

THE MILLENNIAL DIALOGUE REPORT

TURKEY



METHODOLOGY

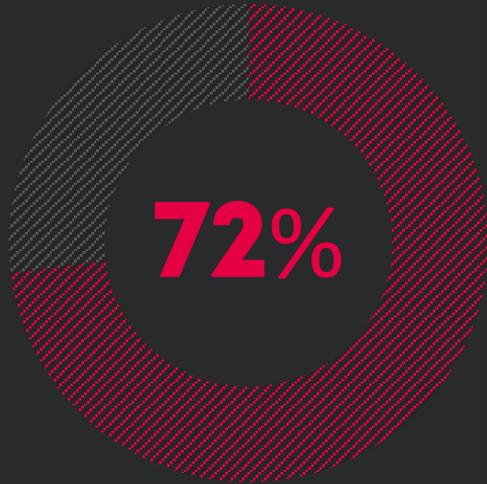
AudienceNet conducted an initial online survey amongst 1,137 (weighted total 1,001) 15-34 year old Turkish residents and a week-long, moderated, online dialogue with 40 Turkish millennials, segmented as follows: the politically engaged; the mainstream and the politically disaffected.

The sample was recruited to be nationally representative of all Turkish millennials in terms of: age; geographical region; household income and educational attainment levels. The online community and survey were carried out in December 2015.

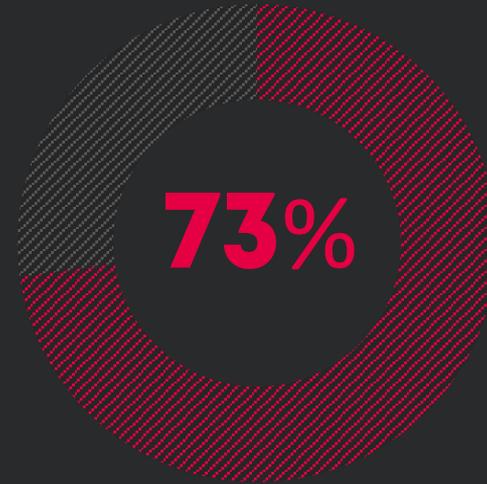
INTEREST & ENGAGEMENT WITH POLITICS



THREE QUARTERS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN TURKEY ARE HAPPY AND OPTIMISTIC...

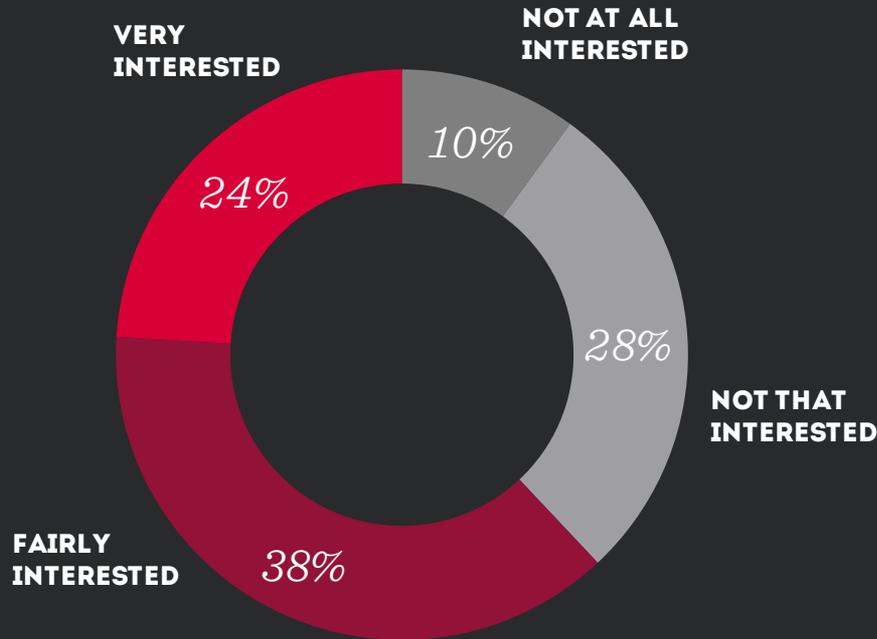


*Are generally happy
with their lives*



*Are optimistic about
their future*

...AND ARE FAIRLY INTERESTED IN POLITICS

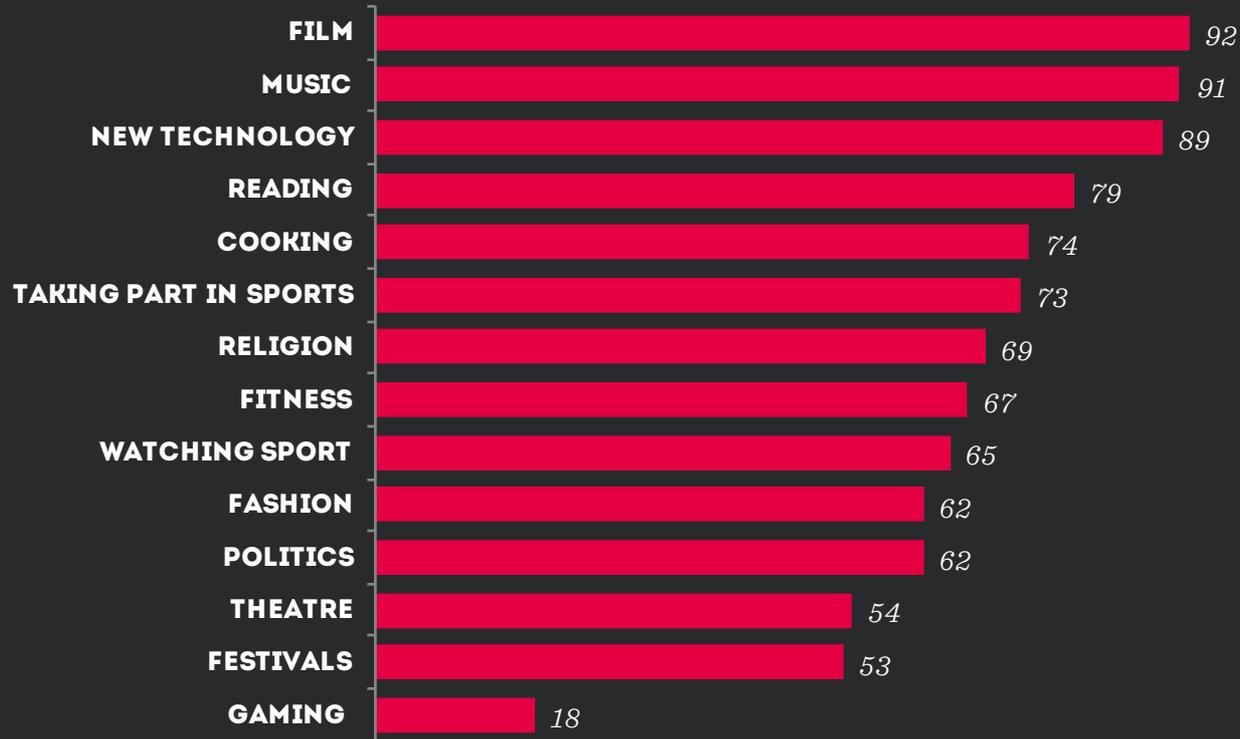


24%

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 FREE TO DO AND SAY WHAT I WANT

