

# THE MILLENNIAL DIALOGUE

Belgium



# Methodology

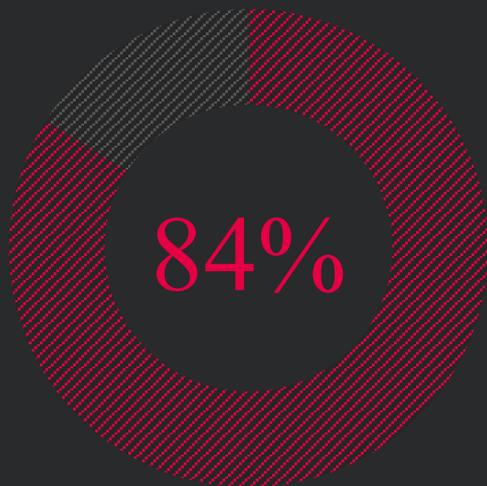
AudienceNet conducted an initial online survey amongst 1,008 (weighted total 1,000) 16-35 year old Belgian residents and a week-long, moderated, online dialogue with 40 Belgian Millennials, segmented as follows: the politically engaged; the mainstream and the politically disaffected.

The sample was recruited to be nationally representative of all Belgian Millennials in terms of: age; geographical region; household income and educational attainment levels. The survey and community were conducted in both Flemish and French.

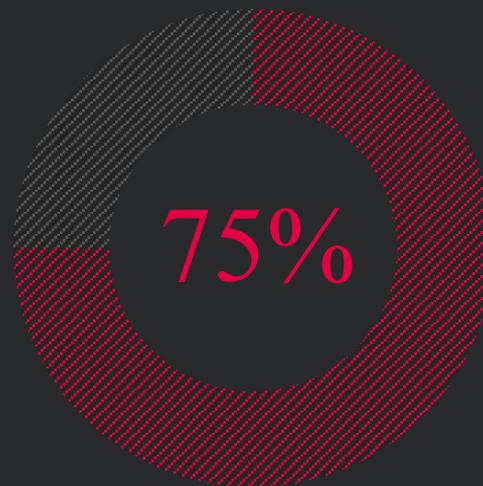
# Interest & engagement with politics



# Most young people in belgium are happy and optimistic...



Are generally happy  
with their lives

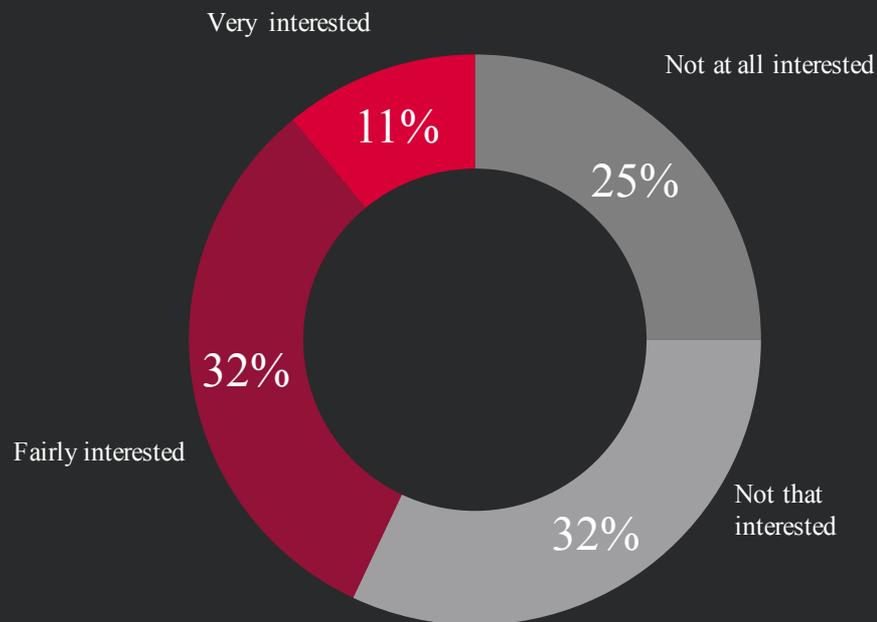


Are optimistic about  
their future

Q: Taking all things into consideration, how happy are you with your life right now? BASE: 1,000

Q: Looking to the future and the things you might like to do and achieve in life, how positive/optimistic are you that you will get what you hope for? BASE: 1,000

# ...But interest in politics is low

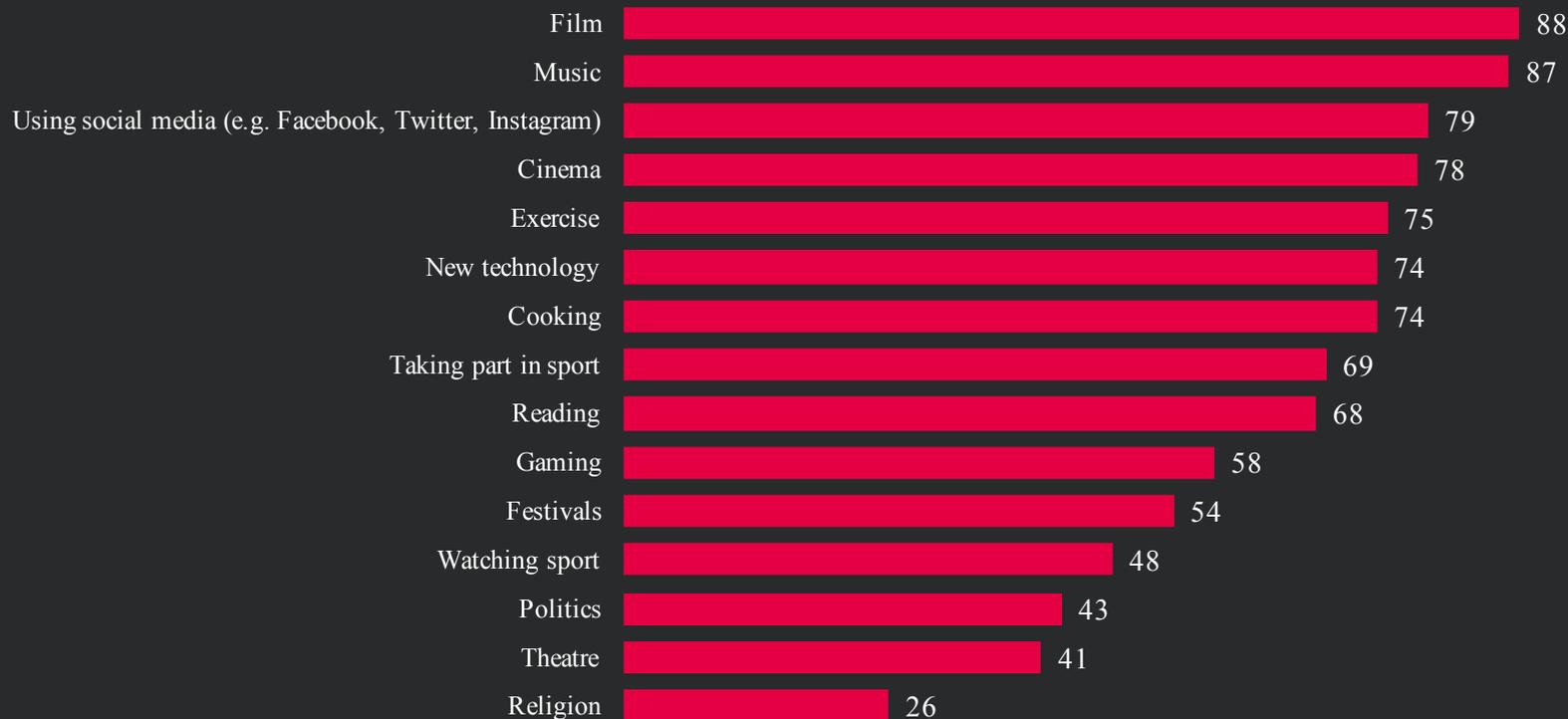


**11%**  
said they were “very interested” in politics

Q: How interested are you in each of the following? – Politics BASE: 1,000

# Music & film top the list of interests

(Net %: very interested / fairly interested)



