

## **PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE EARLY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**



As part of the sociological study, the Foundation has collected the opinions of the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic on how they feel about the past early presidential election and how much they trust certain electoral processes.

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

# About Foundation

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

The mission of the “Common Cause” Public 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 survey was conducted as part of the voter education component of the project "Independent Election Observation in the Kyrgyz Republic", implemented by the "Common Cause" Public Foundation with the support of USAID.

The team of the "Common Cause " Public Foundation believes that the results of the public opinion survey will help inform the citizens of the country, the media, political parties, civil society institutions and decision-makers about important election issues and identify areas for improvement.

# 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, place of residence and income.

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

The Foundation collected the Kyrgyz Republic's citizens' opinions about how they feel about the conduct of the Early Presidential Elections and how much they trust specific electoral processes. This Index will allow you to look at the past campaign through the eyes of citizens. The survey was conducted by the "Common Cause" Public Foundation from February 3 to February 13, 2021.

## **The survey data answers two important questions:**

- ✓ What were the reasons for the low turnout in the early presidential elections?\*
- ✓ How voters assess the quality of the election, in particular with regard to eighteen specific standards during early presidential election?

\*\*Compared to the 2017 presidential election, voter turnout in the early presidential election of 2021 decreased by 17.16%. According to the CEC's official data, the final turnout in the early presidential elections of 2021 was 39.16 % of the total number of voters, while in the presidential elections of 2017, it was 56.32%.

*To measure the index of public confidence in the electoral processes during the early presidential elections, the Foundation has developed **18 criteria:***

1. All candidates were able to register
2. Revenues and expenditures of candidates' electoral funds are transparent
3. All eligible voters were able to vote
4. All conditions were established so that voters could get familiarized with the programs of candidates
5. All candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters
6. Equal access to media campaigning was ensured for all candidates
7. Equal access was ensured to all candidates to speak at debates
8. There was no intimidation, no pressure on voters
9. There were no cases of intimidation, pressure on candidates
10. There were no cases of intimidation, pressure on observers
11. There were no cases of threats and pressure on campaigners
12. That election commissions made decisions independently and transparently
13. All violations were considered objectively and on time (TECs)
14. All violations were considered objectively and on time (CEC)
15. All violations were considered objectively and on time (law enforcement agencies)
16. Voting secrecy was respected
17. Election day was transparent and without falsification
18. Voting results reflect the will of voters

*Each respondent was asked to evaluate every single of these criteria.*

*Each of the criteria was evaluated using a confidence index. Each index was assigned an individual score, according to which the Index was conducted.*

- *Absolutely trust (1 score)*
- *Rather trust (0,5 score)*
- *Rather distrust(-0,5 score)*
- *Absolutely distrust(-1 score)*

## **Key findings suggest:**

According to the respondents, low voter turnout in the presidential elections is attributed to the lack of trust in the fairness of elections (23%) and cancellation of Form 2 (21%). It should be noted that about 39% of respondents found it difficult or did not know what to answer.

While vote tabulation enjoys the highest level of public confidence, the transparency of campaign finance is the least trusted aspect of the election. In general, the respondents are more likely to trust the electoral system. The highest confidence index was found in the results of the vote and amounted to 0.7, and the greatest distrust was expressed towards the income and expenses of the election funds of candidates with an index of -0.02.

Among the five aspects that could not overcome 0.5 are the following: the respondents noted that not all voters who could vote were able to vote; not all conditions were created to get acquainted with the programs of candidates; not all candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters; not all candidates were provided with equal access to both the media and TV-debates.

Urban residents are the most skeptical, while rural dwellers are more likely to trust electoral processes. It is also worth noting that villagers are much more active in voting in elections than urban residents. On average, residents of cities of republican significance - Bishkek and Osh - trust the electoral processes least of all others. This may be due to both the more accessible information in these cities and the demographic composition. If we take other characteristics, students, small and medium businessmen, and citizens with monthly income between KGSom30 000 and 40 000 tend to be more critical than other groups.