2 BEING IN GOOD HEALTH

3 BEING HAPPY

4 BEING SUCCESSFUL

5 EQUALITY IN SOCIETY

6 MAKING MONEY

7 HELPING OTHERS

8 SPENDING TIME WITH FAMILY

9 CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

10 THE WELL-BEING OF SOCIETY IN GENERAL

11 SPENDING TIME WITH FRIENDS

12 HAVING LEISURE TIME

13 HAVING MY VOICE HEARD

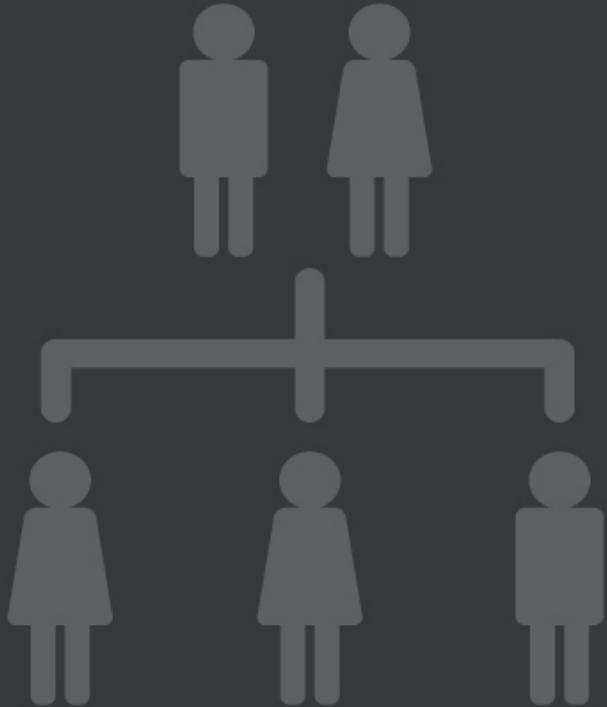
14 TAKING AN INTEREST IN MUSIC

15 BEING INVOLVED WITH MY LOCAL COMMUNITY

16 BEING CONNECTED TO FRIENDS VIA SOCIAL MEDIA

17 **TAKING AN INTEREST IN POLITICS**

GENERATION GAP



40%

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

36% THINK THE REVERSE

WHY ARE SO FEW YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED IN POLITICS?

Turkish millennials said they were fairly interested in politics, compared to other countries and also felt more interested in politics than their parents' and grandparents' generation. However, many young people said they found politics complicated and were afraid to take part in political debate.

“There is no encouragement or opportunity given to young people in politics. Most of the young generation are busy thinking about how not to be a burden to their families when they are studying.”

“I think politics is important. We should know what’s going around in this life and plan our future accordingly. I think the younger generation is more interested in politics, people possess more knowledge about topics. The ones who are not interested probably think “why should we care when there are other much more fun things to do in life?””

“They are scared that something might happen to them. That’s why families try to keep their children away from politics as much as they can. Plus, in our country, people who support another party apart from the government cannot express their opinions because they are afraid that they might face unemployment because they talk against the government .”

“They try to keep the young generation away from politics by putting them off. When they raise their voice they end up getting arrested, they are not even given the right to defend themselves. The party in power is strongly against the opposition and multiple voices. I rarely share my own opinions.”

“Why should I be interested in politics when MPs don’t listen to what I’m saying”

WHY ARE SO FEW YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED IN POLITICS? CONT.

Others said they didn't feel like they have time to participate in politics due to working long hours or studying in order to avoid unemployment or they were simply too bored by politics to take the time to participate.

“According to my own observations, people are more interested in education, technology, fashion and sports than politics in our country. I think young people have their own habits. They find politics boring and they are not curious about it. They start fighting when someone's opinion is against their views, or swear at each other when they receive the slightest criticism. They don't have the interest to research about the country's current situation. Because of the way they were raised, very few young people feel the need to express their own opinions, support their views of life and protect the values of the country or follow the politics.”

“I'm not very interested in politics. I care more about education. The young generation is experiencing hardship; they are trying to find jobs. They might be thinking that politics will not be useful for them even if they are interested in it.”

“I'm quite interested in politics but don't trust anyone. Because nothing is objective, it's not clear who is innocent and who is guilty. Young generation is just living the moment and politics is boring for them.”

“The younger generation is struggling to earn a living, they find a job with a very low wage and spend long hours at work every day. Do they have time to deal with politics? Do they have enough money to deal with politics?”

“Nowadays young generation just play pc games and spends their time liking their friend's coffee in cafes. They know nothing of the world so they are not interested in anything.”

TAKING PART

14% said that they have attended a political meeting and 15% said that they have taken part in a protest/demonstration

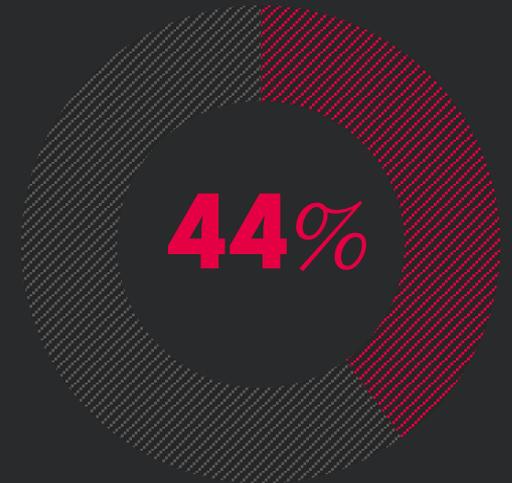
14%

Take part in
political meetings

15%

Take part in
protests/demonstrations

This compares to 30% who
take part in *religious*
meetings/events and...



who take part in *team*
sports

ARE THEY WILLING TO SHARE THEIR OPINIONS ON SOCIAL MEDIA?

When we asked Turkish Millennials how they felt about sharing their views on social media sites, quite a few people said they did share their opinions on social media. However, there were also many who said they were afraid of sharing their opinions. They were afraid that it might affect their career prospects or be used against them in legal proceedings.

“I don’t share my political opinions on social media because I think everyone should keep their opinions to themselves.”

“I share political posts on social media, I like to share things that are right to me. Some people don’t like the posts I share but I express my own opinions without offending anyone.”

“Yes I do share my opinions on social media and the general response of my friends is usually just agreeing with my opinions because they are all cowardly. No one has his or her own original opinion. They just believe in whatever others say. That is the reason why young generation is in this situation right now.”

“Nowadays people are afraid to share anything on social media, we are afraid.”

“I don’t share my own political opinions on social media because I don’t think it’s right to do so.”

“I rarely share my own opinions.”



POLITICIANS CONNECTING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE



27%

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

46%

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

% AGREEING WITH STATEMENTS

78% of Turkish millennials think their views are largely ignored by politicians

THE VIEWS OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE LARGELY IGNORED BY MOST POLITICIANS

78%

MOST POLITICIANS ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH OLDER PEOPLE THAN YOUNGER PEOPLE

73%

MOST POLITICIANS WANT TO CONTROL AND RESTRICT YOUNG PEOPLE

63%

MOST POLITICIANS WANT THE BEST POSSIBLE FUTURE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

43%

THE VIEWS OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GREATLY VALUED BY MOST POLITICIANS

39%

MOST POLITICIANS ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH YOUNGER PEOPLE THAN OLDER PEOPLE

33%

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE...



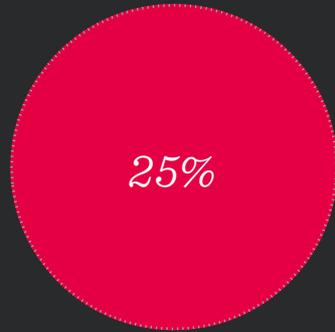
FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE QUALITY OF LIFE

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



Millennials think “access to education” and “Turkey’s economic situation” will have the biggest affect on their future quality of life.

WHAT WOULD THEY RATHER BE?



*Research
Scientist*



*Business owner
or founder*



Academic



Sportsperson



Politician



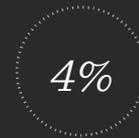
Doctor



*Famous
Celebrity*



Musician



Writer



Lawyer



*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. Not all young millennials were optimistic about their future, but most hoped to have started a family or be in work.

“If I am 22 years old, this means I will marry and have kids or even grandchildren. However, once I will have retired, every day I will sip my tea, read my newspaper and will follow TV news bulletins possibly no one will speak to me and I’ll be lonely man without any friends.”

“In 20 to 30 years everything in our lives will be digital. With the help of technology, my life in over time will slowly adapt the pace of high-tech jobs. Our work life routine will be different and most likely I will constantly be travelling between my office and home. In 20-30 year advanced I’ll be working with global companies to provide the best opportunities for their employees..”

“I will have opened my own bakery and will be making wonderful cakes, I will have improved my bakery skills.”

