



Do Croatian citizens want the digitalization of elections? Differences in socio-demographic characteristics

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The aim of the paper

- to investigate whether the citizens of the Republic of Croatia want the digitalization of elections, and to see whether the attitudes of citizens differ according to sociodemographic characteristics

Hypotheses:

- H1: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding sex
- H2: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding place of residence
- H3: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding age
- H4: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding level of education

Methodology

- **Sample**

The Sample size was n=650.

sex (45.2% male; 54.8% female),

age (18-24 years 6.5%, 25-34 years 14%, 35-44 years 21.4%, 45-54 years 17.8%, 55-64 years 12.8%, 65+ years 27.5%),

place of residence (village 7.4%, town (up to 20k residents) 6.3%, a medium-sized city (20-50k residents), a bigger city (more than 50k residents) 48.9%, City of Zagreb 30.2%),

level of education (elementary school 3.4%, high school 46.8%, bachelor degree 20.2%, master degree 27.7%, PhD 2%)

	% (sample)	% (population)
18-24	7,7	10,34
25-34	15,3	11,45
35-44	24,8	13,53
45-54	18,3	13,46
55-64	12,3	14,65
65+	21,6	22,34

H1: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding sex - REJECTED

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Male	4.07	1.22
Female	4.00	1.10

The ANOVA results showed that there is no statistically significant difference between men and women in the desire for digitalization of elections, $F(1, 648) = 0.665$, $p = 0.415$, $1-\beta=0.144$. H1 hypothesis is rejected.

H2: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding place of residence - REJECTED

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Village	3.90	1.28
Town (up to 20k residents)	4.20	1.10
A medium-sized city (20-50k residents)	4.04	1.14
A bigger city (more than 50k residents)	3.94	1.2
City of Zagreb	4.17	1.05

H3: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding age - ACCEPTED

Digitalizacija izbora

	Mean	Std. Deviation
18 - 24 years	3.95	1.08
25 - 34 years	4.05	1.06
35 - 44 years	4.40	1.02
45 - 54 years	4.22	1.02
55 - 64 years	4.13	1.09
65+ years	3.59	1.23



The test showed that there is a statistically significant difference in the desire of implementing e-voting between people in the 65+ age group and other age groups except for the 18-24 age group

H4: There is a statistically significant difference in the desire for digitalization of elections in Republic of Croatia regarding *level of education* - **ACCEPTED**

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Elementary school	3.32	1.21
High school	3.95	1.13
Bachelor's degree	4.08	1.21
Master's degree	4.18	1.14
PhD	4.46	0,78

Digitalizacija izbora

The Games-Howell post-hoc test revealed a statistically significant difference between people with primary school education and people with a master's degree or PhD.

Limitations

- Sample – people who want to participate
- Attitudes can change over time

Conclusion

- People in general want implementation of e-voting
- There are differences in age and education
- Lacking research in area
- More analyses needed