

Female Participation in Parliamentary Elections and their Perceptions of Political Efficacy in Angola

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of personality traits and political efficacy on electoral outcomes among selected female parliamentary contestants during general elections in Angola.

Methodology: It used purposive and snowball sampling methods. Data was collected using the BFI and PES Scales. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze participant's demographic information. A One-way ANOVA was used to examine differences while a Chi-Square was used to examine associations between successful and non-successful contestants.

Findings: The study found a positive association between external efficacy and electoral outcome $\chi^2 (2, n=42) = 8.04, p = .005$. An ANOVA yielded no significant difference in extraversion between successful ($M = 4.18, SD = 1.00$) and non-successful ($M = 0.519, SD = .519$) participants ($F (1, 40) = .984, p = .327$); no significant differences in neuroticism between successful ($M = 2.00, SD = .54$) and non-successful ($M = 1.99, SD = .533$) participants ($F (1, 40), .005, p = .946$); no significant difference in openness between successful ($M = 3.89, SD = .563$) and non-successful ($M = 3.72, SD = .734$) participants ($F (1, 40), .717, p = .402$).

Conclusion: In conclusion, the study found personality traits and political efficacy judgments as able to determine electoral outcomes. It was evident that external and internal political efficacy associated with electoral success and moderate the effect of personality traits.

Recommendation: The study proposed that female political aspirants should seek personality assessment and counselling to enhance self-understanding, harness the strengths of their personality trait and manage its weaknesses and they should nurture personality traits and political efficacy judgements that enhance their connection and favor with the electorate.

Keywords: *Electoral outcomes, personality traits, political cynicism, political efficacy.*

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Studies on the role of personality traits, self-efficacy judgements and political participation have been recently increasing, at a time when electoral outcome seem to depend more on voters likes, dislikes, and heuristics, more than a candidate's social-political ideology (Caprara & Zimbardo, 2004). The increased interest on efficacy judgements and personality traits gained momentum at a time of sustained efforts to increase women representation in legislative bodies to a level of parity with their male counterparts (Ballington, 2005; Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], 2005; Palmieri & Jabre, 2005). It has been established that personality traits and political efficacy judgements influence the extent of an individual's political participation and possibly their possible electoral outcomes (Craig, 1979; De Vreese, 2008; Gerber, Hurber, Doherty, Dowling, Raso, & Ha, 2011; Opdycke, Segwa, & Vasquez, 2013; Ha, Kim, & Jo, 2013).

Personality traits and political efficacy judgements are distinct personal qualities that influence political involvement and outcomes at different levels. Personality traits refer to multifaceted, enduring, internal psychological structures (Mondak, Hibbing, Canache, Salegson, & Anderson, 2010). Personality traits are also described as enduring tendencies to act in ways associated with certain patterns of thought and feelings while self-efficacy judgements are knowledge structures and convictions regarding the possible degree of control over events that affect a people's lives (Vecchione & Caprara, 2009; Verduyn & Brans, 2012). Political efficacy is a type of efficacy judgement which refers to one's belief on whether their political decisions and actions can influence and determine the political process and electoral outcomes.

The big five model is considered to be a practical, comprehensive and hierarchical model for understanding and studying personality and individual differences (Barbaranelli, Caprara, Vecchione, & Fraley, 1994; Weinschenk & Panagopoulos, 2014). Its factors are empirically derived and represent personality and individual differences at their broadest level of abstraction (Gosling, Rentfrow, & Swann, 2003). It provides an objective, quantifiable description of the main surface tendencies of personality (Caprara, Barbaranelli & Livi, 1994). It is a comprehensive and a reasonably adequate summary of major individual differences (McCrae & John, 1992). It captures all possible variations within personality, collectively organizes them, and summarizes them into subsidiary traits (Mondak, Hibbing, Canache, Salegson, & Anderson, 2010). The acronym OCEAN is used in reference to the component's traits of the Big Five Model which are Openness to Experience [or Intellectual Culture], Conscientiousness [or Dependability],