“I will be retired and I will have more money. Due to ageing factors I will not be as dynamic as today.”

TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | TURKEY

When we asked what the country might be like in 20-30 years time, most people thought Turkey would be a more advanced, powerful and independent country. Some, thought these developments would come at the cost of traditional values.

“Turkey will be a peaceful, advanced nation that will be admired by the international community and will join the G8 Club.”

“Turkey will become a regional power by becoming fully independent; manage to control its own internal affairs, become economically stable and without accepting any outside influence. Only very few of our old traditions will be sustained in our culture.”

“There are changes in the country already. There are visible improvements in health, education and defence sectors compared to the 80s and the 90s in Turkey. I think that the biggest change will happen in 2023. We will declare our full independence. We will get rid of Lausanne captivity even if at the moment, Turkey fights against many internal and external political rivals. The services such as hospitals, schools, airports, tunnels, roads, etc are improving to serve us better and our living standards are becoming better every day.”

“Turkey will be a relatively more advanced country compared to its present level of development. However, human values such as love, passion as a part of community, will be lost. Turkish citizens will end up with more lonely and unhappy lives, who knows what the technological advancements will trap us into. Our family values/relations will be deteriorated. I guess our country will be more prosperous.”

TIME TRAVEL ACTIVITY | GOVERNMENT

When we asked what the government might be like in 20-30 years time. Many wanted to see a more representative government and hoped their generation could generate the change they want to see in the country. There were mixed views on electronic voting.

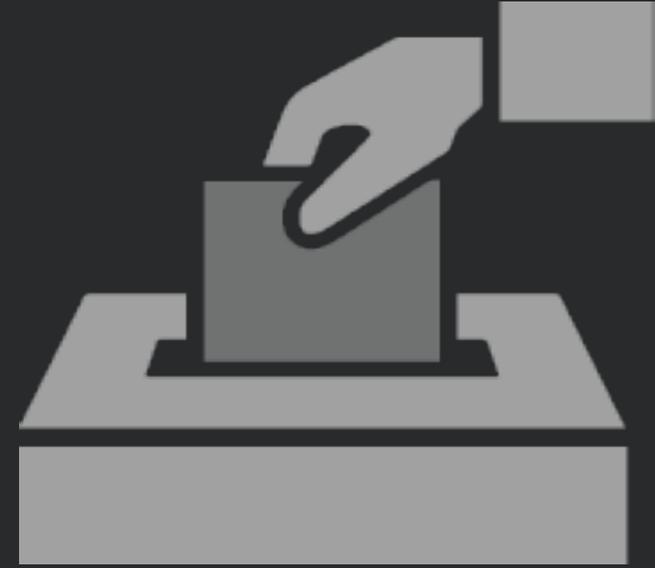
“The general elections will be almost the same as today, but online. Everyone will participate, voting from home.”

“I think my generation can make big changes for the future, and there are more proposals for that. Hopefully there will be an electronic voting system. Something faster and to continue with voluntary voting.”

“You will notice that our country will function in a different way as our digital lives improve, the government institutions will function better and our relations with the neighbouring countries will be different. The advanced technology will fundamentally change our basic needs. We will not be going to the polling stations to vote, there will be suitable electronic polling stations where the citizens will vote online in the elections.”

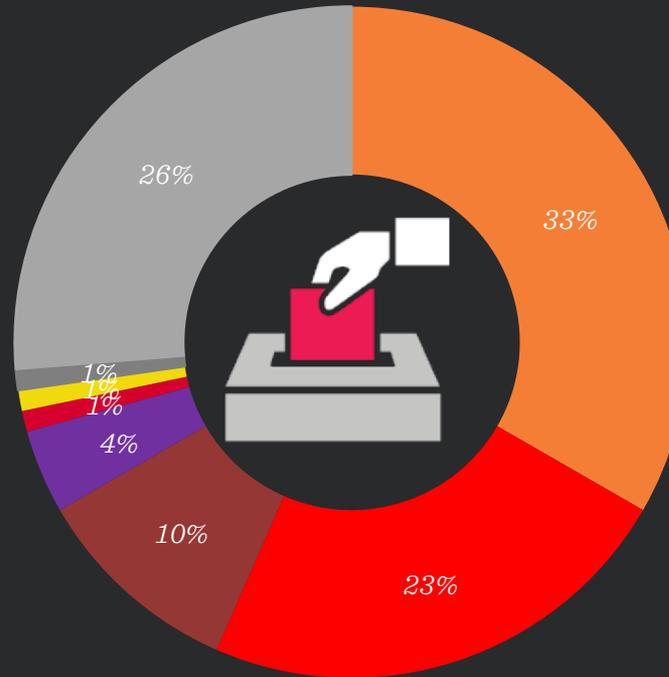
“Most likely, the Turkish government will start selling its boron reserves to improve prosperity in our nation. We will set up nuclear plants to stop dependence on the neighbouring countries’ energy sector. Our election will be safer with digital elections. All the election campaign adverts will be on social media.”

91% WOULD VOTE
IF THERE WAS AN
ELECTION
TOMORROW



IF THERE WAS AN ELECTION TOMORROW...

Turkish millennials would vote for the two major parties in Turkey; the ruling Justice and Development Party and the Republican People's Party.



- Justice and Development Party
- Republican People's Party
- Nationalist Movement
- People's Democratic Party
- Great Unity Party
- Liberal Democrat Party
- The Felicity Party
- Other/ not prepared to say/ don't know

KEY REASONS FOR NOT WANTING TO VOTE

1

LACK OF TRUST IN POLITICIANS

2

NO PARTY REPRESENTS THEIR VIEWS

3

DON'T LIKE ANY POLITICAL OPTIONS AVAILABLE

4

PARTIES AND POLITICIANS ARE ALL THE SAME

5

LACK OF SUPPORT FOR THE CURRENT POLITICAL SYSTEM

KEY FACTORS THAT MIGHT ENCOURAGE AN INTEREST IN VOTING

#1

IF I TRUSTED
POLITICIANS
MORE

#2

IF I POLITICIANS
CARED MORE
ABOUT YOUNGER
PEOPLE

WHY POLITICIANS AREN'T TRUSTED

When we asked Turkish millennials why they didn't trust politicians, the main reasons given were that politicians do not keep their promises and they do not listen to young people's problems.

"Politics is some kind of a lie for me. Most of the politicians are fake, the things they say are not believable. That's why, the public, especially young generation cannot trust them."

"Everything is a lie. They are lying to our faces. The amount of corruption and injustice we have here cannot be found anywhere else in the world."

"Most of the young people don't trust politicians. And the reasons are; politicians in our country are not interested in our problems, they can't carry out their plans for the future, instability, they don't keep their promises, they don't communicate with the young generation about their problems and they don't represent the youth."

"Because politicians don't care about the youth. They don't understand or listen them; they don't care about their problems."

"Politicians cannot be trusted because they don't keep their promises that they give before elections. They forget their promises when they are in power. That's why I don't trust the politicians. I don't think they are sincere."

TRUSTWORTHY POLITICIANS?

Most Turkish millennials had trouble finding a politician they trusted. Amongst the national politicians mentioned were; President Tayyip Erdogan, Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu and Ali Babacan. International politicians included US President Barack Obama and UK Prime Minister David Cameron.

"I trust former MP Faik Tunay from CHP Party, Former Head of BBP Yalcin Topcu along with few more names and President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu."

"Unfortunately I can't think of any politician that I can trust."

"Foreign: England's Prime Minister David Cameron, Domestic: Meral Aksener from MHP, Ali Babacan from AKP"

"I trust Ali Babacan, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Ahmet Davutoglu."

"Obama for example. His speech and actions are reassuring."

"There is no politician I trust in Turkey but if we look at the foreign politicians, Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau is one of the politicians I can trust. "

"Today, I only trust Mehmet Simsek. When you look at him, his education and work, it seems to be sufficient. His work is logical. You can find reliable politicians even if it's very rare."

"I think Recep Tayyip Erdogan is the most reliable one."

"He passed away, but Mustafa Kemal Atatürk"

BUILDING TRUST IN POLITICS

Turkish millennials said that if politicians were to become more trustworthy, they should listen to young people, give them the freedom to express themselves and keep their promises.

