



SPECIAL EDITION OF KOSOVO SECURITY BAROMETER

CORRUPTION, RULE OF LAW AND

POLICE INTEGRITY IN KOSOVO

MARCH 2019





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POLICE INTEGRITY IN KOSOVO

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Perceptions presented in this report are a summary of information gathered from respondents and it solely demonstrates how people perceive institutions. It is no way a conclusive assessment on the quality of the work of institutions subject to this study. It shall serve as an instrument to them toward addressing potential shortcomings, but also an indicator of the effectiveness of their communication with the people.

The views presented in this report are perceptions of the respondents and do not necessarily represent the views of Kosovar Centre for Security Studies. Opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily represent the views of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED).

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INTRODUCTION

The special edition of Kosovo Security Barometer presents deconstruction on Kosovo's public perception on corruption, rule of law and police integrity. This report provides a comprehensive and detailed data interpretation concerning perception of the public opinion based on a pre-defined set of questions on the issue at hand.

In this regard, this report elaborates the 2018' Kosovo Security Barometer respondents' perception towards trust, direct contacts and the presence of corruption in the following targeted institutions: Courts, Prosecution, Kosovo Police, and Municipalities. Thus, the report has measured public perceptions on the targeted institutions with the aim to analysing the most relevant issues challenging the rule of law and integrity of justice, security and municipal institutions in Kosovo. This report consists of three sections.

The first section introduces the level of trust expressed by respondents on the relevant institutions (justice, security and municipal institutions), as well as the direct contact of the surveyed respondents with these institutions during 2018. Similar to previous years, security institutions are leading when it comes to public trust when compared to other institutions analysed in this special edition.

On the other hand, the second section of the report interprets key security threats and risks in Kosovo. Given that corruption has been ranked as the highest problem to Kosovo's national security, this section is focused on views of respondents towards corruption in the relevant institutions. Apart from general interpretation of data on corruption in Courts, Prosecution, Kosovo Police and Municipalities, the report offers cross-tabulated data analysis based on regions, rural/urban areas, gender balance, and ethnic composition of respondents for all targeted institutions.

While, the third or final section of the report provides a detailed interpretation of open-ended and closed-ended questions of the 2018 survey of Kosovo Security Barometer on main issues harming police integrity in Kosovo. Accordingly, results presenting opinions of respondents on corruption within sectors of the Kosovo Police mirror a better understanding on what are the most and the least corrupted police sectors in Kosovo. Furthermore, data analysis through cross-tabulated results (based on regions, areas, gender balance, and ethnic background) provides an exhaustive elaboration of respondents' attitudes towards police corruption in Kosovo.

Given that the Kosovo Security Barometer's survey was conducted in the second half of 2018 (September-October 2018), thus it does not reflect some of the developments that have occurred from November 2018 to March 2019.

KEY FINDINGS

This special edition of the 2018 Kosovo Security Barometer analyses the respondents' perceptions towards selected institutions dealing with security, rule of law, and municipal level of governance. The survey was conducted from 29th of September to 5th of October 2018, therefore developments which occurred from November 2018 to March 2019 are not reflected in the report due to the fact that the report analyses only quantitative data of public perceptions towards relevant institutions and issues targeted by Kosovo Security Barometer.

Key findings of the report are listed below:

Public trust:

- Kosovo Police is the most trusted rule of law institution in Kosovo in 2018 when compared to Courts, Prosecution, and Municipalities. Around 61 percent of respondents trust the Kosovo Police. The latter enjoyed similar level of trust in 2017 as well.
- Less than half of respondents, 39 percent of them, trust the Municipalities in Kosovo.
- However, the least trusted institutions in 2018 are the justice institutions– only 32 percent of respondents have trust in Prosecution, while only 27 percent of them trust Courts.

Direct contact of respondents with the Kosovo institutions:

- The respondents had the biggest frequency of direct contact with Municipalities by 62 percent of them stating that they had contact with them, rather than with Kosovo Police (only 29 percent) and Courts (only 15 percent).

Key national security threat and risk in Kosovo:

- Based on the respondents' opinions, the key and foremost national security threat and risk in Kosovo is the corruption phenomenon. Vast majority of them, more precisely 89 percent of respondents have said that corruption is the most challenging issue in Kosovo.
- Corruption is followed by unemployment (89 percent) and organized crime (88 percent) as the second and third key national security threat and risk in Kosovo. There are slight differences in percentage when they are compared to corruption.

Perception on corruption in the Kosovo institutions:

- Justice institutions in Kosovo are the most corrupted in 2018 based on results of Kosovo Security Barometer 2018. Around 51 percent of respondents perceive that Courts are corrupted, while 49 percent of respondents consider that Prosecution is affected by corruption.
- Contrary to this, the least corrupted institutions are Municipalities and Kosovo Police. Around 29 percent of respondents have shared their perceptions that each of them are corrupted.

Perception on corruption within the Kosovo Police sectors:

- Traffic police officers are perceived to be the most corrupted sector within Kosovo Police, with 32 percent of respondents declaring so. While, the border police officers are posed in the second place by 31 percent of respondents perceiving it as corrupted.
- On the other hand, the least corrupted police sectors are police management by 29 percent and police officers operating in the nearest police stations by 18 percent of respondents.

Perception on police integrity in Kosovo:

- Majority of respondents, more precisely 58 percent of them, think that the Kosovo Police works for the citizens' interests compared to 17 percent who perceive that this institution works for the Kosovo Government. Other respondents have shared opinions that Kosovo Police works for political parties (11 percent), clans (7 percent), and police management (2 percent) as well.
- Respondents perceive that most common misconducts committed by police officers in Kosovo are violations of traffic rules by 34 percent, and corruption by 17 percent.
- In case of police misconducts or violations, the respondents have responded that they first would report such acts in the Kosovo Police. Around 33 percent of respondents stated their first address would be the police, while second in the list would be the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo by 14 percent for reporting misconducts committed by police officers.
- Other following institutions that citizens would report police officers for misconducts are Courts by 4 percent, media by 4 percent, Prosecution by 3 percent, and Municipalities by 2 percent of respondents.

PUBLIC TRUST: MYTH OR REALITY?

This special edition of the 2018 Kosovo Security Barometer (KSB) analyses the respondents' perceptions towards selected institutions dealing with security, rule of law, and municipal level of governance. Similar to previous years, in 2018 Kosovo Police (KP) enjoyed high degree of public trust, thus following Kosovo Security Force being ranked the most trusted institution by Kosovo respondents in 2018 (78 percent in total).¹

However, when put in comparison to Courts, Prosecution, and Municipalities, the KP predominantly gained positive perceptions by 61.3 percent of respondents expressing trust towards this institution. Even though the KP is facing

serious challenges on good governance and rule of law, these results posed it at the first place in terms of public trust vis-à-vis the justice and municipal institutions.

On the other hand, Municipalities have lower trust by respondents as less than half of them, more precisely 39.1 percent of them trust municipal institutions in Kosovo. However, among the targeted institutions for this special edition of the KSB, the institutions within the justice sector in Kosovo are the least trusted ones by respondents in 2018. When it comes to the Prosecution, only 31.5 percent trust the prosecutors in Kosovo, while the degree of trust towards the Courts is even lower – only 27.3 percent of respondents trust them.

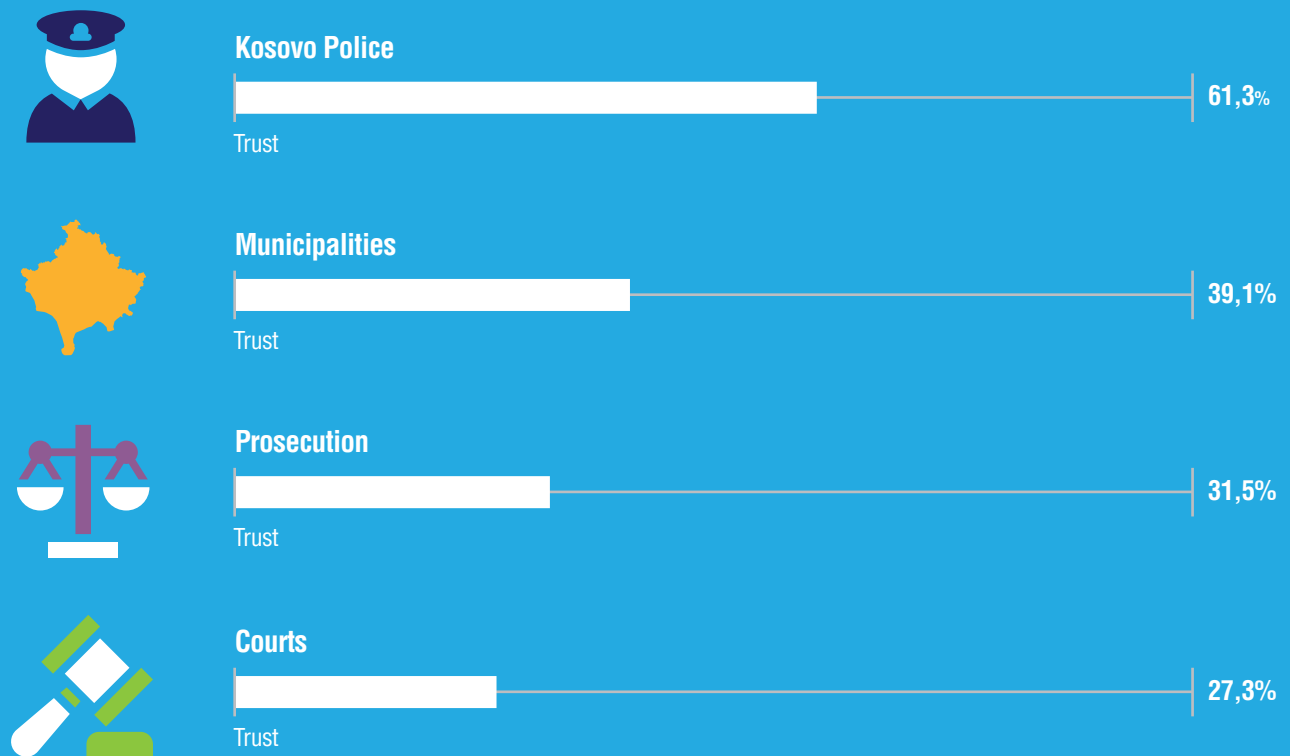


Figure 1 - Public trust towards the following institutions in Kosovo (2018)²

1 (Marku, 2018, p. 10).

2 For further details on public trust towards the Kosovo institutions during 2018, please see the KCSS publication titled "Kosovo Security Barometer: Eighth Edition", November 2018.

The 2018 survey edition of KSB had a specific question whether respondents conducted direct contacts with the relevant institutions, namely the KP, Municipalities and Courts. The results pointed out that during 2018 the respondents had the biggest frequency of direct contact with Municipalities by 61.8 percent of them responding positively.

Surprisingly, the number of those who had direct contact with the KP in 2018 is significantly less when compared to

Municipalities given that only 28.7 percent of respondents answered they had direct contact with the police, and 71.2 of them did not have contact of any kind.

When examining the responses of direct contact with the Courts, around 14.8 percent of respondents were having direct contact with this institution, while around 84.7 of them had no direct contact at all with the Courts.

Municipalities



Kosovo Police



Courts



Figure 2 - Direct contact of respondents with the following institutions in the last twelve months (2018)

CORRUPTION: THE BIGGEST NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT AND RISK IN KOSOVO

The respondents have been asked about the most challenging issues that introduce the biggest threats and risks to the security of Kosovo. This was an open-ended question where respondents were free to state their opinions on what is the main national security threat and risk within the country. According to the following results of Figure 3, corruption is the biggest security threat and risk in Kosovo during 2018

being counted as the major problem in the country by 16 percent of respondents.

