



#YOUTH
#VOTE
MATTERS

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WHY WE VOTE
RIGHTS YOUTH FUN FACTS GAMES
ERASMUS+ EU INTERACTIVE
SOCIAL MEDIA POLITICS





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VOTE YOUR CHOICE+ ERASMUS+ YOUTH EXCHANGE

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WHAT IS VOTING?

Voting is a method for a group, such as a meeting or an electorate, in order to make a collective decision or express an opinion usually following discussions, debates or election campaigns. Democracies elect holders of high office by voting. Residents of a place represented by an elected official are called "constituents", and those constituents who cast a ballot for their chosen candidate are called "voters". There are different systems for collecting votes, but while many of the systems used in decision-making can also be used as electoral systems, any which cater for proportional representation can only be used in elections.



In smaller organizations, voting can occur in different ways. Formally via ballot to elect others for example within a workplace, to elect members of political associations or to choose roles for others. Informally voting could occur as a spoken agreement or as a verbal gesture like a raised hand or electronically.

IN POLITICS

In a democracy, a government is chosen by voting in an election: a way for an electorate to elect, i.e., choose, among several candidates for rule.[1] However, more than likely, elections will be between two opposing parties. These two will be the most established and the most popular. For example, in the US the competition is between the Republicans and the Democrats. In an indirect democracy voting is the method by which the person elected (in charge) represents their policies and party, whilst making decisions, with regards to other authorities. For example, in the UK the prime minister has to make decisions with regards to the House Of Commons and House Of Lords. Direct democracy, is the complete opposite, the person elected, has more independent control and does not need to get policies passed throughout the government.



DECISION-MAKING SYSTEMS

When making a decision, those concerned seek one outcome: a majority opinion for a single decision or a single prioritisation. There are several ways in which voters and/or elected representatives may seek to identify that majority opinion. There is the simple, weighted or consociational majority vote.

ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

There are rather more electoral systems, because of proportional representation, PR. Those concerned might want to select just one person, or maybe a committee, or maybe an entire parliament. In electing a president, there is usually just one winner, although the original system in the United States also elected the runner-up as a vice-president. In electing a parliament, either each of many small constituencies can elect a single representative, as in Britain; or each of quite a few multi-member constituencies may elect a few representatives, as in Ireland; or the entire country can be treated as the one constituency, as in The Netherlands.



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE YOUNG

The youngsters should consider that their vote can bring a brighter future for them and their families. But unfortunately many of them associate the political parties with crimes. Beside that your vote matters and these stereotypes shouldn't keep you away from voting.

An instance, there should be a subject about voting and politics in school, so when they have the opportunity to vote, they will know what they want for their country.

For example, the results of the post-electoral Eurobarometer survey, show that the turnout increase in the in the 2019 European elections was powered mostly by the younger generation across the EU.

The older generation didn't solve their problems but you can. In the past there was the lack of information but nowadays we have such an easier access to all kinds of media that can help us taking the right decision.



YOUR VOTE MATTERS!

VOTE YOUR CHOICE!

STAY INFORMED!



SOCIAL MEDIA & VOTING

The relationship between social media and politics is rooted in the desire for change. Today the public at large is using online information and networking access to find solutions. Civil society, with its rising frustration over political apathy, is trying to use social media for a change. This online revolution may be less about technology and more about changing human behavior but at the same time the quest for transparency and free flow of information is raising questions about democratization, what is reality and what is humor, and fake following. This credibility crisis makes us wonder if leaders are really what they project themselves to be.

These social networking sites are acting as a great medium for view mobilization. People are feeling free in sharing their thoughts on any issue and even youth is raising their voice against social acts like violation of Human Rights, corruption etc. These social networking sites are proving themselves a boon at least in bringing thoughts of people on these social issues papers.



SCAN
TO SEE
MORE!



The study found that young people tend to get political information from social media more than any other age group. It is becoming clear that online tools play a significant role in shaping public opinion and setting political agendas.

New and existing voters go online to seek information, address queries and, most importantly, to form opinions. The same is widely influenced by the social media chatter, information provided by political parties, the ability to participate in a dialogue with the voters, and the overall sentiment prevalent around the leaders up for voting. The conversations also become an enabler for the undecided voter population.



It is found that, the party which is most digitally interactive on social media people are more likely to favor that party and vote for that party. It is also found that those people who are highly active on social media, their decision of voting will be affected because of the content they read about the particular politician. Social media not only pulls the people by creating awareness among the people but it also plays a supportive role of pushing the people to vote.

Here an ironic example of propaganda on social media, based on some viral tiktoks of politicians from Italy and Czech Republic.

FUN FACTS ABOUT VOTING

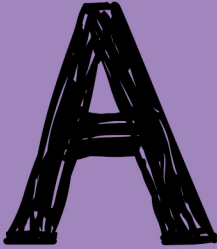


1. Texas will let you vote with a gun license, but not with a student ID.
2. In America voting doesn't have to be inconvenient – many citizens can now vote by mail.
3. Hitler was elected
4. In 22 countries it is mandatory to vote, for example Australia, Brazil.
5. Most countries hold elections on the weekend. South Korea on wednesday, that day is designated as holiday to increase the participation of voters.
6. India is so huge and populated that the national election can take weeks.
7. North Korea holds election too.
8. In most countries if you are resident abroad you can vote. Even astronauts can vote.
9. Minimal voting age in national elections can range from 16 years (Austria) to 21 years (Oman).
10. In 1776 one vote difference gave the USA English language instead of German as the official language.

WHAT KIND OF VOTER ARE YOU?

Find out what type of voter you are. Fill the questionnaire and see a description at the end of the quiz.

1. Who do you follow on social media before elections?
 - a) My friends
 - b) Every party I know - I have to know everything
 - c) I created fan page for my favorite party
 - d) Everyday someone else
2. It's election day. What do you do?
 - a) Stay in my bed
 - b) I'm the first in line to vote
 - c) Pray to the picture of my favorite party thats on my wall
 - d) Asking everyone for who to vote
3. You have entered the voting cabin. What do you do next?
 - a) What cabin?
 - b) I voted already on the way to voting cabin
 - c) Start to draw hearts around my favorite politicians name
 - d) Ask for another ballot, I messed it up..
4. You met a friend on the way back home. What are you talking about?
 - a) What friend? Pillow and blanket are my best friends.
 - b) We discuss possible results of election
 - c) We already start to celebrate my parties victory
 - d) We're talking about weather
5. Your party won - what do you do?
 - a) Where is the party? On the beach?
 - b) I check the stats, activity in election etc.
 - c) I'm so proud
 - d) ...but my ballot was empty



If you chose A the most..

COME AND GET ME voter

You're too lazy to vote. It looks like you're not too interested in the voting process. You might need to talk to someone who never misses an election. Your vote is actually very important. You REALLY need to get out of the bed..

If you chose B the most..

LOOKING FOR THE ONE voter

You're searching and checking information about parties, politicians, possibilities. You're an active citizen. Maybe you should inspire more young people to go to vote.



If you chose C the most...

BLINDLY IN LOVE voter

Oh my... You believe everything politicians say. Maybe you should think more critically and look around.

If you chose D the most...

UNSTABLE WITH FEELINGS voter...

Changing your mind much? It's good that you know that there are different options. But maybe read more and you'll find the one.