“The only thing politicians should do is to put themselves in the shoes of the youth. They should be patient and come to us with a new vision.”

“This country will never have vision as long as 60-70 year old men remain in politics. There are no reliable politicians to make way for the youth and support their projects.”

“There could be meetings with the youth in every region and they could give them the right to speak. If leaders don’t prevent the freedom, and have a unifying and empathetic attitude, they might be more reliable.”

“If they consider problems of the youth as their own problems, they don’t need to do anything else.”

“Politicians should communicate to win trust. They should be transparent so they can win the trust of the youth. They can do this via social media.”

“They can win the trust of the young generation when they start to listen them and keep their promises.”

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VOTING DECISION

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



Knowledge about individual candidates is most important for Turkish millennials when choosing how to cast their vote

THE NOVEMBER 2015 ELECTION

We asked Turkish Millennials if they had voted in the general election, which took place a few weeks before the Millennial Dialogue community, and why they had or hadn't voted. As reflected in the data, most said they voted, as they saw it as a civic duty. We also asked what they thought of the political campaigns.

"Of course I voted. Every Turkish citizen should vote for the prosperity of our country."

"I voted. It was nice to have an opportunity to vote even though we have little impact on the selection of governors in this country."

"Some of the election campaign songs are good tunes. However, the election campaign did not attract the attention of young people."

"I did not like any leading party campaigns. I thought that the political party which has many young MPs would have pushed its election campaign to get young people to join parliament."

"It was not a good campaign, but the song lyrics [for campaign songs] were impressive."

"Yes I voted. – voting in an election is a civic duty. Therefore I had to vote."

THE NOVEMBER 2015 ELECTION CONT.

We also asked where Turkish millennials found information about the election and whether or not they felt the media had been objective during the election campaign. There were mixed views about the objectivity of news sources, but a lot of people felt the media had been biased.

“No, I do not think so, because although any radio channel or news site proclaim to present objective news, all these media groups have a biased political agenda and these media groups support certain political parties.”

“I managed to access all information I was searching for. I think that the election news was objective. They were providing accurate information.”

“Before I used my vote, I investigated the media sources regarding the ongoing election campaign. I could only obtain small percentage of information that I wanted to find. I do not think reporting was objective in this election. Many parties do not consider to be treated equally in the election news because of a biased attitude in favour of major parties. Each party’s election manifesto are not equally present on TV.”

“Recently, I did research myself and found a lot of information about the political debates. I also followed political guests in the TV election debate programmes. I get a lot of information via social media. However, in the election campaign journalism was not fair at all, certain media organizations were presenting biased election campaign programmes favourable to certain political parties.”

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

If they were to start their own campaign Turkish millennials would use traditional campaigning methods, but also use social media and apps



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

52%

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

19%

“
Voting really does make a difference
”

29%

“
Voting is your responsibility
”

WHAT WOULD THEY DO DIFFERENTLY?

If the Turkish millennials were involved with starting a new political campaign themselves, they would focus on single issues and run their campaign online. The issues Turkish youth would focus on were youth unemployment rates, education and immigration.

“I would investigate the politics of countries that have high educational quality and design a new education system based on this vision and mission. Then explain this idea to the public accordingly. I would inform via social media, press and written documents.”

“I would start a campaign where everyone had equal rights without discrimination and peace. I would especially want people to be recruited for jobs without discrimination or nepotism.”

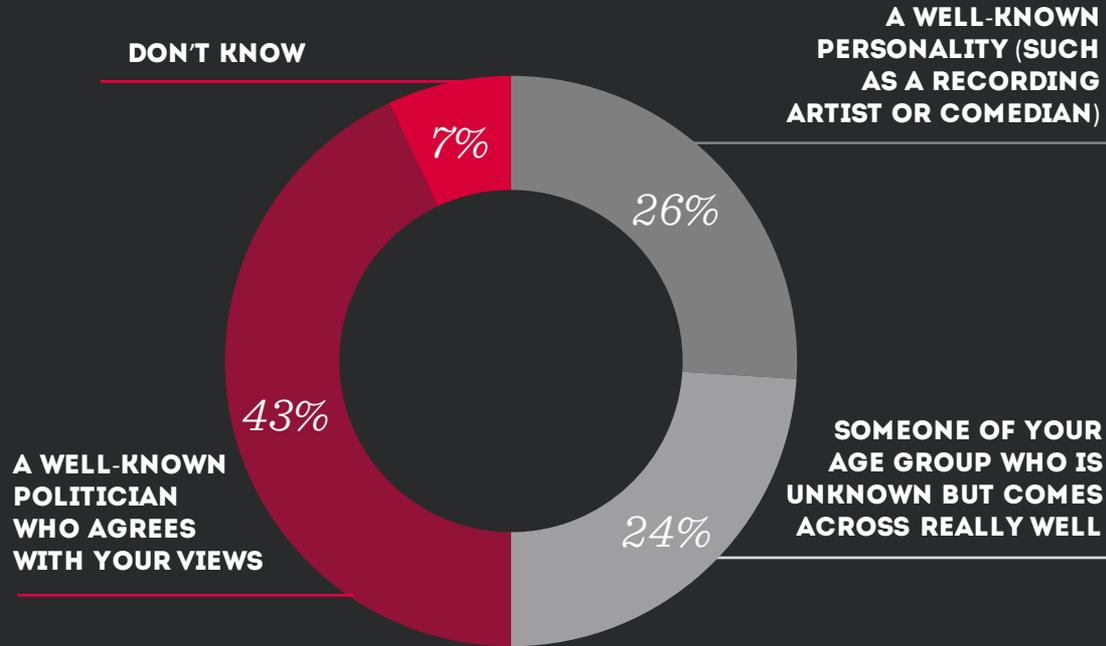
“I would tell people that I would sort out the unemployment problem, though I don’t know how, it can’t be done by giving out money from Iskur, or whatever. I wouldn’t arrange a meeting with people, instead I would contact them personally with local representatives and send out posts.”

“On an online platform, I would ask young people to make a list of what they want to change, and then I would promise the first 3 things on that list (the things that can be done).”

“I would focus my campaign on the issue of unemployment. Right now, political campaigns are just rubbish, I would prove that my policies are applicable. I would be in contact with people via social media and try to reach the celebrities who support me. Celebrities that people trust would be effective in convincing them.”

“I would start a campaign about violence against women and display the real stories. Somehow, unless you display everything, words don’t mean anything to people.”

WHO SHOULD RUN THE CAMPAIGN?



“LET’S BUILD A BETTER FUTURE”

We asked Turkish millennials to create a campaign poster. For the slogan they wanted to get across that the young generations will shape the future and they need to take action.

“In my opinion every citizen should think about their future. I would have addressed people with the personal pronouns such you, me etc. to gain their trust to create a friendly tone. I would provide a lively briefing on the issues of future planning, health, transportation and so on”

“I would have used the European models for the posters, as you aware our nation loves European style”

“I would have used warm appeals avoiding any use of official terms. I would have the present age group between 18 and 35 in mind creating digital posters. I would have approached the youths with friendly dialogues, thus I would have presented myself as a good politician who values the younger generations.”

