Should the voting age be lowered to 16?

Summary of responses to the Presiding Officer’s ‘Vote@16?’ consultation for 11-25 year olds in Wales

July 2015
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The National Assembly for Wales is made up of 60 Assembly Members from across Wales. They are elected by the people of Wales to represent them and their communities, make laws for Wales and to ensure the Welsh Government is doing its job properly.

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Cardiff Bay
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Email: contact@assembly.wales
Telephone: 0300 200 6565

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Foreword by the Presiding Officer

Dame Rosemary Butler AM
Presiding Officer of the National Assembly for Wales

In July 2014, I, along with the leaders of the four political parties represented in the Senedd, signed a Youth Engagement Charter.

It committed the National Assembly to reaching out by making sure that, wherever they are and whatever their background, young people in Wales can discover information about the work the Assembly is doing, so they can decide how it is relevant to their passions and interests. It also committed the Assembly to enable debate through fun and tailored activities, and to feeding back effectively to young people on how their contributions are making a difference, so that they and others are inspired to engage further.

Since then we have enabled many thousands of young people to have their voices heard in the Assembly. I am particularly proud of the way committees are embedding youth engagement in their consultation work, even when the nature of the subject doesn’t appear to present itself at face value as being youth-friendly. Around 10,000 young people have participated in committee work since last July – a fantastic achievement.

In November, on the 25th anniversary of the UN Charter of the Rights of the Child, I launched the Vote@16? consultation with 11 to 25 year olds across Wales. More than 10,000 have responded, the largest response to a single consultation that the Assembly has ever had.

A clear commitment has been given by the Secretary of State for Wales, in the St David’s Day announcement and the “Powers for a purpose: towards a lasting devolution settlement for Wales” command paper (27 February, 2015), that the electoral arrangements, including voting age, for Assembly polls will be devolved.
I believe this report gives me a clear mandate to inform Assembly Members that when they vote on this issue in time for the 2021 election, that it is the will of the young people of Wales to extend the voting franchise to 16 year olds.

I have also been fascinated by many of the inspirational comments received. One of my personal favourites is: “Democracy is upheld by citizens playing their part as equally as politicians”.

I look forward to discussing some of the hundreds of comments that reflect young people’s desire to vote but inability to do so because of their lack of understanding of the process and who to vote for.

I agree that voting is a civic duty and, as a woman, I value my right to vote very highly; but we need to guide each other, friends and family, in an objective way. This is the real challenge to the education system and media alike to make it relevant to young people without being biased towards one particular party.

I look forward to working with young people and my colleagues to ensure that the Assembly delivers on the hopes and aspirations outlined in this consultation.

Rosemary Butler
Of the **10,375** young people who took part in the Assembly’s biggest ever youth consultation...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53%</td>
<td>Yes to lowering the voting age to 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51%</td>
<td>Ranked the polling station as their preferred voting method</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Think it’s important for young people to learn about politics and the voting system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>Would vote at an election tomorrow if they were eligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quotes:

- “Look up the options, educate yourself and vote”
- “I want to influence the political agenda and the decisions made”
- “For every voice to be heard, voices need to be used”
Enabling young people to engage with the National Assembly for Wales

Since 2000 the National Assembly for Wales has delivered educational activities at the Assembly and in schools and colleges across Wales to help young people understand its purpose and how to get involved in its work. Over the years the Assembly’s education service has provided information to young people about the role of their elected Assembly Members, how to submit a petition, how laws are made and how the Assembly holds the Welsh Government to account. It has also provided opportunities for young people to debate current issues and to have their say about ongoing Assembly business.

In 2013 this educational provision was reviewed, and an external Steering Group made up of stakeholders working within the youth sector in Wales endorsed a national consultation with young people to ask them what they would like their Assembly to do for them. Young people, through the ‘Your Assembly - your say, your way’ consultation, told us that they wanted more contact with politicians and to have a better understanding about how the decisions made by the National Assembly for Wales affect them on a day to day basis.

A new strategy for the education service was developed to embed more of the Assembly’s current business into all activity. This approach would mean that the service was no longer on offer solely to schools and colleges, but extended to the non-formal education sector, in particular to harder to reach young people. A travel subsidy, on offer to schools since 2002, is now helping youth groups to visit the Assembly’s education centre in Cardiff Bay.

In 2014 the Assembly launched its Youth Engagement Charter to cement this new approach across all activities. Since the Assembly’s Presiding Officer, Dame Rosemary Butler AM, and all the four political leaders in Wales signed the Charter in July 2014, over 10,000 young people have contributed their opinions to committee inquiries.
Why Vote@16?

Dame Rosemary Butler AM, the Presiding Officer of the National Assembly for Wales, has voiced her desire to see an Assembly with the right powers, the right size and greater freedom to make decisions about how Wales is run. This includes the power to control electoral arrangements.

In March 2015, the St David’s Day announcement outlined a cross-party consensus that the Assembly should have greater control over its own future. This included the power to increase its size, fully scrutinise laws and taxes proposed by the Welsh Government as well as any potential move to a reserved powers model. Such a model would involve setting out in law the areas where the Assembly cannot legislate. A commitment to include electoral arrangements in the next Wales Bill (2015), which may lead to the Assembly voting on whether to lower the voting age in the future, is now a reality.

Extending the voting franchise, by granting the right to vote to 16 and 17 years olds during the Scottish Parliament independence referendum in September 2014, ignited the debate about powers over electoral arrangements and over lowering the voting age across the UK. This was fuelled by significant voter engagement across all age categories in the run-up to polling day. According to an ICM survey, 75 per cent of 16 and 17 year olds voted in the referendum, compared with 54 per cent of 18-24 year olds and 72 per cent of 25-34 year olds. The turnout in all three groups was, however, markedly lower than for 35-54 year olds (85 per cent) and those aged 55 and over (92 per cent).

At the time of the Scottish independence referendum, there had been no significant survey to gauge young people’s views in Wales on whether they would like the voting age to be lowered. In November, the Presiding Officer launched a national conversation, entitled Vote@16?, aimed at encouraging debate among 11-25 year olds, and gathering young people's views on lowering the voting age. This commitment to debating issues that young people care about is enshrined in the Assembly's Youth Engagement Charter, endorsed by all four political parties in Wales in July 2014.

