middle					0.236***	0.218***	0.0754	0.0776	0.0171
					(0.0570)	(0.0606)	(0.0397)	(0.0426)	(0.0398)
Perception of privilege in society					0.421***	0.422***	0.240***	0.240***	0.186**
					(0.0800)	(0.0894)	(0.0538)	(0.0575)	(0.0568)
Perception of own privilege					-0.0802	-0.0899	-0.0671**	-0.0682*	-0.0377
					(0.0416)	(0.0484)	(0.0260)	(0.0286)	(0.0300)
Perception of privilege in politics					-0.212***	-0.206***	-0.118***	-0.118***	-0.0975***
					(0.0403)	(0.0385)	(0.0256)	(0.0254)	(0.0281)
Party identity = 1, Labour									0.00915
									(0.0530)
Party identity = 2, Conservative									0.0293
									(0.0545)
Party identity = 3, Liberal Democrat									0.0351
									(0.0622)
Party identity = 4, SNP									0.0799
									(0.107)

Party identity = 5, Green	0.124	
	(0.0973)	
Party identity = 6, UKIP	0.0635	
	(0.0886)	
Party identity = 7, Other	0.395**	
	(0.143)	
Left-right position	-0.144**	
	(0.0498)	
Liberty-authority position	-0.0672	
	(0.0617)	
External political efficacy	0.0411	
	(0.0406)	
Internal political efficacy	0.0613*	
	(0.0305)	
Political interest	0.256***	
	(0.0351)	
Political knowledge	-0.0791	
	(0.0943)	
Age	0.00369**	0.00550**
	(0.00139)	(0.00179)
Gender = 2, Female	0.0239	-0.0588
	(0.0347)	(0.0464)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, Semi-routine	-0.0266	0.172
	(0.0730)	(0.120)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, Low. super. or tech.	-0.0563	0.120
	(0.0714)	(0.110)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, Small employer	-0.0970	0.169
	(0.0777)	(0.114)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, Intermediate	-0.0407	0.255*
	(0.0713)	(0.109)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, Low. man. or prof.	-0.0487	0.190
	(0.0625)	(0.101)
Parental NS-SEC = 7,	0.00351	0.306**

Higher prof.		
	(0.0731)	(0.111)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, Large employer	-0.101	0.0457
	(0.0803)	(0.138)
Region lived = 2, North West	-0.0553	0.0974
	(0.111)	(0.136)
Region lived = 3, Yorkshire and the Humber	0.0145	0.128
	(0.110)	(0.127)
Region lived = 4, East Midlands	-0.102	-0.0582
	(0.115)	(0.140)
Region lived = 5, West Midlands	0.0559	0.153
	(0.111)	(0.125)
Region lived = 6, East of England	-0.0339	0.0857
	(0.114)	(0.121)
Region lived = 7, London	-0.110	0.167
	(0.114)	(0.126)
Region lived = 8, South East	-0.0686	0.0737
	(0.110)	(0.124)
Region lived = 9, South West	0.00122	0.199
	(0.112)	(0.130)
Region lived = 10, Wales	0.0581	0.318
	(0.125)	(0.172)
Region lived = 11, Scotland	-0.0822	0.260*
	(0.112)	(0.125)
Social Grade = 2, B	-0.0181	0.123
	(0.0457)	(0.0695)
Social Grade = 3, C1	0.0441	0.0283
	(0.0488)	(0.0691)
Social Grade = 4, C2	0.0233	0.0267
	(0.0554)	(0.0831)

Social Grade = 5, D											0.0968	-0.00169
											(0.0715)	(0.0982)
Social Grade = 6, E											0.0398	0.105
											(0.0696)	(0.0914)
Education level = 1, Below GCSE											0.117	0.198
											(0.0808)	(0.106)
Education level = 2, GCSE or equivalent											0.106	0.157
											(0.0811)	(0.104)
Education level = 3, A Level or equivalent											0.112	0.226*
											(0.0819)	(0.107)
Education level = 4, Non-degree prof quals											0.111	0.370***
											(0.0791)	(0.101)
Education level = 5, Degree											0.0968	0.435***
											(0.0844)	(0.103)
Education level = 6, Higher degree											0.0541	0.563***
											(0.0972)	(0.122)
Constant	0.0266	0.0476*	0.0285	0.0400*	-0.00205	0.0295	-0.654***	-0.592***	-0.312***	-0.296***	-0.449*	-0.823***
	(0.0206)	(0.0224)	(0.0160)	(0.0168)	(0.0340)	(0.0374)	(0.112)	(0.119)	(0.0779)	(0.0822)	(0.186)	(0.195)
Observations	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,094	1,094
R-squared	0.203	0.194	0.455	0.456	0.004	0.004	0.072	0.068	0.528	0.528	0.600	0.095