Corruption is followed by political issues (15.6 percent), unemployment (14.1 percent), problems between Kosovo and Serbia (9.3 percent), organized crime (7 percent) and other threats and risks individually mentioned by respondents in the 2018 edition of the KSB.

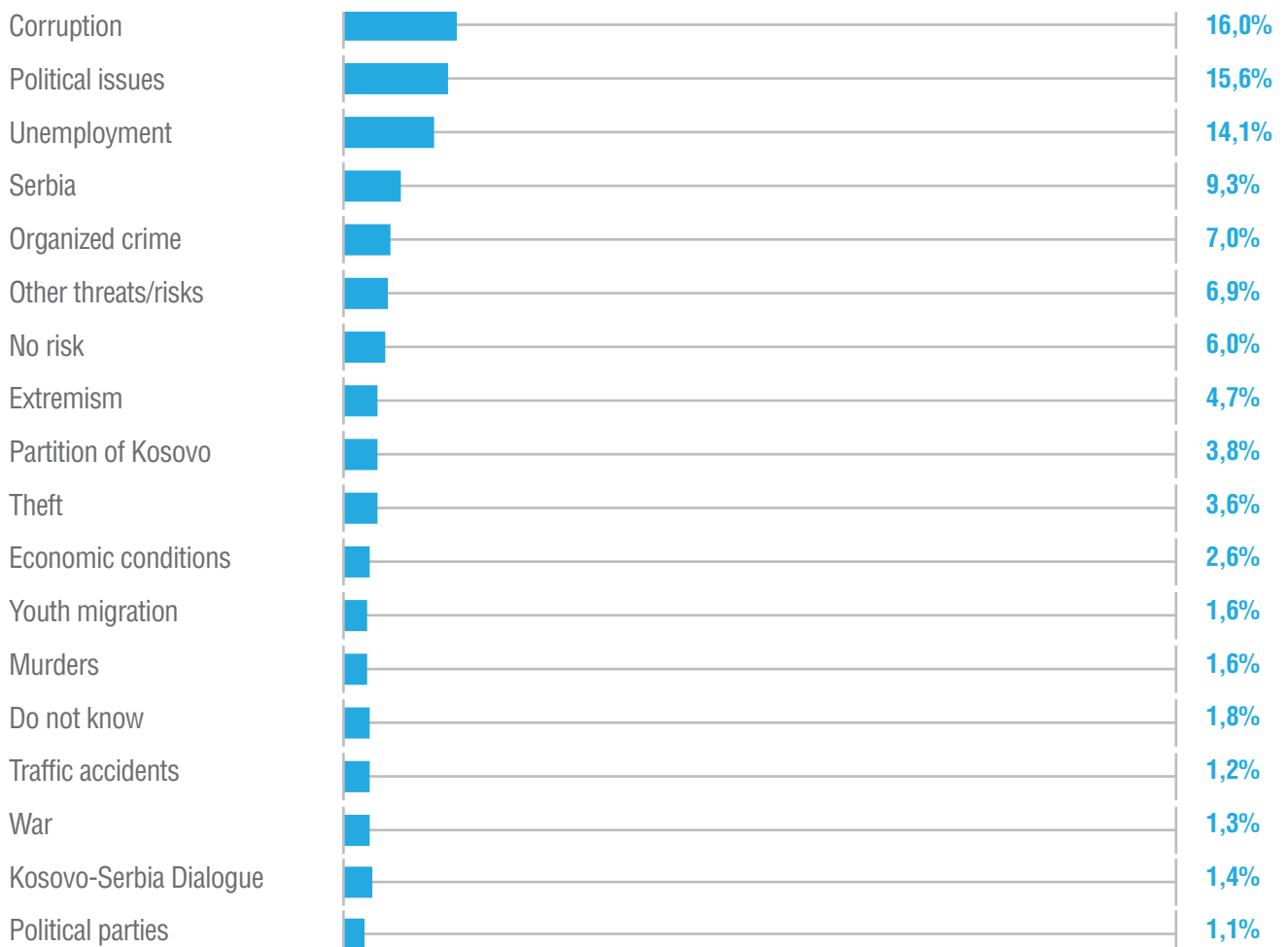


Figure 3 - In your opinion, what is the biggest security threat and risk in Kosovo (open-ended questions, 2018)?

Apart from an open-ended question on this issue, the KSB in 2018 has also measured perception of respondents on what are the biggest internal risks to Kosovo’s national security through a closed-ended question. Among options listed in the question, corruption in Kosovo is the key and first in the list of internal risks affecting the country’s national security. A large majority of respondents or 89.2 percent of them perceive that corruption is the biggest internal risks in Kosovo.

Albeit there are just a few slight differences, same percentage of respondents (more precisely 89.0 percent) have put unemployment challenge as the second internal risk to Kosovo’s national security. Even though they slight differ in

terms of percentage, however organized crime is perceived by 88.2 percent of respondents as internal risk. Other risks are partition of Kosovo by 84.3 percent, territorial autonomy for Kosovo Serbs in the north by 82.3 percent, political clashes in Kosovo by 75.9 percent, violent extremism by 70 percent and natural disasters by 60.7 percent of respondents.

To sum up, the main internal challenges (risks) towards the national security of Kosovo are corruption, unemployment and organized crime, which are linked to rule of law, good governance, institutional integrity, and economic development of the country.

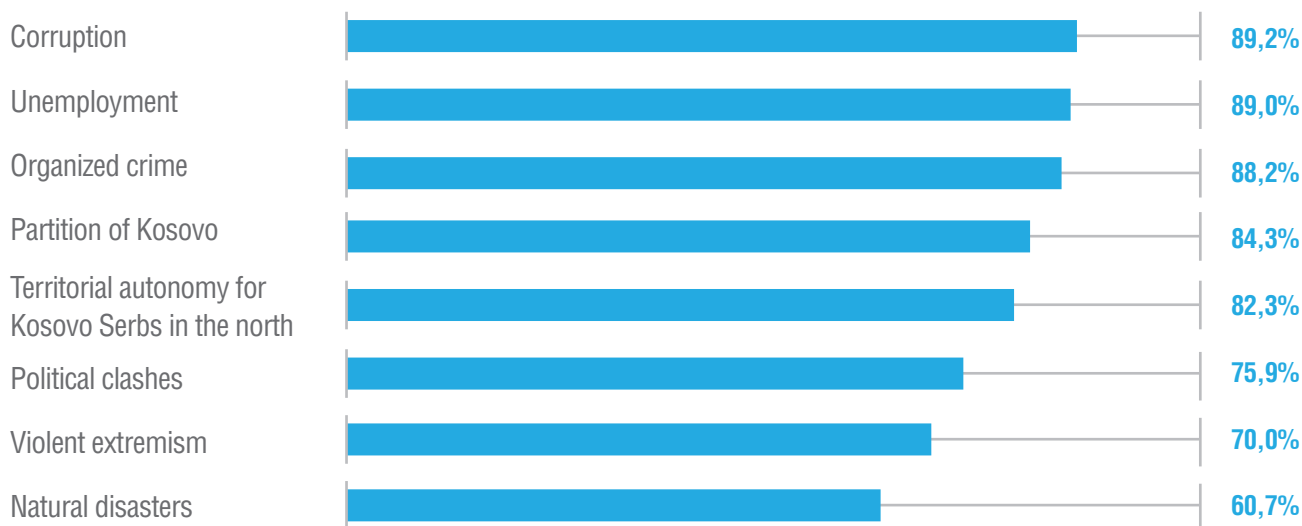


Figure 4 - What are the biggest internal risks to Kosovo’s national security (closed-ended question, 2018)?

2.1. Perception on Corruption in the Kosovo Institutions

Quantitative data gathered by answers provided by respondents in the framework of the KSB in 2018 have indicated that justice institutions are the most corrupted sector in Kosovo. In this regard, Courts in Kosovo have resulted to be the first most corrupted institution in Kosovo given that more than half of respondents or 50.8 percent of them have declared they are corrupted. It is followed

by Prosecution by 49.3 percent of respondents sharing perception that this institution is corrupted. This is also in line with the public trust as they have the lowest trust by the surveyed respondents.

On the other hand, based on the responses given by respondents, the least corrupted institutions in Kosovo are Municipalities by 29 percent, and Kosovo Police by 29 percent as well.

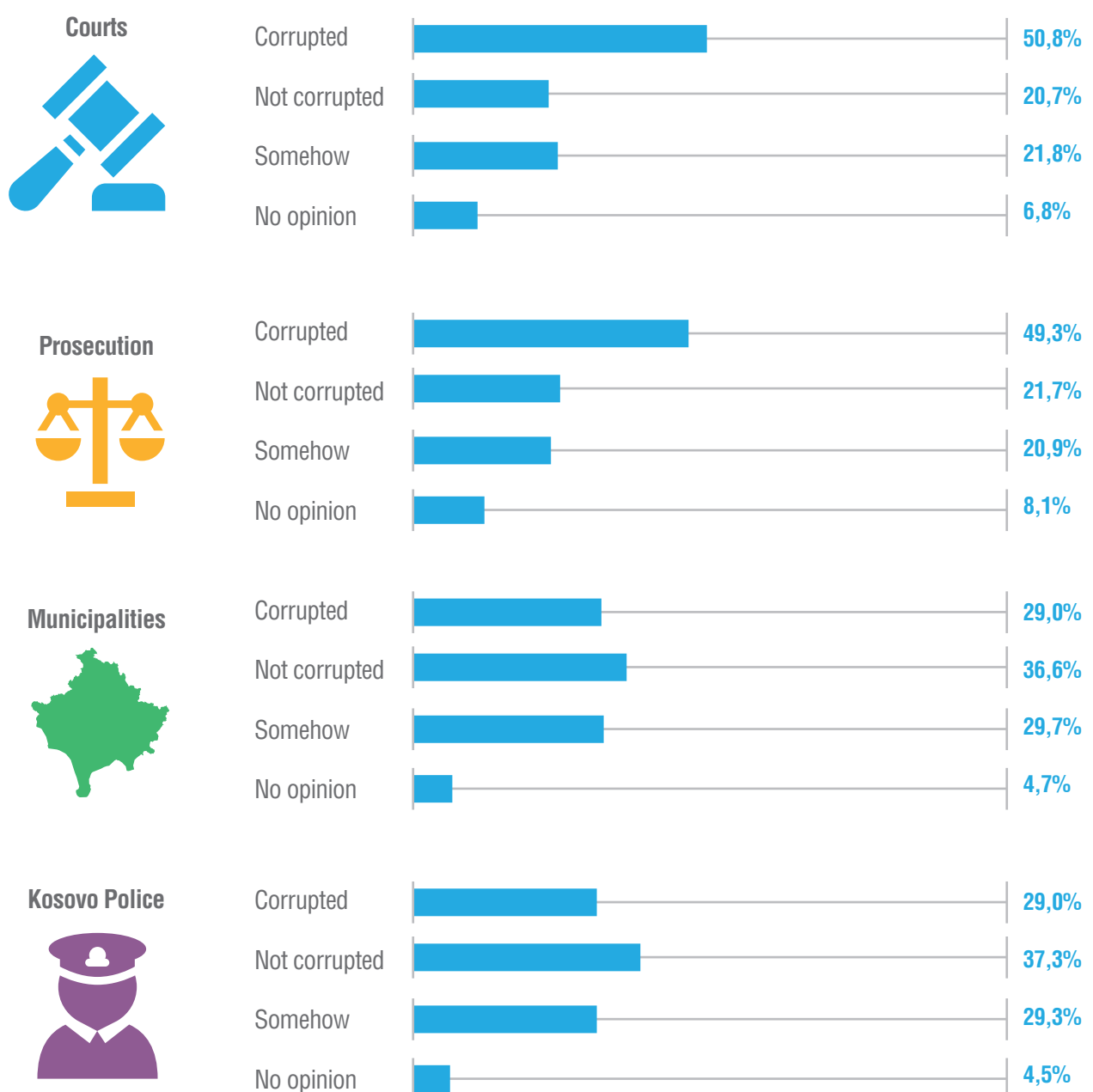


Figure 5 - Perception on corruption in the following institutions in Kosovo (2018)

2.1.1 Most Corrupted Institutions in 2018

When results are deconstructed on eight individual regions of Kosovo for corruption in Courts, it is understood that the largest number of respondents perceiving that Courts are corrupted come from the regions of Gjakova (57.1 percent) and Peja (56.7 percent). They are followed by the regions of Prishtina (53.8 percent), Ferizaj (53.4 percent), Mitrovica-North (51.7 percent) and other regions below 50 percent.