In the year that the National Assembly for Wales turned 16, there has been much debate about the issue of lowering the voting age, especially since the announcement that young people in Scotland will have the right to vote at the next Scottish Parliament election in May 2016. The findings of the Vote@16 consultation will be further debated by young people at a special conference held by the National Assembly for Wales in July 2015.
Vote@16? The consultation

In November 2014, the Assembly announced that it would conduct its biggest national conversation to date with young people. The topic was lowering the voting age to 16.

This report will outline the views of the 10,375 young people (11 – 25 year olds) surveyed between November 2014 and 02 June 2015. The ‘What we did’ section describes how we conducted the consultation and the summary section highlights the key findings. Detailed analysis of each of the eight questions can also be found in the relevant section. This includes a short descriptor for each question (the methodology) and a summary of the key findings.

The survey included the following questions:

**Question 1.** Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?

**Question 2.** Where would be the best place to learn about politics and the voting system?

**Question 3.** Is it important for children and young people to have political education / learn about politics and the voting system?

**Question 4.** Did you know that even though you can’t currently vote at 16, you can register to vote at that age?

**Question 5.** How you vote is up to you. Which of the following would be your preferred voting method?

  - in person at a polling station
  - by post
  - by proxy
  - online

**Question 6.** What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

**Question 7.** Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

  - ‘I don't feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote’
  - ‘I have become more interested in politics since the Scottish Referendum’
  - ‘I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do’
  - ‘I would know where to look if I wanted to find information about the different political parties and what they stand for/represent’

**Question 8.** If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?
Vote@16? What we did

The majority of the questionnaires were completed by secondary school age young people as part of the Assembly’s education and youth engagement provision in schools and colleges, as well as with youth groups meeting in non-formal educational settings and during Vote@16? events. All young people visiting the Senedd also had the opportunity to debate the key themes of the survey and debate the issues around lowering the voting age. Online resources and videos to promote debate were also shared online to encourage debate at youth clubs and educational centres across Wales.

The Vote@16? events included a youth led workshop with the Presiding Officer, held during a week of activities in Wrexham in March; a two day conference for A-level politics students at the Assembly’s dedicated education centre Siambr Hywel, and an Assembly bus tour which visited the five electoral regions in Wales. Locations included: Monmouth Town, Abergavenny Youth and Education Centre, Dwr y Felin Comprehensive, Tasker Millward Comprehensive, Glyndŵr University in Wrexham and The Urdd Eisteddfod in Caerphilly.

The survey was promoted by Assembly staff with relevant groups visiting the Senedd and Siambr Hywel, outreach visits across Wales and events across the country. For example, the Urdd’s youth committee, BwrddSyrIfanC, completed the survey and debated votes at 16 during a conference they organised at the Urdd Centre in Cardiff Bay #dimondatebion (‘only answers’). Representatives from BwrddSyrIfanC discussed the issue with their local Assembly Member, Jeff Cuthbert AM, at the Urdd Eisteddfod in May. ITV/S4C’s youth current affairs programme, Hacio, as part of its schools debates tour of Wales, has debated the issue of lowering the voting age at a conference in Siambr Hywel and filmed a debate at the Senedd.

In order to promote awareness of the survey and attract participants to take part online, the Assembly’s Communications team have contacted a broad range of organisations working with young people, voluntary sector groups, schools, colleges and universities. The consultation was promoted on the Assembly’s young people’s website www.yourassembly.org, as well as on social media via @yourassembly. The team also emailed groups and educational centres directly.
The survey sample

The following provides data from the young people who contributed to the survey. We asked respondents to indicate their age from a choice of four age brackets: 11-13, 14-17, 18-21, 22-25; and to indicate their gender and local authority.

**Figure 1: Sample, broken down by age category**

- Total number of responses: 10,044
- 11–13: 22% (2,162)
- 14–17: 61% (6,139)
- 18–21: 11% (1,141)
- 22–25: 3% (312)
- Prefer not to say: 3% (290)

Completeness: 97%

**Figure 2: Sample, broken down by gender.**

- Total number of responses: 10,030
- Male: 41% (4,376)
- Female: 56% (5,391)
- Transgender: 2% (185)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (78)

Completeness: 97%
The survey sample

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- Transgender: 2% (185)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (78)

Completeness: 97%
Geographical summary of responses

Figure 3: Number of survey responses broken down by local authority area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Number of Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outside of Wales</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrexham</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale of Glamorgan</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torfaen</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>1,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powys</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembrokeshire</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neath Port Talbot</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouthshire</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merthyr Tydfil</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ynys Môn</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwynedd</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flintshire</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denbighshire</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conwy</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceredigion</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmarthenshire</td>
<td>1,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiff</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caerphilly</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgend</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaenau Gwent</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of responses: 9,747
Completeness: 94%
Geographical summary of responses

Figure 4: Map of Wales showing survey responses broken down by local authority area.

Total number of responses: 9,747

Completeness: 94%
What you told us: An at-a-glance summary

The following tables provide an at-a-glance summary of the results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 01</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 02</th>
<th>Most popular statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where would be the best place to learn about politics and the voting system?</td>
<td>‘in school or college’ 77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 03</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is it important for children and young people to have political education/learn about politics and the voting system?</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>08%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 04</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you know that even though you can’t currently vote at 16, you can register to vote at that age?</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 05</th>
<th>Most popular statement ranked first choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How you vote is up to you. Which […] would be your preferred voting method?</td>
<td>‘polling station’ 51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**What you told us: An at-a-glance summary**

The following tables provide an at-a-glance summary of the results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Most popular statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'knowing more about how politics can affect young people’s day to day lives' 69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Most popular statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Where would be the best place to learn about politics and the voting system?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'in school or college' 77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Most popular statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Is it important for children and young people to have political education/ learn about politics and the voting system?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Most popular statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Did you know that even though you can't currently vote at 16, you can register to vote at that age?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 06**

What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 07</th>
<th>Most popular statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree; disagree; strongly disagree; or don’t know with the four following statements?</td>
<td>35% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement: 'I don’t feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement: 'I have become more interested in politics since the Scottish Referendum'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement: 'I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement: 'I would know where to look if I wanted to find information about the different political parties and what they stand for/ represent'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 08**

If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of the results per question
Question 1: Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?