“YOUTH WILL SHAPE OUR FUTURE”

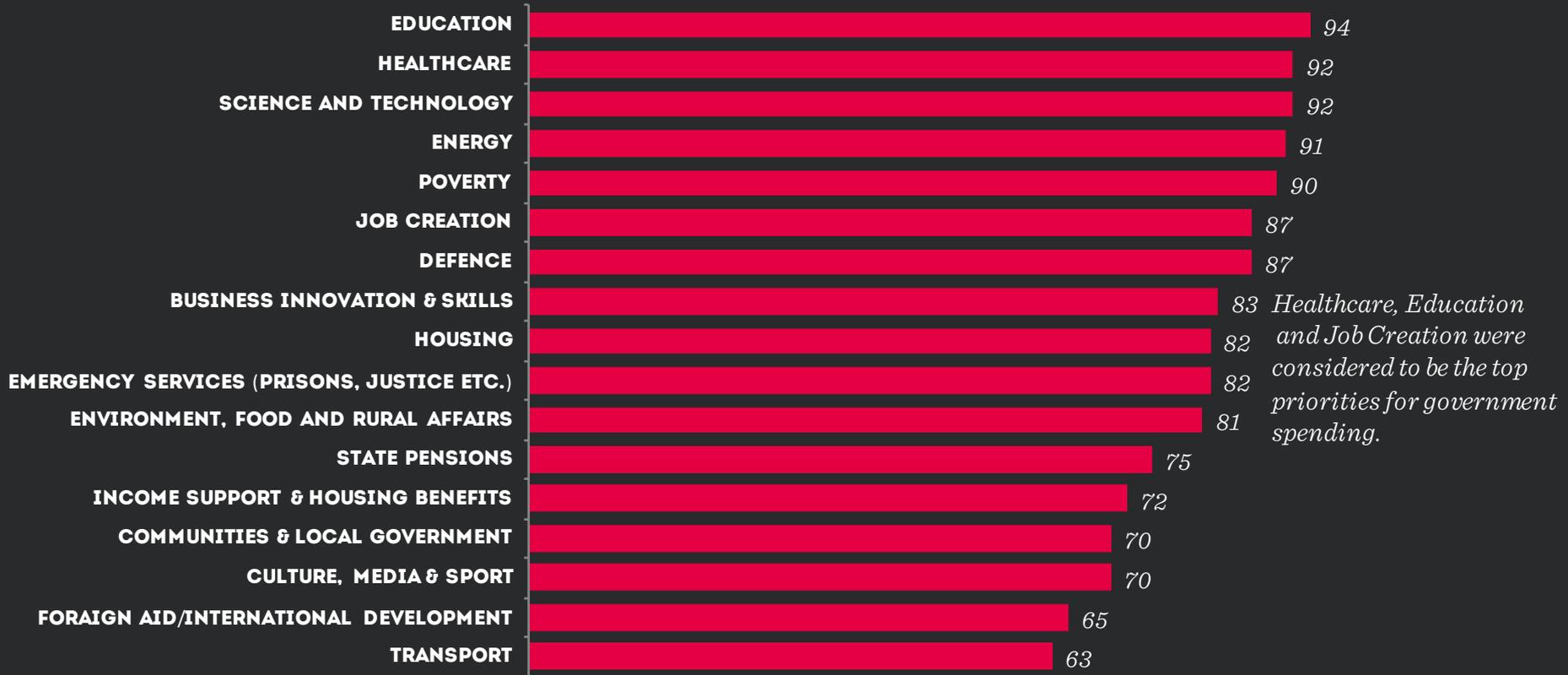
“YOUTH, LET’S RUN TOGETHER”

“YOUTH, IT’S TIME FOR US TO JOIN POLITICS”

THE ISSUES THAT MATTER



HIGH PRIORITY FOR PUBLIC SPENDING (%)





83%

**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 which issues elected representatives should focus on, the key issues Turkish millennials were concerned about were security, war in Syria and the ongoing refugee crisis. The community took place in the second week of December 2015.

“The elected representatives in Turkey should concentrate on the issues in Syria and immigration.”

“First of all, there should be radical changes to end terrorism, the wage difference between lower class and upper class should be decreased, also the army and police should have more authority and police and soldiers should be protected more, they are the ones who are troubled the most in the east, nepotism in employment should be ended.”

“The elected MPs should primarily focus on national security and development. In these critical times for our country, each step that MPs take are very important for the future of the country. Right steps should be taken by MPs in the name of the country’s development and the wage inequity should be decreased.”

“The development of Turkey and the peace should be created because it’s important for Turkey to develop more with modern civilizations and should be conclusive, stay calm and take planned steps about national and international problems..”

“They should only focus on the country’s future. They should be experts in their own area. They should serve Turkey, not just the city they were elected for.”

THE ISSUES THAT MATTER (CONT.)

Other topics that were mentioned frequently were infrastructure, development the education system and youth unemployment.

“The elected MPs in Turkey should focus primarily on education problems along with unemployment, inequity of wages, corruption, Syrian immigrants and the Kurdish problem. Eventually, because of uncontrolled increases in the size of the population will cause quality failure in education and increase unemployment. Also, infrastructure along with irregular urbanization and traffic causes communal chaos.”

“The biggest problem is regional unemployment, except for Marmara, Aegean, Mediterranean regions. There is high unemployment in other regions and there is migration to the west. They should stop this migration by job offerings.”

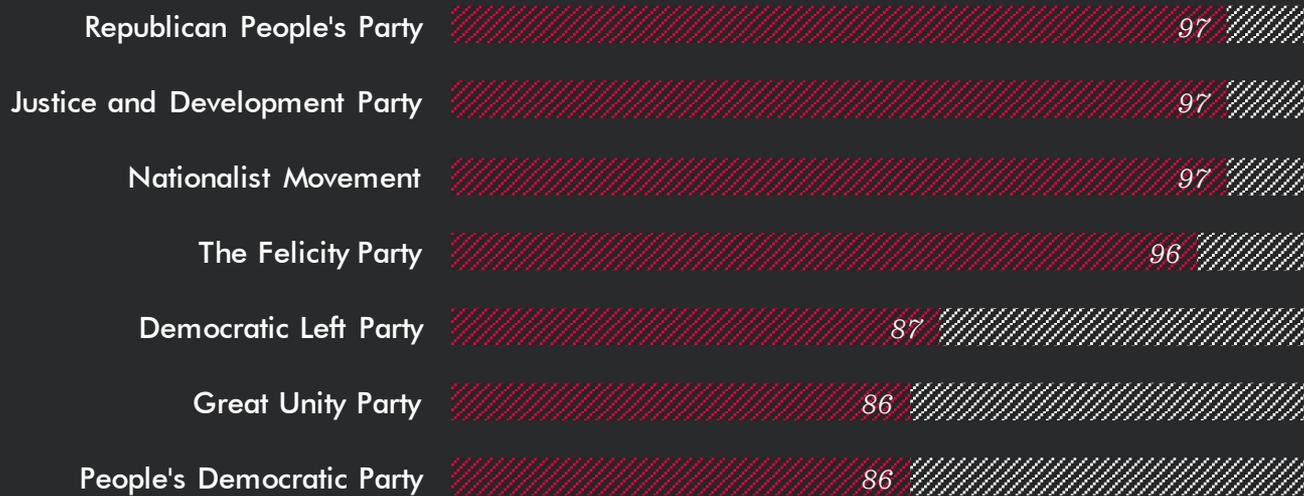
“They should focus on topics that would make the young generation happy, and they shouldn’t neglect educational and cultural activities.”

“I would want some serious reforms on the Highway Traffic Regulations. The city life would be more liveable and would increase the quality of life if the disorderliness of the traffic had been solved with some serious enforcement. I would want encouragement and support agriculture reforms and livestock farming that would influence people, so that the welfare would increase dramatically as production is the biggest part of development.”