Considering the presence of corruption in Prosecution, around 55.2 percent of respondents from the regions of Prishtina and 55.1 percent of them from Gjakova believe that prosecutors are corrupted in Kosovo followed by regions of Peja (53 percent), Mitrovica-North (51.7 percent), Ferizaj (48.1 percent) and other relevant regions illustrated in the following figure.

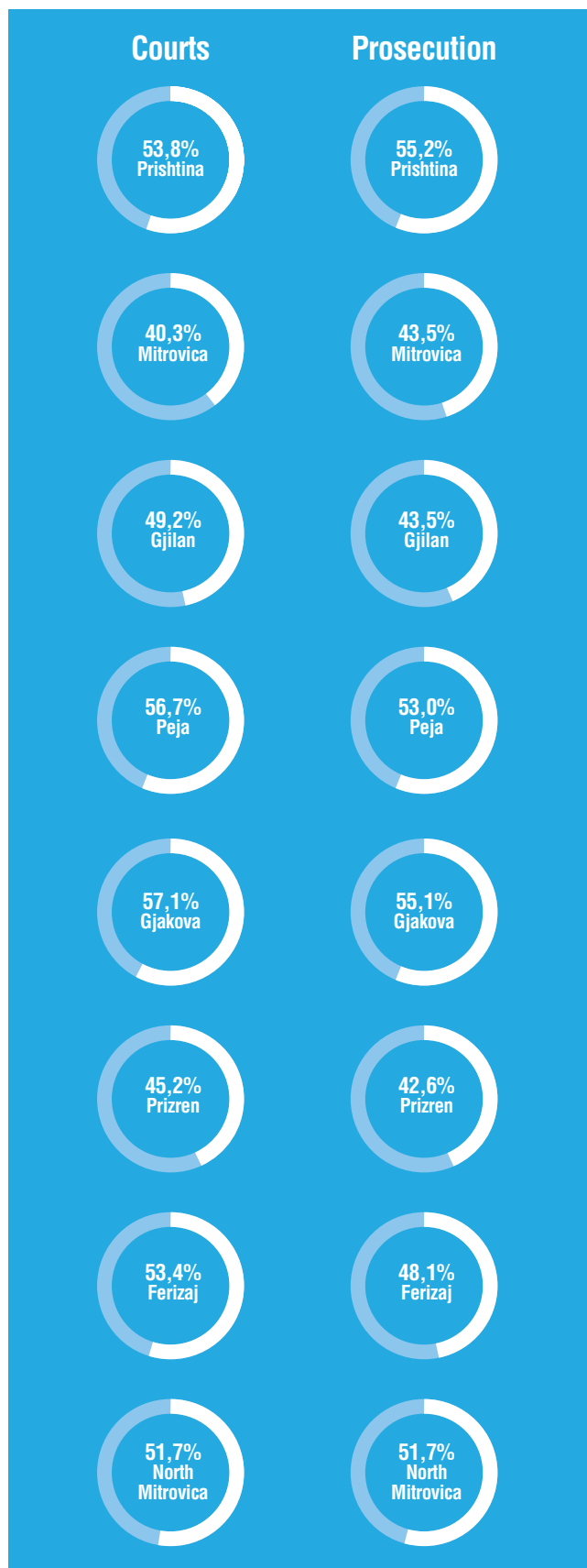


Figure 6 - Perception on corruption in Courts and Prosecution based on regions of Kosovo (2018)

Perception of respondents in rural and urban areas have indicated slight differences when asked about corruption in Courts. Urban areas have the tendency to believe that courts are more corrupted than those in rural areas (from 51.9 percent in urban areas to 50.1 percent in rural areas).

However, different perspective is given for perception on corruption in Prosecution. Respondents in rural areas (around 50.1 percent) shared the views that Prosecution is corrupted compared to 48.7 percent of urban areas respondents.

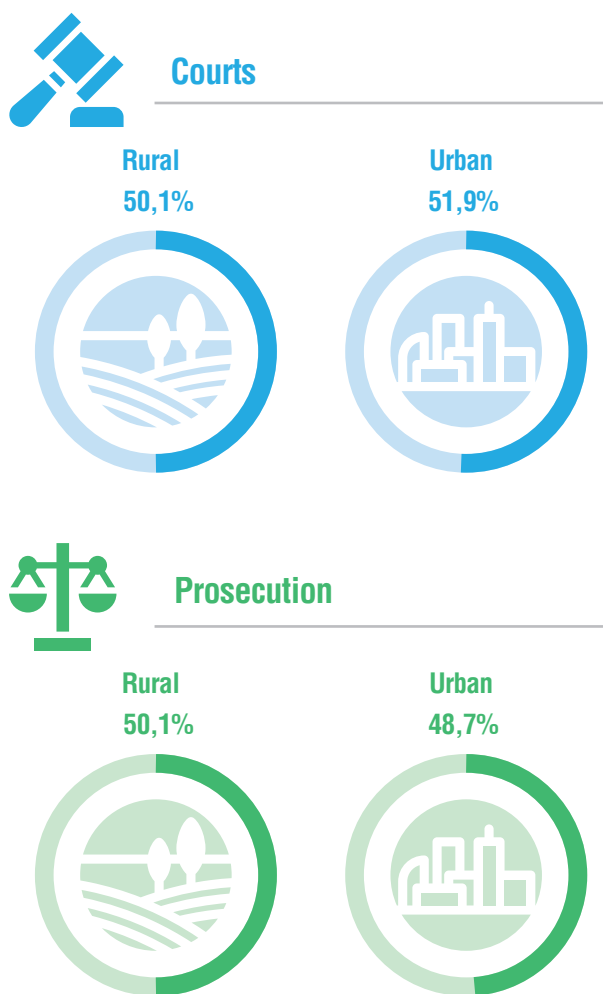


Figure 7 - Perception on corruption in Courts and Prosecution based on areas of Kosovo (2018)

In terms of gender balance, when compared to female respondents, males in Kosovo tend to perceive that justice institutions (Courts and Prosecution) are more corrupted.

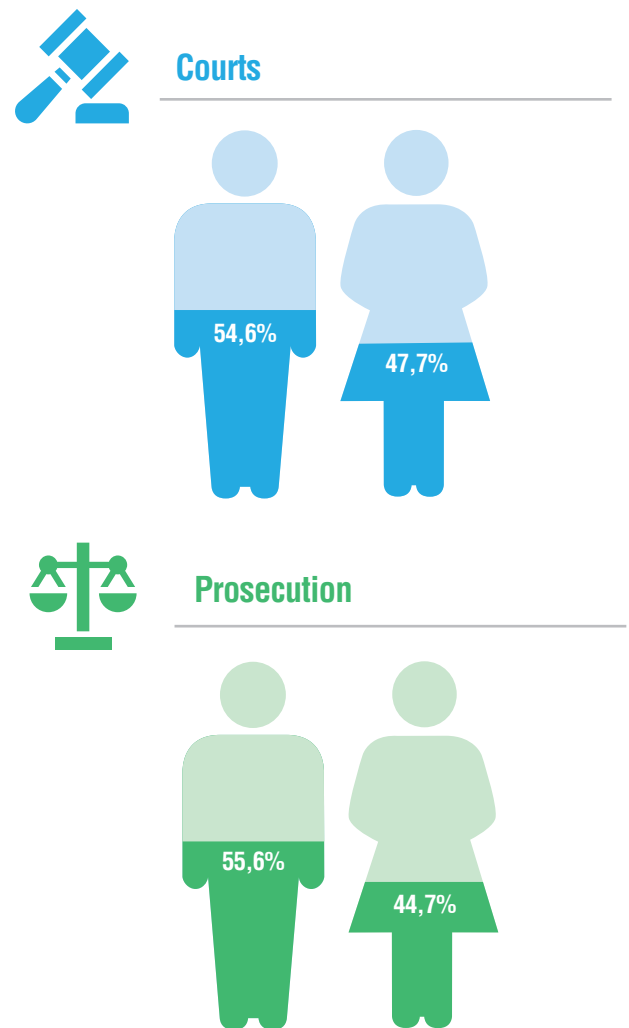


Figure 8 - Perception on corruption in Courts and Prosecution based on gender composition of respondents (2018)

Data analysis based on ethnic background provides more thorough understanding of the results on corruption of the justice sector in Kosovo. Therefore, it is evidenced that respondents among Kosovo Serb community perceive that Courts and Prosecution are more corrupted than respondents from Kosovo Albanian, and non-majority communities, including Turk, Bosnian, Goran, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

In this regard, around 55.8 percent of Kosovo Serb community believe that Courts are corrupted compared to 50.3 percent of Kosovo Albanian respondents as majority of population sharing similar opinions. Additionally, around 50 percent of other communities perceive that Courts are affected by corruption.

Similar results are faced to Prosecution as well. Around 62.8 percent respondents among Kosovo Serbs have perceived that Prosecution is suffering by corruption, while 48.2 percent of respondents among Kosovo Albanian perceive that Prosecution is corrupted. Speaking statistically, around 45.5 percent of respondents representing other communities have shared their views that Prosecution is corrupted.

2.1.2 Least Corrupted Institutions in 2018

Municipalities and KP share the same percentage of corruption perceptions (29 percent of respondents perceive them as corrupted), which makes them the least corrupted institutions in Kosovo during 2018 compared to Courts and Prosecution. Similarly, with other sections, this part offers data based on regions, areas, gender balance, and ethnic composition of respondents.

In regard to the regions, respondents from the Peja region by 44 percent and those of Gjakova by 40.8 percent think that Municipalities are the most corrupted ones, being followed by Mitrovica-North (31 percent), Gjilan (28.2 percent), Ferizaj (27.8 percent), and Prishtina (26 percent). The least corrupted municipalities ranked by respondents belong to the region of Prizren by 24.9 percent and Mitrovica by only 22.6 percent perceiving them as corrupted.

On the other hand, regarding the corruption in KP, unlike other regions, 75.9 percent of respondents from Mitrovica-North have stated that KP is affected by corruption. Furthermore, other respondents perceiving police as corrupted are from regions of Gjakova (38.8 percent), Peja (32.8 percent), Ferizaj (29.3 percent), and Gjilan (25.8 percent). While, respondents surveyed in the regions of Prishtina (24.7 percent), Prizren (24.9 percent) and Mitrovica (21.0 percent) perceive that KP is less corrupted.

