



Task Team on Participation in Political and Public Affairs

Second Meeting

14 December 2021, 9:00 – 10:30 EST

Hosted by the Praia Group on Governance Statistics

*How is
'Participation'
measured
by NSOs
around the world?*

What do we mean by Participation?

A. Participation in Electoral Processes and Referendums

B. Participation in Political and Civic Life *(incl. membership in political parties & other civic orgs, participation in campaign activities, demonstrations, online participation, etc.)*

C. Representation and Participation in Political Office

D. Representation in Judicial Bodies

E. Representation in Bodies of Public Service / Public Administration

F. Representation in Informal Governance Bodies

G. Enabling Environment of Participation *(incl. freedom of association/expression, fear of political intimidation/violence, access to information, discrimination while in Office, etc.)*



Second Meeting of the Praia Group Task Team on
Participation in Political and Public Affairs

*How is 'Participation' measured
by National Statistical Offices
around the world?*

Through surveys:

- **Colombia:** *The Political Culture Survey (ECP): An input to designing public policies aimed at strengthening democracy and peaceful coexistence in Colombia*
- **Mexico:** *The National Survey on Civic Culture (ENCUCI): A strategy to inform the National Policy on Civic Culture*
- **Cote d'Ivoire:** *Trends and determinants of youth participation in political and public affairs in Cote d'Ivoire*

Through administrative sources:

- **Kenya:** *How representative of Kenyan society is the Political Office, the Parliament and the Judiciary?*
- **Turkey:** *How are electoral statistics produced in Turkey*

Political Culture Survey (2021)

An input to designing public policies aimed at strengthening democracy and peaceful coexistence in Colombia

December 2021



El futuro
es de todos

Gobierno
de Colombia



Content

1. Political Culture Survey (PCS) 2021

2. Structure of the PCS 2021 form

3. Mapping of PCS questions against dimensions of analysis.

A. Participation in Electoral Processes and Referendums

A.3 Electoral Participation

B. Participation in political and civil life

B.1 Membership in political parties, including in positions of leadership

B.2 Membership in non-governmental organizations whose purpose is to influence the conduct of political and public affairs

B.4 Participation in other political activities, including demonstrations, protests, signing petitions, etc.

C. Enabling environment for participation

G.2 Obstacles to voter registration (and voting) G.5 Adult population with interests in politics and public affairs

G.5 Adult population with interests in, information about, and knowledge of politics and public affairs

G.7 Self-reported levels of political efficacy among adult population and youth.

G.8. Perception of the level of freedom to express any political opinion, belong to any political organization and criticize actions or performance of the government, participate in protests

D. Lessons Learned

E. PCS 2019 Results



Data sheet

Objective

Generate strategic statistical information to characterize aspects of Colombian political culture, social capital accumulation, participation in community scenarios and trust, based on the perceptions and practices of citizens about their political and social environment as an input to design public policies aimed at strengthening democracy and peaceful coexistence in Colombia.

Thematic Content

- **Participation**
- **Elections and Political Parties**
- **Democracy**
 - Services Provided to Citizens Component
 - Corruption Perception Component
 - Social Capital Component
 - Peace Agreement Perception Component



Technical Information

Collection period:

- October - December 2021

Target population:

Corresponds to the civilian population, over 18 years of age, resident in the entire national territory, excluding the archipelago of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina, the Orinoquia and Amazonia and foreigners without Colombian citizenship.

Geographic coverage:

- National total
- Municipal capitals
- Population centers and dispersed rural areas

Sample size:

2,341 segments

Periodicity:

Biennial

Last publication:

2019



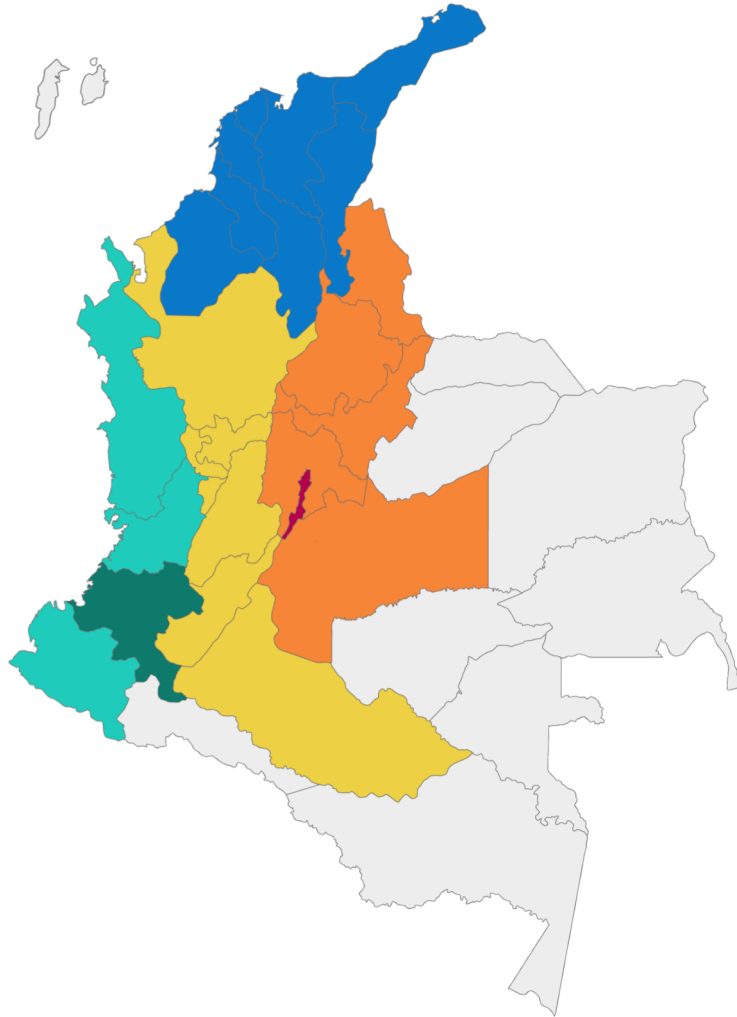
Investigation Type

- **Type of research:**
Probabilistic sampling targeting the population aged 18 years and older.
- **Observation unit:**
Corresponds to dwellings, households and persons aged 18 and over.
- **Thematic disaggregation:**
Sex, age ranges and regions.
- **Periods available for results:**
2011, 2013, 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

Note: The survey has been conducted since 2011, and in 2019 the coverage was extended to population centers and dispersed rural areas. The field operation of the PCS 2021 is currently underway.



Regions



- **Caribbean**
Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, La Guajira, Magdalena y Sucre.
- **Eastern**
Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Meta, Norte de Santander y Santander.
- **Central**
Antioquia, Caldas, Caquetá, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda y Tolima.
- **Pacific**
Cauca, Chocó, Nariño y Valle del Cauca.
- **Bogota**
Only includes Bogota.
- **Department of Cauca**
- Not included in the 2019 PCS.



Structure, number of questions and informants in the form

Component	PCS 2021		
	Chapters	Number of questions	Informer
Identification and individuals (22)	Housing data	2	Head of household or spouse
	Persons Registry	2	Head of household or spouse
	General characteristics	18	All persons in the household*
Political Culture (72)	Participation	8	People aged 18 and over
	Elections and political parties	14	People aged 18 and over
	Democracy	17	People aged 18 and over
	Services provided to citizens Component	7	People aged 18 and over
	Corruption Perception Component	8	People aged 18 and over
	Social Capital Component	16	People aged 18 and over
	Peace Agreement Perception Component	2	People aged 18 and over
TOTAL		94	<i>* Persons who are 17 years of age and younger are only asked two (2) questions.</i>



A. Participation in Electoral Processes and Referendums

A.3 Electoral participation



Participation in Electoral Processes and Referendums

A. 3 Electoral participation

Question	Options
<p>Did you vote in the October 2019 elections for mayors, governors, departmental assemblies, municipal councils, and local administrative boards?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Did vote• Did Not vote• Not known, no information

This question asks about the last elections held in Colombia. For example, for the 2019 application, the question asked about the 2018 presidential elections.



B. Participation in Political and Civil Life

B.1 Membership to political parties, including leadership positions.

B.2 Membership to non-governmental organizations whose purpose is to influence the conduct of political and public affairs

B.4 Participation in other political activities, including rallies, protests, signing petitions, etc.



Participation in Political and Civil Life

B.1 Membership to political parties, including in leadership positions

Question	Options
Is there a political party or movement that you identify with more than the rest?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No
For what reasons you do not identify with a political party or movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of credibility in political parties or movements• Lack of interest• Believe that politics can be done by other means or mechanisms• Broken promises• Corruption scandals• They pursue interests other than the welfare of the community• Another reason



Participation in Political and Civil Life

B.1 Membership to political parties, including in leadership positions

Question	Options
You identify with the political party or movement because:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Familiar tradition• Shares the political ideas or proposals of the party or movement• Confidence in its leaders• The good performance of the party or political movement in administrations• The image projected by the political party or movement• Receive some benefit in return• Consider the party or political movement honest• Other reason
Are you currently affiliated with a political party or movement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No



Participation in Political and Civil Life

B.2 Membership to non-governmental organizations whose purpose is to influence the conduct of political and public affairs

B.4 Participation in other political activities, including rallies, protests, signing petitions, etc.

Question	Options
<p>In the last year, have you attended meetings of, or had contact with, the following groups, organizations or bodies:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Action Board but as a member)• Charity organization (not as beneficiary)• Work cooperative• Group religious organization• Building board or residential complex• Citizen Oversight• An ethnic organization (for example, Afro-Colombian or indigenous)• Cultural or sports organization• Educational organization (association of parents, etc.)• Environment protection organization• Surveillance and security association or organization• Union• Organization or peasant, agricultural or fishing association• Political movement or party• Community organizations (community council, association cabildos; of women, of the elderly or of young people)• Participation spaces supported or promoted by the State• Other



G. Enabling environment for participation

G.2 Obstacles to voter registration (and voting).

G.5 Adult population with interests, information and knowledge about politics and public affairs.

G.7 Self-reported levels of political efficacy among adults and youth.

G.8. Perception of the level of freedom to express any political opinion, belong to any political organization and criticize actions or performance of the government, participate in protests

Enabling environment for participation

G.2 Obstacles to voter registration (and voting).

Question	Options
<p>For which reasons you did not vote in the October 2019 elections for mayors, governors, departmental assemblies, municipal councils and local administrative boards?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was under 18 years old • I failed to register my ID card • Politicians are corrupt • The political parties or movements do not represent the citizens • Candidates promise and do not deliver • Lack of credibility in the electoral process (in the different stages) • Lack of interest • Insecurity (due to fear) • Lack of voting stations • Difficulty to access polling stations -distance, transportation, precarious road conditions, etc. • Transportation costs incurred to register or to vote • Lack of information on how to vote (lack of electoral pedagogy) • Problems with the ID card (lost, stolen, hidden) • Other
<p>Note: The question refers specifically to the latest elections for which we are inquiring, in this case those held in 2019 in Colombia.</p>	



Enabling environment for participation

G.2 Obstacles to voter registration (and voting).

Question	Options
<p>You have had any of the following difficulties when voting:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was difficult to use the electoral card• You forgot the candidate's number• it was difficult to find the logo of the political party or political movement• the voting jurors did not give you enough indications• Your ID did not appear in the list of the registrar's office• It was difficult for you to understand the voting card because it was in a different language• Difficulty entering the polling station• Other
<p>Note: This question is asked to all persons 18 years of age and older who have exercised their right to vote in any of the elections, regardless of whether or not they voted in the last election for which we are inquiring.</p>	



Enabling environment for participation

G.5 Adult population with interests, information and knowledge about politics and public affairs

Question	Options
Are you informed about the current political situation of the country ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No
If yes, which channels o sources of information you use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Television• Radio• News papers or Magazines• Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)• Conversations with other people• Internet (blogs, papers, portals)• Promotion of messages in public spaces such as parks, squares and by means of megaphoning• Books

Enabling environment for participation

G.7 Self-reported levels of political efficacy among adults and youth.

Question	Options
<p>You think that in Colombia:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to choose and be elected is respected for all citizens• Citizens are guaranteed the right to participate• There is freedom to express and disseminate their thoughts• The freedom to conform and belong to political parties or movements is guaranteed• There are guarantees for public manifestation or protest• The right to equality before the law is guaranteed• Access to public information is made easier for citizens• Citizens are promoted and allowed to make social control of the management of the State• The Colombian political system allows people like you to have a say in what the government does• The Colombian political system allows people like you to have influence in politics• It is promoted and allowed for citizens to oversee public administration
<p>Notes: The response options were designed taking into account the SDG 16.7.2 Political Effectiveness indicator.</p>	

Enabling environment for participation

G.8. Perception of the level of freedom to express any political opinion, belong to any political organization and criticize actions or performance of the government, participate in protests

Question	Options
<p>Your thoughts that in Colombia:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to choose and be elected is respected for all citizens • Citizens are guaranteed the right to participate • There is freedom to express and disseminate their thoughts • The freedom to conform and belong to political parties or movements is guaranteed • There are guarantees for public manifestation or protest • The right to equality before the law is guaranteed • Access to public information is made easier for citizens • Citizens are promoted and allowed to make social control of the management of the State • The Colombian political system allows people like you to have a say in what the government does • The Colombian political system allows people like you to have influence in politics • It is promoted and allowed for citizens to oversee public administration
<p>Notes: The response options were designed taking into account the OBS 16.7.2 Political Effectiveness indicator.</p>	



Lessons Learned

- The length of the questionnaire should not be so long as to avoid wearing out respondents, since it may jeopardize the answers in terms of consistency and, therefore, the quality of the information could be lost.
- Every time we introduce a question, we begin by mentioning the scale and then relate the answers to the meaning of each of its extremes. We suggest this in order to facilitate the respondent's understanding of each of the scale's values.



Lessons Learned

- In relation to the type of scale (0 to 10) and based on the experience of the Pilot Test applied for the PCS 2019, where the scale of 1 to 10 and Don't Know - Don't Report was used, we found that people easily get lost locating negative, positive or middle answers, as the scale is very broad. Consequently, to apply the PCS 2019 we had to retake the 1 to 5 Likert Scale to facilitate the respondents' understanding of the question.
- The rate of electoral participation tend to be higher than that recorded in the electoral process for the reference period. Possible effect of desired behaviour in the response.