POLITICIANS / POLITICAL PARTIES



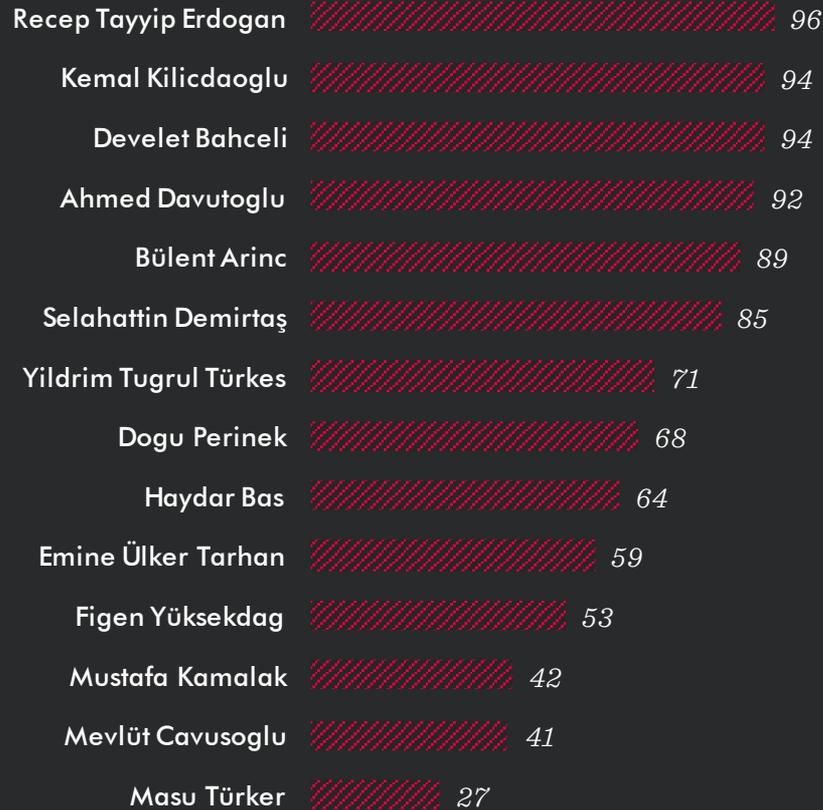
AWARENESS OF POLITICAL PARTIES



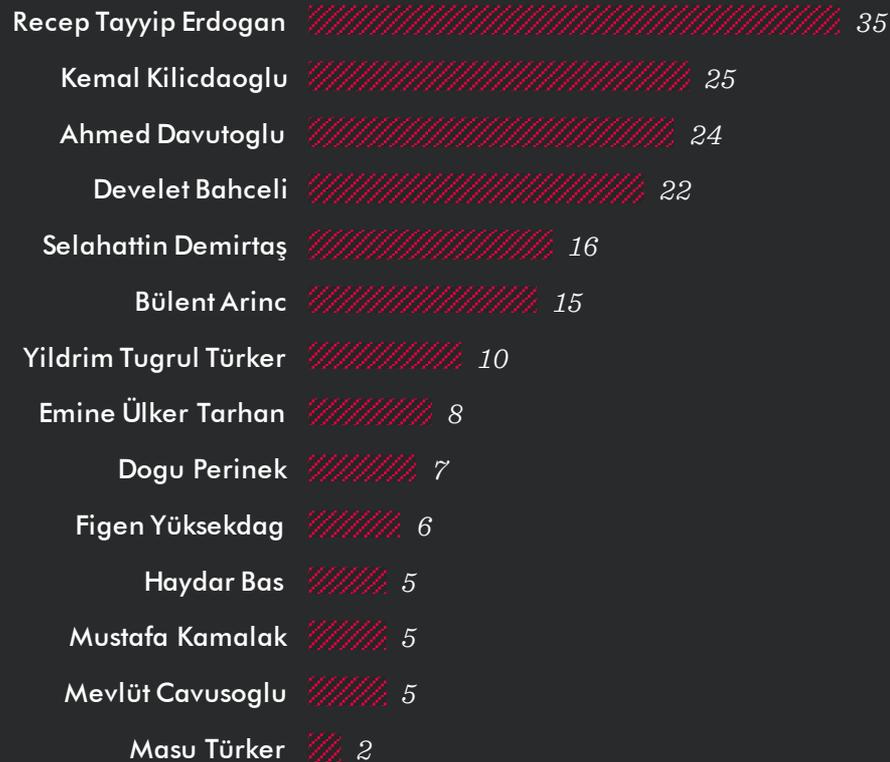
**AWARENESS OF THE MAIN POLITICAL PARTIES WAS
RELATIVELY HIGH**

AWARENESS OF POLITICIANS (%)

*Awareness was
nearly as high as
awareness of political
parties*



PROPORTION WHO LIKE EACH POLITICIAN



Top politicians in Turkey, such as President Erdogan, were most popular amongst Turkish millennials

WRITE A LETTER TO YOUR LOCAL MP

Dear MP,

Social life in Antalya should be regulated; economic revenue should be created. Tourism received a big blow this year, unfortunately, and the Antalya area doesn't have many alternative economic revenue sources.

I am a medical officer and have been working in a private hospital for 12 years. I really want the healthcare employment criteria to be decided according to the graduation year not KPSS. We have really tough working conditions and hours in the private sector, I want this passed on to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and Ministry of Health via you and I want steps to be taken on this issue.

Regards,

Millennial Dialogue Turkey Participant

DO THEY THINK MPS LISTEN WHEN THEY CONTACT THEM?

When we asked if participants had contacted a politician before, some said they had contacted their MP but had received either a generic answer or received no response at all. Others didn't want to contact politicians, as they did not expect to gain anything from it.

"I had the chance to talk to an MP. He/ she gave me a classical politician answer of 'we will sort out everything'."

"MPs listen during the election times then they disappear."

"I didn't contact with my local MP. I don't think any of them represent me."

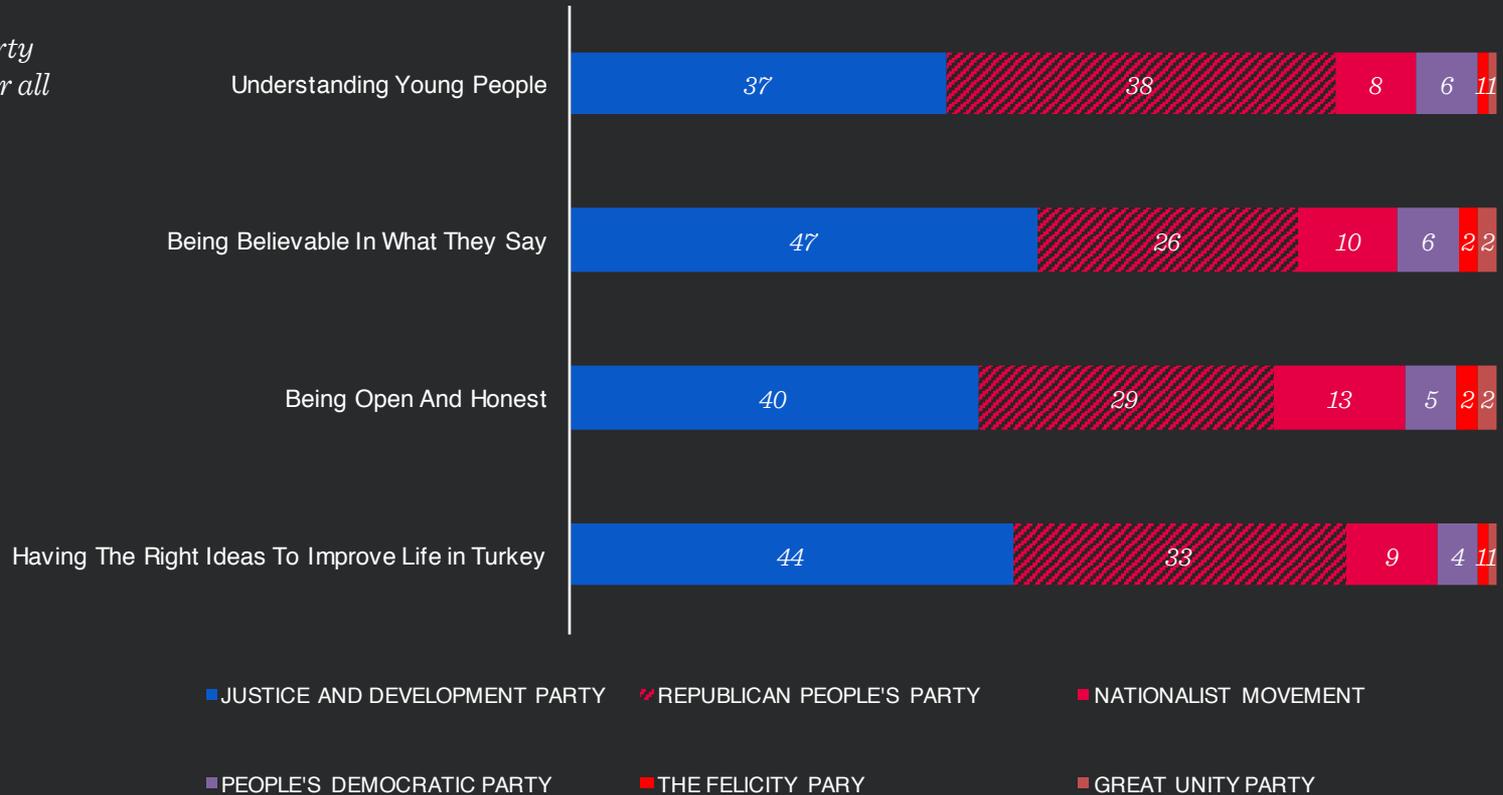
"I tried to contact an MP via social media but it didn't work. Unfortunately you have to know a person so you can get in touch with them. But the topic I wanted to talk about was not liked or found useful by the mediators, so I couldn't get in touch with them."