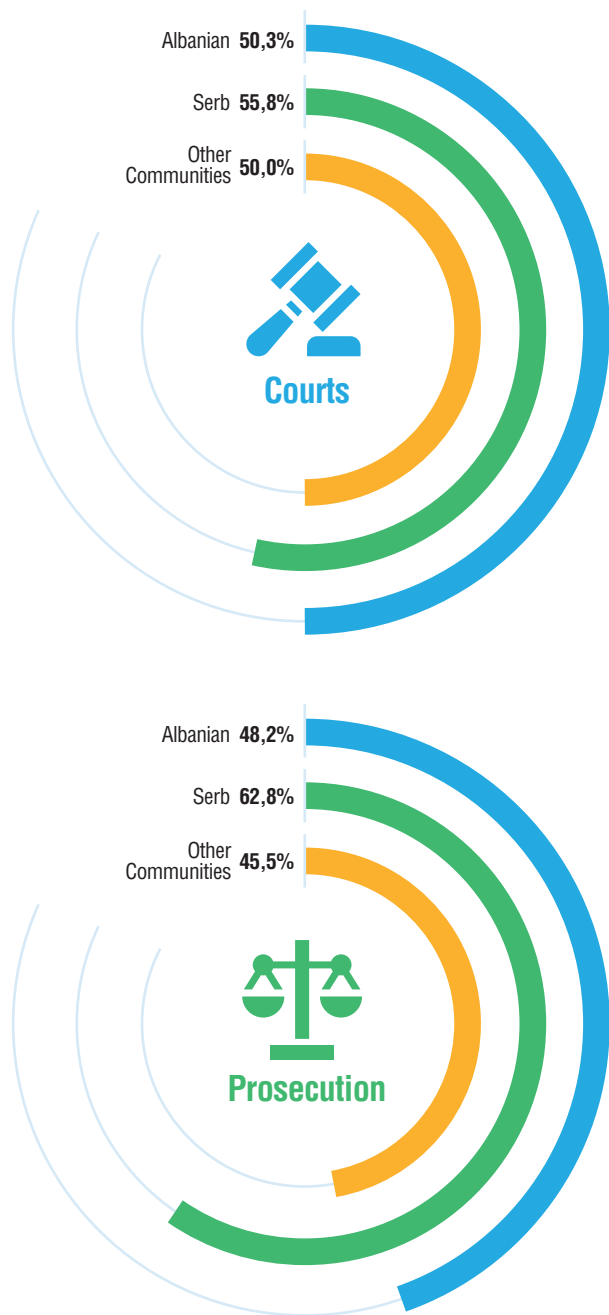


Figure 9 - Perception on corruption in Courts and Prosecution based on ethnic composition of respondents (2018)

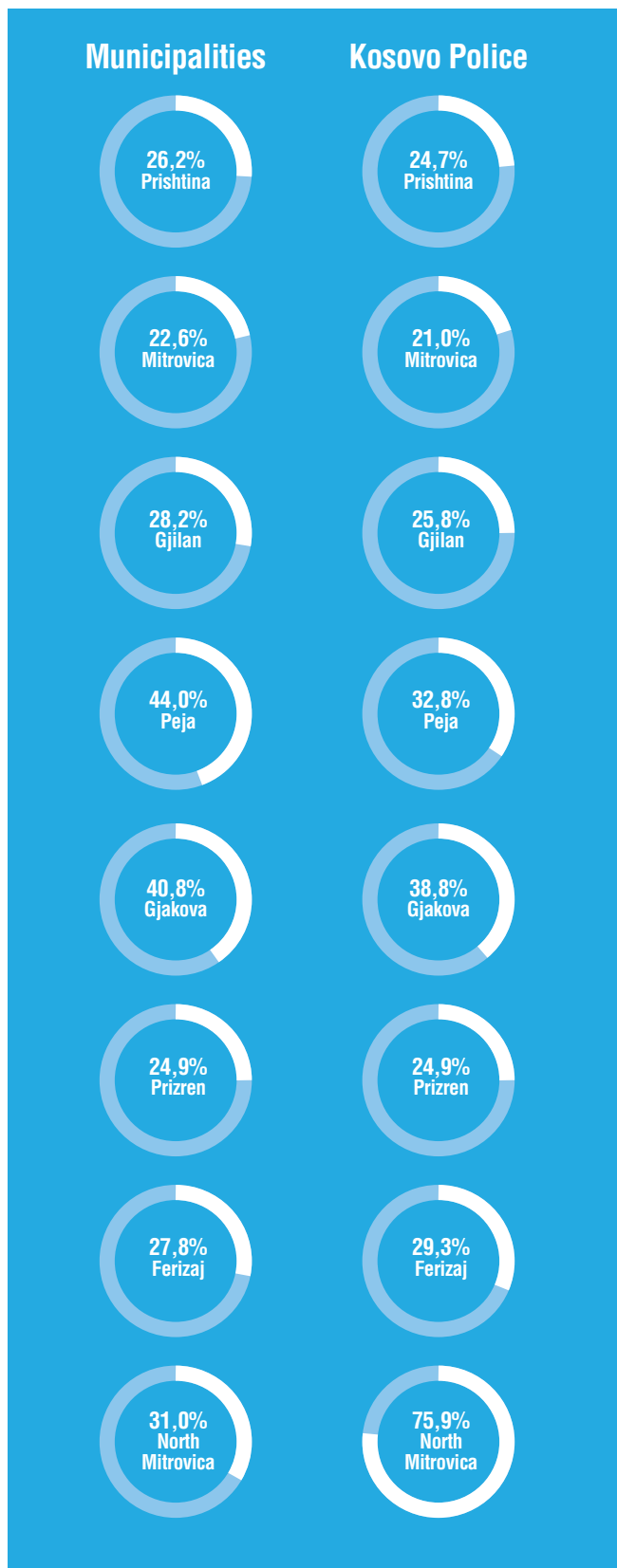


Figure 10 - Perception on corruption in Municipalities and Kosovo Police based on regions of Kosovo (2018)

Considering the corruption in Municipalities in terms of rural and urban areas, almost no differences are noticed in respondents' views. Around 29 percent of respondents, both in rural and urban areas perceive that Municipalities are corrupted.

When it comes to the KP, there are slight differences on perceiving the presence of corruption among respondents from rural and urban areas. Actually, rural areas have tendency to believe that KP is more corrupted by 28.9 percent compared to urban areas by 27.8 percent.

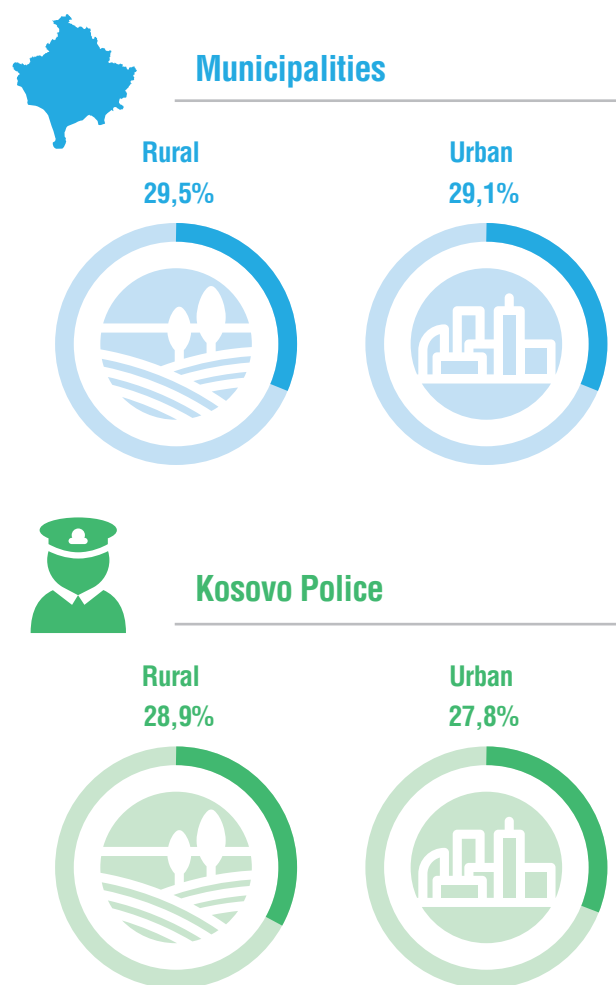


Figure 11 - Perception on corruption in Municipalities and Kosovo Police based on areas of Kosovo (2018)

With respect to gender composition of respondents, 30.1 percent of males in Kosovo believe that Municipalities are more corrupted, when compared to 28.3 percent of female respondents. On the other hand, slight differences are evidenced regarding corruption in KP; around 29 percent of both, male and female respondents, perceive the police as corrupted.

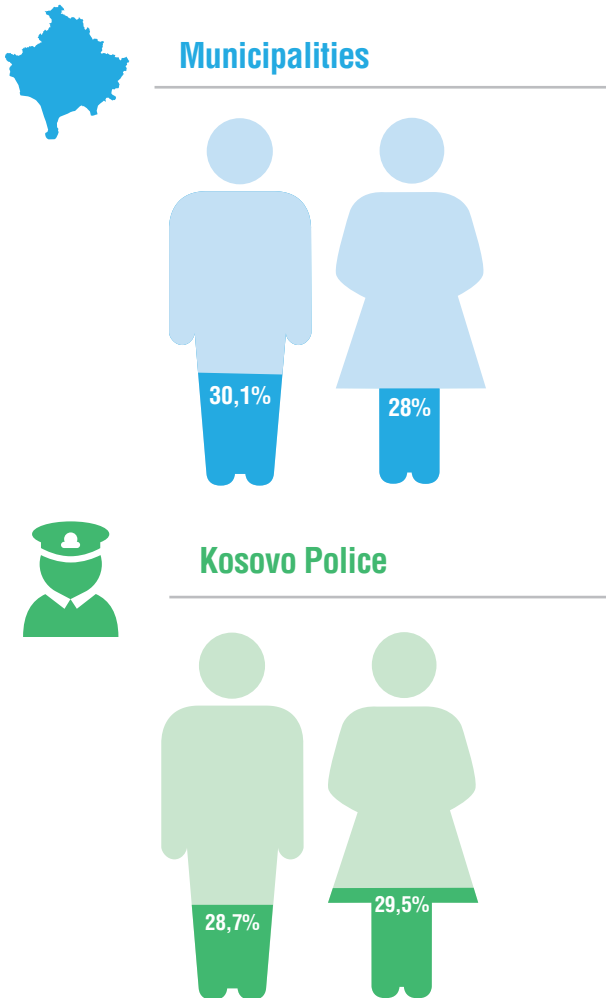


Figure 12 - Perception on corruption in Municipalities and Kosovo Police based on gender composition of respondents (2018)

The following figure demonstrates that Kosovo Serb community has more tendency to perceive Municipalities and Kosovo Police as corrupted institutions, unlike Kosovo Albanian as majority population and other non-majority communities.

Therefore, around 38.4 percent of Kosovo Serbs think that Municipalities are corrupted compared to 28.4 percent of Kosovo Albanian and 22.7 percent of other communities.

Regarding the police, the number of Kosovo Serbs perceiving it as corrupt is significantly higher than Municipalities – around 73.3 percent of respondents among this community have shared the opinion that KP is a corrupted institution, marking the most negative perceptions expressed by the community towards any institution. Even though institutions of justice sector in Kosovo (Courts and Prosecution) are, at least statistically, more corrupted than the KP, however

Kosovo Serbs have not had such high negative perceptions towards them when comparing to the KP.

In contrast, Kosovo Albanian have considerably different perception for corruption in the KP – around 25.2 percent of them view the KP as corrupted, while 29.4 percent of other communities perceive it as affected by corruption.