Extraversion [or Energy or Surgency], Agreeableness and Neuroticism [or Emotional Stability] traits (Goldberg R., 1990; John & Srivastava, 1999; Caprara, Barbarnelli, Consiglio, Picconi & Zimbardo, 2003; Gallego & Oberski, 2011). Each of these factors is bipolar and summarizes several more specific facets, which, in turn subsume a large number of even more specific traits or human qualities (Weinschenk & Panagopoulos, 2014). Neuroticism trait refers to the extent to which an individual manifests absence or presence of anxiety, depression, and other negative feelings (Gallego & Oberski, 2012). Extraversion trait incorporates qualities such as sociability, assertiveness, activity level, and positive emotions among those who are more extraverted; while less extraverted people tend to be reserved, less energetic and less likely to experience positive feelings (Lee, Johnston, & Dougherty, Fall 2000). Conscientiousness trait covers two basic factors;

achievement orientation and dependability. Therefore, it assesses the extent to which a person is organized, reliable and hardworking (Mondak, Hibbing, Canache, Salegson, & Anderson, 2010). Highly conscientiousness individuals are focused, organized and not easily distracted; and have a non-social strive for accomplishment (Barrick, Mount, & Judge, 2001). Openness to experience trait explores factors which include imagination, tolerance of a range of values, and appreciation for the arts (Lee, Johnston, & Dougherty, Fall 2000). In west European and American politics, studies have noted its association with holding liberal, progressive, right wing political ideologies (Barbaranelli et al., 1994). Lastly, agreeableness trait pertains to interpersonal relationships. It covers the extent to which an individual is friendly, altruistic, and flexible when dealing with others (Lee, Johnston, & Dougherty, Fall 2000). Studies have yielded mixed findings on how this trait associates with political participation (Fowler, 2006; Ha, Kim, & Jo, 2013).

Earliest studies that focused on the relationship between personality traits and political behavior appeared between 1950s and 1970s (Saleh, El Kahhal, & Seif, 2011). Greenstein (1969) did a study that established a relationship between personality traits and electoral participation. In different studies, Caprara, Barbaranelli, Consiglio, Picconi and Zimbardo (2003) noted a relationship between the personal qualities of the voters and those of their preferred candidates; while Gerber et al. (2011), Mondak (2010), and Mondak, Hibbing, Canache, Salegson, and Anderson (2010) found a relationship between the elements of the big five traits model and political participation.

Studies on self-efficacy have been widely done since 1950's (Hu, 2011). Today, the self-efficacy theory plays a prominent role on political behavior and political socialization (Schulz, 2005). It is also employed as a primary tool in the evaluation and prediction of the likelihood of individual political involvement (Hu, 2011). Political efficacy, is generally described as, the expectation that participation in politics will be successful (Shingles, 1987); or the conviction that an individual's political actions have, or can have, an impact upon the political process, and therefore, it is worthwhile to perform one's civic duties (Hu, 2011). It is the feeling that political and social change is possible, and that the individual citizen can play part in bringing about this change (Camp, Gurin & Miller, 1954).

Past studies on the relationship between political efficacy and political behavior use the terms political self-confidence (Janowitz & Marvick, 1956), political sense of efficacy (Campbell, Gorin & Miller, 1954) and subjective political competence (Almond & Verba, 1963), to refer to political efficacy; and their main focus was the relationship between political efficacy and political involvement (Vecchione & Caprara, 2009; Opdycke, Segwa, & Vasquez, 2013). Early political efficacy studies indicate that individuals who were the most efficacious were significantly more likely to take part in politics (Dyck & Lascher, 2008; Vecchione & Caprara, 2009).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Research indicates that personality traits and political efficacy influences the type, the level and the effectiveness of a person's participation in politics (Gerber, Hurber, Donherty, Dowling, Raso, & Ha, 2011; Mondak, Hibbing, Canache, Salegson, & Anderson, 2010). Different personality traits have been found to influence the various ways in people participate in politics. For example, it is documented that people with openness to experience trait tend to hold liberal, progressive, right wing political views (Weinschenk & Panagopoulos, 2014); those with Conscientious trait tend to