Respondents were asked to choose yes, no or not sure in response to this question.

From the 10,375 surveys completed, 10,339 young people completed the first question on whether the voting age should be lowered to 16 in all UK elections. Of those 10,339 respondents, 53 per cent were in favour of lowering the voting age to 16 in all UK elections, with 29 per cent against and 18 per cent unsure. Interestingly, the 11-13 year old age group had the highest proportion in favour (60 per cent) closely followed by the 21-25 year old group at 57 per cent and the 14-17 age group at 53 per cent. The only age group which had more 'no' respondents was the 18-21 age group, with 46 per cent against lowering the voting age compared with 41 per cent in favour. With regards to gender, there were no distinguishable differences between the sexes, in their responses.

Figure 5: Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?

(All age categories).

Total number of responses: 10,339

- Yes: 53% (5,520)
- No: 29% (2,945)
- Don't know: 18% (1,874)

Completeness: 99%
Question 1: Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?

Respondents were asked to choose yes, no or not sure in response to this question.

From the 10,375 surveys completed, 10,339 young people completed the first question on whether the voting age should be lowered to 16 in all UK elections.

Of those 10,339 respondents, 53 per cent were in favour of lowering the voting age to 16 in all UK elections, with 29 per cent against and 18 per cent unsure. Interestingly, the 11-13 year old age group had the highest proportion in favour (60 per cent) closely followed by the 21-25 year old group at 57 per cent and the 14-17 age group at 53 per cent. The only age group which had more ‘no’ respondents was the 18-21 age group, with 46 per cent against lowering the voting age compared with 41 per cent in favour. With regards to gender, there were no distinguishable differences between the sexes, in their responses.

Figure 5: Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections? (All age categories).

Total number of responses: 10,339

- Yes: 53% (5,520)
- No: 29% (2,945)
- Don’t know: 18% (1,874)

Completeness: 99%
Question 1:
Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?

This section of the results provides a breakdown of the answers to question 1 by respondents’ stated demographic.

By age

Figure 6: 11-13 age category.
Total number of responses: 2,158
– Yes: 60% (1,307)
– No: 21% (448)
– Don’t know: 19% (403)
Completeness: 99%

Figure 7: 14-17 age category.
Total number of responses: 6,124
– Yes: 53% (3,266)
– No: 28% (1,692)
– Don’t know: 19% (1,166)
Completeness: 99%
Question 1: Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?

This section of the results provides a breakdown of the answers to question one by respondents’ stated demographic.

By age

**Figure 8: 18-21 age category.**
Total number of responses: 1,137
– Yes: 41% (466)
– No: 46% (525)
– Don’t know: 13% (146)
Completeness: 99%

**Figure 9: 21-25 age category.**
Total number of responses: 311
– Yes: 57% (177)
– No: 30% (93)
– Don’t know: 13% (41)
Completeness: 99%
Question 1:
Should the voting age be lowered to 16 in all UK elections?

Figure 10: Male respondents’ answers to this question.

Total number of responses: 4,361

- Yes: 54% (2,361)
- No: 29% (1,267)
- Don’t know: 17% (733)

Completeness: 99%

Figure 11: Female respondents’ answers to this question.

Total number of responses: 5,381

- Yes: 53% (2,854)
- No: 28% (1,498)
- Don’t know: 19% (1,029)

Completeness: 99%
Question 2:
Where would be the best place to learn about politics and the voting system?

Respondents were presented with a list of seven information sources, ranging from family to social media, before being asked to choose up to two that they considered to be the best to learn about politics and the voting system. They were also presented with an 'other' option, and asked to specify their own alternative if this was chosen.

10,330 children and young people answered this question. Figure 12 contains an overview of the findings. The data suggests that the most popular specified choice was 'in school or college' (7,927 respondents, 77 per cent), followed by 'the internet / own research' (3,514 respondents, 34 per cent). The least popular was 'through friends' (1,142 respondents, 11 per cent) and through social media (2,298 respondents, 22 per cent).

Of those who answered that school or college were the best places to learn about politics and the voting system, over 80 per cent of respondents were below the voting age (11-17 year olds) (Figure 13).

254 respondents (0.02 per cent) chose the 'other' option. Of these, 184 provided additional information. Figure 14 contains the results for this self-stated option. The most popular was youth clubs (47 respondents, 26 per cent of all self-stated options).

Overall, these results demonstrate that while a wide range of information sources exist by which young people learn about politics and the voting system, the most important are educational institutions and online and media outlets.

Figure 12: The best places to learn about politics and voting (stated options).
Question 2: Where would be the best place to learn about politics and the voting system?

Figure 13: Those who chose ‘school or college’ as the best place to learn about politics and voting, broken down by age category.

Total number of responses: 7,675

- 11-13: 20% (1,522)
- 14-17: 62% (4,785)
- 18-21: 12% (936)
- 22-25: 3% (249)
- Prefer not to say: 3% (183)
Question 2:
Where would be the best place to learn about politics and the voting system?

Figure 14: The best places to learn about politics and voting (self-stated options).
Question 3: Is it important for children and young people to have political education / learn about politics and the voting system? Respondents were asked to choose yes, no or not sure in response to this question. 10,277 children and young people answered this question. Figure 15 contains the results, with an overwhelming majority (8,094 respondents, 79 per cent) answering yes. Of the balance, 838 respondents (8 per cent) answered no, with a further 1,345 (13 per cent) answering ‘not sure’.

These results demonstrate that most respondents believe that it is important for children and young people to learn about politics and the voting system. However, they also highlight the 21 per cent of respondents who either do not believe that such learning is important, or who are uncertain as to its importance.

Figure 15: Yes/No answer based on whole sample.
Total number of responses: 10,277
- Yes: 79% (8,094)
- No: 8% (838)
- Not sure: 13% (1,345)

Completeness: 99%
Question 3: Is it important for children and young people to have political education / learn about politics and the voting system?

Respondents were asked to choose yes, no or not sure in response to this question.

