

# Election Trends 2018-2019

## A Comparative Analysis of Polling Data



Democracy for Development  
Demokraci për zhvillim  
Demokratija za razvoj



A Comparative Analysis of Polling Data

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**A Comparative Analysis of Polling  
Data**

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## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	5
Research Method .....	8
Earlier Data (2012-2015).....	10
Research Findings.....	14
<i>Voting Information</i> .....	14
<i>Voting Perceptions</i> .....	21
<i>Voting Behavior</i> .....	24
Conclusions .....	43
Appendices .....	44
<i>Appendix 1: Identified Questions</i> .....	44
List of Publications .....	45

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## Introduction

This study gives an overview of ‘systematic observation’ of election trends in Kosovo. It does so by comparing data from two national survey polls conducted in 2019 and 2018. Both these surveys were conducted after the national elections held in June 2017, and before the elections held in October 2019. Therefore, it is important to highlight that questions and answers concerning election results relate to only the 2017 elections as the main source of reference in order to understand how people’s opinions, perceptions and behavior has changed in the last two years.

The trends observed in this analysis are compared in three aspects: how voters are informed, to what extent people trust the current voting system, and when and how people decide to vote. Finally, the polling data is interpreted by D4D as in the following outline based on the meaning put on the data collected, analyzed and compared:

- › **People choose television (TV) as the main source of their information.** Internet comes second but it is viewed as important. The polling data, however, does not show any significant change or trend in the last two years whether people use or choose other means of information. Such polling data also confirms that conventional methods used for information (e.g. radio, newspaper, etc.) are almost useless. The information that people seek to receive tend to relate to their immediate interests, largely concerning employment and economic development issues as indicated in the most recent polling data.
- › **People feel more comfortable with the current electoral system.** Voters are increasingly more confident about the impact of their vote in decision-making by an increase of about 11%! The data on to whether there should be a single electorate system and gender quota has slightly changed. Although such changes are not statistically important, they clearly illustrate a trend that is in support of a single or one-zone electorate system and 30% gender quota. As the research

findings indicate, there is about 6% increase of response rate in favor of the single electoral system and 7% increase in favor of the 30% quota.

- › **People feel slightly less exposed to party influence in their decision who to vote for.** There is an increase by almost 10% of those who would cast their vote for a particular candidate based on their own decision, not necessarily based on the recommendations of the political party. Greater individual autonomy in the political process seem to also suggest that people do not feel close to the political party of their preference and nor do they see any point of making a contact with their representatives including Members of the Parliament, Municipal Councilors and the Mayor.

D4D's own assessment of what the results mean is a critical element of the data analysis. It suggests that television remains to be an important source of voter information for the government (e.g. Central Election Commission) and political parties to comprehend, and that electoral zoning and gender quota should not necessarily justify any effort towards electoral reform. After all, people feel comfortable with the current election system, and although they do not trust the political subjects, they feel more confident that their vote has an impact in decision-making. Electoral trust towards the system is extremely important in a country where voter turnout reaches 42-45%. As the findings indicate at the end, a drastic increase of favorability towards VV in the last two years - almost double than LDK and PDK in percentage terms – is what led to their victory in elections in October 2019.

The data analyzed in this research study will not go beyond the use of descriptive statistics and the exploration of the inter-relationships between the pairs of variables by using the method of cross-tabulation. This analysis will make use of percentages (as the nominal data) and ranges (as dispersion measure) to compare changes or trends in the last two years. Having recognized what the descriptive data indicates, it was important to review such data in the light of applicable data

collected in 2015, 2014, and 2012, and analyzed in D4D's report "Election Trends 2000-2014," published in July 2015. Although such data is limited since only a few numbers of questions and answers were relevant, confirmatory results have been useful in advancing the general understandings summed up in this report.

## Research Method

The initial research method for this study involved a national survey concerning election trends in Kosovo. Face-to-face interviewing was the main technique used to conduct the surveys by UBO Consulting, a polling company out-sourced by D4D. The surveys were conducted in different time periods – the last survey in September 2019 and the preceding survey in May 2018. See the survey characteristics below for a comparison. It is important to emphasize that although the data collection method and sample are the same for each year, the questions in terms of content are slightly different.

	National Survey (2019)	National Survey (2018)
Time Period	September 2019	May 2018
Sample Size	1065 respondents/citizens	1070 respondents/citizens
Number of Questions	30 questions	28 questions

For a more systematic interpretation and comparison of polling data, special emphasis had to be put on the standard and consistent questions and answers of the survey. Accordingly, majority of questions were ruled out for a more accurate comparative analysis.

More specifically, questions that are not subject of this comparative analysis include the following:

- › Questions that were inconsistent, and therefore not covered in both national surveys (e.g. a question added in the 2019 survey, “... which are three important issues that the future government should deal with?”).
- › Multiple-choice questions that did not consist of a set of the same alternative answers that could be tracked and compared

## A Comparative Analysis of Polling Data

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- (e.g. questions which refer to different names of political parties and leaders).
- › Repeated questions that were considered irrelevant for the comparative analysis since they could not be measured and did not produce any trend (e.g. questions such as “... did you vote in the last elections [2017]”).

Ultimately, understanding how and why voters make decisions in the election process is the central concern of this comparative analysis. However, in order to understand the voting behavioral patterns in the last two years, it was important to step back and analyze how voters get their information and examine their perceptions about the political system. That is why questions identified for the comparative analysis are classified under three subsections:

Voter Information	Voting Perceptions	Voting Behavior
What is the best way/method to inform voters?	How much do people trust the current voting system?	How do voters behave before and during the election process?

This comparative analysis is about the search for explanations and understanding, in the course of which concepts and theories can be likely advanced, considered and developed. This study is meant to be a rigorous process, using and comparing polling data that has been carefully produced and managed. However, in the end, this report is an attempt to persuade its audience, primarily the institutions, political parties and civil society, of its interpretation. Therefore, it was important to add more context from older polling data gathered in 2012-2015 and also data of 2019 that was not part of 2018 survey to elaborate in greater detail issues that were being studied.

## Earlier Data (2012-2015)

An important part of this comparative analysis is the recognition of polling data collected in 2015, 2014 and 2012 and how such data can be compared with the data of 2019 and 2018. Since the survey questions have largely changed, only three questions and answers could be analyzed in a wider historical context. They include the following:

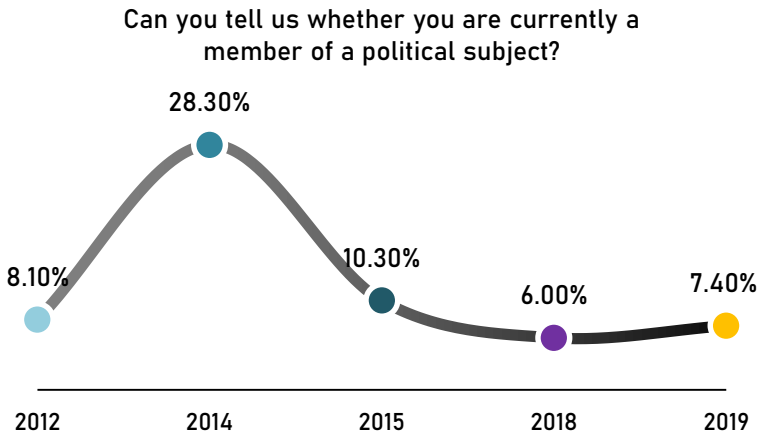
- › Can you tell us whether you are currently or have been member of any political subject?
- › If elections are to be held on Sunday, who would you vote for?
- › Have you had contact in the past 12 months with a Member of Parliament, Municipal Councilor and the Mayor?

For a more general comparison of older data, certain variables had to be targeted or included while others excluded, such as the following:

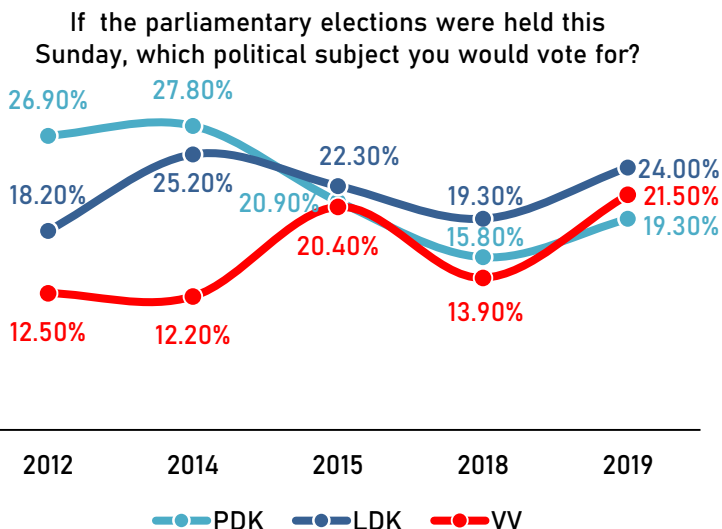
- › Including data on ‘current party membership’ and excluding data on ‘past party membership’.
- › Including only parties that were ‘not part of coalition’ and excluding parties that were ‘part of coalition’.