engage in political activities that are either a civic duty or a norm (Ha, Kim, & Jo, 2013); while those marked by extraversion trait tend to take part in certain type of political activities such as speaking at political meetings, contacting elected officials, wearing campaign batons and donating to political causes among others (Gerber et al., July 2011). Past studies on the role of personality traits in political participation were done in America (Mondak & Halperin, 2008), West Europe (Gallego & Oberski, 2011), the Middle and Far Eastern Countries (Steinberg, 2005) and Latin America (Mondak, et al., 2010). In the same way, research on the role of political efficacy judgements in political participation were done in Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, Russia, Portugal, Poland, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Ireland, Iceland, Hungary, Germany, Finland, Denmark, United Kingdom, North America (Opdycke, Segwa & Vasquez, 2013), Korea, Japan, Israel and Australia (Karp & Banducci., 2000). Although, there is evidence that personality traits and political efficacy judgements determines political participation behaviors and probably political outcomes; it is noted that past studies on the topics were done in America, West European Countries, the Middle and the Far Eastern Countries and that there were no similar studies done generally in Africa and Angola in particular. The general objective of the study was to establish the role of personality traits and political efficacy judgments on women parliamentary electoral outcomes in Angola.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 The Big Five Model Personality

The Big Five model is also referred as the “Big Five”, the „Big 5 Taxonomy“, the „Big Five Personality Traits“, also called the „Five Factor Model“ [FFM] is a contemporary version of the trait theories of personality (McCrae & Costa, 2008). The Big Five model proposes that human personality is made up of five broad dimensions which represent all variations in individual personal differences (Goldberg, 1990). The acronym OCEAN is sometimes used in reference to the “big five” model is based on the initials of its five component traits which are openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism and usually the usage adheres to this order (John & Srivastava, 1999). According to Goldberg (1990), the big five factors were traditionally numbered and labelled as follows: (I) Surgency [or Extraversion], (II) Agreeableness, (III) Conscientiousness [or Dependability], (IV) Emotional Stability [vs. Neuroticism], and (V) Openness [or Culture]. A number of studies have focused on how personality traits develop, what factors work together to shape it and the debate remain unsettled. Mondak, Hibbing, Canache, Salegson and Anderson (2010) and James and Gilliland, (2002) have argued that inherited biological qualities (genes) accounts for only 50% of the variation in individual differences while environment accounts for the rest. Mondak et al. (2010) argues for what they call a fuller explanation of personality traits. They argue that a fuller explanation requires that we view personality traits within the broader context of the various forces that combine to influence political behavior. They consider it unwise to assert that the environment is inconsequential or to put forth a similar claim about genetics. Therefore, there seems to be a consensus that both biological and environmental factors play a role in the development of personality traits.

2.1.2 The Self-efficacy Theory

Political efficacy is based on self-efficacy theory which is a component of the Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory in 1986 (Zulkosky, 2009). Perceived self-efficacy is concerned with people's belief in their ability to accomplish specific goals and/or the personal ability to exercise control over their own functioning and over events that affect their lives (Zimmerman, 2000). Beliefs in personal efficacy affect life choices, level of motivation, quality of functioning, resilience to adversity and vulnerability to stress and depression (Bandura, 1994). Studies that investigate source of efficacy judgements identify social and environmental factors as well as internal factors such as personality and genetic factors. Efficacy judgements inform human behavior by influencing thoughts, feelings and motives (Bandura, 1995). Low perceived efficacy associates with stress, depression, anxiety and the Beck's triad syndrome; whereas high perceived efficacy facilitates strong cognitive and physical performances in a variety of settings. In relation to behavior, perceived efficacy may enhance or undermine human motivation (Bandura, 1989). People with high perceived efficacy attempt more challenging tasks; set themselves higher goals and stick to them; select challenging settings and explore their environment or create new ones (Luszczynska & Gutierrez-Dona, 2005). Actions are pre-shaped in thoughts, and once an action is taken, highly efficacious people invest more efforts than those low in perceived efficacy. In the face of setbacks, highly efficacious people recover quickly and remain committed to their goals (Bandura, 1994). This study considers the applicability of efficacy in political behavior such as choosing to contest for parliamentary office; and how it relates to the two possible electoral outcomes.