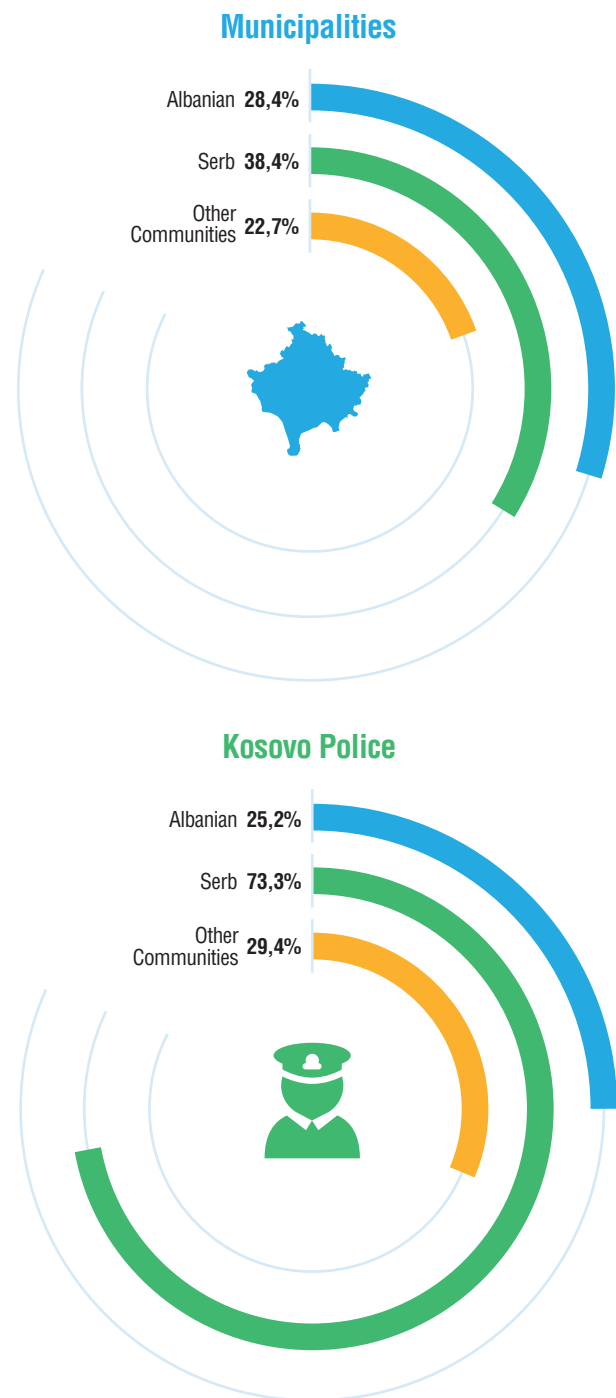


Figure 13 - Perception on corruption in Municipalities and Kosovo Police based on ethnic composition of respondents (2018)

PERCEPTION ON POLICE INTEGRITY IN KOSOVO

In addition to the results ranking the KP as one of the most trusted institutions, the respondents in Kosovo also think that the KP serves more to the public interest rather than to other parties, such as Government, political parties, clans or senior police management.

In this regard, a considerable majority of respondents or 57.8 percent of them, have shared opinions that the KP works for citizens. The percentage of those perceiving that KP works for the interests of Government is significantly less – 16.9 percent of in total, while other 11.4 percent of respondents think that the police works for Kosovo’s political parties. When the last two percentages are being counted, it means that around 28 percent of respondents have perceptions that the KP works for political actors, be that Government or political parties.

On the other hand, around 7.4 percent of respondents have responded that the KP works for clans, and another 2 percent for the police management.

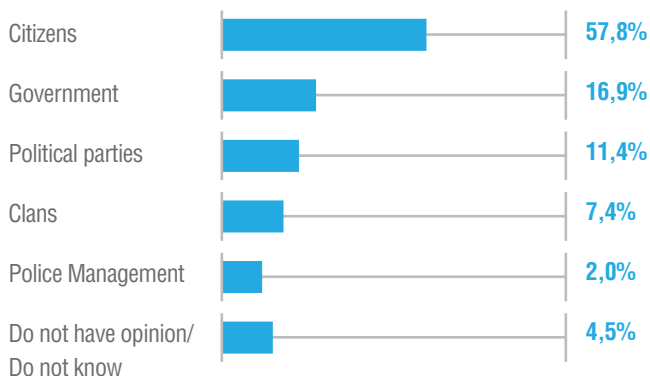


Figure 14 - Respondents’ perceptions on who the Kosovo Police works for (2018)

Respondents have been asked whether they were a witness to any potential misconducts or violations committed by police officers in Kosovo during 2018.

Consequently, only 134 respondents or 12.5 percent of them, admitted to have been witnesses to violations caused by police officers in Kosovo. Contrary to this, the majority of respondents, more precisely 895 of them or 83.7 percent have declared that they never witnessed any potential misconducts/violations by police officers.

The other 40 respondents or 3.7 percent of them did not know/did not answer on this particular question.

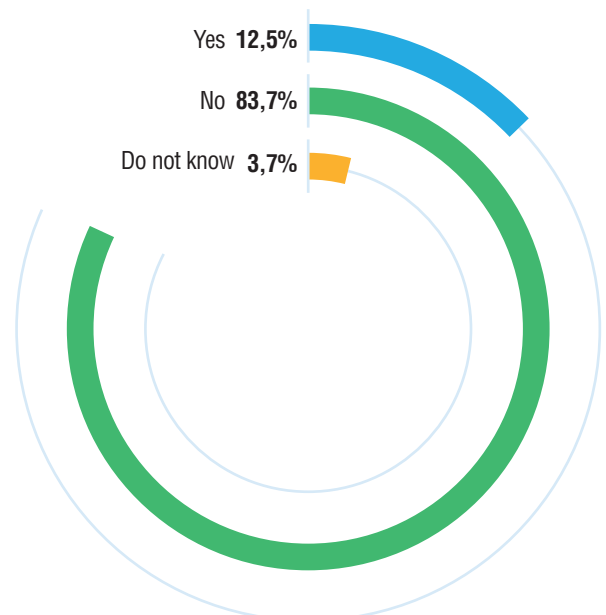


Figure 15 - Have you been a witness to any misconducts/ violations committed by police officers in Kosovo (2018)?

The respondents who positively answered to have been witnesses to misconducts/violations committed by police officers in Kosovo, also had the opportunity to declaratively mention to what misconducts were police officers involved.

The most common issue listed by respondents are violations of traffic rules caused by police officers in various situations. In this regard, 38 respondents or 33.9 percent of them stated that the KP violated traffic rules, while 19 respondents or 17 percent think that police officers have been subject of corruption, respectively bribery. Another 17

percent of respondents shared their opinions that the KP has been unjust with citizens in the traffic.

The following misconducts imply nepotism (3.6 percent), police officers are not polite (2.7 percent), and use of force by the KP towards citizens (1.8 percent). While other misconducts expressed in less percentages than 1 percent have been grouped into other misconducts (18 percent in total).

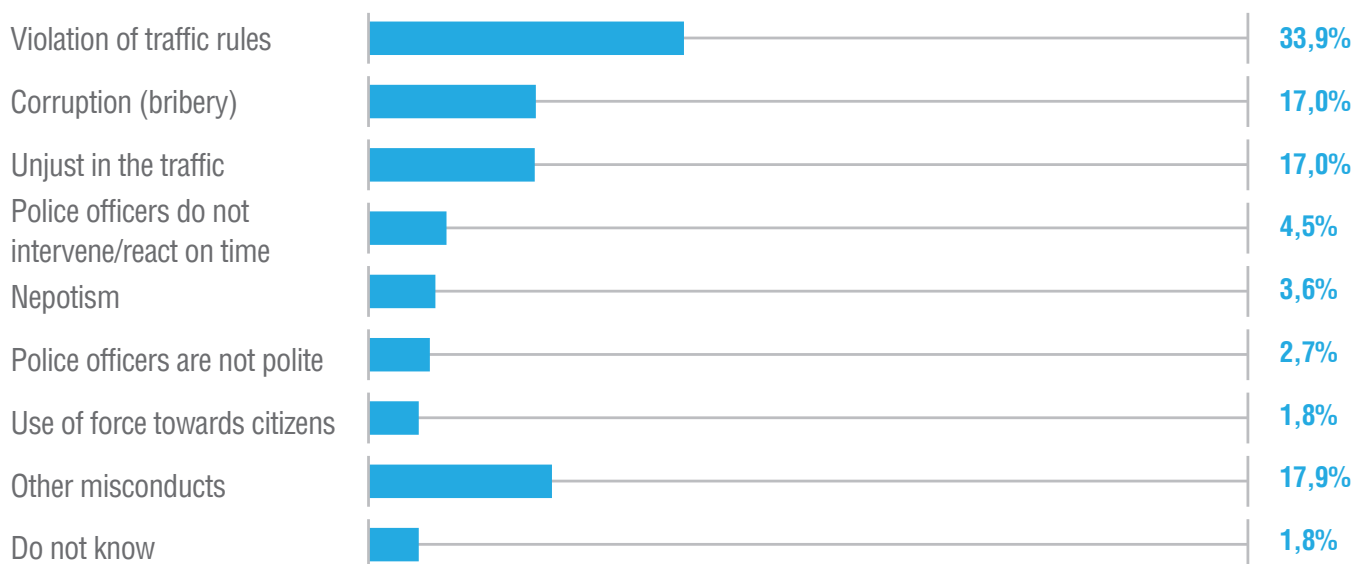


Figure 16 - If the answer in the previous question is “yes”, which misconducts do you think that police officers in Kosovo were involved to (open-ended question, 2018)?

3.1. Perception on Corruption in the Police Sectors

This special edition aims to deconstruct attitudes and perceptions of respondents on police integrity in Kosovo, including their opinions with reference to corruption within the KP. Therefore, the 2018 edition of the KSB was composed of a set of question through which respondents answered about the level of corruption in the relevant sectors of the KP, including Traffic Police, Border Police, Police Management,

and police officers of nearest police station in their respective municipalities.

According to the results, Traffic Police is the most corrupted sector within KP by 31.8 percent of respondents sharing such attitudes, followed by Border Police where 31.1 percent of respondents consider it as corrupted. In contrast to the above, Police Management is considered to be less corrupted (28.7 percent perceive it as corrupted), while the least corrupted are police officers of nearest police station in your municipality by only 18.5 percent of respondents declaring they are corrupted.

