

# THE MILLENNIAL DIALOGUE REPORT

**NORWAY**



# METHODOLOGY

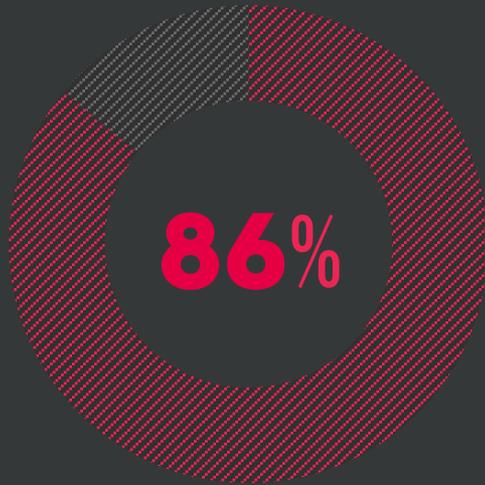
*AudienceNet conducted an initial online survey amongst 1,119 15-34 year old Norwegian residents and a week-long, moderated, online dialogue with 40 Norwegian Millennials, segmented as follows: the politically engaged; the mainstream and the politically disaffected.*

*The sample was recruited to be nationally representative of all Norwegian Millennials in terms of: age; geographical region; household income and educational attainment levels.*

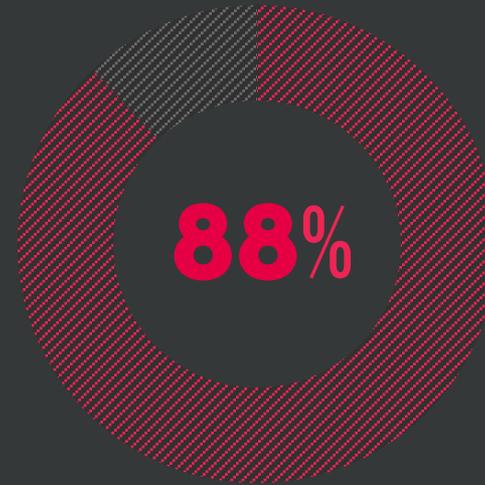
# INTEREST & ENGAGEMENT WITH POLITICS



# MOST YOUNG PEOPLE IN NORWAY ARE HAPPY AND OPTIMISTIC...

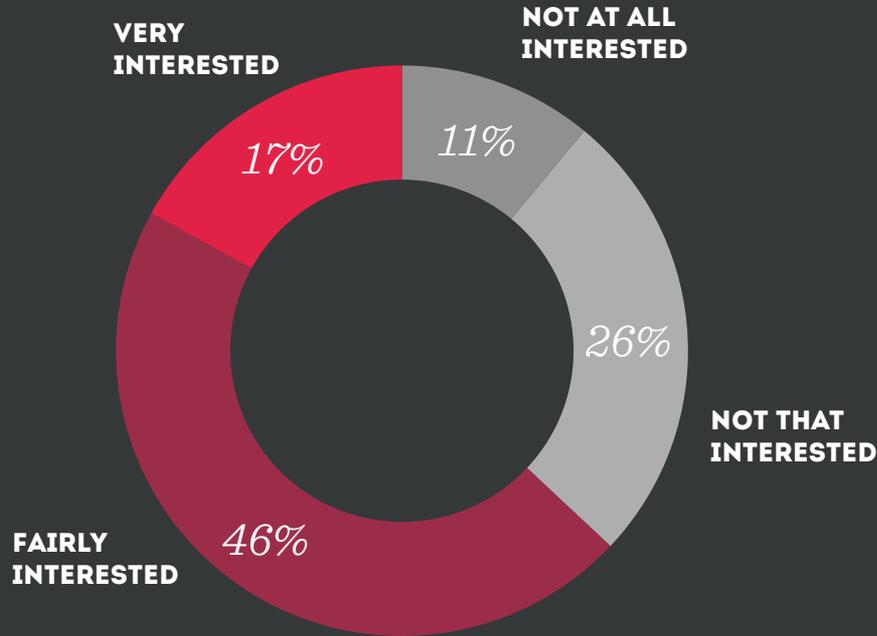


*Are generally happy  
with their lives*



*Are optimistic about  
their future*

# ...BUT INTEREST IN POLITICS IS LOW

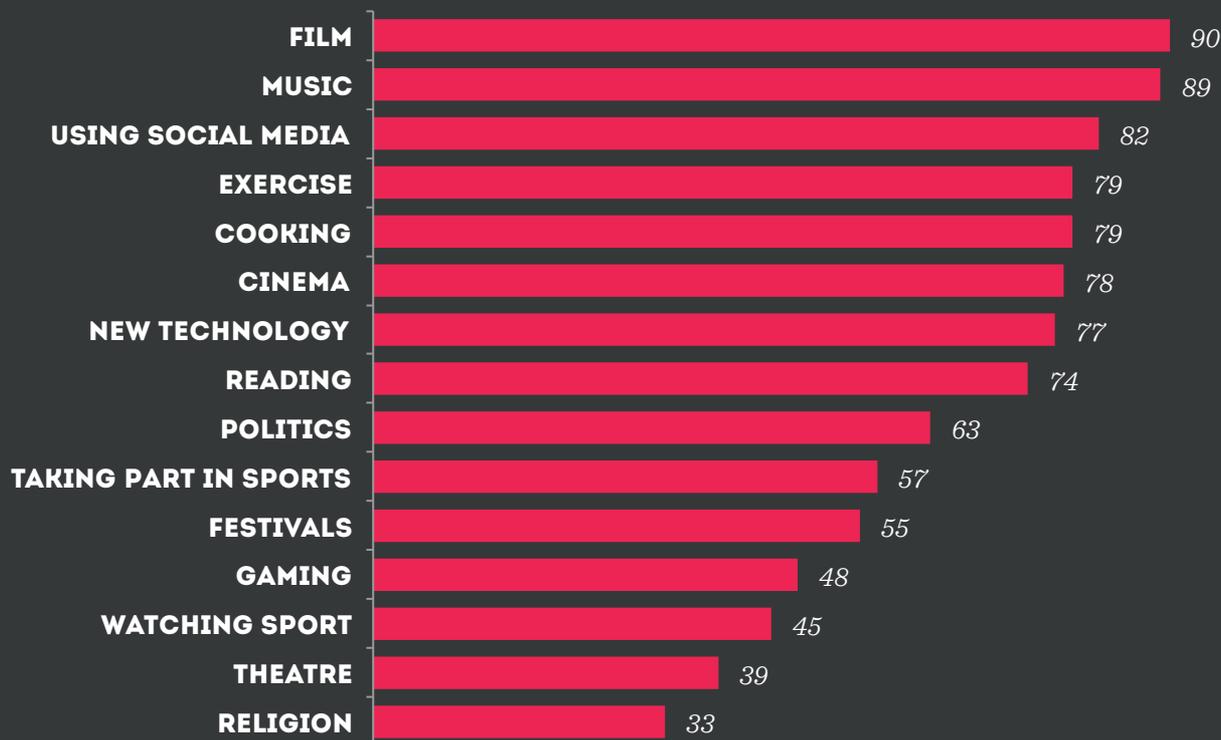


**17%**

*said they were “very interested” in politics*

# MUSIC & FILM TOP THE LIST OF INTERESTS

*(Net %: very interested / fairly interested)*



# TAKING AN INTEREST IN POLITICS IS ALSO NOT SEEN AS BEING IMPORTANT

*(Rank in order of importance)*

**1 BEING IN GOOD HEALTH**

---

**2 BEING HAPPY**

---

**3 HAVING LEISURE TIME**

---

**4 BEING FREE TO DO AND SAY WHAT I WANT**

---

**5 SPENDING TIME WITH FRIENDS**

---

**6 HAVING MY VOICE HEARD**

---

**7 SPENDING TIME WITH FAMILY**

---

**8 HELPING OTHERS**

---

**9 THE WELL-BEING OF SOCIETY IN GENERAL**

---

**10 MAKING MONEY**

---

**11 EQUALITY IN SOCIETY**

---

**12 CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY**

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**13 BEING SUCCESSFUL**

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**14 BEING INVOLVED WITH MY LOCAL COMMUNITY**

