



Academic Review of Remarkable Convergence Between Parents' and Their Children's Political Beliefs

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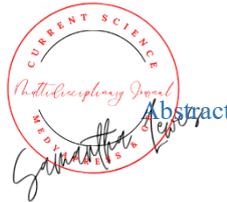
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Existing literature on political socialization has shown a notable alignment between the political ideologies of parents and their offspring (Beck and Jennings, 1991; Jennings and Niemi, 1968; Ventura, 2001; Westholm and Niemi, 1992). This scenario underscores the significance of the family unit in influencing the political awareness and beliefs of



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people. The role of parents in the socialization process is widely recognized as significant in influencing the political beliefs and actions of teenagers (Jennings & Niemi, 1974; Percheron & Jennings, 1981). Furthermore, the impact of this phenomenon is shown to persist well into the adult years, exerting a long-lasting influence (Jennings et al., 2009). It is important to acknowledge, though, that the majority of studies pertaining to domestic political indoctrination was undertaken some decades ago. In light of the growing volatility and declining levels of political polarization (Chiaramonte and Emanuele, 2017; Dalton, 2002), a pertinent inquiry emerges concerning the ongoing significance of the conventional socialization model in influencing the initial development of individuals' political preferences in present-day society. Chiaramonte and Emanuele (2017) as well as Dalton (2002) have provided empirical support indicating a decline in partisanship. In the last several years, a restricted

number of scholarly investigations have been disseminated, investigating the phenomenon of left-right identity transfer between two distinct locations (Corbetta et al., 2013; Rico and Jennings, 2016). Despite the left-right dichotomy being widely recognized as the fundamental framework for understanding political ideology, a limited number of recent studies on political socialization have adopted a particular approach. These studies, conducted by Avdeenko and Siedler (2017), Coffé and Voorpostel (2010), Fitzgerald (2011), Hooghe and Boonen (2015), Kroh and Selb (2009), and Zuckerman et al. (2007), share a common focus on examining the shifts in ideological perspectives within multiparty systems, building upon influential prior research in this field.

Keywords: *Political Belief, Political Beliefs of Parents and Their Children, Convergence of Political Beliefs, Political Science, Political Preference*

Introduction

The present research investigates the impact of gender inequality within the realm of politics on the transmission of political ideology between generations. In a study conducted by Inglehart and Norris (2000), it was noted that the phenomena of gender realignment, which received significant attention in several Western nations throughout the 1990s, led to a reversal of the gender difference in political preferences and ideology. Nevertheless, prior research on political socialization has failed to take into account this specific finding. The anticipation of a possible influence of gender-generational gap on intergenerational political similarity is a valid conjecture. Nevertheless, in the event that the dissemination of ideology is seen as a sequential progression, the aforementioned consequences may not manifest themselves immediately. The gender-generation gap refers to the well-recognized phenomenon of increasing disparities in gender representation among younger cohorts. Furthermore, scholarly investigations into political

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socialization have yielded inconclusive results regarding the relative impact of one parent on the other (Acock and Bengtson, 1978; Gniewosz et al., 2009; Ventura, 2001; Zuckerman et al., 2007). Similarly, the effects of political attitudes within homosexual relationships remain an area of uncertainty. The significance of intergenerational transmission has been highlighted in previous studies (Avdeenko & Siedler, 2017; Filler & Jennings, 2015; Gidengil et al., 2016; Jennings & Niemi, 1968). This study aims to establish a link between two distinct fields of research and examines the potential gender-based patterns in agreement between parents and their children. The research approach used in this study entails the differentiation of the transmission of left- and right-wing viewpoints from moms to their daughters and from dads to their sons. This methodology is used to guarantee a comprehensive examination of these dynamics.