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Collective participation

VARIABLES	(1) cultural capital all cases	(2) cultural capital complete cases	(3) social capital all cases	(4) social capital complete cases	(5) economic capital all cases	(6) economic capital complete cases	(7) perc. of priv. all cases	(8) perc. of priv. complete cases	(9) cap. and perc. of priv. all cases	(10) cap. and perc. of priv. complete cases	(11) cap. perc. and controls complete cases	(12) controls only complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.169***	0.187***							0.0733*	0.0801*	0.0479	
	(0.0465)	(0.0502)							(0.0351)	(0.0368)	(0.0377)	
Performance-based activities	0.0689	0.0464							0.127*	0.0985	0.0825	
	(0.0735)	(0.0788)							(0.0535)	(0.0562)	(0.0565)	
Show-based activities	0.154**	0.161*							-0.0120	0.0180	0.0690	
	(0.0586)	(0.0634)							(0.0446)	(0.0477)	(0.0488)	
Consumption-based activities	-0.125***	-0.136***							-0.0811*	-0.0928**	-0.0866*	
	(0.0365)	(0.0394)							(0.0319)	(0.0335)	(0.0342)	
Travel-based activities	-0.0152	-0.00457							0.00696	0.0313	0.0237	
	(0.0563)	(0.0565)							(0.0417)	(0.0421)	(0.0431)	
World cuisine tastes	-0.0209	-0.0397							-0.0460	-0.0836*	-0.0938**	
	(0.0458)	(0.0470)							(0.0342)	(0.0350)	(0.0362)	
Blockbuster film tastes	-0.180***	-0.189***							-0.114**	-0.113*	-0.0712	
	(0.0513)	(0.0559)							(0.0407)	(0.0439)	(0.0419)	
Educational film tastes	0.195**	0.190**							0.0776	0.0575	0.0273	
	(0.0605)	(0.0644)							(0.0481)	(0.0496)	(0.0488)	
Work-based civic skills	0.223***	0.219***							0.144***	0.157***	0.164***	
	(0.0344)	(0.0365)							(0.0282)	(0.0294)	(0.0318)	
Know manual workers			0.0779	0.126					0.119	0.164*	0.0924	
			(0.0741)	(0.0791)					(0.0678)	(0.0733)	(0.0665)	
Know service workers			-0.126	-0.144					-0.0208	-0.0335	0.0295	
			(0.0936)	(0.100)					(0.0822)	(0.0880)	(0.0938)	
Know professionals			0.232**	0.166*					0.0539	0.000360	-0.00730	
			(0.0731)	(0.0818)					(0.0671)	(0.0739)	(0.0809)	
Size of network			-0.101	-0.0576					-0.0106	0.0262	0.0595	

	(0.0597)	(0.0631)					(0.0549)	(0.0573)	(0.0527)
Intensity of network	0.202*	0.211*					0.00938	0.0257	-0.0848
	(0.0979)	(0.103)					(0.0972)	(0.0981)	(0.0964)
Homogeneity of network	-0.0148***	-0.0148**					-0.00920*	-0.00991*	-0.00748
	(0.00439)	(0.00455)					(0.00415)	(0.00422)	(0.00425)
Strength of network	-0.0960***	-0.105***					-0.0922***	-0.101***	-0.0621*
	(0.0258)	(0.0266)					(0.0239)	(0.0245)	(0.0249)
Political act recruitment	0.666***	0.686***					0.607***	0.622***	0.518***
	(0.0374)	(0.0374)					(0.0321)	(0.0335)	(0.0368)
Economic capital			0.00211	-0.00397			-0.0357**	-0.0362**	-0.0352*
			(0.0174)	(0.0201)			(0.0119)	(0.0127)	(0.0138)
Hours per weekday			0.00750	0.00758			0.000571	0.00130	-0.00274
			(0.00506)	(0.00554)			(0.00329)	(0.00347)	(0.00370)
Self-perceived class = 1, Working					0.0314	0.00744	0.0241	0.0141	-0.0364
					(0.0481)	(0.0522)	(0.0343)	(0.0357)	(0.0362)
Self-perceived class = 2, Middle					0.194***	0.182**	0.0416	0.0484	0.0106
					(0.0544)	(0.0583)	(0.0361)	(0.0391)	(0.0374)
Perception of privilege in society					0.384***	0.390***	0.202***	0.208***	0.148**
					(0.0766)	(0.0858)	(0.0494)	(0.0534)	(0.0537)
Perception of own privilege					-0.0527	-0.0577	-0.0431	-0.0409	-0.0173
					(0.0418)	(0.0491)	(0.0249)	(0.0275)	(0.0283)
Perception of privilege in politics					-0.205***	-0.200***	-0.104***	-0.107***	-0.0896**
					(0.0401)	(0.0392)	(0.0233)	(0.0231)	(0.0274)
Party identity = 1, Labour									-0.00571
									(0.0503)
Party identity = 2, Conservative									-0.00447
									(0.0522)
Party identity = 3, Liberal Democrat									0.0149

	(0.0602)	
Party identity = 4, SNP	-0.0802	
	(0.0974)	
Party identity = 5, Green	0.0726	
	(0.0939)	
Party identity = 6, UKIP	0.0713	
	(0.0851)	
Party identity = 7, Other	0.307**	
	(0.113)	
Left-right position	-0.167***	
	(0.0459)	
Liberty-authority position	-0.00795	
	(0.0580)	
External political efficacy	0.0344	
	(0.0395)	
Internal political efficacy	0.0416	
	(0.0289)	
Political interest	0.225***	
	(0.0329)	
Political knowledge	-0.0451	
	(0.0872)	
Age	0.00198	0.00318
	(0.00134)	(0.00168)
Gender = 2, Female	0.0658*	-0.0107
	(0.0324)	(0.0440)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, Semi-routine	-0.0439	0.127
	(0.0700)	(0.110)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, Low. super. or tech.	-0.101	0.0758
	(0.0665)	(0.104)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, Small employer	-0.134	0.114
	(0.0719)	(0.108)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, Intermediate	-0.0384	0.238*
	(0.0677)	(0.105)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, Low. man. or prof.	-0.0729	0.154