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**15 BEING CONNECTED TO FRIENDS VIA SOCIAL MEDIA**

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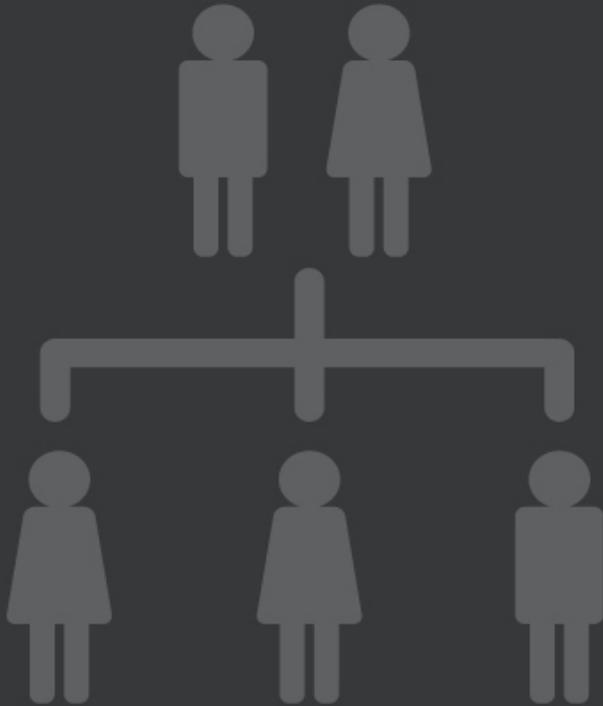
**16 TAKING AN INTEREST IN POLITICS**

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**17 TAKING AN INTEREST IN MUSIC**

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# GENERATION GAP



**35%**

**FEEL THAT THEIR GENERATION  
IS LESS INTERESTED IN  
POLITICS THAN THEIR  
PARENTS' OR  
GRANDPARENTS' GENERATION**

**17% THINK THE REVERSE**

# WHY ARE SO FEW YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED IN POLITICS?

When we asked why their generation was less interested in politics, the primary factors cited were that they felt nothing would change anyway, politicians breaking promises and things being good in Norway as they are.

*“I’m personally not interested in politics. I have several times tried to get involved in the world of politics, as it is important to vote, but I lose interest very quickly and unfortunately give up. Perhaps it is because our generation feels that Norway is good as it is. Personally I have an impression that the parties promise a lot if they get voted in, but when they do get voted in, few of the things get carried out. It therefore becomes empty words/promises and then politics doesn’t seem so truthful, and the interest disappears.”*

*” Why are so few young people interested in politics? The question should be, why are so few politicians interested in young people?”*

*“I think many young people don’t care for two reasons. The first is that we are very well off in Norway today and the second reason is that we don’t really feel like we have a say; no matter who you vote for, there are barely any changes.”*

*“First of all, I don’t think young people are interested in politics because everything is very safe and sound in Norway. The average person usually has a job and stable income, which means politics doesn’t effect the day-to-day life to much. For those who are affected by different political decisions, it is more a feeling of powerlessness, that is the reason for disinterest.”*

# TAKING PART

Just 10% said that they have attended a political meeting. Similarly 10% said that they have taken part in a protest/demonstration

10%

Take part in  
political meetings

10%

Take part in  
protests/demonstrations

This compares to 11% who  
take part in religious  
meetings/events and...



who take part in team  
sports

# WHY ARE SO FEW YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED IN TAKING PART IN POLITICS?

We asked why young Norwegians did not want to take part in politics. Many said they thought politics was difficult to comprehend, others said it was too time consuming, some thought they wouldn't make a difference even if they took part and some didn't know how to get involved.

*"I think many young people care if they get the opportunity to do so. It can be hard to get engaged if there isn't any way of gaining "entry". How do you know where to start? What can you do? I think political engagement should be a subject in school or at least a bigger part of existing subjects. If you could integrate a bigger part of practical politics in school as an extra curricular subject that counted towards your grade (for example by engaging in a student organisation, youth party etc.) it would be possible to create a way of entry for younger people."*

*"Young people are disengaged because they are content and happy in society today. Nothing engages people more than common adversity. Times of peace and progress make people more apathetic and they don't feel there is any point in getting engaged since their fine as they are."*

*"I think politics is quite exciting, but I wouldn't like to be a part of it myself, as I think it would take up too much time."*

*"Taking part in politics by being a politician or member of a political party seems really boring and like a lot of work that isn't very rewarding. There are many discussions, matters and laws to keep track of, themes that aren't interesting, difficult ways of doing things and so on... with all of this you can work yourself to death without actually changing anything. It seems like every little decision or change takes an eternity to get completed. I really don't understand what would make people engage in politics. It definitely wouldn't interest me."*



# POLITICIANS CONNECTING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

12%

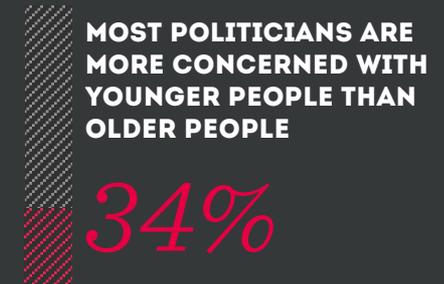
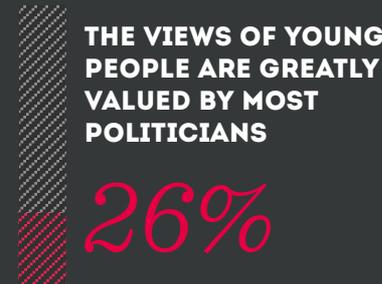
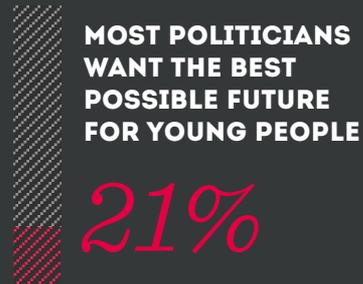
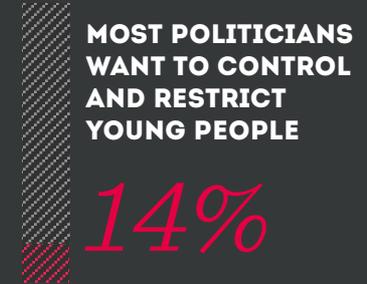
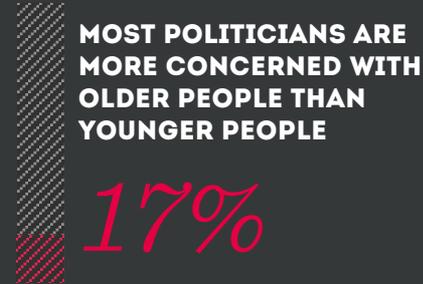
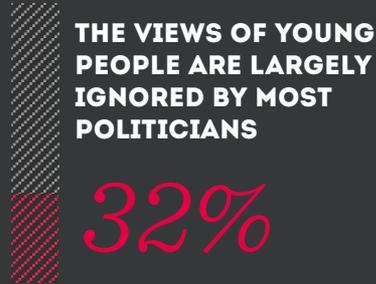
**FELT CONFIDENT THAT THEY  
AND THEIR PEERS COULD  
MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD**

20%

**THINK VERY FEW, IF ANY,  
POLITICIANS ENCOURAGE  
YOUNG PEOPLE TO GET  
INVOLVED IN POLITICS**

# % AGREEING WITH STATEMENTS

*26% of Norwegian Millennials think their views are greatly valued by politicians*



# LOOKING TO THE FUTURE...



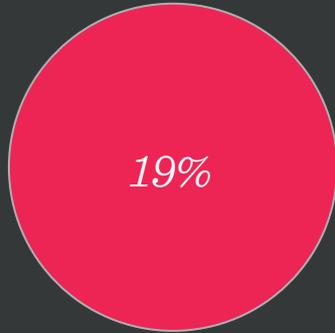
# FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE QUALITY OF LIFE

(‘Very big effect’ or ‘some effect’ %)



*Millennials think “the state of the Norwegian economic situation” will be the top factor influencing their future quality of life.*

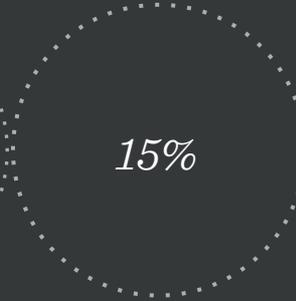
# WHAT WOULD THEY RATHER BE?