Q: How interested are you in each of the following? BASE: 1,000

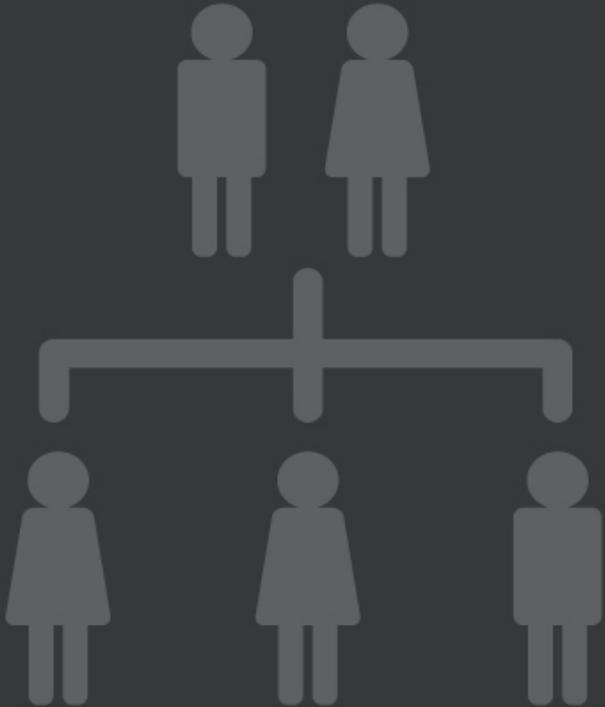
# Taking an interest in politics is also not considered to be important

(Rank in order of importance)

- |   |                                      |    |   |
|---|--------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1 | Being happy                          | 10 | The well-being of society in general        |
| 2 | Being in good health                 | 11 | Being Successful                            |
| 3 | Being free to do and say what I want | 12 | Having my voice heard                       |
| 4 | Having leisure time                  | 13 | Taking an interest in music                 |
| 5 | Making money                         | 14 | Contributing to society                     |
| 6 | Spending time with friends           | 15 | Being connected to friends via social media |
| 7 | Spending time with family            | 16 | Being involved with my local community      |
| 8 | Equality in society                  | 17 | Taking an interest in politics              |
| 9 | Helping others                       |    |   |

Q: How important to you personally are each of the following? BASE: 1,000

# Generation gap



49%

feel that their generation is less interested in politics than their parents' or grandparents' generation

14% think the reverse

Q: Compared to your parents' and grandparents' generation, to what extent do you think people of your age are interested in politics? BASE: 1,000

# Why are so few young people interested in politics?

When asked why their generation was less interested in politics, young people said they felt politics did not relate to their everyday life and felt that politicians made too many empty promises.

“The main reason for this disinterest, in my opinion, is the total incompatibility between the program a party announces before the elections, and the actions it is forced to put into place once elected, after consultation of its partners in the majority (in Belgium, that has almost always been happening, no?). Therefore, it is difficult for people, and mostly for young people, to find themselves, to identify themselves to a political group, to ideas that will be, in all cases, unraveled in the end, at the moment of putting them into practice.”

“What’s more, political decisions don’t seem to correspond the everyday life of people and therefore seem not to relate to them.”

“I think that the young people are less and less interested because the young generation has always had the feeling that politics is an old tool, a tool that serves [the older] generation’s interests. There are few, if none, young representatives and these young representatives take the habits and discourses held in that politics’ generation.”

“I am not interested in this, because every time, they will tell us something differently and their ideas don’t really match with the young people.”

“My interest in politics is limited to a minimum. I follow the broad outlines. Politics are boring and it doesn’t really live among the people.”

# Why are so few young people interested in politics? (Cont.)

Others argued that young people are less interested in politics because they have other interests. Some also argued that young people were less interested in politics because they think politicians care more about their own interests than their people's interests.

“To be honest, I have to admit that I don't really care about politics. This is mostly, because I don't really have faith in it. It is a cliché that politicians earn a lot and don't work hard. They work long days and they should be paid for that, but within limits. Not everyone needs a chauffeur to be driven around or a big pay check to be rewarded for his or her work in politics. What happened to honour and the need to do something good for your fellow human beings, as a reason to go into politics?”

“Difficult to say, I'd say “What are today's young people most interested in, apart from the latest smartphone?” (I am generalizing obviously)”

“All these political scandals stain the system enormously (financial skullduggery, placement, exorbitant salaries, expensive pension). Young people have also the feeling they're facing a wall, they are not listened to.”

“I see it [politics] as a necessary evil. :-) I.e. even if I know that, unfortunately, a lot of elected representatives, parliamentarians, burgomasters, county magistrates, senators,... see their job firstly as a career to shine, it is necessary for all societies to be ruled by a setting in which politics have a role to play. We clearly see that in countries where only a few political parties are present, where political diversity has no place, democracy isn't there either, and the general decision is not equal to the people's decision.”

# Taking part

5% said that they have attended a political meeting compared to 10% who said that they have taken part in a protest/demonstration

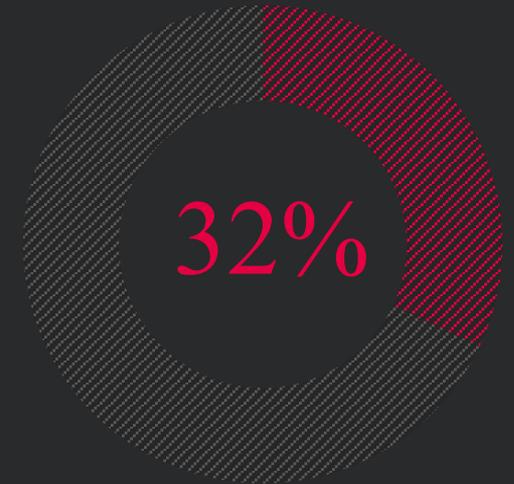
5%

Take part in  
political meetings

10%

Take part in  
protests/demonstrations

This compares to 9% who  
take part in religious  
meetings/events and...



who take part in  
team sports

Q: Which, if any, of the following do you sometimes take part in? BASE: 1,000

# Politicians connecting with young people



24%

felt confident that they and their peers could make themselves heard

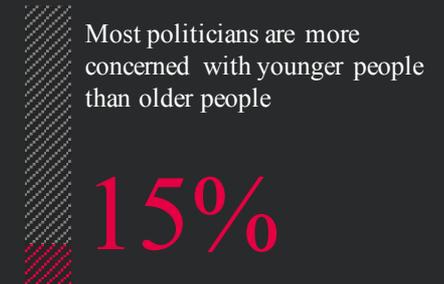
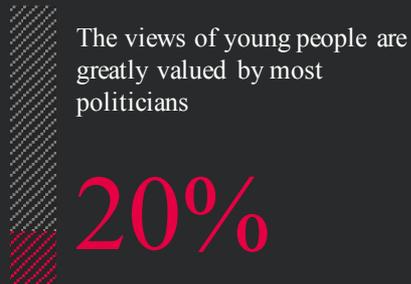
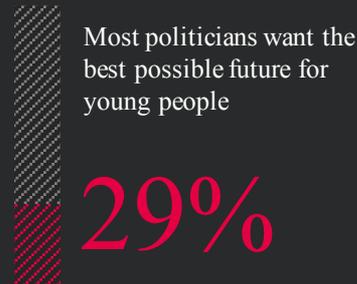
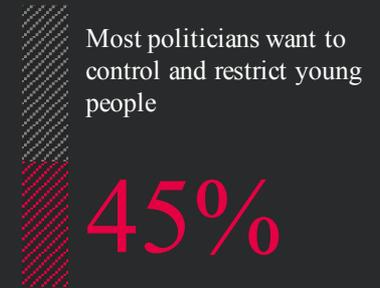
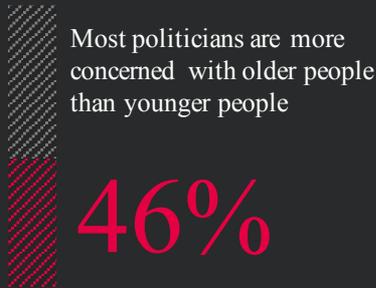
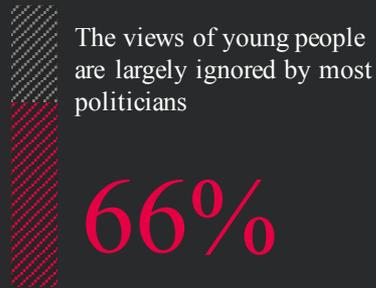
56%

think very few, if any, politicians encourage young people to get involved in politics

Q: Thinking of any particular issue that you and/or your friends might have strong views about, to what extent do you feel that your voice can be heard and listened to? BASE: 1,000  
Q: Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between existing politicians in Belgium and the extent to which people of your age group get involved in politics? BASE:1000

# % agreeing with statements

66% of Belgian millennials think that politicians ignore the views of young people.



Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? BASE: 1,000

# Looking to the future...



# Factors affecting future quality of life

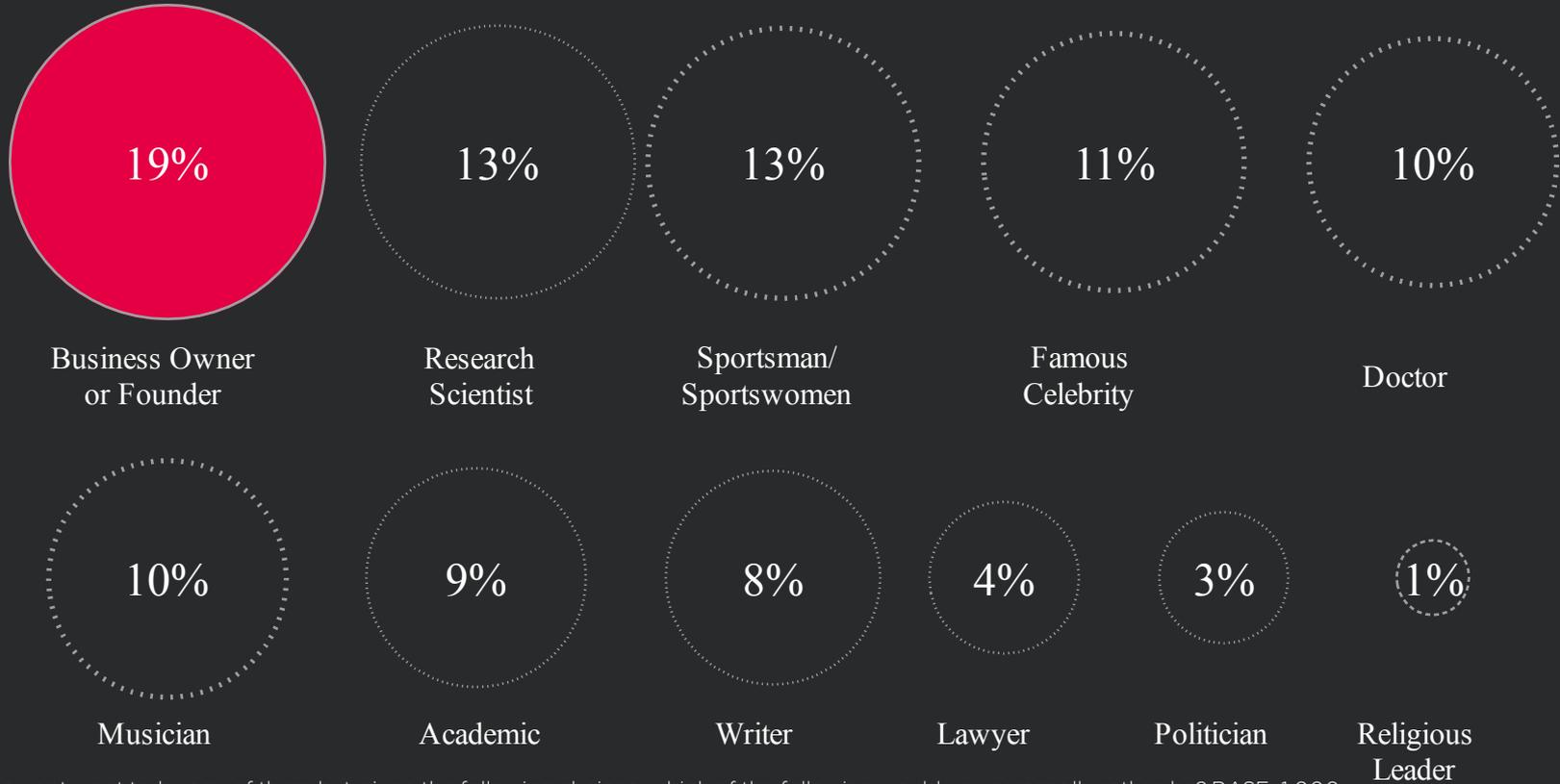
(‘Very big affect’ or ‘some affect’ %)



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

Q: To what extent do you believe that each of the following will affect your future and the quality of your life? BASE: 1,000

# What would they rather be?



Q: You may not want to be any of them but given the following choices, which of the following would you personally rather be? BASE: 1,000

# Time Travel Activity | **their own future**

The participants were asked to imagine that they could travel 20-30 years in to the future and describe what they think their lives would be like. Whilst some found it difficult to predict their future, most hoped to have a successful career and a healthy work life balance.

“So, in 20 - 30 years from now I think that my 3 children will start their teenage years, which means life at home will be hell. My wife would be full time employed and part time freelance in a liberal profession. And I would finally have realised my little dream of opening a Chocolaterie/ice cream/tea room place with my brother. I will be enjoying chit-chatting with the regulars, trying new chocolatey creations, and swearing that being independent in Belgium is bloody hard, but not as hard as working in a factory in Bangladesh.”

“Ideally, I’d be a permanent researcher in Physics in a university (maybe not in Belgium, by the way). Potentially married, with a kid or two, I don’t know... It’s hard to project yourself into the future, it is down to so many different factors.”

“I will have a little house, a permanent contract and a family.”

“I think I will have a cool job, with which I probably do earn a good living. I have a cool family and we own our own house. Every year we go on a cool holiday to the beach or on a cultural trip.”

“In 20-30 years from now, I assume I will still be working, I hope I’ll be healthy and not too worn out by life.”

# Time Travel Activity | **belgium**

When asked what the country might be like in 20-30 years time, Belgium millennials were divided. Some thought Belgium would no longer exist, but rather have been divided into a Flemish and French state. Others thought things would be much the same.

“Belgium will be something like a two states country, or maybe even a three states country, with a German speaking community as well. These changes are already visible in the political spectrum and institutions like trade unions. The task of trade unions will be completely different as well, although I don’t know how yet.”

“Belgium would keep on going forward, it would have a good reputation abroad again, the population would be united again and would be much more positive than it is in the current gloomy days. What is different: terrorism is massively weakened and we have peace. The reasons for this big changes? The hard but necessary political decisions of our current government, who sees things the way they really are and don’t put our country into debts. .”

“Belgium will probably not exist anymore, or at least, each region will become entirely independent and the federal level will only have a status of ambassador or mediator. I think that a universal basic income will be in place, otherwise 50% of the population would live under the poverty threshold even when working 40h/week on a zero hour contract.”

# Time Travel Activity | Government

When we asked what the government might be like in 20-30 years time, the majority of young people thought elections would take place online. Young Belgians were pessimistic, however, about how the government would look in 20-30 years.

“I can vote from home, because thanks to new technologies, electronic votes works and is guaranteed not to bug...”

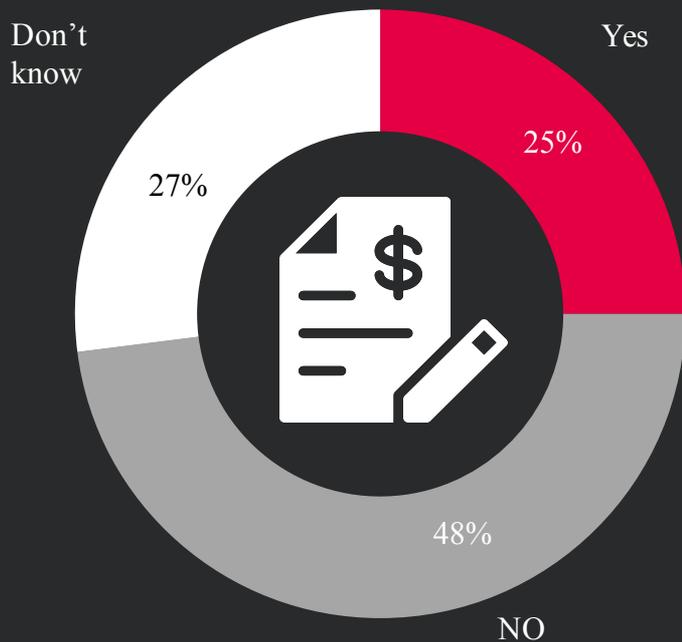
“Some sort of right-wing green government will probably rule the country, people will become more conscious of the environment, although this will probably be much too late, because a large part of the country is disappearing below sea-level.”

“The governments will be expanded with federal governments. Maybe there will be 1 central government who has to try to put all the pieces together and pass this on to Europe, which will have an even bigger say in policymaking.”

“The government will still be full of “fakes” who introduce a program then do the opposite.”

“Voting will take place via the Internet. No more voting booths. Your vote will go directly to a central computer. At the voting list you can view a picture and a promotional video of the candidate, so you can really see what the candidate is like. This way, you’re not just voting on a name, but more on the person itself and you can see immediately whether you like the person you’re voting for.”