10,277 children and young people answered this question. Figure 15 contains the results, with an overwhelming majority (8,094 respondents, 79 per cent) answering yes. Of the balance, 838 respondents (8 per cent) answered no, with a further 1,345 (13 per cent) answering ‘not sure’.

These results demonstrate that most respondents believe that it is important for children and young people to learn about politics and the voting system. However, they also highlight the 21 per cent of respondents who either do not believe that such learning is important, or who are uncertain as to its importance.

Figure 15: Yes/No answer based on whole sample.

Total number of responses: 10,277

–Yes: 79% (8,094)
–No: 8% (838)
–Not sure: 13% (1,345)

Completeness: 99%
Question 4:
Did you know that even though you can’t currently vote at 16, you can register to vote at that age?

Respondents were asked to choose yes, no or not sure in response to this question. 10,183 children and young people answered this question. Figure 16 contains the results, with some two thirds (6,835 respondents, 67 per cent) answering no. Of the balance, 2,662 respondents (26 per cent) answered yes, with a further 686 (7 per cent) answering ‘not sure’. These results demonstrate that a significant number of respondents are unaware that 16 year olds can register to vote. Around one-third (33 per cent) do not know that this is possible, or are not sure. This is a significant proportion, demonstrating a limited awareness of registration possibilities.

You can register to vote, or change your address on the electoral register, at any time throughout the year. You can register to vote online at www.gov.uk/register to vote. To learn more at registering to vote visit www.aboutmyvote.co.uk.

However 61 per cent of the 14-17 age category were aware they were eligible to register to vote at 16 (Figure 17). If we analyse according to gender there is no significant difference between boys and girls (Figure 18).

Figure 16: Yes/No answer based on whole sample.

Total number of responses: 10,183

–Yes: 26% (2,662)
–No: 67% (6,835)
–Not sure: 7% (686)

Completeness: 98%
Question 4:
Did you know that even though you can’t currently vote at 16, you can register to vote at that age?

Figure 17: ‘Yes’ respondents, broken down by age category.

Total number of responses: 2605
- 11-13: 17% (447)
- 14-17: 61% (1,585)
- 18-21: 15% (388)
- 22-25: 4% (118)
- Prefer not to say: 3% (70)

Figure 18: ‘Yes’ respondents, broken down by gender.

Total number of responses: 2,601
- Male: 49% (1,267)
- Female: 48% (1,259)
- Transgender: 2% (52)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (23)
Question 5:
How you vote is up to you. Which of the following would be your preferred voting method – in person; at a polling station; by post; by proxy or online?

Respondents were given four options: (a) in person at a polling station, (b) by post, (c) by proxy (someone voting on your behalf) and (d) online. They were asked to rank each option by order of preference.

10,143 children and young people answered this question. Figure 19 provides an overall breakdown of the number of respondents choosing each option, given that some respondents chose not to rank all four options. The most popular option was 'online', chosen by 9,192 respondents (90 per cent). The least popular was 'by proxy (someone voting on your behalf)', chosen by 8,325 respondents (82 per cent). Perhaps unsurprisingly, online voting is a popular option, but it isn’t an outright winner when ranked. Other, more traditional, methods are equally popular.

Figures 20 to 23 provide the results for each option, broken down to show how respondents ranked each one. While the option most likely to be mentioned in overall terms was 'online', the option ranked first by the greatest proportion of respondents was 'in person at a polling station', chosen by 51 per cent of the 8,903 children or young people expressing a preference for this option (see Figure 20). The option ranked first by the second greatest proportion was 'online', chosen by 48 per cent of those expressing a preference for this option (see Figure 23). The third greatest proportion was the 11 per cent choosing 'by post' (see Figure 21), while the smallest was the 3 per cent choosing 'by proxy (someone voting on your behalf)' (see Figure 22).
Question 5:
How you vote is up to you. Which of the following would be your preferred voting method – in person; at a polling station; by post; by proxy or online?

Overall, while children and young people were most likely to include the 'online' option within their ranked list, the results demonstrate high levels of preference for both 'online' and 'by person at a polling station'. Relatively few respondents showed high preference levels for 'by post', or for 'by proxy (someone voting on your behalf)'. The 'by proxy' option was particularly unpopular, being ranked last by 66 per cent of respondents.

Figure 19: How you vote is up to you. Which of the following would be your preferred voting method?
Question 5:
How you vote is up to you. Which of the following would be your preferred voting method – in person; at a polling station; by post; by proxy or online?

Figure 20: Results for option a, in person at a polling station.
Total number of responses: 8,903
- 1st choice: 51% (4,506)
- 2nd choice: 25% (2,209)
- 3rd choice: 15% (1,360)
- 4th choice: 9% (828)
Completeness: 87%

Figure 21: Results for option b, by post.
Total number of responses: 8,471
- 1st choice: 11% (938)
- 2nd choice: 34% (2,853)
- 3rd choice: 44% (3,723)
- 4th choice: 11% (957)
Completeness: 84%

Figure 22: Results for option c, by proxy (someone voting on your behalf).
Total number of responses: 8,325
- 1st choice: 3% (276)
- 2nd choice: 9% (716)
- 3rd choice: 22% (1,799)
- 4th choice: 66% (5,534)
Completeness: 82%

Figure 23: Results for option d, online.
Total number of responses: 9,192
- 1st choice: 46% (4,235)
- 2nd choice: 29% (2,626)
- 3rd choice: 15% (1,390)
- 4th choice: 10% (941)
Completeness: 91%
Question 5:
How you vote is up to you. Which of the following would be your preferred voting method – in person; at a polling station; by post; by proxy or online?

Figure 22: Results for option c, by proxy (someone voting on your behalf).

Total number of responses: 8,325
- 1st choice: 3% (276)
- 2nd choice: 9% (716)
- 3rd choice: 22% (1,799)
- 4th choice: 66% (5,534)
Completeness: 82%

Figure 23: Results for option d, online.