By excluding such variables, it helps this study conclude that in the last eight years party membership is in decline, relations between the electorate and the elected are getting weaker, and the anti-establishment sentiment is on the rise. See the following figures for a more visual presentation.

With regards to membership in political subjects, people are reluctant to join them. Less than 10% of people are part of a membership with the exception of the rise in 2014 perhaps for the extraordinary national elections. Interestingly, such rise did not occur for the elections in October 2019, about a month after the survey was conducted. This shows that people do not necessarily see any benefit to joining political subjects.

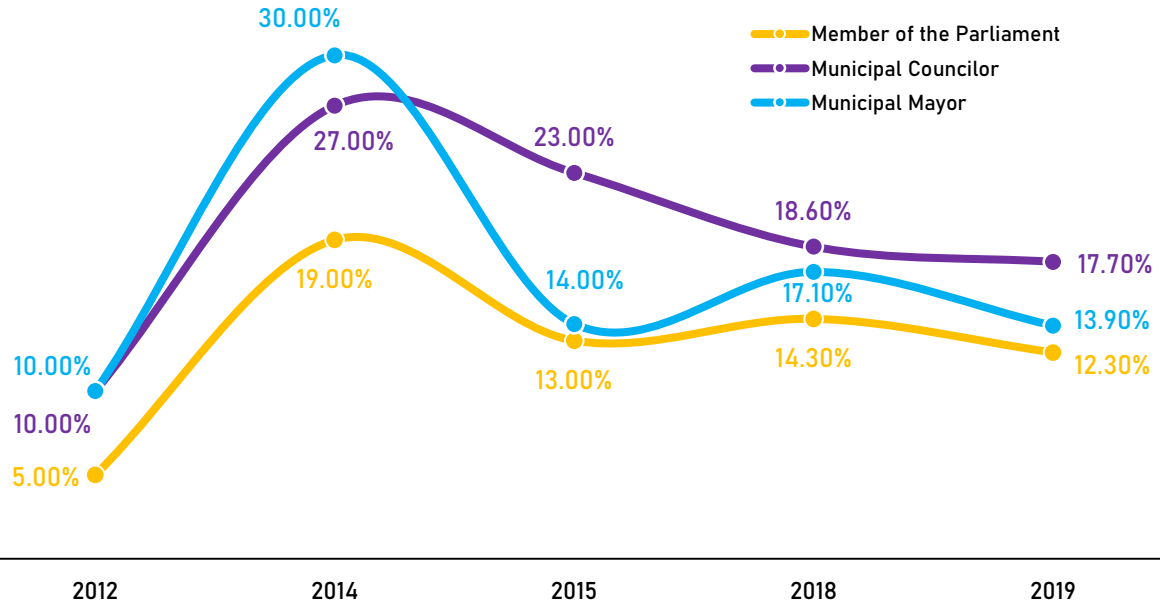


As seen in the figure below, the political subject which has experienced a significant rise in terms of favorability is VV from 12.5% in 2012 to 21.5% in 2019. However, VV is a political subject which has experienced a sharper and more short-term fall and rise since 2012 if compared to LDK and PDK which have experienced steadier and more long-term fall and rise for the same time period. Perhaps there are many factors and circumstances which have contributed to such behavioral patterns in the electorate. However, it is fair to conclude that the anti-establishment sentiment is one of the reasons why VV has received a favorability increase for never having been part of the government in the past. For now, VV remains a success story for also having won the elections in 2019, but how it will keep up with its electorate in the long run is questionable.



Unfortunately, the links between the electorate and elected officials are weakening. This applies both at the national and local level. People have less contacts with Members of the Parliament, Municipal Councilors and the Mayor. See figure below for a detailed numerical description of such rare interactions and declining accountability. The highest peak of interactions was observed in 2014 at the range of almost 20-30% while municipal representatives achieving the highest performance. But then this percentage fell to lower range of about 12-18%. This decline could indicate that the electorate does not see any point of meeting the elected officials. It could also mean that the elected officials do not do enough to reach out to the community. It seems that the representation gap has been in the decline, especially in the last four years, and this does not only weaken accountability, but it also distorts the policy-making process and outcomes.

Have you had contact on the past 12 months with a ...?



## Research Findings

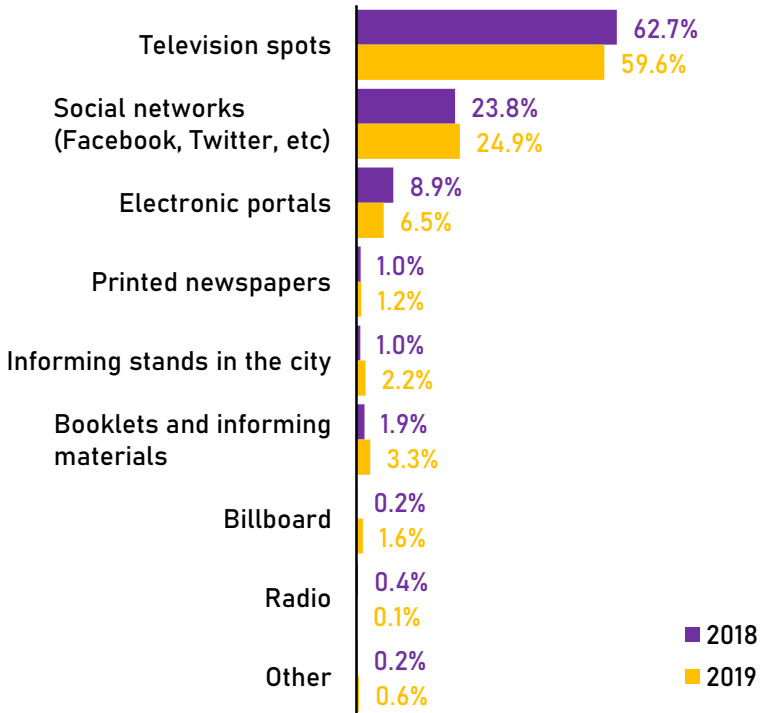
### Voting Information

The findings under this section aim to understand what people view as the best source of information and whether their views have changed in the last two years. As the research findings indicate, television is seen as the best tool for increasing voter information, influencing people's choice of candidate, and informing people about political affairs. Internet is perhaps seen as the second-best tool for voter information. In the meantime, the findings do not show significant change in the last two year concerning their views about the sources and tools of information.

### **Which would be the best way for voter information?**

The best source of information to inform citizens is television (TV). TV is an effective medium for political advertising, entertainment and news. That is certainly the case for voting processes. As the research findings indicate, television is the best source of voter information. See the graph below for a comparative analysis. Accordingly, almost 60% of respondents said that TV ads are the best means for increasing voter information (2019). Almost the same percentage range of respondents said that TV is the main source of where they get their information to stay up to date about political developments (2018).

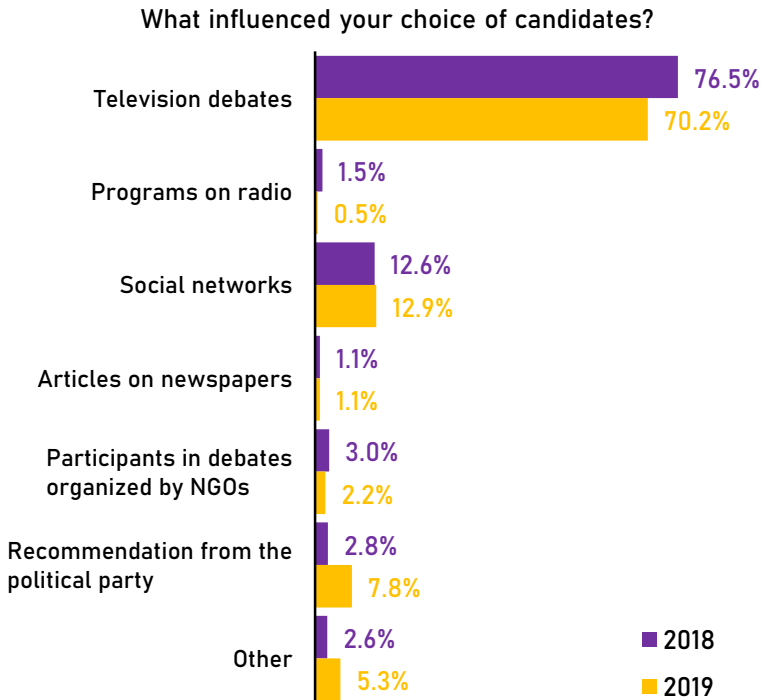
Which would be the best way for voter information?