# Do those aware of ttip think it will be good for them?



32%

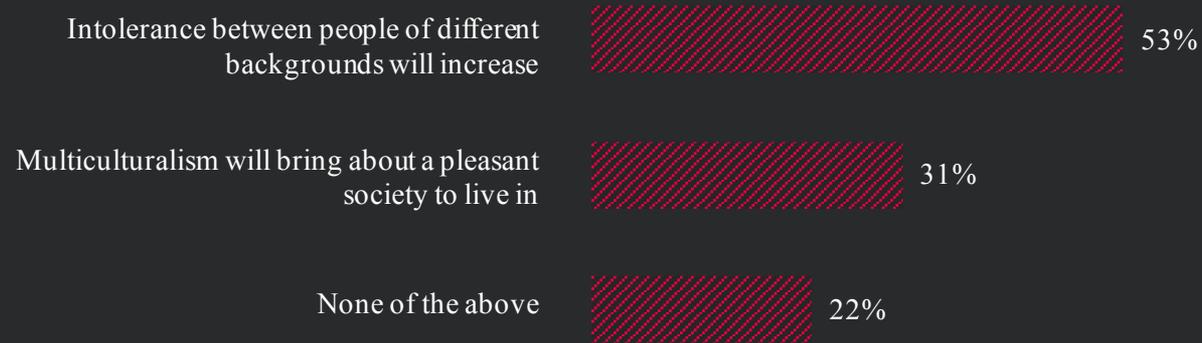
Had heard of the  
TTIP agreement

Q: Have you heard of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)? BASE: 1,000

Q: Do you think the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) will be good for people like you? BASE All who have heard of TTIP 318

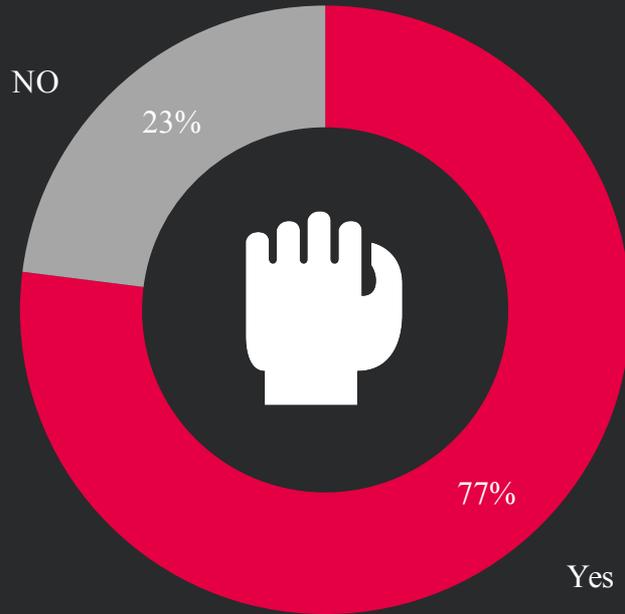
# Cultural Diversity

As European societies become more diverse in terms of religion, ethnic background and language, what effects do you feel this will have in future?



Q: As European societies become more diverse in terms of religion, ethnic background and language, what effects do you feel this will have in future? BASE: 1,000

# Could there be increased violence between religious groups in the future



69%

Said they thought some particular religious groups might find it more difficult to integrate in Belgium

Q: Do you think there is potential for increased violent conflicts between people of different religious and ethnic backgrounds in Europe in future? BASE: 1,000

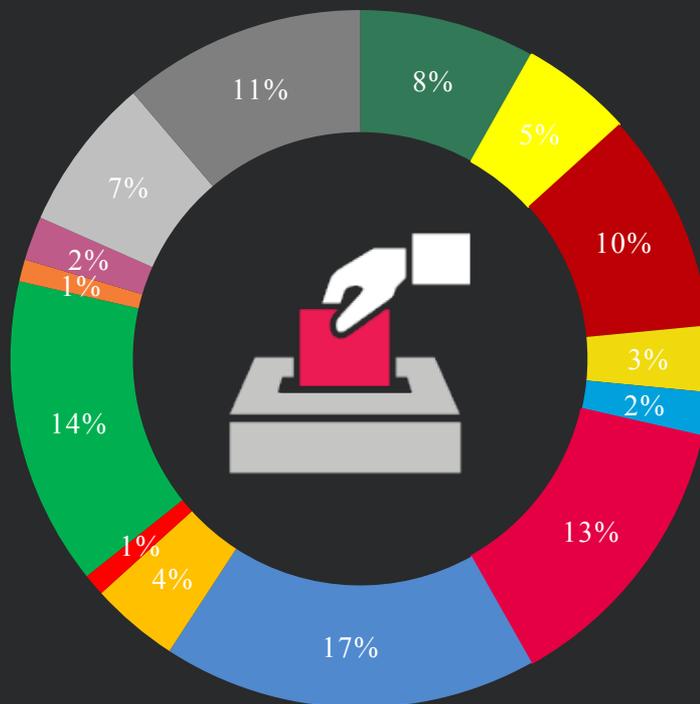
# Voting



# Who would they vote for in Brussels?

77%

Said that they would vote



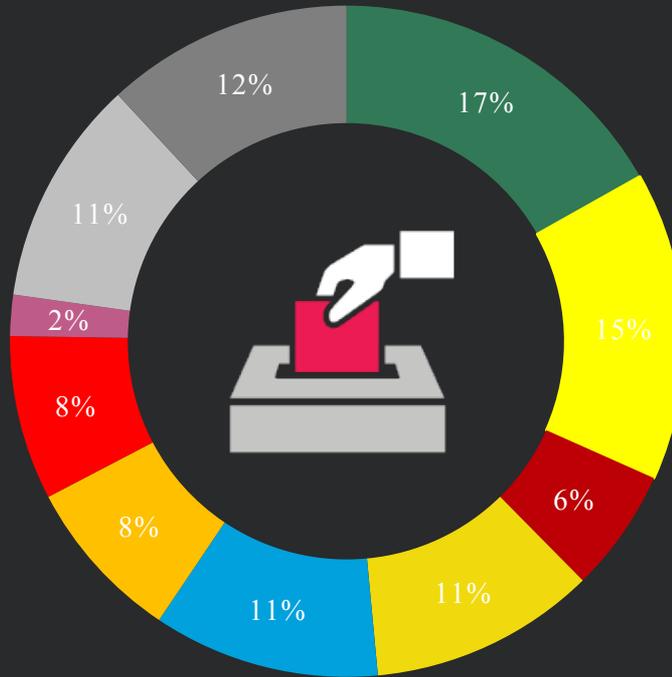
- Groen
- Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie (N-VA)
- Partij van de Arbeid van België-Parti du Travail de Belgique (PTB-GOI/PVDA+)
- Vlaams Belang
- Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten (Open Vld)
- Parti Socialiste (PS)
- Mouvement Réformateur (MR)
- Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams (CD&V)
- Socialistische Partij Anders (sp.a)
- Ecolo
- Centre démocrate humaniste (cdH)
- Démocrate Fédéraliste Indépendant (Défi)
- Other / none of the above / not prepared to say

Q: Which political party would you vote for? BASE All who said they would vote: 77

# IN Flanders

# 74%

Said that they would vote



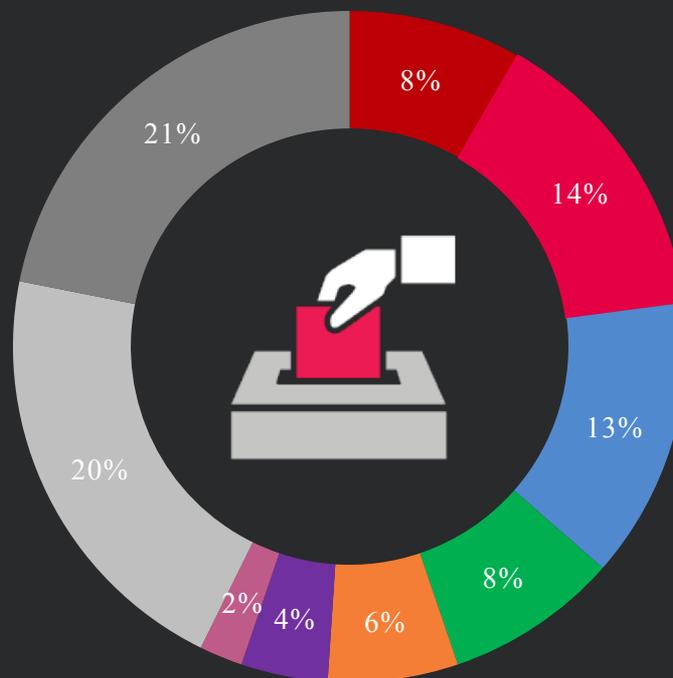
- Groen
- Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie (N-VA)
- Partij van de Arbeid van België-Parti du Travail de Belgique (PTB-GOI/PVDA+)
- Vlaams Belang
- Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten (Open Vld)
- Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams (CD&V)
- Socialistische Partij Anders (sp.a)
- Libertair, Direct, Democratisch (LDD)
- Other / none of the above / not prepared to say
- Don't know

Q: Which political party would you vote for? BASE All who said they would vote: 454

# IN Wallonia

# 76%

Said that they would vote



- Partij van de Arbeid van België-Parti du Travail de Belgique (PTB-GO!/PVDA+)
- Parti Socialiste (PS)
- Mouvement Réformateur (MR)
- Ecolo
- Centre démocrate humaniste (cdH)
- Parti Populaire
- Démocrate Fédéraliste Indépendant (Défi)
- Other / none of the above / not prepared to say
- Don't know

Q: Which political party would you vote for? BASE All who said they would vote: 237

# Key reasons for not wanting to vote

1

Lack of trust in politicians

2

They have no interest in politics

3

They don't support the current political system

4

They don't think their vote would make a difference

5

They simply cannot be bothered

Q: Why not? What makes you not want to vote? BASE All who would not vote: 152

# Key factors that might encourage an interest in voting

#1

If my vote really made a difference

#2

If I trusted politicians more

Q: Which, if any of the following, might make you more interested in voting? BASE: All who would not vote 152

# Why politicians aren't trusted

When asked to name a politician they trusted, Belgian millennials said they did not trust any politicians. The reasons for not trusting politicians were very similar to the reasons young people said they were not interested in politics, namely that politicians have broken too many promises.