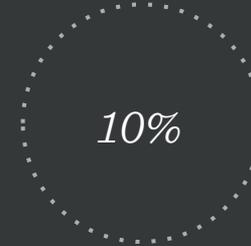
*Business Owner  
or Founder*



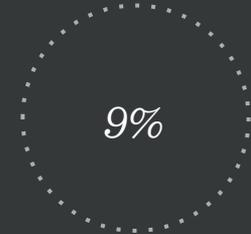
*Sportsperson*



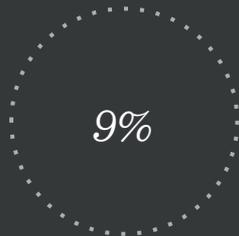
*Research  
Scientist*



*Musician*



*Writer*



*Academic*



*Doctor*



*Famous  
Celebrity*



*Lawyer*



*Politician*



*Religious  
Leader*

# TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | THEIR OWN FUTURE

We asked the participants to imagine that they could travel 20-30 years in to the future and describe what they think their lives will be like. Most people think they will be living a happy family life with a job they enjoy and some hope to have travelled or lived abroad.

*“My life would probably be very normal. I would work as a dentist and spend lots of time with my family.”*

*“In 20-30 years hopefully I’ll have a husband and children whom I love and be in a stable job that I like. I also actually hope that I don’t live in Norway.”*

*“In 20-30 years I hope to have a wife, children and a job I enjoy. Ideally I’ll be living in America.”*

*“I’ll be a certified teacher with lots of experience. Maybe a family too. I can’t wait :).”*

*“I think I’ll have a family, with two children and live in a detached house. I will work as a doctor (my dream job) and live very well.”*

*“I’ll probably have a child with my beloved partner... Maybe they’ll be having children, help! I hope I’ll be working within film- and TV- production, mostly film, because that’s what I’m really passionate about and love. Otherwise I think I’ll travel a lot, because it is a desire of mine to see as much as possible of the world we live in and meet as many different people from as many different cultures as possible!”*

# TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | NORWAY

When we asked what the country might be like in 20-30 years time, most people expected Norway to be pretty much the same, but more multicultural than it is at present. Others thought Norway would run out of oil and would have to become a greener country.

*“I think Norway will be more multicultural in the future, just as the rest of Europe. This isn’t just because of the refugees that come from war zones, but cheaper travel and a global community that has better access to travel (due to better finances).”*

*“Norway has become much greener and has finally run out of oil (and oil money, maybe? Who knows), and is therefore relying more on green solutions and new technology”*

*“I don’t see any big changes happening in Norway. There are still high levels of prosperity, although we are more vulnerable to what happens globally and wars in the world will affect us more. I think it has become easier to think about the environment in practice, there is less racism, but I think the difference between rich and poor has increased.”*

*“I think Norway will still be driven by the oil industry, but will at the same time moved towards more renewable and green energy. I think the main reason will be that Norway has realised that the oil industry won’t live forever. And therefore new ideas must be found.”*

*“I hope Norway sustains the welfare state. I think we will have experienced some bad times and adjusted to these.”*

# TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | GOVERNMENT

When we asked what the government might be like in 20-30 years time. Many felt the government should be more concerned with the environment, but not everyone was sure they would be. Others thought the government would focus on the economy and welfare.

*“I think the government will be concerned with developing more places to work and new areas of focus to better the Norwegian economy. I hope that the climate will be a central part of politics and that this crisis is taken seriously, but I don’t think that this is realistic. There are too many people with too much power and too big interests in earning money instead of taking care of the environment, sadly.”*

*“I really hope we’ve opened up our eyes and made big steps in the right direction for climate policy! I hope the Green Party get a lot of supporters, which will show that many think change is needed, even though it hasn’t been the party I’ve voted for at the last elections.”*

*“The government might be more environmentally conscious, but I still hope they are concerned with the people and welfare in Norway.”*

*“I don’t think the political system internally in Norway will change much over the next 50 years. I think the elections will be, to a bigger degree, carried out electronically, even though I don’t think the physical vote will die out straight away. For many voting isn’t just a civic duty, but also a social gathering.”*

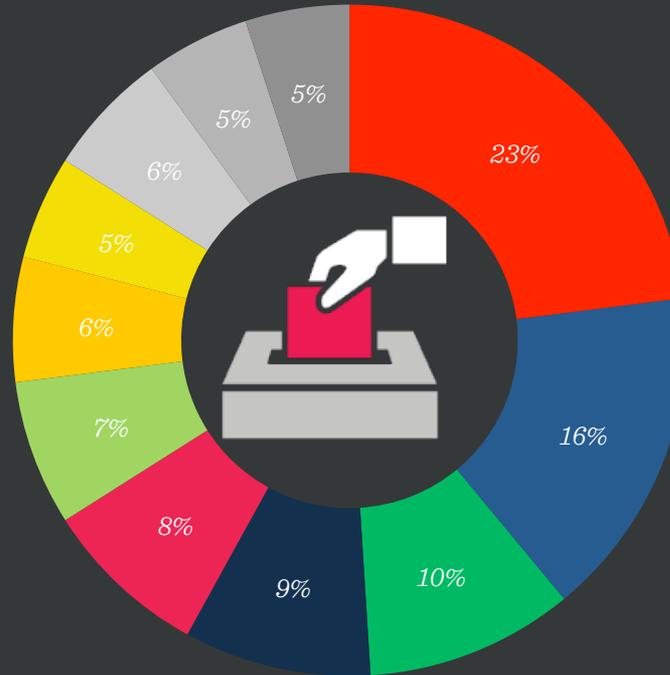
# VOTING



# IF THERE WAS AN ELECTION TOMORROW...

# 79%

*Said that they would vote ...*



- The Labour Party
- The Conservative Party
- The Green Party
- The Progress Party
- The Socialist Left Party
- The Liberals
- The Centre Party
- The Christian Democratic Party
- Other
- Don't know
- Not prepared to say

# KEY REASONS FOR NOT WANTING TO VOTE

1

**DON'T THINK THEY  
KNOW ENOUGH  
ABOUT POLITICS**

2

**LACK OF TRUST IN  
POLITICIANS**

3

**DON'T THINK THEIR  
VOTE WOULD MAKE A  
DIFFERENCE**

4

**THEY ARE NOT  
INTERESTED IN  
POLITICS**

5

**THEY SIMPLY CAN'T  
BE BOTHERED**

# POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT | VOTING

Many Norwegian Millennials felt it was a civic duty to vote. Many said they voted at the local elections in September 2015 even though they didn't follow the campaigns. Most thought voting would happen online in 20-30 years.

*“The election process in the future will probably get digitalized because it is the way we are heading anyway, and then the result is registered immediately. First via signing in with bank ID. And further along in time via the same principle as paying in store with a mobile, so a personal barcode on the skin or fingerprint voting.”*

*“I've voted at every election since I turned 18, because I want to have a say. If you don't vote you don't have the right to complain, if the politicians do something you don't agree with.”*

*“I voted. I had a busy summer and didn't really familiarize myself with too many issues and didn't really follow the campaigns much either.”*

*“I voted as I have done since I got the right to vote, because I feel like it is a civic duty and it is the only way you can influence what happens. Therefore if you don't vote, I don't think you have any right to complain about the politics that is carried out.”*

*“I didn't follow the campaigns much. I voted because I had the freedom to do so.”*

# KEY FACTORS THAT MIGHT ENCOURAGE AN INTEREST IN VOTING

#1

IF I TRUSTED  
POLITICIANS  
MORE

#2

IF I COULD VOTE  
ONLINE

# WHY POLITICIANS AREN'T TRUSTED

The main reasons why politicians generally aren't trusted are because they have continuously let people down by not living up to their promises and they don't listen to citizens' needs and problems. Others found it hard to trust politicians because they are so negative towards other politicians.