Internet is the second most important source of voter information. Internet has enabled and accelerated new forms of personal interactions through instant messaging, online news and social networks. According to the research findings, about 25% of respondents considered social networks, such as Facebook, to be the best tools of increasing voter information while about 7% of respondents considered online news portals as more important to serve that purpose (2019). Similar response rates refer to 2018.

## What influenced your choice of candidates?

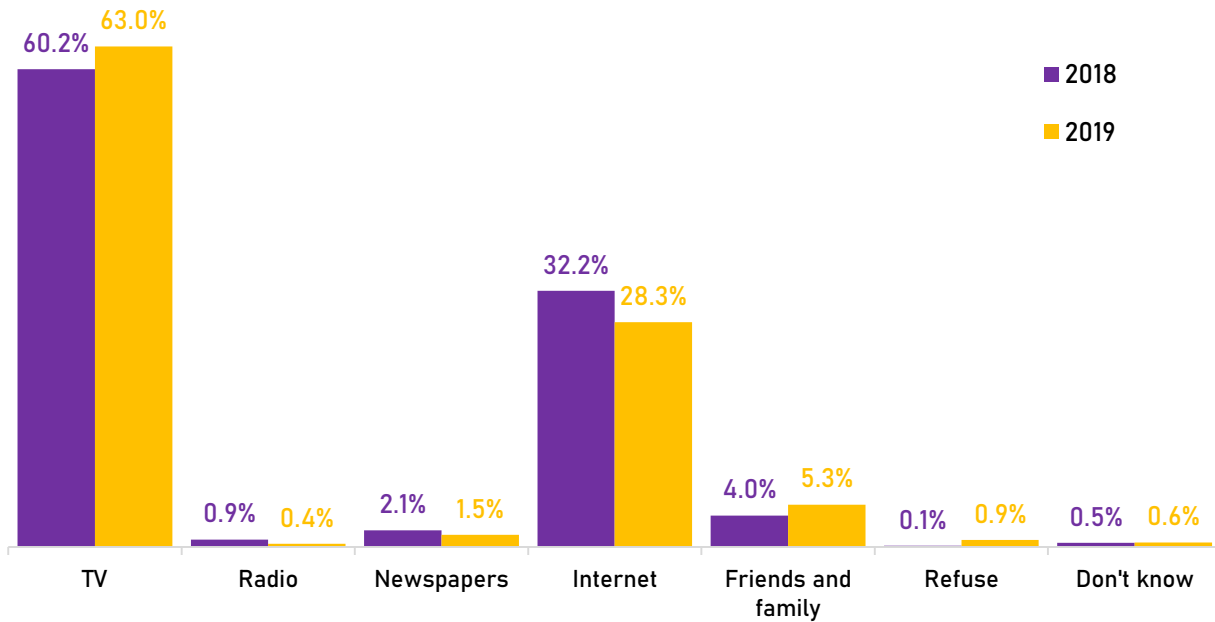
To elaborate further on the importance of TV and social networks for voter information, complementary results have been presented in the following figure. They specifically refer to several factors that influence people's choice of candidate for the elections. Accordingly, television by far is the main source of voter information that has influenced people's choice of candidate. About 70% of respondents confirmed that to be the case while only 13% said that social networks have influenced their choice of candidate. It seems that social media does not significantly contribute on the voter decisions about political candidates. It could also be that social media are not utilized enough to reach out to younger voters.



## **Can you tell us what is your main source of information for the actual and political issues?**

Similar trends apply in the context of how people are informed about political developments. Television and internet are used as the main tools of public information. According to the research findings, in 2019 about 63% of respondents said that TV serves as the main source of information while about 28% said internet is the main source of information. Similar response rates were reported in 2018: about 60% of respondents said TV is the main source of how they are informed about political issues while about 33% of respondents said internet is the main source of information.

Can you tell us what is your main source of information for the actual and political issues?



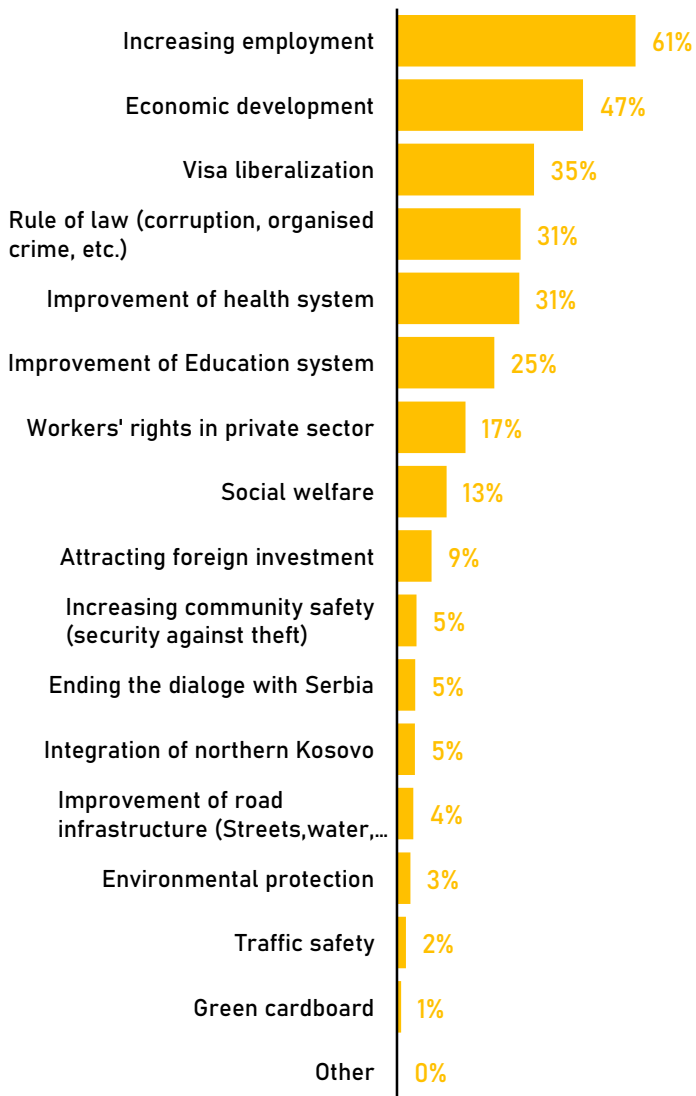
Other sources of voter information which are less influential include the following:

- > In-person or oral communications;
- > Physical information materials;
- > Newspapers; and
- > Radio.

Overall, the most common issues that people are preoccupied with relate to increasing employment and economic development. When people were asked in 2019 about the three most important issues that the government should address, these two issues come out as most important while visa liberalization and rule of law come out second. Improving the healthcare and education are equally as important. See data in the figure below taken from the 2019 survey.

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### The three most important issues that the government should address



## Voting Perceptions

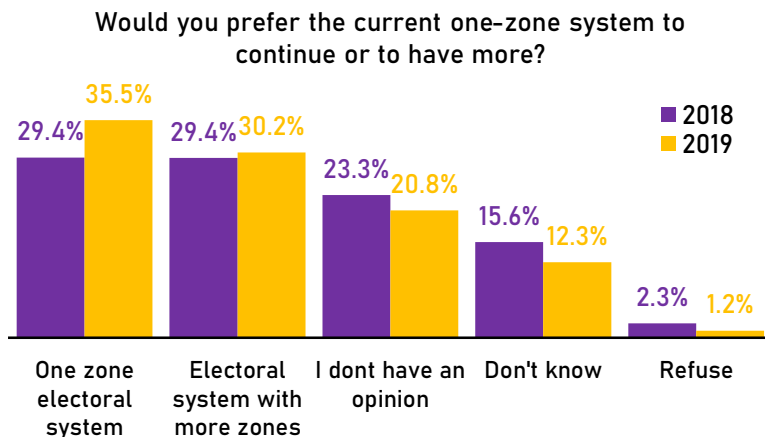
The findings under this section aim to understand how much people trust the voting system in the country and to what extent that trust has changed in the last two years. In general, people are more inclined to trust how the voting system functions and are slightly more confident that their vote has an impact in decision-making. More people are in favor of the single/one-zone electoral system and gender quota. In addition, a far greater percentage of people feel that their vote matters in the decision-making.