Methodology

This study provides a vital addition to the current body of research on political socialization by conducting a comparative analysis of the transmission of viewpoints within a multi-party system. Household surveys that have been conducted contain significant value as sources of intergenerational data, since they provide direct insights into the political ideas of both the respondents and their parents. The data presented has shown significant value in practical applications. The results indicate a significant ideological alignment between parents and their offspring, which is further reinforced when parents have similar ideological convictions. The impact of gender-generational mismatch on intergenerational resemblance in political ideology has substantial significance due to the notable variations seen between sons and daughters in their propensity to embrace their parents' left- or right-wing perspectives. It is important to acknowledge that although there is a dearth of scientific data substantiating the existence of gay inclinations in political indoctrination, the observation of other gender stereotypes has been documented. In contrast to the transfer of traits from parents to children, there is a constant pattern of young women displaying a higher inclination compared to their parents. The perpetuation of ideological ideas from parents to their male offspring remains constant, irrespective of the diverse ideological orientations held by the parents. Nevertheless, this particular pattern does not exhibit applicability in the context of transmitting ideas from parents to their female offspring. The analysis of gender

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and generational disparities reveals a notable degree of involvement of youngsters, particularly girls, in the processes of political socialization. These models also indicate a wider advantage for parents with left-leaning political orientations compared to parents with right-leaning political orientations in effectively transmitting their political opinions to the next generation.

Literature Review

The significance of the family socialization model in relation to the intergenerational transmission of views warrants emphasis. Furthermore, in the examination of the enduring effects of political characteristics that expose disparities in gender between parents and their offspring, as well as between generations, it is crucial to emphasize the need of differentiating between ideological orientations and the sex of the children. This methodology is used to recognize the presence of gender disparities that emerge within and among diverse cohorts.

Intergenerational Transfer of Ideologies

The intergenerational transfer of political orientations and ideas is commonly acknowledged as a vital component of family political socialization. The issue in question is comprehensively understood via the lens of social learning theory. Bandura (1977), Jennings and Niemi (1974), and Percheron and Jennings (1981) assert that this theory posits that children acquire attitudes and values by means of seeing and replicating the behaviors shown by their parents. This phenomenon may be attributed to the substantial impact that parents have on the lives of their offspring. Bandura (1977), Jennings and Niemi (1974), and Percheron and Jennings (1981) are referenced in this citation. According to Jennings and Niemi (1968), the process of socializing may be categorized into two distinct forms, namely purposeful and inadvertent. Parents have a deliberate and engaged role in the intentional dissemination of societal standards and values to their offspring. On the other hand, parents inadvertently assume the position of role models and exert an indirect impact on the process of socialization experienced by their offspring. The



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influence of transmission mechanisms, such as socioeconomic class and religion, is significant in creating shared preferences linked to certain political predispositions (Beck and Jennings, 1982; Glass et al., 1986). This element serves as a secondary major determinant for the political resemblance noticed between parents and their offspring. Based on the research conducted by McDevitt and Chaffee (2002), it has been observed that contemporary studies suggest youngsters actively participate in the process of political socialization within the familial setting via engaging in political conversation, as opposed to being passive recipients of knowledge. The significance of this work has been further amplified in contemporary times. The bidirectional nature of family outcomes has been demonstrated through empirical studies conducted by Fitzgerald (2011) and Zuckerman et al. (2007). In line with the family model of political socialization, the present research aimed to investigate the transmission process of parental political ideology to their children. This was measured by assessing the degree to which children identify with a specific position on a left-right scale. Scholarly study on political socialization has mostly centered on the United States, with a specific emphasis on the intergenerational transmission of partisanship (Beck & Jennings, 1991; Jennings & Niemi, 1968). The transfer of partisanship or ideology, as well as other significant dimensions, from parents to children is contingent upon the specific nation, as shown by the research conducted by Percheron and Jennings (1981). This conclusion was derived from the many challenges faced throughout the execution of this idea. In the context of stable multi-party systems, there is a higher probability of ideological ideas emanating from both the left and right sides of the political spectrum being effectively disseminated. The heuristic may be better understood by examining ideology, as it provides a valuable indicator. The presence of several political parties poses challenges in forming a strong allegiance to a certain party (Ventura, 2001; Westholm and Niemi, 1992).