*"I don't especially trust politicians myself and use little time listening to/reading about their views. The reason is that when I actually try to listen, they seem so fake. It might be that I've been a bit unlucky with who I've listened to, but it seems a bit like politicians live in their own world, without really understanding how things are. In addition it seems that it is important to some politicians to win over others, I think that's pretty lame. Why not just talk about what they stand for?"*

*"I have little trust in politicians because they promise the world right until they're elected, then they barely carry out any of the things they've promised. It's difficult to trust anything they say. I think they need to stop promising things they know can't be realised."*

*"Politicians promise many good things that they don't follow through on. No, I don't know any trustworthy politicians."*

*"People don't trust politicians, because trust is built on keeping one's promises. They make promises galore, but rarely keep their promises. Politics today is full of empty words to get votes."*

*"There are a lot of broken promises, so this could be a factor."*

# TRUSTWORTHY POLITICIANS?

The majority of the participants could not think of any politicians who they trust. The politicians who were mentioned as being relatively trustworthy were Jens Stoltenberg (Secretary General of NATO and former Prime Minister) and Jonas Gahr Støre (leader of The Labour Party). Internationally Vladimir Putin and José Mujica were mentioned.

*“I think Jens Stoltenberg did a really good job in government, he seemed very honest and always charismatic and he took both younger and older people seriously.”*

*“Jonas Gahr Støre I see as trustworthy, but I’m not sure if it is because of his appearance or actual achievements. At least he has a lot of good ideas.”*

*“I can’t think of a single representative I trust. Not because I think they lie and cheat, but because I’ve realised as I got older that they don’t have any real power.”*

*“I can’t think of any political representatives I find trustworthy.”*

*“At the moment I actually like Putin, because at least he says things as they are, and things are done in Russia. Of course I don’t share his point of view, but I like the way he does stuff. You can’t trust him, but he makes it very clear you shouldn’t trust him, but think for yourself.”*

*“Internationally I think perhaps José Mujica, the ex presidents of Uruguay. Humble and with a of focus on helping the poor.”*

# BUILDING TRUST IN POLITICS

Ideas for how politicians could better connect with younger people and win their trust included more frequent interactions between politicians and the young generation, listening and taking an interest in their problems, asking for their opinions on different issues, keeping their promises or not making promises they won't be able to keep and speaking in an understandable language.

*“I don't know how politicians can win the trust of young people, but keeping their promises would be a start. If politicians at a national level manage to establish a direct dialogue with young people it would probably help the young people too.”*

*“Politicians who try to address young people: don't try to use slang and “youth language”, not kidding, it hurts deep in the soul to see grown ups try to do this. Speak clearly. End politician answers and language that is hard to decipher, it obviously creates mistrust. If you don't have an opinion, say it! And talk about issues we care about and explain them in a way so that we are all on the same level. It helps.”*

*“For politicians to gain young peoples' trust, I think they have to change their appearance and the way they talk to and about other parties. Social media is also important to reach young people.”*

*“Trust comes from actions. It is harsh to say, but young people only really care about results.”*

# FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VOTING DECISION

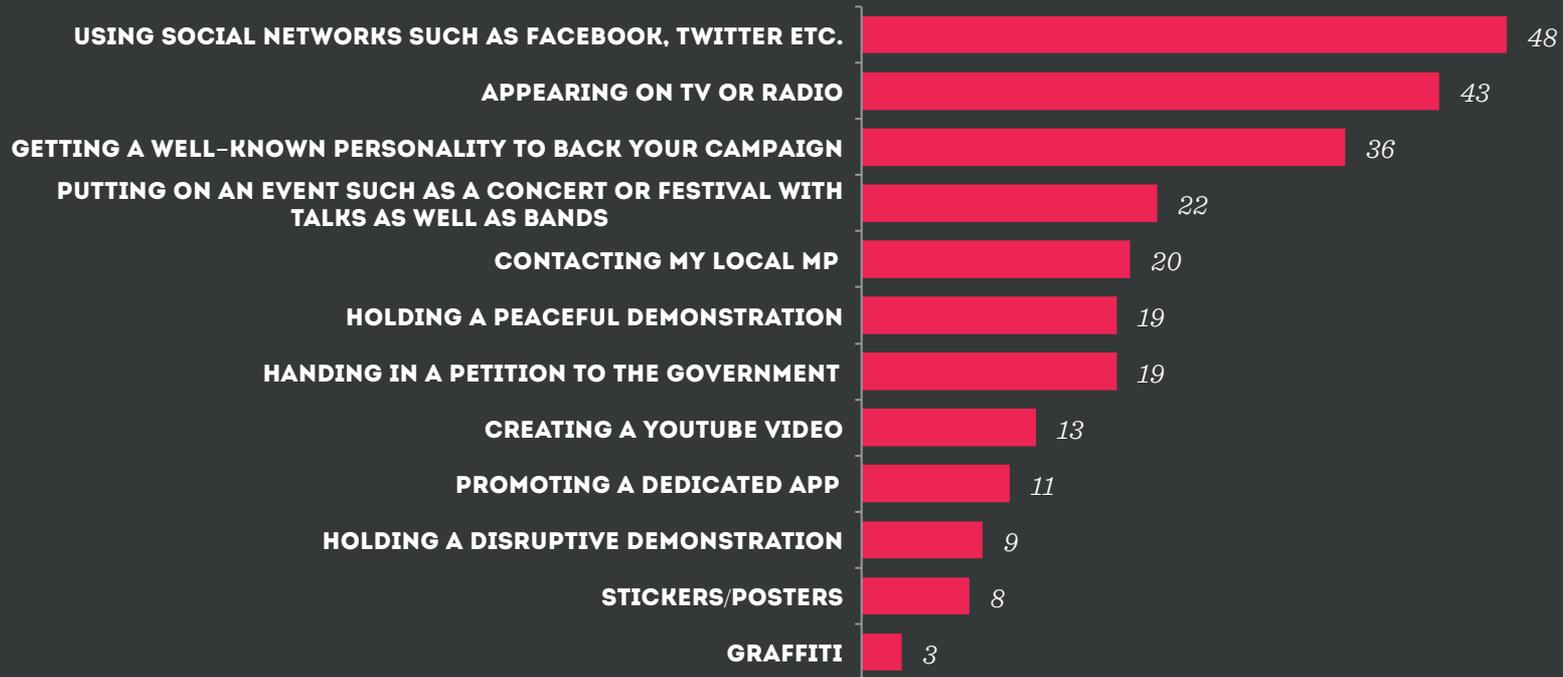
(% 'Great Extent' or 'Some Extent')



*News/current affairs on TV was seen as the key factor. Social media and other online factors were fairly low down the list for Millennials*

# MEANS THEY WOULD USE TO START A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN *(‘extremely useful’ %)*

If they were to start their own campaign, however, Norwegian Millennials would be more likely to focus their efforts on social media



# PREFERRED MESSAGE FOR ENCOURAGING MORE YOUNGER PEOPLE TO VOTE...

45%

“  
*Younger people need to vote - it's their future*

”

41%

“  
*Voting really does make a difference*

”

13%

“  
*Voting is your responsibility*

”

# WHAT WOULD THEY DO DIFFERENTLY?

If Norwegian Millennials were involved with starting a new political campaign themselves, they would not make any promises they couldn't keep and they would listen to the electorate, to ensure they were focusing on the right issues. They would keep their messages simple and use social media to connect with young people.

