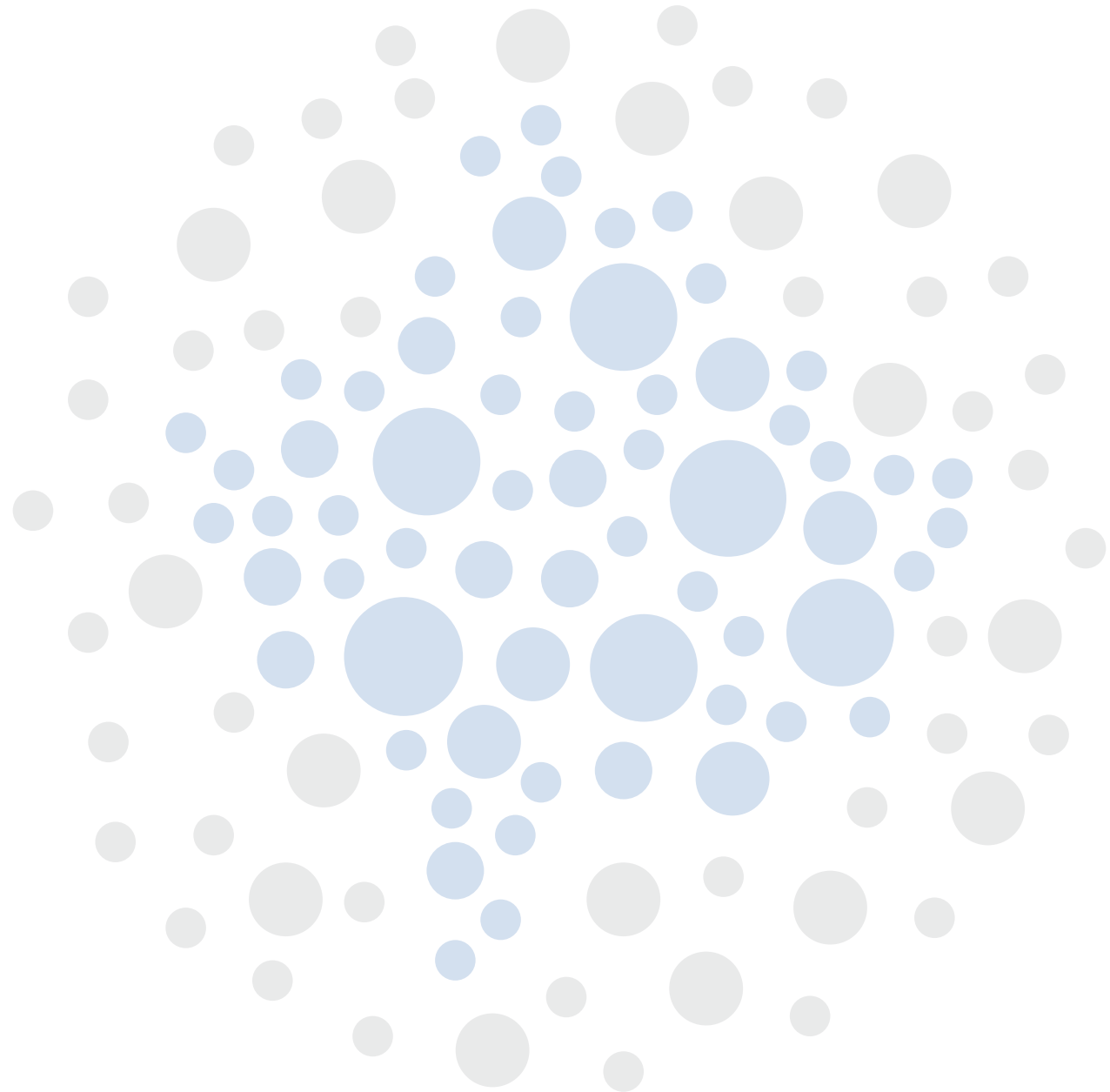


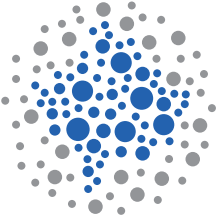


KCSS
Kosovar Centre for Security Studies

KOSOVO SECURITY BAROMETER

**Special Edition:
Citizens' perceptions on police in-
tegrity in Kosovo**





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Information presented in this report are a summary of respondents only, and should be treated as such. It is in no way a definite assessment of the quality of the work of the institutions subject in this study. It shall serve as an instrument for them in addressing potential shortcomings, and also as 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 views of the Kosovar Centre for Security Studies. Opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily represent the views of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) either.

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INTRODUCTION

This special edition of the Kosovo Security Barometer presents the analysis on public perception in Kosovo towards police integrity during the year of 2016. Kosovar Centre for Security Studies considers integrity to be an indispensable dimension of good governance of the public administration. In respect to monitoring and evaluating the extent of good governance in the Kosovo Police, it was essential for Kosovar Centre for Security Studies to include the citizens' perceptions on a set of issues pertinent to the integrity and accountability of police officers in Kosovo. The second special edition¹ of the Kosovo Security Barometer provides a comprehensive and detailed data interpretation concerning perceptions of the public based on a pre-defined set of questions on the issue at hand.