"I never contacted any MP. I never had the need to contact. Even if I did, I don't think it would be useful."

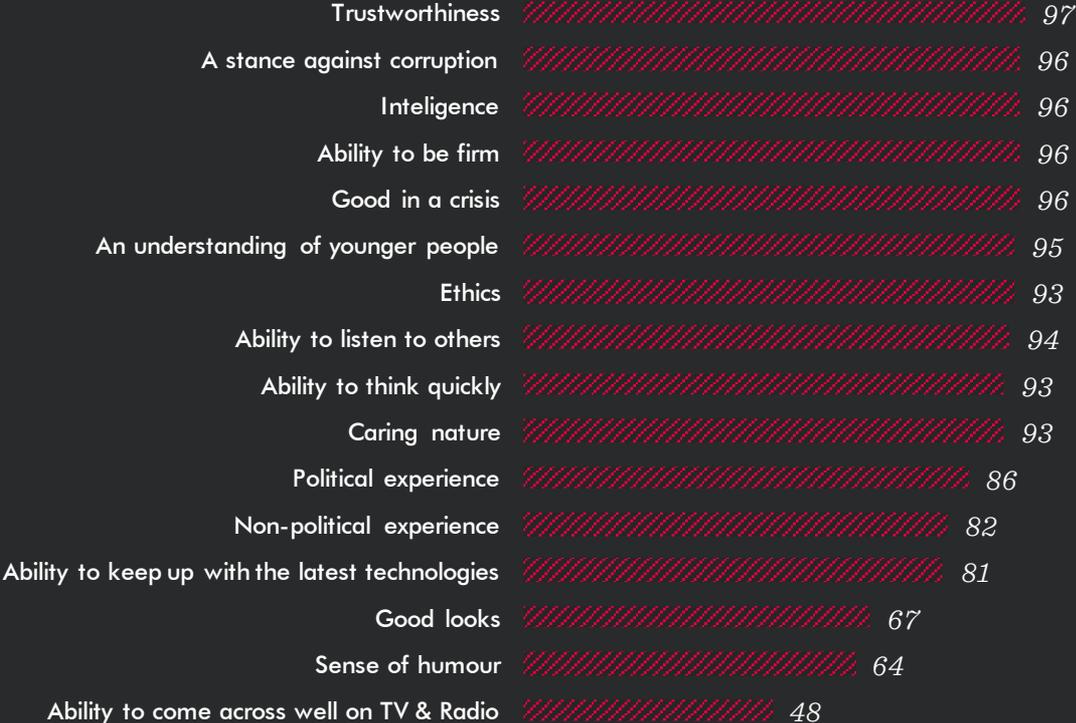
"To be honest I'm not quite sure how to contact MPs, I would try to contact them via twitter or social network, unfortunately our MPs are not intertwined with public, they should be easy to reach just like mayors."

WHICH PARTY SCORES THE HIGHEST FOR...

The Justice and Development Party scored highest for all values.



IMPORTANT QUALITIES FOR AN ELECTED POLITICIAN (%)



THE IDEAL CANDIDATE

We asked Turkish millennials to describe what their ideal candidate would be like in terms of age, gender, personality etc. For most, gender was not of great importance, but personality, values and appearance was very important to millennials.

“The ideal politician should avoid all types of corruption such as those accused of having embezzled public money. The ideal politician should be skilful in resolving the country’s internal and external problems/challenges.”

“Always promote the idea that the government should protect and give value to its citizens.”

“The ideal political leader can be a man or woman. The politician should be 35 years old. He/she should be elected from one of Turkey’s provinces. I expect male politicians to be clean dressed, good-looking, with a smooth image, wearing a suit while women politicians should have simple and appealing makeup and look good in her clothes. The ideal politician’s personality should be confident, intelligent, have reached political maturity, respectful, tolerant, open to criticisms, extroverted, able to solve problems and self confident..”

“I prefer a woman politician who is living in the metropolitan area, aged between 25 and 35 years. She dresses up in an extraordinary style that attracts public attention. She must be constantly attending social events, extrovert, sympathetic, fluent in languages and friendly to the public. She must also use the weekend for her personal development. For example she has to learn new languages. She must show her intellectual character at all times to the public such as she likes to go to cinema, attending TV current affairs, etc. She can also become an ideal politician for Turkish youths.”

ELECTORAL REFORM



WHAT WOULD ENCOURAGE MORE PEOPLE TO VOTE?

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

TURKISH MILLENNIALS SHOW GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE POWER OF CONNECTED TECHNOLOGY AND ONLINE VOTING TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION. THERE IS ALSO 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



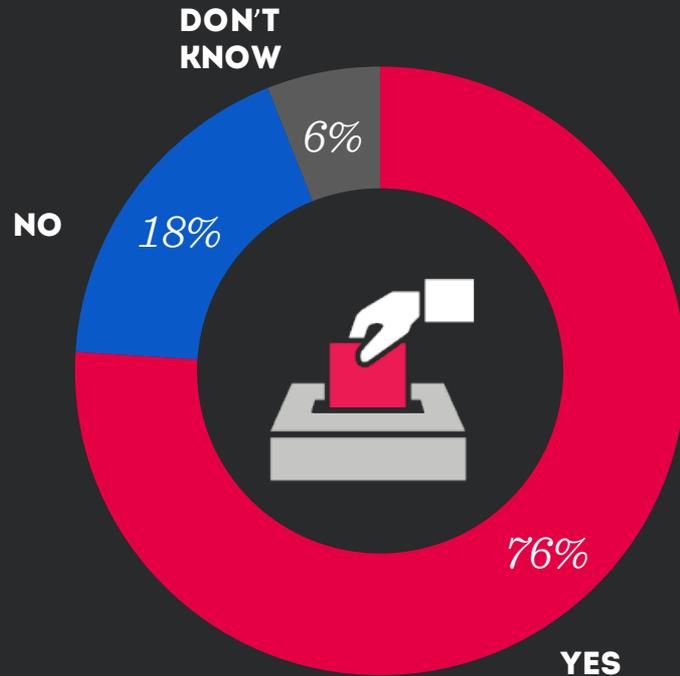
If it were possible to vote at a lot more places such as in shopping malls, libraries, voting stations on the street, on trains, at the airport etc.



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



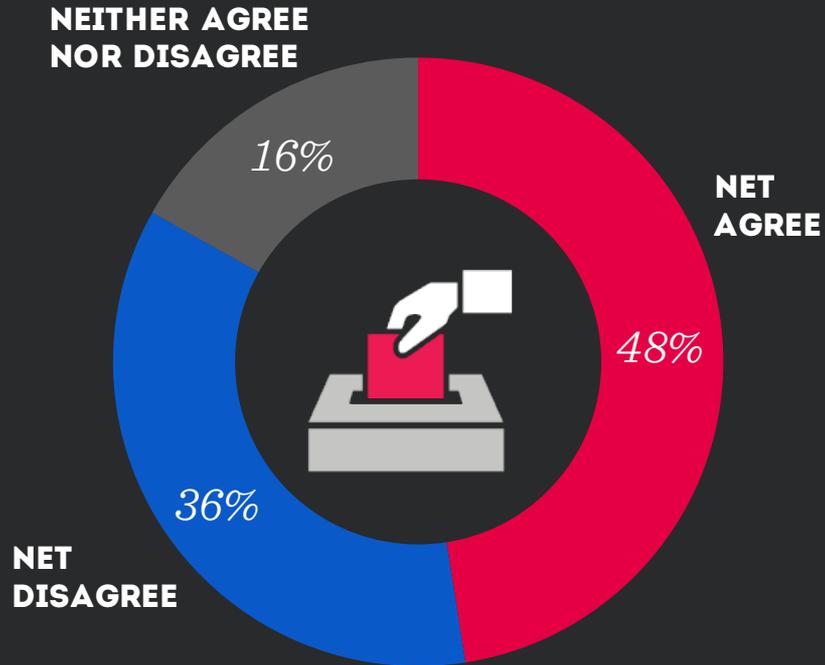
SHOULD IT BE MADE COMPULSORY TO VOTE?