### **Would you prefer the current one-zone election system?**

In general, people have mixed feelings about the electoral system in Kosovo. Currently, Kosovo has a single-member district or one electoral zone, a voting system under which all citizens who live in the country are permitted to cast their vote for any political subject from that district. This system has been criticized for weakening the constituency link since there is less exchange of information between voters and their representatives and less promotion of community service on behalf of constituents. As a result, this decreases accountability, and thus limiting the checks on incompetence and corruption of elected officials. Certainly, the system has also been praised in the past. The most common argument in favor of a single electoral district is that it produces more proportional election results.

As the research findings indicate, there is no significant difference in the last two years concerning people's opinion about the voting system in the country. Reportedly, about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of people are in favor of one-zone electoral system while 1/3<sup>rd</sup> are in favor of multiple-zone electoral system. See figure below for a comparative analysis. In 2019 only about 36% of respondent preferred the one-zone electoral system and about 30% preferred to multiple-zone electoral system while

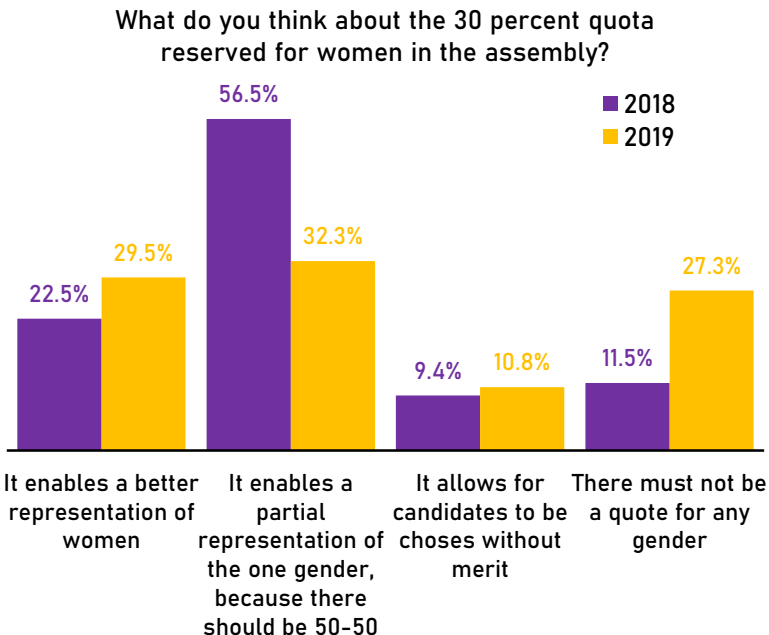
in 2018 only about 30% of respondents preferred the one-zone electoral system and about 29% preferred to multiple-zone electoral system. In the meantime, people are not so educated about this matter, and thus about another 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of respondents said they do not have an opinion or do not know how to answer.



## What do citizens think about the 30% gender quota representation in the Assembly?

In Kosovo, people are increasingly in favor of women representation in the legislature. Gender quota is perhaps one of the most efficient method of reaching a gender balance in the Kosovo Assembly. As it is regulated by the Law on General Elections, gender quota refers to the 30% of reserved seats in the legislature. To what extent does the general public consider this method efficient is still questionable. Less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the public is of the opinion that gender quota ensures better representation of women in politics. As research findings indicate, in 2019 about 30% of respondents believed that to be the case while in 2018 it was almost 23%. See the

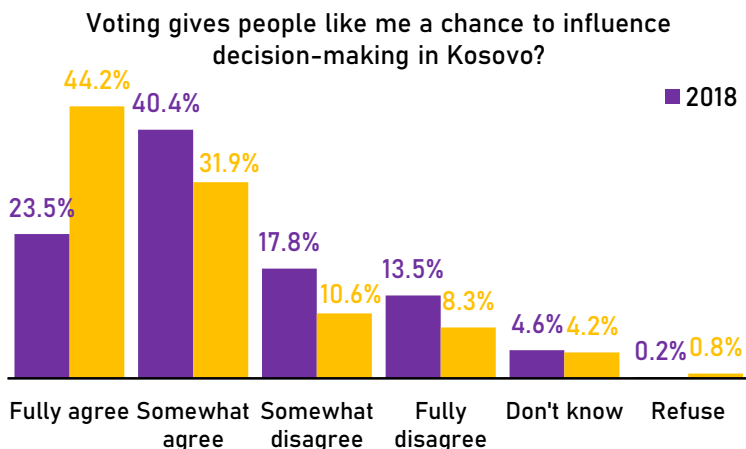
figure below for a general comparison of research findings from 2019 to 2018.



Those who are less enthusiastic about the gender quota believe that it represents only a partial representation of one gender. However, that percentage of people who believed that to be the case has significantly decreased in the last two years. As the research findings indicate, in 2019 only about 32% of respondents believed that the gender quota leads to partial representation of one gender while in 2018 that it was much higher at almost 57%. This ratio also seems to suggest that gender balance should aim higher at 50-50 since now this is encouraged by the new Law on Gender Balance passed in 2015. Finally, as shown in the figure above, in 2019 about 27% of respondents were against the gender quota, while in 2018 it was only about 12%.

## Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

In Kosovo, people are overall optimistic about the impact of voting in the decision-making process. In fact, the trends have slightly changed in the last two years. As research findings indicate, people increasingly see voting as a chance to influence government decisions. In 2019, about 44% of respondents said that they ‘completely agree’ that voting gives them a chance to have an impact in the decision-making process. In 2018, people expressed less confidence in this regard, when only about 23% of respondents ‘fully agreed’ to that statement. The figure below gives a detailed comparative analysis of the findings concerning voter’s confidence on the election system and overall decision-making process.



## Voting Behavior

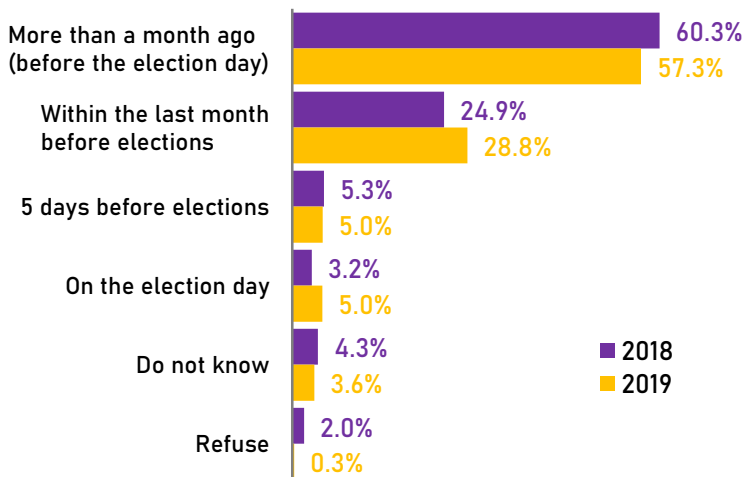
The findings under this section aim to understand how people make decisions when and who to vote for and whether there have been any changes observed to that effect in the last two years. As the research findings indicate, people decide who to

vote for well before the election day. However, only a small percentage of the electorate are members of a party. This is no surprise since it mirrors the limited membership experienced by organizations and trade unions in the country (a worldwide phenomenon). Nonetheless, considering that people in Kosovo generally view voting as an obligation (with a turnout at 42-45%), they feel more confident about their decisions who to vote for by less exposing themselves to party influence. In fact, the rise of unaffiliated/independent voters is perhaps the underlying behavioral change observed in the last two years.