Total number of responses: 9,192
- 1st choice: 46% (4,235)
- 2nd choice: 29% (2,626)
- 3rd choice: 15% (1,390)
- 4th choice: 10% (941)
Completeness: 91%
Question 6: What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

Respondents were given four factors which might encourage more young people to vote in elections:

- 'more contact with politicians in their local areas';
- 'knowing more about how politics can affect young people's day to day lives';
- 'knowing more about the voting process and how it works';
- 'more information about political parties' and
- other

They were asked to choose those which could encourage greater participation. Respondents were not asked to rank options by order of importance or to choose a set number. An 'other' option was also provided, with respondents choosing this being asked to specify their own alternative.

10,146 children and young people answered this question. The most popular choice was 'knowing more about how politics can affect young people's day to day lives', with 6,980 respondents (69 per cent) choosing this option (see Figure 24). Of those, more girls than boys felt that they would like information about how politics affects young people's lives to encourage them to vote (16 per cent more. See Figure 28). 6,120 respondents (60 per cent) chose 'more information about political parties' and similarly more girls want to know more about political parties (15 per cent more) than boys (see Figure 26). 5,297 (52 per cent) chose 'knowing more about the voting process and how it works', with 3,635 (36 per cent) choosing 'more contact with politicians in their local areas'.

375 respondents selected the 'other' option, although only 80 of these provided suggestions (see Figure 29). The most popular was 'a political education', suggested by 55 respondents.

The results clearly demonstrate that an overwhelming majority of those sampled feel they are outside the political process and that they don’t:

- know enough about political parties;
- know about the voting process and how it works;
- know how politics can affect their lives on a day to day basis.

The results demonstrated a strong desire for a greater level of provision of information relating to politics and how it influences the lives of children and young people.
Question 6: 
What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

Figure 24: What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

- Knowing more about how politics can affect young people's day to day lives: 6,980
- Knowing more about the voting process and how it works: 5,297
- More information about political parties: 6,120
- More contact with politicians in their local areas: 3,635
- Other (please specify): 375

The results clearly demonstrate that an overwhelming majority of those sampled feel they are outside the political process and that they:

- Don't know enough about political parties;
- Don't know about the voting process and how it works;
- Don't know how politics can affect their lives on a day to day basis.

The results demonstrated a strong desire for a greater level of provision of information relating to politics and how it influences the lives of children and young people.
Question 6: What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

Figure 25: Those who chose ‘More information by political parties’, broken down by age.

Total number of responses: 5,997
- 11-13: 18% (1,084)
- 14-17: 63% (3,772)
- 18-21: 14% (803)
- 22-25: 3% (203)
- Prefer not to say: 2% (135)

Figure 26: Those who chose ‘More information by political parties’, broken down by gender.

Total number of responses: 5,995
- Male: 41% (2,501)
- Female: 56% (3,355)
- Transgender: 2% (95)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (44)
Question 6:
What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

Figure 27: Those who chose 'Knowing more about how politics can affect young people’s day to day lives’, broken down by age.

Total number of responses: 6,856
- 11-13: 19% (1,272)
- 14-17: 63% (4,299)
- 18-21: 13% (884)
- 22-25: 3% (233)
- Prefer not to say: 2% (168)

Figure 28: Those who chose ‘Knowing more about how politics can affect young people’s day to day lives’, broken down by gender

Total number of responses: 6,851
- Male: 41% (2,839)
- Female: 57% (3,870)
- Transgender: 1% (94)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (48)
Question 6: What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

Figure 29: What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

(Defined by the respondents)

Total number of comments: 80

- A political education
- Having a voice
- Accessible information (i.e. online)
- Youth Assembly
- Instill sense of civic duty to vote
- Information online
- Manifesto for young people
Question 6:
What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?

Figure 29: What would encourage more young people to vote in elections?
(Defined by the respondents)

Total number of comments: 80

- Manifesto for young people: 1
- Information online: 2
- Instill sense of civic duty to vote: 3
- Youth Assembly: 3
- Accessible information (i.e. online): 14
- Having a voice: 2
- A political education: 55
Question 7:
Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

- Respondents were given four statements:

  - 'I don’t feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote';
  - 'I have become more interested in politics since the Scottish Referendum';
  - 'I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do';
  - 'I would know where to look if I wanted to find information about the different political parties and what they stand for/represent'.

They were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each. Between 10,108 and 10,148 children and young people indicated the extent to which they agree or disagree with each of the four statements. Figures 30 to 33 provide the results from each statement, each of which is followed by some of the respondents’ explanations. The proportion of respondents agreeing or disagreeing per question were:

- 'I don’t feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote': Strongly disagree/disagree (54 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (35 per cent), Don’t know (11 per cent)
- 'I have become more interested in politics since the Scottish Referendum': Strongly disagree/disagree (40 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (36 per cent), Don’t know (23 per cent)
- 'I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do': Strongly disagree/disagree (23 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (64 per cent), Don’t know (14 per cent)
- 'I would know where to look if I wanted to find information about the different political parties and what they stand for/represent': Strongly disagree/disagree (35 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (50 per cent), Don’t know (16 per cent)

Key findings include a majority of respondents feeling that 16 year olds are old enough to vote; the Scottish Referendum had made 36 per cent more interested in politics but was not a major driver, and many young people said that they would like to learn more about voting and what local representatives do.
Question 7:
Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

- Respondents were given four statements:
  - 'I don't feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote';
  - 'I have become more interested in politics since the Scottish Referendum';
  - 'I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do';
  - 'I would know where to look if I wanted to find information about the different political parties and what they stand for/represent'.

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Between 10,108 and 10,148 children and young people indicated the extent to which they agree or disagree with each of the four statements. Figures 30 to 33 provide the results from each statement, each of which is followed by some of the respondents’ explanations. The proportion of respondents agreeing or disagreeing per question were:

- **I don't feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote**: Strongly disagree/disagree (54 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (35 per cent), Don't know (11 per cent)

- **I have become more interested in politics since the Scottish Referendum**: Strongly disagree/disagree (40 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (36 per cent), Don't know (23 per cent)

- **I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do**: Strongly disagree/disagree (23 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (64 per cent), Don't know (14 per cent)

- **I would know where to look if I wanted to find information about the different political parties and what they stand for/represent**: Strongly disagree/disagree (35 per cent), Strongly agree/agree (50 per cent), Don't know (16 per cent)

Key findings include a majority of respondents feeling that 16 year olds are old enough to vote; the Scottish Referendum had made 36 per cent more interested in politics but was not a major driver, and many young people said that they would like to learn more about voting and what local representatives do.
Question 7:
Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

Figure 30: 'I don't feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote'.