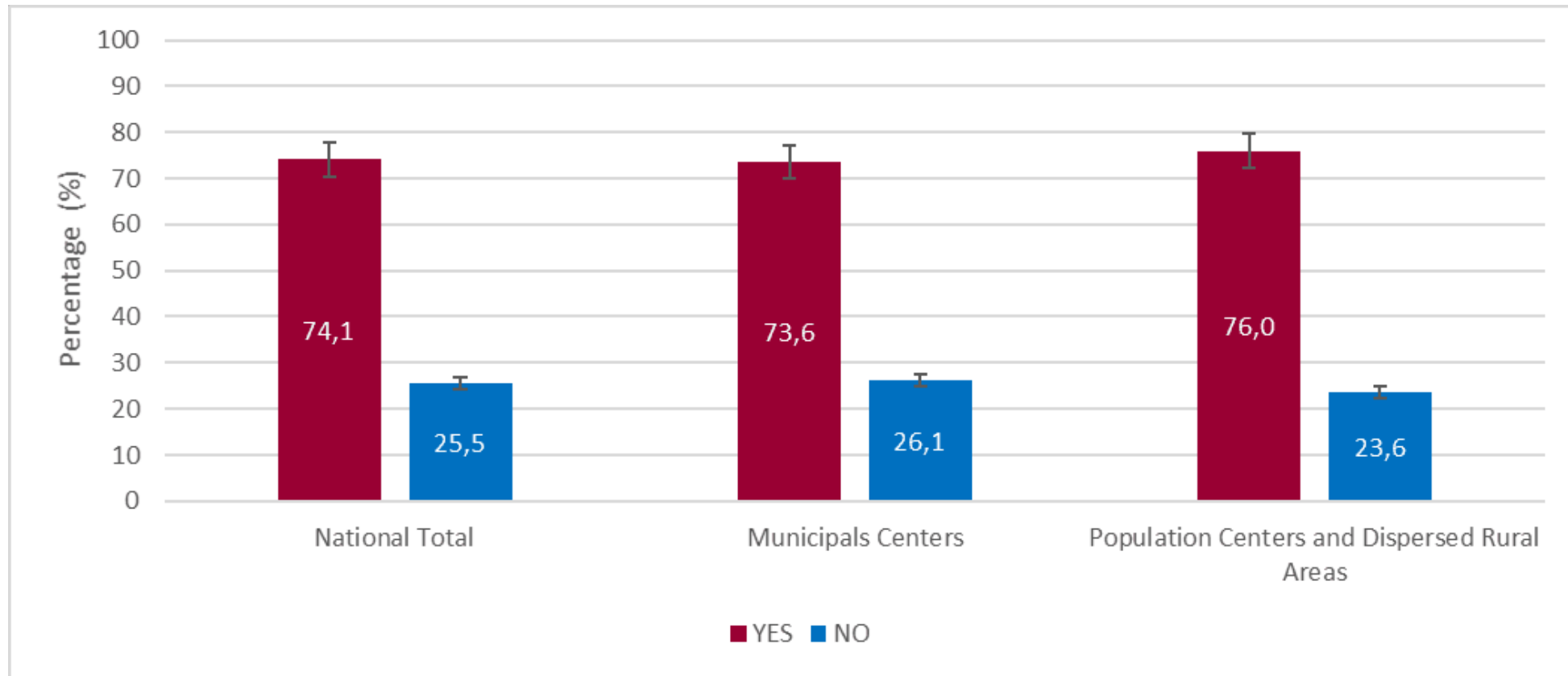


Main Results 2019

PCS 2019

Elections. Percentage of people aged 18 and over who said they did or did not vote in the 2018 presidential election.

National total, municipal centers, population centers and dispersed rural areas
2019

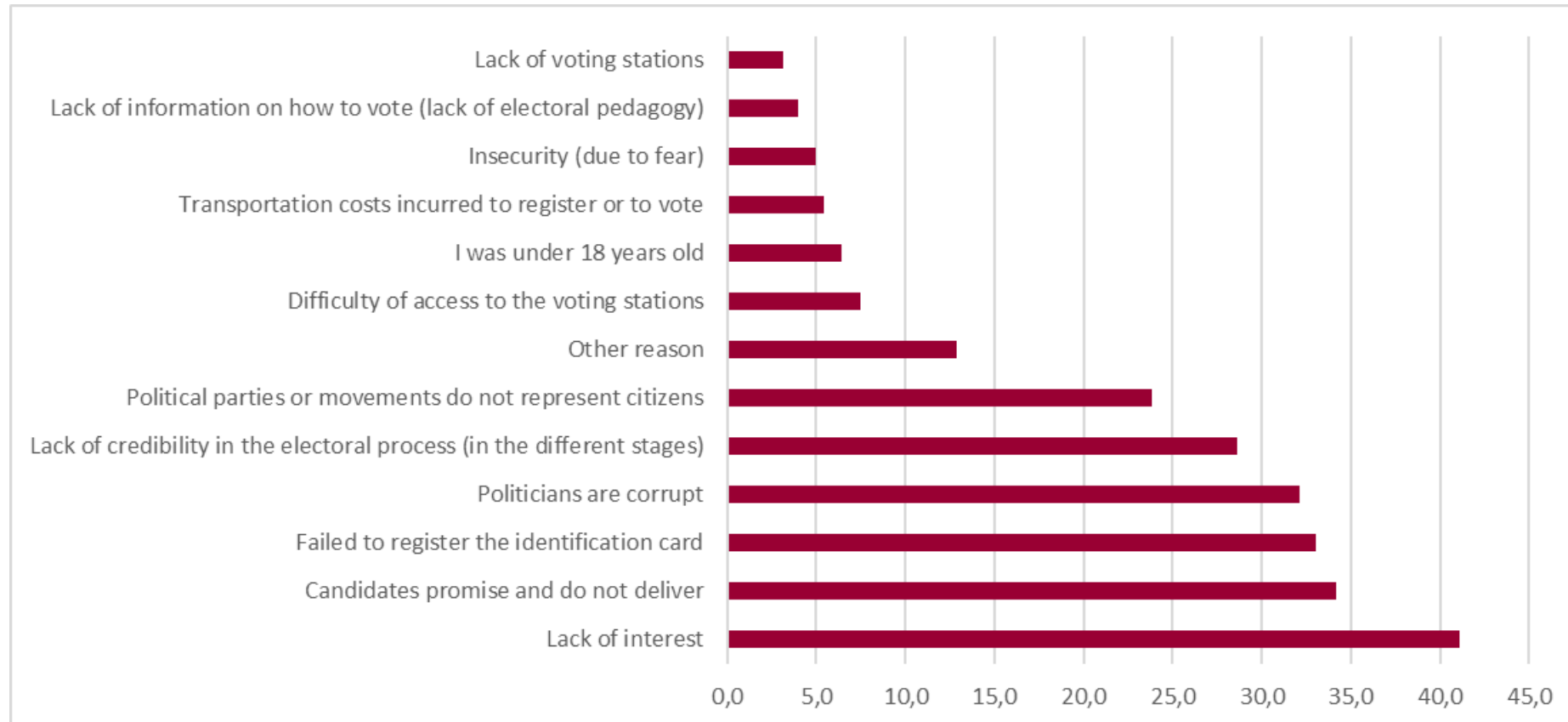


Source: DANE. ECP-2019

Note. Reference population: total number of persons aged 18 and over: national total, 34,056 (in thousands); municipal centers, 26,936 (in thousands); population centers and dispersed rural areas, 7,120 (in thousands). The results of the answer option "Don't know, don't inform" corresponding to 0.4% are excluded for the three domains: reference population for the national total, 128 (in thousands); municipal centers, 98 (in thousands); population centers and dispersed rural areas, 29 (in thousands).

Elections. Percentage of people aged 18 and older who said they did not vote in the 2018 presidential election, by the reasons for not voting.

National Total
2019

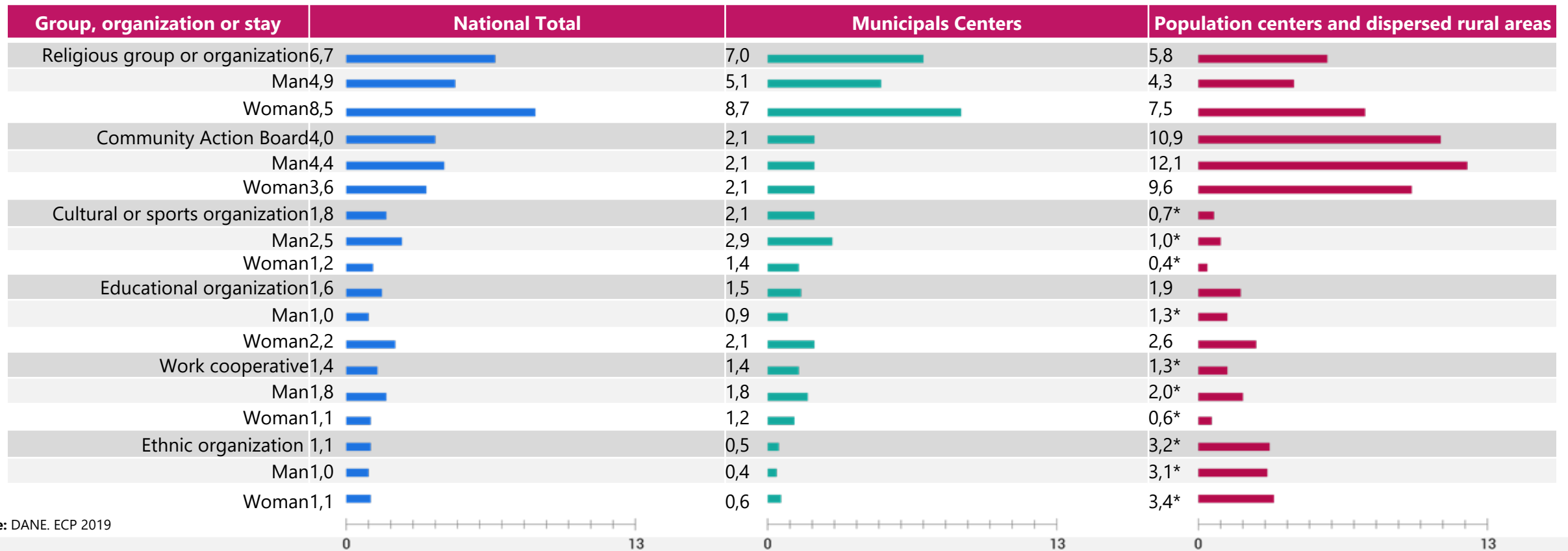


Source: DANE. ECP-2019

Note. Reference population: total number of persons 18 years of age and older who did not vote: national total, 8,695 (in thousands);

Networks. Percentage of population aged 18 and over according to membership to groups, organizations or entities, by sex.

National total, municipal capitals, populated centers and dispersed rural areas
2019



Source: DANE. ECP 2019

Note. Reference population: total number of people 18 years of age and older: national total, 34,056 (in thousands); municipal centers, 26,936 (in thousands); populated centers and dispersed rural areas, 7,120 (in thousands). The six organizations with the highest prevalence of the following fifteen categories are shown: Community Action Board; Charity Organization; Worker Cooperative; A religious group or organization; Board of a building or residential complex; Participation spaces supported or promoted by the State; An ethnic organization; Cultural or sports organization; Educational organization; Environmental conservation organization; Community surveillance and security association or organization; Union; Peasant, agricultural or fishing organization or association; Political movement or party; and Community organizations.

*Figures contain data with low precision due to very low prevalences whose estimated coefficients of variation exceed 15%.



National Survey of Civic Culture (ENCUCI)



DECEMBER
2021

Overview of the questionnaire content

Interest and knowledge about public affairs and democracy

- ❖ Roots and sense of belonging to the community
- ❖ Knowledge and interest in politics and community issues
- ❖ Civic practices or habits
- ❖ Assessment of democracy

Beliefs, values and democracy

- ❖ Interpersonal and institutional trust
- ❖ Tolerance and respect for differences
- ❖ Perceptions and experiences of discrimination
- ❖ Respect for legality
- ❖ Corruption

Relations with individuals, associations and public power

- ❖ Solidarity
- ❖ Association
- ❖ Networks and intermediation
- ❖ Forms of conflict resolution
- ❖ Relationship with authority

Participation

- ❖ Community participation
- ❖ Citizen participation

Representation

- ❖ Social representation
- ❖ Political representation

Sociodemographic aspects of the informant

- ❖ Residence time
- ❖ Geographical mobility
- ❖ Marital status
- ❖ Religion
- ❖ Afro-descendant affiliation
- ❖ Indigenous language and affiliation
- ❖ Disability
- ❖ Skin color/Phenotype
- ❖ Income of the selected informant
- ❖ Gender identification
- ❖ Sexual orientation

Electoral crimes

Survey design

Sample design	Probabilistic: Three-stage, Stratified and Clustered
Sample unit	Dwellings, Selected households, household residents and the household selected person.
Target population	15 years and older
National sample size	25,113 dwellings
Data collection period	August 17th – September 18th, 2020
Geographic scope	National level, Urban-National, Rural-Nacional and 6 geographic regions*.

*Northwest (Arid América Occidental): Includes Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, Zacatecas.
Northeast (Arid América Oriental): Includes Coahuila de Zaragoza, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas. South-central (Mesoamerica): Includes Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave. Central (Mesoamerica Central): Includes Ciudad de México, Hidalgo, Estado de México, Morelos.
Central-west (Mesoamerica Occidental): Includes Colima, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán de Ocampo, Nayarit, Querétaro. South-east (Zona Maya): Includes Campeche, Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Yucatán.