The 2016 edition on the citizens' attitudes on the Kosovo Police covers the following topics:

- Public trust towards the Kosovo Police;
- Direct contact of the Kosovo citizens with the Kosovo Police in the last twelve months (October 2015 – October 2016);
- Police corruption and public perceptions on mechanisms that should fight

KEY FINDINGS

- The public trust towards the Kosovo Police in 2016 remained positive as 56 percent of the respondents stated that they trust the police. This is in line with the public trust towards the police in 2015, when citizens shared the same level of trust.
- The Kosovo Police has been ranked among the most frequently contacted institution by the respondents in 2016. Around 28 percent of respondents admitted having had direct contact with the police. Thus, it can be assumed that public perception in Kosovo towards the police has been built by direct contact rather than through passive observation or transmitted by third parties.
- Cooperation between the Kosovo Police and the citizens is still impeded by major obstacles. More precisely, 49 percent of respondents expressed fear of

¹First edition of the report was published by Kosovar Centre for Security Studies in February 2016 titled: "Special Edition: Citizens' Perceptions on Police Integrity in Kosovo". Available at: <<https://goo.gl/1TYIye>>. Accessed on 29 June 2017

- identity disclosure if they cooperate with the police. Furthermore, 43 percent of the interviewed citizens stated that even if they cooperate with the police, the latter will not act upon the reported events'.
- Perceptions on corruption within the Kosovo Police in 2016 has been reduced compared to 2015 by 16 percent, yet remains a challenge. Almost 70 percent of respondents stated that the police is not corrupted and around 11 percent of them considered that the police is corrupted. However, when asked about specific sectors of the police, the respondents listed the management of the Kosovo Police as the most corrupted sector of the police by 33 percent. Border police has been listed as the second most corrupted department by 33 percent, followed by the traffic police which was qualified as the least corrupted department with only 26 percent.
- The survey results suggest that citizens share differing views when asked who should fight police corruption in Kosovo. Even though the Kosovo Government is not in charge to fight corruption, around 28 percent of respondents listed it as the first institution responsible to fight corruption within the police. The Police Inspectorate of Kosovo is placed as the second mechanism to fight corruption within the police by 21 percent of respondents. Interestingly, only 9 percent of citizens pointed out that the State Prosecutor should fight corruption. Generally, this can be attributed also to the low level of trust of the respondents to Kosovo's judiciary bodies in 2016.
- The police recruitment process is perceived as being followed by irregularities. Hence, above 30 percent of the respondents viewed that selection of candidates for employment is affected by nepotism, 25 percent of them shared that there are political interferences when it comes to recruitment within the police, and 11 percent of respondents believed that the recruitment process failed to be based on merits due to bribery. Whereas only 30 percent of respondents stated that the recruitment is performed by the open call for new job positions.
- During 2016 the Kosovo citizens shared positive perceptions on the Kosovo Police serving to the public interest. Almost 60 percent of respondents

perceived that the police works to the citizens' interests. However, around 30 percent stated that the police serves to the Kosovo Government and political parties' interests, thus indicating that there is a political influence over the Kosovo Police.

I. CITIZENS' TRUST IN THE KOSOVO POLICE

Perceptions of the Kosovo citizens towards the Kosovo Police (KP) in 2016 have remained rather positive in terms of public trust. When compared to 2015 results of the Kosovo Security Barometer (KSB) where 56 percent of respondents trusted the police,² the 2016 results did not mark even the slightest change in public trust. Thus, 56 percent of the respondents said that they trust the KP, followed by 25 percent of those expressing some level of trust, while around 20 percent showing no trust at all towards the work of the police.

There is a wide range of arguments lying behind the high level of trust towards the police by the respondents. Firstly, among the main focuses of the KP during 2016 has been countering violent extremism, and more precisely the KP undertook many actions and arrested in total 33 persons under the grounded suspicion of violent extremism³. This could have an impact on maintaining the same level of trust to the KP similar to 2015. Secondly, when compared to previous years, in 2016 the KP was more active in fighting organised crime. In this regard, a number of police action against took place against organised crime, implying human trafficking, combating narcotics as well as several cases in fighting corruption and economic crimes, including release of usurped properties⁴. Finally, despite the challenges in the internal governance of the KP, the Kosovo citizens perceive positively the work of this institution as being the first instance to address to safety issues. The same level of positive perceptions in the KP is reflected in when compared to the regional perspective: the KP is ranked among the most trusted police in the Western Balkans following Montenegro (62 percent), Bosnia and Herzegovina (60 percent) and Macedonia (59 percent).⁵

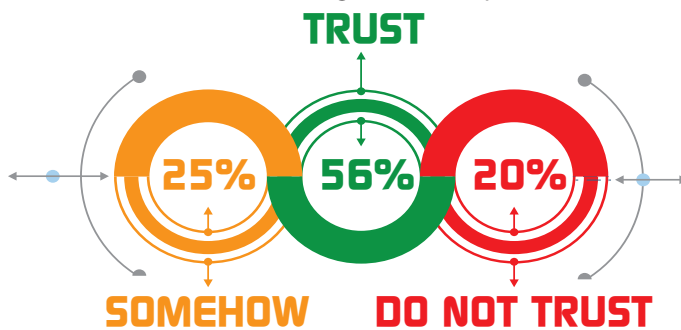


Figure 1 - Trust towards Kosovo Police

² Kosovar Centre for Security Studies, 2016a, p. 11.

³ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kosovo, 2016.

⁴ Kallxo.com, 2016.

⁵ Mandić, 2016, pp. 10-11.

1.1 Trust in the Kosovo Police based on regions

A deeper analysis of the survey results through separating them to different regions indicate that the positive perception over the police is horizontally spread in the majority of the regions in Kosovo. Thus, citizens from the regions of Gjakova (64 percent), Ferizaj (63 percent), Mitrovica (62 percent) and Gjilan (60 percent) have demonstrated the highest level of trust on the KP in 2016. Furthermore, they are followed by the regions of Prishtina (57 percent) and Prizren (54 percent) where more than majority of respondents trusted the KP. However, respondents from Peja have indicated lower confidence in the KP, more precisely with 44 percent.

On the other hand, in 2016 the KP enjoyed the lowest trust in four municipalities located in the northern part of Kosovo, namely northern part of Mitrovica, Zvecan, Leposaviq and Zubin Potok. Only 10 percent of respondents in this region trusted the KP, 46 percent of them somehow trusted the police, while about 44 percent of respondents stated that they have no trust towards the KP. In comparison with the previous year (2015), the public trust in the northern municipalities, largely inhabited by Serb community has shown a drastic decrease given that in 2015 around 27 percent of respondents expressed trust in the police.⁶ This can be interpreted based on the assumption that the Kosovo institutions, including the Government and other state institutions have not succeeded to place their authority in the northern part of Kosovo. Hence, mistrust of Serb community in the northern part of Kosovo towards the KP should be viewed based on their refusal to reject the Kosovar institutions as a whole, and not only the KP.

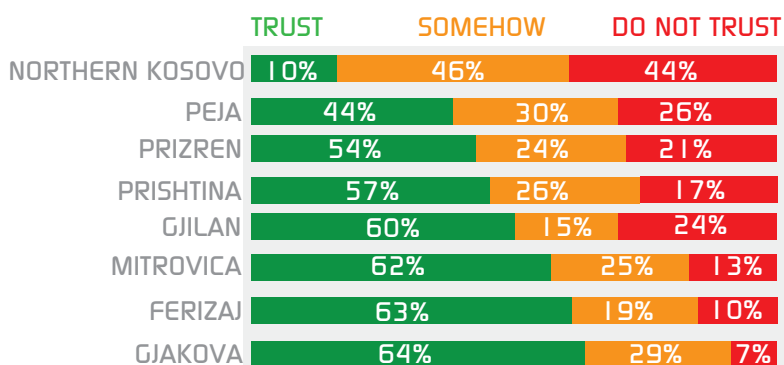


Figure 2 - Trust towards the Kosovo Police based on the regions of Kosovo

⁶ Kosovar Centre for Security Studies, 2016a, pp. 12-13

1.2 Trust in the Kosovo Police based on ethnicity

In order to better understand perceptions towards the KP, the respondents' perceptions are divided based on ethnic background. A more detailed analysis will provide a lucid image of the public trust on the KP. As the figure below indicates, Kosovo Albanians as the country's majority population have the highest degree of trust in the performance of the KP. Statistically speaking during 2016, 58 percent of them expressed trust on the KP, 25 percent of Kosovo Albanian respondents trust to some extent the police, and around 17 percent have showed no trust. Similar to Kosovo Albanian population, also other communities in Kosovo (Turkish, Bosnian, Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian, Goran, Croat, and Montenegrin) have positive attitude towards the KP. Accordingly, 57 percent of them trust the police, more than 20 percent trust somewhat, while in total 22 percent of other minorities do not trust the KP at all.

However, when it comes to opinions of the Serb minority vis-à-vis the KP, the trend in 2016 demonstrates that there is a decline of trust. Respectively, only 20 percent of Serb respondents trust the KP, 30 percent have some trust, and half of all Serb respondents asked in all regions of Kosovo do not trust the KP. Nevertheless, when compared to 2015, it is proved that results of 2016 have marked a major increase of mistrust in the police among Kosovo Serbs, 18 percent in total. More precisely, from 32 percent in 2015 who declared to have no trust on the KP⁷ to 50 percent of Serb respondents showing no trust on the KP in 2016. Arguments behind the low trust in 2016 can be traced on the direct subordination of political representatives of Kosovo Serbs in general from Serbia. Additionally, instructions from Serbia to reject recognition of the Kosovo institutions have also had an impact on Serb minority and their overall mistrust towards the police and other Kosovo's state institutions⁸. On the other hand, Kosovo Serbs are well integrated and represented within the KP personnel⁹ in comparison to other institutions of Kosovo. Nevertheless, this has not led this minority to alter its attitude towards the KP.