Total number of responses: 10,148

- Don’t know: 11% (1,138)
- Strongly disagree: 19% (1,910)
- Disagree: 35% (3,505)
- Agree: 25% (2,543)
- Strongly agree: 10% (1,052)

Completeness: 97%
Question 7:
Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

Figure 30: 'I don’t feel that 16 year olds are mature enough to vote'.

Total number of responses: 10,148

- Don’t know: 11% (1,138)
- Strongly disagree: 19% (1,910)
- Disagree: 35% (3,505)
- Agree: 25% (2,543)
- Strongly agree: 10% (1,052)

Completeness: 97%

Figure 31: 'I have become more interested in politics since the Scottish Referendum'.

Total number of responses: 10,128

- Don’t know: 23% (2,322)
- Strongly disagree: 10% (1,040)
- Disagree: 30% (3,043)
- Agree: 30% (3,065)
- Strongly agree: 6% (658)

Completeness: 97%
Question 7:
Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

Figure 32: I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do'.

Total number of responses: 10,125

- Don’t know: 14% (1,368)
- Strongly disagree: 6% (582)
- Disagree: 17% (1,689)
- Agree: 47% (4,802)
- Strongly agree: 17% (1,684)

Completeness: 97%
Question 7:
Please indicate whether or not you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

Figure 32: 'I am interested in politics, but would like to learn more about voting and what my local representatives do'.

Total number of responses: 10,125

- Don’t know: 14% (1,368)
- Strongly disagree: 6% (582)
- Disagree: 17% (1,689)
- Agree: 47% (4,802)
- Strongly agree: 17% (1,684)

Completeness: 97%

Figure 33: 'I would know where to look if I wanted to find information about the different political parties and what they stand for/represent'.

Total number of responses: 10,108

- Don’t know: 16% (1,617)
- Strongly disagree: 9% (866)
- Disagree: 26% (2,633)
- Agree: 38% (3,823)
- Strongly agree: 12% (1,169)

Completeness: 97%
Question 8:
If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Respondents were asked to answer either yes, no or don't know in response to this question. They were also given space in which to add comments explaining their decision.

10,033 children and young people answered this question. Figure 34 contains the results, with 5,771 (58 per cent) answering yes. Of the balance, 2,340 (23 per cent) answered no, with a further 1,922 (19 per cent) answering 'not sure'.

Of the 58 per cent answering yes, more girls than boys would vote in an election tomorrow (8 per cent difference) despite stating that they would require more information about political parties and how politics affect young people’s daily lives in question 6. Similar results are found within the ‘no’ respondents, although those of voting age or over are less likely to state that they would not vote in an election tomorrow (Figure 37).

3,590 children or young people provided additional comments, with Figure 39 providing a thematic breakdown of these. These were categorised into 14 key themes.

In the ‘yes’ group, the categories were:
- Because I care about things that politicians have power over
- To be involved in decision making
- Young people are mature enough to vote
- To make a difference on things that affect me/my community
- To have my say
- Because it’s important/every vote counts

For the ‘no’ group, the categories were:
- I wouldn’t know who to vote for
- I wouldn’t know how to vote
- Depends on what my vote is for
- There needs to be more political education
- I’m not mature/too young/not responsible enough
- I’m not interested/don’t care
- Don’t know what politicians offer young people and how politics impacts them
- I don’t know/understand enough to be able to vote
Question 8:
If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Generally, negative comments were most likely to sit within 'I don't know / understand enough to be able to vote', with more positive comments most likely to sit within 'to have my say'. Examples of individual comments are provided after Figure 39.

Overall, the percentage of children and young people stating that they would vote if they were able to (58 per cent), was higher than the overall turnout (41.1 per cent) at the 2011 election to the National Assembly for Wales. However, the proportion of respondents stating that they would either not vote or are unsure remains high, with a significant volume of comments relating to a perceived lack of knowledge among children and young people.

Figure 34: If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Total number of responses: 10,033

–Yes: 58% (5,771)
–No: 23% (2,340)
–Not sure: 19% (1,922)

Completeness: 96%
Question 8: 
If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Figure 35: ‘Yes’ respondents by age.
Total number of responses: 5,736
- 11-13: 19% (1,115)
- 14-17: 61% (3,477)
- 18-21: 13% (763)
- 22-25: 4% (238)
- Prefer not to say: 3% (143)

Figure 36: ‘Yes’ respondents by gender.
Total number of responses: 5,740
- Male: 45% (2,594)
- Female: 53% (3,032)
- Transgender: 1% (77)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (37)
Question 8:
If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Figure 35: 'Yes' respondents by age.

Total number of responses: 5,736
- 11-13: 19% (1,115)
- 14-17: 61% (3,477)
- 18-21: 13% (763)
- 22-25: 4% (238)
- Prefer not to say: 3% (143)

Figure 36: 'Yes' respondents by gender.

Total number of responses: 5,740
- Male: 45% (2,594)
- Female: 53% (3,032)
- Transgender: 1% (77)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (37)

Figure 37: 'No' respondents by age.

Total number of responses: 2,326
- 11-13: 23% (536)
- 14-17: 63% (1,458)
- 18-21: 9% (218)
- 22-25: 2% (44)
- Prefer not to say: 3% (70)

Figure 38: 'No' respondents by gender.

