

Youth Political Participation and Voting Intention in Mongolia

몽골 청소년의 정치참여와 투표의향

일시 2018. **6. 18**(월) 11:00~12:00

장소 한국청소년정책연구원 대회의실

발표 Mongolian research team

Youth Political Participation and Voting Intention in Mongolia

Mongolian research team



NYPI Seminar on June 17-18, 2018

Youth Voting Behavioral Changes since 2000



2008 Riot in Mongolia



Less than 20% of election age youth voted in 2012



Absenteeism in election 2016

Extreme and violent political behavior

Decline in electoral engagement

Youth distrust in election outcomes

Absenteeism may Emerge as Youth Protest against Clientelism

Some youth don't want to vote, because their vote can't lead to useful changes

Election 2016

Youth Opinion

- I won't vote or won't participate in the election this year.
- It is clearly shown who and where will win. I am not a clown who makes the pre-election deal real.

•Source: <http://www.unread.today/posts/post/632>



Characteristics of Youth Political Participation in Mongolia and Korea

Political Engagement	Mongolia	Korea
Political knowledge	Pragmatic knowledge - Political and economic issues and nationalism mostly via social media	Current affairs knowledge - Political and social issues and problems
Political Interest	Interest in political and economic issues - Economic nationalism - Populism - Equality - Corruption	Interest in social issues -Consumer problems, education, environment, international relief -The socially disadvantaged, human rights etc.
Political participation	Institutional Participation - Absenteeism in election as a boycott	Alternative participation -Rally, signature-seeking campaign, boycott, etc.

Survey Period and Sampling

Survey on Youth Political Participation in Mongolia

- **Survey Period**

March 28 – April 18, 2018

- **Sampling Method**

- Stratified cluster sampling was used for the survey
- Sampling is made up of three types of education institutes.
 - High Schools - 3
 - Two year technical and vocational colleges - 1
 - Four year undergraduate university -1

- **Sampling Region**

- Ulaanbaatar, Sukhbaatar aimag

- **Number of Institutes Sampled**

- A total of 5 institutes (freshmen year students and 12th grade students)

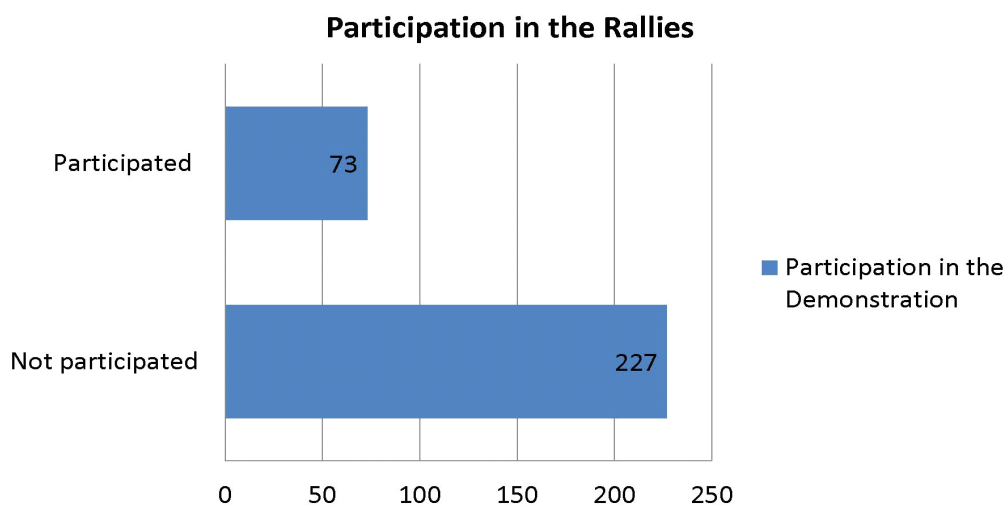
- **Number of Students Sampled**

- A total of 537 students (male: 187, female: 350)

Result 1: Elevating the Voting Age

		Agree	Don't agree	Not sure	Total	Significance
Total		72	181	118	372	
Sex	Male	28	54	34	116	Chi-square = 2.098 (not significant)
	Female	44	127	84	256	
Class Standing	Freshmen year	0	9	4	13	Chi-square = 33.6 (p-value <0.01)
	Sophomore year	21	61	32	114	
	Junior year	18	30	39	87	
	Senior year	11	20	1	40	
	Fifth year	4	1	0	6	
	12 th grade	17	52	0	96	
Total		71	173	1	356	