\*Form 2. Served to change the polling address at the place of actual residence of the voter during the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, the elections of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and the referendum. It is not allowed to specify the electoral address within the same locality.



# Public opinion poll results

## Turnout in the 2021 early presidential election of the Kyrgyz Republic:

**39,75 %**

- turnout of the total number of voters in the **2021** presidential election of the Kyrgyz Republic



**56,32%**

- turnout of the total number of voters in the **2017** presidential election of the Kyrgyz Republic



Compared to the **2017** presidential election, voter turnout for the **2021 early** presidential election decreased by

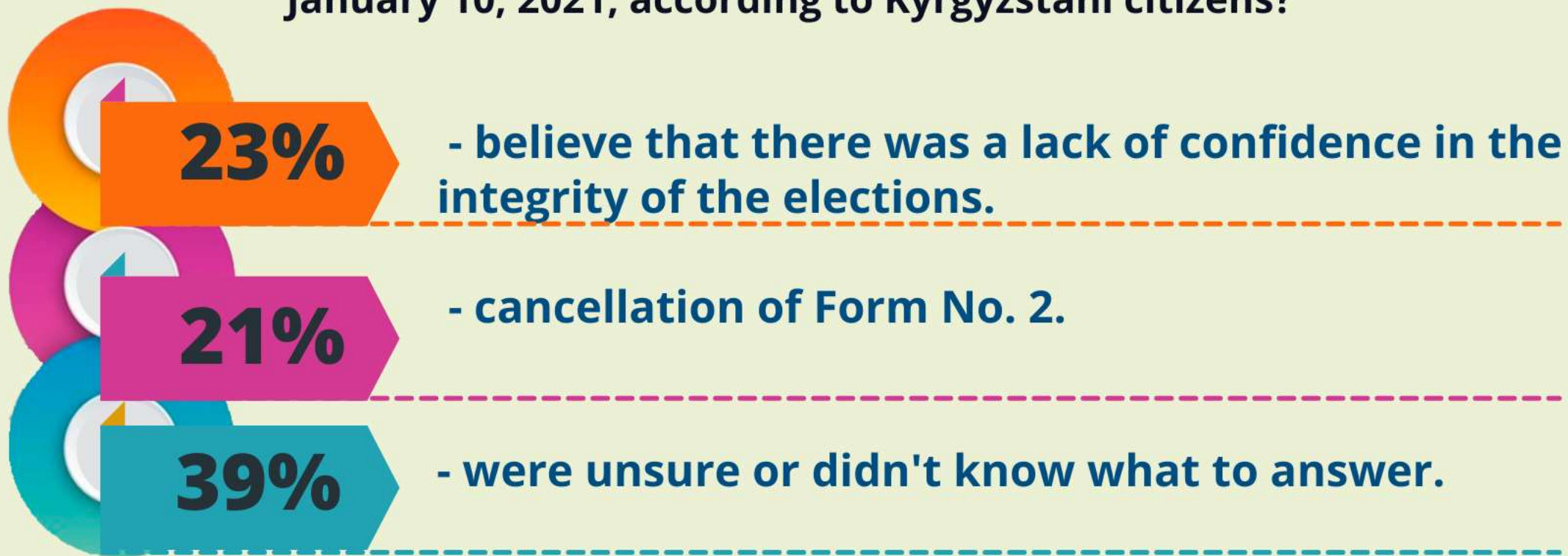
**16,57%**



The telephone survey was conducted by the Common Cause Public Foundation between February 3 and February 13, 2021.