States by region

REGIONS

Northwest Arid America Occidental

Northeast Arid America Oriental

Southeast Maya Zone

Aguascalientes
Baja California
Baja California Sur
Chihuahua
Durango
Sinaloa
Sonora
Zacatecas

Coahuila
Nuevo León
San Luis Potosí
Tamaulipas

Campeche
Chiapas
Quintana Roo
Tabasco
Yucatán

South-central Mesoamerica

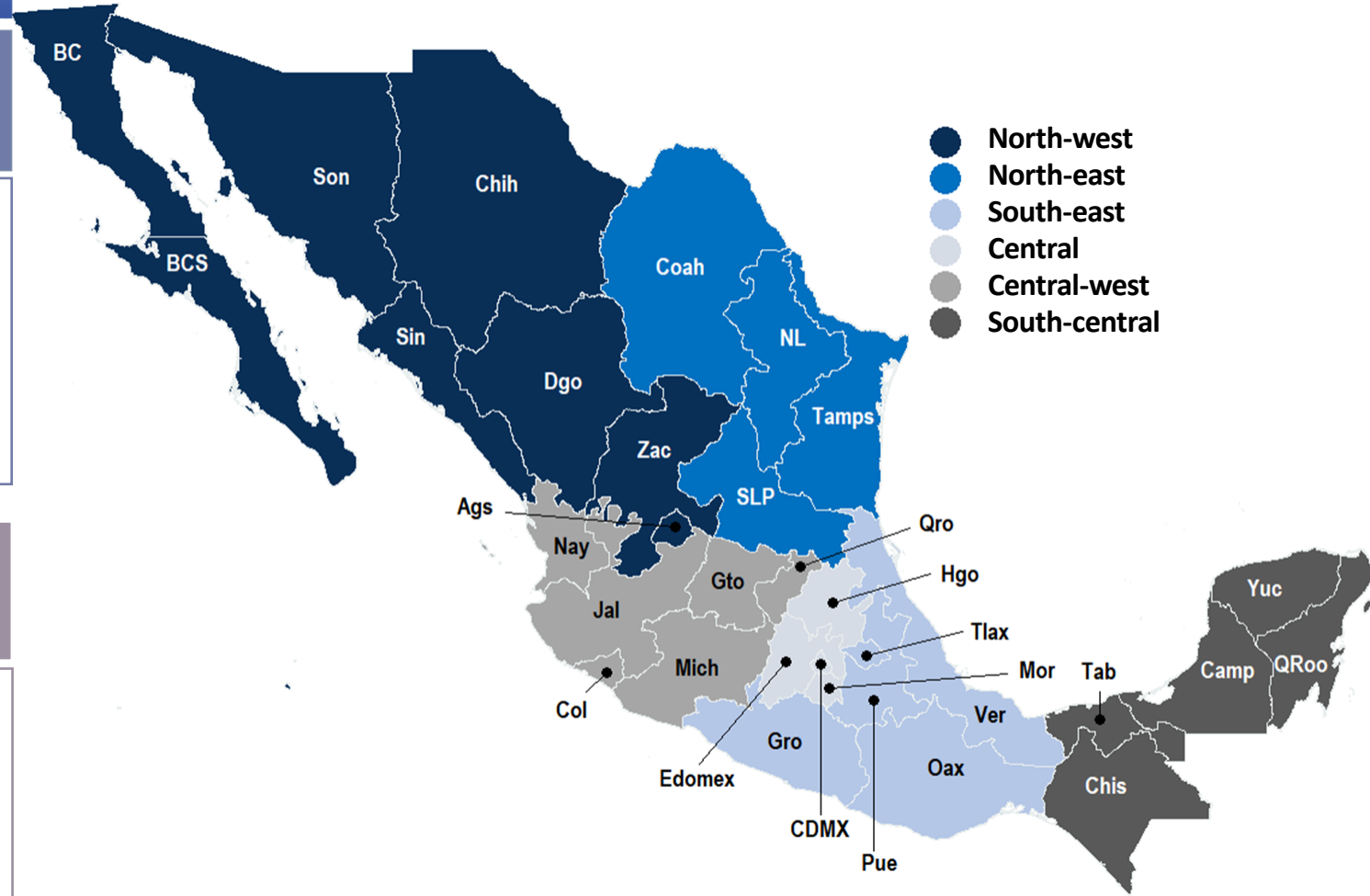
Central west Mesoamerica Occidental

Central Mesoamerica Central

Guerrero
Oaxaca
Puebla
Tlaxcala
Veracruz

Colima
Guanajuato
Jalisco
Michoacán
Nayarit
Querétaro

Ciudad de México
Estado de México
Hidalgo
Morelos



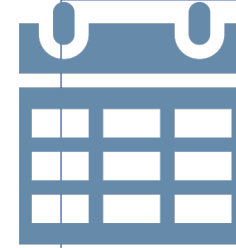
Survey implementation



Training dates:

National level: July 26th – August 1st, 2020

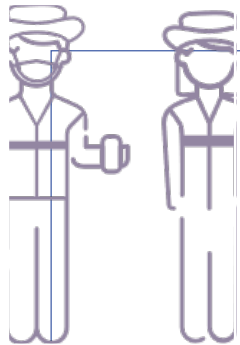
State level: August 10th - 14th, 2020



Publication dates:

Part 1: March, 24th, 2021.

Part 2: June 14th, 2021.



Number of interviewers:

358 interviewers



Information analysts:

- 90 Information analysts

At what frequency

Program	Institution	Objective
National Survey on Political Culture and Citizen Practices (ENCUP)	SEGOB / INEGI (2001, 2003, 2008) INEGI (2005, 2012)	To diagnose traits of the political culture and the prevailing citizen participation among Mexicans and identify the factors that explain and condition them.
World Values Survey	WVS World Values Survey	To monitor cultural values, attitudes and beliefs towards gender, family, and religion; attitudes and experience of poverty; education, health, and security; social tolerance and trust; attitudes towards multilateral institutions; cultural differences and similarities between regions and societies.
Eurobarometer	European Parliament	To monitor regularly the state of public opinion in Europe on issues related to the European Union as well as attitudes on subjects of political or social nature.
Latinobarómetro	Latinobarometro Corporation	To research the development of democracy and economies as well as societies, using indicators of opinion, attitudes, behavior and values.

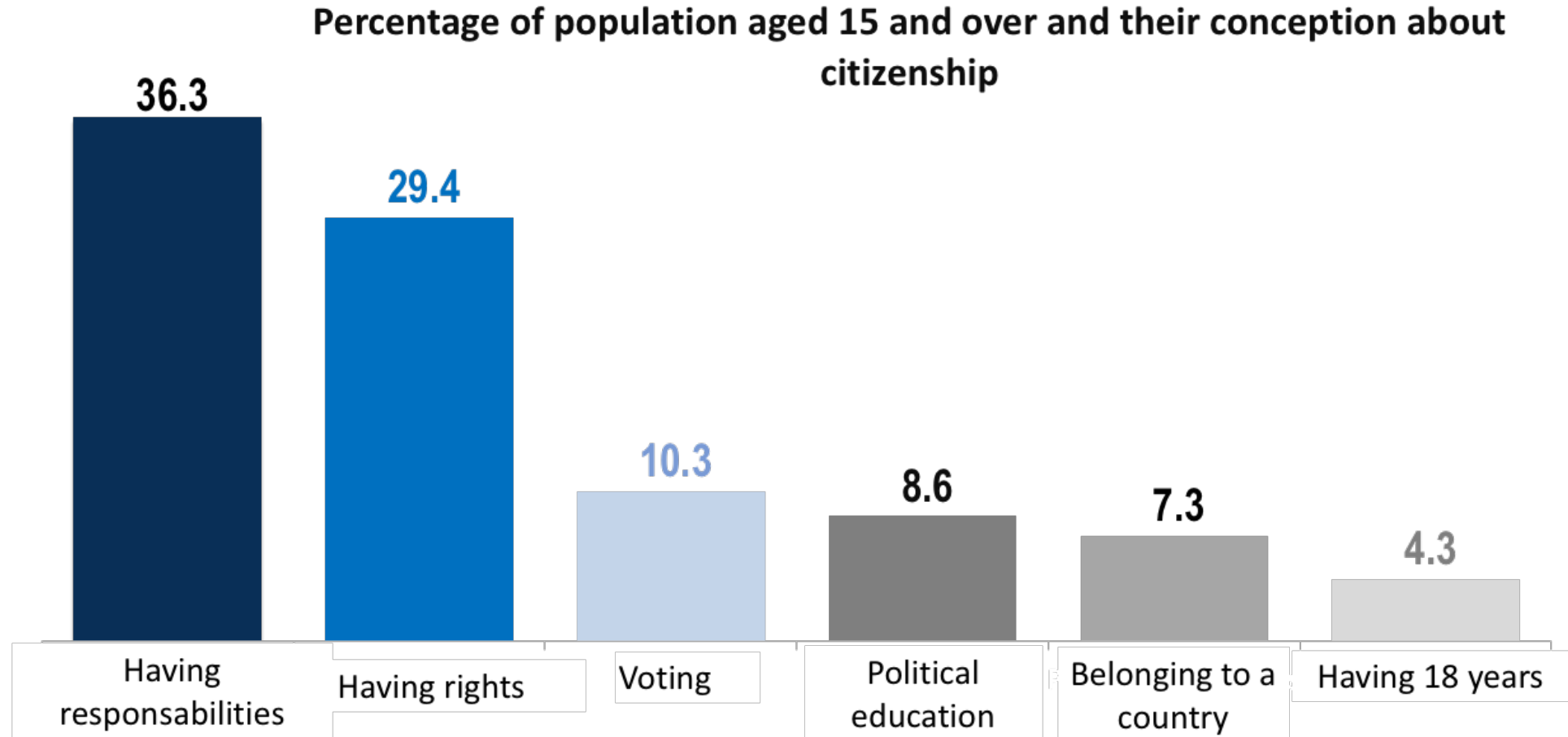
At what frequency

Program	Institution	Objective
LAPOP LAB Americas Barometer	Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP)	The Americas Barometer measures attitudes, evaluations, experiences, and behavior in the Americas using national probability samples of voting-age adults.
European Social Survey	Norwegian Centre for Research Data	Assembling, interpreting and disseminating data on Europe's social condition, including the shifting attitudes, values, perceptions and behaviour patterns among citizens.
Social Identity Module (General Social Survey)	Statistics Canada	To diagnose Canadians' identification with and sense of belonging to national, ethnic, geographic and cultural groups as well as to local, regional and national institutions.
Community Life Survey	GOV.UK Statistics	The Community Life Survey is held annually to track trends and developments in areas that encourage social action and empower communities.
Survey of Political Culture	DANE Colombia	Generate statistical information that allows characterizing aspects of Colombian political culture, based on perceptions and practices about the political environment that the population has.

Main results

Perception of citizenship

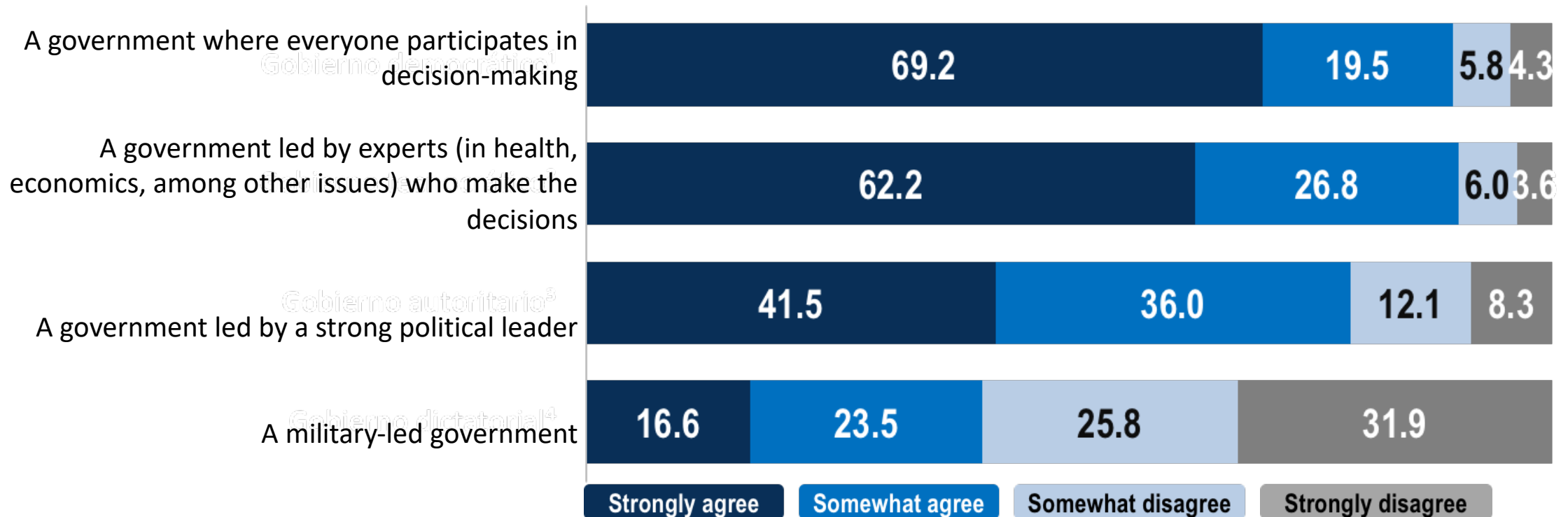
At national level, **36.3%** of the population aged 15 years and over considered that the phrase "*Having responsibilities*" better describes a citizen, followed by **29.4%** who considered the phrase "*Having rights*".



Regime preferences

69.2% of the population aged 15 years and over is strongly agree with the idea that to govern a country it is necessary a *government where everyone participates in decision-making*.

Percentage of population aged 15 years and over according to their preference for a political regime



Perception of inclusion in public decision-making

At national level, **34.8%** of the population aged 15 years and over is *strongly agree that the government considers their opinions for decision-making*, while **27.7%** is *strongly agree that they have the knowledge and skills to participate in activities politics*.