*"I think I would use social media more and videos to get out my messages in a simpler way, without such difficult rhetoric and so many whimsical sayings. This is also a tool I would use to encourage people to join. To get engaged followers you must engage with them. Maybe do something like this? Ask questions to the voters directly, have a forum with open discussions where they can ask questions directly, online about campaign policies."*

*"I would focus on making campaign promises that can actually be kept. Not promise anything we can't do, in order to build trust amongst our voters. I wouldn't hand out buns, roses or coffee. Many politicians choose to hand out "bribes" but if the voters already know who they're voting for it doesn't make a difference. I would rather hand out a 4 page easy-to-read and understandable brochure about what we stand for and focus on. So the voters know what they get.."*

*"You could for example have campaigns via Twitter where people could share their opinions and suggestions so that they would feel like their voices were heard. It would also be a possibility to do research, that the campaign would promote to find out if this is something most people would agree with and if a majority disagrees the suggestion could be changed in order to show that their opinion actually matters."*

# THE LOCAL CAMPAIGNS

We asked Norwegian Millennials what they thought of the local election campaigns, as the online community was carried out in October immediately after the September 2015 elections. Most said they didn't pay much attention or found the campaigns boring.

*“There were no campaigns which stood out. Different promises and different accusations against other parties. I voted because I have the right to and I think everyone should vote.”*

*“In the local elections I think the political campaigns were really old fashioned and boring. There were very few pictures on the flyers. I think maybe they were aimed more at my parents' generation. I voted in the election. It is everyone's right and civic duty.”*

*“What I noticed before the election, was that the party leaders got a lot of TV time. This annoyed me, as politics at a national level aren't necessarily the same as the local level politics. I didn't really pay much attention to the campaigns and when I think about it afterwards, I didn't really notice any campaigns either. I've seen politicians at stands, but haven't approached them and received a few fliers, but these have gone straight in the bin.”*

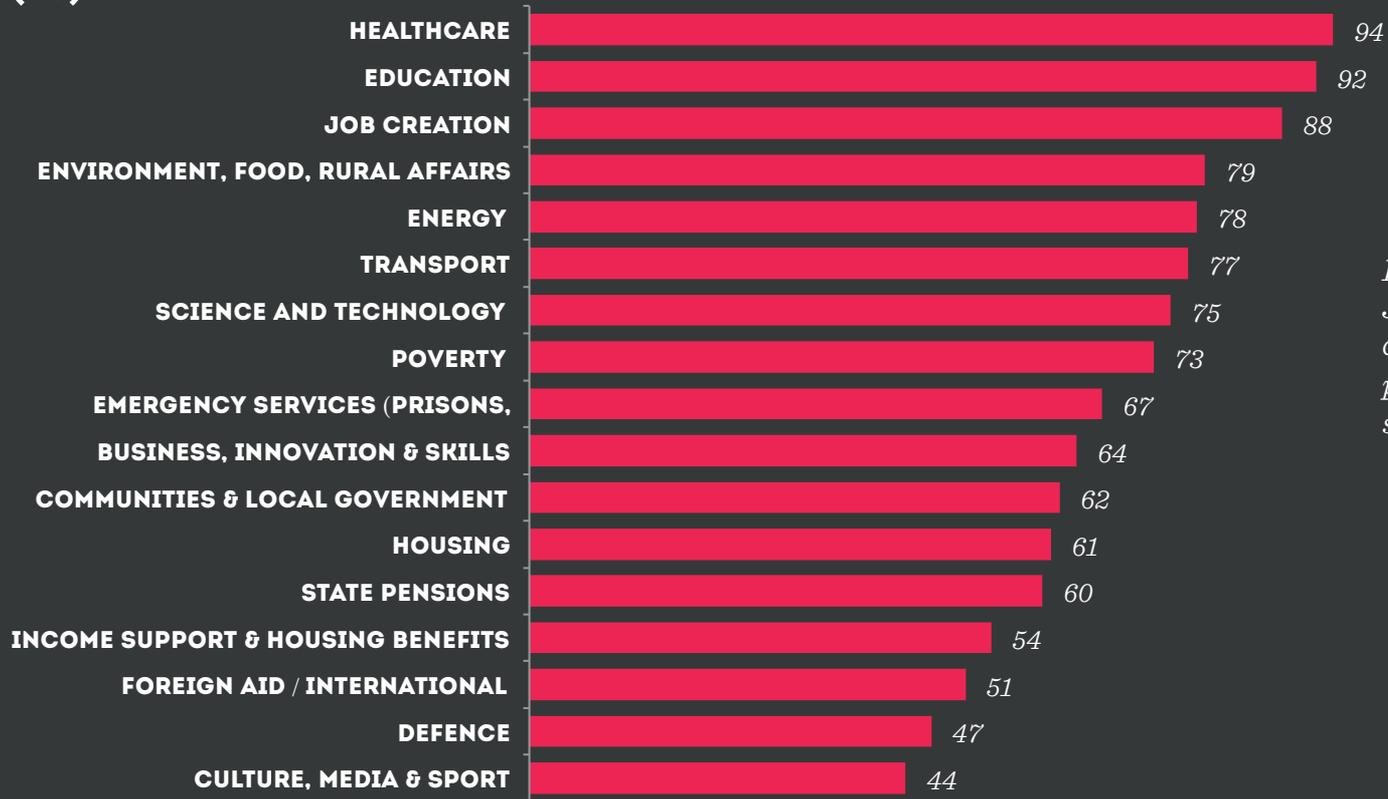
*“As I study in a different municipality from the one I am registered to vote in, I didn't see the campaigns in my municipality. I didn't really follow the campaigns where I live either. I think the reason I didn't follow the campaigns was that I wasn't interested. Since I didn't really see any of the campaigns, I didn't know what the different parties worked for and this resulted in me not voting at the election. In addition I think it makes it more difficult when you can't vote online.”*

# THE ISSUES THAT MATTER



# HIGH PRIORITY FOR PUBLIC SPENDING

(%)



*Education, Healthcare and Job Creation were considered to be the top priorities for government spending.*