### **When do you decide who to vote for?**

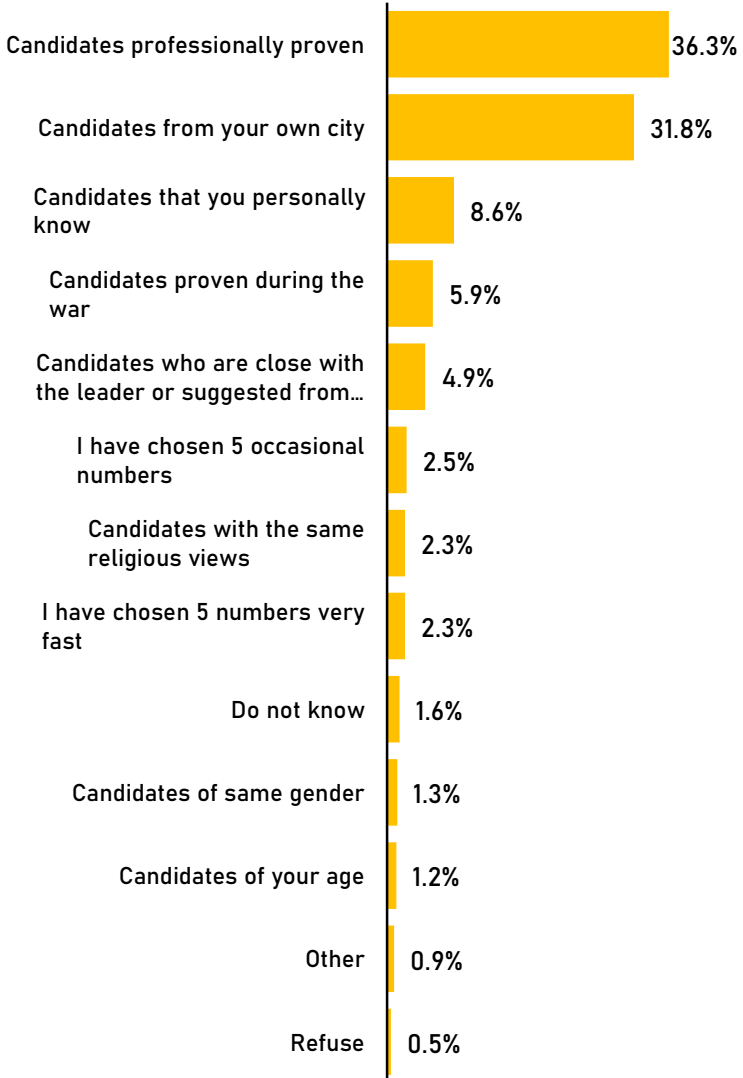
In general, people decide to vote for a particular candidate well in advance prior to the election day. As the research findings indicate, the absolute majority of people decide who to vote for either (i) more than a month earlier before the elections or (ii) within the last month before the elections. See the figure below for a comparative analysis. As illustrated, the results between 2019 and 2018 are almost identical, and therefore, no behavioral change has been observed. In total, about 85-86% of respondents said that that they decide well in advance who to vote for. The remaining ratio of respondent said that they either decide to vote 5 days before the election day or during the election day or they did not know or refused to answer the question.

## When do you decide for whom to vote?



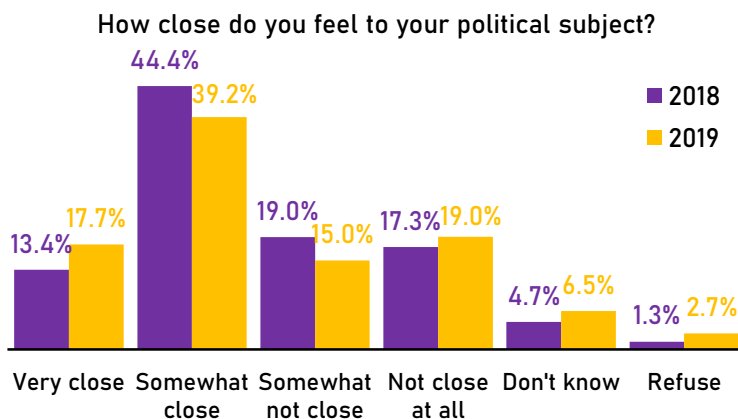
The main traits and qualities that appeal to people's choice of candidate include their professional background and where they come from. In 2019, almost 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of respondents considered candidate's proven professional track record and the fact that he/she comes from the city as the most important characteristics when selecting the candidates from the party they have voted for in the past elections. Other characteristics such as leadership loyalty or track record for having fought in the war were ranked far low as shown in the following figure.

During selection of the candidates for the party  
you voted for, you have selected...



## How close do you feel to your political subject?

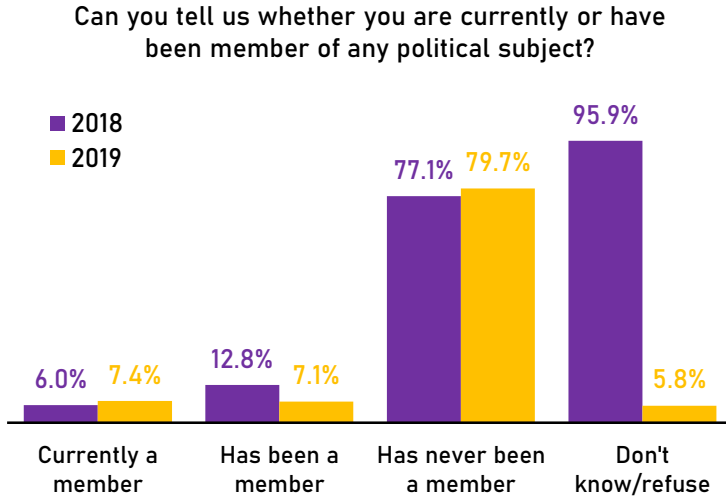
In Kosovo, a very small percentage of people feel very close to the political subject of their preference. However, this trend slightly changed in the last two years. For instance, in 2019 only about 18% of respondents said that they were ‘very close’ to their political subject while in 2018 only about 14% of respondents confirmed that to be the case. This 4% increase indicates that the party electorate has slightly improved in the last two years given that more people feel very close to their political subject. It could be interpreted that a sharp decrease of the percentage of respondents who felt ‘somewhat close’ to their political subject from about 44% to 39% led to an improvement of party affiliation. See figure below for a comparative analysis.



## Can you tell us whether you are currently or have been member of any political subject?

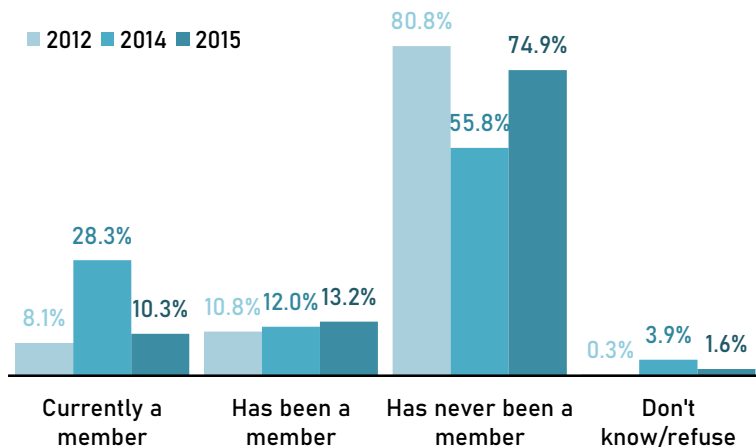
In general, people do not recognize any significance and benefit of being a member of a political subject. The trends have not changed in the last two years. Each year almost 80% of respondents said that they have never been a member of a

political subject. The remaining response rate refers to the percentage of respondents who said they were a member at the time when the survey was taken or have been a member in the past.



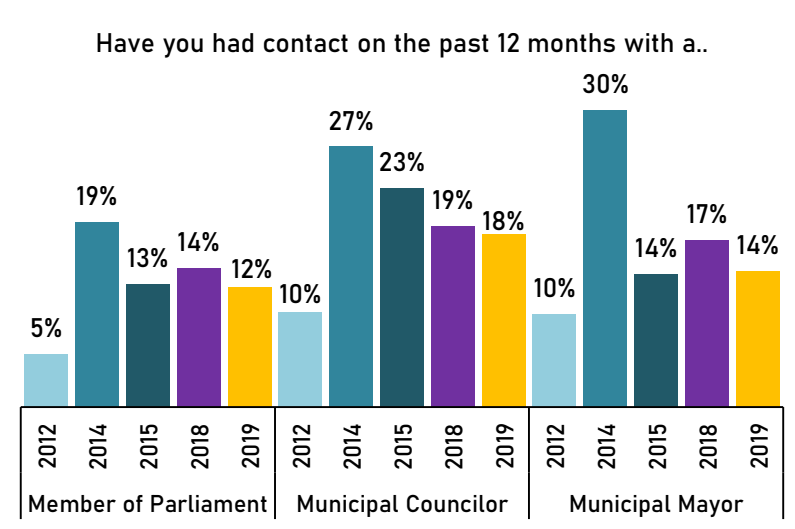
The decline of party membership is more than evident in the last two years if compared with the older polling data. See figure below. Accordingly, political subjects experienced a sharp increase in 2014 at about 28%, highest peak ever reported, but then faced a sharp decline to about 10% in the very next year and then further decline reaching 7.4 percent in 2019.

Can you tell us whether you are currently or have been member of any political subject?



## During the last 12 months, did you have contact with?

In Kosovo, contacts with local and national representatives are not common. Only a small percentage of people get contact Members of the National Assembly, Members of the Municipal Assembly and Mayors. This trend has not changed in the last two years. As research findings indicate, in 2019 only about 12% of respondents said that they met with the Members of the National Assembly, about 17% with the Members of Municipal Assembly, and almost 14% with the Mayor. This response rate is similar with the results of 2018 as seen in the figure below.