2.2 Empirical Review

Koppensteiner and Stephen (2014) investigated the relationship between voter's first impressions and the tendency to favor candidates regarded as having a personality trait that is similar to that of the voter. They recruited 80 participants, 42 females and 38 males, representing a wide diversity within the University of Vienna. Their study was experimental whereby respondents were asked to rate themselves and rate unidentified politicians who were presented to them in short silent video clips giving a speech, they were to use scales that measure the big five personality traits and to give an estimate of the probability that they would vote for each politician they evaluated. They found significant effects of self-ratings and observer rating on openness to experience, agreeableness and emotional stability on voting probability. Their study agreed with past studies that found that participants perceive themselves as being more open, more agreeable, more emotionally stable, and more extraverted than the average politician. It also found that when participants rely on non-verbal cues, people tend to vote for politicians in whom they perceive personality traits they ascribe to themselves. It was also established that first impressions could influence the participant's electoral choice despite the perceived preferred personality trait. This study established that voter cast their ballots in favor of politician with a certain perceived personality trait; yet, their first impression could sway the decision. This study wanted to find out whether Angolan voters favored any personality trait as they voted for women who contested for parliament in the, general election.

McCluskey, Deshpande, Shah and McLeod (2004) examined the difference between the actual and the desired levels of political efficacy and their relationship to demographic factors, community integration and use of media. They also examined the relationship between the two political

efficacies and civil engagement behaviors. They used the conventional probability sampling procedures to recruit 657 adult residents of Dane County, Wisconsin, USA and interviewed them through telephone calls between October 18, 2001 and November 1, 2001. In their study, they were able to deduce efficacy gap by calculating the difference between actual efficacy and the desired levels of efficacy. McCluskey and colleagues found that the desired level of political efficacy exceeded the actual political efficacy and the gap between the two efficacies affected political behavior. They found that demographics variables like age and level of education, community integration, and use of media affected both actual political efficacy and the desired levels of political efficacy. They also found that gap between perceived political efficacy and actual political efficacy negatively affects political participation; and that the difference between actual and perceived political efficacy positively predicts individual forms of political participation and negatively predict collective forms of political participation. Their study focused on the antecedents of political efficacy and their effect on political participation but did not study how political efficacy relates to electoral outcomes. The findings of the study demonstrate that it is possible to ascertain the difference between contestants' perceived political efficacy and actual political efficacy and the effect of the have a gap between the two efficacies. Thus, it implies that contestants can be encouraged to cultivate the desired levels of efficacy so as to meet the expectations of the electorate.

Fu, Mou, Miller and Jalette (2011), between 3rd and 23rd April 2009, studied the relationship between political cynicism, political empowerment and the antecedents for political empowerment. They used a web-based platform to recruit and administer data collection tools to 439 students from various disciplines in the University of Connecticut, in the U.S. Data was collected using Political Involvement and Political Cynicism scales alongside other tools. The study established that media consumption, political information efficacy and political cynicism positively influence respondent's political behaviors. Increased political cynicism was found to positively influence political participation. The current study looked at the distribution of cynicism among the female contestants of the, general elections and its relationship with electoral outcomes. It was interested in finding how the distribution compares with the findings of the study under review.