Percentage of population aged 15 years and over according to their opinion about inclusion in public decision-making

"In Mexico, for decision-making, the government considers the opinions of people like you"



"I consider that I have the knowledge and skills to participate in political activities¹"



Strongly agree Somewhat agree Somewhat disagree Strongly disagree

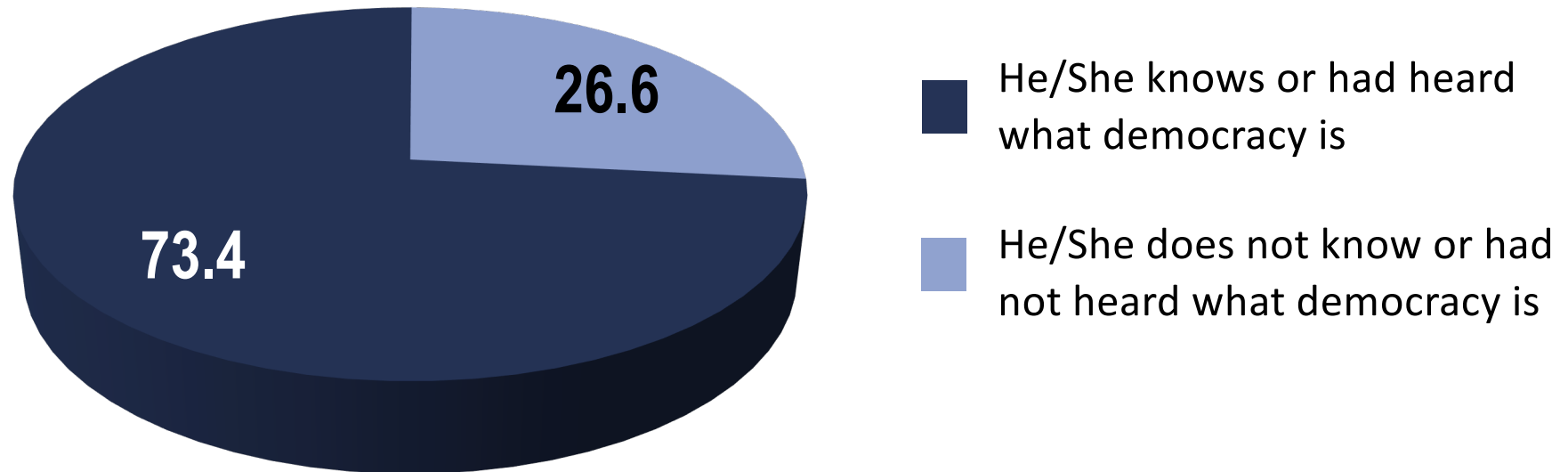
How much do you agree or disagree with the following sentences? To govern a country you need to have...

Tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I consider that I have the knowledge and skills to participate in political activities, such as voting, attending demonstrations or protests, running for public office, participating in a political party."

Knowledge of democracy

At national level, **73.4%** of the population aged 15 years and over *knows or has heard what democracy is*.

Percentage of the population aged 15 and over according to condition of knowing or having heard what democracy is



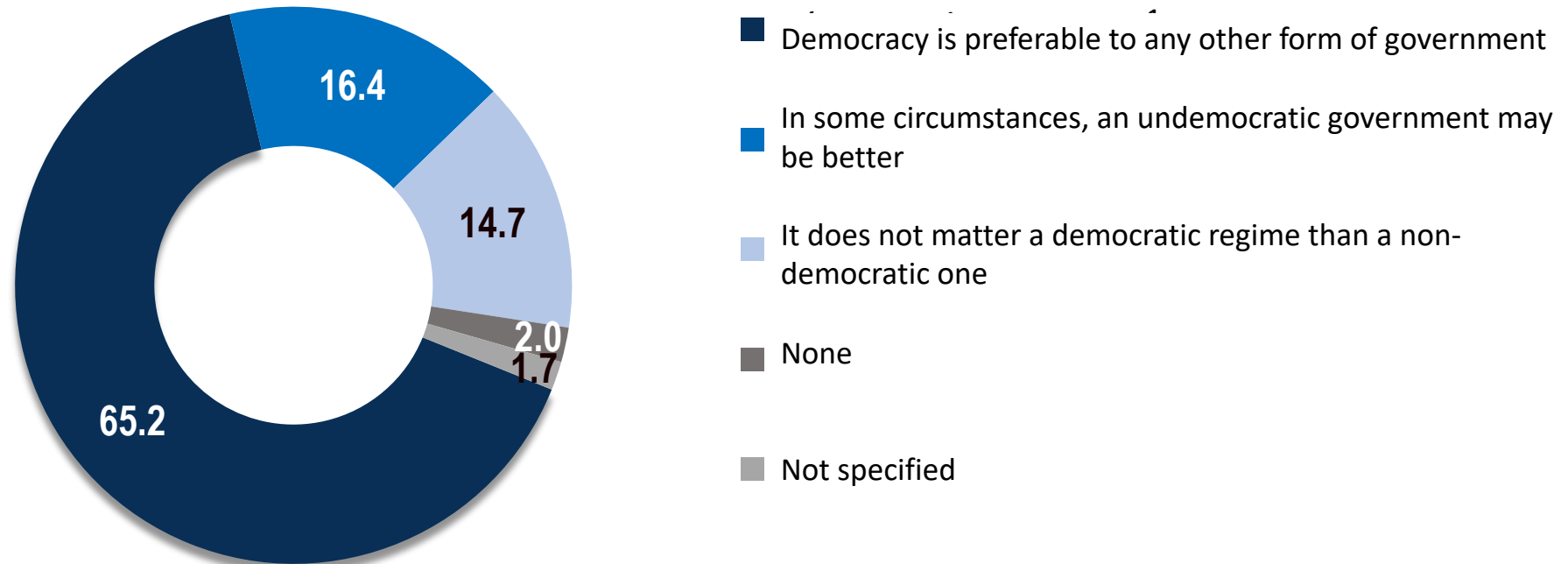
Do you know or have you heard what democracy is?

¹ Includes cases in which the informant did not specify.

Assessment of democracy

65.2% of the population aged 15 years and over considered that *democracy is preferable* to any other form of government; **16.4%** considered that in some circumstances, *an undemocratic government* may be better.

Percentage of the population aged 15 and over according to the regime they prefer to govern the country

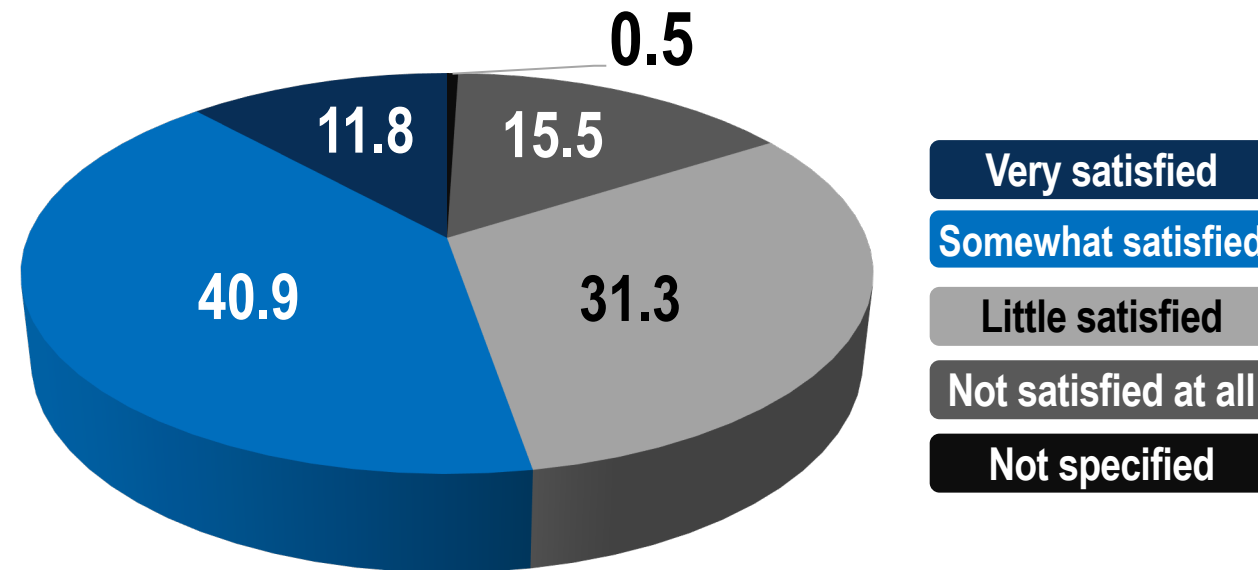


In your opinion, which of the following phrases is preferable to govern the country?

Satisfaction with democracy

At national level, among the population aged 15 and over who *knows or has heard what democracy is*, **52.7%** stated that they *are very or somewhat satisfied with the democracy that we have today in Mexico*, while **46.8%** of the population declared that they felt *little or not satisfied at all*.

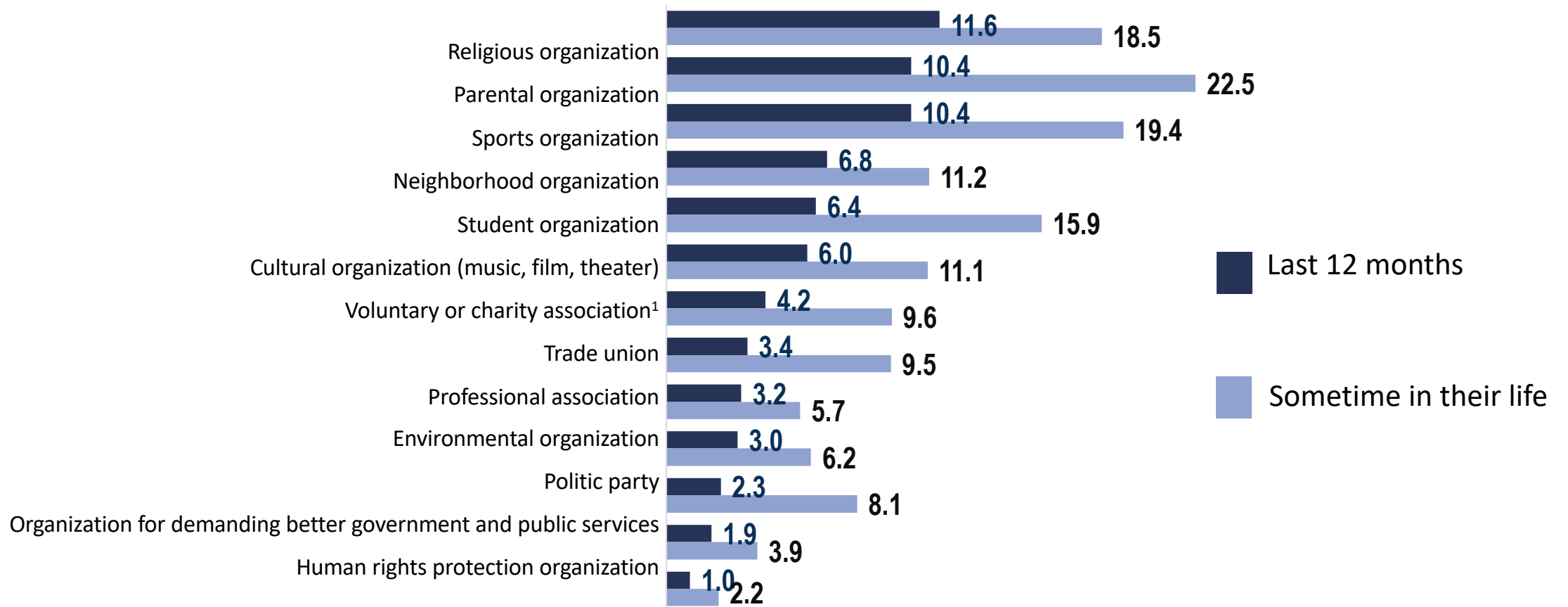
Percentage of the population aged 15 and over according to satisfaction with democracy in Mexico



Associations

In the *last 12 months*, the groups or associations that registered the highest participation by the population aged 15 years and over are *religious organizations, parents' associations and sports organizations*.

Percentage of the population aged 15 years and over that has participated in a group or association

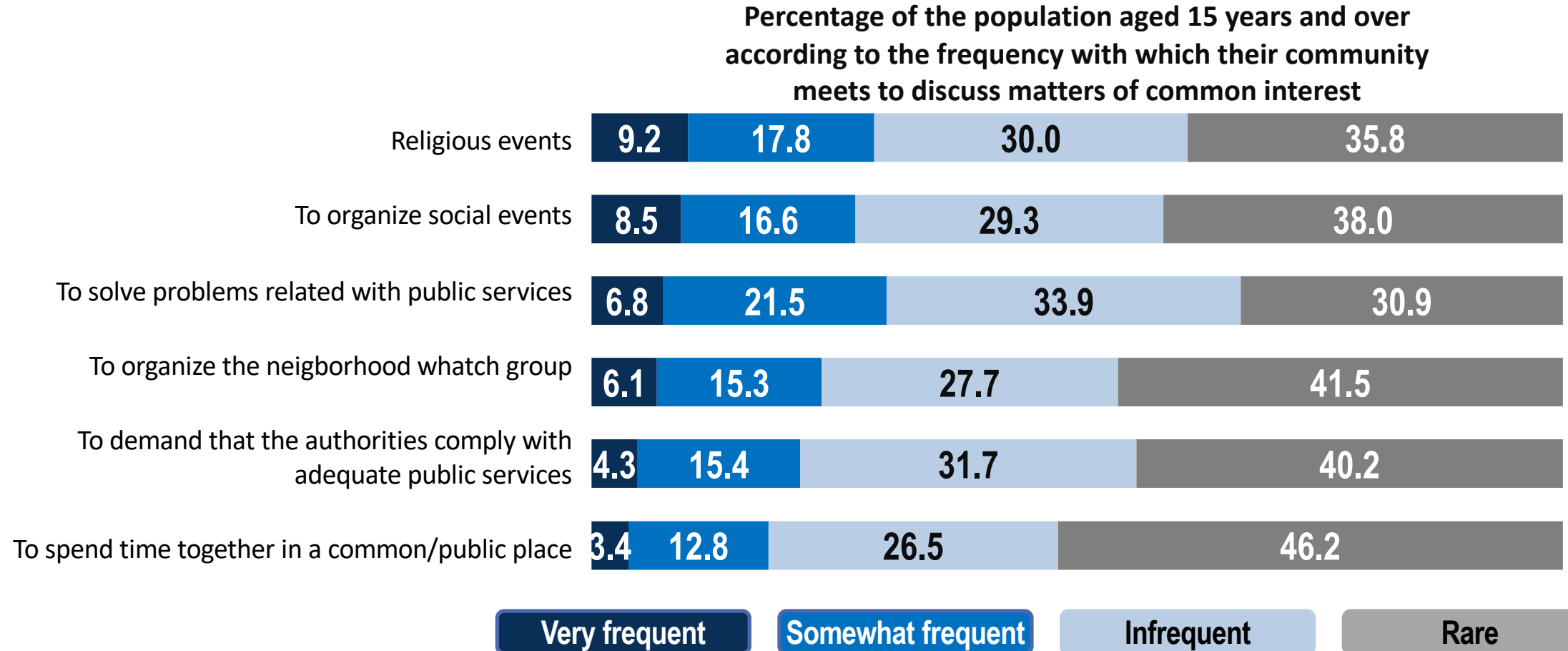


Have you ever participated in any of the following groups or associations in your life?
 In the last 12 months, that is, from August 2019 to date, did you attend a meeting of (LINE)?