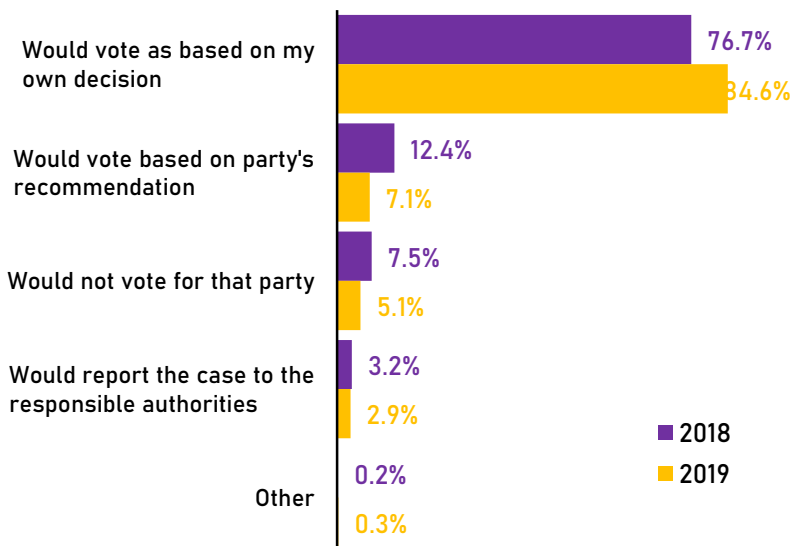
Even if compared to the polling data of 2015, 2014, and 2012, no major improvement can be observed concerning the relationship between the electorate and political representatives.

**If your party will recommend you for which candidate to vote, how would you react?**

Overall, people are confident in their decision-making when voting for the candidate/s of their preference. In fact, this confidence has slightly increased in the last two years. As research findings indicate, in 2019 almost 85% of respondents said that – in case the political subject recommended to vote for a certain candidate – they would still cast their vote based on their *own decision*. In 2018 the response rate reached almost 77%, thus 8% less in terms the ratio of respondents who said they would cast their vote based on their own decision. This is also to confirm that less people would have voted based on the party’s recommendations as shown in the graph below referring to the percentage

decrease from 12% to 7%.

If your party will recommend you for which candidate to vote, how would you react?

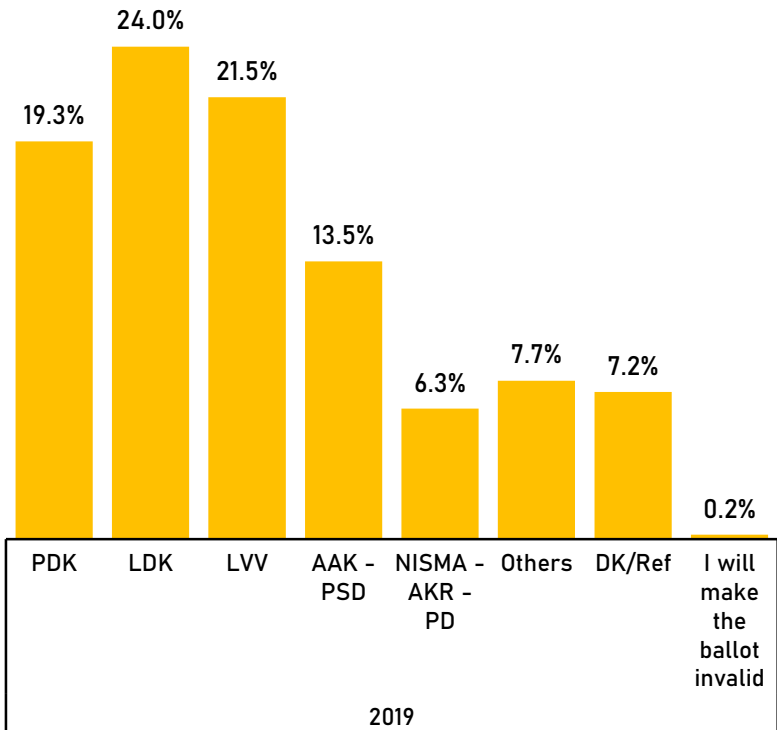


**If parliamentary elections were to be held next Sunday, which political subject/coalition would you vote for?**

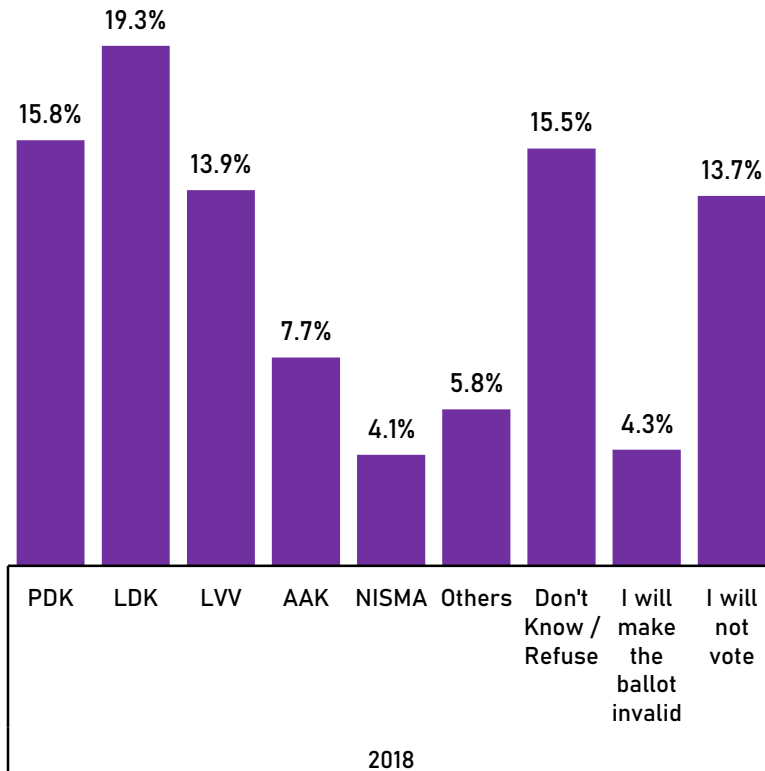
Overall, people are more inclined to vote for political parties and leaders who have not governed in recent times or at all. More people are in favor of potential political parties which can win the elections in 2019. When asked what political subject or coalition they would vote for if the elections were to be held next Sunday, certainly LDK and VV received the highest response rate. As the research findings indicate, in 2019 about 24% of respondents chose LDK while in 2018 slightly less at about 19%. To a greater extent, VV experienced improvement. In 2019 about 22% of respondents said they

would vote for VV while in 2018 only about 14% said that to be the case. See figures below for a comparative data analysis.

If the parliamentary elections were held this Sunday, which political subject/coalition you would vote for?



If the parliamentary elections were held this Sunday, which political subject/coalition you would vote for?

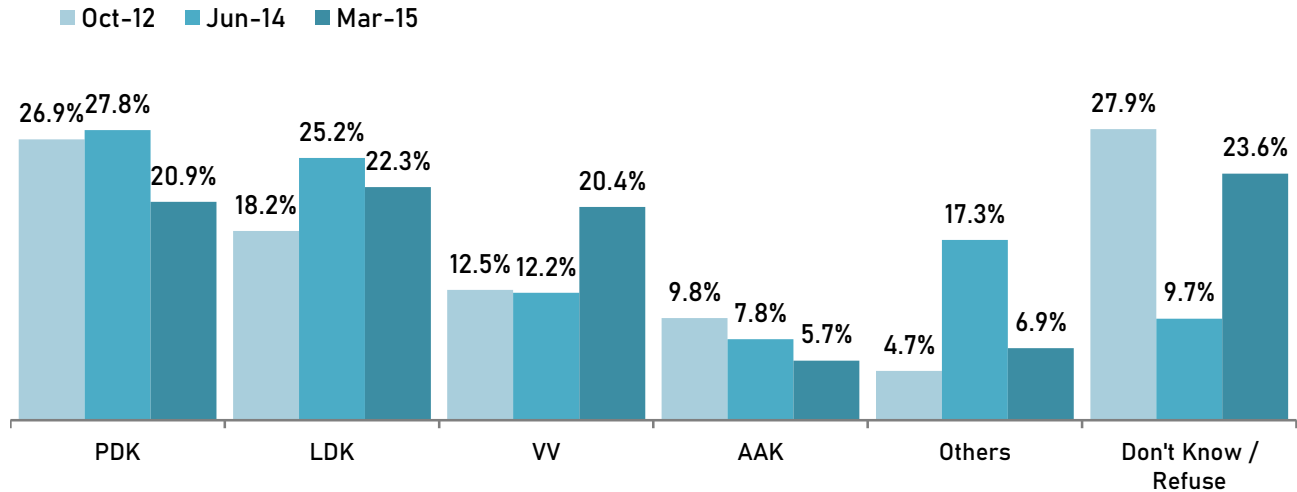


As for other parties/coalitions, PDK has also improved in terms of the potential electorate reaching the response rate of about 19% in 2019 compared to about 16% in 2018. While it is difficult to compare research results for other parties since the polling questions include more coalitions, it is still fair to

conclude that results are more or less the same in the last two years. For instance, AAK received a higher response rate as a result of the coalition with PSD. In 2019 almost 14% of respondents said they would have voted for AKK and PSD while in 2018 almost 8% said they would have voted for AAK (only). The increase of 6% as the result of PSD is the extra percentage reported in 2018. NISMA received a similar response rate as a coalition with AKR and PD in 2019 at about 6% and 2018 at 4%. The increase of almost 2% as the result of AKR is the extra percentage reported in 2018.