	(0.0594)	(0.0959)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, Higher prof.	-0.00587	0.295**
	(0.0691)	(0.105)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, Large employer	-0.110	0.0325
	(0.0721)	(0.129)
Region lived = 2, North West	0.0463	0.185
	(0.0999)	(0.132)
Region lived = 3, Yorkshire and the Humber	0.0368	0.145
	(0.0984)	(0.116)
Region lived = 4, East Midlands	-0.0126	0.0154
	(0.105)	(0.131)
Region lived = 5, West Midlands	0.0688	0.155
	(0.0981)	(0.114)
Region lived = 6, East of England	0.0126	0.118
	(0.101)	(0.111)
Region lived = 7, London	-0.00481	0.276*
	(0.103)	(0.120)
Region lived = 8, South East	0.0154	0.137
	(0.0976)	(0.113)
Region lived = 9, South West	0.0622	0.246*
	(0.101)	(0.119)
Region lived = 10, Wales	0.0504	0.289*
	(0.109)	(0.144)
Region lived = 11, Scotland	0.0233	0.306**
	(0.101)	(0.110)
Social Grade = 2, B	-0.00918	0.111
	(0.0418)	(0.0632)
Social Grade = 3, C1	0.0507	0.0369
	(0.0445)	(0.0667)

Social Grade = 4, C2											0.0119	-0.00138
											(0.0501)	(0.0747)
Social Grade = 5, D											0.0897	-0.0172
											(0.0648)	(0.0939)
Social Grade = 6, E											0.0403	0.0947
											(0.0640)	(0.0852)
Education level = 1, Below GCSE											0.0915	0.181
											(0.0713)	(0.100)
Education level = 2, GCSE or equivalent											0.101	0.165
											(0.0720)	(0.0981)
Education level = 3, A Level or equivalent											0.0344	0.171
											(0.0724)	(0.103)
Education level = 4, Non-degree prof quals											0.107	0.378***
											(0.0705)	(0.0952)
Education level = 5, Degree											0.0329	0.381***
											(0.0752)	(0.0983)
Education level = 6, Higher degree											0.00164	0.503***
											(0.0871)	(0.114)
Constant	0.0273	0.0460*	0.0312*	0.0400*	0.0120	0.0415	-0.635***	-0.597***	-0.278***	-0.289***	-0.362*	-0.720***
	(0.0192)	(0.0207)	(0.0153)	(0.0158)	(0.0325)	(0.0357)	(0.107)	(0.114)	(0.0724)	(0.0766)	(0.175)	(0.185)
Observations	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,094	1,094
R-squared	0.234	0.225	0.474	0.478	0.002	0.002	0.072	0.070	0.552	0.555	0.611	0.092

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Charitable participation

VARIABLES	(1) cultural capital all cases	(2) cultural capital complete cases	(3) social capital all cases	(4) social capital complete cases	(5) economic capital all cases	(6) economic capital complete cases	(7) perc. of priv. all cases	(8) perc. of priv. complete cases	(9) cap. and perc. of priv. all cases	(10) cap. and perc. of priv. complete cases	(11) cap. perc. and controls complete cases	(12) controls only complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.0134	0.0424							-0.0284	-0.000910	0.00202	
	(0.0473)	(0.0505)							(0.0442)	(0.0469)	(0.0500)	
Performance-based activities	0.158*	0.169*							0.180**	0.184**	0.113	
	(0.0664)	(0.0714)							(0.0607)	(0.0649)	(0.0722)	
Show-based activities	-0.0210	-0.0409							-0.111*	-0.114	-0.0688	
	(0.0584)	(0.0581)							(0.0562)	(0.0587)	(0.0613)	
Consumption-based activities	-0.0158	-0.0210							0.00519	0.0115	0.0145	
	(0.0379)	(0.0403)							(0.0367)	(0.0397)	(0.0420)	
Travel-based activities	0.0320	0.0290							0.0336	0.0400	0.0418	
	(0.0519)	(0.0553)							(0.0479)	(0.0499)	(0.0513)	
World cuisine tastes	-0.00702	-0.00586							-0.0113	-0.0158	-0.0334	
	(0.0428)	(0.0455)							(0.0398)	(0.0423)	(0.0455)	
Blockbuster film tastes	-0.101*	-0.0978							-0.0677	-0.0624	-0.0181	
	(0.0484)	(0.0508)							(0.0462)	(0.0484)	(0.0503)	
Educational film tastes	0.153*	0.134*							0.0667	0.0356	-0.00871	
	(0.0617)	(0.0653)							(0.0588)	(0.0611)	(0.0644)	
Work-based civic skills	0.0752*	0.0605							0.0203	0.0184	0.0164	
	(0.0348)	(0.0345)							(0.0328)	(0.0340)	(0.0387)	
Know manual workers			0.121	0.142					0.124	0.148	0.160	
			(0.0860)	(0.0925)					(0.0818)	(0.0875)	(0.0873)	
Know service workers			-0.223*	-0.228*					-0.133	-0.133	-0.0919	
			(0.0992)	(0.106)					(0.0964)	(0.102)	(0.104)	
Know professionals			0.219*	0.207*					0.0882	0.0757	0.0267	
			(0.0852)	(0.0931)					(0.0854)	(0.0921)	(0.0986)	
Size of network			-0.0159	-0.0432					0.0418	0.0194	0.0478	