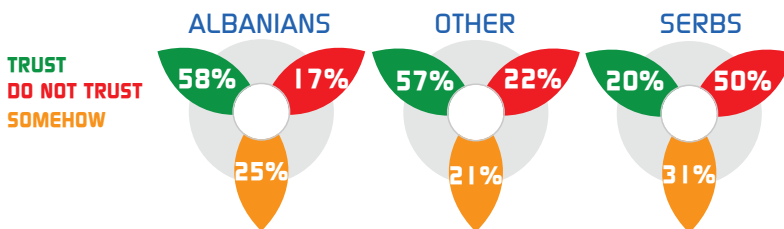


Figure 3 - Trust towards the Kosovo Police based on ethnic background

⁷ Kosovar Centre for Security Studies, 2016a, p. 14.

⁸ Krasniqi-Veseli, 2016.

⁹ Directorate for Strategic Planning - Kosovo Police, p. 13.

2. KOSOVO CITIZENS' DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE KOSOVO POLICE

Citizens' perceptions can be significantly understood when measuring the frequency of respondents' contact with the public institutions. As the survey was conducted in the early October 2016, the respondents were asked whether they had had direct contact with the police in the last twelve months, covering the period from October 2015 to October 2016. Differently from the previous edition, the respondents were asked about direct contact with the police within a twelve-month period.

Based on the interviewed respondents, the KP can be ranked among the most frequently contacted institutions by the respondents in 2016. It is worth mentioning that not all institutions within Kosovo's security sector, e.g., Kosovo Security Force, fire-fighters and Kosovo Intelligence Agency, were being included on this set of questions about direct contact. With reference to the KP, in statistical terms 28 percent of respondents stated that they had direct contact with the police in the last twelve months, while vast majority of them (72 percent) denied to have had any direct contact with the institution during the given period.

Knowing the scope of activities of the KP to provide safety for all the people in the country, it can be understood that perceptions of the public during 2016 in respect of the KP is largely motivated by direct contact rather than through passive observations.

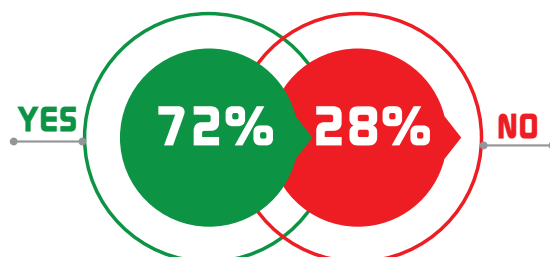


Figure 4 - Kosovo citizens' direct contact with the Kosovo Police in the last twelve months

Respondents' answers are quite different when examined by regions, more precisely citizens of the northern part of Kosovo are ranked at the first place when compared to other regions, as 63 percent of them responded to have direct contact with the KP. This can be explained on the assumption that most of the police personnel in the northern municipalities of Kosovo belong to Serb minority and citizens of the respective minority per se would feel more comfortable having some direct contact

with the KP. This can be explained on the assumption that most of the police personnel in the northern municipalities of Kosovo belong to Serb minority and citizens of the respective minority per se would feel more comfortable having some direct contact with Kosovo Serb members serving in the KP. Other regions, such as Gjilan (38 percent), Prizren (30 percent) and Prishtina (27 percent) have indicated less direct contact with the police, while respondents of regions of Mitrovica (25 percent), Ferizaj (25 percent), Peja (21 percent) and Gjakova (19 percent) had the least frequency of direct contact with the KP in 2016.

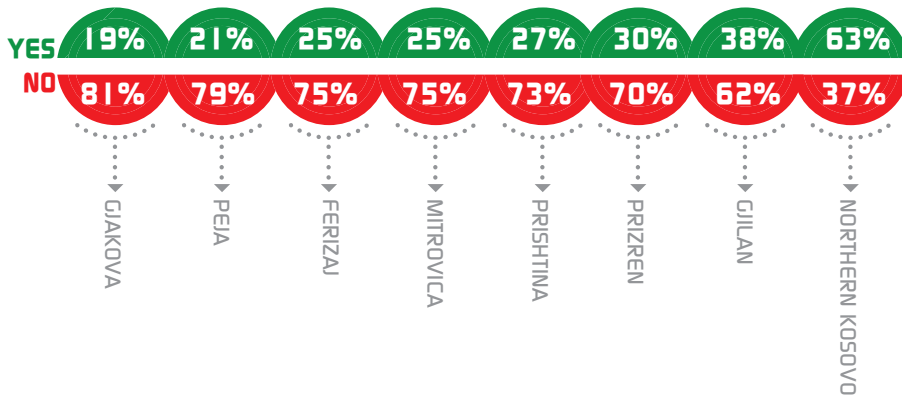


Figure 5 - Kosovo citizens' direct contact with the Kosovo Police in the last twelve months based on the regions of Kosovo

2.1 Police-Citizen cooperation

The respondents were asked about the existing level of cooperation between the police and the citizens. The survey findings collected from the respondents indicated that there are two major impediments which present a challenge in such cooperation. In fact, a better police-citizen cooperation would serve to enhance communication among both parties and improve overall public safety, albeit difficulties remain.