Total number of responses: 2,320
- Male: 44% (1,028)
- Female: 52% (1,206)
- Transgender: 3% (63)
- Prefer not to say: 1% (23)
Question 8: If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Figure 39: Self-stated comments, broken down by theme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Number of Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Because it is important/every vote counts</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have my say</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make a difference on things that affect me/my community</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people are mature enough to vote</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be involved in decision-making</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because I care about things politicians have power over</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't know / understand enough to be able to vote</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know what politicians offer young people and how politics impact them</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm not interested / don't care</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm not mature / too young / not responsible enough</td>
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<td>Depends on what my vote is for</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total number of comments: 3,590
Question 8:
If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Figure 39: Self-stated comments, broken down by theme

Total number of comments: 3,590

- I wouldn't know who to vote for: 92
- I wouldn't know how to vote: 81
- Depends on what my vote is for: 47
- There needs to be more political education: 60
- I'm not mature / too young / not responsible enough: 117
- I'm not interested / don't care: 277
- Don't know what politicians offer young people and how politics impact them: 26
- I don't know / understand enough to be able to vote: 849
- Because I care about things politicians have power over: 29
- To be involved in decision-making: 128
- Young people are mature enough to vote: 155
- To make a difference on things that affect me / my community: 550
- To have my say: 651
- Because it is important / every vote counts: 528
Question 8:
If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Some of the statements received from those who would vote if there was an election tomorrow:

- To have a say in my future
- I wouldn’t waste my vote
- Young people are the future of this country and should be able to vote
- I have a duty as a British citizen to vote in a democratic election as this affects me and my life
- I want to make an impact
- If you are old enough to leave home, work, pay taxes, or have a child, you should be able to have a say in how the country is run
- My parents are passionate about voting and so am I
- If you don’t vote nothing will change
- Although I’m not interested in politics, I would still vote because voting actually means something and one vote could change something – everything
- Because people have fought and died for the right to vote and be heard so it would be wrong not to
- People have given their lives so that we can vote. Maybe the system needs change but that doesn’t excuse us from throwing away our ancestors’ legacy. If you want to fix things, leaving it won’t work; you have to take part in order to make it better
- I am a girl, it wasn’t that long ago that women weren’t allowed to vote and many women lost their lives for the right to vote
- I am a 16 year old boy who is training for the army. I believe if I am old and mature enough to serve my country, I am old and mature enough to have a say on how it is run
- Look up the options, educate yourself and vote
- No matter how insignificant one vote is, a large number of people casting a single vote each makes a difference
- Adults shouldn’t make all the decisions
- 16-17 year olds are more responsible than people think

Some of the statements received from those not wanting to vote, if there was an election tomorrow:

- I’m too young to know what I’m voting for
- I wouldn’t be able to make an informed decision
- My family don’t vote
- I’m not very interested in politics
- Because the information concerning each political party does not portray itself to the younger population
- I feel I am too easily influenced because I don’t know enough
- I don’t think most people at this age are mature enough to vote
- I don’t know what impact my vote would have
- I don’t have the confidence
- I don’t think there is information out there that is user friendly
- People need to be educated before they are expected to vote
- There is a lack of information out there for young people
- I don’t know enough about political parties and what they stand for. However, if I knew enough to make the right decision then I would vote.
- I don’t know because I don’t know what that one vote will do
Question 8: If there was an election tomorrow and if you were eligible to vote in it, would you do so?

Some of the statements received from those who would vote if there was an election tomorrow:

- To have a say in my future
- I wouldn’t waste my vote
- Young people are the future of this country and should be able to vote
- I have a duty as a British citizen to vote in a democratic election as this affects me and my life
- I want to make an impact
- If you are old enough to leave home, work, pay taxes, or have a child, you should be able to have a say in how the country is run
- My parents are passionate about voting and so am I
- If you don’t vote nothing will change
- Although I’m not interested in politics, I would still vote because voting actually means something and one vote could change everything
- Because people have fought and died for the right to vote and be heard so it would be wrong not to
- People have given their lives so that we can vote. Maybe the system needs change but that doesn’t excuse us from throwing away our ancestors’ legacy. If you want to fix things, leaving it won’t work; you have to take part in order to make it better
- I am a girl, it wasn’t that long ago that women weren’t allowed to vote and many women lost their lives for the right to vote
- I am a 16 year old boy who is training for the army. I believe if I am old and mature enough to serve my country, I am old and mature enough to have a say on how it is run
- Look up the options, educate yourself and vote
- No matter how insignificant one vote is, a large number of people casting a single vote each makes a difference
- Adults shouldn’t make all the decisions
- 16-17 year olds are more responsible than people think

Some of the statements received from those not wanting to vote, if there was an election tomorrow:

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- People need to be educated before they are expected to vote
- There is a lack of information out there for young people
- I don’t know enough about political parties and what they stand for. However, if I knew enough to make the right decision then I would vote.

Some of the statements received from those who answered ‘don’t know’:

- I don’t know because I don’t know what that one vote will do
Who took part?

These organisations, voluntary sector youth groups, schools, colleges and universities either took part and/or helped promote the consultation online. The National Assembly for Wales wishes to thank everyone involved.

### Schools / Colleges

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58
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- Pontarddulais Comprehensive School
- Pontypridd High School
- Porth County Community School
- Radyr Comprehensive School
- Rhosnesni High School
- St Cyres School
- St Joseph's R.C.High School
- St Joseph's Catholic and Anglican High School
- St Joseph's RC School and 6th Form Centre
- St Julian's School
- Swansea University
- Tasker-Milward V.C. School
- The Maelor School
- Tonypandy Community College
- University of South Wales
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- Ysgol Bryn Elian
- Ysgol Brynhyfryd
- Ysgol Brynrefail
- Ysgol David Hughes
- Ysgol Dewi Sant
- Ysgol Dyffryn Nantlle
- Ysgol Dyffryn Ogwen
- Ysgol Emrys Ap Iwan
- Ysgol Gyfun Bro Morgannwg
- Ysgol Gyfun Bryn Tawe
- Ysgol Gyfun Cymer Rhondda
- Ysgol Gyfun Dyffryn Teifi
- Ysgol Gyfun Gwyr
- Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni
- Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Bro Edern
- Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Bro Myrddin
- Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Glantaf
- Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr
- Ysgol Gyfun Rhydywaun
- Ysgol Gyfun Y Strade
- Ysgol Henry Richard
- Ysgol Llanhari
- Ysgol Maes Garmon
- Ysgol Maes-y-Dderwen
- Ysgol Morgan Llwyd
- Ysgol Penglais
- Ysgol Rhiwabon
- Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen
- Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones
- Ysgol Uwchradd Glan Clwyd
- Ysgol Y Creuddyn
- Ysgol Yr Elfed
Youth Organisations