Notwithstanding these results, a significant portion of scholarly investigations on the intergenerational transmission of political attitudes in Europe primarily focuses on party identification or party preferences as important determinants (Boonen, 2017; Kroh and Selb, 2009; Zuckerman et al., 2007). Various additional aspects play a role in comprehending the political socialization processes as mechanisms for imparting political ideology. Several factors contribute to the current political landscape. One such factor is the prominent existence of the left-right ideological divide in politics. Additionally, there has been a noticeable rise in political instability



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and a decline in party loyalty, as observed by Chiaramonte and Emanuele (2017). Furthermore, voting patterns within specific ideological blocs have shown fluctuations, as highlighted by Van der Meer et al. (2015). Nevertheless, there has been a scarcity of research in recent years investigating the dissemination of left-right ideology (Corbetta et al., 2013; Rico and Jennings, 2016).

Findings

The political identification of a person may include their affiliation with either the liberal or conservative ideological spectrum. Hence, directing attention on the diffusion mechanism inherently entails excluding other significant factors, such as political motives, civic learning processes, and the cultivation of civic duty, from the purview of this research. However, this abbreviated version of political ideology functions as a significant mechanism for categorizing people based on their political viewpoints. Political groups and people often use the phrases "left" and "right" to differentiate between diverse political philosophies. Throughout many decades, a substantial majority of the general population has shown the capacity to situate themselves along the left-right ideological spectrum (Inglehart & Klingemann, 1976; Mair, 2007).

The notion of left-right self-embedding is often used as a concise depiction of people's political ideology. One such critique of the index is to its perceived lack of comprehensiveness, since it is often seen as a "vacuous receptacle" that fails to sufficiently include the many dimensions of the political landscape (Huber and Inglehart, 1995). Bauer et al. (2017) and De Vries et al. (2013) have documented the existence of contextual influences, such as location and temporal aspects, on the understanding of the notions of left and right. When analyzing the processes of political socialization throughout subsequent generations, it is argued that the aforementioned flexibility should be seen as a positive attribute rather than a negative one. The emergence of this phenomena may be attributed to the inherent fluidity of the left-right spectrum, which has the ability to adapt its significance in accordance with the prevailing political concerns and dimensions of a particular period. This research presents novel insights on the intergenerational transfer of political ideology, with a special emphasis on the affiliation with left and right orientations.



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Simultaneously, the study aligns with recognized conventions within the realm of political socialization.

Argument

The present analysis delves into the concept of political socialization in the context of children, with a specific emphasis on the significant influence exerted by parents, namely both mothers and dads. Furthermore, this investigation delves into the notion of the political gender gap and its possible ramifications.

The topic of parental effect on the political socialization of children has been the subject of much academic conversation. The phenomena often referred to as the "classifier" phenomenon, as seen in the context of political qualities (Jennings and Niemi, 1971; Zuckerman et al., 2007), is accountable for the inclination of married couples to display similarity across several traits. According to Bandura (1977), the principles of social learning theory suggest that parents who have similar political views are more successful in transmitting their preferences to their children. This phenomenon may be linked to the youngster consistently receiving signals that minimize exposure to opposing stimuli. Jennings et al. (2009) and Rico and Jennings (2016) provide empirical findings that substantiate the ongoing significance of the conventional rationale for the heightened degree of concurrence seen between parents and children. As a result, it is anticipated that there would be a greater degree of ideological congruence between parents and their children when both parents adhere to the same ideological group (H1). This is particularly significant in cases when both parents define themselves as left-leaning, centrist, or right-leaning. The anticipated level of ideological congruence is likely to manifest when both parents self-identify as members of left-leaning political philosophies.

Hence, an inquiry emerges into the mechanisms behind the transmission of political beliefs within the familial context, particularly when there is a divergence in ideological orientations between parents and their offspring. In the early stages, researchers held the belief that the paternal figure played a crucial role as a socializing agent inside the realm of the household (Lazarsfeld et



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al., 1968). Nevertheless, a considerable body of empirical evidence has contradicted this notion and instead has shown that both mothers and dads undertake comparable duties in the task of socializing their offspring (Boonen, 2017; Gniewosz et al., 2009; Jennings and Niemi, 1968, 1971; Ventura, 2001). Contrary to the opposing viewpoint, a number of research indicate that the mother acquires a position of higher authority as the principal agent of socialization (Acock and Bengtson, 1978; Zuckerman et al., 2007). This phenomenon may be ascribed to the disparate time allocation between mothers and fathers, with mothers often devoting more time to engaging with their children. The augmented mother engagement has a positive impact on children's understanding of social and political matters (Gidengil et al., 2016). A plausible hypothesis posits that the mother has a distinct communication style that places a strong emphasis on dialogue, which might potentially facilitate the formation of a shared political orientation between the mother and child (Shulman & DeAndrea, 2014).