Opdycke, Segura and Vasquez (2013) examined how media consumption, political cynicism and political efficacy relate to the likelihood to vote. They used the Facebook social platform to recruit 238 participants who completed surveys on political information efficacy, political cynicism scales and media consumption. The recruited participants included 69 males, 164 females and 5 people who did not provide information on gender. Data was collected using a 7-item political cynicism scale, a 14-item Media Consumption Scale [MCS] and a Media Consumption Questionnaire [MCQ] that had three items. The study found a significant positive relationship between both political information efficacy and political cynicism. There was a relationship between increased political awareness and political cynicism. Secondly, political information efficacy was found to positively influence a participant's likelihood to vote. Increased political information efficacy associated with increased possibility of voting. Unlike Fu, Mou, Miller and Jalette, (2011), in this study, political cynicism negatively predicted voter turnout. The current study used a tool that considers political cynicism as part of political efficacy and therefore differs with the reviewed study; however, it was interested in finding whether its findings on the relationship between cynicism and political participation compared to findings of the study under review.

3.0 Methodology

The study took a correlational study design. Data was collected in Luanda. The target population of the study was all 267 female parliamentary contestants in the, general election. The study used two non-probability sampling procedures to recruit participants to the study; Purposive and snowball sampling procedures. The researcher used data collected during the pre-test stage to ensure reliability and validity of the tools. The quantitative data collected using the data collection instruments was scored on coded tools and was keyed into Internal Business Machine's [IBM] Statistical Package for Social Sciences [SPSS] software (version 21) for analysis. Collected data was prepared for analysis through scoring and coding before entering it to the SPSS. Both parametric (One-Way ANOVA) and nonparametric (Chi-Square) inferential test procedures were used in hypotheses testing.

4.0 Data Analysis, Findings and Discussion

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

Out of the sampled group, the study successfully recruited forty-two (42) participants who filled and returned the data collection tools. . It shows that respondents' age varied from a minimum of twenty five (25) years to a maximum sixty eight (68) years. The participants mean age was 49.45 years with a standard deviation of 11.36. The sample group had two modal ages (55 and 57), meaning that participants who were aged fifty-five (55) and fifty-seven (57) years had the biggest tally and were equal in number. The results indicate that three (3) contestants who had an intermediate level of education. There were two (2) contestants who reported having post graduate level certificates at a masters or postgraduate diploma. Six (6) participants had done a postsecondary school diploma. Twenty (20) participants were university graduates while eleven (11) female parliamentary contestants reported secondary school as their highest level of education. The results show that respondents' political experience varied from a minimum of three (3) to a maximum twenty-one (21) years. The groups' average number of years in politics was 10.05; and the modal class of number of years in politics was five (5). Most (35.71%) female contestants were marked by a predominant conscientiousness trait. Contestants whose characteristic matched the characteristic qualities of agreeableness trait constituted the second largest category (33.33%) of contestants. Contestants marked by extraversion trait were the second smallest category (21.43%).

4.2 Descriptive Analysis

4.2.1 Distribution of Personality Traits among Respondents

The big five inventory scale was administered to participants and the results are presented in the pie chart figure 1.