Therefore, the first obstacle challenging the cooperation in 2016 was the citizens' fear that their identity would be disclosed in case they cooperate with the KP. Around 49 percent of respondents agreed of being afraid of identity disclosure, and around 37 percent of them disagreed. Another impediment is considered to be the perception that the KP will not take actions even if the citizens cooperate with the institution. Around 43 percent of respondents shared this perception, while 29 percent of them disagreed by viewing the police as a constructive mechanism to cooperate with the citizens.

Rather optimistic views were shared when the respondents were asked whether they fear being labelled as 'collaborators' by other citizens when cooperating with the KP. In this regard, 33 percent of the respondents would hesitate to cooperate with the police in the fear of being labelled as a 'collaborator' compared to 53 percent of them expressing disagreement with such a statement. On the other hand, the citizens seemingly have the information in place on how to contact the police. As the survey indicates, 61 percent of respondents in 2016 knew how to contact the police, while 30 percent of other respondents had no information on how to get in touch with the KP.

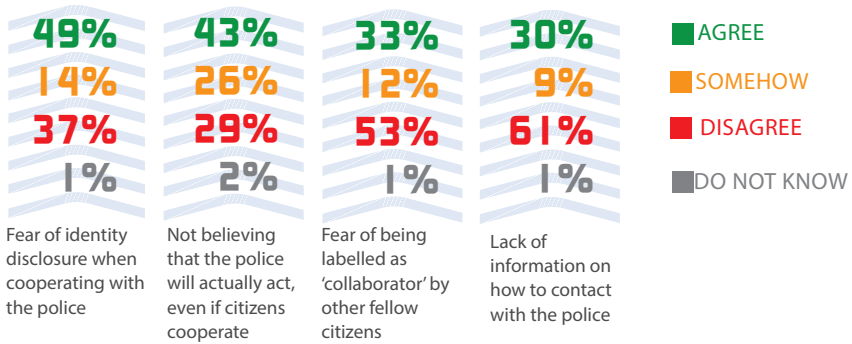


Figure 6 - Main obstacles in cooperation of citizens with police officers

3. POLICE CORRUPTION

Citizens perceive that police corruption in Kosovo has been present in 2016, albeit in smaller scale than in 2015. Respondents perceive that the trends pertinent to police corruption is reducing from year to year by ranking the KP among the least corrupted institutions in Kosovo.

Therefore, more than majority of the respondents, or 68 percent considered that the police is not exposed to corruption, compared to 11 percent of them who thought that the KP is corrupted. Furthermore, around 16 percent of interviewed citizens responded that the KP is somehow corrupted and 5 percent of respondents did not know whether the KP is corrupted or not. However, in 2015 citizens had different views on the matter: 27 percent of the respondents shared the view that the KP was affected by corruption and 41 percent of them thought the police was not corrupted.¹⁰ Finally, when put in comparison with the citizens' perceptions on police corruption in 2015, it can be said that the 2016 results are considerably positive.

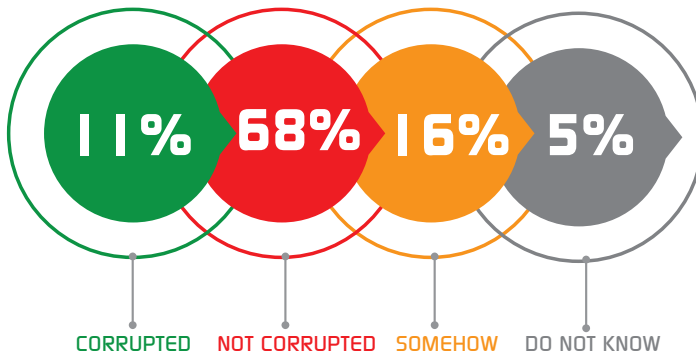


Figure 7 - Citizens' perceptions on police corruption in Kosovo

Public perceptions in almost all regions in Kosovo have indicated that corruption within the police is significantly low by resulting in small percentages of respondents who assumed that the KP is corrupted. Thus, 13 percent of respondents from Prishtina's region believed the KP is corrupted, and it is followed by four municipalities of northern part of Kosovo (12 percent), Gjilan (11 percent), Prizren (11 percent) and Ferizaj (11 percent). In addition, respondents from Peja (10 percent) and Gjakova (by only 6 percent) had even lower perceptions when asked about police corruption.

¹⁰Kosovar Centre for Security Studies, 2016a, p. 19

Other respondents (starting from 13 percent to 21 percent) shared their opinions that the police is somewhat corrupted.

On the other side, with the exception of the northern part of Kosovo, the figure below has evidenced that above 65 percent of respondents in each of the respective regions thought that the police was not affected by corrupted during 2016. While, more than 60 percent of respondents from northern part of Kosovo shared no opinion or did not know in case the KP has been corrupted or not in 2016. Similar to figure 5, also the results of police corruption divided by the regions of Kosovo show that based on the views of citizens the KP in 2016 was less corrupted than in 2015.