Socialization Effects

The assessment of the gender mix between parents and children is an additional issue that warrants consideration. In their research, Bussey and Bandura (1999) discovered that the implementation of gender-based parenting strategies and the presence of reciprocal patterns of gay identification (Conley, 2004; Lynn, 1966; McHale et al., 1999) may possibly contribute to heightened engagement in sexual intercourse. The impact of socialization between parents and children of the same sex is of considerable importance. This phenomenon is manifested via the processes of social learning and role modeling. Likewise, the existing empirical evidence on the transmission of political preferences presents contradictory results. Prior research has shown inconclusive findings about the transfer of party identity. Several studies have examined the presence of homosexual tendencies, finding a small prevalence, especially in the context of heightened maternal-daughter relationships (Jennings & Langton, 1969; Jennings & Niemi, 1974, p. 169). In contrast, previous research conducted by Acock and Bengtson (1978) as well as Jennings and Niemi (1968) has shown no substantiating evidence for the existence of these aforementioned patterns. On the other hand, other studies have shown a favorable association between intergenerational adjustment within same-sex relationships and attitudes towards gender



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and political matters (Filler & Jennings, 2015). This tendency is often seen within the framework of maternal-filial interactions. Within the European setting, study findings demonstrate a comparable level of variability as seen in other geographical areas. According to scholarly research conducted by Avdeenko and Siedler (2017) as well as Nieuwbeerta and Wittebrood (1995), it has been observed that there is a notable rise in the dissemination of political party affiliations and far-right ideologies among the gay community. The aforementioned studies were conducted by Avdeenko and Siedler. In contrast, a number of research investigating the intergenerational effects of political speech among parents and the impact of parents' election involvement have shown no evidence of any discernible gay trends. According to Gidengil et al., the aforementioned investigations demonstrated varying and broad impacts linked to both mothers and dads. The sources cited include the works of Hooghe and Boonen (2015) as well as the publication from 2016.

Prior research has shown a higher degree of political congruence between same-sex parents and their offspring, which may be ascribed to the influence of same-sex identification and role modeling mechanisms. Based on this theoretical framework, gender emerges as the primary determinant in delineating the extent of impact within the intergenerational transmission of political ideologies. This divergence is seen in two separate manifestations of gender disparities: disparities rooted in the gender of offspring and disparities rooted in the gender of caregivers. This research aims to examine disparities in parent-child resemblance between mothers and dads of female children and mothers and fathers of male children.

Moreover, it is observed that dads and sons tend to have greater degrees of ideological resemblance compared to daughters. Furthermore, this anticipation indicates a notable impact of the mother, in contrast to the effect of the father, on the political inclination of their offspring. This empirical fact gives rise to the hypothesis that among parental pairings exhibiting divergent political ideologies, women have a more significant impact on the political ideology of their offspring compared to dads. Nevertheless, it is evident that dads have a more substantial impact on the political ideology of their offspring compared to mothers.

Nevertheless, the issue of whether the transmission of political ideology encompasses gay dynamics remains unresolved and needs empirical investigation, primarily owing to the presence



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of contradicting evidence about other political attributes. Hence, in the process of assessing these assumptions, the primary objective of this study is to include a significant factor that has been disregarded in prior scholarly investigations within the domain of political socialization, namely the issue of political gender disparity. In line with the research conducted by Inglehart and Norris (2000), there was a notable gender realignment seen in Western post-industrial countries throughout the 1980s and 1990s. This realignment resulted in a leftward movement of women in comparison to males. This occurrence occurred despite the historical inclination of women to embrace political viewpoints that, on average, lean towards conservatism in comparison to males. According to Kittilson (2016), a discernible gender discrepancy exists in political ideology, whereby women exhibit a greater inclination towards leftist beliefs in comparison to males. This phenomenon may be ascribed to the finding that women tend to have diminished degrees of religion compared to males, with their inclination towards more egalitarian attitudes. The gender-generation divide, as found by Shorrocks (2018), pertains to the fact that there exists a disparity in political beliefs between young women and young males, with young women displaying a greater inclination towards left-leaning ideas.