“Politicians make a lot of promises in order to get chosen, but they never live up to their promises after they’ve been chosen. No wonder that people don’t trust what they say...”

“During a political campaign a lot is being said, but sometimes you notice less or little of it after that. I find it very understandable that people, young as well as old, lose their faith in politics. There are politicians who effectively make change happen, but this is mostly in the long run. While some issues desperately need solving quickly.”

“Because, in my opinion, they are unable to do everything they promise, while most young people expect them to do so. When one of them doesn’t live up to this, a lot of young people lose interest.”

“I find that those in the municipality are more trustworthy than the big ones, those in the municipality are easier to reach and therefore more afraid to lose face. They don’t touch your income by taxation etc.”

“No one. Why? Because even if some of them are benevolent by nature, they get caught up by the system and there’s nothing they can do.”

“Simply because they spend their time changing their minds and because they are incapable of getting along with each other. They only “listen” during electoral periods.”

# Building trust in politics

For Belgian millennials, trust was seen as something that needed to be earned by politicians by listening to the younger generations and keeping their election promises. There was generally more trust of local politicians, who young people felt were more reachable and relatable.

“Trust is something one should earn - by living up to your promises and doing the things you said you would do!”

“To improve their relationship with young people, maybe some politicians should interact more with them. Talk to them, or maybe visit a youth house or something.”

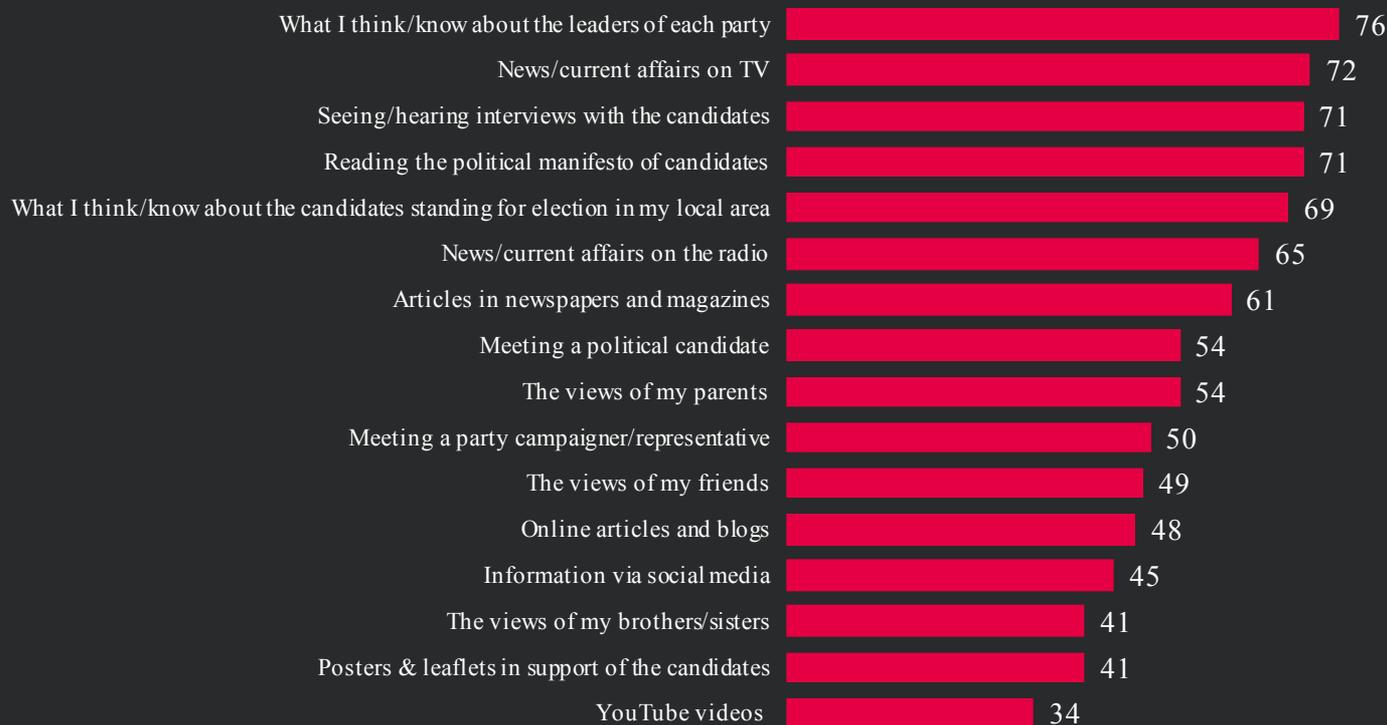
“Put some systems into place so the people’s voice can be heard and respected better, a voting system like in Switzerland where the people has to vote for certain of the government’s decisions.”

“First of all, there should be a quota of young politicians who understand the situation and who would want to improve the youth’s situation. I think that would be a good starting point in order to improve the young people’s true towards politicians.”

“I think that a first step would be not to be scared of going towards the young people. Go and see them in their activities, in their favourite places... Then, I think politicians should be present in order to explain the functioning of the political world to the kids, from a young age... Without applying propaganda, but just by explaining their work.”

# Factors contributing to voting decision

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



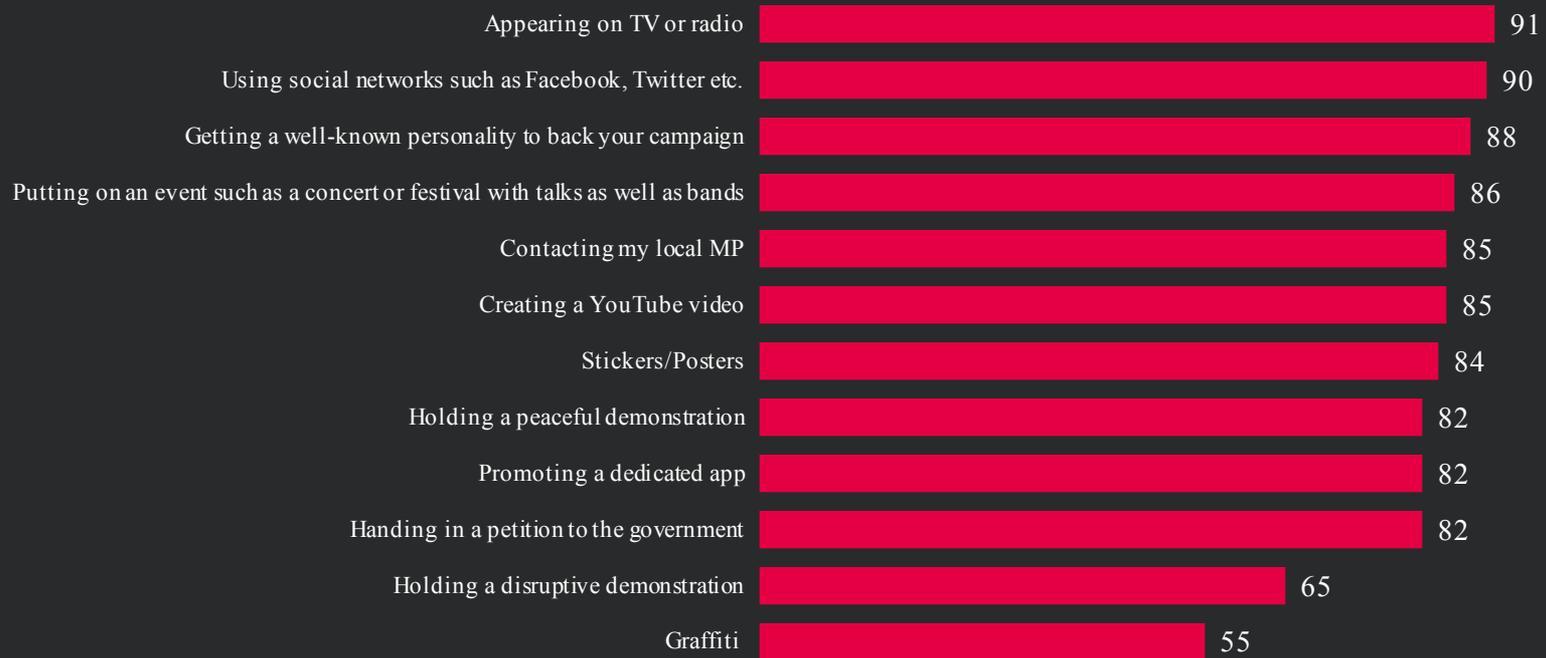
Views about the leaders of each party was seen as the key factor. Social media and other online factors were fairly low down the list as millennials expect the main campaigns to take place using traditional media (TV and radio).