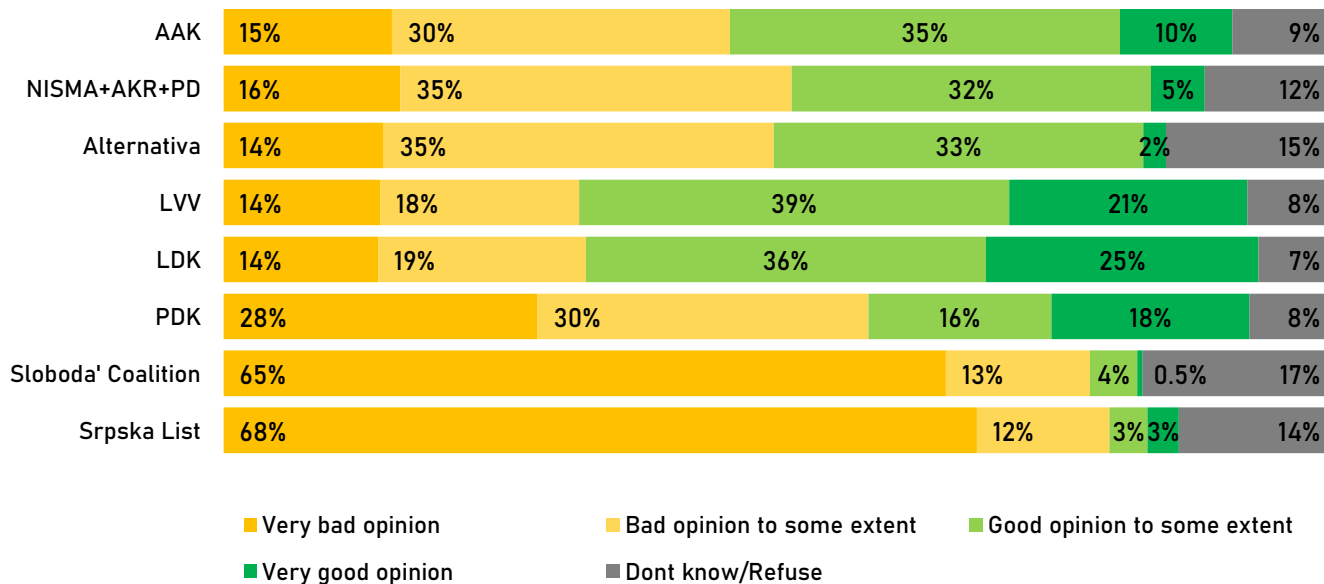
In a broader perspective, the popularity of political parties has gone up and down depending on many factors and circumstances. However, it is fair to observe that LDK is perhaps the only party that has experienced less significant changes in its electorate. According to the polling data, while about 24% of people in 2019 said that they would have voted for LDK, approximately 19% said so in 2018, 22% in 2015, 25% in 2014, and 18% in 2012. See figure below for the data on year 2015, 2014 and 2012. As shown in the figure, other parties, including PDK and VV, experienced more frequent changes. For example, the response rate in favor of VV in 2019 reached almost 22%, while in 2018 it was almost 14%, and the preceding years: 2015 (about 20%), 2014 (about 12%), and 2012 (about 12%).

If the parliamentary elections were held this Sunday, which political subject/coalition you would vote for?



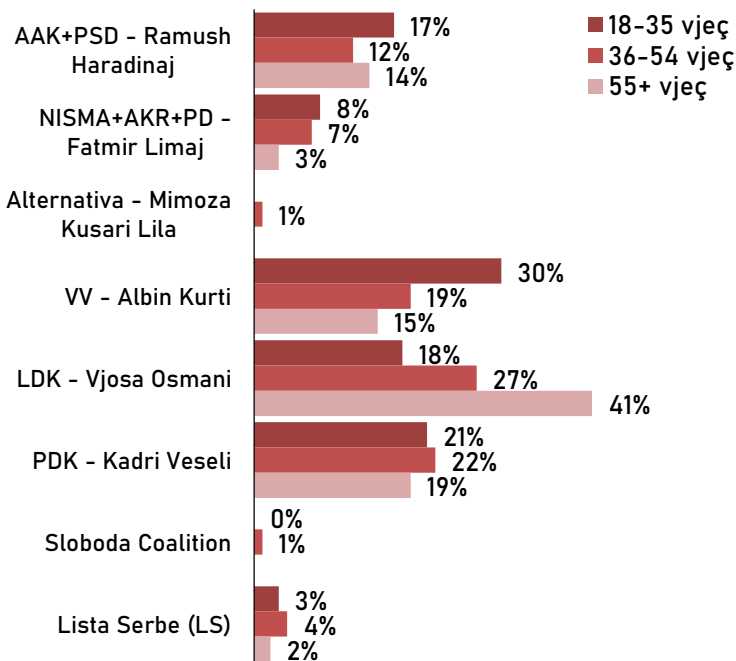
Most recent data can confirm and elaborate further on the extent to which VV and LDK are more favorable in 2019 than in previous years. When citizens about their opinion regarding the political parties/coalitions for the October elections, majority of respondents held a positive opinion or a positive opinion to some extent about VV and LDK. See figure below. More negative opinions were expressed against other parties, perhaps far more against Serbian minority parties.

Citizens opinions regarding the parties/coalitions announced for the next general elections

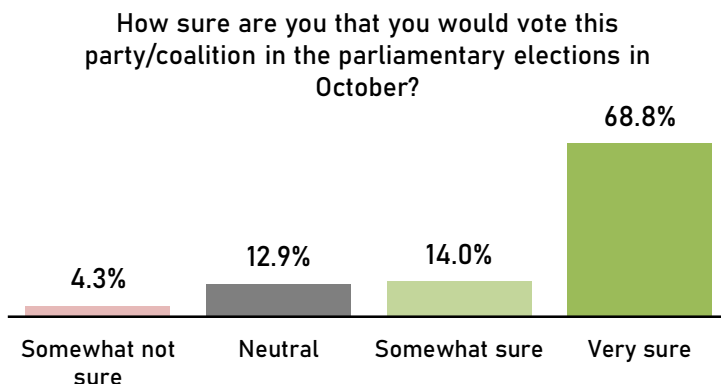


Perhaps attitudes towards political parties/coalitions vary amongst age groups. VV is overall more appealing to youth while LDK towards the elderly. For instance, as indicate by polling data of 2019, about 30% of respondents of 18 to 35 years of age said they would vote for VV while only about 18% said they would vote for LDK. On the contrary, 15% of respondents of age 55 or older said they would vote for VV while 41% said they would vote for LDK. See the figure below of comparative data on the voting trends per political party/coalition according to the age groups. Other parties, particularly PDK, have a more balanced electorate based on the age.