Recognizing the Impact of Political Gender Inequalities

It is important to acknowledge the significance of political gender disparities when examining the transmission of political ideologies from parents to offspring. Recent studies indicate that younger cohorts of women have a greater propensity to associate themselves ideologically with the left-wing faction of the political spectrum, in comparison to their male counterparts. In contrast, there is a lack of observable shift in the political inclination of parents from earlier generations. Consequently, it is anticipated that variations in the alignment of left- and right-leaning ideologies would arise between parents and their offspring, contingent upon the gender of the kid. This phenomenon may be ascribed to the tendency of young women to be more inclined towards embracing left-leaning beliefs in comparison to young males. These expectations, in line with prior studies on political socialization as previously noted, indicate that children have a more proactive involvement in the process of political socialization and do not see their parents as the only agents shaping their socialization. The presence of intergenerational disparities and



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political dynamics leads to the inclination of younger women to align themselves more closely with leftist ideas compared to their male counterparts.

Consequently, it is seen that young males have a higher propensity, on average, to adopt right-wing ideologies compared to their female counterparts. The higher propensity of younger women to align with left-leaning political beliefs compared to males may be ascribed to a confluence of generational disparities and political determinants. Consequently, it is anticipated that there would be a higher degree of ideological alignment between parents who lean towards the left and their girls, compared to parents who lean towards the right and their boys. On the other hand, it is anticipated that there would be a greater degree of ideological congruence between parents who lean towards the right politically and their male offspring. These considerations indicate notable distinctions between parents who have left-leaning and right-leaning ideologies, as opposed to emphasizing the relative significance of both parents within different ideological pairings of same-sex parents, which contradicts theories centered on same-sex dynamics. According to the aforementioned seasonal considerations, it is anticipated that parents who have left-leaning political orientations would exhibit a tendency for their offspring, namely daughters, to align with their ideological leanings. In contrast, parents who have right-wing political orientations are more prone to having a male offspring that exhibits congruent ideological leanings.

Differences Between Countries

This research highlights the need of obtaining essential data by examining the underlying factors that contribute to the political opinions of mothers, dads, and their children. The waves are aggregated in a non-overlapping manner by using data from the most recent year (wave) for each participant. Specifically, this refers to the year in which both the participant's and their parents' left-right self-placement was recorded.



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The Concept of "Variables"

The first results indicate a notable alignment of ideologies between parents and their children, as well as between partners in parental relationships, as seen via descriptive analyses. The aforementioned data indicate a discernible discrepancy in gender-based political opinions between the two generations. Subsequently, a sequence of binary multivariate regression analyses is conducted to investigate the degree of ideological similarity between parents and their offspring, with a particular emphasis on distinguishing between mothers and dads. These evaluations provide a measure of the child's propensity to maintain allegiance to a certain ideological faction. The independent factors included in this study consist of leftism, centrism, and rightism, in addition to the degree of parental ideological closeness. The determination of the mean likelihood of adhering to the same ideological faction is predicated upon the interplay between parental ideology and the gender of the offspring. The objective of this research is to investigate the hypotheses pertaining to the disparities in the transmission of left-leaning and right-leaning viewpoints among parent-daughter and parent-son couples. According to Angrist and Pischke (2008), linear probability models (LPM) provide some advantages over nonlinear models when it comes to evaluating outcomes and comparing coefficients. It is noteworthy to mention that the percentage of projections that deviate from the anticipated range is below one percent. The major emphasis is on the mean projected values, which provides rationale for using the Linear Probability Model (LPM) rather than the logit model within this specific context (Mood, 2010).

In alignment with the extant body of research on classificatory and political homogamy, a substantial fraction of couples that engage in childbirth have a shared identity within the same ideological group. A significant number of couples, including 55%, partake in the aforementioned conduct, whereas a somewhat lesser percentage of couples, namely 51%, participate in the same activity. The findings indicate that in cases when parents have divergent ideas, it is often seen that one parent aligns with either a left or right political organization, while the other parent prefers to embrace a centrist position within the ideological continuum. The presence of gender disparities in ideological viewpoints is a basic need for the analytical investigation undertaken in this work. An extensively used method for evaluating the political gender gap is examining discrepancies and convergences in the mean ideological orientations embraced by males and females.



