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# Citizenship activity and citizenship education

## Active citizenship of Ukrainian teenagers

*E. Bondar*

Krivyi Rih National University

(Krivyi Rih, Ukraine)

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**Introduction.** Adaptation of the questionnaire "Active citizenship of young people" by Polish psychologists Anna Zalewska, Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz was conducted on a sample of 206 people (11 – 14 – 17 year-old).

**Method and procedure.** At the first stage (October 2015), we proposed to fill in the questionnaire in English teenagers who studied in English groups (n=61: 11 – 14 – 17). A month later, the same questionnaire, translated in Ukrainian was proposed to the same group. After that, questions 1 and 6 have been adapted for Ukrainian students understanding.

The second stage (November, 2015 – February, 2016) included a survey of primary school students of Krivyi Rih (November 1, 2015 – 641,670 permanent residents) and the urban-type village Sofievka (2001 population – 8,243 permanent residents). It should be mentioned, there were political rallies. At the third stage (January – March, 2016) for inner validation we applied a questionnaire of values by S. Schwartz.

**Objective:** adaptation of the questionnaire "Active citizenship of young people" in Ukraine.

**Results.** The results of adaptation were conducted on the sample of students (n = 206) and checked by Alpha-Cronbach's which is equal to 0,718. The standardized

values of Ukrainian translation were higher, than those of English translation, which indicates high cross-sectional reliability of the questionnaire.

Forms of active citizenship	Years old	I phase				II phase	
		English translation		Ukrainian translation		Ukrainian translation	
		N	Alpha-Cronbach's	N	Alpha-Cronbach's	N	Alpha-Cronbach's
Passive form	11	12	0.727	12	0.724	76	0.692
	14	31	0.734	31	0.751	80	0.765
	17	18	0.716	18	0.693	50	0.693
Semi-active form	11	12	0,694	12	0.71	76	0.725
	14	31	0.711	31	0.696	80	0.746
	17	18	0.688	18	0.701	50	0.729
Active form	11	12	0.681	12	0.681	76	0.673
	14	31	0.536	31	0.709	80	0.766
	17	18	0.631	18	0.684	50	0.674
Total		61	0.6798	61	0.705	206	0.71811

The degree of correlation between scales of the activity: 1) active and semi-active – weak connection ( $r = 0.034$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ); 2) active and passive forms ( $r = 0.172$ ;  $p < 0.005$ ); 3) passive and semi-active form ( $r = - 0.201$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ). These correlations suggest the relative independence of the scales from each other. Correlation for the first scale was 0.774; for the second – 0.803; for the third – 0.711. Which indicates relative stability of results.

Among women there are significant indicators of correlation between semi-active and active forms of citizenship (0.681). In men, there is a negative correlation between passive and semi-active forms of citizenship (0.563). Women have significantly higher rates for semi-active form of civic engagement, men – on passive ( $p < 0.001$ ).

To obtain the results of retest reliability in time, we asked subjects ( $n = 206$ ) to fill in the questionnaire in the third stage of the study together with Schwartz Value Inventory. The communication scales of the questionnaire with the scales of the Schwartz Value Inventory (rank correlation coefficient) gave the following results: 1) scale of patriotism positively correlates with scale of normative ideals of "conformism" (0.543); 2) social activity is positively correlated with core values of "kindness" (0.438), "traditions" (0.488). Significant correlations of medium strength were found: negative correlation between hedonism and honest work ( $- 0.327$ ), authority and personal activities (0.381).

During the survey students were asked to give feedback about the relevance of this questionnaire. After the interview was processed, we got the following preliminary results:

1) Students of Sofievka were interested in the results of the survey and connection with political activity;

2) Students of schools advised to reduce the number of words in a sentence, since it is difficult to answer the questionnaire;

3) Students (14, 17-year-old from Krivyi Rih) considered the questionnaire part of political agitation.

**Conclusions.** Evaluation of psychometric properties of Ukrainian version of the questionnaire was conducted, its scales checked for internal consistency and reproducibility. With the help of correlation analysis construct validity was proved, that received almost a complete reproduction of the factor structure of the original.