	(0.0715)	(0.0763)					(0.0665)	(0.0696)	(0.0708)
Intensity of network	0.0846	0.114					-0.0515	-0.0604	-0.0619
	(0.120)	(0.128)					(0.117)	(0.126)	(0.131)
Homogeneity of network	-0.00818	-0.00964					-0.00567	-0.00694	-0.00474
	(0.00494)	(0.00515)					(0.00478)	(0.00500)	(0.00545)
Strength of network	-0.00108	-0.00445					0.0271	0.0283	0.0343
	(0.0280)	(0.0297)					(0.0295)	(0.0311)	(0.0344)
Political act recruitment	0.271***	0.275***					0.245***	0.239***	0.191***
	(0.0403)	(0.0435)					(0.0404)	(0.0433)	(0.0481)
Economic capital			0.00474	-0.00118			-0.0149	-0.0164	-0.0256
			(0.0157)	(0.0170)			(0.0152)	(0.0159)	(0.0177)
Hours per weekday			0.0185***	0.0215***			0.0144**	0.0172***	0.0156**
			(0.00484)	(0.00522)			(0.00451)	(0.00475)	(0.00521)
Self-perceived class = 1, Working					0.0858	0.0790	0.0832	0.0818	0.00900
					(0.0461)	(0.0484)	(0.0425)	(0.0437)	(0.0466)
Self-perceived class = 2, Middle					0.152***	0.112*	0.0597	0.0231	-0.0223
					(0.0456)	(0.0488)	(0.0418)	(0.0434)	(0.0461)
Perception of privilege in society					0.147*	0.138*	0.0801	0.0744	0.0747
					(0.0632)	(0.0689)	(0.0565)	(0.0596)	(0.0669)
Perception of own privilege					-0.0161	-0.00519	-0.0123	0.00360	0.00891
					(0.0341)	(0.0391)	(0.0297)	(0.0320)	(0.0341)
Perception of privilege in politics					-0.104***	-0.119***	-0.0577*	-0.0715**	-0.0492
					(0.0253)	(0.0274)	(0.0246)	(0.0263)	(0.0264)
Party identity = 1, Labour									0.0559
									(0.0635)
Party identity = 2, Conservative									0.0558
									(0.0627)
Party identity = 3, Liberal Democrat									0.0968
									(0.0769)
Party identity = 4, SNP									-0.0510
									(0.204)

Party identity = 5, Green	0.239*	
	(0.121)	
Party identity = 6, UKIP	-0.0148	
	(0.0979)	
Party identity = 7, Other	-0.0741	
	(0.119)	
Left-right position	-0.0735	
	(0.0596)	
Liberty-authority position	0.0211	
	(0.0709)	
External political efficacy	-0.0162	
	(0.0533)	
Internal political efficacy	0.0649	
	(0.0373)	
Political interest	0.0810*	
	(0.0409)	
Political knowledge	0.0536	
	(0.0999)	
Age	0.00248	0.00498***
	(0.00190)	(0.00151)
Gender = 2, Female	0.132**	0.0915*
	(0.0404)	(0.0403)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, Semi-routine	-0.0422	-0.0423
	(0.0901)	(0.103)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, Low. super. or tech.	-0.0724	-0.00202
	(0.0825)	(0.0961)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, Small employer	-0.0350	0.0781
	(0.0895)	(0.103)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, Intermediate	0.0136	0.152
	(0.0884)	(0.106)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, Low. man. or prof.	-0.0827	0.0196
	(0.0742)	(0.0894)
Parental NS-SEC = 7,	-0.0354	0.0801

Higher prof.		
	(0.0843)	(0.0979)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, Large employer	-0.176	-0.113
	(0.0958)	(0.111)
Region lived = 2, North West	-0.00245	0.0629
	(0.110)	(0.112)
Region lived = 3, Yorkshire and the Humber	0.0705	0.143
	(0.106)	(0.106)
Region lived = 4, East Midlands	0.0455	0.0867
	(0.118)	(0.121)
Region lived = 5, West Midlands	-0.0500	0.0333
	(0.109)	(0.111)
Region lived = 6, East of England	-0.0132	0.0605
	(0.107)	(0.109)
Region lived = 7, London	0.0527	0.211
	(0.114)	(0.116)
Region lived = 8, South East	0.0881	0.160
	(0.107)	(0.111)
Region lived = 9, South West	0.000101	0.126
	(0.110)	(0.111)
Region lived = 10, Wales	0.0738	0.241
	(0.115)	(0.129)
Region lived = 11, Scotland	0.00737	0.164
	(0.117)	(0.122)
Social Grade = 2, B	0.0169	0.0701
	(0.0598)	(0.0615)
Social Grade = 3, C1	0.0112	0.0214
	(0.0592)	(0.0611)
Social Grade = 4, C2	-0.0780	-0.0447
	(0.0694)	(0.0755)

Social Grade = 5, D											-0.0321	-0.0345
											(0.0802)	(0.0792)
Social Grade = 6, E											-0.0181	0.0430
											(0.0845)	(0.0851)
Education level = 1, Below GCSE											0.223*	0.313**
											(0.0921)	(0.100)
Education level = 2, GCSE or equivalent											0.127	0.219*
											(0.0866)	(0.0921)
Education level = 3, A Level or equivalent											0.160	0.284**
											(0.0910)	(0.0956)
Education level = 4, Non-degree prof quals											0.164	0.364***
											(0.0877)	(0.0908)
Education level = 5, Degree											0.168	0.406***
											(0.0964)	(0.0990)
Education level = 6, Higher degree											0.203	0.502***
											(0.110)	(0.114)
Constant	0.0620**	0.0860***	0.0616***	0.0820***	-0.00908	0.0109	-0.242*	-0.210*	-0.158	-0.171	-0.550*	-0.679***
	(0.0189)	(0.0198)	(0.0172)	(0.0187)	(0.0261)	(0.0278)	(0.0975)	(0.104)	(0.0903)	(0.0953)	(0.226)	(0.188)
Observations	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,405	1,219	1,094	1,094
R-squared	0.084	0.092	0.149	0.149	0.015	0.020	0.025	0.027	0.197	0.211	0.259	0.072