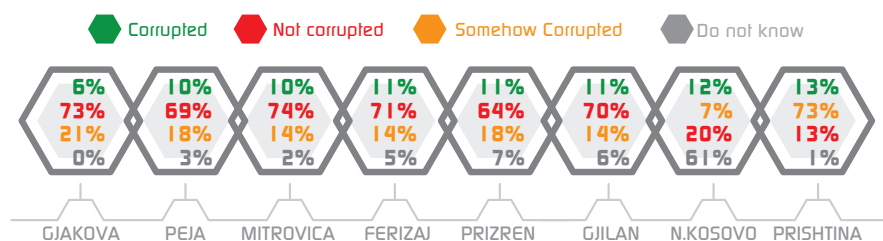


Figure 8 - Citizens' perceptions on police corruption based on the regions of Kosovo

The survey had a specific question whether the work of specialised sectors of the police have been undermined by corruption in 2016. Accordingly, the internal police management in 2016 resulted to be viewed as the most corrupted sector within the KP where 33 percent of respondents perceived it as exposed to corruption, and less than 25 percent of them believed that the KP management is somehow corrupted. Meanwhile, 35 percent of respondents answered that the police management is corrupted and the rest of them (9 percent) refused to answer. On the other side, the border police was ranked as the second most corrupted unit within the KP, more precisely 31 percent of respondents considered the border police as being corrupted, compared to 40 percent who perceived that the respective police unit is not corrupted. Furthermore, 22 percent of the Kosovo citizens thought that the border police is somehow corrupted and 7 percent shared no opinion or did not answer if the border police is affected by corruption or not. Lastly, the least corrupted unit of the KP in the light of the respondents' answers is the traffic police. Around 26 percent of the respondents stated that this unit is corrupted, compared to around 49 percent who expressed that the traffic police is not corrupted.

Almost similar to the KP management and border police, around 23 percent of the citizens perceived that the traffic police is somehow corrupted and 2 percent of them did not know what responses to provide in the survey.

The results as to the citizens' views on police corruption during 2016 on the police management, border police and traffic police emphasise that integrity measures in the police should be strengthened in order to address concerns of the citizens in combating corruption within the institution. Moreover, anti-corruption internal mechanisms of the KP should be enhanced to reduce police corruption and the same should be applied to the relevant institutions entitled to fighting police corruption, such as the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo, State Prosecutor and Anti-Corruption Agency.

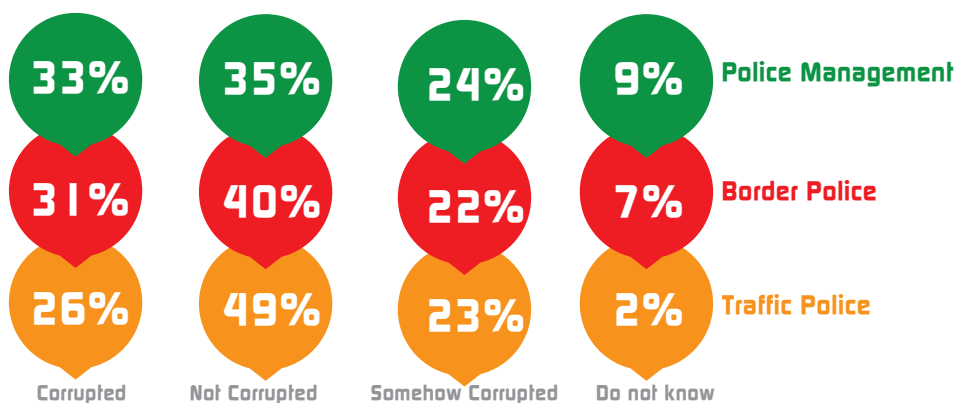


Figure 9 - Citizens' perceptions on corruption within particular sectors of the Kosovo Police

3.1 Fighting police corruption

The respondents were also asked to list the relevant institutions in charge of fighting police corruption in Kosovo. Similar to the results of 2015¹¹, respondents in 2016 placed the Kosovo Government as the first institution among others which should fight the corruption within the KP. Around 28 percent of respondents required from the executive branch to fight police corruption, furthermore being in line with the 2015 results of the survey where 30 percent of interviewed citizens ranked the Government as the first authority to fight police corruption in Kosovo. However, the overall perception towards the Kosovo Government has not been positive in 2016 given that 67 percent of them do not trust the institution, with only 13 percent of citizens trusting it and the rest (20 percent) trusted somewhat.¹²

¹¹ Kosovar Centre for Security Studies, 2016a, pp. 22-23.

¹² Kosovar Centre for Security Studies, 2016b, p. 15.

As the second authority ordered by the citizens to fight police corruption is the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo with 21 percent of the respondents sharing such perceptions. It is important to note that in 2015 the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo was ranked in the third place in 2016, thus having shifted to the second place for 2016. This can be assessed as a positive sign, keeping in mind that the scope of activities of the Police Inspectorate imply investigation of the criminal offences, including corruption cases committed by the KP employees regardless of their ranks or positions.¹³

Other institutions that the respondents perceive that should fight police corruption, albeit listed in lower level, are the Anti-Corruption Agency (17 percent), the KP (10 percent), the State Prosecutor (9 percent), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (8 percent), and the international community (5 percent), while around 3 percent of respondents shared no opinion. Considering the justice institutions, with particular emphasis on the State Prosecutor who is responsible to fight corruption, nevertheless only a rather small number of citizens (only 9 percent) listed this institution on the fifth place to fight police corruption. This is an indicator that the public trust towards activities of the State Prosecutor in Kosovo is considerably low. Additionally, almost the same results were extracted in 2015, where only 8 percent of the respondents stated the State Prosecutor as an institution for fighting police corruption.