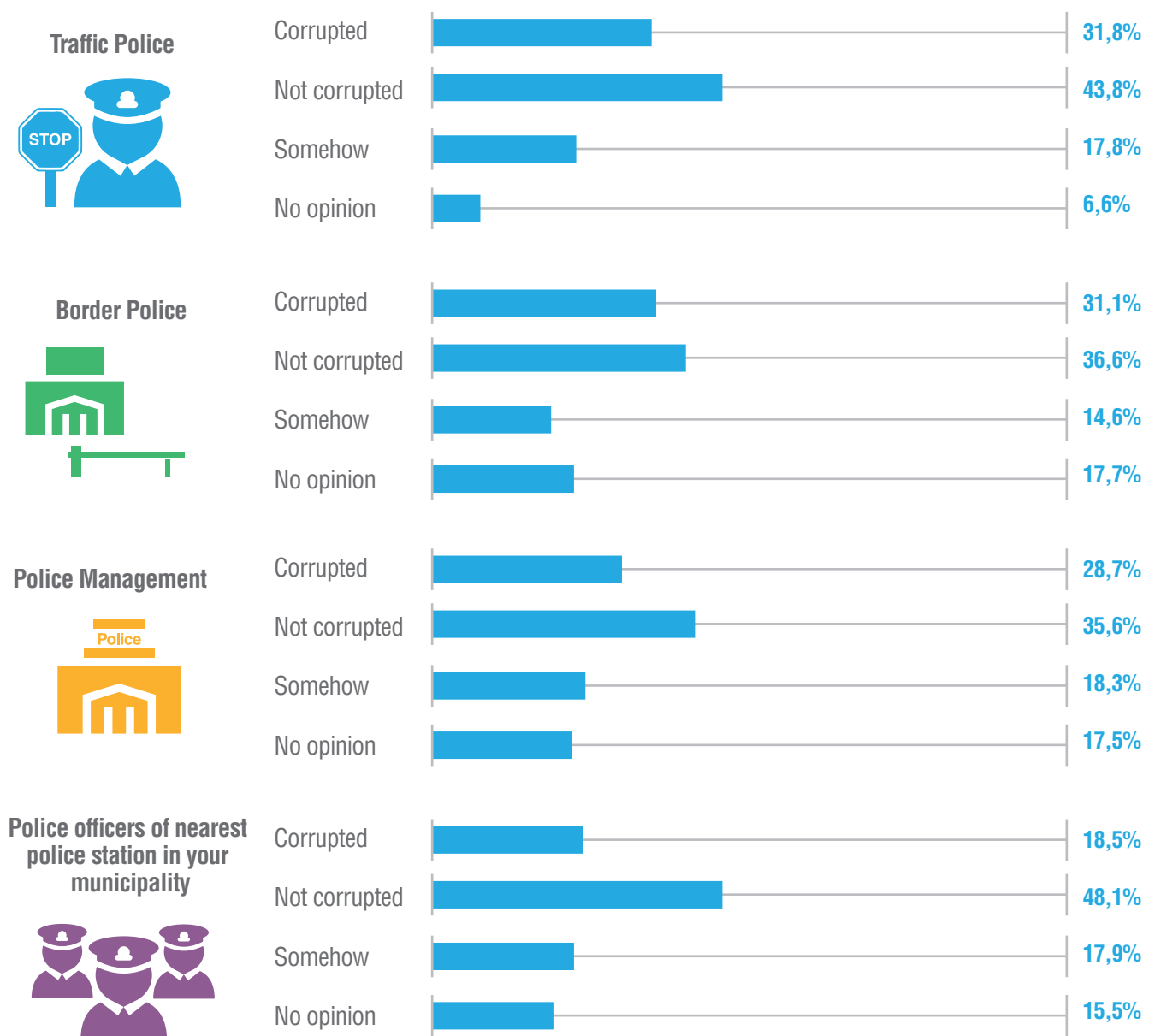


Figure 17 - Perception on corruption in the following sectors of Kosovo Police (2018)

With regards to the regions of Kosovo on perceiving corruption in the Traffic Police, respondents from the regions of Mitrovica-North think that traffic police officers are the most corrupted by 75.9 percent, followed by Gjakova (40.8 percent), Ferizaj (32.6 percent), Gjilan (32.3 percent), Prishtina (31.9 percent) and Prizren (28.6 percent). While, respondents who perceived that traffic police officers as least corrupted are those from the regions of Peja by 25.4 percent considering them as corrupted and Mitrovica by 21.8 percent.

On the other hand, Border Police is considered corrupted by the vast majority of respondents from Mitrovica-North (89.7 percent in total). This can be attributed to the fact that this region is mostly inhabited by Kosovo Serb community who do not trust the Kosovo institutions generally, including the KP. Meanwhile, respondents of the Gjakova region follow them by 38.8 percent perceiving border police officers as corrupted, while other regions are in less percentages, such as Gjilan (33.1 percent), Ferizaj (31.6 percent), Mitrovica (30.6 percent), Peja (26.9 percent), Prizren (27 percent) and Prishtina (24.8 percent).

The police management is perceived less corrupted than border and traffic police officers. Despite being less corrupted, respondents among the regions of Mitrovica-North by 75.9 percent and Gjakova by 40.8 percent consider it as more corrupted than other regions. In fact, the percentage of six remaining regions range from 28 to 23 percent of respondents considering the management as corrupted.

According to the survey results, the least corrupted sector within the KP is considered police officers who operate in the nearest police station. Similar to previous results, the respondents surveyed in the region of Mitrovica-North perceive their nearest police stations as corrupted by 62.1 percent and those of the region of Gjakova by 24.5 percent. They are followed by other regions that perceive them significantly less corrupted from 21 to 15 percent.

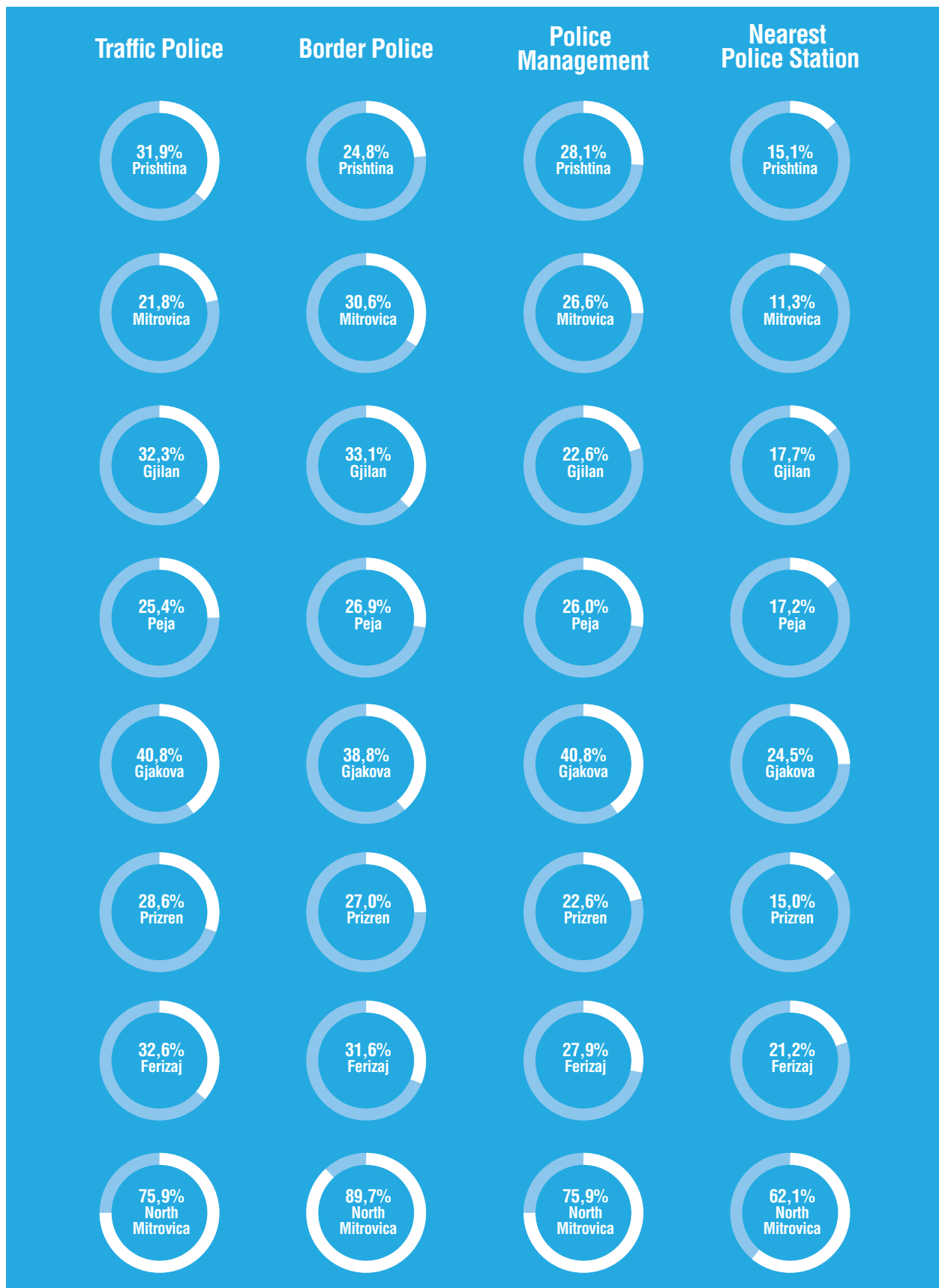


Figure 18 - Perception on corruption in the following sectors of Kosovo Police based on regions of Kosovo (2018)

When we divide respondents' attitudes based on rural/urban areas about the presence of corruption in the Traffic Police, we encounter shared opinion; around 31 percent of respondents in each area consider Traffic Police corrupted. However, border police officers are perceived more corrupted by respondents in urban areas by 33.3 percent than in rural areas by 27.2 percent.

When referring to corruption in the police management, respondents in urban areas (30.6 percent corrupted) have expressed similar attitudes with border police statistics, by

considering this sector more corrupted when compared to rural areas (25 percent corrupted).

Contrary to previous results, respondents surveyed in rural areas (18 percent) perceive police officers in their nearest police stations as more corrupted than the respondents in urban areas (17.3 percent). However, there is a slight difference in percentage between rural and urban areas in this case.

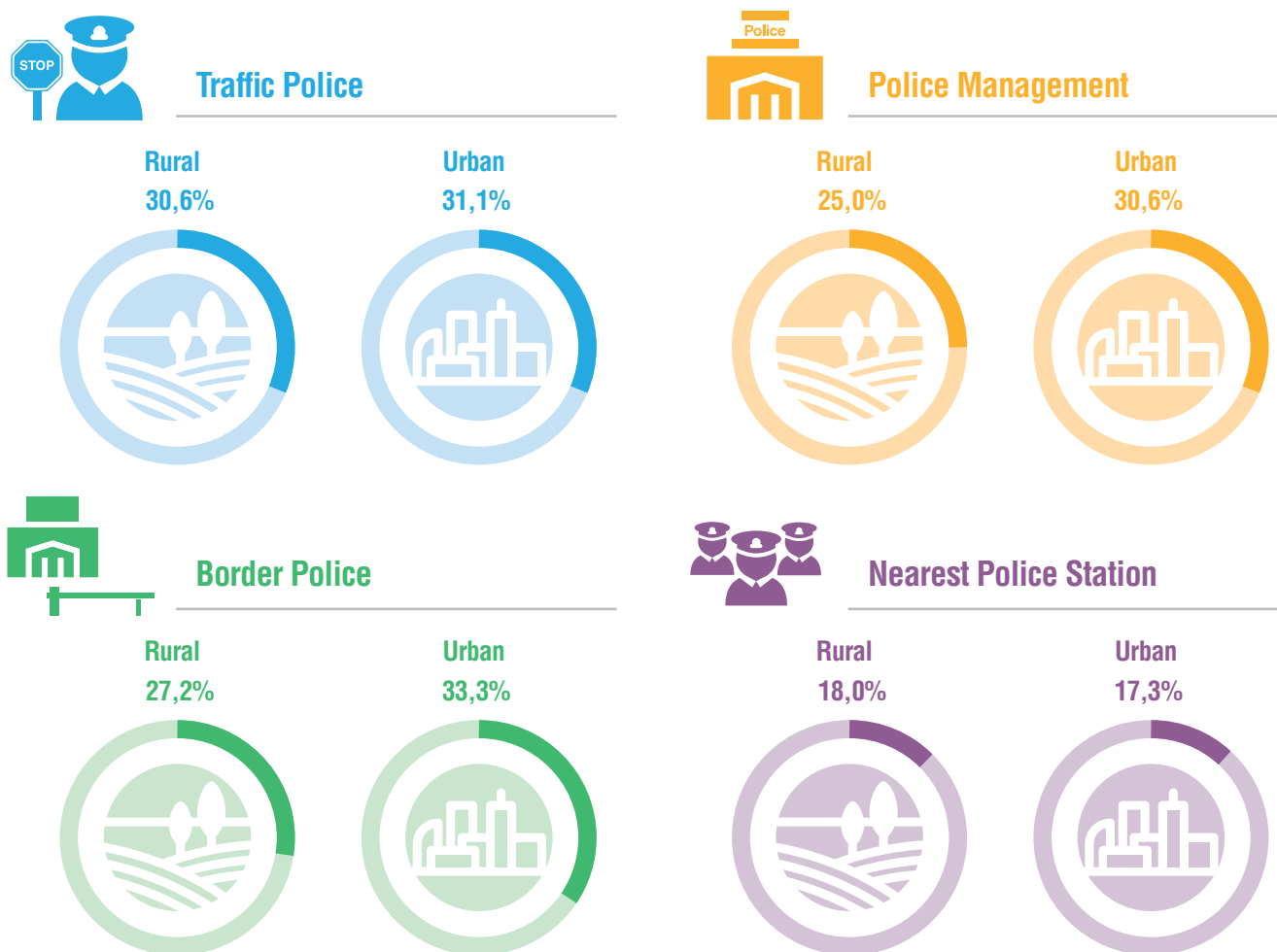


Figure 19 - Perception on corruption in the following sectors of Kosovo Police based on areas of Kosovo (2018)

As regards to the perception on corruption in the traffic police officers, female respondents have more negative perceptions towards them by 33.4 percent considering it as corrupted, when compared to 30.1 percent of males in total.