Q: If you did vote tomorrow, to what extent do you think each of the following factors would contribute to your decision as to who to vote for? BASE: 1,000

# Means they would use to start a political campaign

(NET % 'extremely useful' and 'fairly useful')

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



Q: If you and/or your friends wanted to start a campaign to bring about change, to what extent would each of the following be useful? BASE: 1,000

# Preferred message for encouraging more younger people to vote...

42%

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

32%

“ Voting really does make a difference ”

17%

“ Voting is your responsibility ”

Q: Which of the following messages do you think would be the best for encouraging young people to vote? BASE: 1,000

# What would they do differently?

If Belgian millennials were to start their own political campaign, they would focus on single issues, such as employment, education or health. They would try to engage and involve citizens in their campaign by listening to their views.

“I would focus on youth work. I would support youth program like scouts and chiro [a Christian inspired youth movement in Flanders]. Also I would try to contact them on a more personal level, by visiting them in person. And if they need money I would give them a job within the party, to get them involved with the party in a positive way.”

“I think that at the beginning of my campaign, I would start by doing purely volunteer act to show people that we are committed to them without any self-interest because at that point we are not elected and, it doesn't matter if we won't be.”

“how to prove my sincerity: by keeping my promises! Therefore not making 1000 promises, which everybody knows are impossible to keep. By only making a few but keeping them.”

“No promises but actions decided with the help of the citizens in order to prove efficiency and to update what needs to be fulfilled.”

“By inviting citizens to come and see in all transparency the actions that we take on the field. The video capsules could be of these citizens coming to see themselves how our policies are being taken.”

# Poster Campaign

The respondents were asked to work together to develop ideas for posters that would encourage young people to get engaged in politics. For their posters they would use everyday language and try to make their candidate seem down to earth and “normal”.

“Well, to reach young people, you have to speak their language and look at the way they write online, through SMS and Facebook. Mostly, you have to be COOL. Why not design a poster with a festival in the background, a bit like Tomorrowland?”

“My image: The idea is to be seen, but seen as “normal”... so forget the big, fake smiles, the suit... once again, simply be an everyday person... casting an image that people can relate to... Not like someone who’s wearing an unaffordable, tailored suit :-)”

A few more of the top rated wording suggestions:

“Back to basics”

“We are the new politics”

“The country’s future is in the hands of the youth, play on!”

# The 'ideal' candidate

When we asked who their ideal candidate was, many said that gender and clothing didn't matter, although some females did say they would like to see more female politicians. They wanted their candidate to be between 25-40 and think more of the Belgian people than themselves.

“Gender? Woman  
Age? 30  
Living ? In a semi-detached house  
Wearing ? Jeans, high heels, jumper  
Personality? Social and is most of all a good listener and supporting  
Spends their weekends? With her family on little trips  
What do people value about this person? She is the first one to help and she listens  
What are the weaknesses of this person? Her weakness is that she smokes  
How do YOU feel about this person and why? A superwomen who deserves my vote”

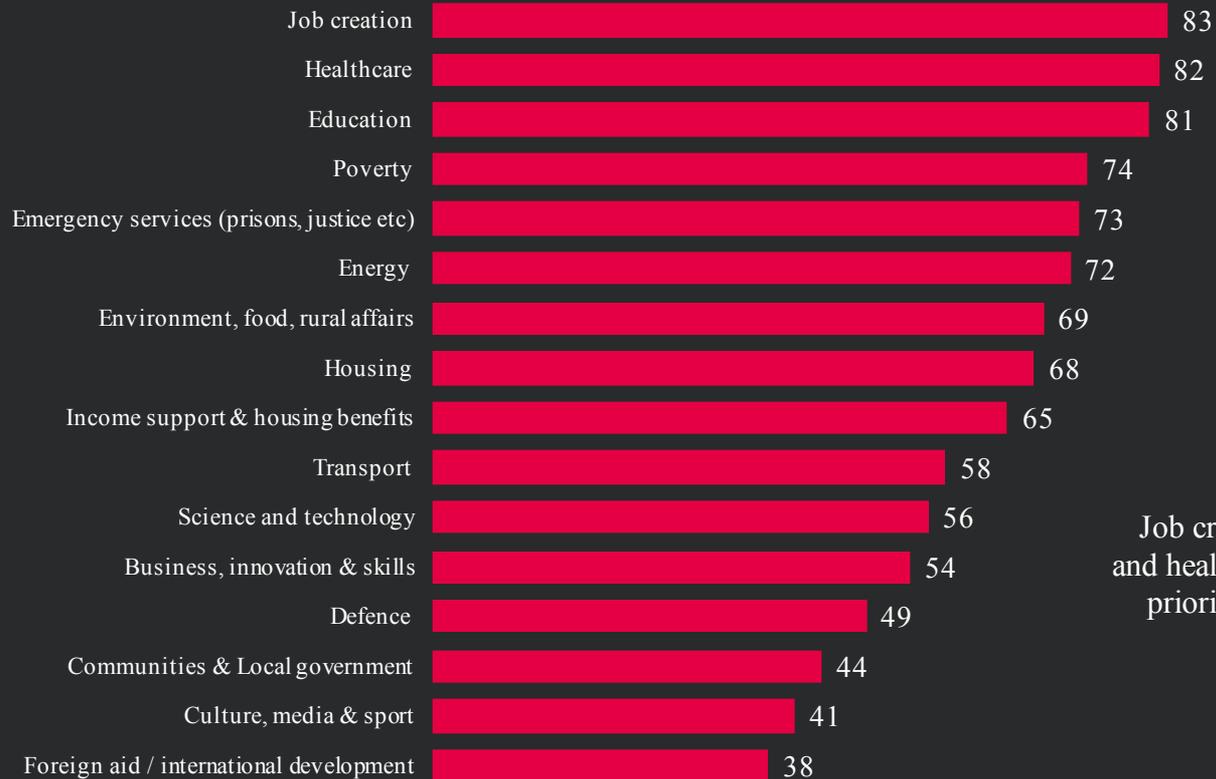
“The ideal candidate: concerning their sex, no preference. Aged between 28 and 38, living in Brussels. Clothing style isn't important. The candidate will ideally be charismatic. They would spend the weekends like a normal citizen, with family and friends. People will like the way they speak, the way they defend their ideas and the citizens' rights. Ideally this person won't have weak points.  
I will respect and support this person because they will truly represent the citizens and their way of life and they will be working for the citizens' sake.”

“It would have to be a woman because they are minority [in politics]. Unfortunately still too many people think women are less intelligent. Women have to prove them wrong by standing as candidates. I'd say between 25-35 years old. This person has to understand the young people's problems. It doesn't matter if she's Belgian or not, as long as she takes good decisions. Same for her clothing style, but she can't be covered in tattoos either..”

# The issues that matter



# High Priority for Public Spending (%)



Job creation, education and healthcare topped the priority list for Belgian millennials.

Q: Imagine that you were in government, how much priority would you place on each of the following areas? BASE: 1,000



84%

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believed in the importance of equality  
of sexual orientation in society

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Q: To what extent do you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Our society should accept people of all sexual orientations equally BASE: 1,000



85%

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believed in the importance of equality  
for all genders in society

---

Q: To what extent do you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Our society should accept people of all genders equally BASE: 1,000

# WHAT SHOULD POLITICIANS WORK TOWARDS? (%)

To what extent do they deliver on the following? (%)



Q: As stated above BASE: 1,000

# The issues that matter

When asked to talk about which issues were the most discussed in recent times, the main key topics to emerge were immigration and integration and youth unemployment.

“Integration of all groups of population in society is one of the most important political issues. There has already been paid a lot of attention to this, but I think this should be stressed constantly. I think we tend to underestimate the role the population can play in this. I think that everyone can do their part, by taking on an open attitude towards all groups of society (this goes both ways). Especially in a time where terrorism is such a threat, I believe it is important that the population shows that it doesn't put groups under the same umbrella, in order to prevent the expanding of possible radicalisation.”

“What are the most important issues for electives to focus on in Belgium? 1) Employment and the way of working! Some people want to work, but cant find it or people get no chances when they leave school, because they don't have any experience yet, while other people are making themself sick with work (physical complaints, psychological complains, burn-out, bore-out). Can we all keep on working until our retirement (the legal retirement age keeps rising)? Will the young still get a liveable retirement later on?”