81%

*Of the 25-29 year olds
said 'yes' - voting should
be made compulsory*

ELECTIONS IN TURKEY ARE CARRIED OUT IN A FAIR MANNER

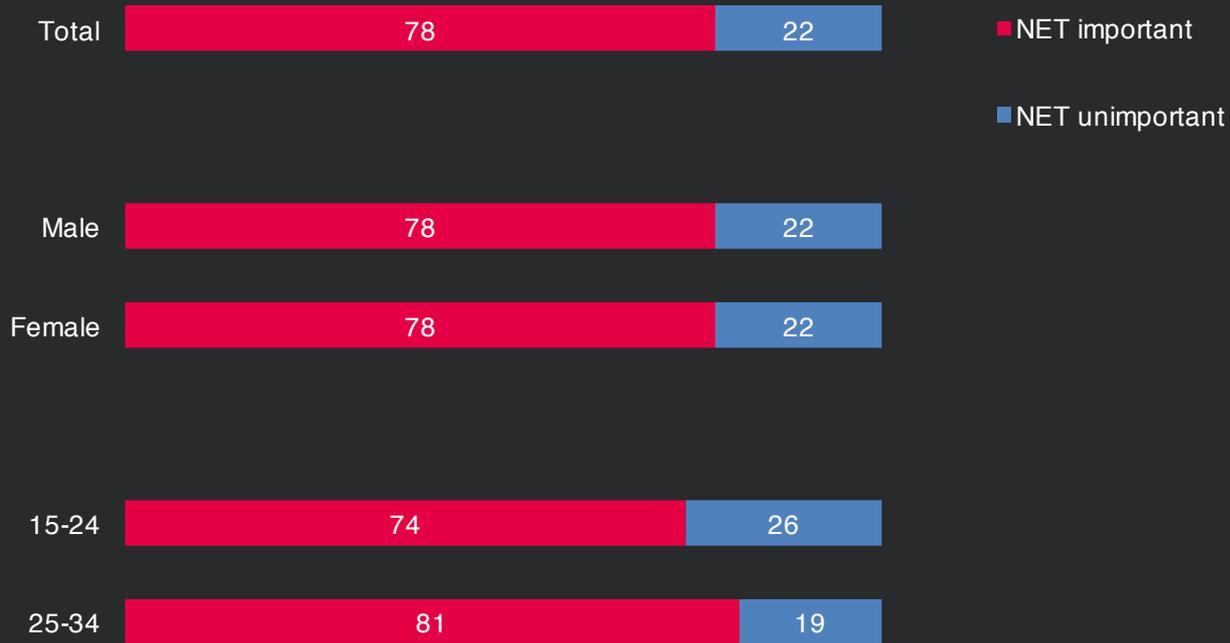


48%

Thought elections in Turkey were carried out in a fair manner. The other half were unsure or disagreed.

DESCRIPTIVE DEMOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

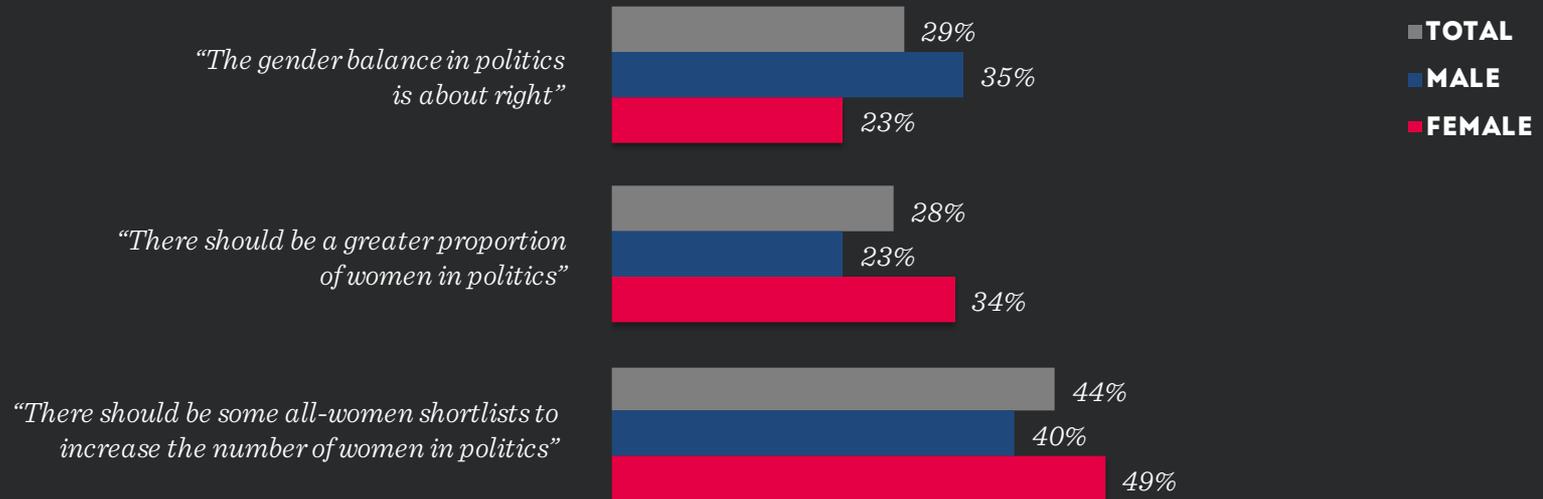
How important is it to you that elected representatives reflect the population in terms of age, gender, class, religion, race etc.?



WOMEN IN POLITICS

(% who agree with each statement)

37% OF TURKISH MEN FEEL THAT THE GENDER BALANCE IN POLITICS IS 'ABOUT RIGHT', COMPARED TO 24% OF TURKISH WOMEN. NEARLY HALF OF FEMALES THINK THERE SHOULD BE AN ALL-WOMEN SHORTLIST TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN POLITICS.



FOREIGN POLICY



TURKEY ON THE WORLD STAGE

(% NET 'Strongly Agree' and 'Agree')

A FAIRLY LARGE MAJORITY THINK TURKEY IS WELL SERVED AS A MEMBER OF NATO AND THAT TURKEY SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Turkey should be a member of the European Union



64%

Turkey is well served as a member of NATO



66%

IF THEY HAD THE POWER ON FOREIGN POLICY

If I had the opportunity to decide on behalf of the Turkish people how to protect the interests of the country, while also having responsibility on the public political decisions, I would follow a tough and uncompromising political agenda. Turkey has been negotiating to join the EU for more than 50 years. There are serious political differences between the EU and Turkey. Therefore Turkey is not joining the EU club. Please bear in mind the EU does need Turkey. The EU has to build closer relations with Turkey.

Due to the internal war in Syria, Turkey is fighting against internal and external terrorism. Turkish authorities are providing humanitarian aid to help refugees fleeing away from the internal war in Syria. Turkey's southeast provinces have many Syrian refugee camps. The authorities are helping Syrians to improve/normalise their living standards. The Turkish border force is there to fight against the illegal entries. Turkish politicians expect the multinational organisations and the internal community to understand Turkey's political actions and its difficult position to protect the southern borders against terrorists. It is beneficial for the international community and Turkey to create peace agreement to solve the border problems. The international community should re-evaluate Turkey's difficult position and agree to help Turkey to resolve internal and external terrorism as well. Under the current ongoing border violations the rules of engagement can be applied by Turkey. In my opinion the international community has to ask the necessary diplomatic permissions from Turkey before take any actions against Syria.