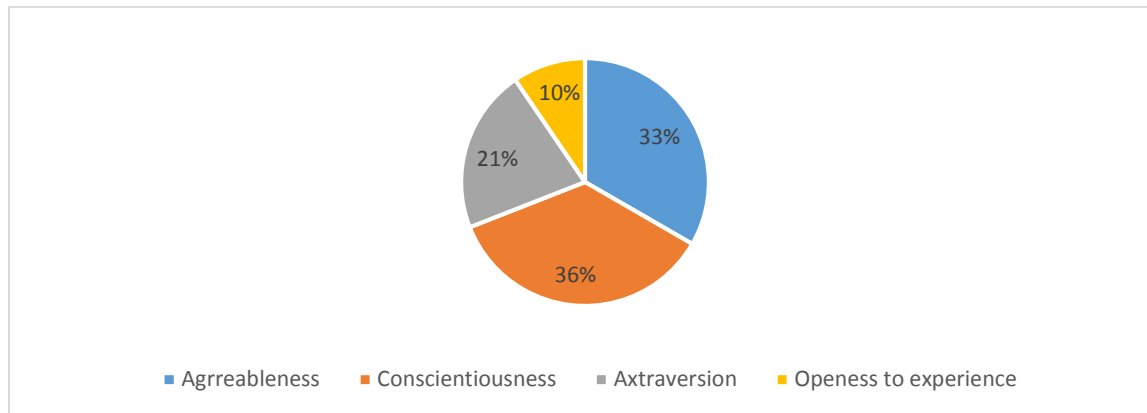


Figure 1: Distribution of predominant personality traits among contestants

The results show that study participants were distributed within four (4) out of the five (5) BFI personality traits. Participants with a predominant openness to experience trait were the smallest category (9.52%); and, there were no contestants marked by neurotic trait. This study found women marked by personal qualities that characterize conscientiousness trait were the majority. The outcome is similar that of Ha, Kim and Jo (2013) who established a positive relationship between conscientiousness, emotional stability and taking part in voting whose association was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) in Korea. Therefore, it is evident that having a conscientiousness trait personality or cultivating personal qualities that characterize conscientiousness trait may help navigate through the challenges of Angolan politics.

4.2.2 Distribution of Political Efficacy Judgements Among Respondents

The objective was to establish the distribution of the political efficacy judgements among female political contestants for the legislative assembly in the, Angola general election. To achieve the objective, participants were administered the Political Efficacy Scale (PES) and the findings presented using a pie chart in figure 2.

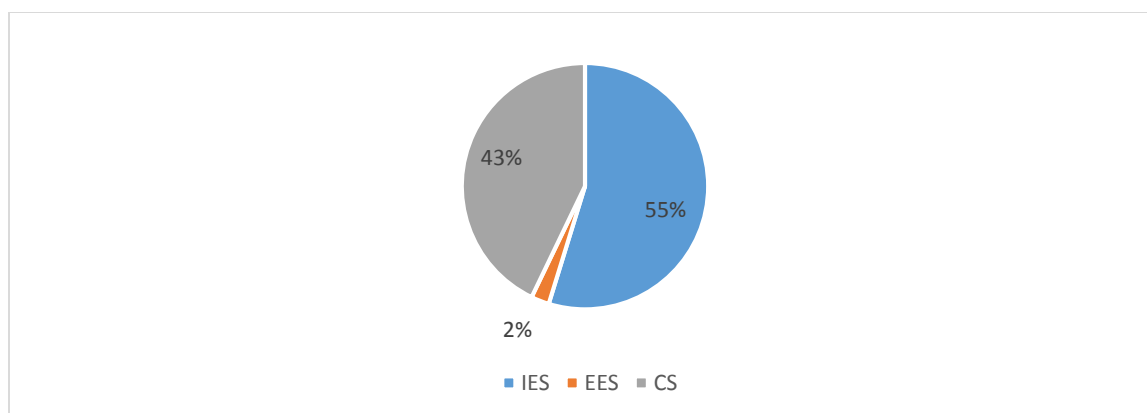


Figure 2: Distribution of predominant political efficacy judgment among contestants

The results in figure 2 indicate that most of respondents (54.76%) were inclined to internal efficacy judgement whereas 42.86% of the respondents were inclined towards cynicism, and only 2.38% contestants had a predominantly external efficacy. Schulz (2005) describes internal efficacy

subscale as indicating the level of confidence of an individual in his or her ability to understand politics and to act politically in an effective way. The internal efficacy sub scale, in the political efficacy scale, consists of three items which tests the participant's judgement on their ability to understand most political issues; their level of knowledge of politics relative to people of their age; and their judgement on whether they consider themselves as able to make a contribution when people are discussing political issues. Participants with who had a predominant internal efficacy judgement considered themselves as more knowledgeable and more able to contribute on political discussion than their colleagues.

This study found that majority (54.76%) of female parliamentary contestants during the, general election had a predominant internal efficacy judgement. Internal efficacy is the extent to which a person affirms their ability to understand, and to participate effectively, in politics (Niemi, Craig, & Mattei, 1991). Therefore, most of female parliamentary contestants considered themselves as more knowledgeable and more competent to contribute in discussion focusing on politics than their counterparts. Therefore, this indicates that contestants' perceived internal political efficacy judgements may have a role during the stage of deciding to contest for a political office (Dyck & Lascher, 2008). It is highly possible that women, who consider themselves as more knowledgeable in politics and/or more able to contribute to a political discussion relative to the general population, are more likely to contest for the legislative assembly.

