Table 6. Did you vote in the last presidential election? Based on the authors’ own research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Empirical probability</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Valid percentage</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage</th>
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</thead>
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<td>18</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>69</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>68.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<td>31.8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>99.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missing data</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

The results of our study show that university education is of value to students thanks to the opportunities it opens in future – both in the individual and social dimension. Higher education shapes civil and social subjectivity – this is a conclusion from the most frequently chosen answers in the questionnaire. Educational background, however, does not significantly affect political subjectivity as manifested by participation or expressing one’s political views. If we narrow down participation to electoral activity, we can observe a certain relationship between the phenomenon of education and political subjectivity – there is a growing awareness of participation, which is a sense of agency, i.e. the conviction than one can influence the surrounding reality.

References

Korzeniowski, K. (1993). Alienacja polityczna a uczestnictwo polityczne w warunkach transformacji systemu [Political Alienation and Political Participation in the Conditions