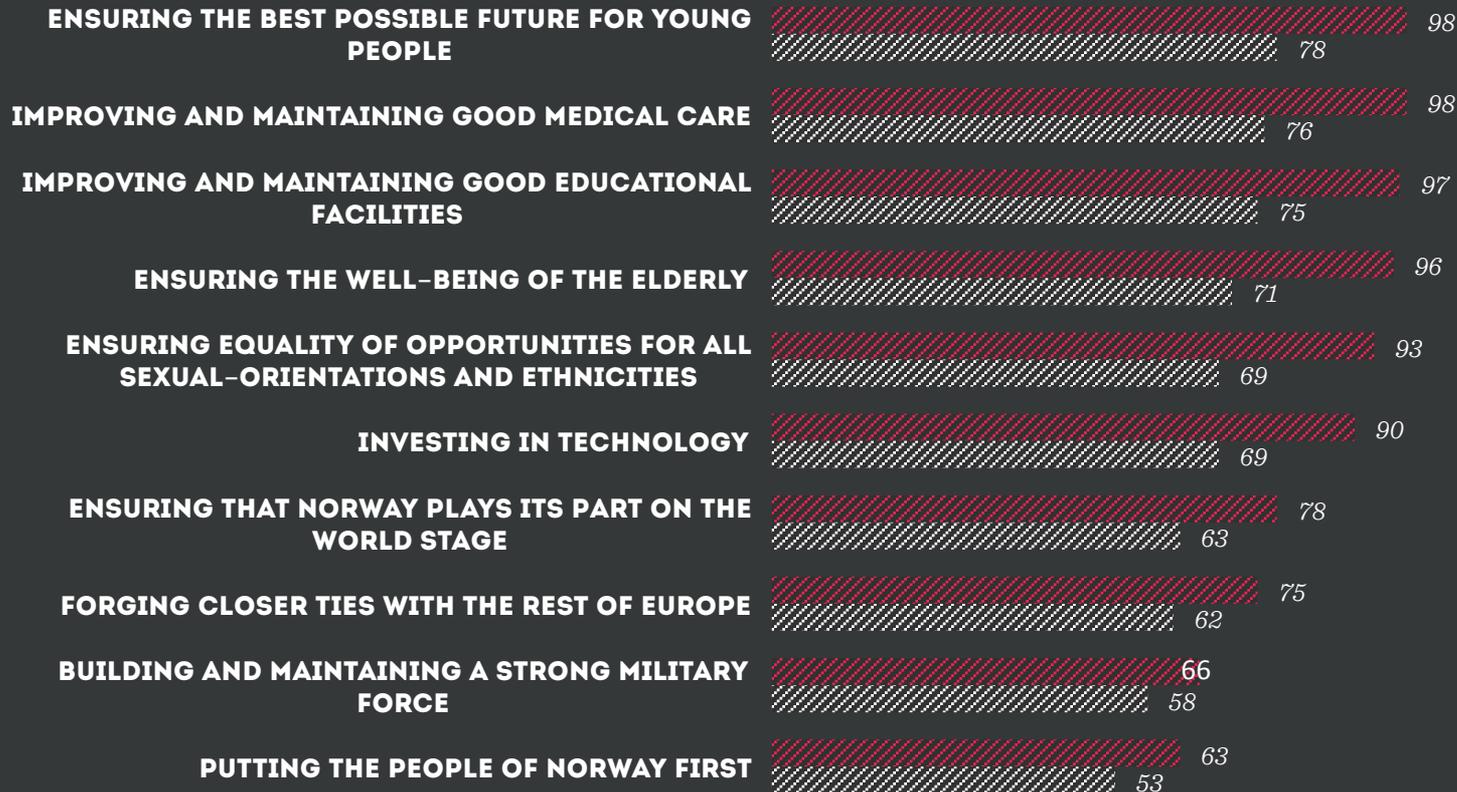


94%

**BELIEVED IN THE  
IMPORTANCE OF EQUALITY  
IN GENDER AND SEXUAL –  
ORIENTATION IN SOCIETY**

# WHAT SHOULD POLITICIANS WORK TOWARDS? (%)

## TO WHAT EXTENT DO THEY DELIVER ON THE FOLLOWING? (%)



# THE ISSUES THAT MATTER

When asked to talk about which issues are the most talked about in recent times, the key topics discussed were the environment and the refugee crisis.

*“I am very worried about the consequences Norway will get because of the Syria-crisis. I am skeptical to get so many people of another religion and philosophy of life into Norway. I fear that there will be conflicts in the future. I am also concerned for Norway’s use of money. We are sending so much money and support to poor countries, yes they need it and it is really good that we are supporting!! But what about our own?”*

*“The biggest problem in the political picture today, in my opinion, is the refugee crisis. Millions of people are fleeing from war and are in need of aid, it is our responsibility, in a country with an abundance of resources, to help those who have lost everything. It hurts to see all the hate and fear that pours out of some people here in Norway”*

*“What I think the politicians should focus on is making more effort with the environment so we don’t destroy the environment more than it already is. After all we have just one planet, and it’s not so easy to find a new one.”*

*“I think the main problem MPs in Norway should focus on is the environment.”*

# THE ISSUES THAT MATTER (CONT.)

Other topics that were mentioned frequently were the price of dental care, housing prices, the urban railway in Bergen and student loans.

*“Another issue many young students have is that they can’t afford going to the dentist because it is not a part of the national health insurance. I have heard several students say they should have been to the dentist, but just can’t afford to, and this means that it gets worse in the future, and that it gets even more expensive later. If we could get dental care under the national health insurance and one could pay a subsidized amount, this issue would get smaller.”*

*“As a student both me and my friends experience problems around the high property prices and the low grants from the student loan company (lånekassen), as for many students makes them give less priority to their education. As this problem effects us a great deal, it is what we are most concerned with. I think education is very important and it is completely wrong to give this a lower priority.”*

*“The main problem on my own part, is as a student that is living on a student loan, I almost can’t pay by bills every month after rent, electricity, and transport is paid. 7000 Kr is not a lot when the rent is over 5000 Kr.”*

*“I have used thousands on my dental bills! It’s not a part of the public health system, which is completely idiotic! Something should be done here.”*

# DO THEY FEEL ABLE TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT THESE ISSUES?

The majority of the participants commented that they feel unable to do anything about the issues on their own. Some even said they felt disheartened by politics, as they felt their voice wasn't being heard. Some felt they were able to make a difference through volunteering and fundraising.

*"I feel powerless as a little human in Norway to do anything."*

*"I don't think I can do anything to improve these problems. When it comes to the urban railway I've just given up. Politicians aren't listening to the citizens and just keep arguing with each other."*

*"I honestly feel quite disheartened by politics at the moment. I don't feel like my opinion makes a difference or who I vote for matters, because nothing will change anyway."*

*"I work as a volunteer in an organisation that work towards equal rights for the LGBT community. You don't have to volunteer, but generally be brave and follow your dreams, and thereby be an inspiration to others."*

*"I honestly feel there is little I can do, in the end everything is decided by politicians. Whoever we vote for and who's in government, it doesn't seem like anything changes. And if anyone against all odds should get something good started, they'll be replaced before they have the chance to finish it."*