¹ May include help for the disabled, the elderly, or people with few resources.

Community participation

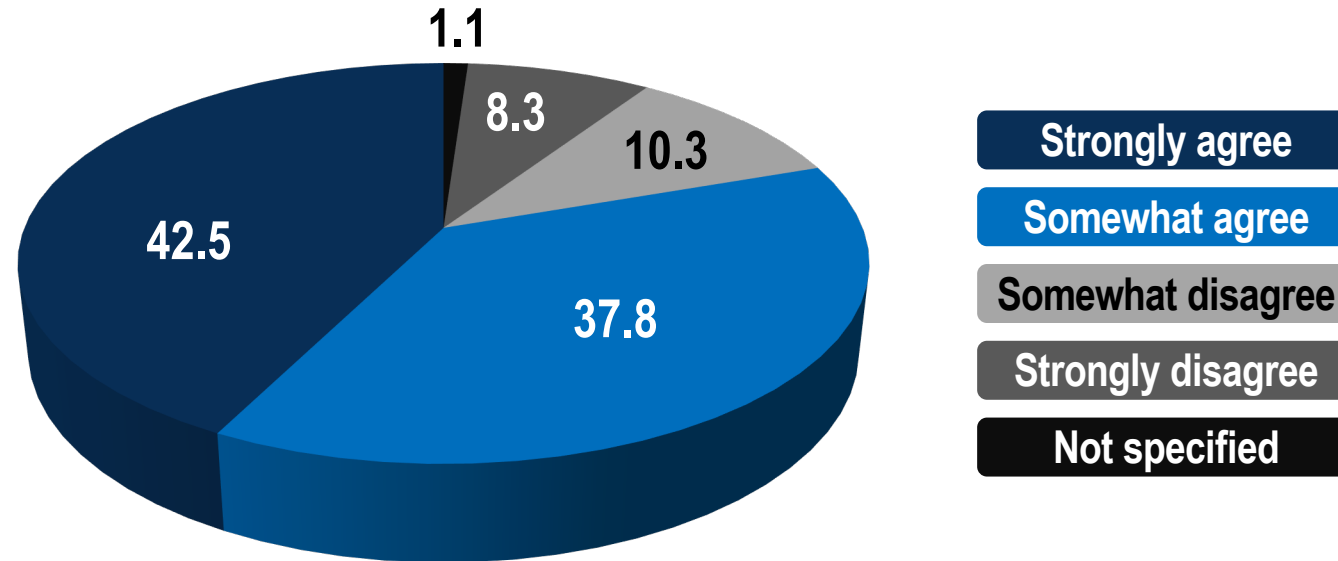
At national level **9.2%** of the population aged 15 years and over declared that *it is very frequent* that in their neighborhood or locality they meet *for religious events*.



Citizen participation

42.5% of people aged 15 years and over is *strongly agree* with the phrase "*The vote serves for a better government.*"

**Degree of agreement or disagreement with the phrase:
"The vote serves for a better government"**



How much do you agree or disagree with the phrase: "The vote is for a better government"?

Challenges in administering the questionnaire

- The anti Covid-19 measures changed the interviews' protocol
- Rural areas are difficult to reach, in some cases the interviewer had to make an 8 hours trip by car or up to 3 hours by foot.
- **Many concepts were difficult to understand for some respondents due to educational and cultural gaps (democracy, civil society, political party).**
- **For indigenous language speakers, there were concepts that do not exist in their language.**
- **Many topics were sensitive to respondents.**
- Interviewers should be adequately trained so that they can provide the necessary guidance to respondents on more sensitive topics.



**GOVERNANCE
STATISTICS**
PRAIA CITY GROUP



ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE

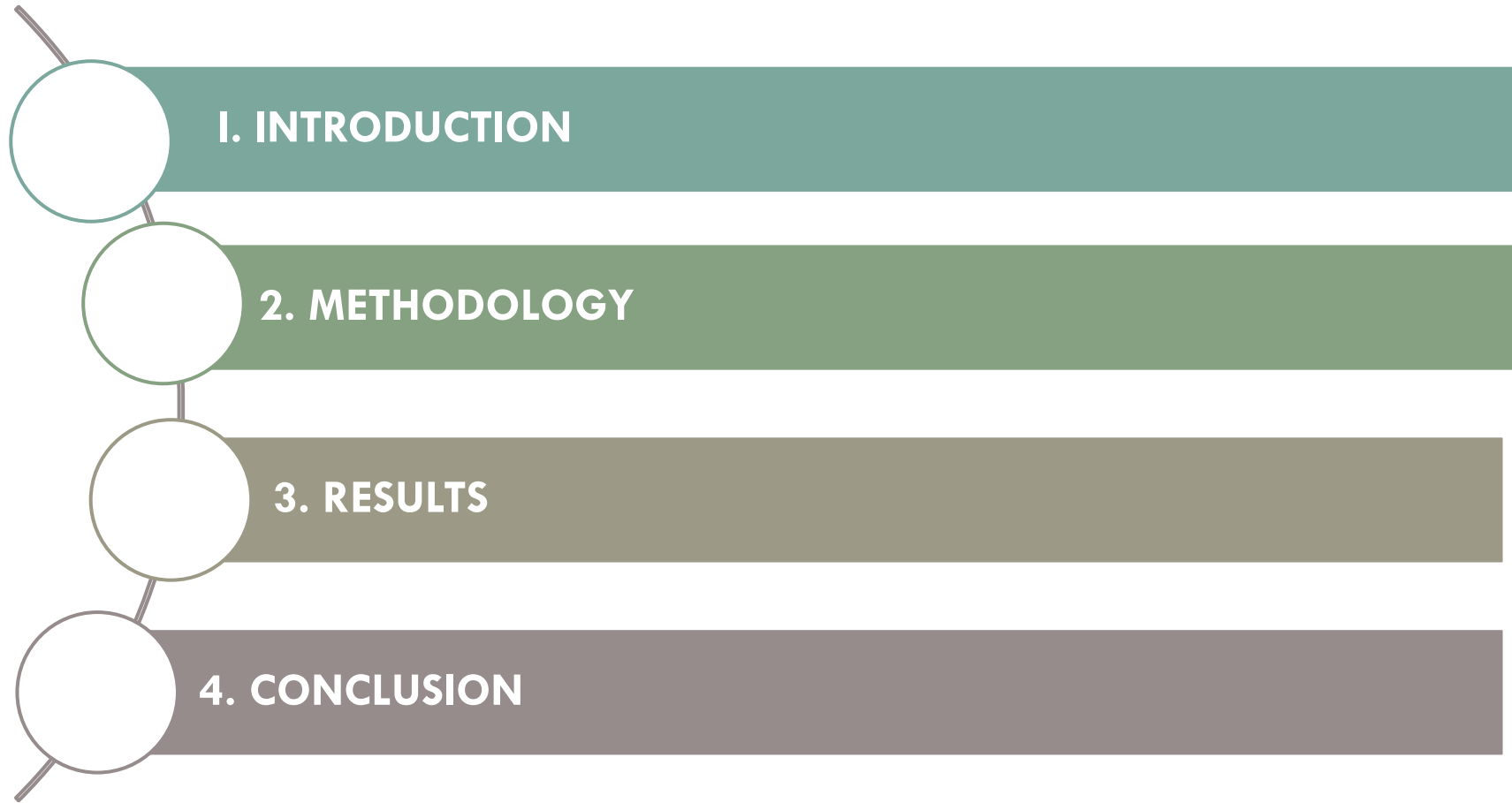
Presented by

**Dr BOGA Christian, Economist and Statistical Analyst at the
Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research**

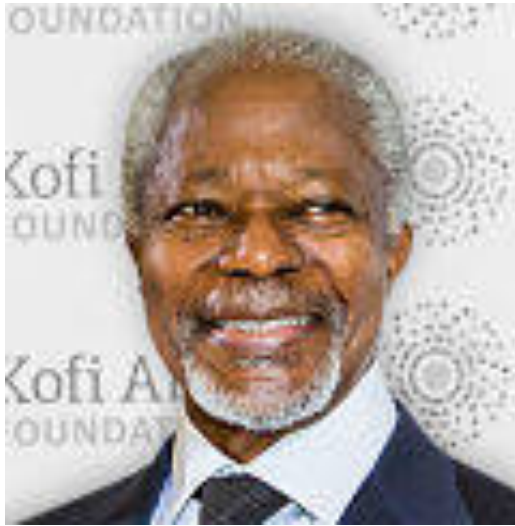
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**Task Team on
Participation in Political and Public Affairs**

PRESENTATION PLAN



I) INTRODUCTION



«No one is born a good citizen, no nation is born democratic. But for both of them it is more of an evolving process. Young people must be included from birth. A society which cuts itself off from its youth cuts itself off from its source of life and condemns itself to death.

- Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General»



The Constitution (preamble, article 1, 20, 25) in Côte d'Ivoire guarantees human rights and proclaims its attachment to the organization of democratic elections (as a means for people to choose their rulers), as well as freedom of association and freedom to participate in any movement, whether political or associative

Despite this constitutional provision, young people, a significant sub-group of the population (constituting 70% of the population), are only weakly politically engaged. What are the determinants of this behaviour?

I) INTRODUCTION

Martyn and Dimitra's (2019) article highlights two forms of political participation: conventional and unconventional participation. **Conventional political participation** includes voting in elections, campaigning for elections, working for a political party, talking about politics. **Non-conventional political participation** refers to signing petitions, attending political rallies, writing political articles or blogs and sharing them on social networks.

If we relate this framework to Côte d'Ivoire, we see that young people's political participation is still done in traditional ways, not using the internet. Indeed, access to the internet is still limited. According to the Survey on the Measurement of the Information Society (INS, 2019), only **29.7% of people have access to the internet** in Cote d'Ivoire. When we look at how young people use it, we see that the internet is used more to make **phone calls (56.5%), shopping and selling (19.8%), than for publishing opinions on social and political issues (1.3%) or for voting to define political or civic orientations (0.9%).**

This confirms the relevance of looking for the determinants of *traditional* forms of political participation among the youth.

2. METHODOLOGY

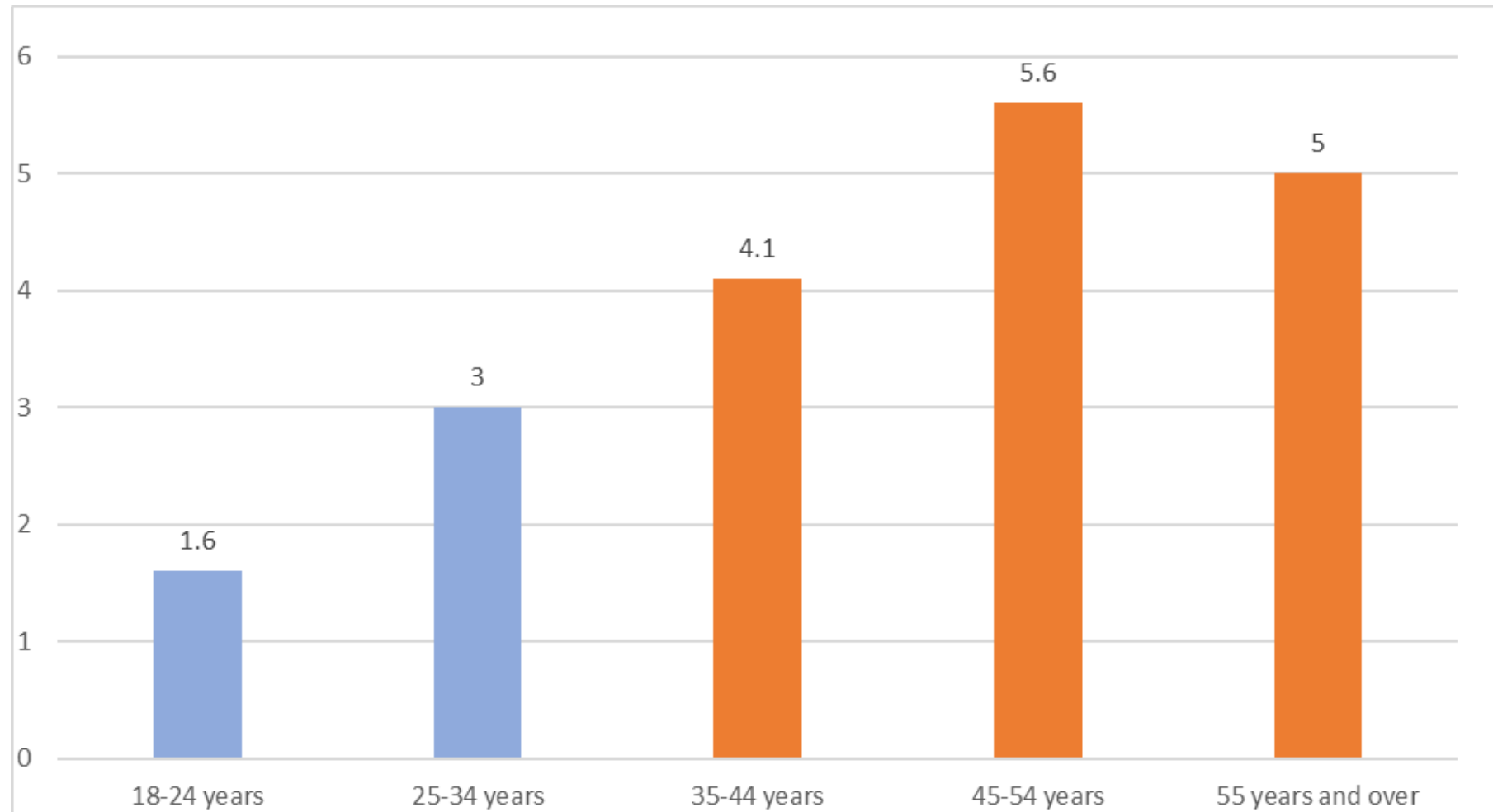
- **Survey instrument**
 - National household survey: **SHaSA survey on Governance, Peace and Security (GPS)**
 - Part of the GPS-SHAsA Initiative launched by the African Union in 2013.
 - The GPS-SHAsA survey has been used in more than 20 African countries so far.
- **GPS survey implementation in Cote d'Ivoire: 2015 and 2017**
- **Construction of a Political Participation Index**