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According to a prior study done by Shorrocks (2018), there was a discernible gender discrepancy in political ideology within the gender-generation gap, particularly among those from the younger cohort. The presence of this disparity is shown by the data presented in this research. This research investigates the ideological inclinations of women within the demographic of adults capable of having children, and highlights a discernible inclination towards left-leaning beliefs in comparison to women from previous generations. In contrast, there is little or insignificant variation in men's opinions over different generations.

The fundamental focus of dual analysis is to the examination of political ideology similarities between parents and their offspring.

When Parental Ideology Becomes Closely Compatible with Child's Ideology

At the outset, when the alignment between the ideology of parents and children becomes pronounced, there is a notable surge in the degree of similarity between the child's ideology and that of the parent across several models. The result noted above aligns with the hypothesis provided by Bandura (1977), which proposes that the existence of cue consistency is a significant factor in the social learning process. Furthermore, the findings indicate a higher prevalence of intergenerational transmission of left-wing ideology compared to right-wing ideology, which acts as the dominant ideological group in both nations. The extant body of scholarly work demonstrates a correlation between the political alignment of spouses and the extent of their political engagement. Furthermore, research has shown that social contexts with a left-leaning orientation have a tendency to cultivate a more vibrant culture of discourse and place a higher value on political compatibility within partnerships (Muxel, 2015a, 2015b). Both of these findings are substantiated by empirical data indicating that settings with a left-leaning orientation have elevated levels of political engagement. Hence, one may posit that parental partners who possess congruent ideological viewpoints, namely those aligned with left-leaning ideologies, are more inclined to foster domestic settings that facilitate the propagation of their shared ideology.



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The dataset used in this research lacks information pertaining to variations in the level of family engagement in political activities or the frequency of political discussions. There are notable variations in the intergenerational transmission that may be seen within key categories.

The gender of the kid also has a substantial influence. A discernible discrepancy exists between the two. The findings of this study indicate a notable increase in resemblance between mothers and daughters, as opposed to mothers and sons. This aligns with the theoretical framework of same-sex identification and role modeling, hence providing support for the aforementioned hypothesis. Simultaneously, the outcomes of the research fail to substantiate the proposed hypothesis, since the father-child models do not exhibit statistically significant negative coefficients for women. Future study endeavors to investigate and scrutinize the dissemination of left- and right-wing ideologies, with a particular emphasis on conducting a thorough analysis and assessment of the fundamental dynamics at play. Upon doing a thorough examination, it becomes evident that there exist no noteworthy disparities in the dissemination of ideas when considering the socioeconomic status (SES) of one's background or degree of education. These characteristics do not have a systematic influence on the degree of similarity between the ideological opinions of parents and their offspring. Furthermore, it is worth noting that only a restricted set of effects exhibited statistical significance in both models. Furthermore, it is important to acknowledge that aging has a negative impact on all models. This suggests that older persons have reduced levels of ideological similarity. The observed trend of a diminishing effect of parental political socialization as people age, despite its enduring impact throughout one's life, aligns with the findings of prior research (Jennings et al., 2009).

The existence of significant interaction variables, such as gender, suggests that there are notable disparities in the probability of children adopting their parents' perspectives in both nations, contingent upon the gender of the kid. The similarity in patterns discovered between the mother-child models and the father-child models does not provide further evidence supporting the presence of same-sex patterns. The results, in contrast, align with the anticipated disparities in the transmission of left and right beliefs to offspring, as elucidated in the Hypothesis.



