

How internet voting redesigns democracy

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Switzerland strong institutional assets

- Federal State: no single decision center
- Swiss people can challenge the MPs' (referendum) and propose new regulations (initiatives): no strong delegation to MPs
- Remote (postal) voting implemented ten years ago
- We have a network democracy



Eight successful eVotes to-date

- Geneva citizens voted 8 times online since 2003
- Gradual introduction of online voting
- Still in the pilot phase
- 22%-25% of ballots cast online
- * 70% by post
- * In 2007, we plan to introduce internet voting as a regular voting way

Democracy: the success of a concept

- eDemocracy has become a widespread, yet fuzzy, concept
- Its success express a dissatisfaction with governments
- It underlines the growing gap between citizens and authorities
- Our challenge is to bridge this gap
- Can internet voting help?



Some raw data

- Constant: eTurnout averages 22%-25%
- Whatever the ballot, this figure is stable
- 90% fidelity rate
- Online voting has a public





- At first sight, the profile of eVote users is:
 - Mostly men under 55 years, with high school or university degree and above-average income
- No explanatory value in this data: I cannog guess your voting channel based on it
- eVoters always voted with the majority
- · They are evenly divided in left and right
- No explanatory value in the political approach either



What eVote users have in common

- Subjectively
 - They assess positively their own IT skills
 - They trust online information, communication and transactions
- A new model emerges: we cannot anymore use quantifiable data to assess the citizens' behaviour





\ broken barrier

- While 22%-25% of all voters use internet
 - * 55% of usual abstainers use it
 - * 30% of occasional voters use it
 - * 19% of regular voters use it
- Online voting breaks an invisible barrier that keeps many voters away from politics
- Since 90% of voters who used once eVoting keep using it, we can expect a lasting effect on turnout

fresh look at contemporary issues

The divide does not run anymore between the "connected" and the



"unconnected", but between the "feeling skilled" and the "feeling unskilled"

Our findings show that turnout does not mean retreat into one's private sphere

Just think what a fully-fledged eDemocrac could do!



What's next?

May 2006: the Swiss government proposes a loosening of eVoting rules

June 2006: the Geneva parliament approves the eVoting report

October 2006: the Geneva government presents an eVoting law

eDemocracy is on its way



Thank your for your attention

Visit the project's web site:

www.ge.ch/evoting

Demo web site at:

https://www.geneve.ch/ge-vote/demo-en/votation.html

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