

Several countries throughout the world have already adopted a reform that enables younger voters, from 15 or 16 years old, to vote. This thesis examines the potential influence of including such voters in the Czech Republic on recent elections. A key feature of my work is that it combines several methods together to model the voter turnout of this age group. To estimate the potential voter turnout of the 15 to 17-year-old category we use fixed effects estimation, together with the exact numbers of citizens from the 2021 state Census and combine them together with the results of Student election that are held by the People in Need organization. The uniqueness of this thesis is that we model the voter turnout in every of the 76 Districts from the 2012 Region election until the 2021 Chamber of Deputies election. We particularly focus on the 2017 Chamber of Deputies and the 2018 Presidential elections both with very narrow outcomes. Finally, we estimate that the inclusion of the young voters most likely would not alter the results of neither election.