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A greater degree of resemblance is often seen between girls and parents who possess similar mindsets, including both moms and dads initially, in contrast to their boys. Nevertheless, this particular tendency does not hold true in the case of parents with left-leaning political beliefs and their male offspring. Furthermore, as shown by the theory, there exists a greater degree of resemblance between parents and their male offspring. It is important to recognize that there exists a notable discrepancy in the prevalence of left-leaning perspectives as opposed to right-leaning positions among youngsters, with respect to gender. In relation to ideological orientations, it has been observed that males exhibit an equal propensity to accept either left or right ideological views from their parents. Conversely, girls seem to have a higher likelihood of adopting leftist viewpoints. Female individuals have a lower propensity to embrace the right-wing ideological position espoused by one of their parents. The results of this study provide evidence in favor of the hypothesis that parents who have strong ideological ideas are more successful in instilling such values in their daughters, regardless of the child's gender. It might be argued that this statement is not accurate.

The Importance of Gender Differences

The significance of gender disparities between generations becomes apparent within the framework of political transmission within the familial unit, resulting in notable variations in the resemblances seen between parents and their offspring. The transfer of ideological orientations from parents to their daughters has a non-uniform pattern, although this phenomenon does not manifest in the same manner for males. This discovery suggests that children play a more proactive part in the process of transference, rather than just being passive receivers. Additionally, it underscores the significance of socialization factors that take place outside the confines of the parental household, particularly in relation to young females in comparison to young males. A further significant outcome of this finding is that parents who have left-wing political orientations possess a favorable position compared to parents with right-wing political orientations when it comes to fostering ideological alignment with their daughters. The gender-generation gap contributes to the heightened transfer of ideological ideas among parents who lean towards the left, primarily influenced by societal variables that facilitate the development of similarities



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between parents and their daughters throughout the process of socialization. On the other hand, the dissemination of conservative ideology encounters obstacles due to disparities in gender and generational viewpoints. This empirical finding indicates that in cases when parents have conservative political ideologies, there tends to be a greater divergence between the political ideas of their daughters compared to their sons, who do not exhibit a comparable predisposition. This enables the anticipation of the ideological stance of offspring with respect to any possible amalgamation of their parents' convictions.

The interplay between parental ideologies and the gender of their offspring is of special interest. None of the three-way interaction terms exhibit statistical significance, whereas two of the remaining interaction terms demonstrate statistical significance. This is in contrast to situations in which a mother's position has a more substantial influence on her daughter's ideological orientation. It is crucial to provide empirical data that aligns with prior research indicating a lower propensity among females to embrace political views often associated with the right-wing spectrum.

A more pronounced impact is shown when both parents adhere to left-wing ideologies. Significantly, the absence of statistical significance in the three-way interaction terms indicates that the ideological disparities seen between sons and daughters cannot be attributed to specific combinations of parental ideology. The finding cited above has significant value. A comprehensive analysis of these processes is necessary, considering the anticipated ideological tendencies of males and females within varying family structures. The aforementioned distinction is notably apparent within the context of Switzerland, whereby one of the interaction factors exhibits statistical significance. This conclusion is substantiated by the empirical fact that a notable disparity exists across cohorts of children originating from homes whose parents self-identify as adherents of either left-wing or right-wing political ideologies. When parents possess a diverse range of beliefs, their offspring tend to embrace concepts that exhibit less ideological disparities and are more inclined to converge towards the center of the ideological continuum. This assertion has particular significance when examining masculine persons. On the contrary, the notion that children from parents with divergent views are more prone to being influenced by the ideology of their same-sex parent lacks empirical substantiation. It is worth mentioning that in cases when both



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parents adhere to right-wing political ideas, they tend to adopt a mostly liberal or centrist ideological position, as shown by average estimates across all categories.