Who would you vote for in the next parliamentary elections disaggregated by age group

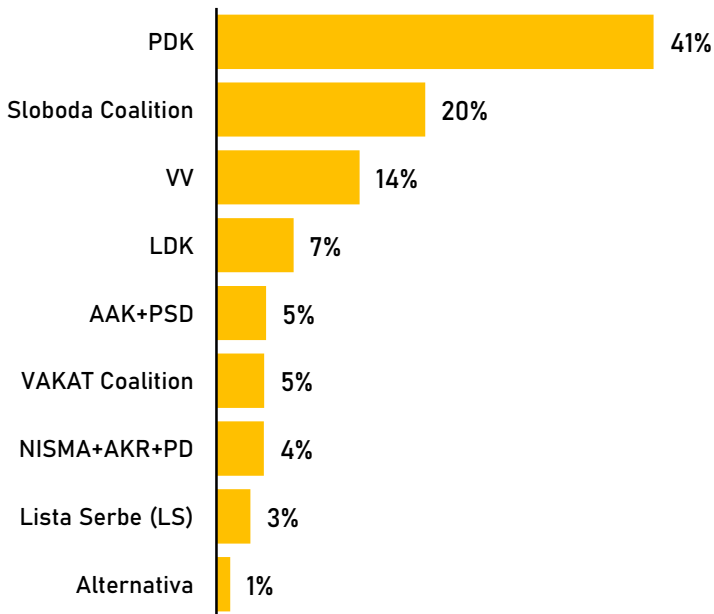


In Kosovo, the certainty level about their voting decision and preference is overall high. When people were asked in 2019 how sure they were that they would vote for the political party/coalition of their preference, almost 70 said that they were very sure. Only about 14% said that they were somewhat sure and 13% neutral about their decision to vote for the political party/coalition of their preference. See figures below for data comparison. The parties which received the highest confidence or certainty levels are VV, LDK and PDK within a range of 75-77% of respondents stating that they would vote for these political parties.



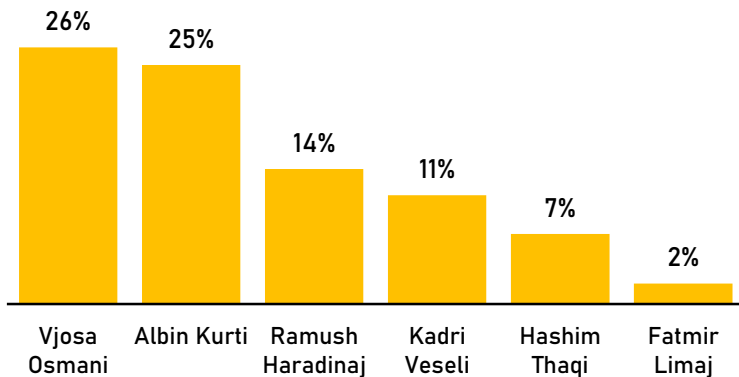
In comparison, PDK has faced the worst electorate defeat in the last two years. As revealed by the polling data of 2019, about 41% of respondents said that they would never vote for PDK! See figure below for a comparison. Other parties received less electorate resentment, including even the Serbian minority coalition, “Sloboda Coalition” which in light of the previous polling data was highly disliked. Therefore, VV, LDK and other parties received higher likability due to less resentment expressed against them.

Which party/coalition would you never vote?

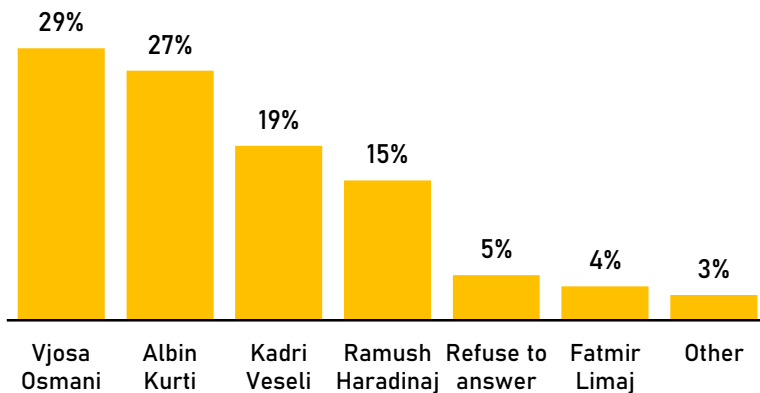


Increased likability can also be measured based on the people’s preferences towards the political leaders of each party. Comparatively, in close margins, leaders of VV and LDK received the highest response rate of favorability in 2019. About 26% of respondents said their favorite politician was LDK’s candidate for government, Vjosa Osmani and 29% of respondents said that she would be the most suited for the position of the Prime Minister. Similarly, about 25% of respondents chose VV’s candidate for government, Albin Kurti, as their favorite politician and 27% said that he would be the most suited for the position of the Prime Minister. Other political party leaders received far less praise in terms of favorability as a politician and potential leader to run the government. See figures below for a comparison.

### Citizens' favorite politician



### Which political leader is most suited for the position of Prime Minister?



## Conclusions

The main findings of this comparative analysis overall show many changes that have been observed in the last two years summed up in the following conclusions:

- › Creating a multiple electoral zone and removing or changing the gender quota should not justify any effort towards electoral reform. There is no strong evidence to suggest that people's views about these topics have evolved in the last two years in favor of multiple districting and getting rid of the gender quota.
- › People's increased confidence on the impact of their vote in the decision-making process should be taken more seriously by political subjects. Polling data shows that people have the authority to influence election results as it was evident in the 2019 elections.
- › Overall, people do not have a long-standing loyalty to political parties. Polling data shows that people over-time do not usually vote for the same political subject and they do not vote on the basis of political ideology or partisanship. That is why party membership is extremely low and party's influence on its electorate who to vote for is extremely limited.
- › It goes without saying that even though people are inclined to trust the election process and view their vote as a moral obligation, this does not necessarily equal to a close relationship between the electorate and elected officials. As research shows, the link between the electorate and the elected is extremely weak.
- › Increased favorability towards political subjects which have not governed in recent times or not governed at all led to their victory in the 2019 elections. The victory specifically refers to VV and LDK. Changing parties which govern is a clear sign of democracy of promoting change and increased accountability.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Identified Questions

	Comparative Data Questions	Comparative Data Questions
Voter Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Which would be the best way for voter information?</li> <li>&gt; What influenced your choice of candidates?</li> <li>&gt; Can you tell us what is your main source of information for the actual and political issues?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; In your opinion, which are the three most important issues that future government of Kosovo should deal with?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Would you prefer the current one-zone election system?</li> <li>&gt; What do citizens think about the 30% gender quota representation in the Assembly?</li> <li>&gt; Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Voting gives people like me a chance to influence decision-making in Kosovo?"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; What do you consider when selecting the candidates from the party you voted for?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; When do you decide who to vote for?</li> <li>&gt; How close do you feel to your political subject?</li> <li>&gt; Can you tell us whether you are currently or have been a member of any political subject?</li> <li>&gt; During the last 12 months, did you have contact with a Member of Parliament, Municipal Councilor or Mayor?</li> <li>&gt; If your party will recommend you for which candidate to vote, how would you react?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Citizens opinion regarding the parties/coalitions announced for the next general elections.</li> <li>&gt; Who would you vote for in the next parliamentary elections disaggregated by age group?</li> <li>&gt; How sure are you that you would vote this party/coalition in the parliamentary elections in October?</li> <li>&gt; Which party/coalition would you never vote?</li> <li>&gt; Which is your favorite politician?</li> <li>&gt; Which political leader is most suited for the position of Prime Minister?</li> </ul>

## List of Publications

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#1 D4D Institute. September, 2011. Deconstructing Election Trends 2000-2010.

#2 D4D Institute. March 2012. An Impression of Reform: How to Restore Trust on Elections?

#3 Malazogu, Leon, Visar Sutaj and Drilon Gashi. November 2012. Kaçanik Voters' List Audit: A Sample for Kosovo.

#4 Malazogu, Leon and Selatin Kllokoqi. February 2013. Lessons learned for Future Elections: An Analysis of the Mayoral By-Elections in Ferizaj and Kaçanik.

#5 Malazogu, Leon and Selatin Kllokoqi. September 2013. Translation of Trust Perception of Representation and Participation.

#6 Malazogu, Leon and Selatin Kllokoqi. September 2013. Electoral Deform: Two years later, reform is back to square zero

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#8 Dardan Berisha with contribution by Driton Qeriqi, Mjellma Hapçiu-Alijaj & Rina Vokshi, July 2015. Bringing Justice to Elections

#9 Leon Malazogu with contribution by Ngadhujim Halilaj and Rezarta Delibashzade, July 2015. Election Trends 2000-2014-A Numerical Analysis of Participation and Representation

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#5 Agon Nixha. November 2017. “Policy brief - Foreign Direct Investments and Exports: Kosovo and the Western Balkans”

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#1 Valëza Zogjani, Gentiola Madhi and Boris Žerjav, November 2018. Connectivity for Development: Taking the Highway for Economic Growth

#2 Valëza Zogjani, Ana Nenezić, and Nirvana Deliu. Edited by: Shpend Emini. January 2020. Evolving or revolving: Institutional reforms and democratic legitimacy in Kosovo, Albania, and Montenegro.

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