4.2.3. Relationship between Personality Traits and Electoral Outcomes

The study was guided by the following hypothesis: "There is no significant association between personality traits and female parliamentary electoral outcomes in Angola". To test this hypothesis, a Chi-Square coefficient was used to analyze the relationship between BFI personality traits and electoral outcomes and the results presented in table 1 and table 2.

Table 1: Cross-tabulation of electoral outcomes versus personality traits

		Agreeableness	Conscientiousness	Extraversion	Openness	Total
Electoral outcomes	Count	4	9	6	2	21
	Expected count	7.0	7.5	4.5	2.0	21
	% Within electoral outcomes	19.0%	42.9%	28.6%	9.5%	100%
Personality traits	Count	10	6	3	2	21
	Expected Count	7.0	7.5	4.5	2.0	21
	% Within electoral outcomes	7.6%	28.6%	14.3%	9.5%	100%
Total	Count	14	15	9	4	42
	Expected Count	14.0	15.0	9.0	4.0	42.0
	% Within electoral outcomes	33.3%	35.7%	21.4%	9.5%	100%

The findings show that there are differences between the observed and the expected counts of women who won or lost for agreeableness and conscientiousness traits. The findings show that participants marked by conscientiousness and extraversion traits enjoyed more electoral success where nine (9) out of fifteen (15) and six (6) out of nine (9) contestants respectively were successful. Contestants marked by agreeableness trait had the highest electoral failure rate where ten (10) out of fourteen (14) lost. Thus, contestants marked by conscientiousness and extraversion traits had a higher likelihood to succeed while contestants marked by agreeableness trait were less likely to win the election.

Table 2: Chi-square analysis for association between personality traits and electoral outcome

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.171 ^a	3	.244
Likelihood Ratio	4.280	3	.233
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.367	1	.242
N of Valid Cases	42		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

The results of Chi-Square test for association between BFI personality traits and electoral outcomes presented in table 4.4 found no significant association was found between personality traits and electoral outcomes, $\chi^2(2, n = 42) = 4.171, p = .244$ (Table 2). A number of studies have proposed an association between personality traits and certain types of political participation behaviors and the levels of involvement. For example, Mondak et al., (2010) found that variations in personality traits corresponded with a sizable change in the patterns of political participation although the change did not attain significance. Specifically, they observed that with other factors held constant at mean or modal values, the predicted probability of having contacted a member of congress rises from 0.28 to 0.45 across the values of openness to experience, and from 0.27 to 0.49 across extraversion. Other studies found personality traits as able to reliably predict political participation (Leone, Chirumbolo & Desimoni, 2012; Gerber, Huber, Doherty, Dowling, Raso & Ha, 2011); yet another study found that personality traits moderate the effectiveness of a candidate's appeals to voters that they get out and vote for them on the Election Day (Gerber, Huber, Doherty, Dowling & Panagopoulos, 2013).

4.2.4 Relationship between Political Efficacy and Electoral Outcomes

This objective was to find out the relationship between political efficacy and electoral outcomes among female parliamentary contestants in Angola. To explore this objective, the study was guided by the following hypothesis: "There is no significant relationship between political efficacy judgments and female parliamentary electoral outcomes in Angola". A Chi-Square test was calculated to evaluate the relationship between political efficacy judgement and electoral outcomes and the results presented in table 3.