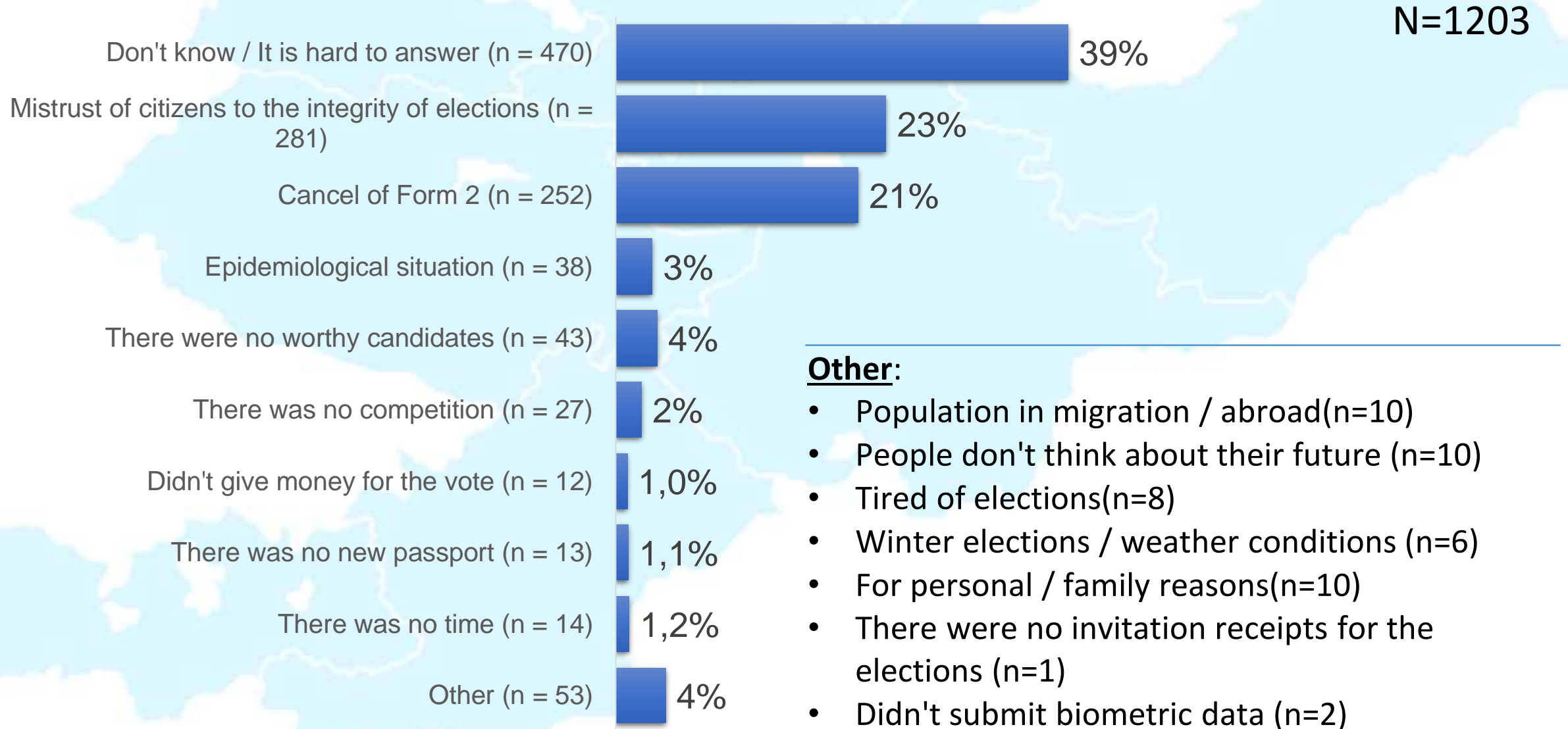


## What were the reasons for low voter turnout in the presidential election on January 10, 2021, according to Kyrgyzstani citizens?



The telephone survey was conducted by the Common Cause Public Foundation between February 3 and February 13, 2021.

# In your opinion, what were the reasons for the low turnout in the early presidential elections?



## Composite average indicator of population confidence in the early presidential election held on January 10, 2021:

**0,47**

- The composite average indicator of confidence index across the country tends more toward trust.

**0,56**

- The respondents of the Jalal-Abad oblast were more inclined to trust than to distrust, compared to the respondents of other regions.

