

POPULATION CONFIDENCE INDEX IN THE ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES TO THE JOGORKU KENESH OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



As part of the sociological study, the Common Cause PF has collected the opinions of the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic on how they feel about the past parliamentary election and how much they trust certain electoral processes.

This assessment will provide a citizens' perspective on the past campaign.



Common Cause

Public Foundation

About the
Foundation

The Common Cause Public Foundation is a non-profit organization established to monitor elections of various levels in the Kyrgyz Republic, implement civic education projects, and promote greater citizen participation in governance processes.

The mission of the Foundation is to facilitate the creation of opportunities for citizens to influence the quality of decisions made in the country through public involvement, discourse and oversight.

This public opinion poll is carried out under the Voter Education Component of the “Nonpartisan Domestic Election Observation in the Kyrgyz Republic” Project implemented by the Common Cause Public Foundation, with support from USAID.

The team of Common Cause believes that the findings of the public opinion poll will help inform the citizens of the country, media, political parties, civil society institutions, and decision-makers about important issues related to the past elections.

Summary

Trust is a fundamental element of building society and a key contributor to political and economic development. The Foundation has developed a unique tool, the Election Trust Index, based on the OSCE / ODIHR* standards. The standards of the OSCE/ODIHR help to evaluate to what extent the electoral processes respect fundamental freedoms, ensure the principles of equality, universality, political pluralism, confidentiality, transparency and accountability.

The Election Trust Index survey is a comprehensive tool to assess and rate electoral processes through a citizen perspective. Worldwide Index Surveys are used to measure various social processes by assessing opinions, attitudes and perceptions. The Election Trust Index survey provides unparalleled insights into how citizens perceive elections based on the quality of electoral processes. Furthermore, this survey helps to assess the electoral system as a whole. The survey results are segmented by gender, age and place of residence .

To count the Election Trust Index, the Foundation used a scale from -1 to +1. The closer index to -1, the lower trust. Consequently, the closer index to +1 the higher trust. The purpose of the Election Trust Index is to assess the performance after each elections to see the decrease or increase of public confidence in electoral processes from elections to elections. To do so, the Foundation intends to use the proposed scale to count the Election Trust Index and see the dynamics of changes in public attitudes.

*The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights is the principal institution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Summary

A stratified sample was used for the study. 9 strata were allocated, including the cities of Bishkek and Osh. The population of the Kyrgyz Republic over 18 years of age is represented as a whole, according to data from the National Statistical Committee and the Central Electoral Commission for 2021. In the distribution of the number among strata, the equal/disproportionate distribution of the sample is preferred. This sample distribution has increased the number of respondents in low-population strata. By using an equal sample, a proportional weighting procedure was carried out after the data were collected, which made it possible to adjust the equal sample close to the General Population, by overloading under-reported observations and facilitating over representations.

As part of this sociological study, the Foundation collected the opinion of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic on how they feel about the past elections to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic scheduled for November 28, 2021 and how much they trust these or other electoral processes. This assessment will provide a citizens' perspective on the past campaign. The survey was conducted by the Common Cause Public Foundation from December 13 to December 24, 2021.

The survey data answers two important questions:

- ✓ What was the reason for the low turnout in the parliamentary elections of November 28, 2021?
- ✓ How do voters assess various aspects of the electoral process and their trust to the electoral system?

Summary

To measure the Index of public confidence in the electoral processes during the elections of deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Foundation has developed **18 criteria**:

1. All candidates were able to register
2. The income and expenses of candidates' election funds are transparent
3. All eligible voters were able to vote
4. All conditions were created to become familiar with the candidates' programs
5. All candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters
6. All candidates were provided equal access to campaigning in the media
7. All candidates were provided equal access to speak at the debates
8. There was no intimidation, no pressure on the voters
9. There was no intimidation, no pressure on the candidates
10. There were no cases of intimidation, pressure on observers
11. There were no cases of threats and pressure on the canvassers
12. Election commissions made their decision independently and transparently
13. All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (DECs)
14. All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (CEC)
15. All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (law enforcement bodies)
16. The secrecy of ballot was observed
17. Election day was transparent and free of fraud
18. Voting results reflect the will of the voters

Each respondent was asked to assess these 18 criteria.

Each of the criteria was evaluated using an index of confidence. Each index was assigned an individual score on which the Index was conducted.

- *I absolutely trust (1 point)*
- *I somewhat trust (0.5 points)*
- *I somewhat distrust (-0.5 points)*
- *I absolutely distrust (-1 point)*

Key findings suggest:

According to respondents, the low turnout at the parliamentary elections can be explained by the lack of trust of the population in the integrity of the elections (39.8% of respondents) and the belief that there were no worthy candidates (7.6% of respondents). It should be noted that 31.6% of respondents found it difficult to answer or did not know how to answer.

Based on the results, the overall index of public confidence in the electoral system was 0.44 . This means that the level of public trust in the Kyrgyz electoral system is average.

Overall, respondents were generally more inclined to trust the electoral system than distrust it. For example, the confidence index of 13 criteria out of 18 is in the range from 0 to 0.64. However, it is worth noting that the electoral system did not receive the full trust of the population on any criteria. The greatest trust was seen in 8, 10, and 11 criteria. The greatest lack of trust was expressed in the income and expenditures of candidates' election funds with an index of -0.14.

According to the CEC, about 3.6 million eligible voters were on the voter lists. The results of the survey showed a relatively low level of trust among respondents who were eligible to vote in the elections, 0.26. It is worth noting that among the citizens of the Batken region, the level of trust is almost close to zero 0.06 , which means that the population cannot decide whether to trust this electoral process or not. Index of confidence by the citizens of Talas region is also significantly low, amounting to 0.18.

The legal framework provides a certain level of transparency on the financing of election campaigns, but in general it remains insufficient. The lack of transparency of income and expenses of candidates' election funds is observed due to a significantly low level of trust among the surveyed citizens (-0.14). In particular, distrust is observed among the residents of Bishkek (-0.47).

According to the survey results, not all respondents trust that during the election campaign all candidates were provided with free access to the following processes: presentation of candidate programs, the opportunity to meet with voters, equal access to campaigning in the media, or equal access to debates.

Summary

There was no clear intimidation and pressure on voters (0.71), candidates (0.70), canvassers (0.69) and observers (0.72) throughout the election campaign. In this regard, survey respondents expressed their high trust in these electoral processes. Comparing the results of the research for all regions, we can note that among the surveyed citizens of Bishkek there are noticeably low scores of trust in these electoral processes, compared to the results in other regions. The highest scores were recorded among the respondents of Osh oblast.

According to the results, not all respondents believe that election commissions made decisions independently and transparently (0.43). The lowest trust scores were recorded among Bishkek respondents (0.03). The highest scores were recorded among the citizens of the Osh oblast (0.68).

Considering the public confidence index that all violations by DEC, CEC and law enforcement bodies were considered objectively and on time, we can observe that the surveyed population of the northern regions is more prone to have a low level of trust, especially in Bishkek city and Chui oblast. There is a significantly high level of trust among residents of southern regions. It is worth noting that the younger generation of respondents express relatively lower levels of trust in these electoral processes than other age categories.

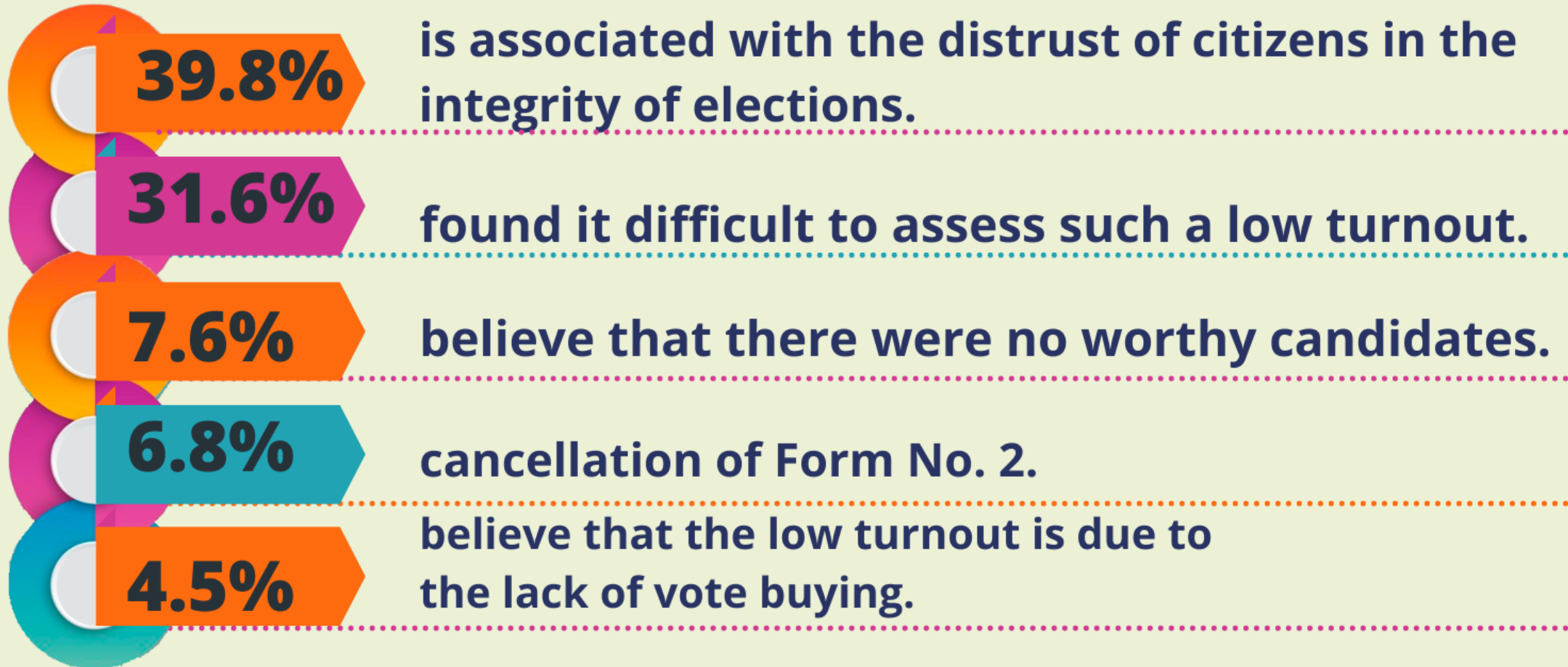
Election day passed peacefully and calmly. According to the respondents, the secrecy of the ballot during the election was mostly observed. On the whole, the election day proceeded transparently and without falsifications. The highest level of trust was observed among the respondents in Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts. However, respondents in Bishkek have the least trust in that voting day was transparent and without falsifications.

Do the results reflect the will of the voters? According to the survey, respondents in Bishkek and Chui oblast express relatively low level of trust in this electoral process. Absolute trust was expressed by the citizens of the Osh oblast. The most distrustful were young people between the ages of 18 and 29. However, older respondents, 60 years and older, expressed high levels of trust.



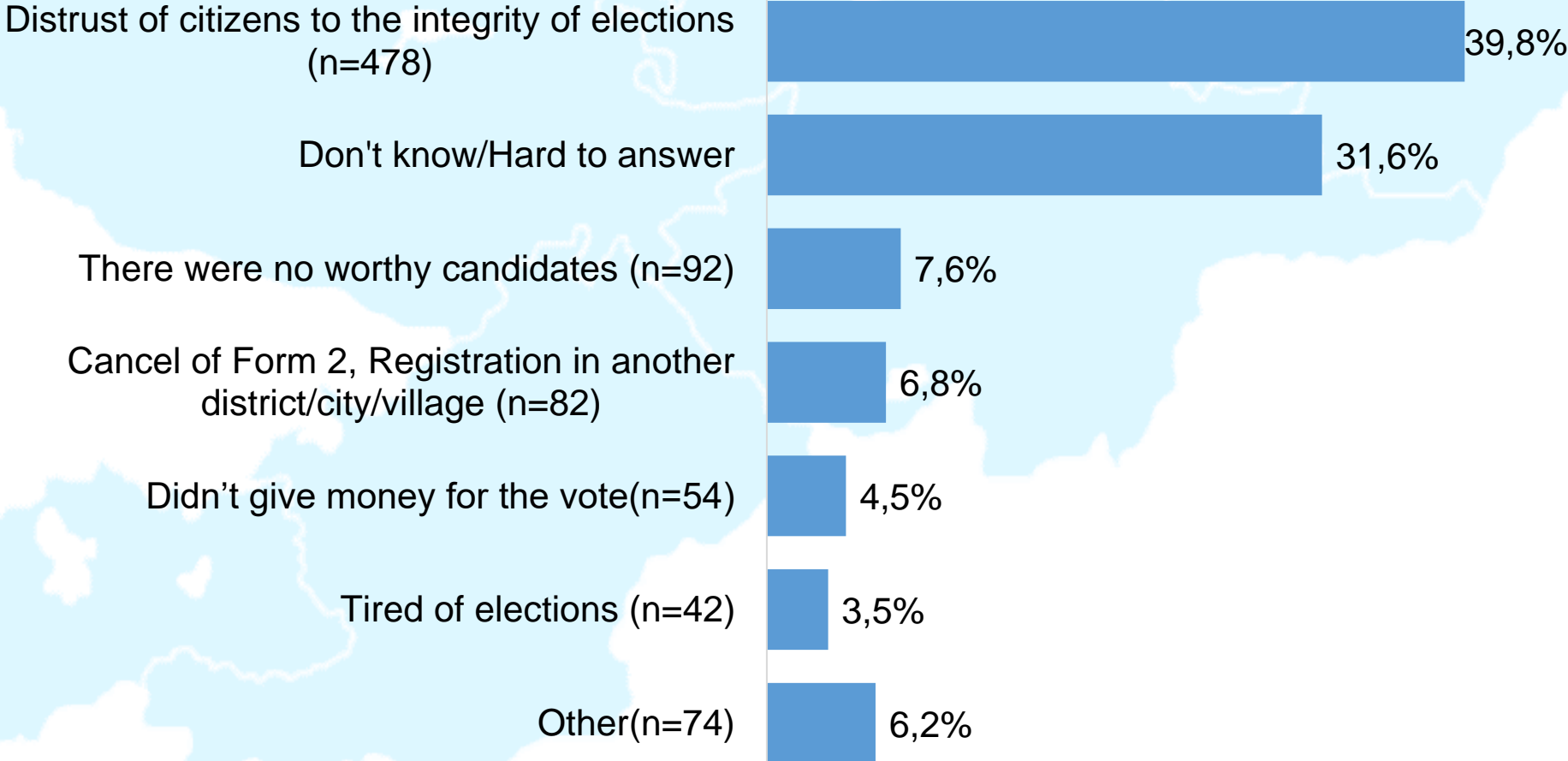
Public opinion poll results

What is the reason of the low turnout at the elections of deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on November 28, 2021?



In your opinion, what were the reasons for the low turnout in the elections of deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic?

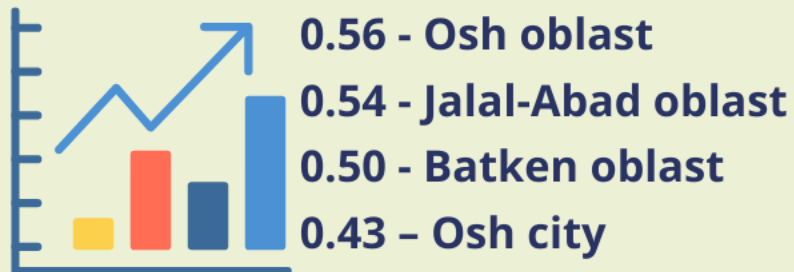
Reasons for low turnout during parliamentary elections
(N-1202)



Composite average indicator of population confidence in the elections of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, held on November 28, 2021

0.44 is the combined average of trust across the country. The level of trust is average

The highest level of trust is among respondents in the southern regions



0.51 – Among rural residents there are more respondents inclined to trust rather than distrust



0.35– Among the surveyed youth there are more respondents inclined to lower trust than other age groups



0.18 - The lowest level of confidence is among respondents in the city of Bishkek



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



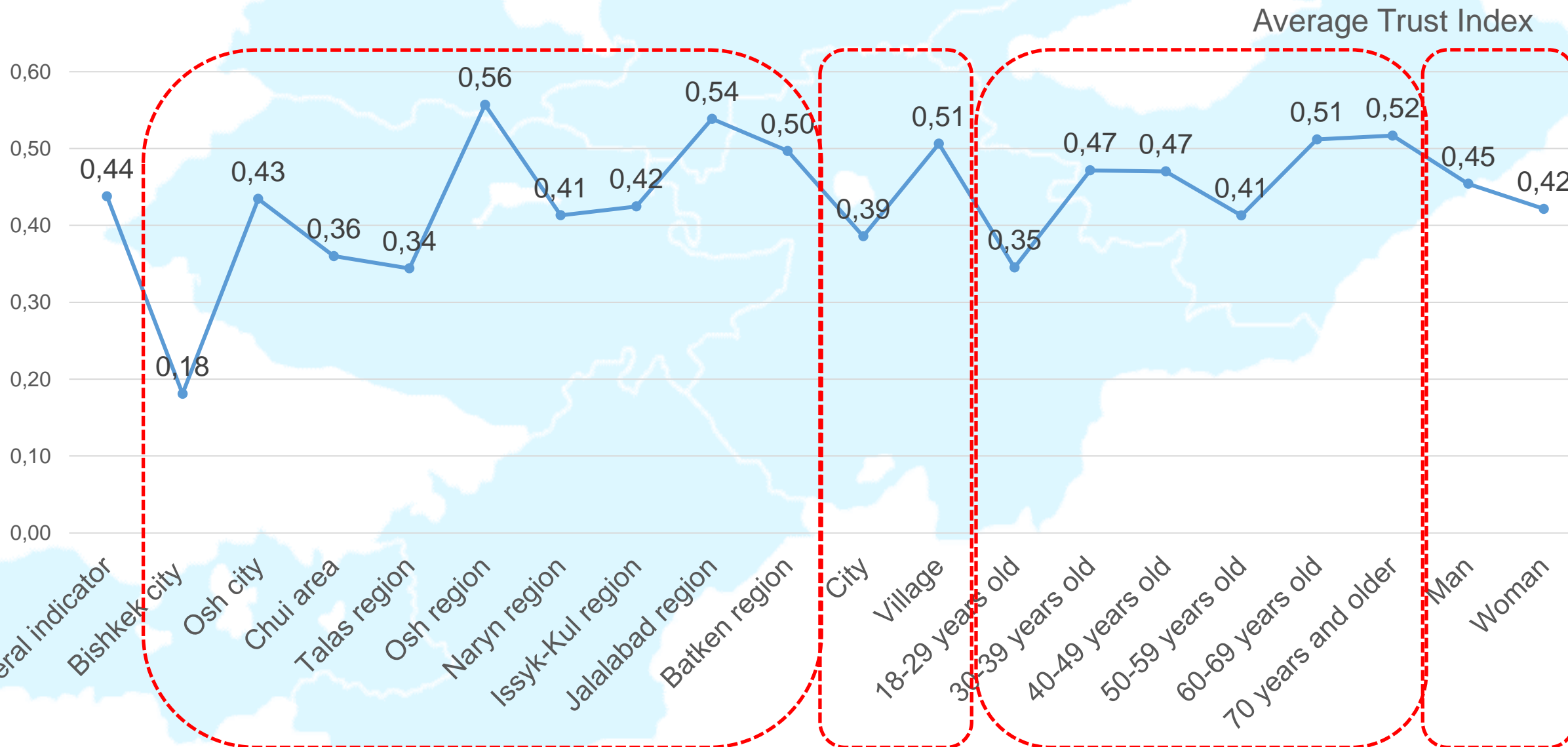
*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

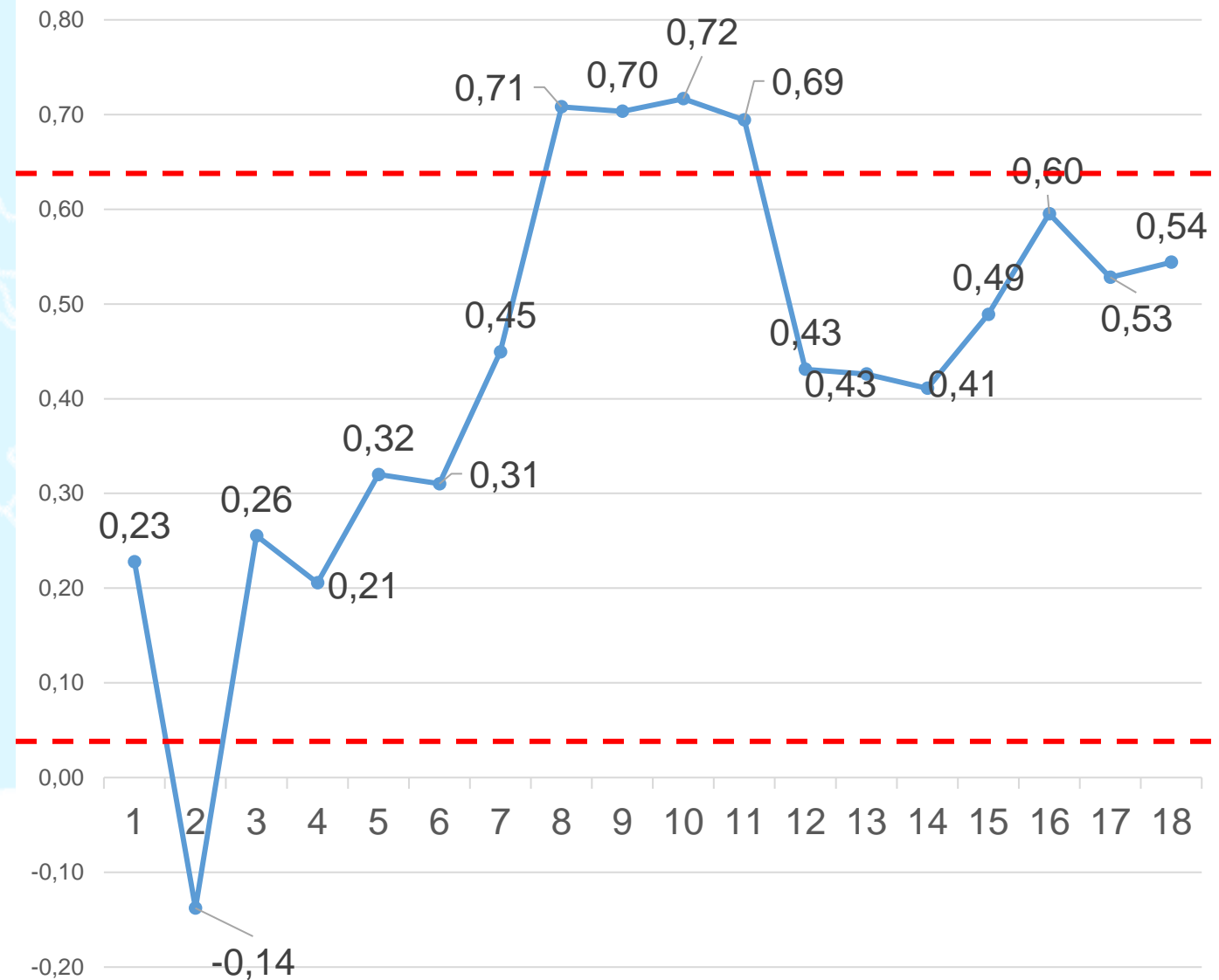
N=1202

Index of public trust in the processes of the electoral system



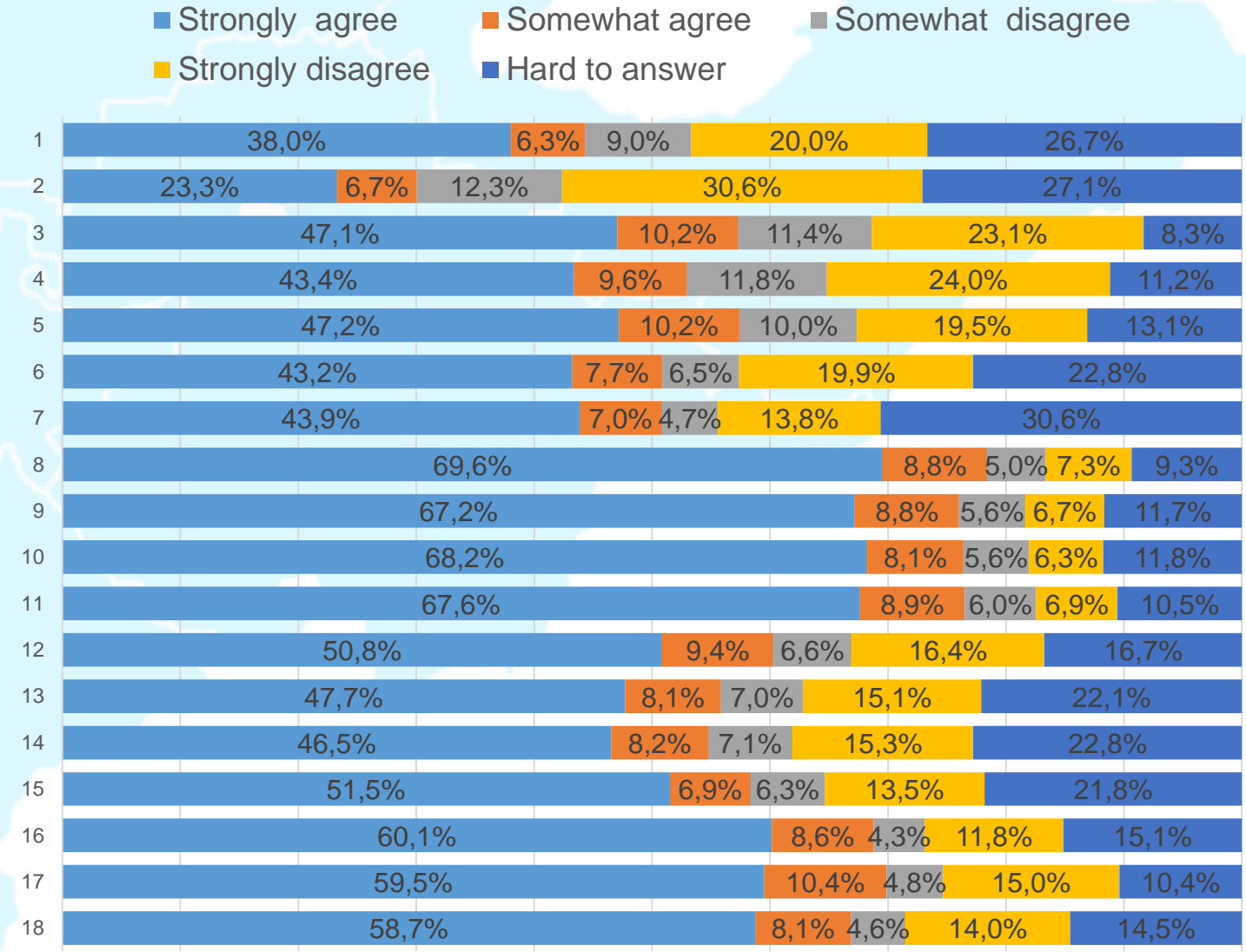
Index of public trust in parliamentary elections

1. All candidates were able to register
2. The income and expenses of candidates' election funds are transparent
3. All eligible voters were able to vote
4. All conditions were created to become familiar with the candidates' programs
5. All candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters
6. All candidates were provided equal access to campaigning in the media
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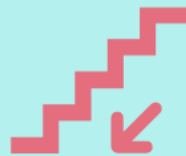
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All candidates were able to register. Population Confidence Index: №1

0.23 – the average indicator of trust across the country showed a level of trust below average



The lowest indicators of trust among respondents:

city of Bishkek – 0.12
Chui oblast – 0.08
Talas oblast – 0.09
Issyk-Kul oblast – 0.07



Higher indicators of trust are among respondents in Jalal-Abad oblast 0.40 and Batken oblast 0.43



The lowest level of trust is observed among young people - 0.1

The highest level of trust is among the age group from 30 to 39 years 0.36 , as well as from 40 to 49 years 0.33



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

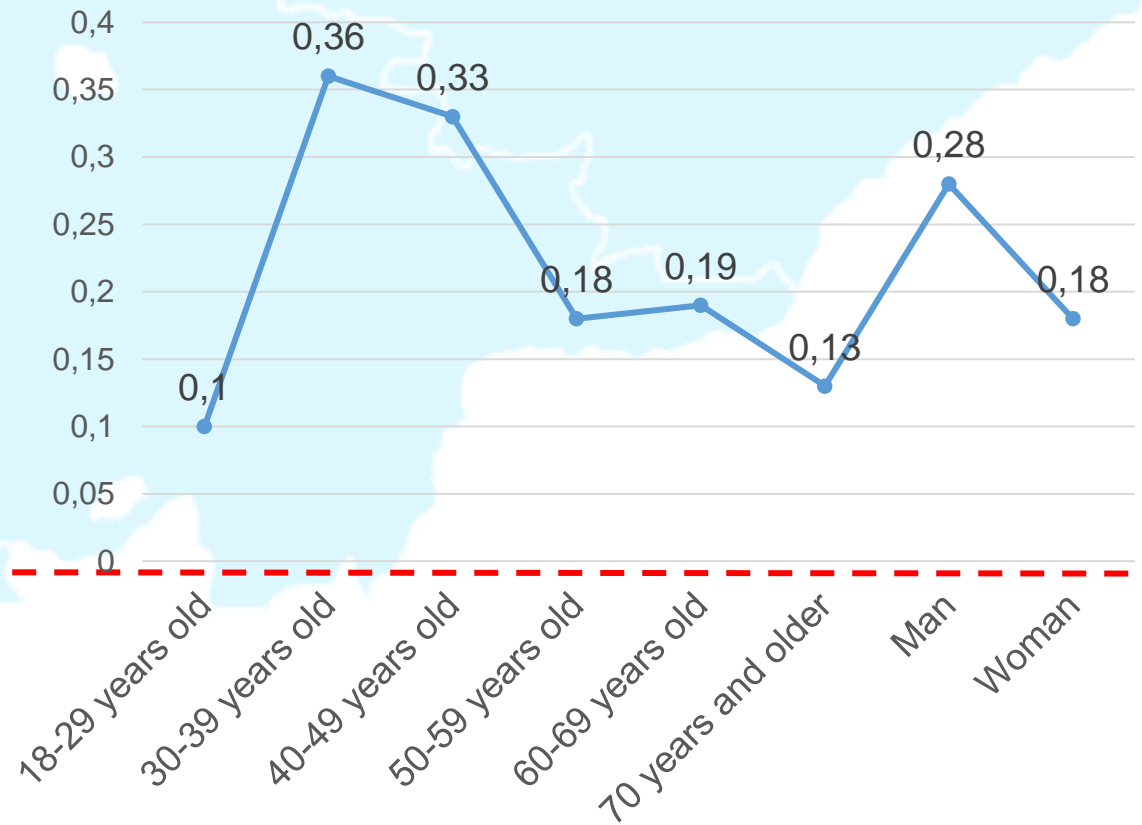
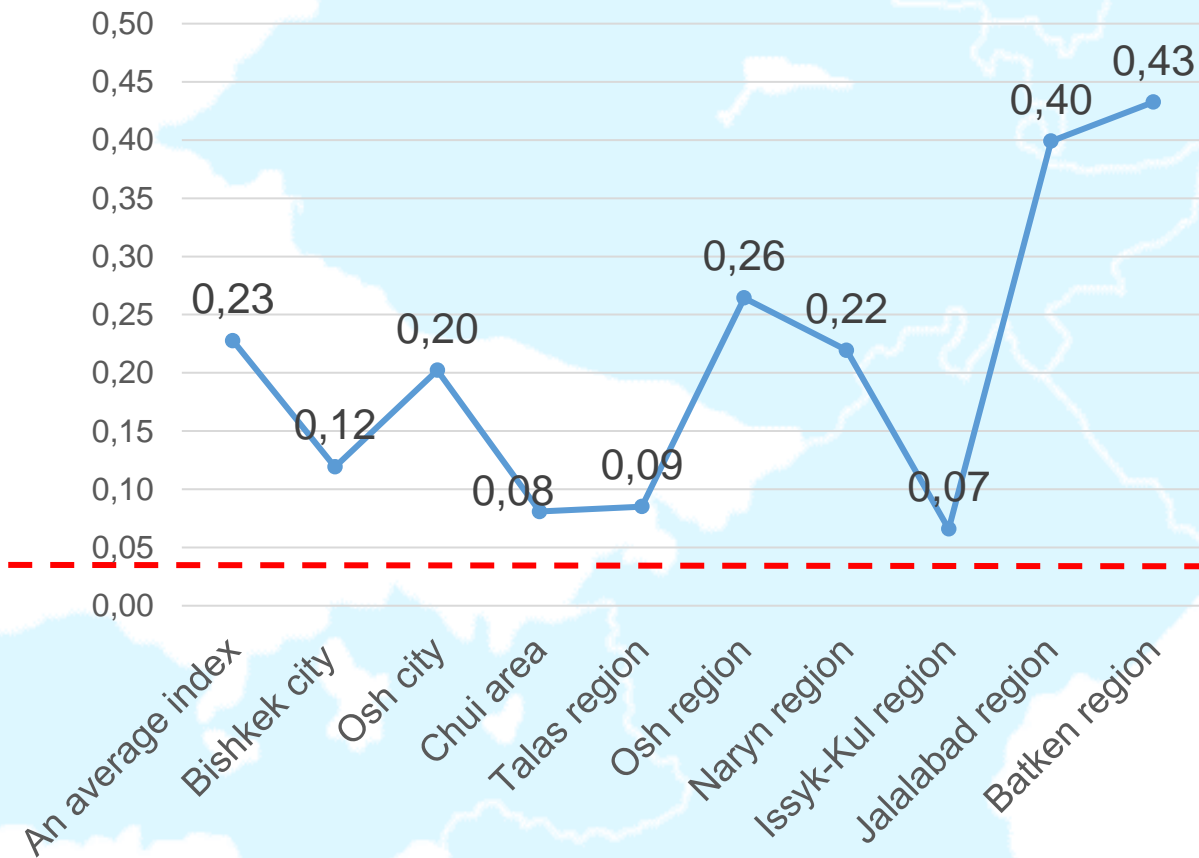
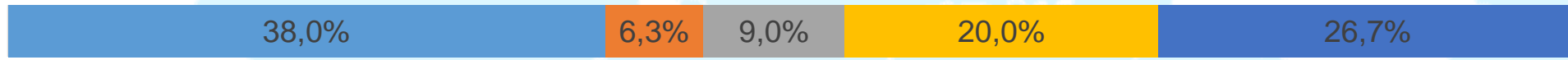


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Index of public trust: № 1 All candidates were able to register

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Hard to answer



The income and expenses of candidates' electoral funds are transparent.

Population Confidence Index: №2



0.14 - surveyed respondents express distrust in the fact that the income and expenditures of candidates' election funds are transparent



The most negative indicators among respondents in Bishkek -0.47 and Chui oblast -0.26



0.07 - Residents of the Osh oblast are more inclined to trust



0.22- Young people from 18 to 9 years old are more inclined to distrust



0.07- Respondents over the age of 70 are more inclined to trust



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

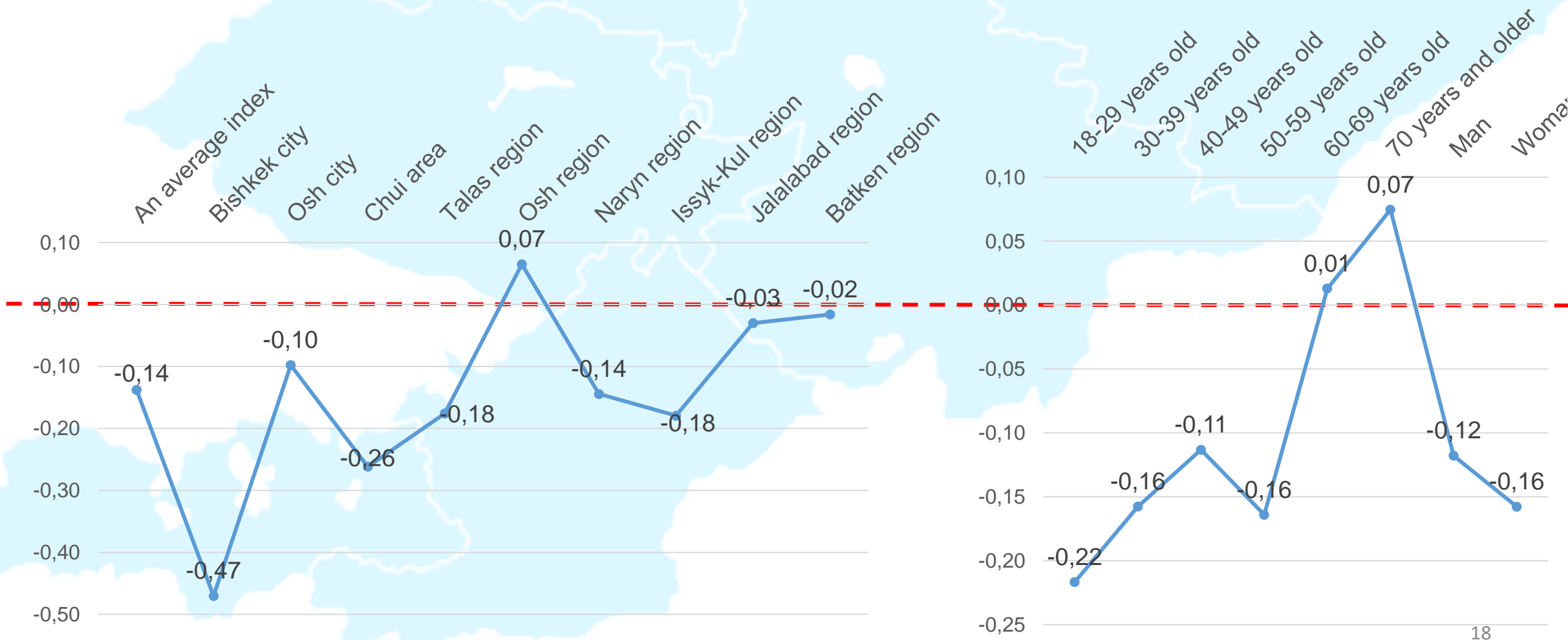


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Index of public trust: № 2 The income and expenses of candidates' electoral funds are transparent.

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Hard to answer



All eligible voters were able to vote.

Population Confidence Index: №3



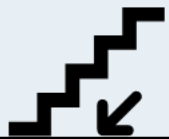
0.26 – The average indicator of trust across the country showed a level of trust below the average



0.06 - The lowest indicator of trust is among the citizens of Batken oblast



0.36 – Among the respondents of Chui oblast there was an average level of confidence



0.16 - Respondents between the ages of 60 and 69 proved to be less trusting



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

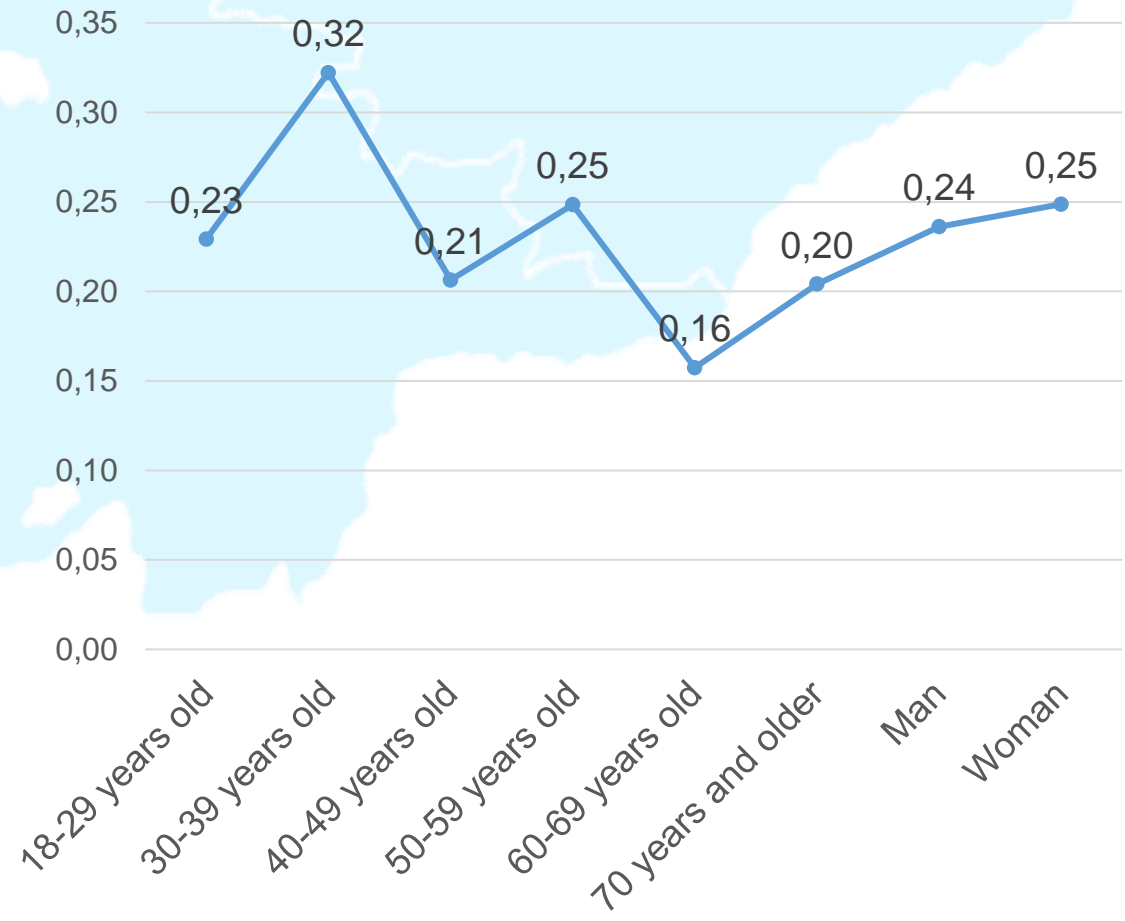
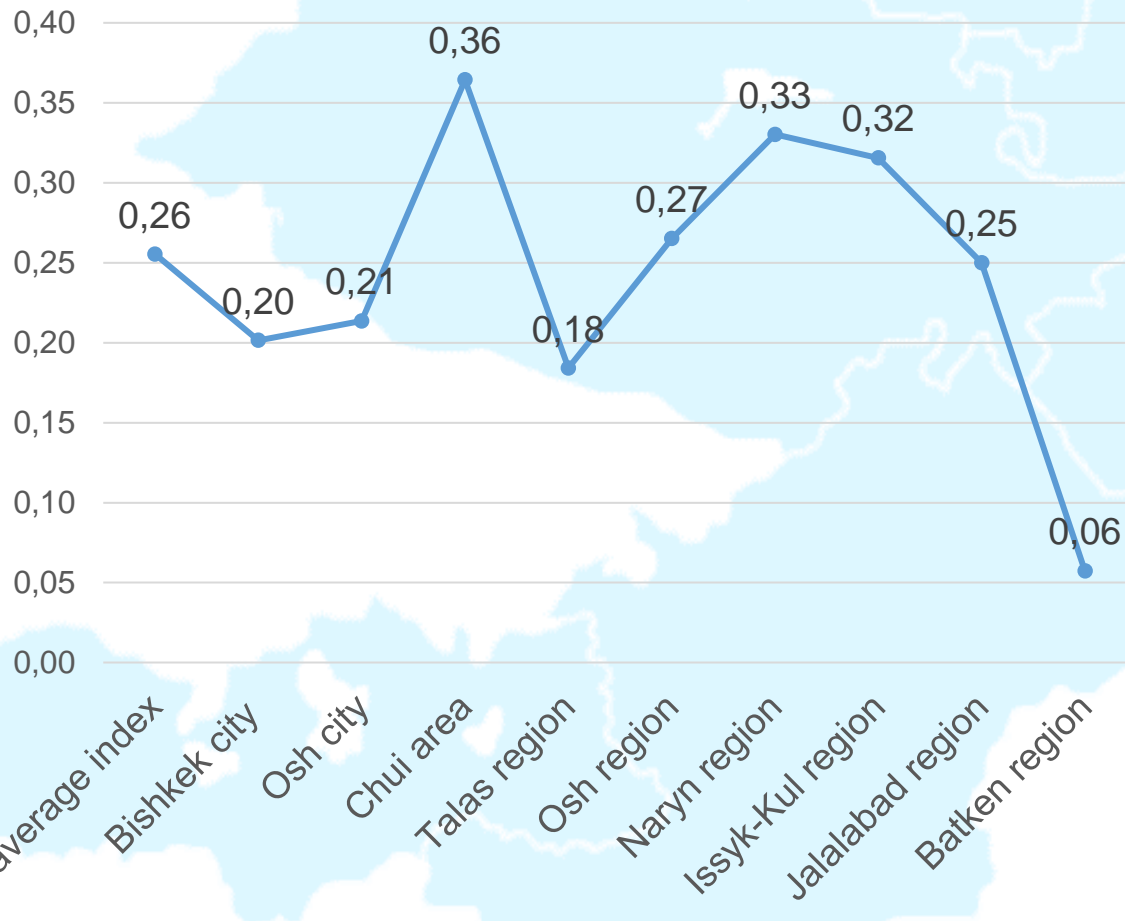


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Index of public trust: № 3 All eligible voters were able to vote to vote

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Hard to answer



All conditions were created to become familiar with the candidates' programs. Population Confidence Index: №4



0.21 – The nationwide average indicator of trust showed that the level of trust is below average



0.004 - The lowest level of trust is among residents of Bishkek.

There is also a low level of trust among respondents in the Chui oblast 0.14 and Issyk-Kul oblast 0.08



0.38 – Among the respondents of Osh there is a relative trust rather than distrust



0.06 – Less trusting citizens are over the age of 70



0.27 - More trusting respondents are between 18 and 29 years old



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

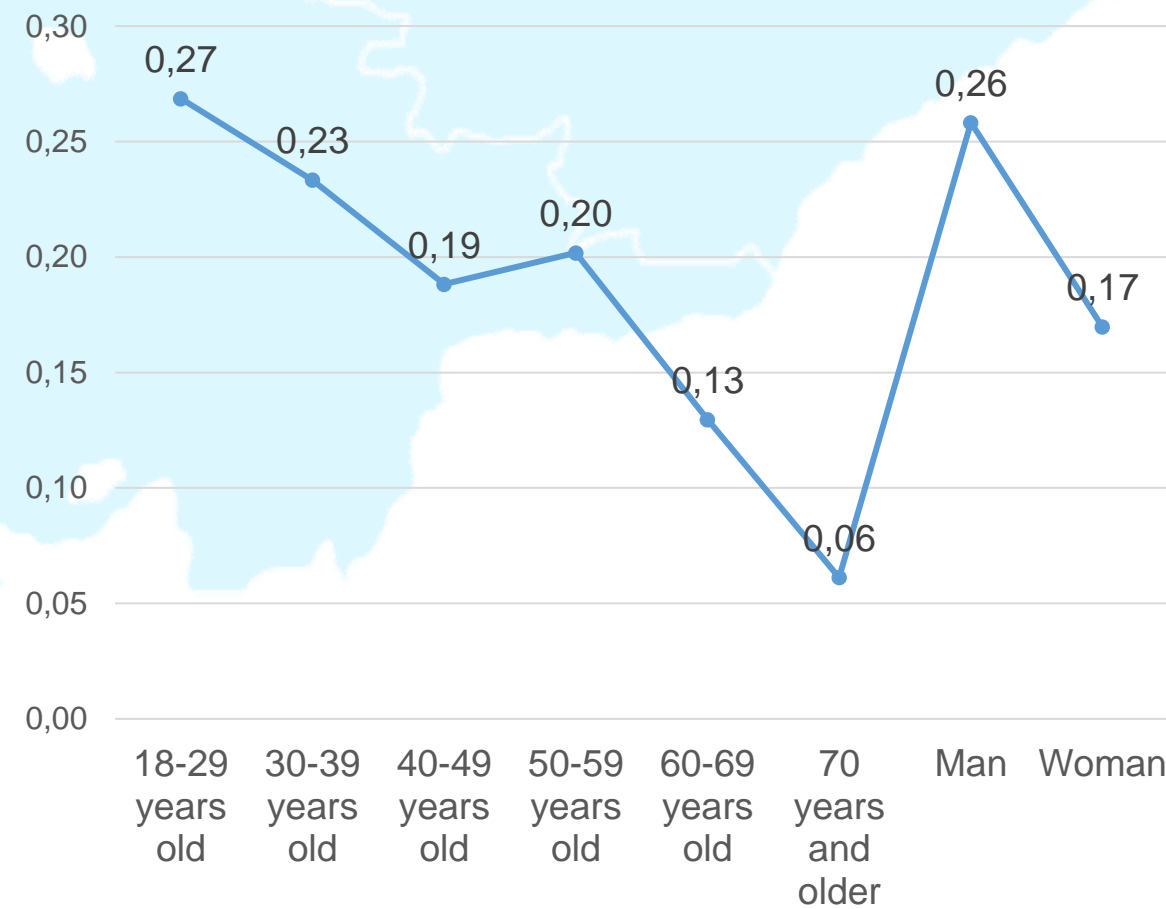
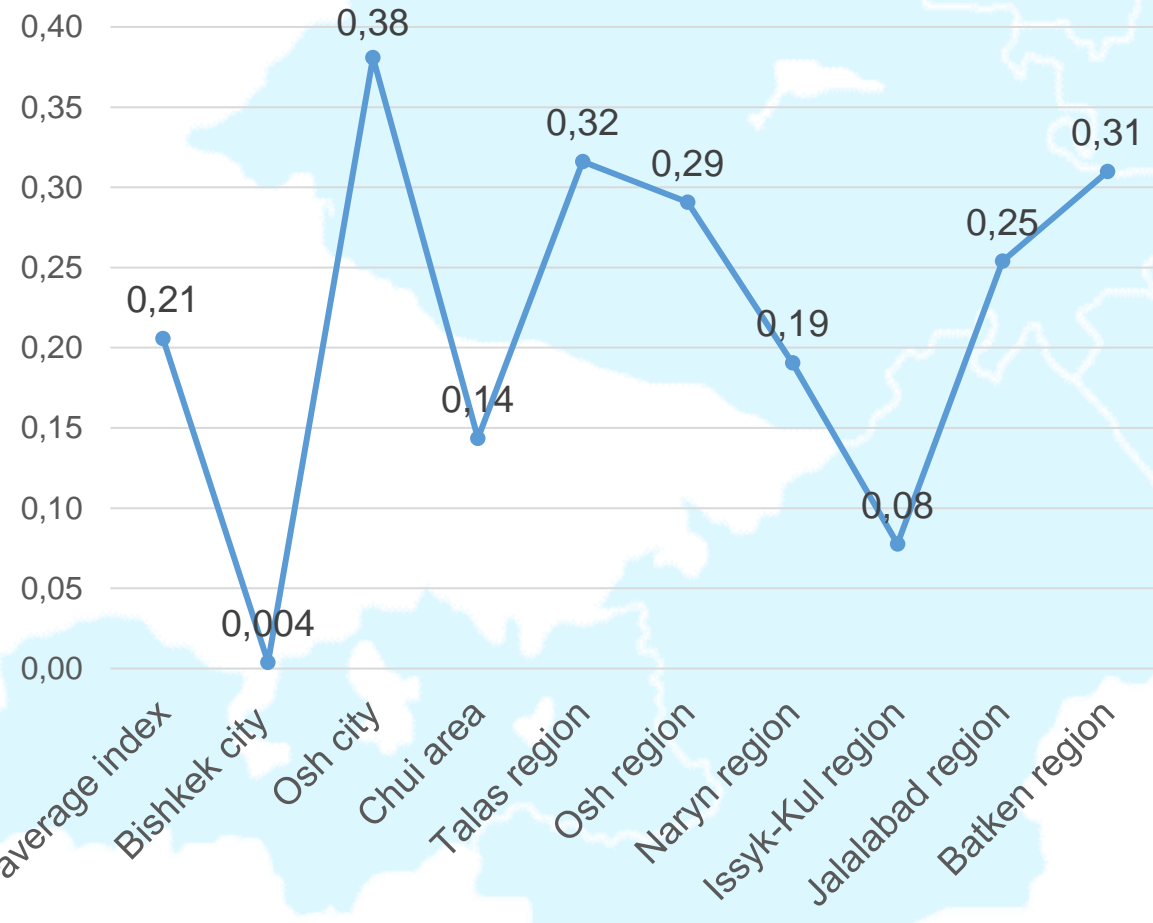
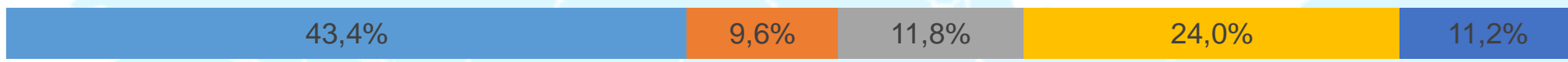


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 4 All conditions were created to become familiar with the candidates' programs.

N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



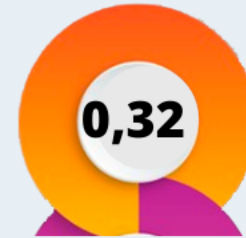
All candidates had an opportunity to meet with voters. Population Confidence Index: №5



Relatively high level of trust is among respondents in Jalal-Abad oblast



Relatively high level of trust is among respondents in Osh oblast



The average level of trust across the country showed that respondents are inclined to trust, but not fully



Less trusting attitude is among the respondents in Osh



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

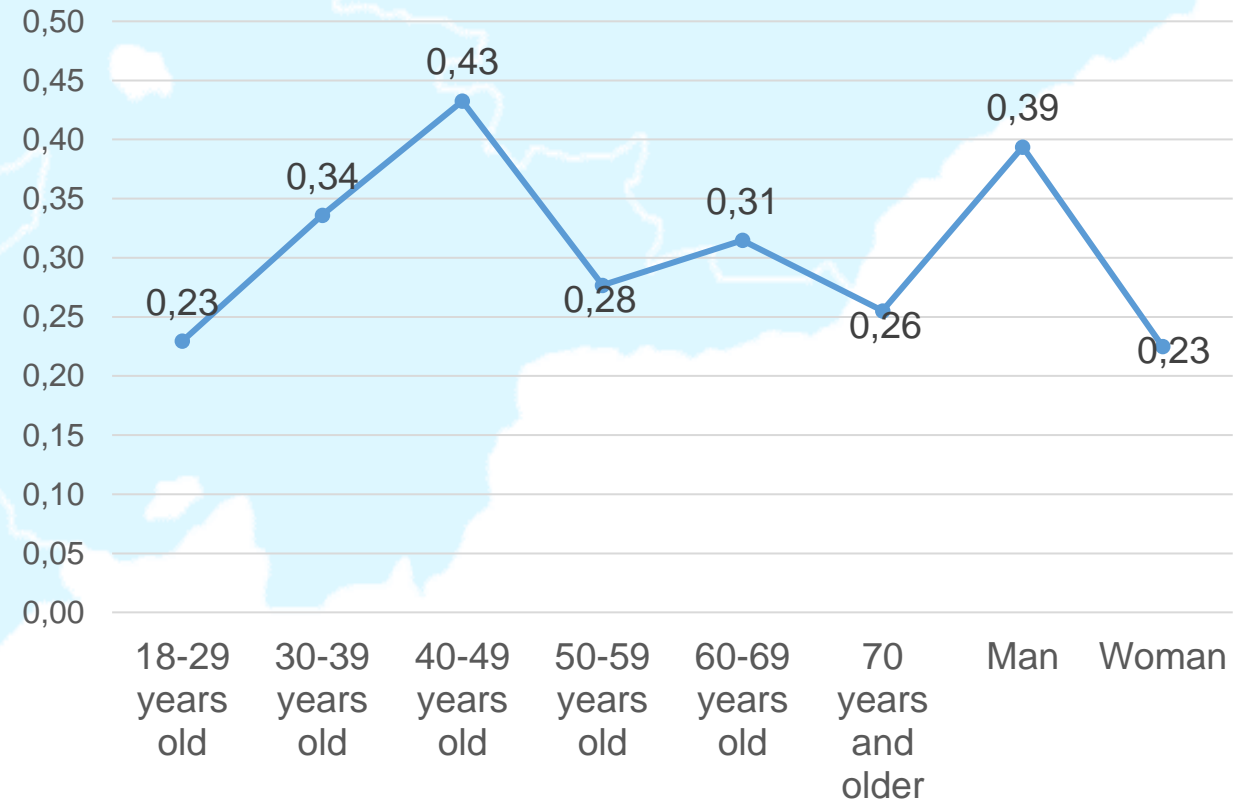
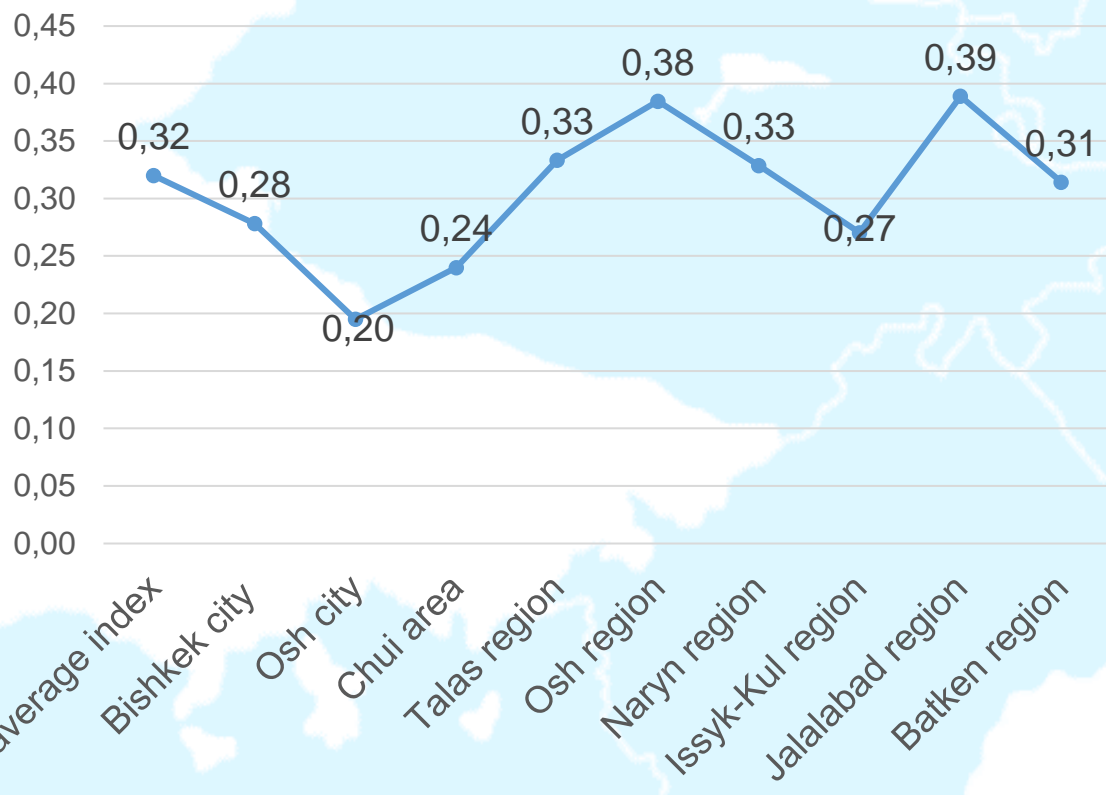


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 5 All candidates had an opportunity to meet with voters.

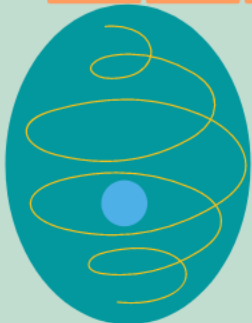
N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



All candidates were provided equal access to campaigning in the media.

Population Confidence Index: №6



0.31 - The nationwide index of population confidence showed that population confidence is at an average level



The lowest trust is among respondents in Bishkek - 0.11



The greatest trust is among the respondents of the southern oblasts



22.8% of respondents found it difficult to assess this indicator



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

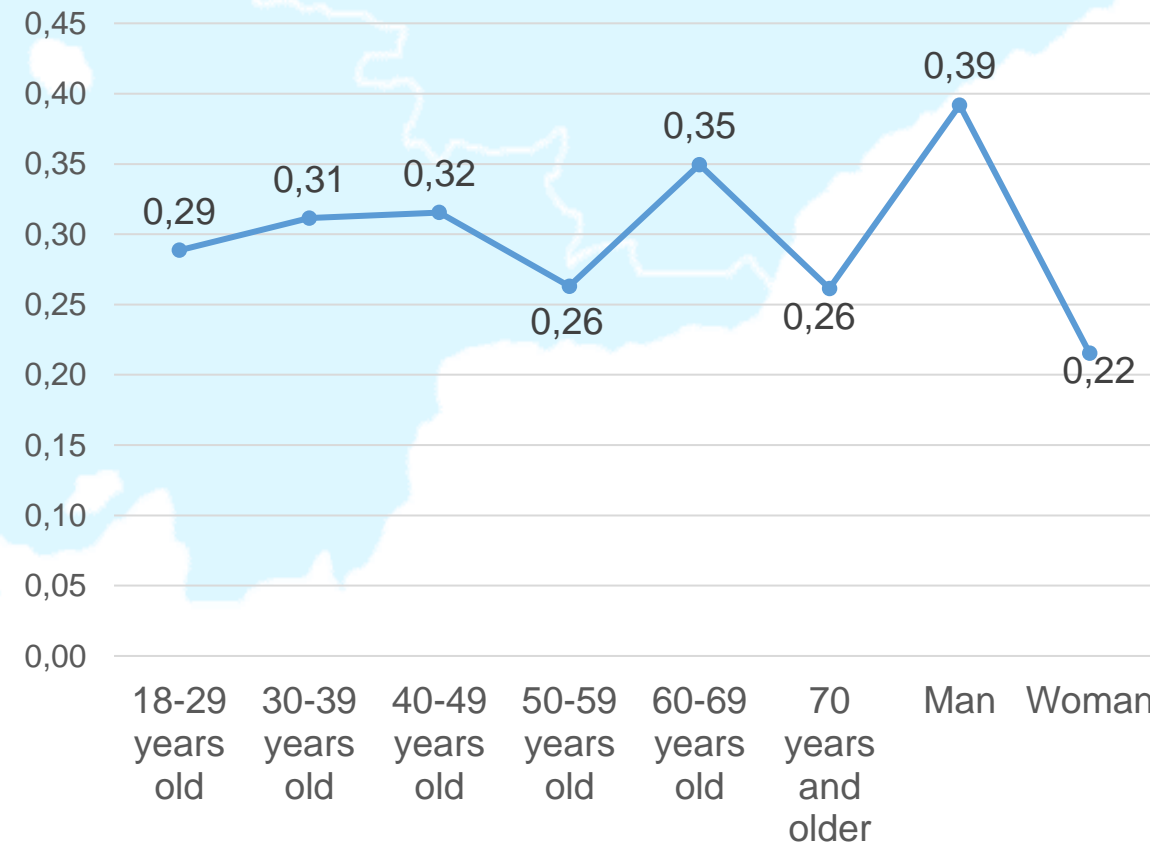
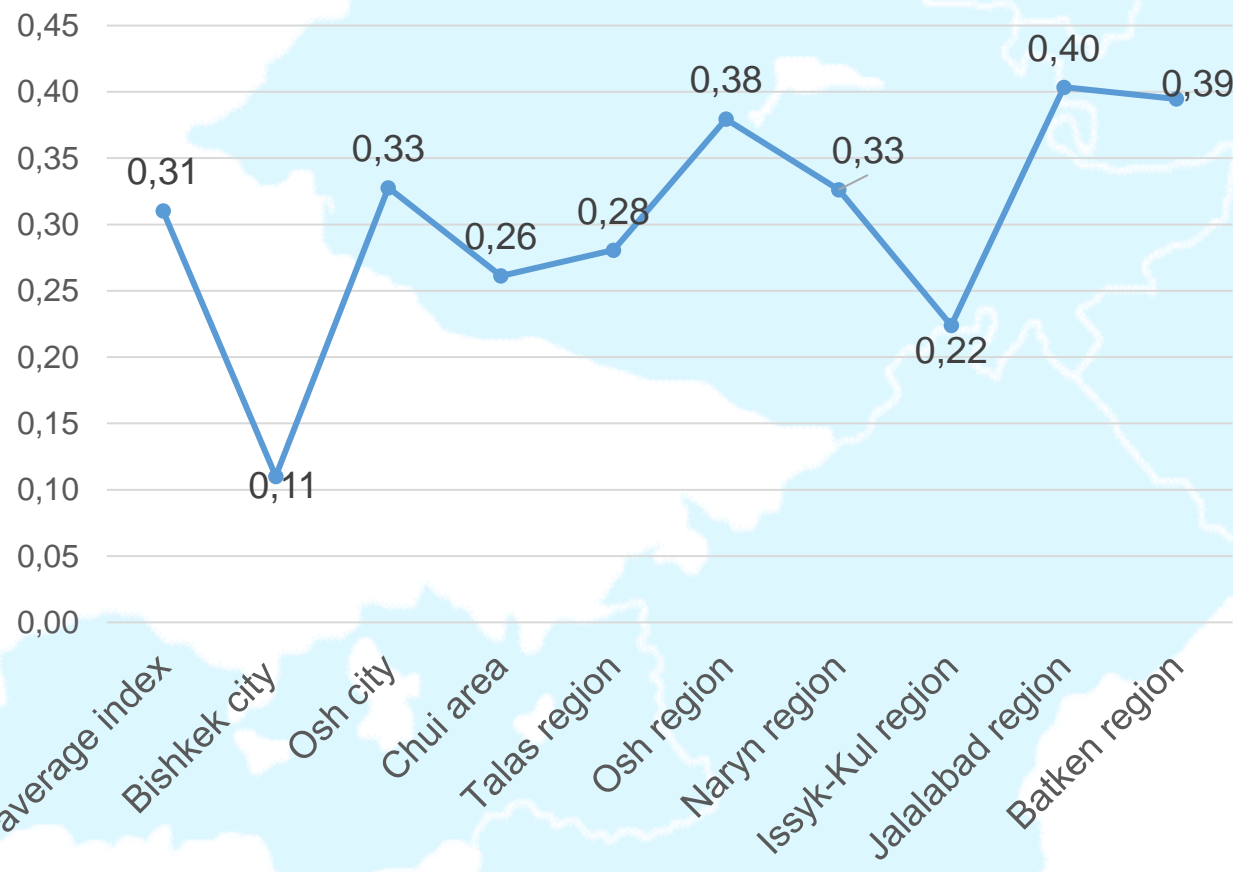
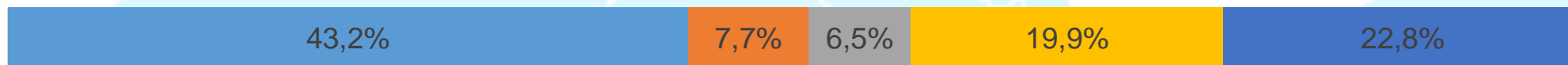


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

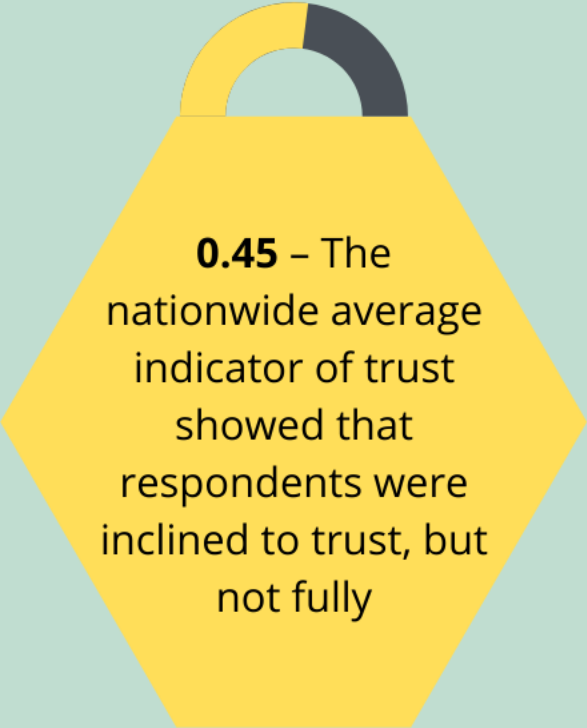
Index of public trust: № 6 All candidates were provided equal access to campaigning in the media.

N=1202


■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



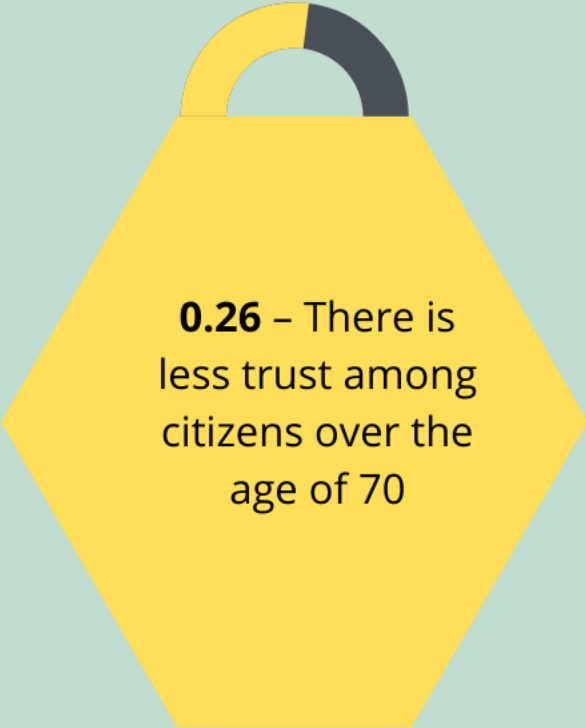
All candidates were provided equal access to speak at the debates. Population Confidence Index: №7



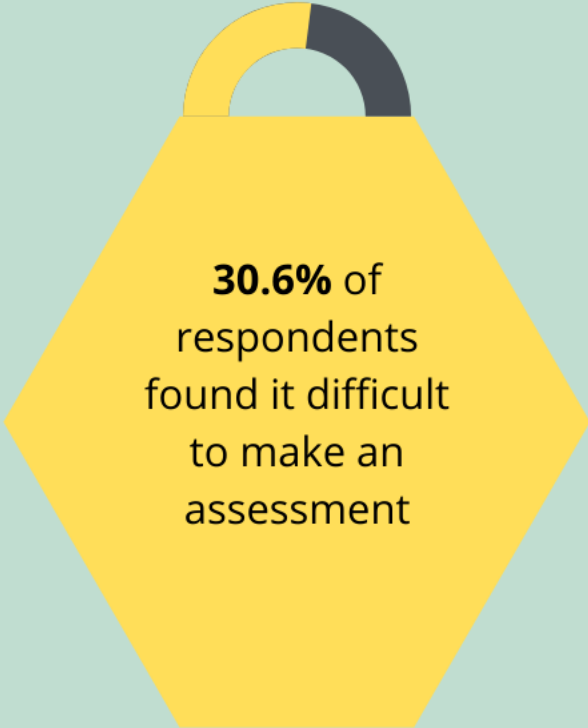
0.45 – The nationwide average indicator of trust showed that respondents were inclined to trust, but not fully



Less trust is observed among residents of Bishkek **0.30** and Chui oblast **0.31**



0.26 – There is less trust among citizens over the age of 70



30.6% of respondents found it difficult to make an assessment



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

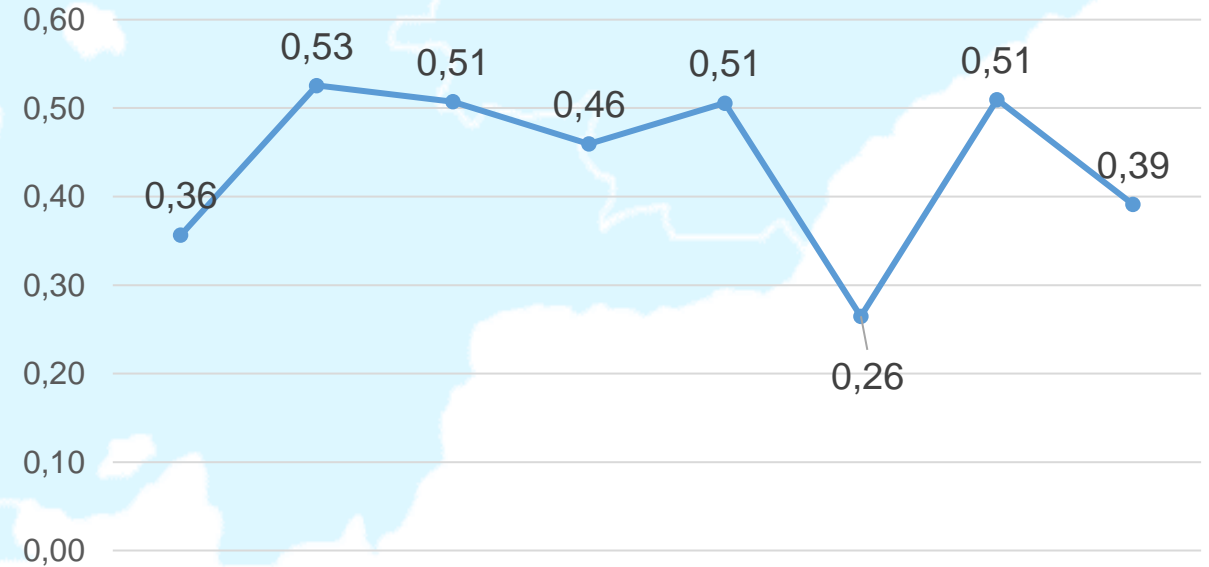
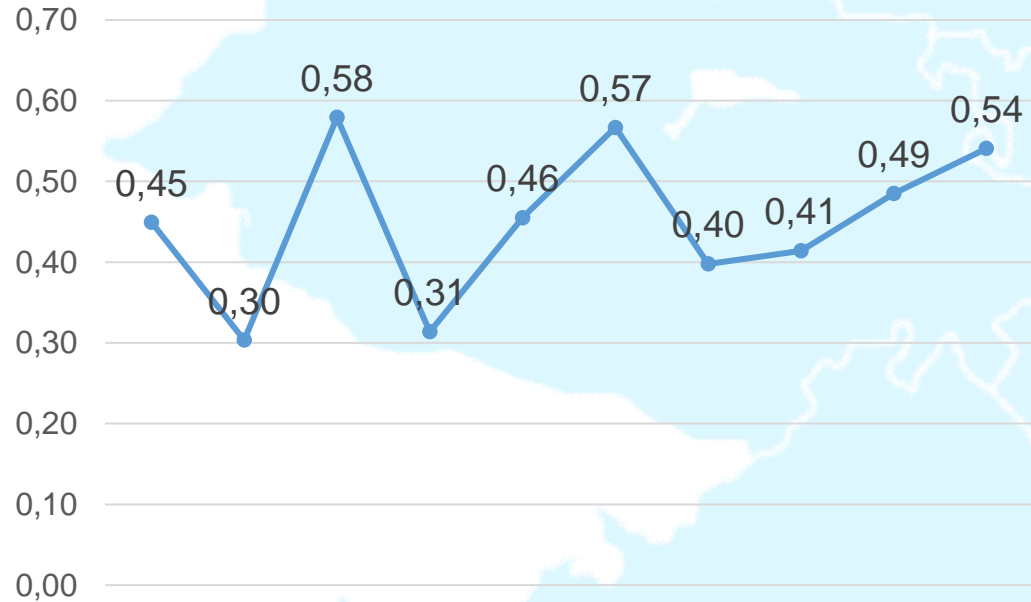
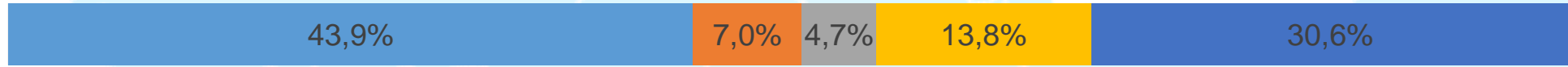


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 7 All candidates were provided equal access to speak at the debates

N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



An average index
 Bishkek city
 Osh city
 Chui area
 Talas region
 Osh region
 Naryn region
 Issyk-Kul region
 Jalalabad region
 Batken region

18-29 years old
 30-39 years old
 40-49 years old
 50-59 years old
 60-69 years old
 70 years and older
 Man
 Woman

There was no intimidation, no pressure on the voters. Population Confidence Index: №8



0.71 - The average indicator in the country Surveyed respondents showed absolute trust in this electoral process



0.87 - The highest indicator of trust is among the respondents of the Osh oblast



0.87 - The highest indicator of trust is among citizens over the age of 70



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

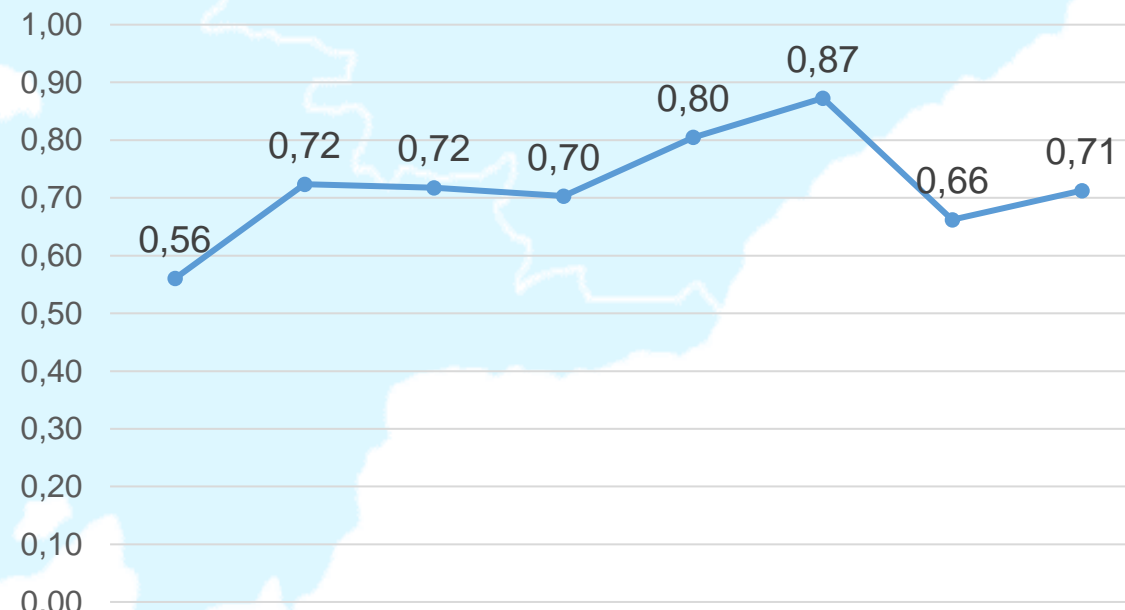
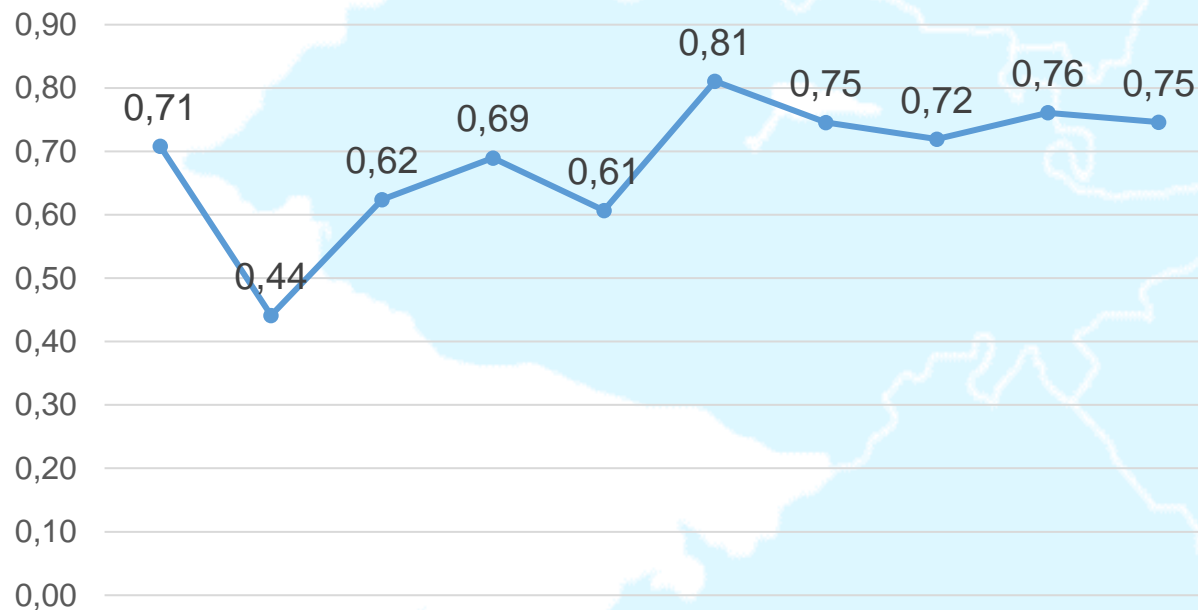


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Index of public trust: № 8 There was no intimidation, no pressure on voters

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Hard to answer

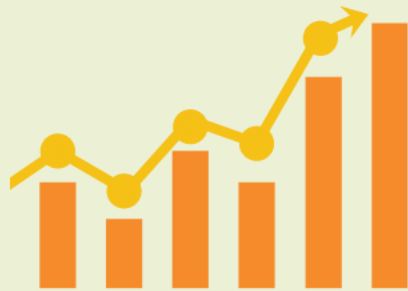


There was no intimidation, no pressure on the candidates. Population Confidence Index: №9



0.70 - The average indicator of trust throughout the country.
The indicator of trust is approaching absolute trust

The highest indicators are among the next age category:



0.80 - from 60 to 69 years

0.86 - from 70 and over

9.3% of respondents found it difficult to assess this indicator



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

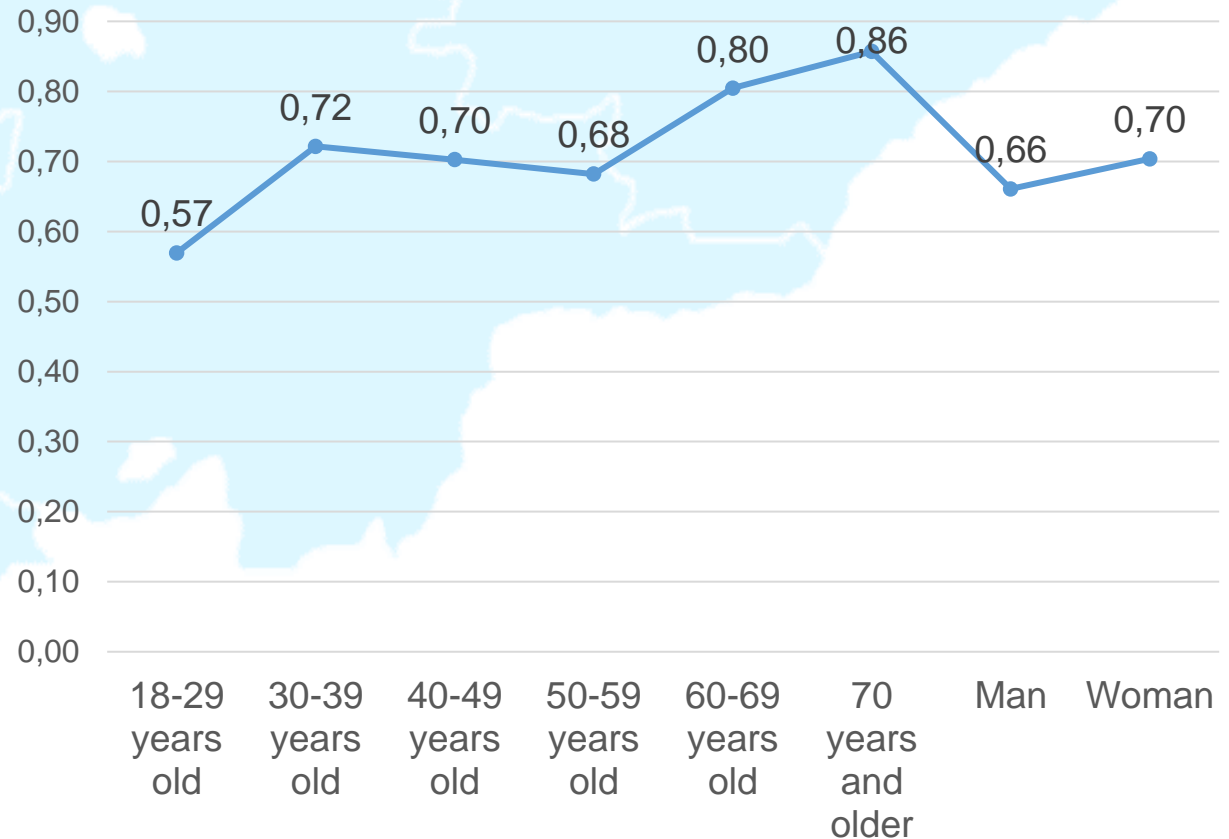
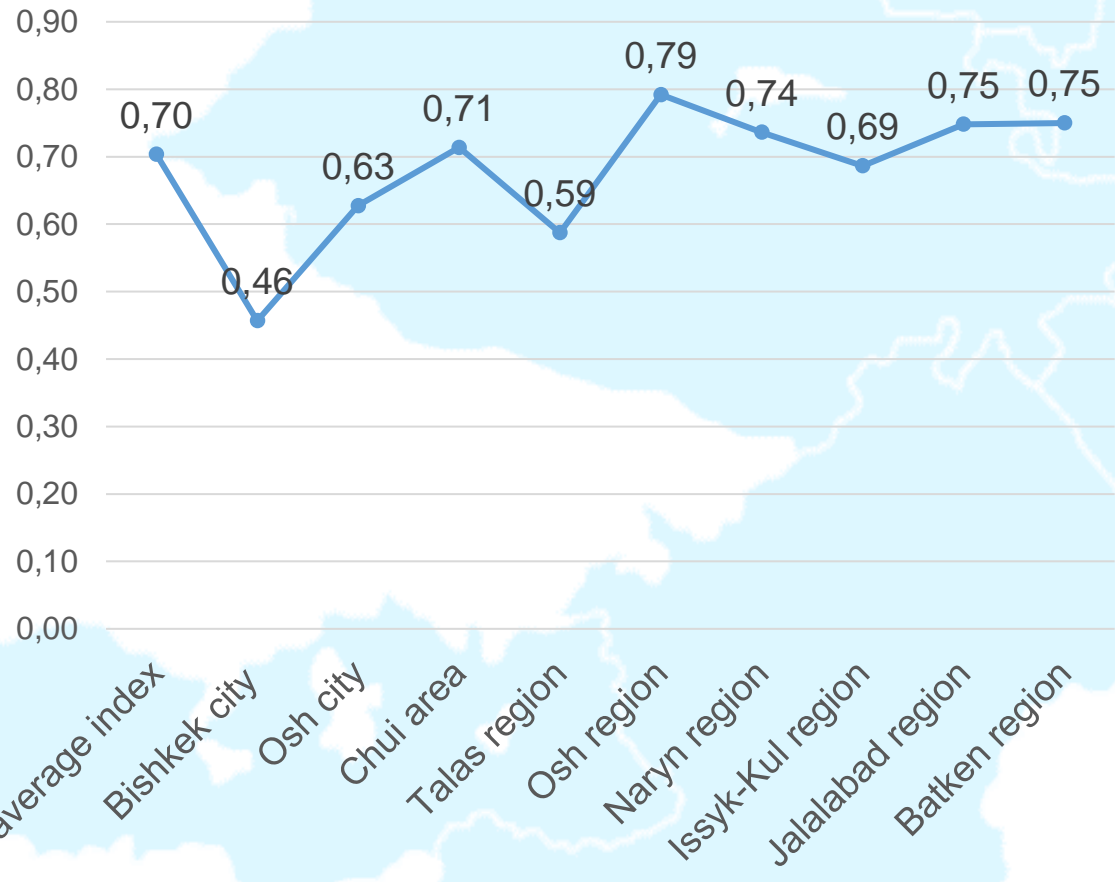


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Index of public trust: № 9 There was no intimidation, no pressure on the candidates

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Hard to answer



There was no intimidation, no pressure on the observers. Population Confidence Index: №10



**0.72 - The average indicator of trust throughout the country.
The indicator of trust is approaching absolute trust**

The highest indicators are among the next age category:



**0.81 – from 60 to 69 years
0.86 - from 70 and over**



11.8% of respondents found it difficult to assess this indicator



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

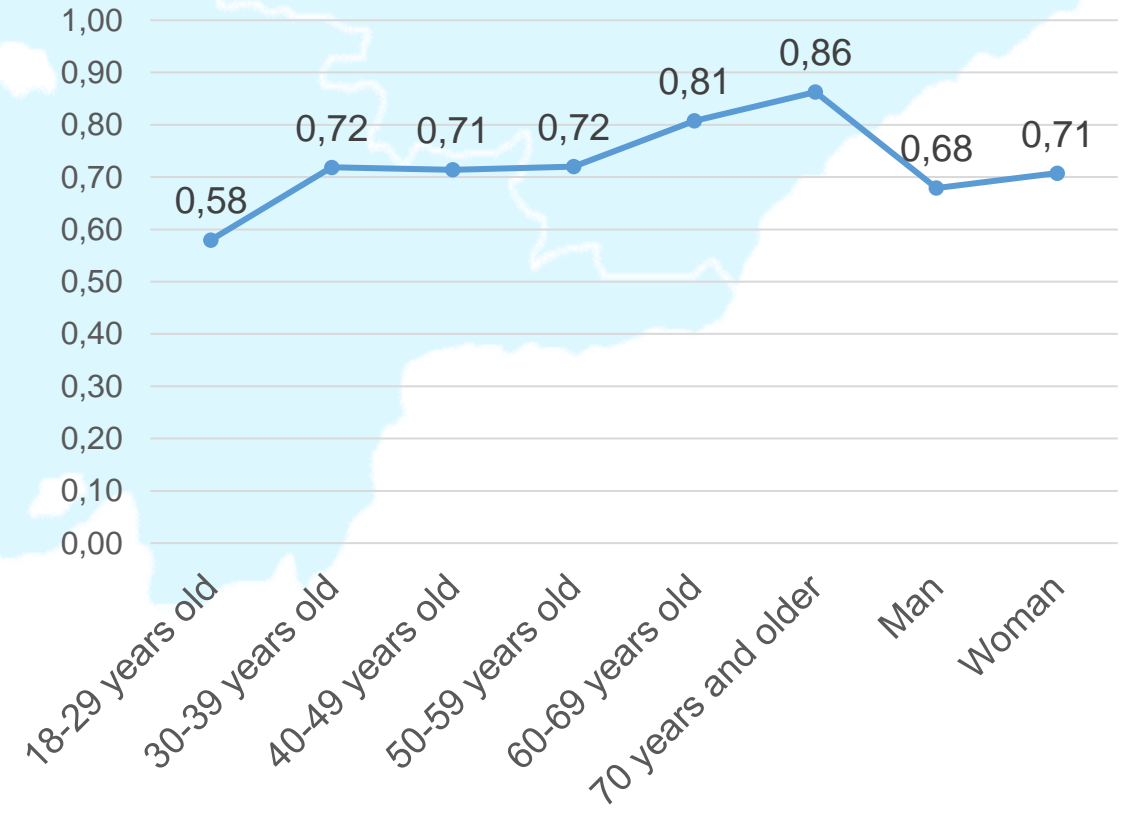
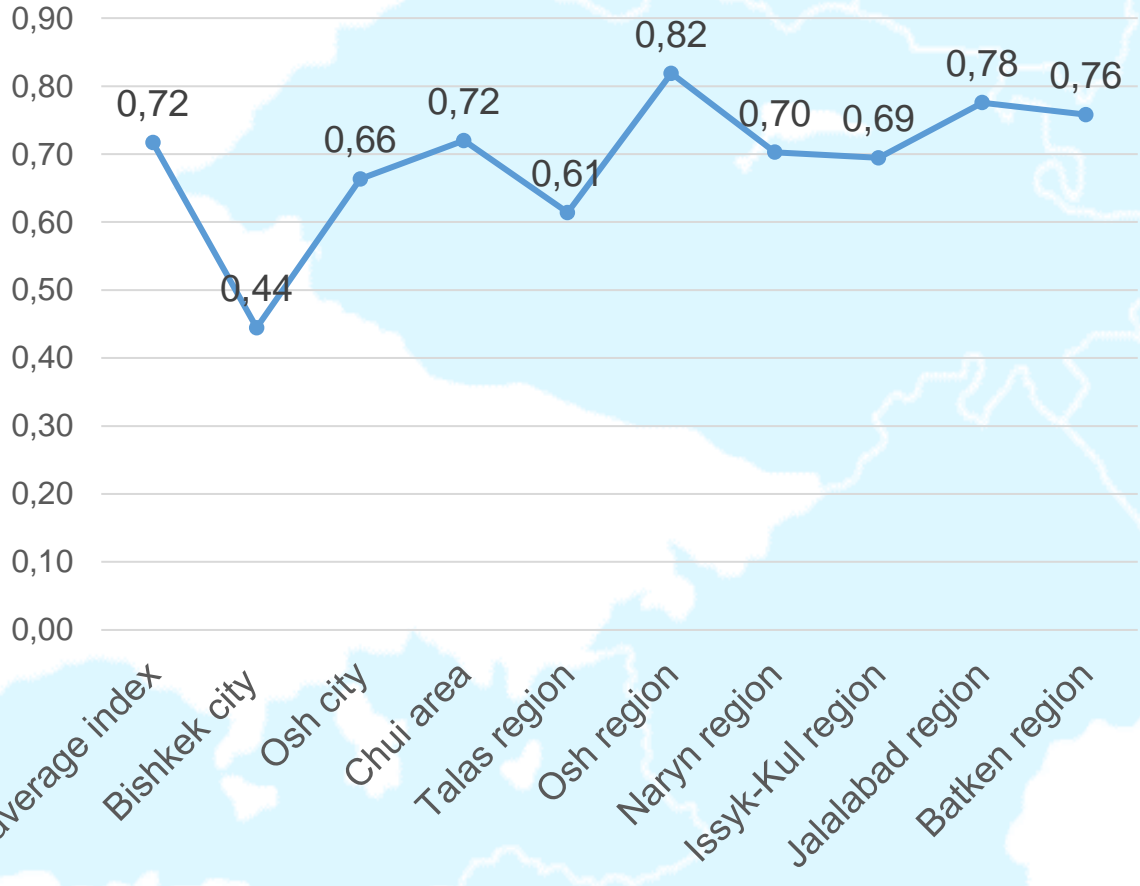


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Index of public trust: № 10 There was no intimidation, no pressure on the observers.

Strongly agree Somewhat agree Somewhat disagree Strongly disagree Hard to answer



There was no intimidation, no pressure on the canvassers. Population Confidence Index: №11



0.69 - The average indicator of trust throughout the country. The indicator of trust is approaching absolute trust



The highest indicators of trust are among the residents of Osh oblast
0.81



The highest indicators are among respondents over the age of 70
0.86



10.5% of respondents found it difficult to assess this indicator



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

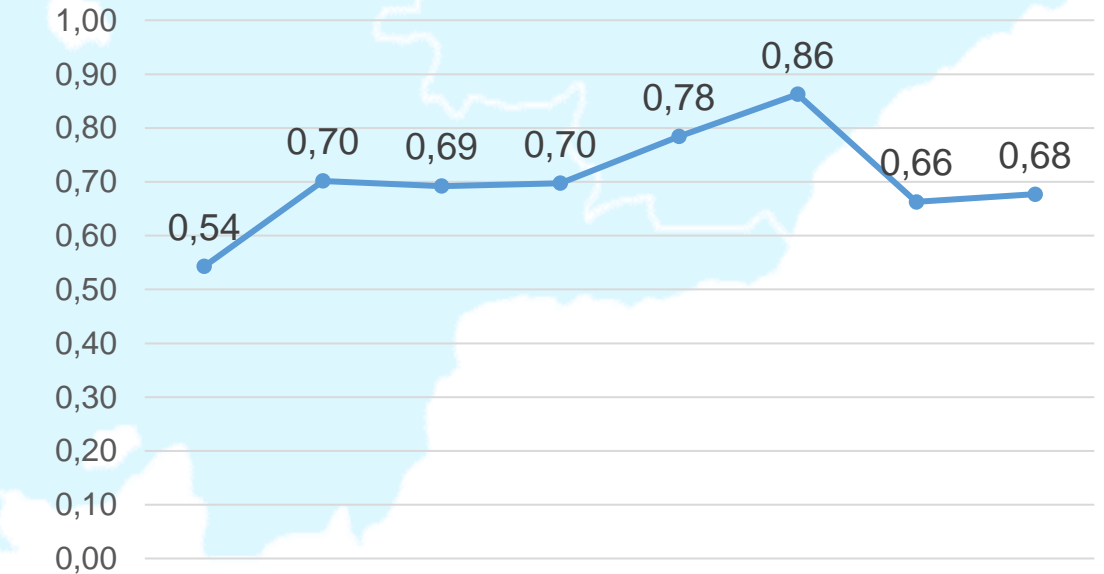
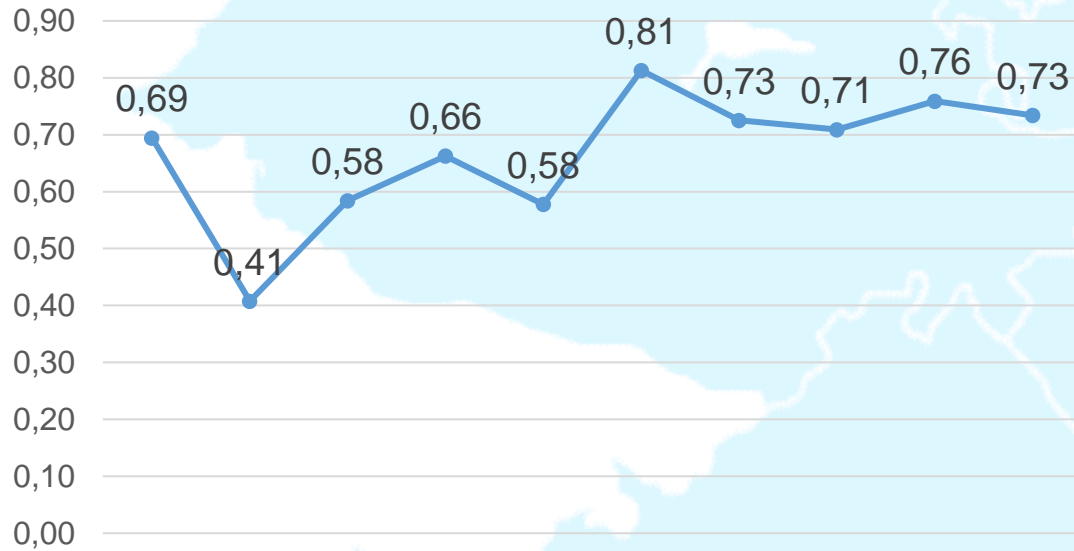


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 11 There have been no cases of threats or pressure on canvassers

N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



Election commissions made decisions independently and transparently. Population Confidence Index: №12



0.45 was the level of trust across the country at an average level



The low level of trust is observed among residents of **Bishkek - 0.03**



The highest level of confidence is among the respondents of **Osh oblast - 0.68**



Also, high indicators are among respondents over the age of 60.

0.59 - 60-69 years old

0.53 - over 70 years old

16.7% of respondents found it difficult to answer



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

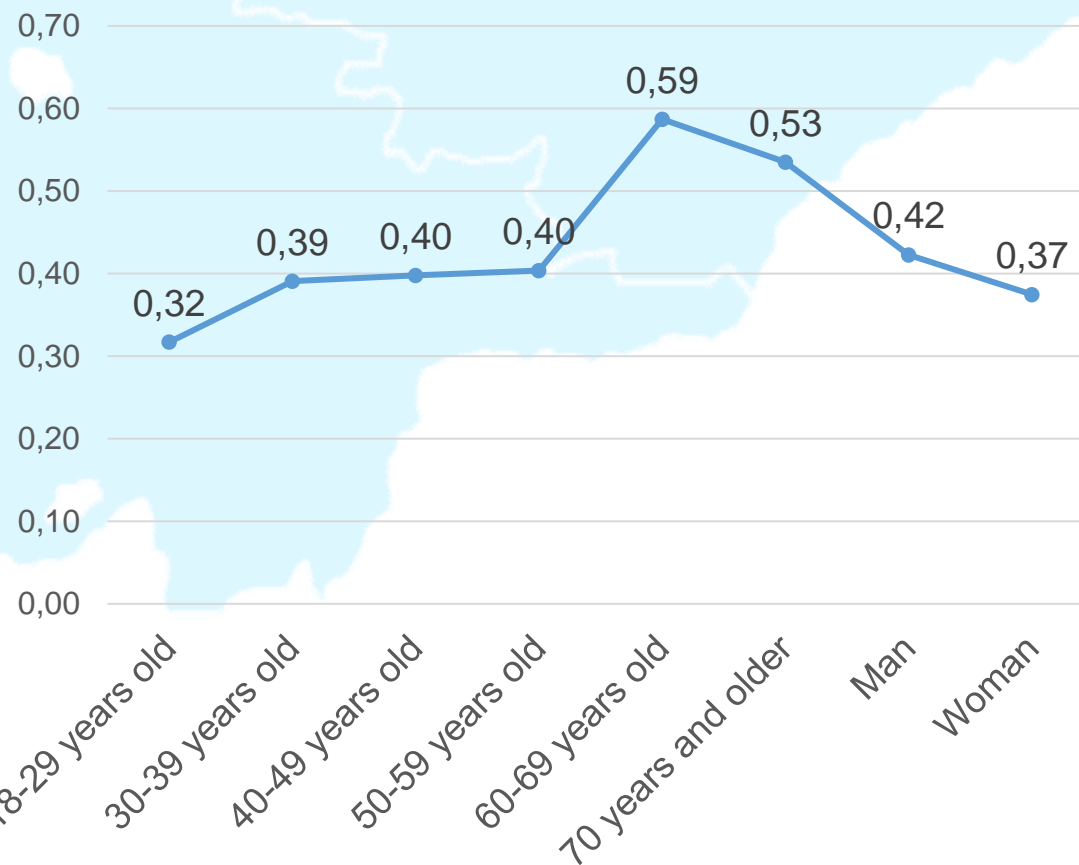
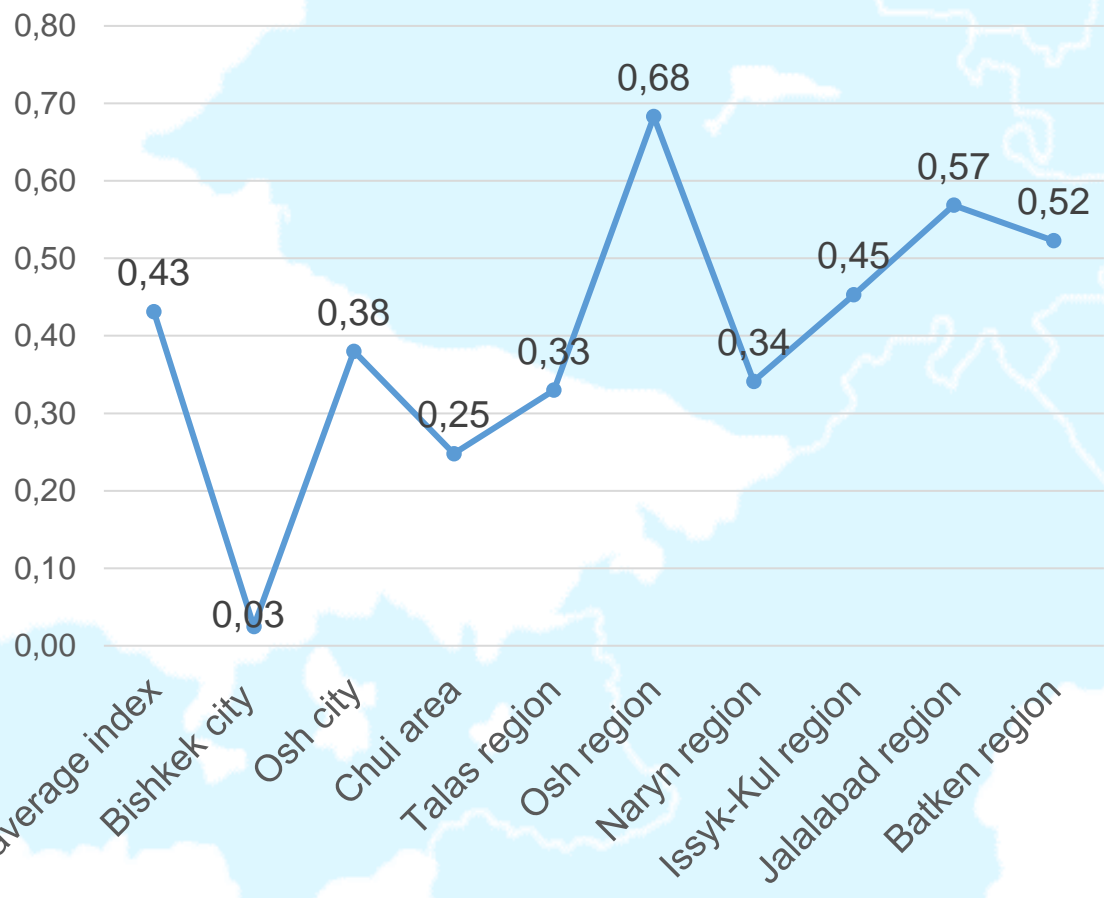


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 12 That electoral commissions made decisions independently and transparently

N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (DECs). Population Confidence Index: №13

0.43 was the level of trust across the country, at an average level

The lowest level of trust among young people - 0.24

The lowest level of trust is observed among residents of Bishkek 0.004 and Talas oblast 0.14

The highest indicators are among respondents in the southern regions, especially among residents of Jalal-Abad oblast 0.64

22.1% of respondents found it difficult to answer



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

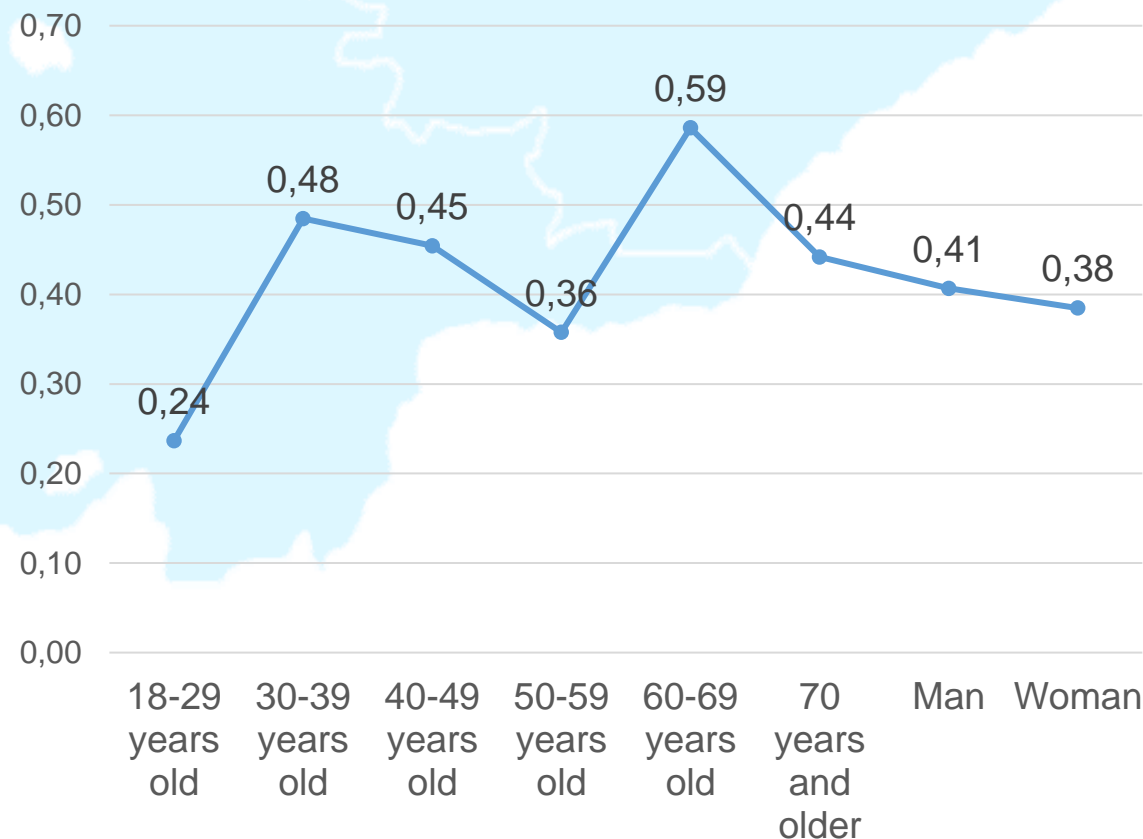
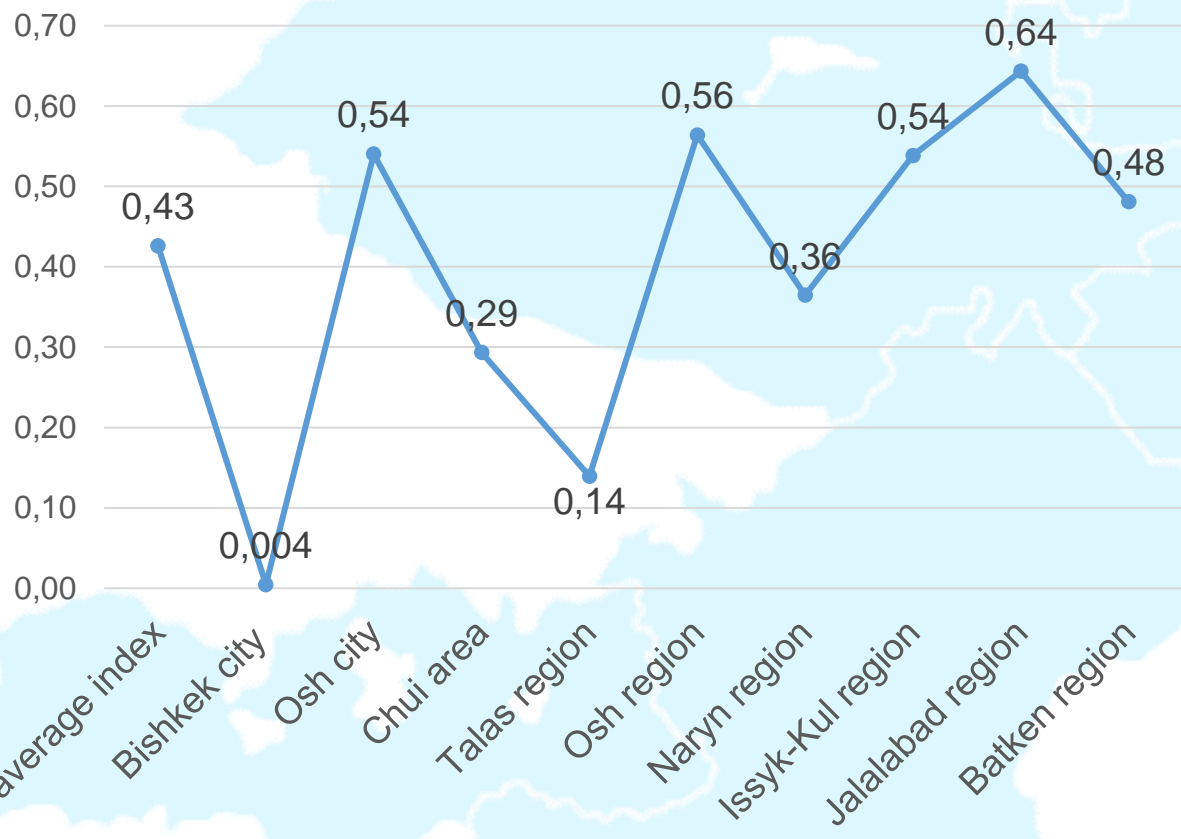
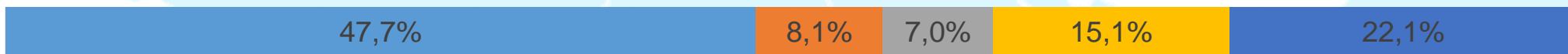


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust


Index of public trust: № 13 All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (DECs).

N=1202


■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer




ALL VIOLATIONS WERE REVIEWED OBJECTIVELY AND ON TIME (CEC) POPULATION CONFIDENCE INDEX: №14




0,41 was the level of trust across the country, at an average level



The highest indicators are among respondents in the southern regions, especially among residents of **Jalal-Abad oblast 0.61**




The lowest level of trust is observed among residents of **Talas oblast 0.06**



The lowest level of trust among **young people - 0.21**



Distrust is observed among the residents of **Bishkek -0.02**



22.8% of respondents found it difficult to answer



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

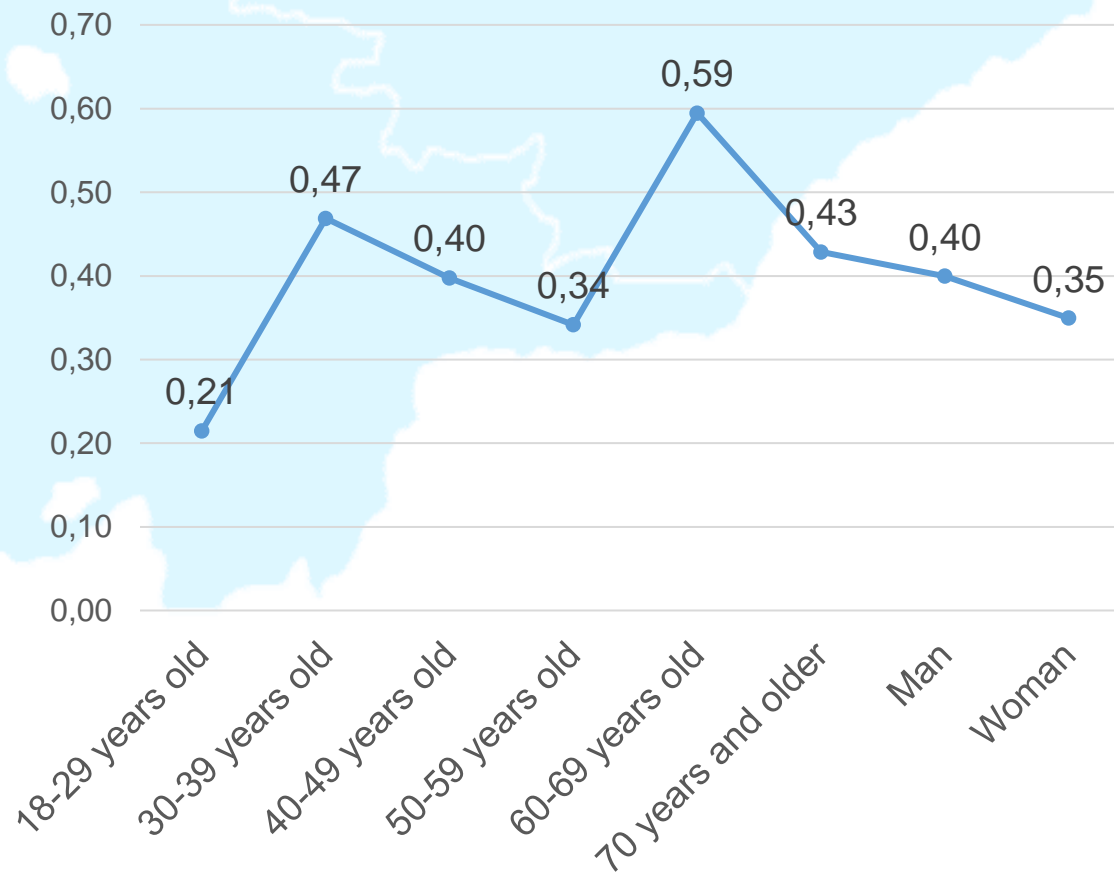
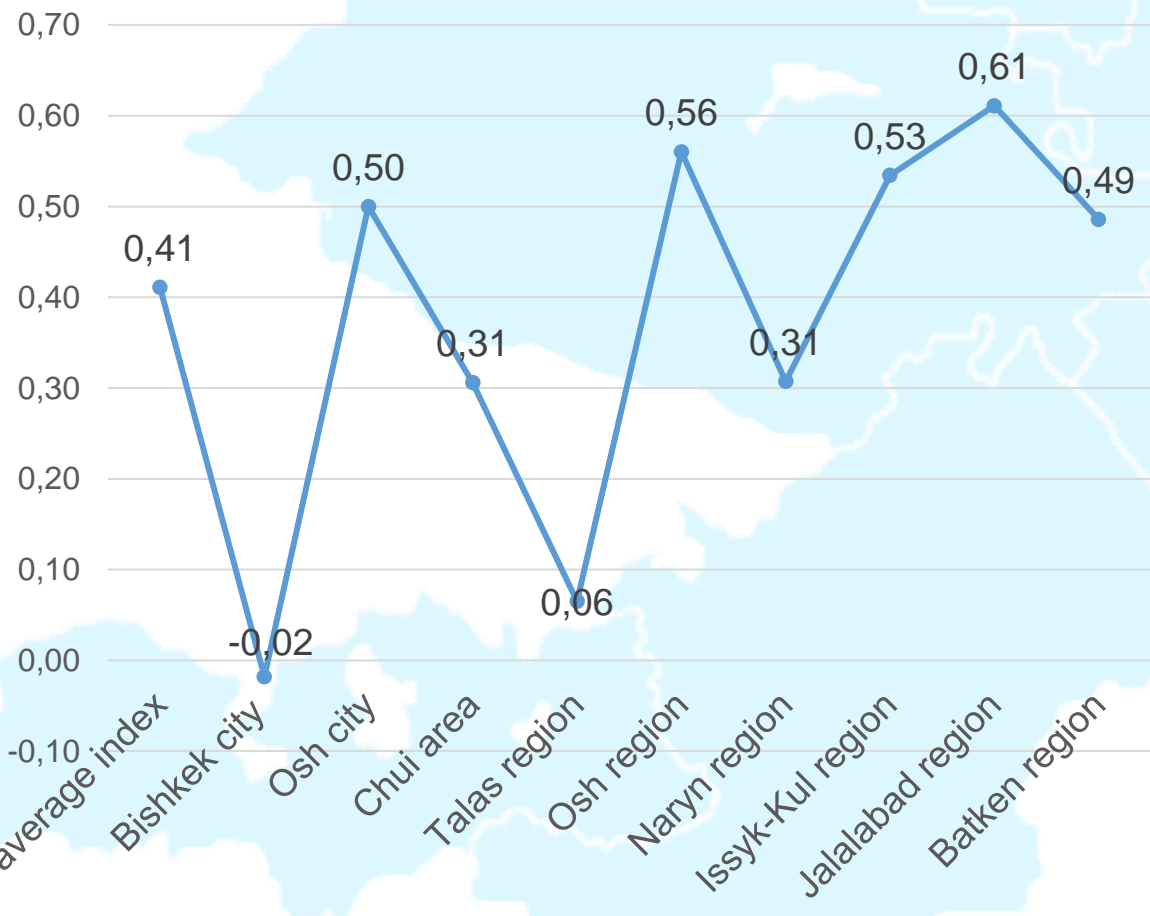
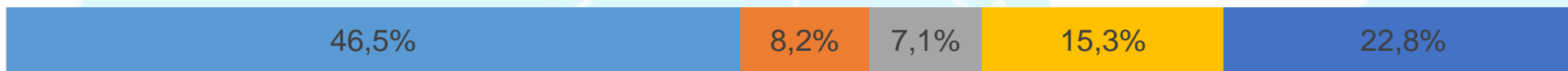


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 14 All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (CEC)

N=1202

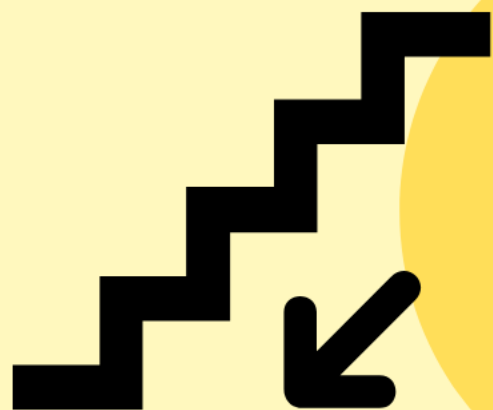
■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



ALL VIOLATIONS WERE REVIEWED OBJECTIVELY AND ON TIME (LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES)

POPULATION CONFIDENCE INDEX: №15

0.49 was the level of trust across the country



The lowest level of trust is observed among residents of **Bishkek 0.08**



The highest rates among respondents in the southern regions, especially among residents of **Jalal-Abad oblast 0.71**

21.8% of respondents found it difficult to answer



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

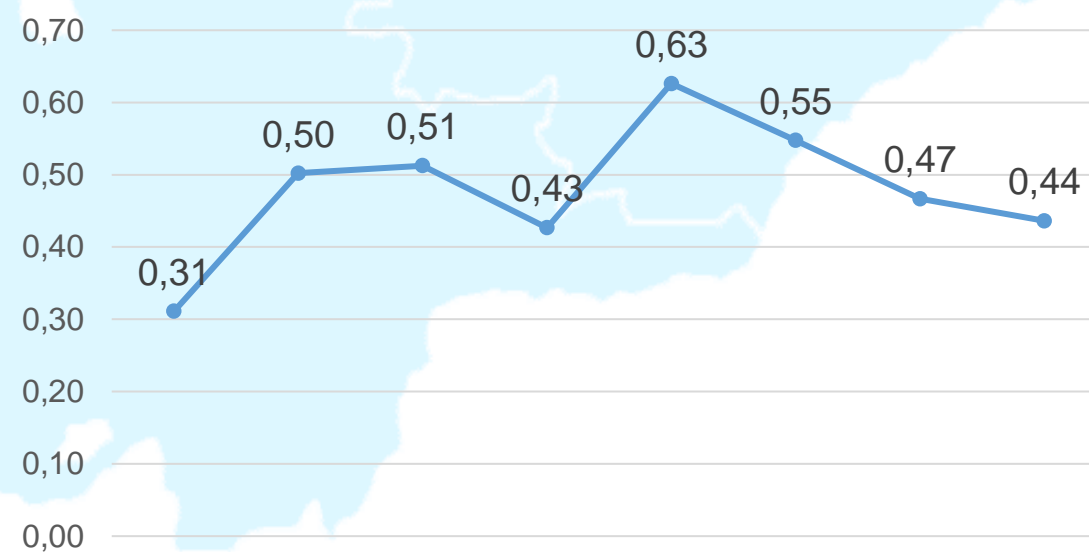
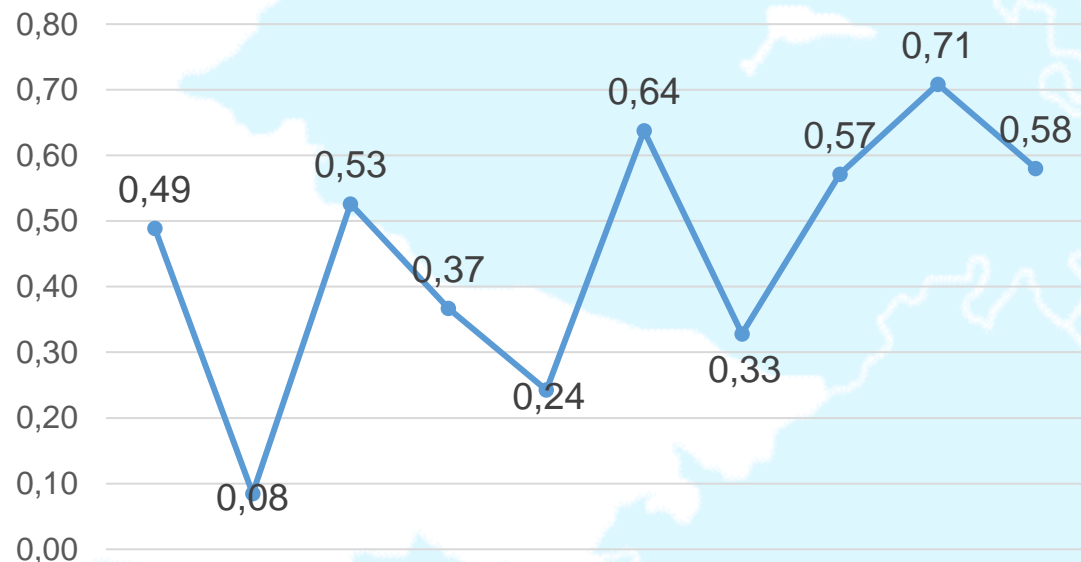


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Index of public trust: № 15 All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (law enforcement agencies)

Strongly agree Somewhat agree Somewhat disagree Strongly disagree Hard to answer



The secrecy of ballot was observed. Population Confidence Index: №16



0.60 - the average indicator across the country at a sufficiently high level



The highest indicators are among the respondents in the southern regions:

0.70 - in Osh oblast

0.69 - in Jalal-Abad oblast

0.73 - in Batken oblast



High indicators among the following age categories:

0.76 - 60-69 years old

0.79 - over 70 years old



15.1% of respondents found it difficult to assess



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

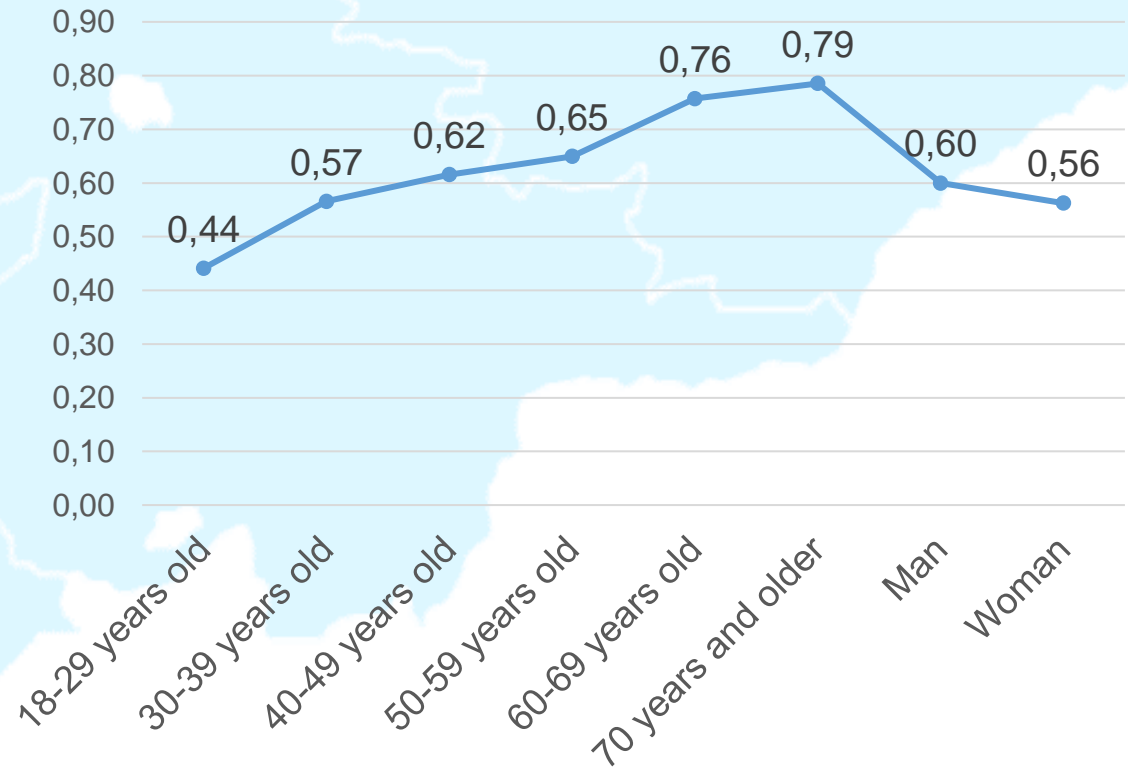
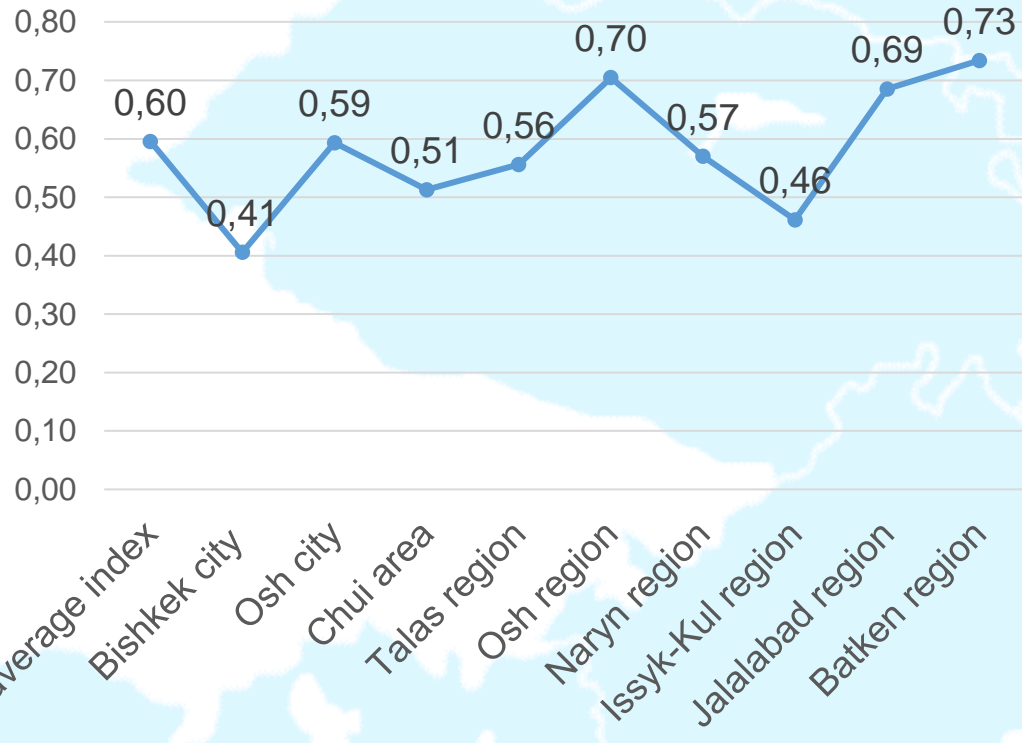


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 16 The secrecy of ballot was observed.

N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



Election day was transparent and free of fraud. Population Confidence Index: №17



0.53 - the average indicator
across the country



The highest indicators are among
the respondents in the southern
regions:
0.68 - in Osh oblast
0.64 - in Jalal-Abad oblast
0.55 - in Batken oblast



-The lowest indicators are among
the respondents of Bishkek 0.19



10.4% of respondents found it difficult to assess



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1),
the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between
a positive and a negative assessment

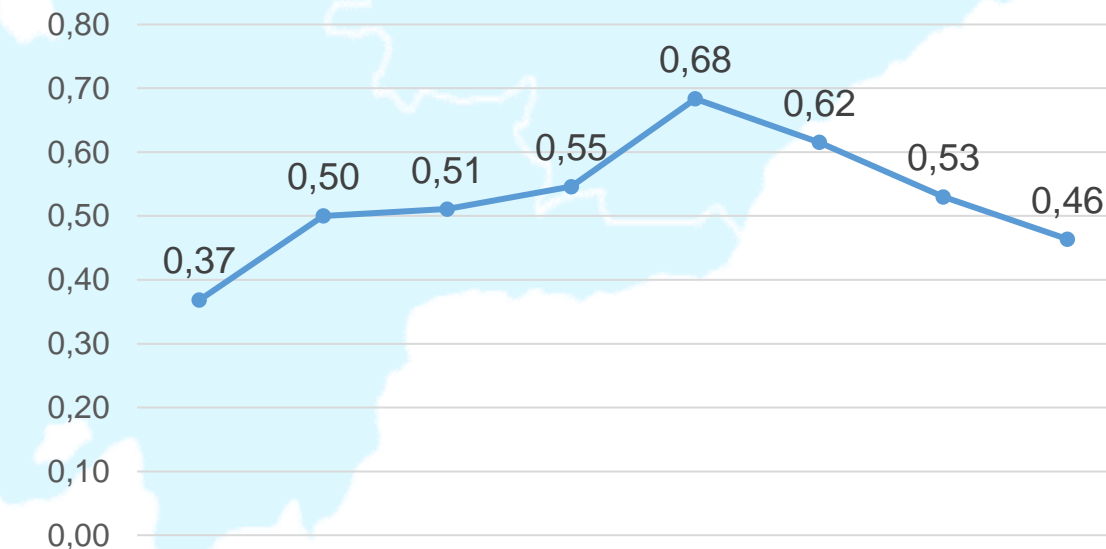
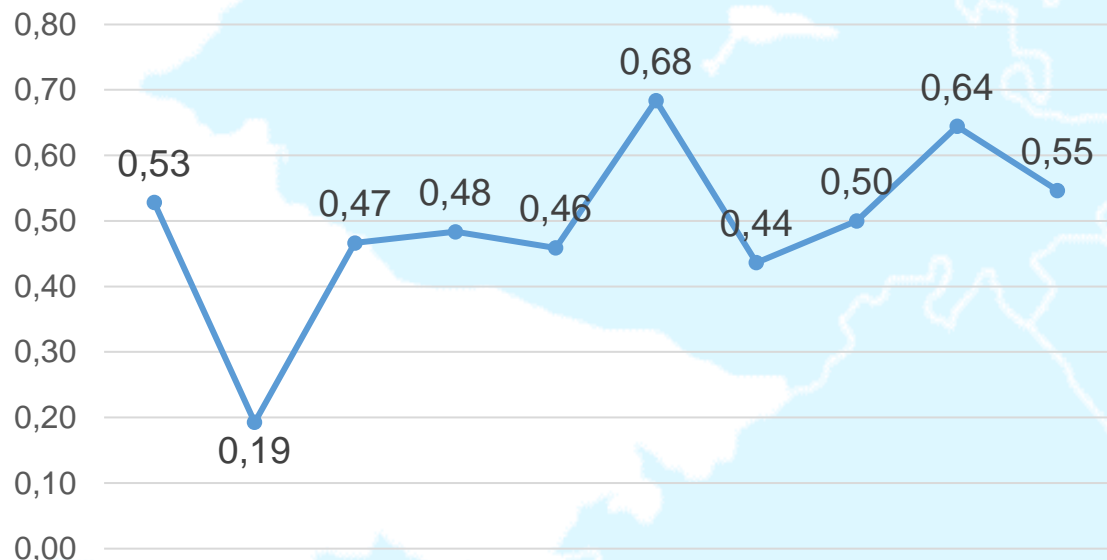


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1),
the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 17 Election day was transparent and free of fraud

N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



An average index
 Bishkek city
 Osh city
 Chui area
 Talas region
 Osh region
 Naryn region
 Issyk-Kul region
 Jalalabad region
 Batken region

18-29 years old
 30-39 years old
 40-49 years old
 50-59 years old
 60-69 years old
 70 years and older
 Man
 Woman

Voting results reflect the will of the voters.

Population Confidence Index: №18



0.54 - the average indicator across the country



The highest indicators are among the respondents of the **Osh oblast 0.74**



The lowest indicators are among the respondents of **Bishkek 0.27**



High indicators among the following age categories:

0.69 - 60-69 years old

0.73 - over 70 years old



14.5% of respondents found it difficult to assess



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

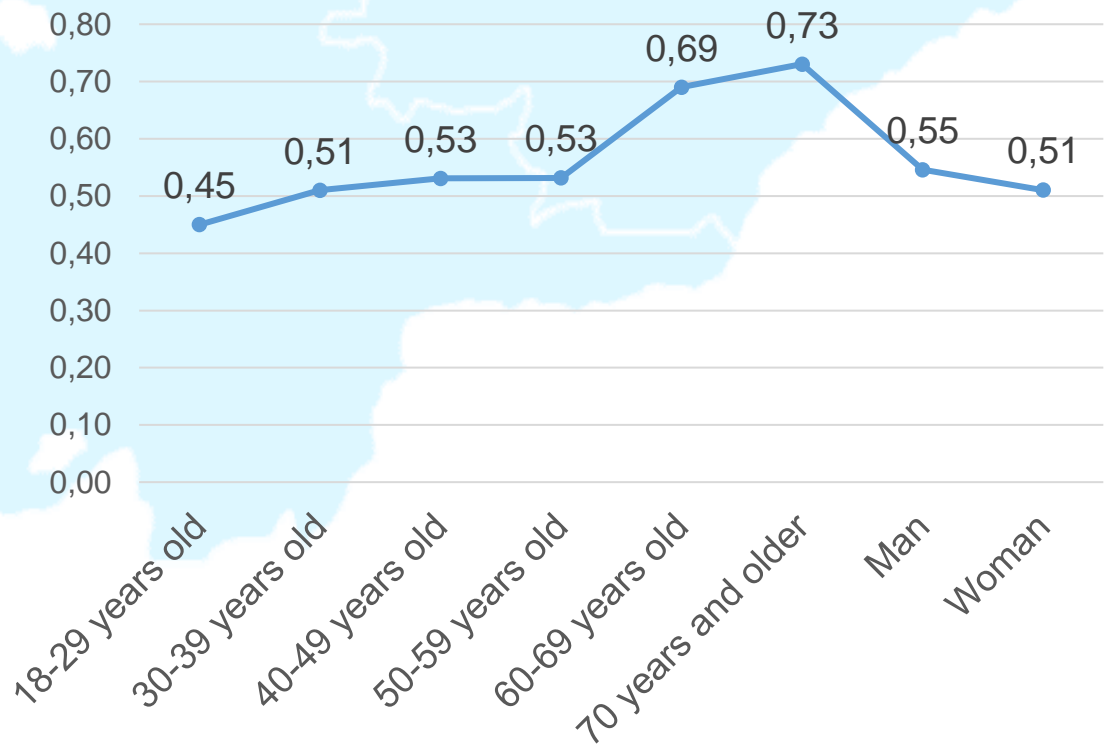
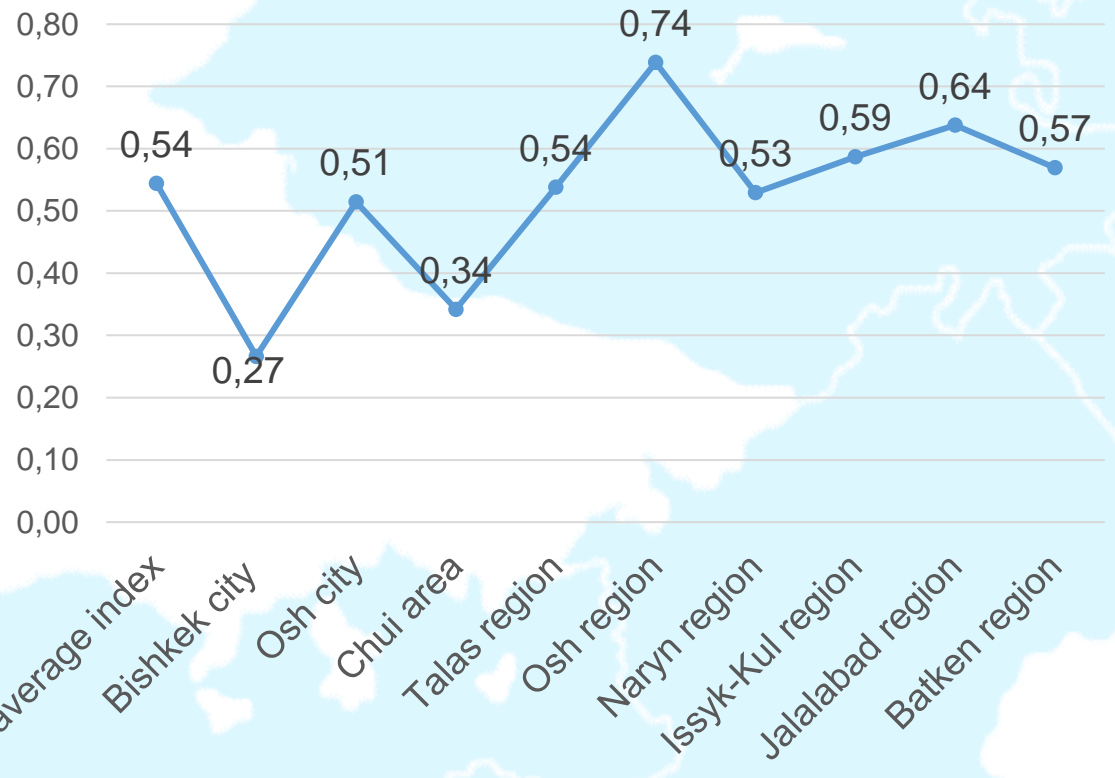


*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

Index of public trust: № 18 Voting results reflect the will of the voters

N=1202

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Hard to answer



Population's satisfaction with the final voting results



Overall, across the country, it can be noted that the surveyed respondents are satisfied with the results of the voting **43,9%**.



The lowest satisfaction is observed among citizens of **Bishkek 23.4%** and **Chui oblast 21.4%**.



Absolute satisfaction is observed among the citizens of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts.

58.6% - in Osh oblast

57.2% - in Jalal-Abad oblast

59.8%- in Batken oblast



*The closer the average indicator is to (+1), the higher is the level of trust



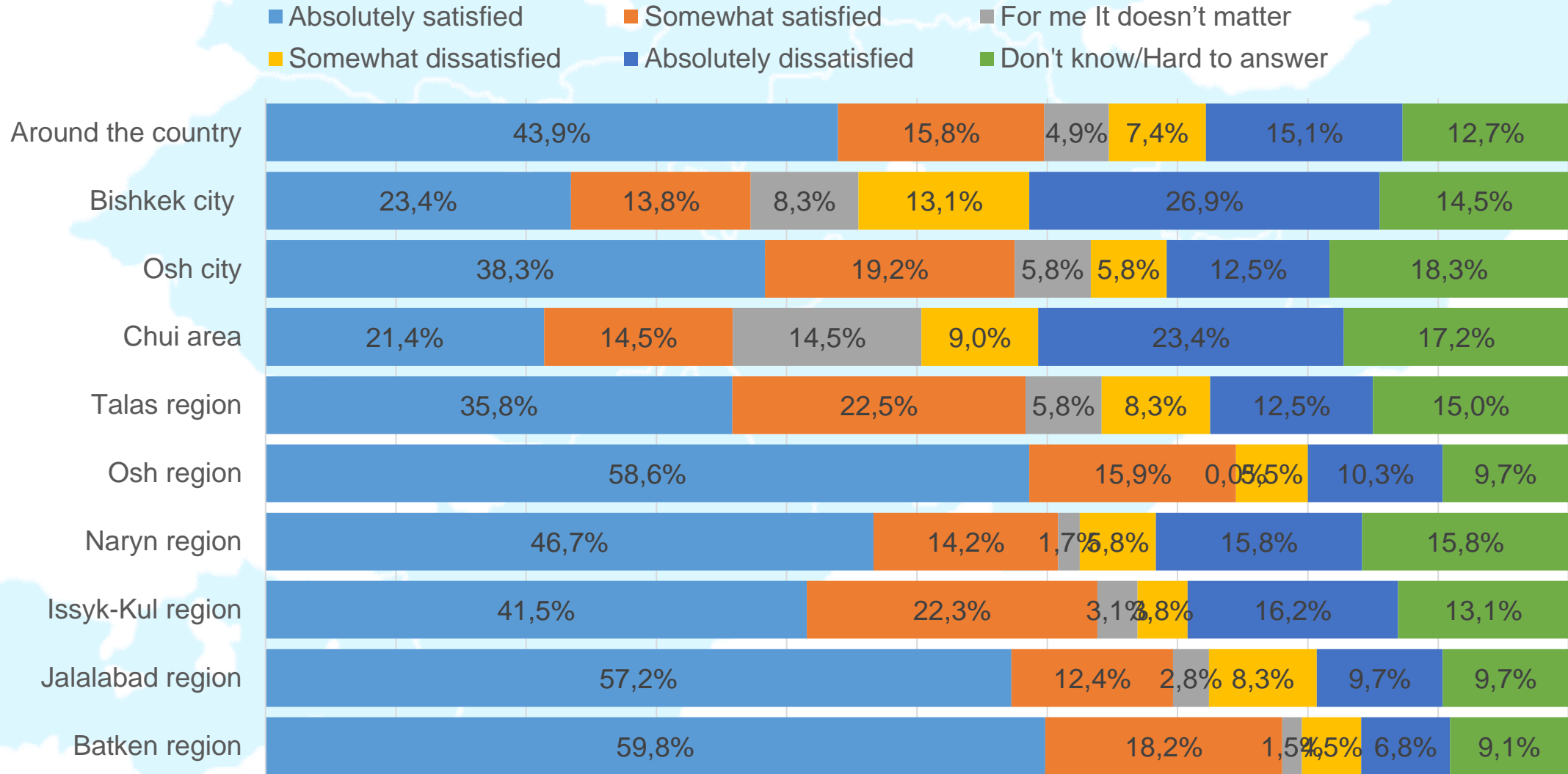
*Indicator close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



*The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

N=1202

Population's satisfaction with the final voting results



A light blue map of Europe is shown in the background. A dark blue L-shaped graphic element is overlaid on the map, consisting of a horizontal bar at the top and a vertical bar on the right side. The word "Methodology" is centered in the white space created by the L-shape.

Methodology

Methodology

- The survey of respondents was conducted through a personal interview method through phone surveying to cell phone numbers of major mobile operators (O!, Megacom, Beeline). The sociological survey was conducted in all oblasts of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- In order to conduct the research and make extrapolations of the findings to the entire population, the sample size of 1,202 residents of the Kyrgyz Republic over 18 years old was drawn. The indicated sample size is sufficient and allows drawing conclusions with an accuracy of $\pm 2.8\%$ at a 95% confidence level at the level of the population. The confidence level shows the probability of a random answer falling into a confidence interval. The confidence interval can be understood as a margin of error, setting the range of a part of the distribution curve on both sides of the selected point where the answers can fall.
- A stratified sample was built to conduct the research. 9 strata were identified, including the cities of Bishkek and Osh. The population of the Kyrgyz Republic over 18 years of age was represented as the population, according to the data of the National Statistical Committee and the Central Election Commission for 2021.
- When distributing the numbers among the strata, preference was given to equal-size/nonproportional distribution of sample. Such sample distribution allowed increasing the otherwise underrepresented number of respondents in strata with small population size.
- When applying the equal-size sampling, after data collection, a proportional weighting procedure was applied that made it possible to adjust the equal-size sample, which is close to the population, by increasing the weight of underrepresented observations and addressing overrepresentation.



Random selection of respondents

- Inside each stratum (oblast), a simple random selection of respondents was carried out by generating random numbers. Random numbers were generated in electronic form and assembled into random phone numbers of users of different mobile network operators.
- Interviews were conducted in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek languages.

A light blue map of Europe is shown in the background. A dark blue L-shaped graphic element is overlaid on the map, consisting of a horizontal bar at the top and a vertical bar on the right side. The text "Socio-demographic indicators" is centered within the white space of the L-shape.

Socio-demographic indicators

Socio-demographic indicators

	Quantity	%
Bishkek city	142	11,8%
Osh city	52	4,3%
Chui oblast	202	16,8%
Talas oblast	54	4,5%
Osh oblast	247	20,6%
Naryn oblast	69	5,8%
Issyk-Kul oblast	105	8,8%
Jalal-Abad oblast	228	19,0%
Batken oblast	102	8,5%

	Quantity	%
City	273	29,1%
Village	664	70,9%

	Quantity	%
18-29 years old	348	29,0%
30-39 years old	291	24,2%
40-49 years old	208	17,3%
50-59 years old	180	15,0%
60-69 years old	119	9,9%
70 years and older	56	4,7%

	Quantity	%
Men	572	47,6%
Women	630	52,4%

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