When considering the border police officers, males and females in Kosovo share the same perceptions about corruption in this police sector by 31 percent each of them.

In the other hand, the police management is viewed more corrupted by males (30.6 percent) than females (27.4 percent) in Kosovo.

Additionally, males tend to have more negative attitudes towards police officers working in their nearest police stations by 19.9 percent considering them as corrupted compared to 17.5 percent of females perceiving them as corrupted.

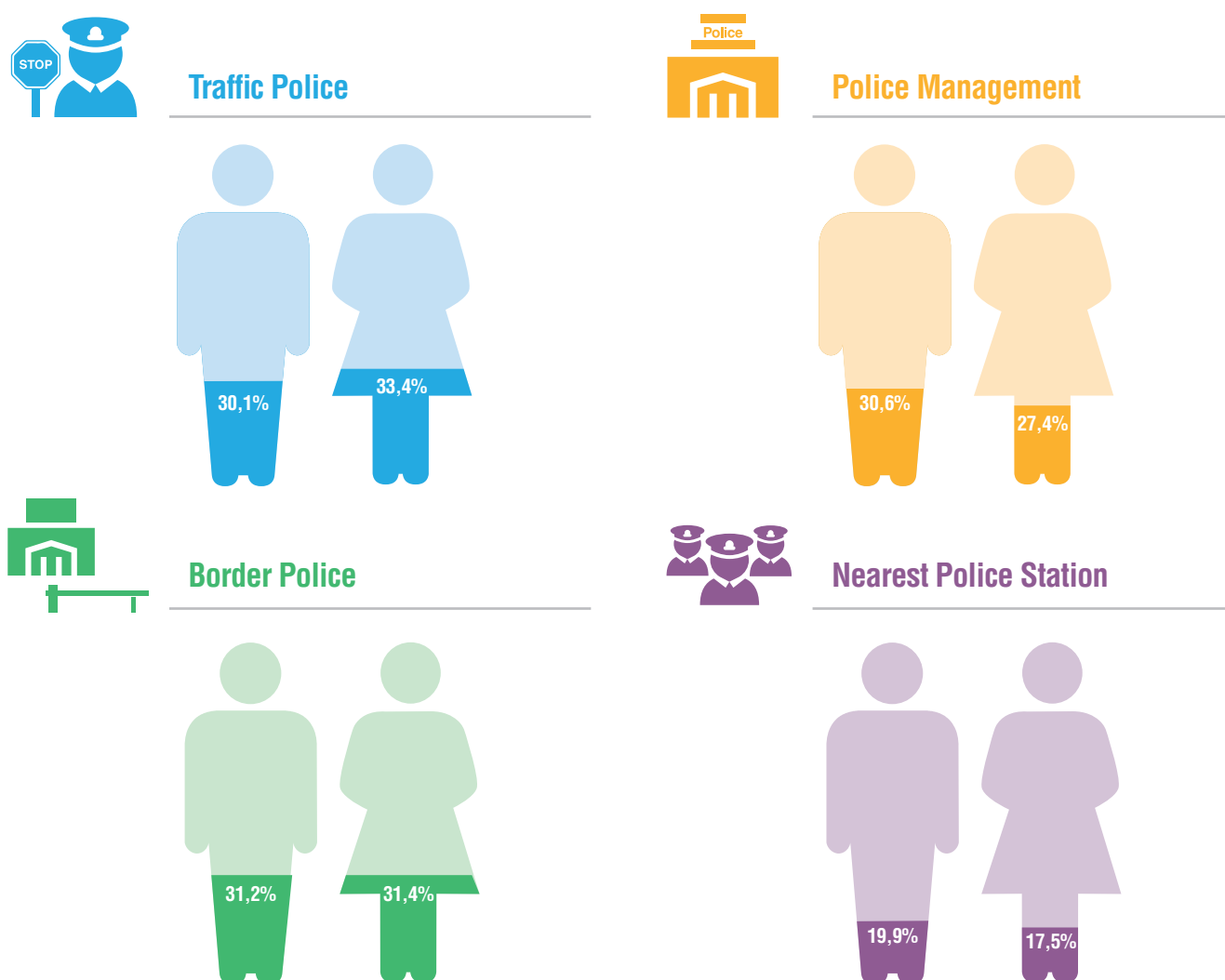


Figure 20 - Perception on corruption in the following sectors of Kosovo Police based on gender composition of respondents (2018)

When deconstructing the results on the basis of ethnic composition of respondents, it is understood that unlike Kosovo Albanian and other non-majority communities in Kosovo, Kosovo Serb community has predominantly perceived that relevant sectors of the KP are more corrupted.

Accordingly, around 72.1 percent of Kosovo Serbs think that traffic police officers are corrupted compared to 28.6 percent of Kosovo Albanians and 9.1 percent of other communities.

While, border police officers are considered even more corrupted by Kosovo Serb community than traffic police officers. More precisely, around 77.9 percent of them perceive Border Police as corrupted, thus marking big difference when it comes to attitudes of Kosovo Albanians (27.5 percent), and

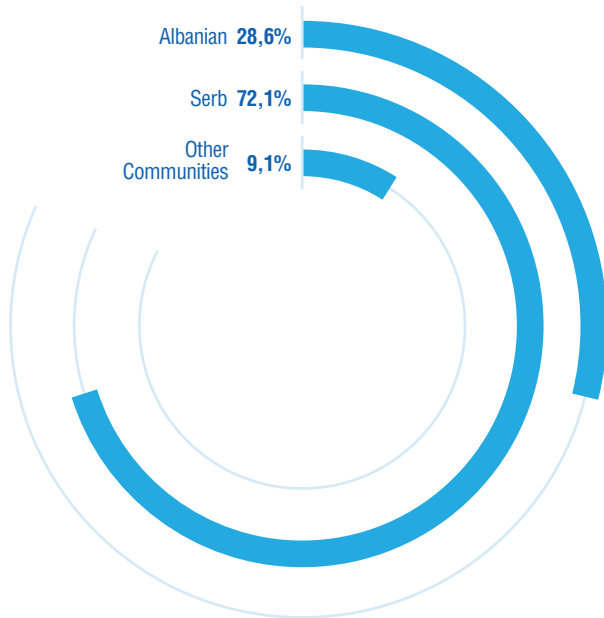
other communities (9.1 percent) of the corruption within the Border Police.

On the other side, the police management is perceived corrupted by 68.6 percent of Kosovo Serbs, 25.6 percent by Kosovo Albanians, and 9.1 percent by other communities.

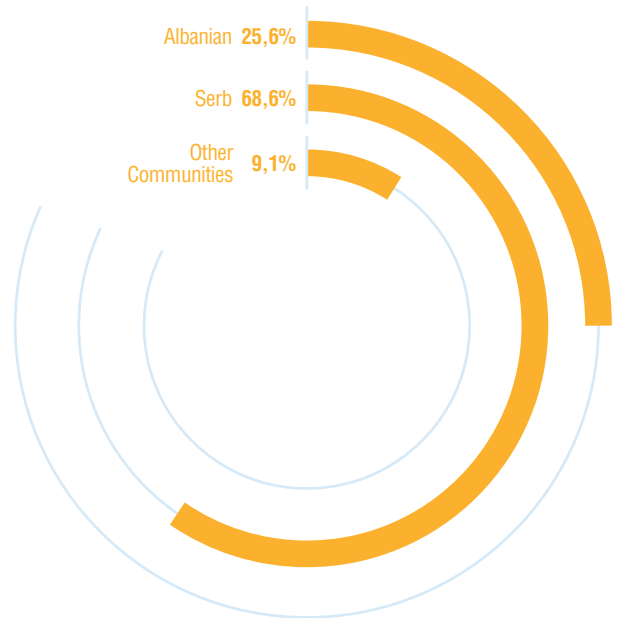
As the results show, the least corrupted police sector are police officers working in the nearest police stations. However, this is not valid for the Kosovo Serb community when results are compared with the attitudes of other ethnic background respondents'. Therefore, around 54.1 of respondents among Kosovo Serb community shared opinions that police officers in their nearest police stations are affected by corruption compared to 15.6 percent of Kosovo Albanians, and 9.1 percent of other communities.



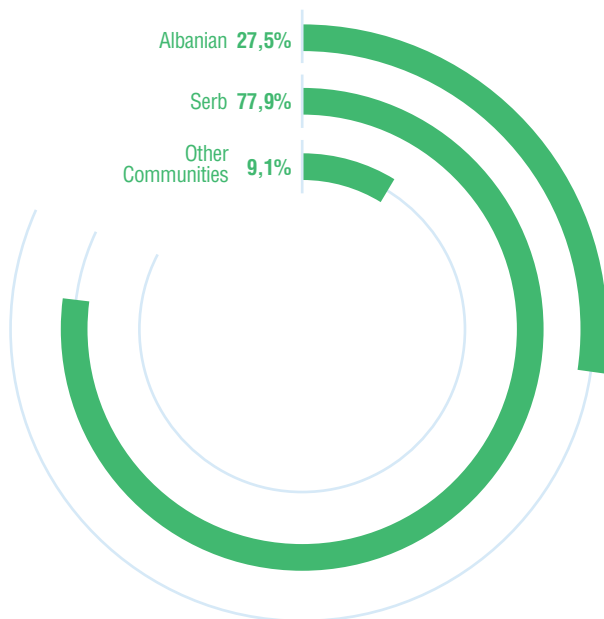
Traffic Police



Police Management



Border Police



Nearest Police Station

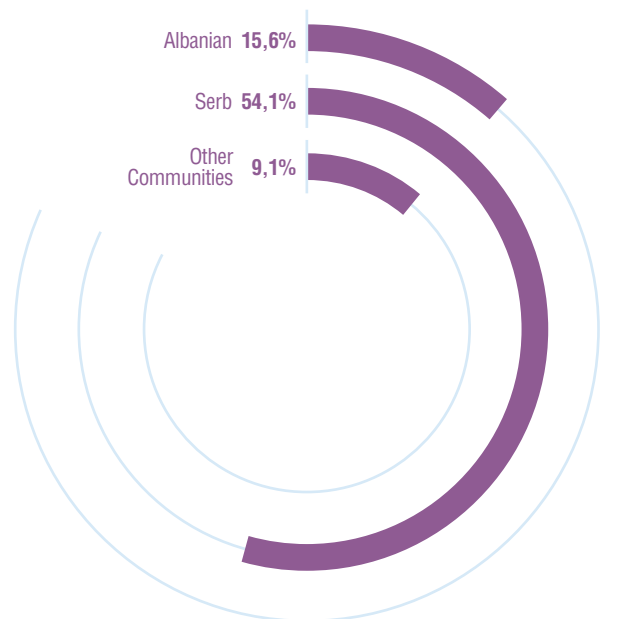


Figure 21 - Perception on corruption in the following sectors of Kosovo Police based on ethnic composition of respondents (2018)

The respondents were offered the opportunity to choose to whom they would firstly report in case of witnessing misconducts committed by police officers in Kosovo. As a results, the KP would be the first address for citizens to report misconducts involving police officers by 32.8 percent of respondents sharing such perception, compared to 13.9 percent of them who placed the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo as the second institution to report police misconducts. Other following institutions that citizens would report police officers for misconducts are Courts by 8.1 percent, media by 3.9 percent, Prosecution by 2.6 percent, and Municipalities by 2.2 percent of respondents. While, other institutions, such as Ombudsperson Institution, family, NGOs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption

Agency enjoy very low trust by citizens for reporting misconducts committed by police officers.