Political Participation Index

- 1) Participation in élection
- 2) Membership of political party
- 3) Political engagement

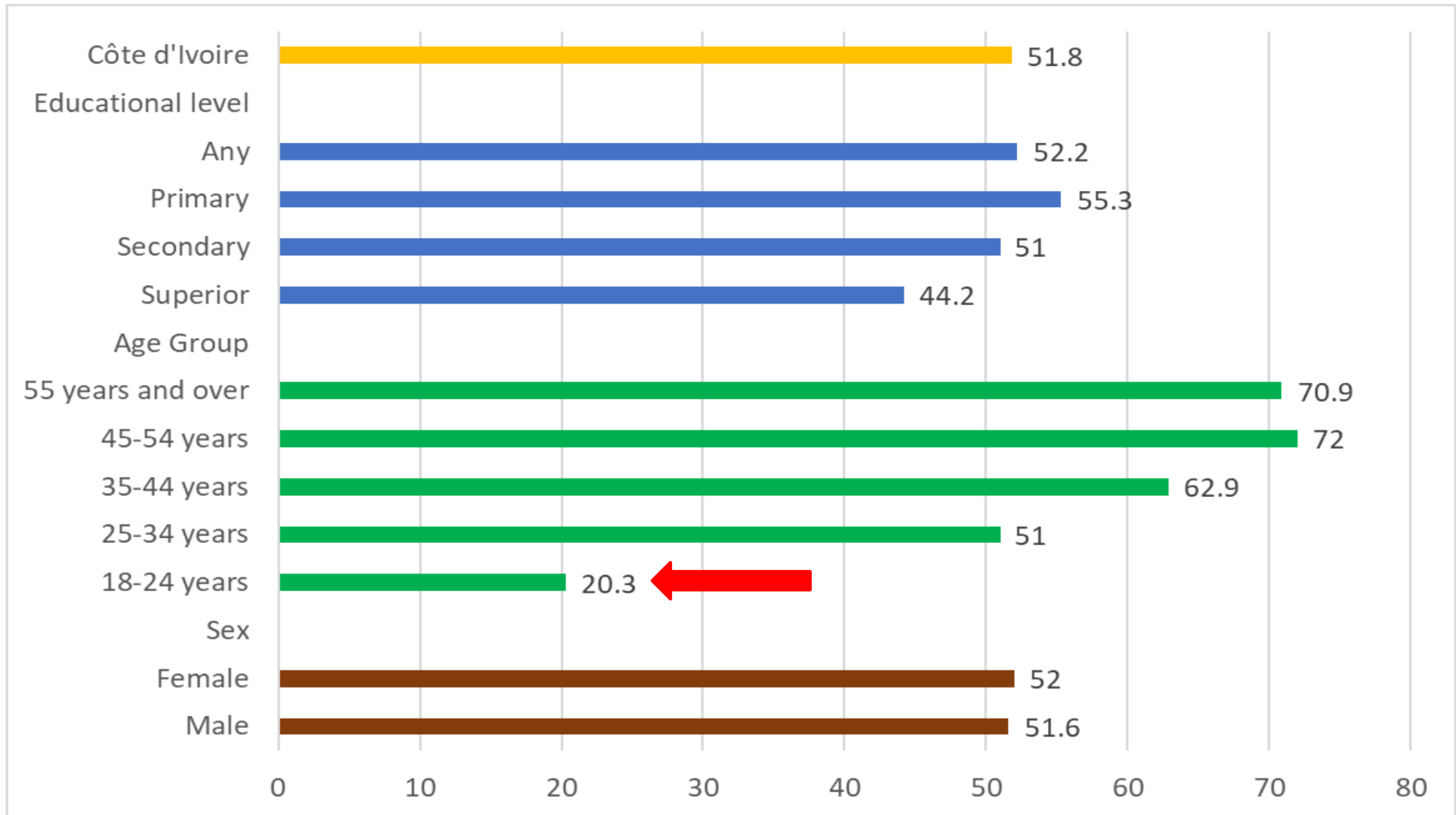
3. RESULTS

Share of Young People vs. Adults Belonging to a Political Party



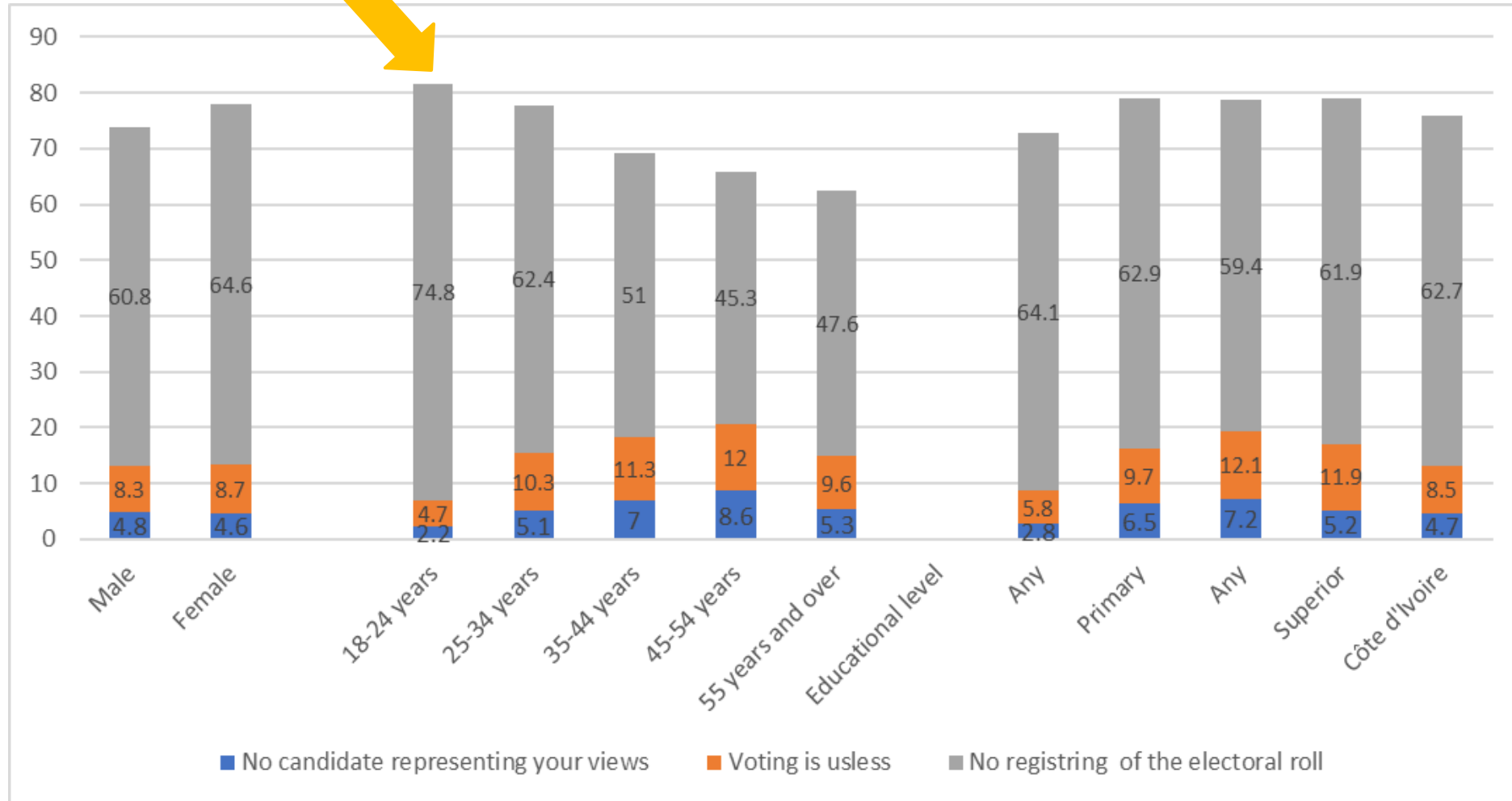
Source : ERI-ESI Survey 2017, GPS Module, INS; author's calculations

Share of Individuals Aged 18 and Over Who Voted in the Last Presidential Elections



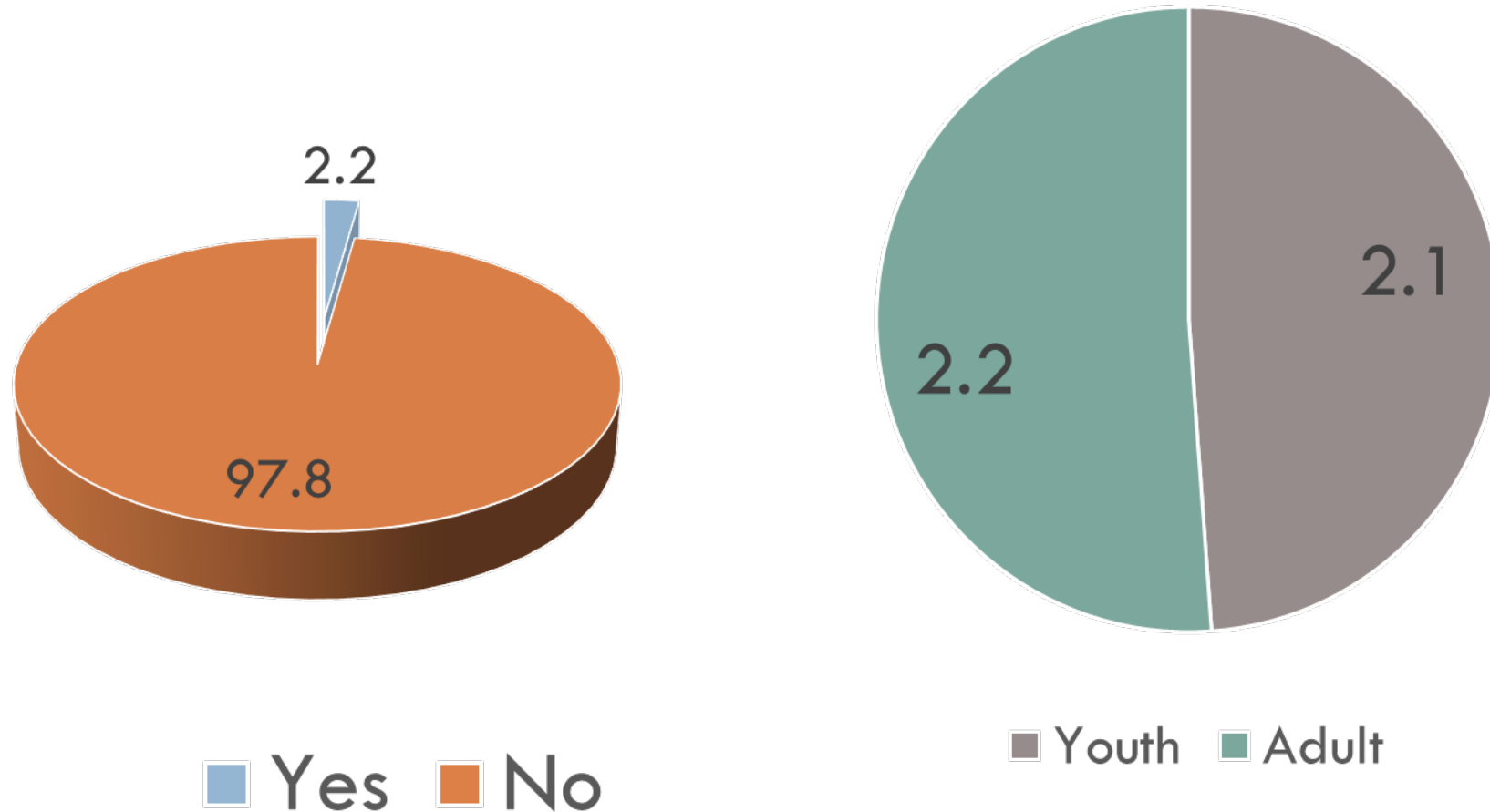
Source : ERI-ESI Survey 2017, GPS Module, INS; author's calculations