Result 2: Number of Participation in Rallies



Result 3: Voting Participation Intention

Election Types	Mean	Standard Deviation
Local Election	2.14	1.059
Parliament Election	2.24	1.073
Presidential Election	2.71	1.142

How much intention do you have to vote in the above elections?
(1 point=no intention to vote – 4 point=a certain intention to vote)

Result 4: Political Interest, Political Efficacy, and Political Conversation according to the participation in rallies

		Mean	Standard Deviation	Significance
Political Interest	Non-participation	1.87	0.69	t=-4.47 (p<0.01)
	Rally Participation	2.32	0.81	
Internal Political Efficacy	Non-participation	2.24	0.69	t=-2.96 (p<0.01)
	Rally Participation	2.51	0.63	
Political Conversation	Non-participation	1.63	0.61	t=-2.86 (p<0.01)
	Rally Participation	1.69	0.78	

Result 5: Relationship between Participation in Rallies and Other Variables

		B	t-value	Sig
Demographic variables	Sex	0.062	1.152	0.25
	Economic level	0.012	0.394	0.69
Sociopolitical variables	Interest	.145	4.479	0.000***
	Efficacy	.108	2.965	0.003***
	Conversation	.107	2.867	0.004***
Use of Media	TV news	.001	.036	0.97
	Radio news	.012	.312	0.75
	Social media news	-.040	-.966	0.33
	Internet news	.002	.065	0.94
	Portal news	.118	3.686	0.000***
Activities through social media		.136	3.245	0.001***

Result 5: Relationship between Voting Intention and Other Variables

		B	t-value	Sig
Demographic variables	Sex	-.16	-.184	0.85
	Economic level	.81	1.771	0.07
Sociopolitical variables	Interest	.496	9.705	.000***
	Efficacy	.233	4.444	.000
	Conversation	.069	1.283	.2
Use of Media	TV news	.138	2.859	.004
	Radio news	.016	.296	.767
	Social media news	.131	2.303	.022*
	Internet news	.021	.447	.655
	Portal news	.152	3.289	.001***
Activities through social media		.381	6.259	.000***
Non-participation and Participation in Rallies		.302	2.623	.009***

Existing Ways for Democratic Civic Education

International Organizations

- Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation
- Friedrich-Ebert Foundation
- Soros Open Society
- USA Lead Program
- Asian Foundation

Mongolian NGO

- Political Education Academy
- Voters' Education Center

Activities

- Training
- Monthly magazine
- Publication supports
- Research funding

Weakness of Existing Ways

- Limited influence, not nationwide
- Very few special programs for youth democracy education
- Sustainable nationwide programs are really needed

Way for Improving Democratic Civic Education for the Youth

Current Political Funding

No public political funding for democratic civic education

Absence of sustainable political education programs at political parties

Role of political parties on democratic civic education is very low

If we do

Public political funding for democratic civic education

Sustainable political education will emerge at political parties

Parties will elevate their roles on democratic civic education

Ways for improving democratic civic education at schools, colleges, and universities

Existing education at schools



Teacher-centered
(lecture dominant)



Too theoretical



Study for grades

Creative education is needed



Learner-centered
(more presentations and more discussions)



More problem-based learning and more pragmatic



Study for political education

Using digital technology opportunities to improve democratic civic education

Mongolia is changing



105 thousand mobile phones for 100 thousand people in Mongolia

Active mobile users is 1.2 million people



Active social media users is 1.3 million

Education for digital learners



Political education mobile contents

E-learning contents



Online voting and participation

Thank you



M/E/M/O

M/E/M/O

제4차 WARDY 세미나
Youth Political Participation and Voting Intention in Mongolia
몽골 청소년의 정치참여와 투표의향

인 쇄 2018년 6월 15일

발 행 2018년 6월 18일

발행처 **한국청소년정책연구원**

세종특별자치시 시청대로 370

세종국책연구단지 사회정책동(D동) 6/7층 (044) 415-2114

발행인 송 병 국

등 록 1993. 10. 23 제 21-500호

인쇄처 (주) 계문사 전화 02)725-5216(代)

사전 승인없이 보고서 내용의 무단전재·복제를 금함.