# POLITICIANS / POLITICAL PARTIES

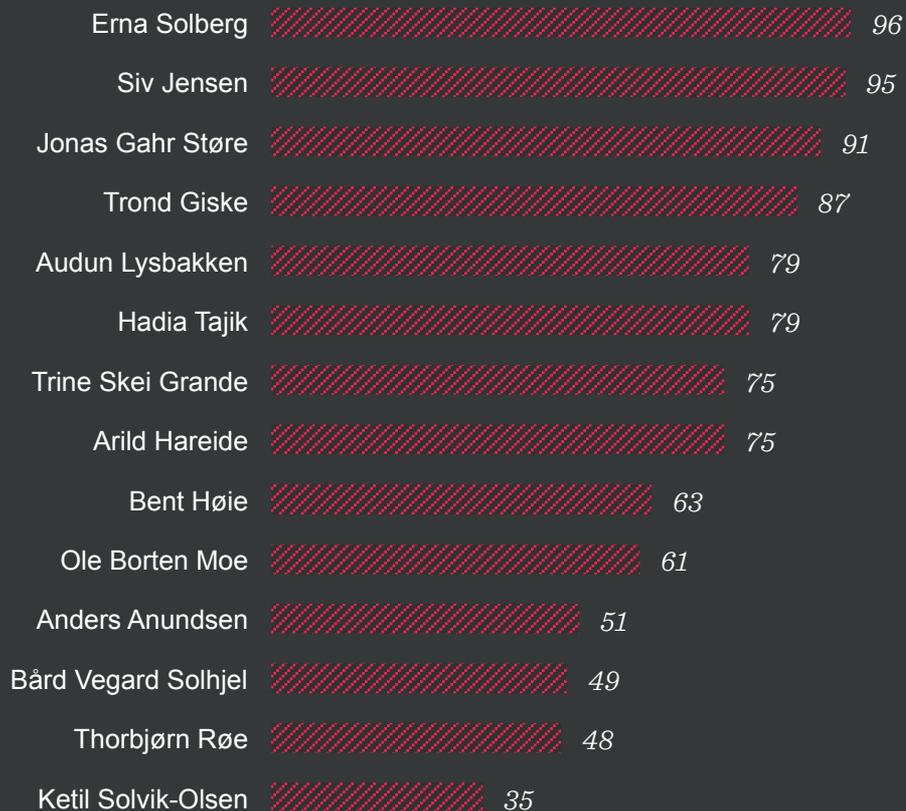


# AWARENESS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

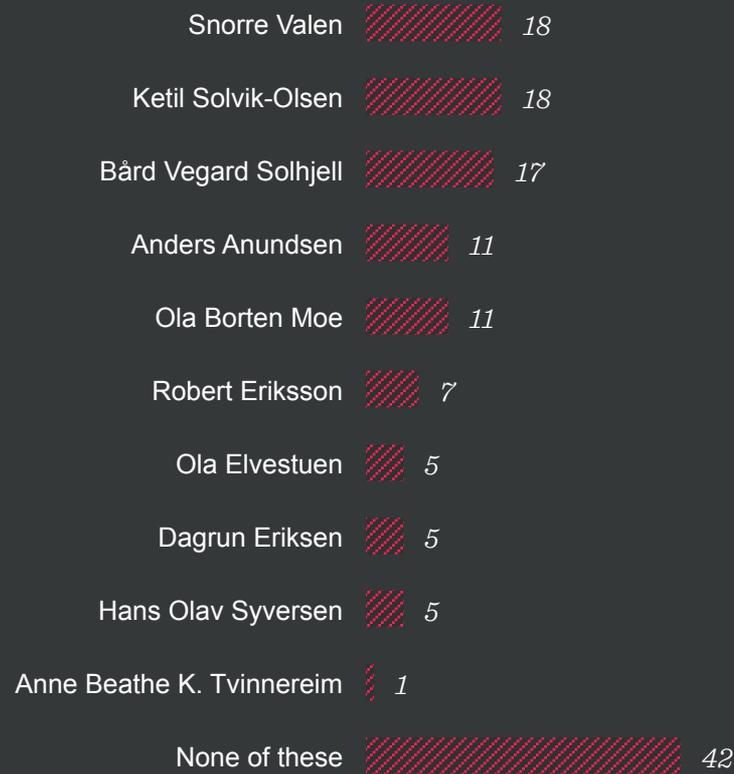


**AWARENESS WAS FAIRLY HIGH FOR ALL PARTIES**

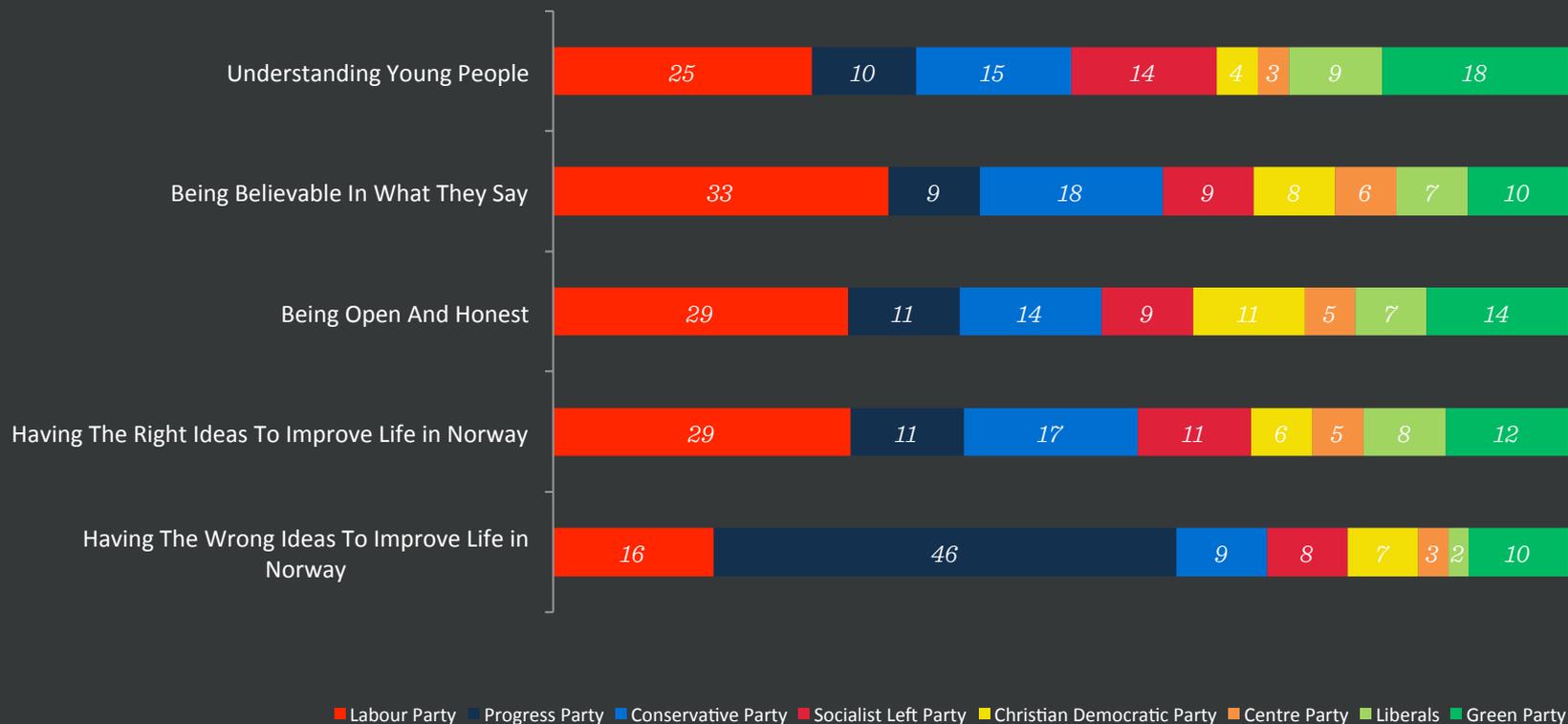
# AWARENESS OF POLITICIANS (%)



# PROPORTION WHO LIKE EACH POLITICIAN



# WHICH PARTY SCORES THE HIGHEST FOR...

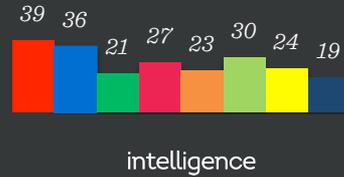


# IMPORTANT QUALITIES FOR AN ELECTED POLITICIAN (%)



# QUALITIES BY POLITICAL PARTY

*Possess this quality to a great deal / some extent (%)*



**THE LABOUR PARTY SCORES THE HIGHEST FOR NEARLY ALL QUALITIES NORWEGIAN MILLENNIALS VALUE IN A POLITICAL PARTY. THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS ALSO SEEN AS BEING VERY HONEST AND AS HAVING A GOOD ABILITY TO LISTEN TO OTHERS.**

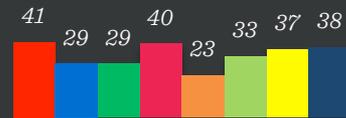
BASE: THOSE AWARE OF THAT PARTY

# QUALITIES BY POLITICAL PARTY

*Possess this quality to a great deal / some extent (%)*



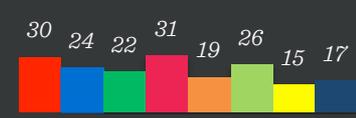
Ability to be firm



Ethics



A stance against corruption



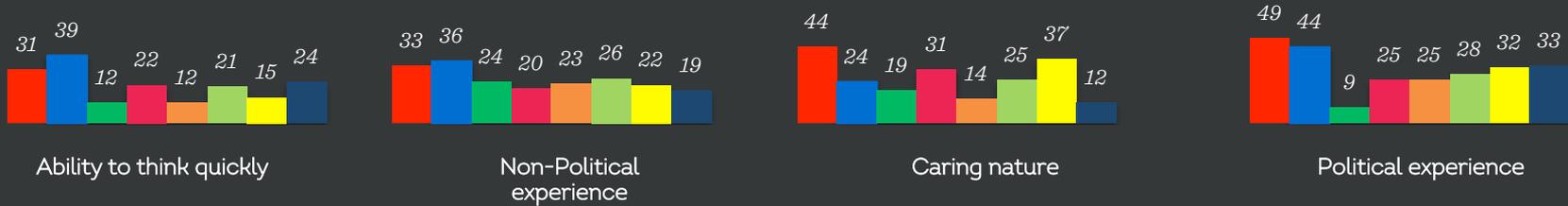
An understanding of younger people

**THE “BLUE BLOC” RANKED HIGHLY FOR AN ABILITY TO BE FIRM, WHEREAS THE “RED BLOC” WERE SEEN TO HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF YOUNG PEOPLE.**

BASE: THOSE AWARE OF THAT PARTY

# QUALITIES BY POLITICAL PARTY

Possess this quality to a great deal / some extent (%)



**THE LABOUR PARTY, THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST LEFT PARTY SCORE HIGHEST FOR HAVING A CARING NATURE.**

BASE: THOSE AWARE OF THAT PARTY

# QUALITIES BY POLITICAL PARTY

Possess this quality to a great deal / some extent (%)



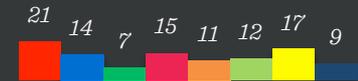
Ability to come across well on TV & Radio



Sense of humour



Ability to keep up with the latest technology



Good looks

**THE LABOUR PARTY AND CONSERVATIVE PARTY ARE SEEN AS MORE ABLE TO COME ACROSS WELL ON TV & RADIO THAN THE SMALLER PARTIES.**

BASE: THOSE AWARE OF THAT PARTY

# ELECTORAL REFORM



# WHAT WOULD ENCOURAGE MORE PEOPLE TO VOTE?

(% 'Very significantly encourage...' or 'Would go some way to encouraging...')