“The elected representatives should work on employment, which is becoming a real assault course for people who are looking for work.

“Control immigration with the return of customs at the border like before. Stop giving money to the companies but instead favour employment (with permanent contracts) of unemployed people (rather than creating a witch hunt), stop all activa plans [it is a reinsertion contract to put long-term unemployed people back to work; part of their salary on this contract is paid by the state] etc”

# The issues that matter

There were several other issues young people thought politicians should focus on such as education and health. Another prominent issue which emerged was taxation and the division of wealth within society, with many saying they felt there was growing inequality in society.

“I would say that it is a question of philosophy. Most politicians see their job as a career and a way to make a lot of money, and disposing of a comfortable pension later. Then, it would be possible to reassure the population by adopting a philosophy closer to the one that Danish elected representatives have adopted, they have understood that for a tax shift to be truly efficient and visible, it is not enough to finance a tax diminution by an augmentation in another domain. In my opinion, we have to accept the idea that public expenses simply have to decrease, and we have to do less public works. The Danes have done it, so can we.”

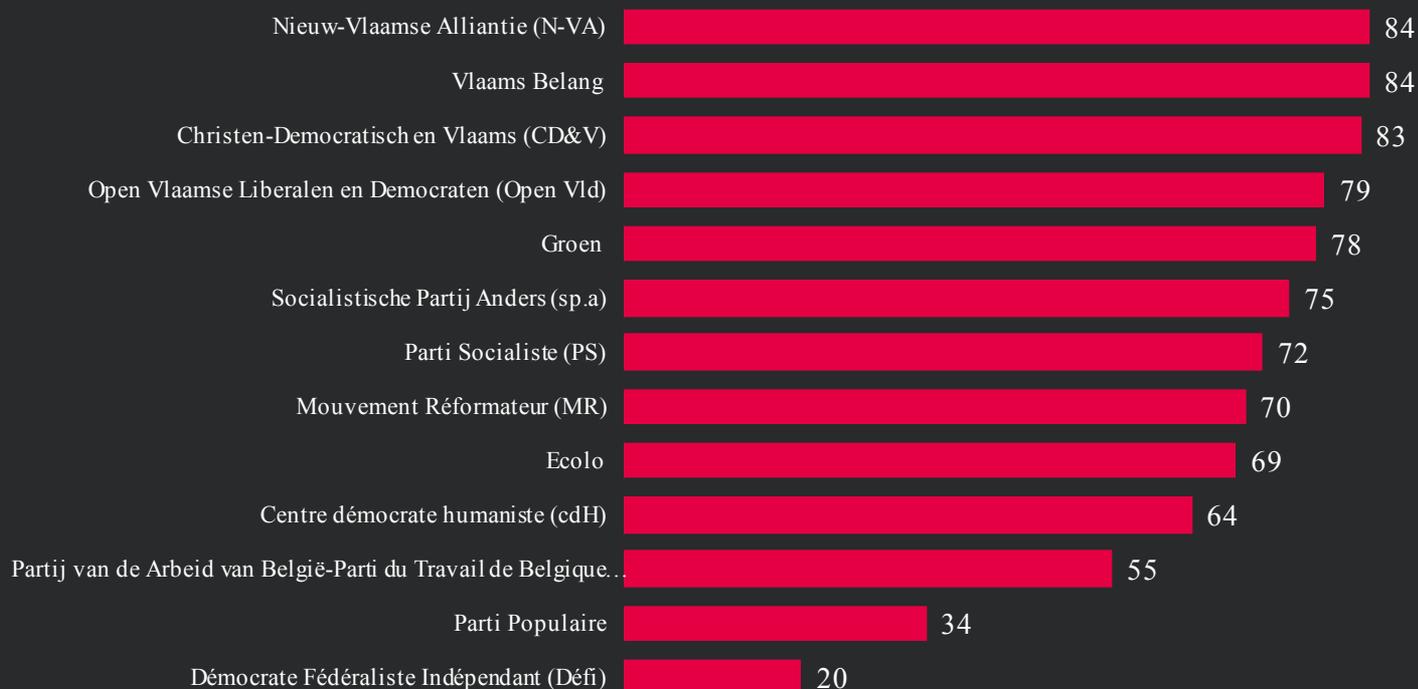
“The biggest problem: the government should be taking the money where it is rather than trying to save in public services and education, or by increasing some taxes. The biggest problem, in my opinion, is therefore the fact that the biggest fortunes don’t pay enough contributions according to their means, and that it is the Belgian citizen who pays the price.”

“The biggest issue Belgium has to deal with is inequality. There are the rich, middleclass and the poor. If you are healthy and you’re from a good family, then you’re lucky. But there aren’t many who are so lucky. In my group of friends I notice this as well. We are glad that we can work, that we are healthy and that our children are healthy and also the fact that we have a roof above our heads. But everyone realises that this isn’t granted, and that there are families who are struggling.”

# Politicians/Political parties



# Awareness of political parties (%)



Awareness was very high for all the top parties

Q: Which, if any, of the following political parties are you aware of? BASE: 1,000

# Write a letter to your local mp

Dear,

I think mostly I wonder how they believe that they can reduce the income of people who have long-term illnesses and force them to work when their treating doctor sees them unfit to do so. Just like, among others, a parking card and the allocation of additional subsidies. (...) People say poverty is rising, but also people want to lower the income. Most of the time, people who suffer from a chronicle illness, want nothing more then to work, but how is one supposed to do this, when no employer is willing to allow flexible working hours thanks to rules implemented by the government and the costs for employers are so high that it isn't profitable to hire someone with a chronicle illness.

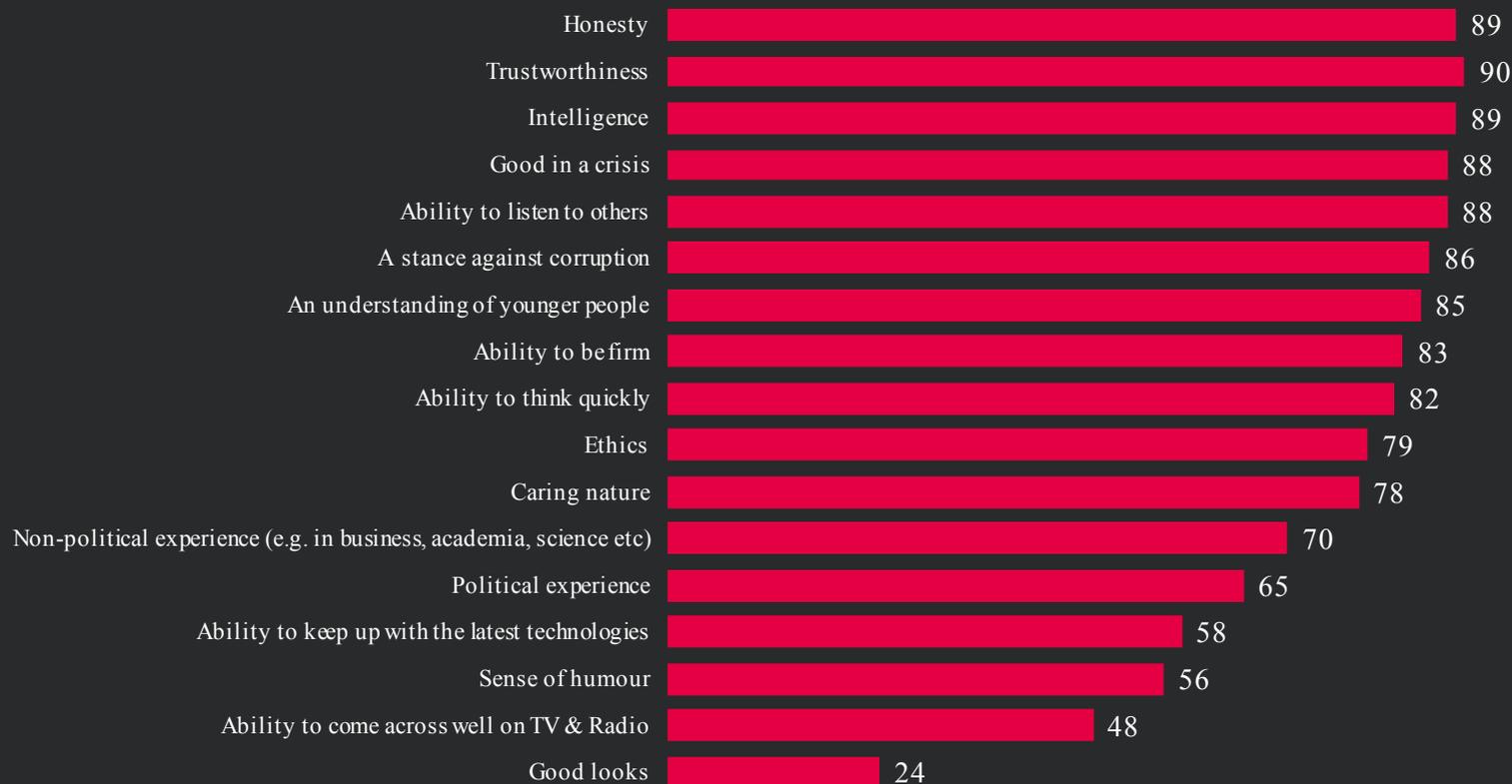
(...)There are 2 scenarios possible: either someone pushes oneself to work and gets more ill. (...) Or doesn't work and loses more income and poverty rises. Obviously there should be a system to filter out the freeloaders, but isn't this the job of the threating doctor? And why is the correlation between sick patients and poverty so high? To give an example: when you're living together you will receive about 690 euro per month. When you take doctors bills, medication bills and examination in account, there is not much left. Then there is also part of the rent, water, etc. and daily costs – and all the money will be spent at the beginning of the month. Of course you will get remarks that doctors etc. will be paid for (...). Of course more than half of the doctors aren't subsidized and so you won't get all of it back.