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Donating

VARIABLES	(1) cultural capital all cases	(2) cultural capital complete cases	(3) social capital all cases	(4) social capital complete cases	(5) economic capital all cases	(6) economic capital complete cases	(7) perc. of priv. all cases	(8) perc. of priv complete cases	(9) cap. and perc. of priv. all cases	(10) cap. and perc. of priv. complete cases	(11) cap. perc. and controls complete cases	(12) controls only complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	-0.123	-0.0713							-0.226	-0.179	-0.197	
	(0.142)	(0.154)							(0.145)	(0.159)	(0.163)	
Performance-based activities	0.426*	0.513*							0.521*	0.598**	0.521*	
	(0.205)	(0.222)							(0.208)	(0.228)	(0.254)	
Show-based activities	-0.242	-0.387*							-0.449*	-0.561**	-0.134	
	(0.171)	(0.186)							(0.177)	(0.193)	(0.216)	
Consumption-based activities	0.188	0.213							0.186	0.230	0.0326	
	(0.107)	(0.116)							(0.118)	(0.125)	(0.135)	
Travel-based activities	0.226	0.227							0.130	0.132	0.0863	
	(0.160)	(0.165)							(0.168)	(0.171)	(0.182)	
World cuisine tastes	0.0779	0.0705							0.0416	0.00743	-0.0743	
	(0.135)	(0.140)							(0.146)	(0.152)	(0.162)	
Blockbuster film tastes	-0.256	-0.149							-0.165	-0.0632	-0.0947	
	(0.148)	(0.153)							(0.152)	(0.160)	(0.179)	
Educational film tastes	0.337	0.265							0.219	0.182	0.135	
	(0.181)	(0.195)							(0.188)	(0.202)	(0.211)	
Work-based civic skills	0.326***	0.292**							0.0970	0.0585	0.0327	
	(0.0971)	(0.105)							(0.104)	(0.112)	(0.135)	
Know manual workers			-0.0650	-0.0853					-0.000831	-0.106	0.305	
			(0.257)	(0.273)					(0.265)	(0.274)	(0.297)	
Know service workers			-0.690*	-0.706*					-0.417	-0.343	-0.397	
			(0.324)	(0.345)					(0.325)	(0.343)	(0.369)	
Know professionals			1.078***	1.062***					0.502	0.466	-0.0893	
			(0.278)	(0.305)					(0.286)	(0.308)	(0.338)	
Size of network			0.353	0.342					0.557*	0.579*	0.773**	

	(0.244)	(0.264)					(0.230)	(0.246)	(0.262)
Intensity of network	-0.222	-0.223					-0.888*	-1.004*	-1.111*
	(0.386)	(0.417)					(0.410)	(0.429)	(0.475)
Homogeneity of network	0.000634	-0.00489					0.00334	-0.00308	0.00213
	(0.0157)	(0.0169)					(0.0167)	(0.0178)	(0.0179)
Strength of network	-0.0333	-0.0138					0.169	0.236*	0.275*
	(0.0958)	(0.102)					(0.110)	(0.118)	(0.118)
Political act recruitment	0.449***	0.398**					0.472***	0.400**	0.514***
	(0.127)	(0.139)					(0.134)	(0.144)	(0.154)
Economic capital			0.250***	0.269***			0.184***	0.215***	0.184**
			(0.0411)	(0.0446)			(0.0485)	(0.0524)	(0.0611)
Hours per weekday			0.0530***	0.0604***			0.0479***	0.0537***	0.0379*
			(0.0130)	(0.0140)			(0.0134)	(0.0144)	(0.0167)
Self-perceived class = 1, Working					0.139	0.159	0.231	0.253	0.179
					(0.124)	(0.132)	(0.132)	(0.139)	(0.164)
Self-perceived class = 2, Middle					0.520***	0.562***	0.229	0.261	0.148
					(0.140)	(0.153)	(0.139)	(0.150)	(0.162)
Perception of privilege in society					0.595**	0.571**	0.535**	0.551*	0.657**
					(0.183)	(0.200)	(0.197)	(0.214)	(0.230)
Perception of own privilege					-0.351***	-0.359***	-0.293**	-0.306**	-0.382***
					(0.0896)	(0.101)	(0.0923)	(0.101)	(0.109)
Perception of privilege in politics					-0.254**	-0.257**	-0.173*	-0.181*	-0.319***
					(0.0913)	(0.0852)	(0.0881)	(0.0848)	(0.0942)
Party identity = 1, Labour									0.215
									(0.231)
Party identity = 2, Conservative									0.335
									(0.248)
Party identity = 3, Liberal Democrat									1.014***
									(0.276)
Party identity = 4, SNP									-0.266
									(0.678)