A noticeable pattern suggests that children have continuous variations in their ideological inclinations, which may be attributed to their gender. Across a diverse range of parental ideological inclinations, it is a common occurrence for daughters to consistently place themselves to the left of males. There is an observable tendency for girls to have a greater inclination towards right-wing ideologies, but this inclination is only evident when both parents exhibit right-wing political opinions. This remark is indicative of prior research that has shown disparities between males and females in terms of acquiring political beliefs, namely those aligned with either left or right orientations, from their parents. Research has shown that males have a comparable propensity to embrace the ideological beliefs of both their parents, but women display a notably less inclination to accept right-wing ideologies. Nevertheless, it is evident that discernible variations may arise from the diverse ideological amalgamations that people inherit from their parents. The deliberate and conspicuous disparity in the manner in which boys and girls are treated leads to the previously analyzed benefit experienced by left-leaning parents compared to right-leaning parents in terms of having a daughter who aligns with their ideological convictions. On the other hand, this benefit does not extend to parents with right-leaning political orientations in relation to having a male child who aligns with their ideological beliefs. Offspring of parents with divergent ideologies have a tendency towards a less prominent ideological inclination, particularly among males, and are inclined to drift towards the middle ground of the ideological spectrum. When one parent espouses right-leaning opinions and the other parent does not hold such beliefs, it is more probable for a daughter to embrace left-leaning perspectives compared to a son's likelihood of adopting right-leaning viewpoints. In contrast, when one parent has left-leaning opinions but the other parent does not, the likelihood of the kid adopting right-leaning attitudes diminishes. Hence, the apparent inclination of young women towards left-leaning political ideas might be attributed to an intergenerational shift. This change mostly confers a benefit onto parents who have left-leaning political opinions, since they are more inclined to share political affinities with their daughters. In contrast, parents who lean towards the right are less likely to exhibit comparable traits with their male offspring. This phenomenon may be ascribed to the greater inclination of young women to



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endorse candidates who align with left-leaning ideas as opposed to those who align with right-leaning views.

Conclusion

This research investigated conventional theories that elucidate the ideological resemblance seen between parents and their offspring, theories that center on the dynamics among persons of the same gender, and novel concepts pertaining to the ramifications of the political gender and generational difference. The findings indicate that the conventional notion of family political indoctrination is applicable to the intergenerational transfer of modern viewpoints. Furthermore, it has been shown that intergenerational gender disparity has a substantial role in shaping the result of this phenomena. The findings demonstrate a consistent trend seen across several nations. The underlying cause of this phenomena is in the inclination of people to eschew right-wing ideologies, along with the prevailing prevalence of centrist perspectives among the bulk of the populace. Consequently, the dissemination of centrist opinions is comparatively less frequent. The varying perception and significance attributed to the political labels "left" and "right" across various nations might contribute to the disparities found within societies. Prior research has shown a connection between xenophobic views and right-wing ideological orientations (Bauer et al., 2017; Neundorf, 2009), as well as a more pronounced association between socioeconomic status and left-right political orientations (Medina, 2015). Hypotheses that align with the distribution of participants from both generations on the left-right scale are more probable explanations for variations in ideological transmission compared to differences in party systems as outlined in the theoretical framework. Furthermore, previous studies have failed to provide any empirical evidence supporting the presence of gay inclinations in the dissemination of ideas. In relation to political alignment, it seems that both male and female offspring regard their mothers and dads as equally significant figures of influence. This assertion has validity for those in the younger demographic who exhibit inclinations towards both conservative and liberal ideologies. This phenomenon may not be generalizable to other political traits, such as voting propensity, since prior research has shown a link between the conduct of individuals who identify as same-sex and their voting preferences. In multiparty systems, the presence of many parties that coincide with the



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left-right orientation of the voters generally leads to a more complex connection between political ideology and vote choice, compared to two-party systems. The correlation between political ideology and vote choice is more pronounced in multi-party systems. The potential significance of parental same-sex role modeling may surpass ideological positions in influencing the translation of beliefs into political party choices within multiparty systems. Moreover, in contrast to prior research findings, the absence of empirical support for the notion that women possess an inherent advantage in the intergenerational transmission process suggests a potential shift towards a more equitable allocation of home duties in comparison to earlier periods. This phenomenon has undergone much investigation in recent years. Nevertheless, several instances have shown that the impact of the mother tends to be more prominent compared to that of the father.

Restriction

This study aims to enhance our comprehension of the correlation between power and social control. It seeks to establish the parameters of these two concepts and evaluate them based on information gathered from relevant sources within the research scope. This study is restricted to scientific research conducted on a worldwide scale pertaining to the topic matter.

NOTICES

Evaluation: The evaluation was conducted by both internal and external specialists.

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ETHICS DECLARATION

The journal in question is a scientific publication within the realm of social sciences. Its primary objective is to uphold the principles of transparency, integrity, acknowledgement of the contributions made by other researchers, and impartiality in the conduct and dissemination of scientific research.

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