(...)This is not humane. And the worst bit is, that nowadays you can experience these problems even without medical expanses. Isn't it time to recalculate rent prices, the price of gas and electricity and especially the income of the people? How can someone survive with 690 euro, especially if you don't know how to ask for extra or have a landlord who doesn't want to sign anything? I am lucky that, because of my education and the job I did, I know my way around all the administration involved, but poverty is rising and so is the number of people with a chronicle illness. Wouldn't there be a relation between the two? Poverty will cause you stress and stress makes you ill.

(...)If you ask me, poverty and suffering from a chronicle illness maintains one another. Look into this and try to live like someone who suffers from a chronicle illness for a month.



# Important qualities for an elected politician (%)



Q: How important should it be for an elected politician to possess each of the following qualities? BASE: 1,000

# Electoral reform

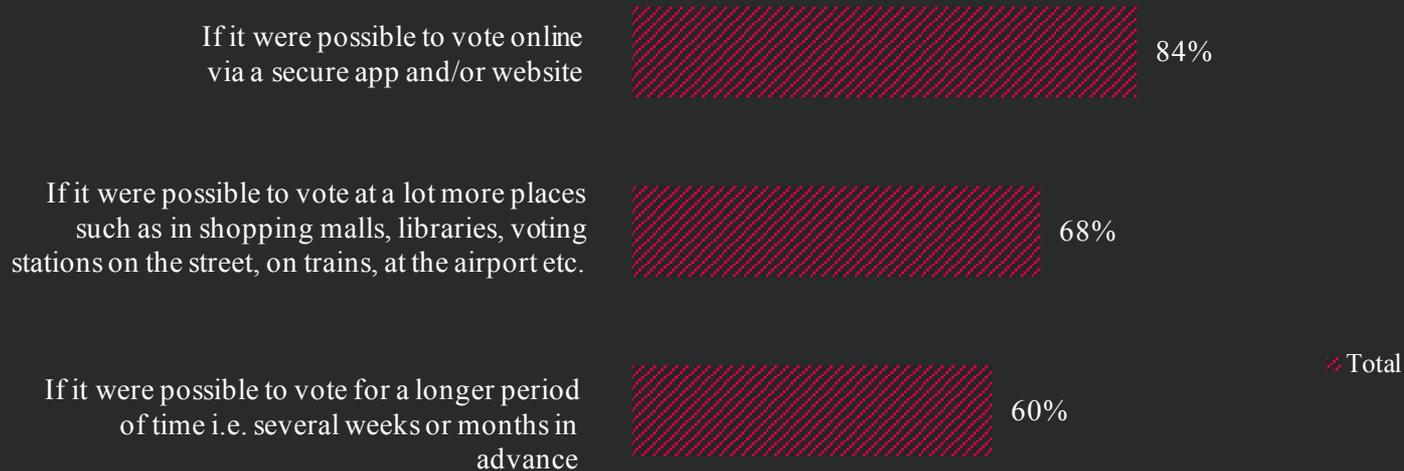


# What would encourage more people to vote?

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

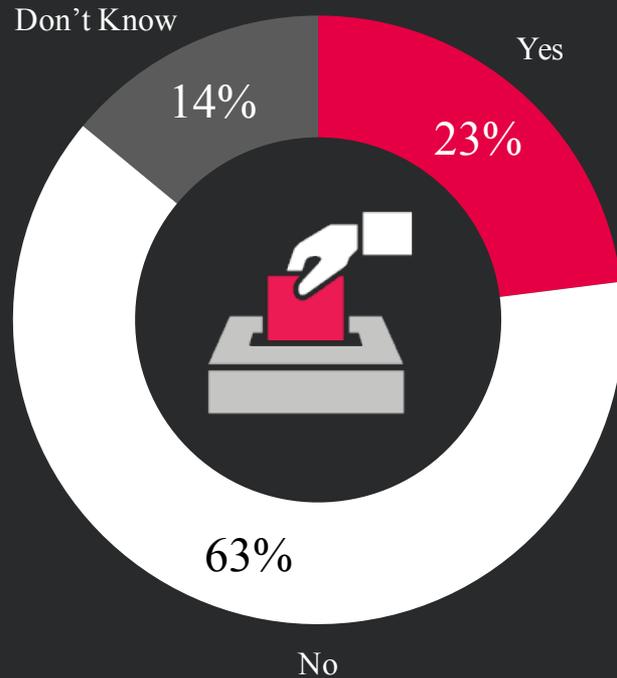
**Young Belgian people show great confidence in the power of connected technology and online voting to increase participation.**

**There is also substantial support for extending the locations where one can vote and some minor support for prolonging elections.**



Q: To what extent do you feel each of the following factors would encourage more people of your age to vote? BASE: 1,000

# Should 16 and 17 year olds be given the opportunity to vote?



26%

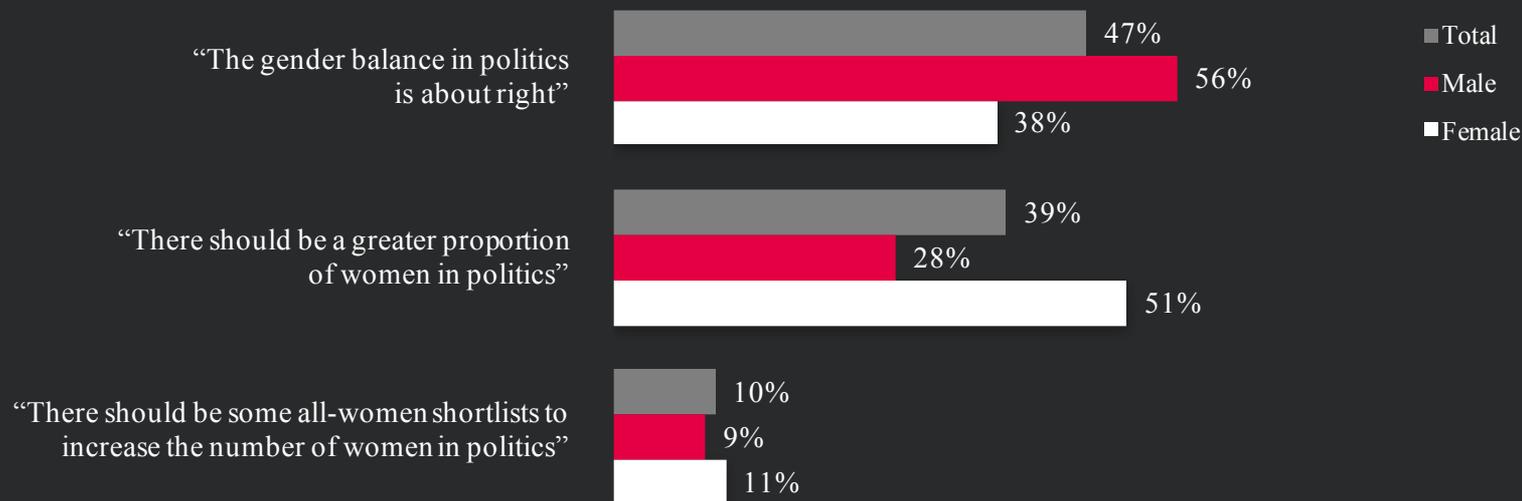
Of those aged 16-18  
said “yes” – 16 and 17  
year olds should be  
given the opportunity to  
vote

Q: Do you think that 16 and 17 year olds should be given the opportunity to vote? BASE: 1,000

# Women in politics

(% who agree with each statement)

More than half of female Belgian millennials felt there should be greater female representation. Only 10% of millennials think there should be some all-women shortlists. Over half of males feel the gender balance in politics is about right.



Q: To what extent do you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Our society should accept people of all genders equally BASE: 1,000