It is important to note that the respondents still do not perceive Prosecution in Kosovo as a competent institution for reporting police misconducts that may lead to corruption, and other potential criminal acts involving the KP. This can be particularly attributed the low level of public trust towards Prosecution.

On the other hand, around 7.7 percent of respondents would not report police misconducts as they do not believe that the relevant institutions would react, and another 0.6 percent of respondents would feel afraid, unsafe or unprotected to report police misconducts at any institution/agency.

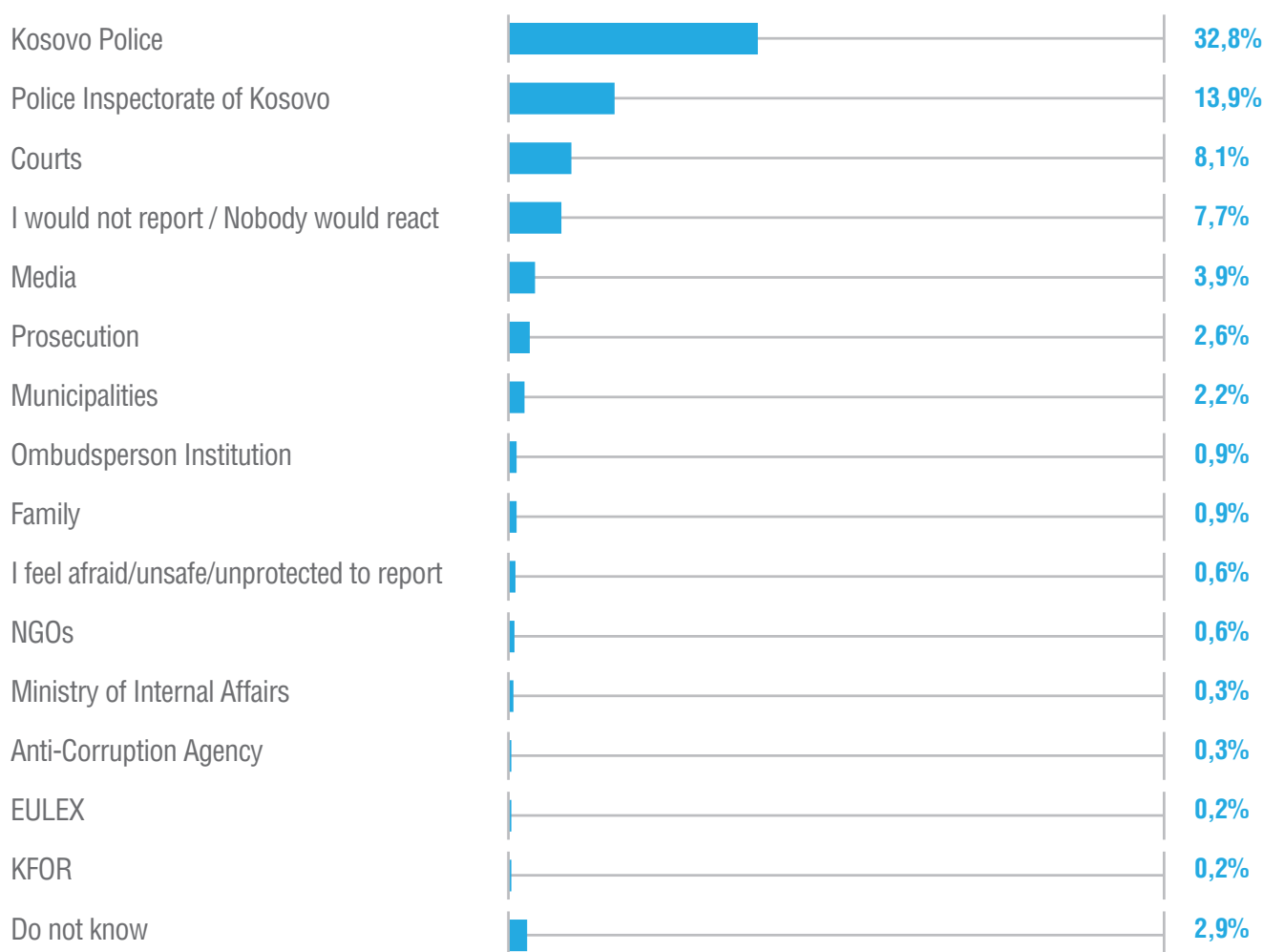


Figure 22 - Who would you firstly report in case of police misconducts (open-ended question, 2018)

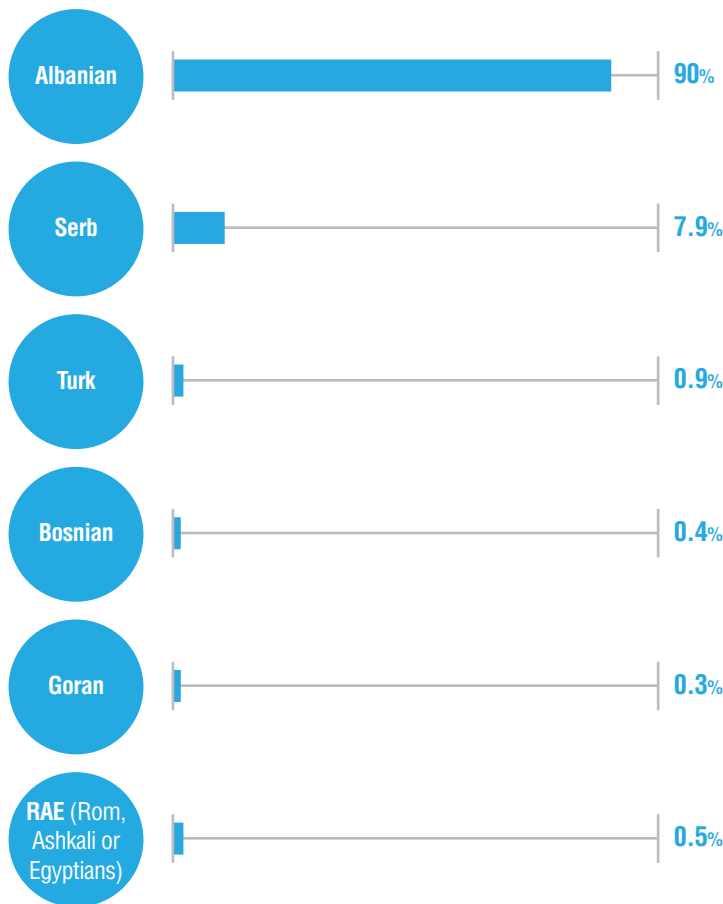
METHODOLOGY

WHAT IS KOSOVO SECURITY BAROMETER?

The Kosovo Security Barometer (KSB) is a special program of the Kosovar Centre for Security Studies (KCSS) which was established in September 2012. Its primary focus is to measure public's trust toward security, justice and central institutions in Kosovo as well as to measure citizens' perception of the internal and external security threats posed to Kosovo. The KSB is the first and the largest undertaking of this kind designed, implemented, and communicated by a local think tank in Kosovo. The KSB's uniqueness in Kosovo is its political neutrality. As an independent think-tank, KCSS has no political constraints in communicating any of the findings and messages of the survey. The KSB is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods that provides objective and credible results. Its data are collected through face-to-face interviews with randomly selected respondents conducted by KCSS field researchers throughout the entire Kosovo. The KSB questionnaire mostly consisted of closed-ended questions in the form of five point Likert Scale, followed by several open-ended questions that allow respondents to provide their thoughts without predefined options.

The ethnic background of respondents was 90% Kosovar Albanian, 8 % Kosovar Serbs, and 2% others (Turks, Bosnians, Roma, Ashkali, Egyptians, Gorans, Croats, and Montenegrins) mirroring Kosovo's ethnic make-up.

The sample frame was based upon telephone code areas, and, as such included the following 8 districts: Ferizaj, Gjakova, Gjilan, Mitrovica South, Mitrovica North, Peja, Prishtina and Prizren.



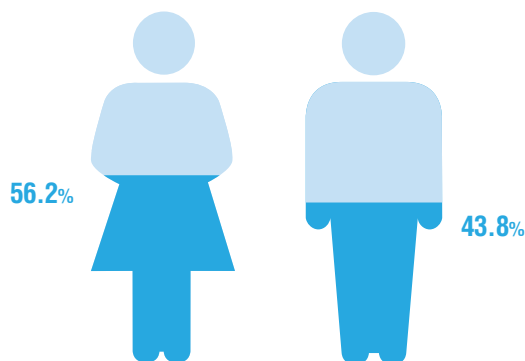
The first stage of geographical clustering was based on the 2012 Kosovo Census Report. The second stage involved clustering samples by municipal area with a stratified rural/urban sample as per the number of households. The last stage followed a random sampling method using the nearest 'birthday method.'

Random sampling ensures that each resident in Kosovo has an equal probability of being chosen for an interview. With the sample used for this study, the results of the survey mirror trends in attitudes and perceptions amongst the entire adult population of Kosovo in general. The margin of error is 3% with a confidence interval of 95%.

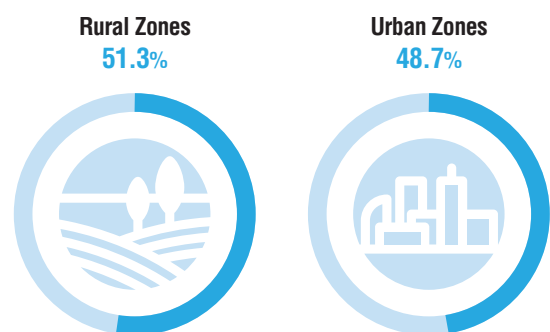
A pilot interview was conducted in mid-September 2018 to test the feasibility of the questionnaire prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The research team subsequently reported that the pilot interview was successful, and no problems were encountered with the pilot instrument. All interviews were conducted from 29th to fifth of October 2018. Furthermore, data processing and analysis has been completed using the SPSS software.

Perceptions presented in this report are a summary of information gathered from respondents and it demonstrates how people perceive the Kosovo institutions.

Respondents by gender



Respondents by zones



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