Reasons for Abstaining From Voting



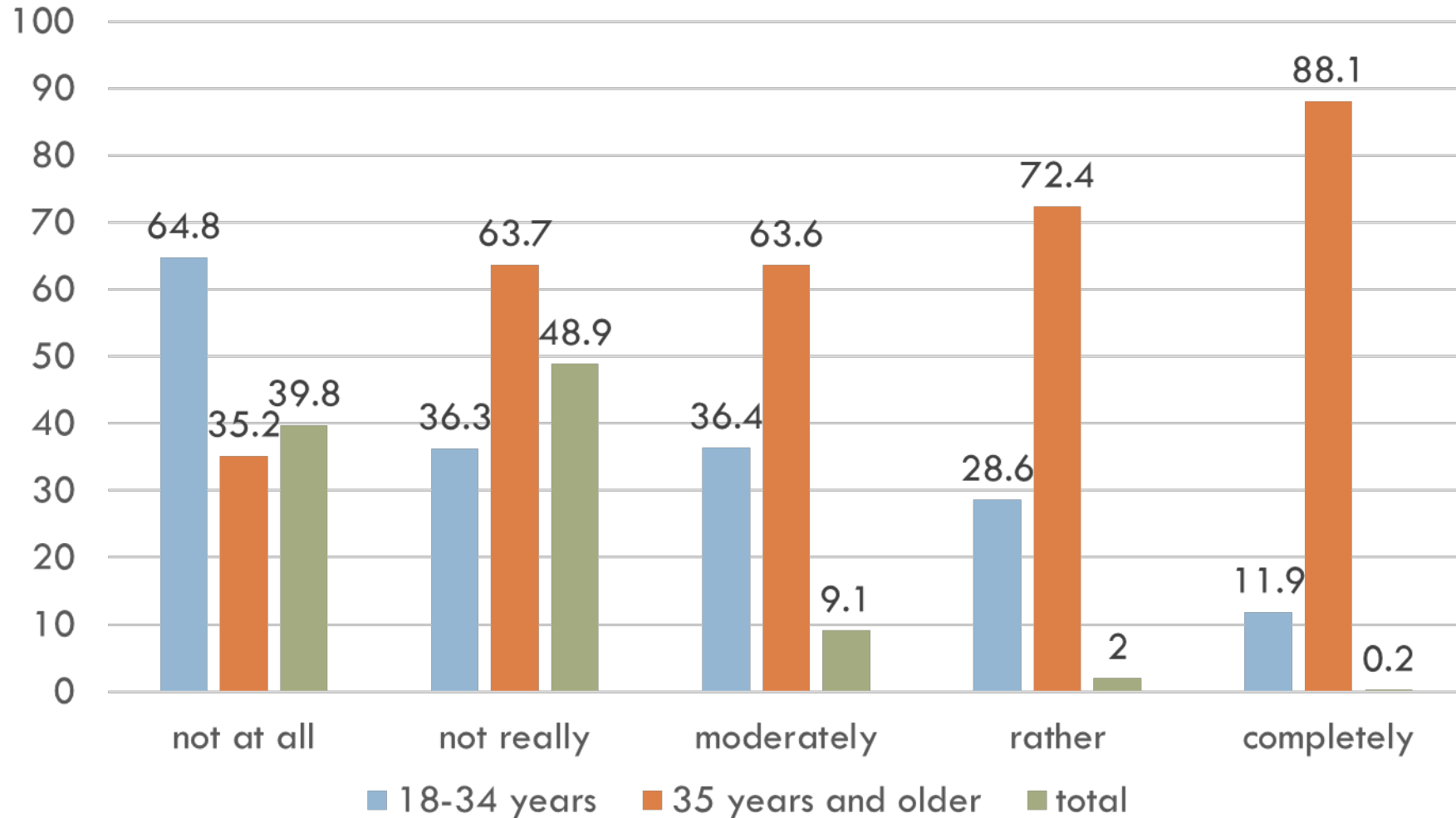
Source : ERI-ESI Survey 2017, GPS Module, INS; author's calculations

Participation in other political activities, including demonstrations, protests, signing of petitions, etc.



Source : Enquête ERI-ESI 2017, Module GPS, INS ; calculs de l'auteur.

Results on the Political Participation Index, by Age Group (Young vs. Old)



Determinants of this Weak Political Participation by Young People (2LSS Models)

EXPLANATORY VARIABLES	POLITICAL PARTICIPATION		
	General	Youth (18-34 Years)	Adult (over 35years)
Age class (ref=old)			
Youth	-7.62E-02***		
Place of residence (réf=Abidjan)			
Other Urban Cities	4.05E-03	1.43E-03	1.40E-02***
Rural environnement	9.22E-03**	4.87E-03*	1.39E-02***
Income level (réf= poor)			
Middle class	-4.53E-03	3.63E-03	-7.02E-03**
Rich	1.20E-03**	9.87E-03***	1.14E-03
Education level (réf=none)			
Primary	-3.08E-03	-1.05E-02***	1.04E-02***
Secondary	1.19E-02**	-2.54E-03	1.84E-02***
Supérieur	2.47E-02***	-4.43E-03	6.30E-02***
Employment status (réf=inactive)			
active occupied	2.89E-02***	3.09E-02***	1.06E-02***
Unemployed BIT	4.86E-02***	4.68E-02***	4.51E-02***
Potential Worforce	4.19E-04	9.98E-03**	-9.23E-03

EXPLANATORY VARIABLES	POLITICAL PARTICIPATION		
	General	Youth (18-34 Years)	Adult (over 35years)
Migration profil (réf= Natif)			
Internal Migration	-3.01E-02**	-2.13E-02***	-3.75E-02***
International Migration	-1.75E-01**	-1.27E-01***	-2.15E-01***
Sex(réf=Female)			
Male	3.52E-02***	2.72E-02***	2.72E-02***
Marital status (réf=divorced)			
Married	9.29E-03***	-5.05E-02***	-2.05E-02***
Signle	-9.09E-02	7.45E-03	6.70E-05***
Corruption Index	-8.58E-02***	-1.03E-01***	-7.57E-02***
Crime Index	3.46E-02***	7.03E-02***	-1.07E-01***
Confidence in the state Index	3.32E-01**	2.29E-02***	5.31E-02***
Social Participaion	2.25E-02***	1.12E-02	1.10E-02

4-Conclusion

Four take-aways

1. Young people participate less
2. Differences in levels of participation can be explained by socio-demographic variables (women, poor, migrants)
3. The institutional environment matters: corruption, insecurity and mistrust of institutions hamper political participation
4. Political participation goes hand in hand with social participation

Boga C. (2021), “Analysis of the determinants of citizen participation of young people in Côte d'Ivoire”, in Calvo T., Razafindrakoto M., Roubaud F., Sougané A. (eds) (2021), The statistics of Governance, Peace and Security: which measures for which results ?, Statéco, No. 116, Special Issue (forthcoming)



**REPRESENTATION OF THE KENYAN
SOCIETY IN POLITICAL OFFICE,
PARLIAMENT AND JUDICIARY**

**BY
RENICE BUNDE**

KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

14TH DECEMBER 2021

THE 2ND MEETING OF THE TASK TEAM ON PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS



Outline

- Introduction
- Participation in Political Offices, National and County Assemblies, Judiciary
- Findings
- Way Forward



Introduction

- ❖ The 2010 Constitution of Kenya requires that at least a third of a given gender should hold government positions
- ❖ Furthermore, youths and persons with disabilities should also be well represented in various positions

How is KNBS Measuring Participation

- ❖ Through administrative data
- ❖ Collected annually
- ❖ Published in the
 - ✓ Economic Survey
 - ✓ Statistical Abstract



Introduction

Source of Data

- ❖ Parliamentary Service Commission
- ❖ Judicial Service Commission
- ❖ Council of Governors
- ❖ County Assemblies Forum
- ❖ Cabinet Affairs Forum
- ❖ National Assembly
- ❖ Senate

❖ Current Disaggregation:

- **Sex**
- **Levels of Government**
 - ✓ National
 - ✓ County
- **Levels of Government**
 - ✓ The Executive
 - ✓ Legislature
 - ✓ Judiciary



Participation in Political Offices

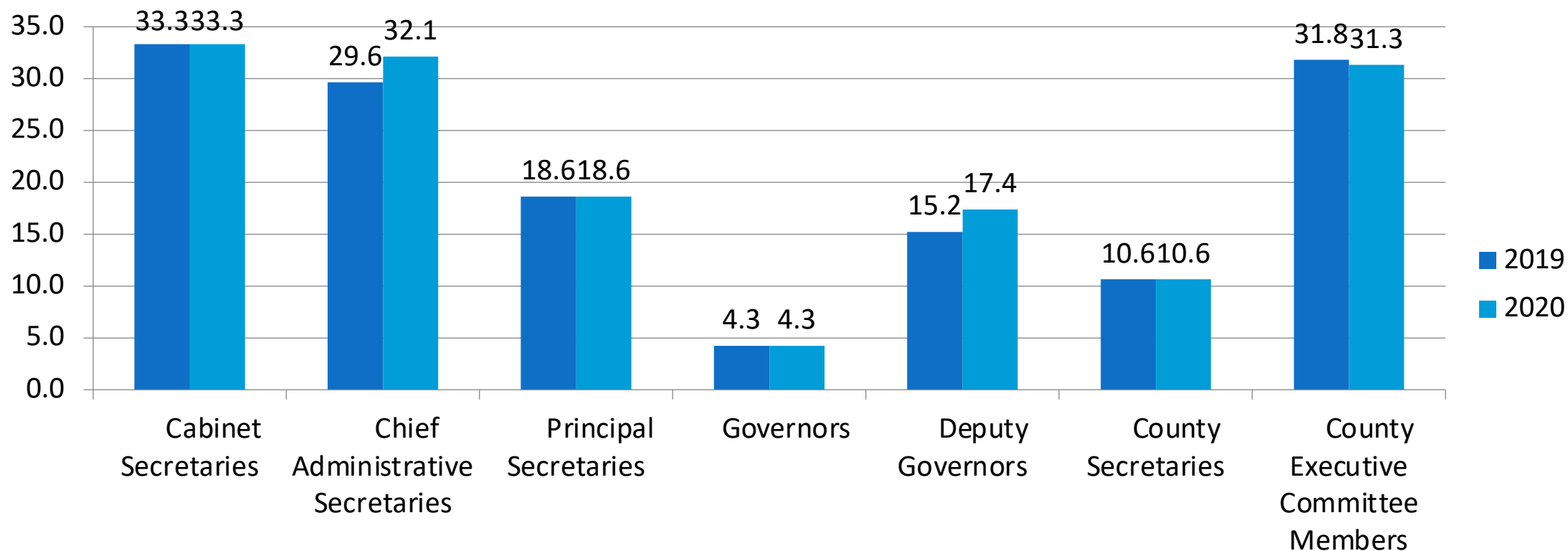
Participation in Selected Political Offices by Sex, 2019-2020

Positions	2019			2020		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
National						
Cabinet Secretaries	7	14	21	7	14	21
Chief Administrative Secretaries	8	19	27	9	19	28
Principal Secretaries	8	35	43	8	35	43
Diplomatic Corps ¹	18	46	64	18	38	56
County						
Governors	2	45	47	2	45	47
Deputy Governors	7	39	46	8	38	46
County Secretaries	5	42	47	5	42	47
County Executive Committee Members	138	296	434	135	296	431



Participation in Political Offices

Proportion of Female in Selected Political Offices





Participation in Parliament

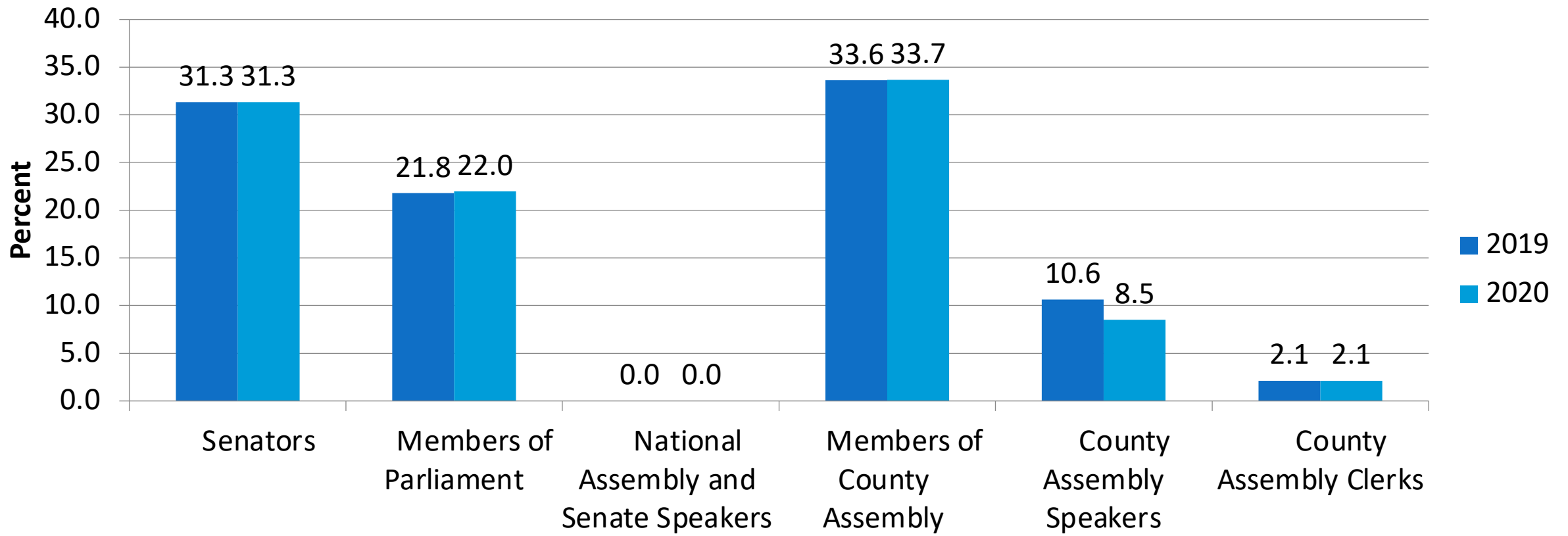
Participation in Legislature by Sex and Position, 2019-2020

Positions	2019			2020		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
National						
Senators	21	46	67	21	46	67
Members of Parliament	76	273	349	76	270	346
Speakers	0	2	2	0	2	2
County						
Members of County Assembly	737	1,456	2,193	736	1,450	2,186
Speakers	5	42	47	4	43	47
Clerks	1	46	47	1	46	47



Participation in Parliament

Proportion of Female in Legislative Positions





Participation in Judiciary, 2019

Number of Judges and Registrars by Sex, Age, Disability Status and Court Level

Court Level	Category	Sex (number)		Age group (number)					Disability status	
		Male	Female	<35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Disabled	Not disabled
Constitutional/ supreme courts	Judges	4	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
	Registrars	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Higher-level courts	Judges	81	65	0	1	109	23	13	5	141
	Registrars	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Lower-level courts	Judges	274	252	77	273	173	3	0	5	521
	Registrars	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
TOTAL (across all levels of	Judges	359	319	77	274	284	29	14	10	668
	Registrars	4	5	0	2	7	0	0	0	9



Participation in Judiciary, 2019

Proportion of Judges and Registrars by Sex, Age, Disability Status and Court Level

Court Level	Category	% Female	% Youth	% with Disability
Constitutional/ supreme courts	Judges	33.3	0.0	0.0
	Registrars	100.0	0.0	0.0
Higher-level courts	Judges	44.5	0.0	3.4
	Registrars	50.0	0.0	0.0
Lower-level courts	Judges	47.9	14.6	1.0
	Registrars	50.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (across all levels of courts)	Judges	47.1	11.4	1.5
	Registrars	55.6	0.0	0.0