Party identity = 5, Green	0.481	
	(0.399)	
Party identity = 6, UKIP	0.126	
	(0.360)	
Party identity = 7, Other	0.118	
	(0.643)	
Left-right position	-0.0549	
	(0.214)	
Liberty-authority position	0.233	
	(0.257)	
External political efficacy	-0.290	
	(0.177)	
Internal political efficacy	0.197	
	(0.129)	
Political interest	-0.105	
	(0.133)	
Political knowledge	0.149	
	(0.347)	
Age	0.0157*	0.0191***
	(0.00613)	(0.00441)
Gender = 2, Female	0.112	-0.0406
	(0.142)	(0.120)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, Semi-routine	0.170	0.0768
	(0.327)	(0.301)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, Low. super. or tech.	0.217	0.320
	(0.296)	(0.286)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, Small employer	0.246	0.468
	(0.320)	(0.313)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, Intermediate	0.0556	0.437
	(0.315)	(0.298)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, Low. man. or prof.	0.171	0.394
	(0.278)	(0.267)
Parental NS-SEC = 7,	0.265	0.458

Higher prof.		
	(0.315)	(0.298)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, Large employer	-0.0518	0.291
	(0.397)	(0.390)
Region lived = 2, North West	-0.457	-0.373
	(0.365)	(0.343)
Region lived = 3, Yorkshire and the Humber	-0.0145	0.185
	(0.343)	(0.317)
Region lived = 4, East Midlands	-0.281	-0.193
	(0.396)	(0.355)
Region lived = 5, West Midlands	-0.191	0.00952
	(0.390)	(0.361)
Region lived = 6, East of England	-0.245	-0.114
	(0.356)	(0.329)
Region lived = 7, London	0.0880	0.485
	(0.375)	(0.333)
Region lived = 8, South East	-0.166	0.0145
	(0.343)	(0.321)
Region lived = 9, South West	-0.310	-0.179
	(0.375)	(0.340)
Region lived = 10, Wales	0.154	0.537
	(0.383)	(0.379)
Region lived = 11, Scotland	-0.158	-0.116
	(0.394)	(0.361)
Social Grade = 2, B	0.210	0.216
	(0.222)	(0.218)
Social Grade = 3, C1	-0.118	-0.253
	(0.224)	(0.208)
Social Grade = 4, C2	0.000739	-0.194
	(0.246)	(0.232)

Social Grade = 5, D											0.321	-0.0862
											(0.303)	(0.269)
Social Grade = 6, E											-0.197	-0.595*
											(0.264)	(0.242)
Education level = 1, Below GCSE											-0.0174	0.175
											(0.351)	(0.338)
Education level = 2, GCSE or equivalent											0.313	0.474
											(0.339)	(0.328)
Education level = 3, A Level or equivalent											0.145	0.568
											(0.363)	(0.342)
Education level = 4, Non-degree prof quals											0.276	0.783*
											(0.342)	(0.326)
Education level = 5, Degree											0.265	0.895**
											(0.359)	(0.338)
Education level = 6, Higher degree											0.644	1.342***
											(0.424)	(0.401)
/cut1	-0.540***	-0.674***	-0.538***	-0.657***	-0.332***	-0.454***	-0.102	-0.291	-0.0125	-0.108	1.163	0.936
	(0.0693)	(0.0759)	(0.0678)	(0.0736)	(0.0848)	(0.0915)	(0.271)	(0.285)	(0.282)	(0.294)	(0.767)	(0.607)
/cut2	0.273***	0.148*	0.276***	0.159*	0.452***	0.340***	0.684*	0.505	0.844**	0.759**	2.101**	1.783**
	(0.0665)	(0.0718)	(0.0640)	(0.0689)	(0.0838)	(0.0905)	(0.271)	(0.286)	(0.281)	(0.294)	(0.770)	(0.609)
/cut3	0.904***	0.802***	0.903***	0.802***	1.060***	0.974***	1.286***	1.129***	1.517***	1.459***	2.843***	2.445***
	(0.0658)	(0.0699)	(0.0645)	(0.0687)	(0.0824)	(0.0879)	(0.273)	(0.288)	(0.284)	(0.297)	(0.771)	(0.608)
/cut4	1.476***	1.391***	1.472***	1.381***	1.619***	1.551***	1.833***	1.689***	2.130***	2.092***	3.522***	3.059***
	(0.0747)	(0.0787)	(0.0724)	(0.0762)	(0.0886)	(0.0935)	(0.274)	(0.289)	(0.286)	(0.299)	(0.777)	(0.611)
/cut5	2.598***	2.559***	2.595***	2.541***	2.723***	2.704***	2.923***	2.821***	3.310***	3.326***	4.822***	4.257***
	(0.105)	(0.108)	(0.107)	(0.108)	(0.116)	(0.119)	(0.286)	(0.305)	(0.298)	(0.315)	(0.786)	(0.618)
/cut6	3.423***	3.418***	3.423***	3.403***	3.546***	3.563***	3.738***	3.670***	4.168***	4.225***	5.774***	5.149***
	(0.163)	(0.163)	(0.164)	(0.161)	(0.163)	(0.162)	(0.301)	(0.325)	(0.311)	(0.334)	(0.792)	(0.629)
Observations	1,404	1,219	1,404	1,219	1,404	1,219	1,404	1,219	1,404	1,219	1,094	1,094