1-9

- 3G's Development Trust
- A4E Wales
- Aberystwyth University Students Union
- ACT Training - Caerphilly Skills Academy
- ACT Training – Bridgend Skills Academy
- ACT Training - Head Office, Cardiff
- Action for Children
- Afasic Cymru
- Agored Cymru
- All Wales Participation Workers Meeting
- Anglesey Youth Service

A

- Ceredigion Youth Forum
- Children and Young people project Mon and Gwynedd partnership
- Children in Wales
- Colwyn Bay Air Cadets
- Conwy Young People's Partnership
- Conwy Youth Service
- Council for Wales of Voluntary Youth Services (CWVYS)

B

- Deffo!
- Denbighshire Gypsy Travellers
- Denbighshire Youth Council

C

- Electoral Reform Society
- Equal Voice Project
- Ethnic Youth Support Team (EYST)

D

- Fitzalan Youth Club
- Flintshire Youth Forum
- Forsythia Youth
- Fostering Network Wales

E

- Girlguiding Cymru
- GISDA (Organisation which provides support and opportunities for young people)
- GwirVol

F

- Inspirational Traveller Dimension
- Interlink RCT

G

- KPC Youth
- LGBT Youth Pembrokeshire
- Llais Ni Forum
- Llamau

H

- Mencap Cymru
- Merthyr Tydfil Youth Council
- Mind Newport
- Monkton Gypsy Traveller Project
- Monmouthshire Engage 2 Change (E2C)
- Monmouth Youth Service
- Neath Port Talbot Children's Rights Unit
- New Leaf Ex Offender Group
- National Youth Advocacy Service
- North Wales Regional Equality Network (NWREN)
- NUS Wales

I

- Pembrokeshire Youth Assembly
- Pupil Voice (Welsh Government)
- Principle Youth Officers Group

J

- RAY Ceredigion
- Red Café
- Rhondda Cynon Taff Community Voice Youth Forum
- Rhondda Cynon Taff Youth Service

K

- Prince's Trust - Wales
- Pupil Voice (Welsh Government)
- Principality Youth Officers Group

L

- Plas Dwbl Farm School
- Powys Youth Carers Service
- Powys Youth Forum
- Prince's Trust - Wales
- Pupil Voice (Welsh Government)
- Principality Youth Officers Group

M

- Scouts Wales
- Shelter Cymru
- SnapCymru
- South Wales Home Educators
- TAG (Higher Education Representatives)
- The Children's Commissioner for Wales
- The Sprout
- Torfaen Youth Forum
- Travelling Ahead
- Treuddyn Youth Club

N

- United Kingdom Young Ambassadors (UKYA)
- Undeb Myfyrwyr Cymraeg Aberystwyth (UMCA)
- Undeb Myfyrwyr Cymraeg Bangor (UMCB)
- University of Wales, Trinity St David
- University of Wales
- Urdd Gobaith Cymru

O

- Vale of Glamorgan Youth Service
- Vale of Glamorgan Youth Forum

P

- Wales Africa Community Links
- Wales Observatory for Human and Children's Rights
- Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA)
- Welsh Centre for International Affairs
- Welsh Government Participation Team
- West Rhyl Young people’s project
- Welsh Joint Education Committee (WJEC)
- Working on Wheels
- Wrexham Info Shop
- Wrexham Looked After Care Council
- Wrexham Senedd yr Ifanc
- Wrexham Warehouse Project

Q

- YMCA Cardiff
- YMCA Swansea
- Young Carers Abergele
- Young Carers Colwyn Bay
- Young Wrexham
- Youth Cymru
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| | Brett John (@BRETTEDWARDJOHN) | Carmarthenshire Youth Council (@Youth_SirGar) |
| | | Central South Consortium Joint Education Service (@CSCJES) |
| | | Ceredigion Council (@CeredigionCouncil) |
| | | Changing Minds (@Changing Minds) |
| | | Chapter Arts Centre (@chaptertweets) |
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| | | Coleg Sir Gar (@ColegSirGar) |
| | | Colleges Wales (@CollegesWales) |
| | | Cwmamman Youth Club (@Cwmamman_Youth) |
| | | Ebbi Ferguson, NUS Wales Deputy President (@Ebbi_Rose) |
| | | Eleri Williams (@EleriCWilliams) |
| | | Elle Gilchrist (@ElleGilchrist) |
| | | Ethnic South Support Team (@eystswansea) |
| | | Glamorgan YFC (@GlamorganYFC) |
| | | GMB Workers Wales and South West Region (@YouthGMBWSW) |
| | | Grwp Neath Port Talbot College (@NPTCGroup) |
| | | GwirVol (@GwirVol) |
| | | Housemate-AgorDrysau (@housematesc) |
| | | Jack Capron (@JackCapronPlaid) |
| | | Karen Holford, Pro Vice-Chancellor Physical Sciences and Engineering Cardiff University (@KarenHolford) |
| | | Kate Miles (@KateEleriCymru) |
| | | Llamau (@Llamau) |
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- NW Equality Network (@NWRENinfo)
- Participation Cymru (@PartCymru)
- Peer Education Cymru (@PeerEducationCymru)
- Pembrokeshire CYPRO (@PembsCYPRO)
- Pennard Post (@PennardPost)
- Powys Youth Forum (@pyf_powys)
- Radyr Post (@RadyrPost)
- Risca Community Comprehensive School (@RiscaCCS)
- Sharon E Williams (SharynElizabeth)
- Stonewall Cymru (@StonewallCymru)
- Sue Maughan, Sport Wales (@sue_m_sport)
- The College Merthyr Tydfil (@CollegeMerthyr)
- Tricia Jones (@TriciaJones18)
- Vale Youth Service (@vysvale)
- Votes at 16 (@votesat16)
- Wales Council for Voluntary Action (@WalesCVA)
- WEA Cymru – South Wales (@WEASouthWales)
- Welsh Government, Department for Education and Skills (@DfESwales)
- Wikid (@wicid)
- Women Making a Difference (@wmaduk)
- Yes Hub North East Wales (@yes_hub)
- YMCA Wales College (@YMCACollege)
- Youth Cymru (@youthcymru)