**YOUNG NORWEGIANS SHOW GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE POWER OF CONNECTED TECHNOLOGY AND ONLINE VOTING TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION. THERE IS ALSO FAIRLY STRONG SUPPORT FOR EXTENDING THE LOCATIONS WHERE ONE CAN VOTE AND FOR PROLONGING ELECTIONS.**

*If it were possible to vote online via a secure app and/or website*



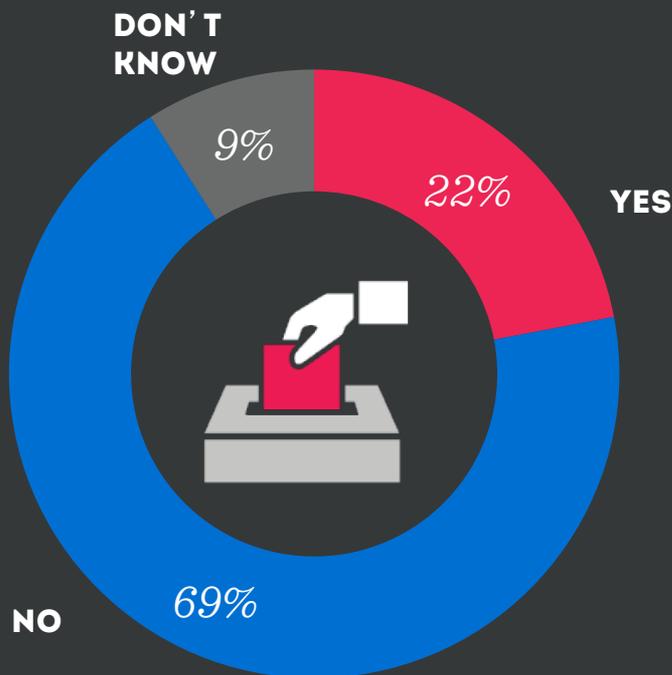
*If it were possible to vote at a lot more places such as in shopping malls, libraries, voting stations on the street, on trains, at the airport etc.*



*If it were possible to vote for a longer period of time i.e. several weeks or months in advance*



# SHOULD IT BE MADE COMPULSORY TO VOTE?



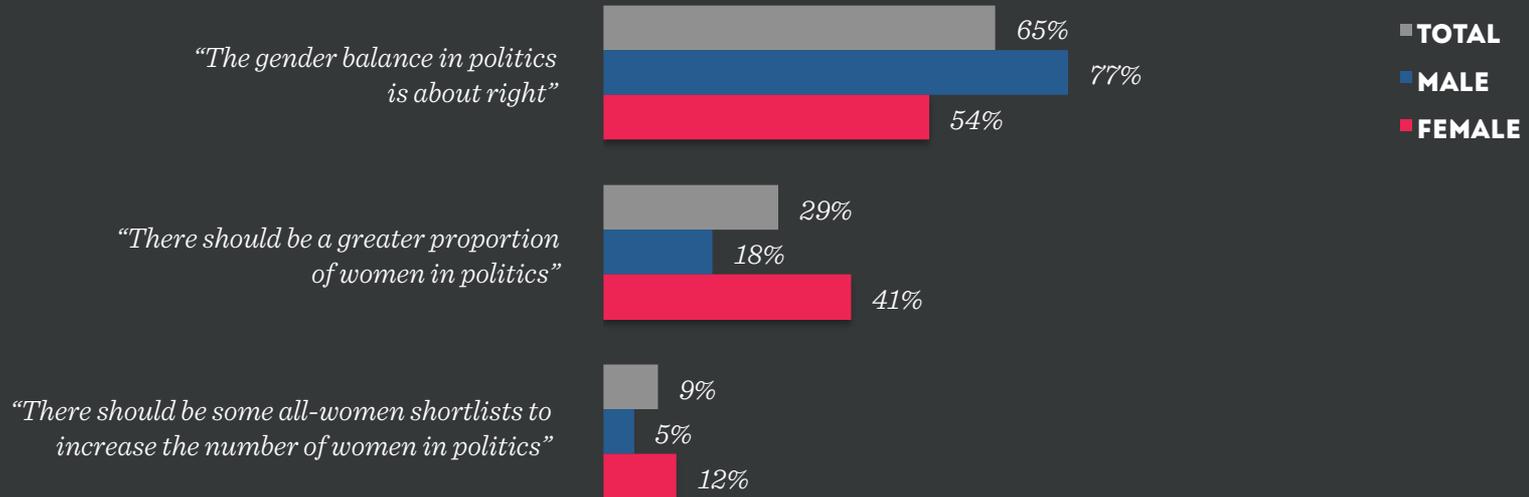
## 18%

*Of those who said they would not vote if there was an election tomorrow said 'yes' - voting should be made compulsory*

# WOMEN IN POLITICS

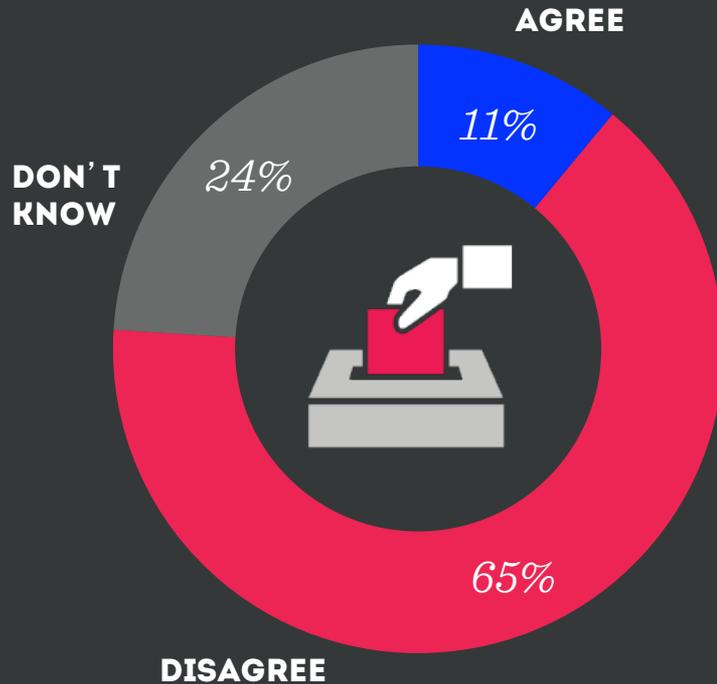
(% who agree with each statement)

**77% OF NORWEGIAN MEN FEEL THAT THE GENDER BALANCE IN POLITICS IS 'ABOUT RIGHT', COMPARED TO 54% OF NORWEGIAN WOMEN. ALSO, THERE IS GENERALLY VERY LITTLE SUPPORT AMONG MILLENNIALS FOR ALL-WOMEN ELECTORAL LISTS.**



# EUROPE

*'Norway should become a member of the EU'*



**37%**

*Of those surveyed  
strongly disagreed  
with this statement*

# HINDERING THEIR FUTURE

*To what extent do you think that the following are damaging the future for young people in Norway?*

**THERE WERE ALSO SIGNIFICANT LEVELS OF CONCERN AT THE CURRENT LEVELS OF INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION AND REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