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Voting

VARIABLES	(1) cultural capital all cases	(2) cultural capital complete cases	(3) social capital all cases	(4) social capital complete cases	(5) economic capital all cases	(6) economic capital complete cases	(7) perc. of priv. all cases	(8) perc. of priv complete cases	(9) cap. and perc. of priv. all cases	(10) cap. and perc. of priv. complete cases	(11) cap. perc. and controls complete cases	(12) controls only complete cases
Exhibition-based activities	0.0924	0.00249							0.0856	-0.0165	-0.192	
	(0.250)	(0.275)							(0.260)	(0.289)	(0.332)	
Performance-based activities	0.717*	0.708							0.532	0.460	0.226	
	(0.340)	(0.378)							(0.352)	(0.394)	(0.491)	
Show-based activities	-0.631*	-0.618*							-0.447	-0.316	0.367	
	(0.278)	(0.292)							(0.310)	(0.318)	(0.407)	
Consumption-based activities	-0.343	-0.402							-0.384	-0.383	-0.937**	
	(0.205)	(0.235)							(0.214)	(0.251)	(0.308)	
Travel-based activities	0.528*	0.658*							0.365	0.481	0.389	
	(0.264)	(0.294)							(0.264)	(0.288)	(0.326)	
World cuisine tastes	-0.352	-0.248							-0.276	-0.131	0.0619	
	(0.223)	(0.251)							(0.226)	(0.253)	(0.293)	
Blockbuster film tastes	0.0752	0.0488							0.0956	0.0452	-0.0433	
	(0.246)	(0.267)							(0.255)	(0.277)	(0.302)	
Educational film tastes	-0.287	-0.552							-0.182	-0.450	-0.385	
	(0.301)	(0.317)							(0.302)	(0.321)	(0.383)	
Work-based civic skills	0.296	0.375*							0.152	0.226	0.426	
	(0.177)	(0.187)							(0.189)	(0.201)	(0.249)	
Know manual workers			0.707	0.810					0.620	0.696	0.00451	
			(0.446)	(0.457)					(0.437)	(0.456)	(0.555)	
Know service workers			-1.430*	-1.673**					-0.986	-1.167	-0.524	
			(0.589)	(0.631)					(0.575)	(0.617)	(0.735)	
Know professionals			0.963*	0.908*					0.437	0.326	0.188	
			(0.408)	(0.448)					(0.445)	(0.474)	(0.553)	
Size of network			0.00928	-0.0233					0.0734	0.0877	-0.176	

	(0.321)	(0.344)					(0.327)	(0.338)	(0.369)
Intensity of network	0.445	0.227					0.399	0.127	0.674
	(0.549)	(0.594)					(0.591)	(0.637)	(0.763)
Homogeneity of network	0.0539*	0.0426					0.0576*	0.0429	0.0163
	(0.0273)	(0.0307)					(0.0266)	(0.0290)	(0.0312)
Strength of network	-0.464***	-0.443**					-0.344*	-0.324*	-0.143
	(0.138)	(0.145)					(0.159)	(0.161)	(0.205)
Political act recruitment	0.287	0.336					0.309	0.357	0.0946
	(0.197)	(0.203)					(0.206)	(0.220)	(0.292)
Economic capital			0.157*	0.170*			0.0771	0.0761	0.120
			(0.0788)	(0.0865)			(0.0919)	(0.0967)	(0.125)
Hours per weekday			0.0800**	0.0988**			0.0470	0.0650*	0.0546
			(0.0283)	(0.0311)			(0.0276)	(0.0312)	(0.0348)
Self-perceived class = 1, Working					-0.0338	-0.0758	0.0252	-0.0259	-0.317
					(0.224)	(0.246)	(0.225)	(0.248)	(0.291)
Self-perceived class = 2, Middle					0.513*	0.461	0.245	0.192	-0.242
					(0.256)	(0.276)	(0.251)	(0.269)	(0.317)
Perception of privilege in society					-0.129	-0.164	-0.0185	-0.100	-0.0708
					(0.317)	(0.355)	(0.312)	(0.333)	(0.415)
Perception of own privilege					-0.184	-0.247	-0.176	-0.218	-0.241
					(0.149)	(0.170)	(0.149)	(0.163)	(0.195)
Perception of privilege in politics					-0.0997	-0.0948	-0.118	-0.0917	-0.152
					(0.146)	(0.170)	(0.141)	(0.157)	(0.189)
Party identity = 1, Labour									1.321***
									(0.354)
Party identity = 2, Conservative									1.765***
									(0.365)
Party identity = 3, Liberal Democrat									2.261***
									(0.565)
Party identity = 4, SNP									0.806
									(1.134)
Party identity = 5, Green									1.058

	(0.671)	
Party identity = 6, UKIP	0.245	
	(0.517)	
Party identity = 7, Other	1.967*	
	(0.901)	
Left-right position	-0.206	
	(0.433)	
Liberty-authority position	-0.564	
	(0.458)	
External political efficacy	0.315	
	(0.316)	
Internal political efficacy	-0.163	
	(0.239)	
Political interest	0.727**	
	(0.259)	
Political knowledge	0.609	
	(0.592)	
Age	0.0251*	0.0360***
	(0.0122)	(0.00873)
Gender = 2, Female	0.569*	-0.0261
	(0.284)	(0.229)
Parental NS-SEC = 2, Semi-routine	-0.753	-0.508
	(0.577)	(0.481)
Parental NS-SEC = 3, Low. super. or tech.	0.295	0.269
	(0.613)	(0.499)
Parental NS-SEC = 4, Small employer	-0.258	0.0679
	(0.579)	(0.503)
Parental NS-SEC = 5, Intermediate	0.222	0.558
	(0.597)	(0.513)
Parental NS-SEC = 6, Low. man. or prof.	0.102	0.365
	(0.528)	(0.442)
Parental NS-SEC = 7, Higher prof.	0.0982	0.291