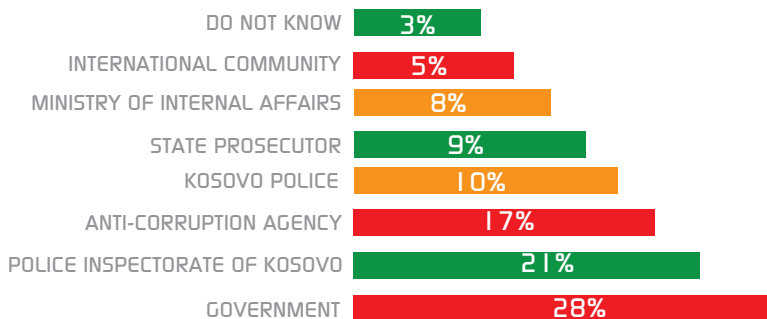


Figure 10 - Citizens' perceptions on who should fight police corruption

Different results were yielded when the respondents were asked about reporting police corruption cases. According to the 2016 survey findings, 33 percent of citizens answered that they would firstly report to the nearest police station in case they were faced with KP corruption cases. The second institution listed by respondents is the Anti-Corruption Agency where 21 percent of them would report to this institution, while 18 percent of respondents perceive the media as the most relevant medium to report police corruption. Furthermore, the Police Inspectorate

¹³Article 2, Law No.03/L-231 on Police Inspectorate of Kosovo

of Kosovo is placed in the fourth place by 13 percent of citizens viewing it as a mechanism for reporting police corruption.

Other bodies where citizens would report the corruption cases of the KP are the State Prosecutor (5 percent), a friend who works in the KP (3 percent) and non-governmental organisations (3 percent). Finally, around 4 percent of the respondents do not know whom to report to in case of KP's involvement in corruption. Furthermore, the respondents expressed similar attitudes in 2015 with some slight differences.



Figure 11 - Citizens' perceptions on reporting police corruption cases

Police integrity can be enhanced when mechanisms of the KP and other institutions operate properly to address complaints and concerns of the citizens. Therefore, this edition contains a new set of questions with respect to reporting the potential professional misconducts committed by the police employees.

The Police Inspectorate of Kosovo would be the first address to report police misconducts by 28 percent of respondents, compared to 24 percent of them who placed the KP as the second institution to report police misconducts. Around 18 percent of the citizens would address the media in order to report police misconducts, 11 percent the Ministry of Internal Affairs, only 9 percent the Anti-Corruption Agency and by 6 percent the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).

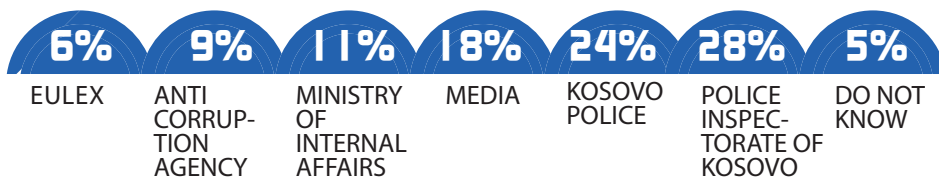


Figure 12 - Citizens' perceptions on who would report in case of police misconducts

The following figure is included for the first time in this survey where respectively the citizens were asked about their perceptions on the recruitment process within the police. In this regard, citizens' opinions on the selection of candidates for employment in the KP offer rather negative perceptions on the current state of recruitment. Such negative views were prevalent in results given by respondents, where 31 percent stated that recruitment within the KP is influenced by nepotism, 25 percent perceived that the KP's recruitment process is affected by political interference and 11 percent of respondents listed bribery among the factors impeding fair and impartial process of the recruitment in the police. On the other hand, only 30 percent of respondents said that such a process is conducted through an open call for new job positions.

The results pointed out that the police integrity in Kosovo, more specifically the human resources management of the KP might potentially be abused in recruitment processes. Consequently, mechanisms within the police should ensure that the relevant bodies of the KP respect principles of transparency, accountability, and impartiality in order to guarantee a merit-based system and equal opportunity to every citizen when applying for a position in the KP.

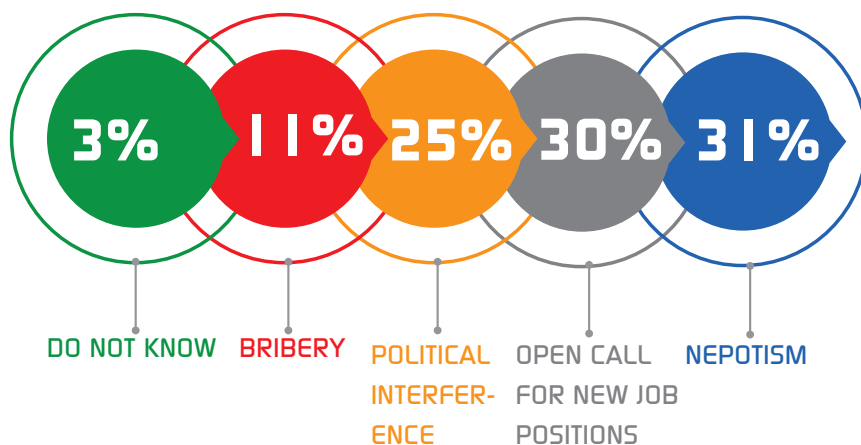


Figure 13 - Citizens' perceptions on recruitment in the KP

4. PROTECTION OF PUBLIC INTERESTS

Given that the actions of the KP shall be guided by principles of integrity, honesty and accountability in public service¹⁴, the 2016 edition of KSB has measured public perceptions aiming to understand whether the police serve the citizens' interests, political groups or other interested parties. Majority of respondents, or 58 percent of them have positively responded that the police works for the citizens' benefit.

However, it does not imply that the KP is fully detached from internal and external influence deriving from political interests. Thus, 18 percent of respondents perceived that in 2016 the KP was under the influence of the Kosovo Government and 12 percent that it has been serving to the political parties' interests. When the influence of the Government and political parties towards the police are counted in total, approximately 30 percent of the citizens perceived the KP being affected by political interests. Moreover, during 2016 some claims were made mainly by Kosovo's opposition parties that the KP works in favour of then ruling parties¹⁵, though the police constantly denied having served political parties in the country to any limit¹⁶. Apart from this, 8 percent of respondents viewed the KP as serving to various clans' interests and only 3 percent of them ranked the KP to be serving to the interests of the police senior management.

It can be summed up that results of 2016 are rather positive when compared to the 2015 survey results as there have been an increase from 53 percent in 2015 to 58 percent in 2016 of respondents perceiving the police as an institution that works for the citizens. Also, a slight decrease has been marked in the Government's interests towards the police from 23 percent in 2015 to 18 percent in 2016. Regardless, when it comes to the political parties' interests within the KP, the results of both years show that percentages have remained the same from 2015 to 2016 (12 percent).

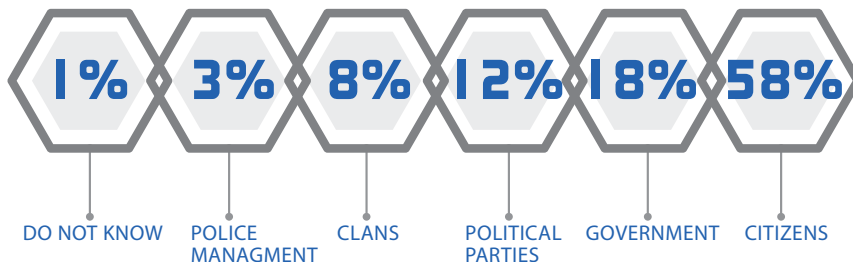


Figure 14 - Citizens' perceptions on who the Kosovo Police works for

¹⁴Article 2, Law No. 04/L-076 on Police.

¹⁵Koha Net, 2016

¹⁶Kosovo Police, 2016.

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ANNEX ON METHODOLOGY

This report is primarily based on the data collected through the Kosovo Security Barometer survey conducted in October 2016 by the Kosovar Centre for Security Studies field research team. The Kosovo Security Barometer survey data was collected through face-to-face interviews around Kosovo. Most of the questions were close-ended in the form of five-point Likert scales. Few questions were open-ended allowing respondents the opportunity to provide their opinions without predefined options. The sampling, piloting, and interviewing were conducted by the Kosovar Centre for Security Studies team consisted of 27 field researchers. The national sample from which the research was drawn featured 1,093 households, following a representative sample of the population above 18 years old in Kosovo. The ethnic breakdown of the interviewed respondents was as follow: 86.9 percent Kosovo Albanian, 7.0 percent Kosovo Serb, and 6.1 percent involved other communities (1.4 percent Turkish, 0.6 percent Bosnian, 0.9 percent Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian, and the rest includes Goran, Croat, and Montenegrins). The sample frame was based upon telephone code areas, and, as such included the following 7 regions: Ferizaj, Gjakova, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prishtina and Prizren. The first stage of geographical clustering was based on the 2011 Kosovo Census Report, while the second stage involved clustering samples by the respective municipal areas 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. Given the sample used for this study, the results of the survey project the mirror image of trends in attitudes and perceptions amongst the entire adult population of Kosovo in general. The margin of error is 3 percent with a confidence interval of 95 percent.

This special edition of the Kosovo Security Barometer reflects citizens' perceptions towards police integrity in Kosovo. It allowed the data interpreter an in-depth deconstruction of people's perception. In addition to the use of data collected from KSB survey questionnaires, the report used other sources to interpret the data of this survey, including focus groups, results from previous editions of the survey and desk research. The interpretation reflects upon the set of political and societal factors which influenced the opinion of the respondents.

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