Table 3: Cross-tabulation between political efficacy judgments

			Political Efficacy Scale			
			IES	EES	CS	Total
Electoral Outcomes (EO)	Lost	Count	11	0	10	21
		% within EO	52.4%	0.0%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Total	26.2%	0.0%	23.8%	50.0%
	Won	Count	12	1	8	21
		% within EO	57.1%	4.8%	38.1%	100.0%
		% of Total	28.6%	2.4%	19.0%	50.0%
Total	Count		23	1	18	42
	% within EO		54.8%	2.4%	42.9%	100.0%
	% of Total		54.8%	2.4%	42.9%	100.0%

Table 3 presents the results of a Chi-Square cross tabulation for respondents' political efficacy judgements against electoral outcomes. It shows that 23 (54.76%) participants had high internal efficacy and that 12 out of the 23 respondents were successful. They also show that 18 (42.86%) participants were inclined to cynicism and that eight (8) respondents out of the 18 were successful. There was only one (1) candidate (2.38%) was characterized by external efficacy and she contested successfully during the, general election. The results show that there was a higher success rate among participants marked by internal efficacy and low success rate among those marked by cynicism.

The success rate among the various political efficacies varied. As noted earlier, 12 out of 23 contestants with predominant internal efficacy were successful; the only contestant with a predominant external efficacy was successful; while 8 of the 18 contestants with predominant cynicism contested successfully. A Chi-Square test for association between political efficacy judgements and electoral outcomes was done. The results are presented on table 4.

Table 4: Chi-square analysis for association between political efficacy judgments and electoral outcome

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig.	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.400 ^a	1	.004		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.637	1	.010		
Likelihood Ratio	8.841	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.009	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.200	1	.004		
N of Valid Cases	42				

The results of Chi-Square test for association between political efficacy judgments and electoral outcomes presented in table 4.6 found significant association was found between political efficacy judgments and electoral outcomes $\chi^2 (1, n = 42) = 8.400, p = .004$. Therefore, the electoral outcomes for women who contested for parliament position in the Angolan general election appear to have associated with the contestants' political efficacy judgements.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

This study set out to explore the role of personality traits and political efficacy judgements on electoral outcomes among selected female parliamentary contestants in Angola. This study found that its participants were spread within four (4) out of the five (5) traits of the big five inventory model; with the exception of neuroticism trait. They were also within the three subtypes of political efficacy judgements. This study analyzed the difference in personality traits between successful and non-successful participants and did not find evidence for significant mean score differences between successful and non-successful contestants in neuroticism, extraversion and openness to experience trait; however, it established evidence for mean score differences in conscientiousness and agreeableness traits. The findings on the distribution of the personality traits among female parliamentary contestants and the differences personality trait between those who were successful and the non-successful contestants indicates that personality traits are key determinants of political participation among female contestants in Angola. On political efficacy judgments, participants were spread within the three political efficacy judgements; 4.76% internal efficacy, 42.86% cynicism and 2.38% external efficacy. It was found that internal efficacy negatively associated with electoral success, external efficacy associated positively with electoral success and cynicism did not have any association with electoral outcomes. Therefore, it was evident that personality traits and political efficacy judgements play an important role in determining political participation and electoral outcomes and that their role in the electoral process complement each other.

5.2 Recommendations

The study recommended that there need for integrating models of personality traits into models of political behavior and human decision-making process. For example, women who wish to contest for political offices should consider their personality traits and how it facilitates or hinders the realization of that political ambition. Personality trait psychologists suggest that people perform tasks well when their personality trait matches the trait requirement of a particular job or task. Therefore, women who wish to join politics should consider among other things taking a personality assessment test to know their personality trait, how it manifests in relation to specific task performance and how it relates to the electorate. This study has noted that there is a need for political parties, contestants for political positions, civil society organizations and the media to engage the services of political psychologists as a critical step in political decision-making process; yet the country does not have professional who have extensively explored this field of study. Therefore, it is critical for our universities to develop programs on the area of political psychology as a major or a minor. Studies have demonstrated that personality traits and efficacy judgements are shaped by both biological (nature) and environmental (nurture) factors. This study recommends to potential contestants to nurture behavioral qualities that are associated with personality traits and political efficacy judgements which perform better in relationship with the electorate so as to

advance their political career goals. This can be achieved through mentorship, coaching and working with a psychologist.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors declares no conflict of interest.

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