	(0.564)	(0.493)
Parental NS-SEC = 8, Large employer	0.564	0.819
	(1.005)	(0.792)
Region lived = 2, North West	0.0333	0.0274
	(0.823)	(0.692)
Region lived = 3, Yorkshire and the Humber	-1.220	-1.025
	(0.764)	(0.651)
Region lived = 4, East Midlands	0.115	0.192
	(0.833)	(0.772)
Region lived = 5, West Midlands	-0.136	-0.0977
	(0.792)	(0.673)
Region lived = 6, East of England	-0.502	-0.317
	(0.757)	(0.681)
Region lived = 7, London	-0.301	-0.294
	(0.771)	(0.648)
Region lived = 8, South East	-0.594	-0.341
	(0.751)	(0.648)
Region lived = 9, South West	0.574	0.304
	(0.848)	(0.688)
Region lived = 10, Wales	-0.377	-0.139
	(0.851)	(0.715)
Region lived = 11, Scotland	-0.541	-0.0701
	(0.816)	(0.691)
Social Grade = 2, B	0.956*	1.050**
	(0.434)	(0.407)
Social Grade = 3, C1	0.463	0.260
	(0.376)	(0.323)
Social Grade = 4, C2	0.646	0.189
	(0.410)	(0.367)
Social Grade = 5, D	0.925	0.436

											(0.551)	(0.464)
Social Grade = 6, E											0.704	0.306
											(0.547)	(0.421)
Education level = 1, Below GCSE											-0.453	-0.370
											(0.654)	(0.620)
Education level = 2, GCSE or equivalent											-0.667	-0.693
											(0.631)	(0.604)
Education level = 3, A Level or equivalent											-0.528	-0.520
											(0.644)	(0.630)
Education level = 4, Non-degree prof quals											-0.927	-0.769
											(0.630)	(0.587)
Education level = 5, Degree											-0.717	-0.204
											(0.655)	(0.641)
Education level = 6, Higher degree											-1.767*	-1.255
											(0.728)	(0.641)
Constant	1.779***	1.845***	1.730***	1.826***	1.380***	1.396***	2.317***	2.650***	2.105***	2.418***	0.200	0.465
	(0.0937)	(0.102)	(0.0948)	(0.104)	(0.141)	(0.153)	(0.452)	(0.484)	(0.494)	(0.508)	(1.352)	(1.016)
Observations	1,369	1,195	1,369	1,195	1,369	1,195	1,369	1,195	1,369	1,195	1,071	1,071

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Online Appendix G. Thematic Analysis List of Nodes

Node
Biography
Events
Participation
Barriers
Constraints
Alienation
Boredom & apathy
Contentment
Health
Inertia
Lack of confidence
Lack of contacts
Lack of energy
Lack of interest
Lack of knowledge
Lack of money
Lack of time
Less community
Less visible problems
Luxury
Other priorities
Disincentives
Charity actions
Chuggers
Complexity
Electoral events
Intolerance of failure
Lack of satisfaction
Lack of sovereignty
Language
MP responses
Negative behaviour
No private life
Organisation approaches
Overwhelming
Party approaches
Policy detail
Political structures
Public disdain
Salaries
Tribalism
Working hours
Images
Inefficacious
Irrelevant
Media coverage
Meta-narrative
PMQs
Retail politics
Social media
Drivers
Adversity
Beliefs

Campaign orgs
Choice
Duty
Elections
Emotions
Excitement
Family
Interest
Local issues
Personality
Prominent issues
Recruitment
Rewards
Social
Student politics
General population
Active
Inactive
Not sure
Promotion
(Digital) Information
Challenge image
Citizenship education
Committees
Culture & language
Honesty
Local events
Media coverage
Meeting timing
Opening up
Outreach
Party processes
Social media
Technology
TV programmes
Work experience
Students & young people
Active
Inactive
Types
Attention
Boycotting
Charity shops
Contacting
Demonstration
Donating & collecting
Elected representative
Expression
Legal
Meetings
Membership
Online
Organising
Parties
Petitions
Volunteering
Voting
Politics

- Aids
  - Family connections
  - Networks
  - Professional experience
  - Unions
- Definitions
  - Formal
  - Get things done
  - Informal
  - Legislating
  - Run the country
- Gap
- Media
- Not sure
- Parties
  - Challengers
  - Conservative
  - Labour
  - Party line
  - Similarities
    - Between
    - Within
- Perceptions
  - Accurate
  - Inaccurate
- Politicians
  - 2010 intake
  - Boris Johnson
  - Dishonest
  - Expenses
  - Insiders
  - Marginal
  - Named
  - Professionalised
  - Self-interested
  - Unrepresentative
- Voting system

Privilege

- (Un)Earned
  - Aspiration
  - Background
  - Biology & ability
  - Birth & inheritance
  - Hard work
  - Meritocracy
  - Opportunity
  - Upbringing
- Capital
  - Cultural
    - Conversation
    - Dress
    - Education
      - Private
      - University
    - Extra-curricular
    - Knowledge
    - Language
    - Skills

- Sport
  - Economic
    - Clothes
    - Food
    - Housing
    - Money
    - Time
    - Warmth
    - Work
  - Social
    - Associations
    - Family connections
    - Networks
- Demographic
  - Age
  - Class
  - Disability
  - Ethnicity
  - Gender
  - Sexuality
- Features
  - Advantage
  - Attitude
  - Celebrity
  - Confidence
  - Electoral
  - Exclusivity
  - Family
  - Geography
  - Happiness
  - Health
  - Identity
  - Luck
  - Normal
  - Power and influence
  - Relative
  - Royal family
  - Status
- Inequality
  - Importance
    - Continuing
    - Higher
    - Lower
  - Inevitable
  - Positive discrimination
- Negative
- Not sure
- Perception
- Positive
- Security
  - Comfort
  - Stability