Key Findings

- ❖ The Constitutional provision that requires that “at least a third of a given gender should hold government positions” remains unmet for women in several positions, especially in political offices – and especially at county level, where only 4.3% of women are County Governors, for instance
- ❖ Female representation in the national Parliament, at 22% in 2020, is also far below the 1/3 rule
- ❖ Conversely, women are well represented in the Judiciary, even though their representation decreases as they become judges in higher levels of courts
- ❖ Moreover, only 11.4 % and 1.5% of the judges are youths and persons with disabilities respectively



Way Forward

- ❖ KNBS with the assistance of the Gender, Disability and Governance Peace and Security Statistics Technical Working Committees should:
 - ✓ Ensure more disaggregation of data especially by age, disability status and ethnic groups
 - ✓ Collect more indicators on participation from all relevant institutions

Participation in Political and Public Affairs

Participation in Electoral Processes and Referendums in Türkiye

Fisun Şener
Onur Can
TURKSTAT

Content

1 Data sources

2 Produced statistics

Official Statistics Programme

Theme 2. Social and Demographic Statistics

2.9. Crime, Justice and Election Statistics

1 Data sources

Administrative data sources:

- ✓ **Supreme Election Council**
 - Election of Presidency
 - Referendum
 - Election of Representatives
 - Election of Local Administrations

- ✓ **The Ministry of Interior**
 - Party Information System (PARBİS)
 - Associations Information System (DERBİS)
 - Trade-Unions Information System (SENBİS)

- ✓ **Grand National Assembly of Türkiye**

1 Data sources

Household / Population Surveys

- No specific survey on governance statistics
- Address Based Population Registration System
- Household Labour Force Survey
- Life Satisfaction Survey
- Household Budget Survey
- Household Income and Living Conditions Survey
- Household Tourism Survey

2 Produced statistics

Supreme Election Council

The criteria to be candidate/voter; aged 18 and over, Citizen of Republic of Türkiye

Election of Presidency

- The results of election; region, province, district, ballot box
- Profile of registered voters by internal/abroad; age group, education, marital status

Referendum

- The results; region, province, district, ballot box
- Profile of registered voters by internal/abroad; age group, education, marital status

2 Produced statistics

Supreme Election Council

Election of Representatives and Election of Local Administrations (Mayor, Municipal Council Members, Head of Neighborhood)

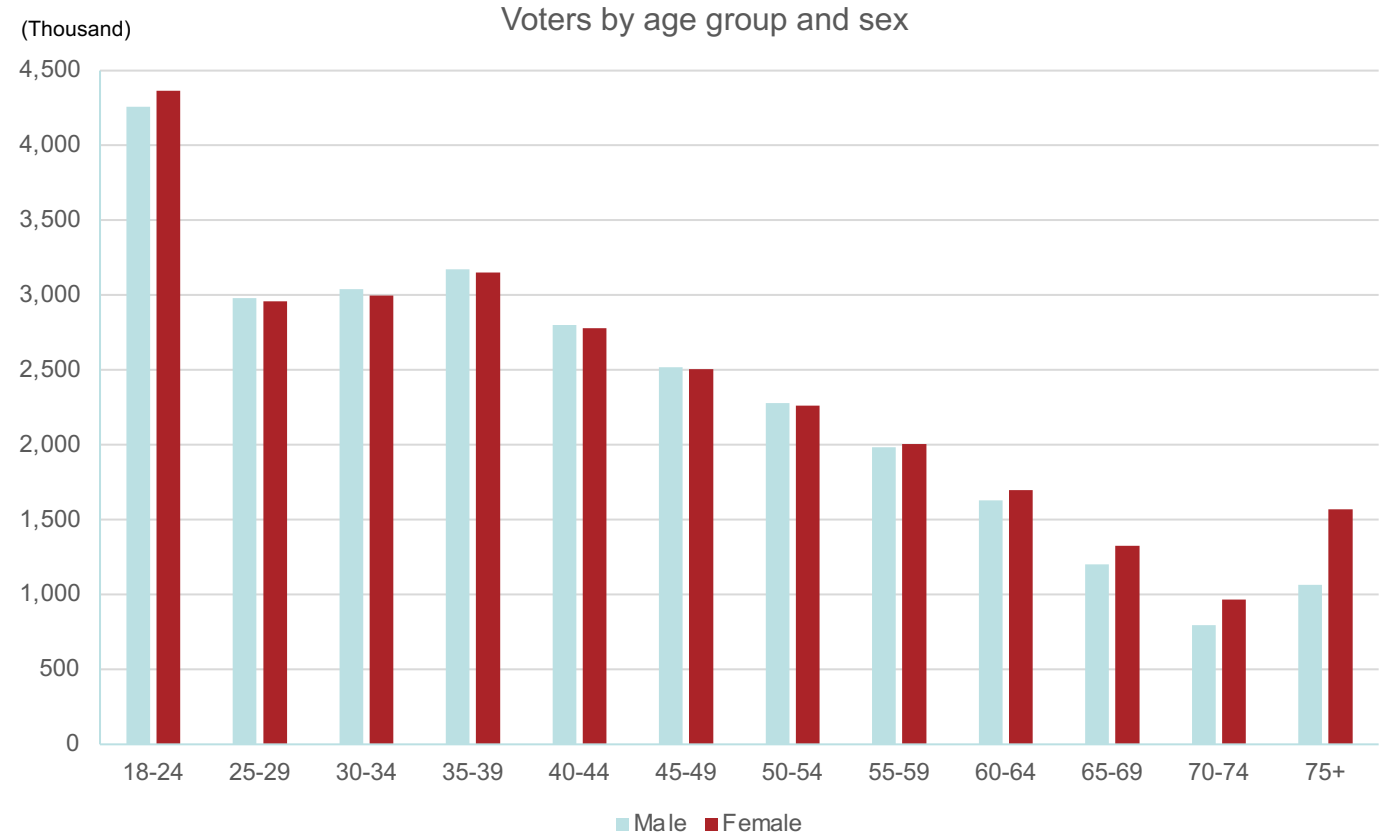
- The results of election; region, province, district, ballot box
- Registered voters, casting a vote, voter turnout
- Profile of registered voters by internal/abroad; age group, education, marital status
- Profile of candidates; age group, education, marital status
- Profile of winning candidates; age group, education, marital status

2 Produced statistics

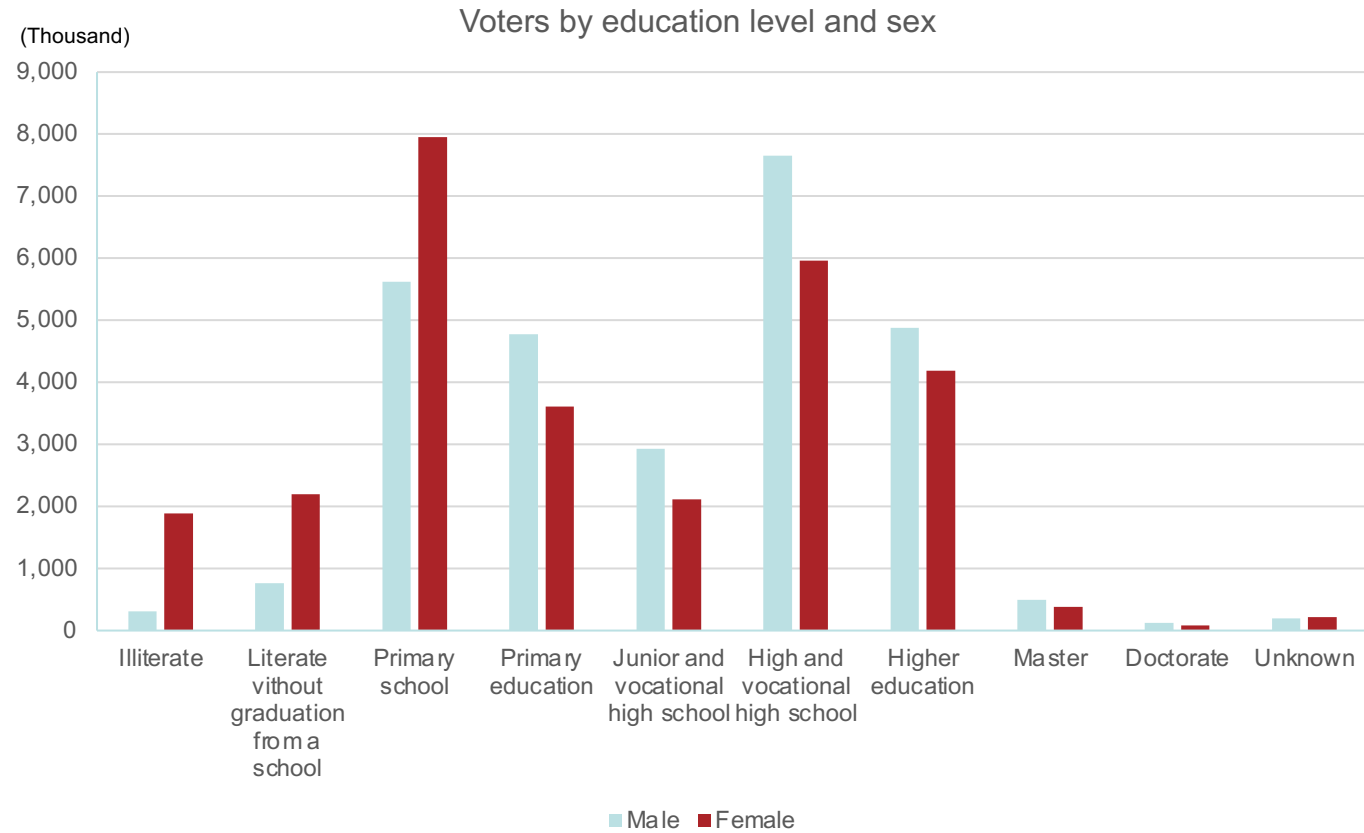
Results of the general election of representatives, 1983-2018				TÜRKİYE
A. Votes received	B. Rate of vote	C. Number of representatives		
			1983	2018
Number of registered voters			19 767 366	59 367 469
Number of actual voters			18 238 362	51 189 444
Participation rate (%)			92,3	86,2
Number of valid votes			17 351 510	48 631 366
Number of valid votes at abroad and customs gates			-	1 505 809
Total valid votes			17 351 510	50 137 175
Number of representatives			399	600
Political parties and independents				
Party A	A		-	21 338 693
	B		-	42,6
	C		-	295
Party B	A		--	-
	B		--	-
	C		--	-
Party C	A		7 833 148 -	-
	B		45,1 -	-
	C		211 -	-

Source: High Council of Election

2 Produced statistics



2 Produced statistics



2 Produced statistics

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE DATABASE

General Election of Representatives in 24 June 2018

Candidates by age group and political party

Türkiye		AK PARTİ	MHP	HÜDA PAR	VATAN PARTİSİ	HDP	CHP	SAADET PARTİSİ	İYİ PARTİ	BĞMZ	Toplam
18-24	Male	27	12	69	67	28	9	31	10	2	255
	Female	14	7	6	30	28	4	7	7	1	104
25-29	Male	30	21	57	38	18	24	35	11	2	236
	Female	2	9	6	7	22	9	10	12	1	78
30-34	Male	38	50	73	23	18	33	56	25	7	323
	Female	9	8	9	3	21	16	3	16	1	86
35-39	Male	41	71	115	19	44	40	72	48	10	460
	Female	19	15	10	6	35	17	10	17	4	133
40-44	Male	64	104	108	28	39	56	82	61	5	547
	Female	28	14	7	9	22	23	19	28	1	151
45-49	Male	80	89	66	25	50	64	82	58	6	520
	Female	23	15	3	11	29	18	10	35	-	144
50-54	Male	83	73	27	35	48	81	58	63	6	474
	Female	21	6	3	17	33	31	9	19	2	141
55-59	Male	59	63	16	58	53	74	59	75	9	466
	Female	7	2	-	24	22	12	1	16	-	84
60-64	Male	37	30	8	73	40	57	29	60	6	340
	Female	3	2	-	21	13	3	-	6	-	48
65-69	Male	13	7	-	62	24	20	19	24	2	171
	Female	-	1	-	14	3	3	1	2	-	24
70-74	Male	2	1	-	21	7	4	4	4	1	44
	Female	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	5
75+	Male	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	9
	Female	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total		600	600	583	600	600	600	598	598	68	4.847

Age of the candidates is calculated by date of 24 June 2018.

2 Produced statistics

VINNING CANDIDATE DATASBASE

General Election of Representatives in 24 June 2018
Winning candidates by age group and political party

Türkiye		AK PARTİ	MHP	HDP	CHP	İYİ PARTİ	Total
18-24	Male	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Female	1	-	1	-	-	2
25-29	Male	2	-	-	1	-	3
	Female	1	-	-	1	-	2
30-34	Male	6	2	5	3	-	16
	Female	1	-	2	1	-	4
35-39	Male	16	5	4	8	-	33
	Female	7	-	6	6	-	19
40-44	Male	33	3	3	17	3	59
	Female	12	2	5	-	1	20
45-49	Male	52	8	10	22	6	98
	Female	14	1	5	3	1	24
50-54	Male	54	11	7	28	3	103
	Female	11	1	5	5	-	22
55-59	Male	38	9	5	23	9	84
	Female	4	-	2	2	-	8
60-64	Male	29	4	4	19	14	70
	Female	2	-	-	-	1	3
65-69	Male	11	2	3	6	4	26
70-74	Male	-	1	-	-	1	2
75+	Male	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total		295	49	67	146	43	600

Age of the winning candidates is calculated by date of 24 June 2018.

2 Produced statistics

Sustainable Development Goals

- 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in The Grand National Assembly of Türkiye and local governments
 - Proportion of seats held by women in The Grand National Assembly
 - Proportion of seats held by women in local governments
- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
 - Economic activity - Industry
 - Economic activity – Services

- 16.7.1.a) Representation status of young eligible to be elected in the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye
- Proportion of young deputies (45 years old and lower) in the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye
- 16.7.1.b) Representation status of women eligible to be elected in the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye
 - Proportion of women deputies in the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye