

# Youth participation in national parliaments

10 years of empowering youth in parliament



## Youth participation in national parliaments

O years of partis





#### Youth participation in national parliaments

10 years of empowering youth in parliament



37 per cent of chambers of parliament

Some 25 per cent of the world's single and lower chambers have no MPs aged under 30.

QUOTAS

73 per cent of the world's upper chambers have no MPs aged

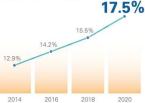
#### AGE

Global percentage of young MPs (men and women) by age category



2.6 per cent of the world's MPs are aged under 30 - increase of 1 per cent since 2014.

**UNDER 40** 



17.5 per cent of the world's MPs are

aged under 40 - increase of 4.6 per cent since 2014.

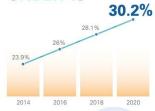
Percentage of women in each age category of young MPs

1.1%

6.1%

**UNDER 45** 

Based on our 2020 surveys, only 9 countries have youth quotas in their legal frameworks, a number that remains unchanged since 2016.



30.2 per cent of the world's MPs are aged under 45 - increase of 6.3 per cent since 2014.

Progression of number of young MPs towards the respective targets set by the IPU



17.5% IPU target: 35% of MPs under 40

30.20 IPU target: 45% of MPs under 45

Each target also calls for 50-50 gender parity



#### **ELIGIBILITY**

The age at which citizens are eligible to run for parliamentary office rarely coincides with the legal voting age



69 per cent of countries impose a 'waiting time' between voting age and age of eligibility for office.

The waiting time is generally longer for upper than for single or lower chambers.

The age requirements for The average upper chambers range waiting time from 18 to 45, with an is 10.4 years. average of 28.6.

average: 21.6

The age requirements for single and lower chambers range from 17 to 30 with an average of 21.6.

The average waiting time is 3.5 years.



Only 39 per cent of chambers analysed have a committee whose name explicitly refers to "youth".

16 per cent of parliaments have a caucus of young MPs.

## **Key findings**

#### Youth participation in national parliaments

#### Top-ranking countries for parliamentarians under ages 30, 40 and 45 (single and lower chambers)

	Under age 30			Under age 40			Under age 45	
Rank	Country	%	Rank	Country	%	Rank	Country	%
1	Norway	13.61	1	Armenia	57.58	1	Armenia	71.97
2	Armenia	12.12	2	Ukraine	46.34	2	Ukraine	63.36
3	San Marino	11.67	3	Italy	42.70	3	Turkmenistan	63.20
4	Gambia (the)	10.34	4	Suriname	37.25	4	Maldives	59.77
5	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	9.82	5	Afghanistan	37.10	5	Italy	59.52
6	Suriname	9.80	6	Gambia (the)	36.21	6	Gambia (the)	56.90
7	Denmark	9.50	7	Romania	35.26	7	Netherlands (the)	55.33
8	Sweden	9.42	8	Turkmenistan	35.20	8	Kyrgyzstan	54.17
9	Djibouti	9.23	9	Kyrgyzstan	35.00	9	Belgium	54.00
10	Chile	8.39	10	Norway	34.32	10	Suriname	52.94



## **Key findings**

#### Youth participation in national parliaments

#### Top-ranking countries for parliamentarians under ages 30, 40 and 45 (upper chambers)

	Under age 30			Under age 40			Under age 45	
Rank	Country	%	Rank	Country	%	Rank	Country	%
1	Belgium	10.00	1	Belgium	41.67	1	Belgium	48.33
2	Somalia	3.70	2	Burundi	28.21	2	Afghanistan	41.18
3	Trinidad and Tobago	3.33	3	Jamaica	23.53	3	Burundi	41.03
4	Australia	2.63	4	Trinidad and Tobago	23.33	4	Romania	34.56
5	Mexico	1.96	5	Myanmar	21.43	5	Colombia	33.02
6	Spain	1.89	6	Kenya	20.59	6	Myanmar	32.59
7	South Africa	1.89	7	Somalia	20.37	7	Kenya	30.88
8	Kenya	1.47	8	Colombia	16.98	8	Trinidad and Tobago	30.00
9	Netherlands (the)	1.33	9	Afghanistan	16.18	9	Somalia	29.63
10	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.92	10	South Africa	15.09	10	Mexico	29.41



## **Key findings**

Youth participation in national parliaments

In addition to legal barriers, there are many others:

Financial

Mistrust

Life-cycle challenges (education, family, career)

Trust: Younger people are generally more mistrustful of the political system, and more likely to disengage from it than engage with it



Higher education: Younger people are likely to be focusing on completing university or training for a specific profession



Family: Younger people are likely to be starting families and caring for young children which can be incompatible with standing for office



Finances: Younger people are likely to prioritize reducing student debt, and securing a residence above political campaign spending



Career: Younger people are more likely to be focusing on getting a foothold in their chosen career than standing for public office



Mobility: Younger people are more mobile than older people, and are likely to rent and move freqently, reducing the likehood of committing to serve a single constituency



Prejudice: Younger people are likely to experience age-related prejudice within political parties concerning their suitability for public office



#### Recommendations

Youth participation in national parliaments

#### Eliminate barriers for young MPs

- Lower age of eligibility: Not too young to run
- Policies and practices to address life-cycle challenges
- More equitable campaign financing for young people

#### Prioritize special measures for youth

- Youth quotas
- Youth Committees and Caucuses

#### Address double discrimination of young women

- Quotas that take gender into account
- Implement Call to action on young women's political participation

#### Recommendations

Youth participation in national parliaments

- Empower young MPs
  - Opportunities for leadership positions
  - Mentorship and training
- Empower young people who aspire to be young MPs
  - Create or strengthen youth wings in political parties
  - Open up parliament to youth perspectives in between elections



### **How IPU Can Help**

Youth participation in national parliaments

Trainings for newly-elected young MPs

Mentorship programmes

- Technical support
  - Youth caucuses and networks
  - Legislative support for electoral reform
  - Policy guidelines





## Thank You

Zeina Hilal
Manager
Youth Participation Programme
<a href="mailto:zh@ipu.org">zh@ipu.org</a>