**0,30**

- Respondents of city of Bishkek tend to trust, but this indicator is the lowest, compared to respondents from other regions.

**0,52**

- Among rural residents, there were more respondents who were inclined to have absolute trust.



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



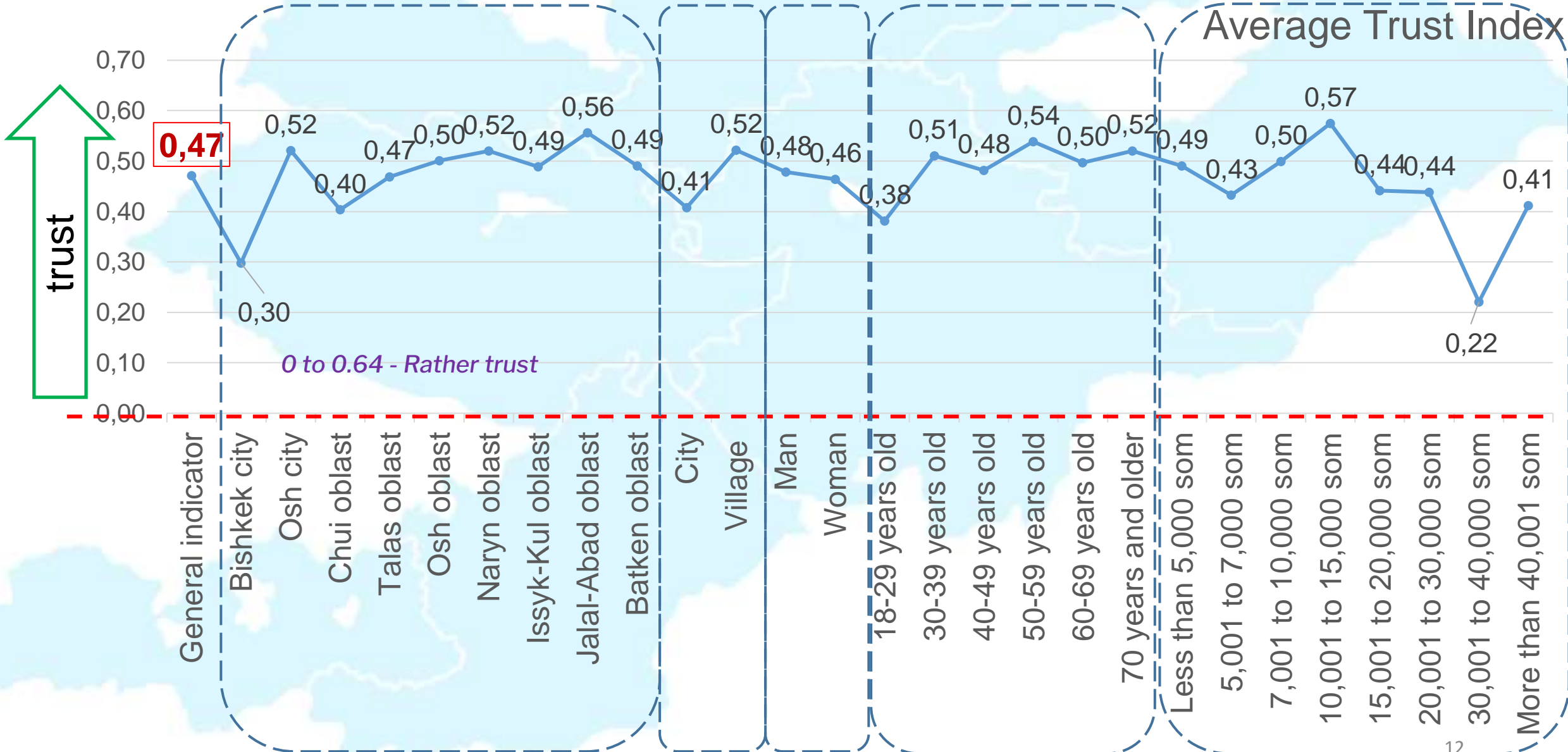
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



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

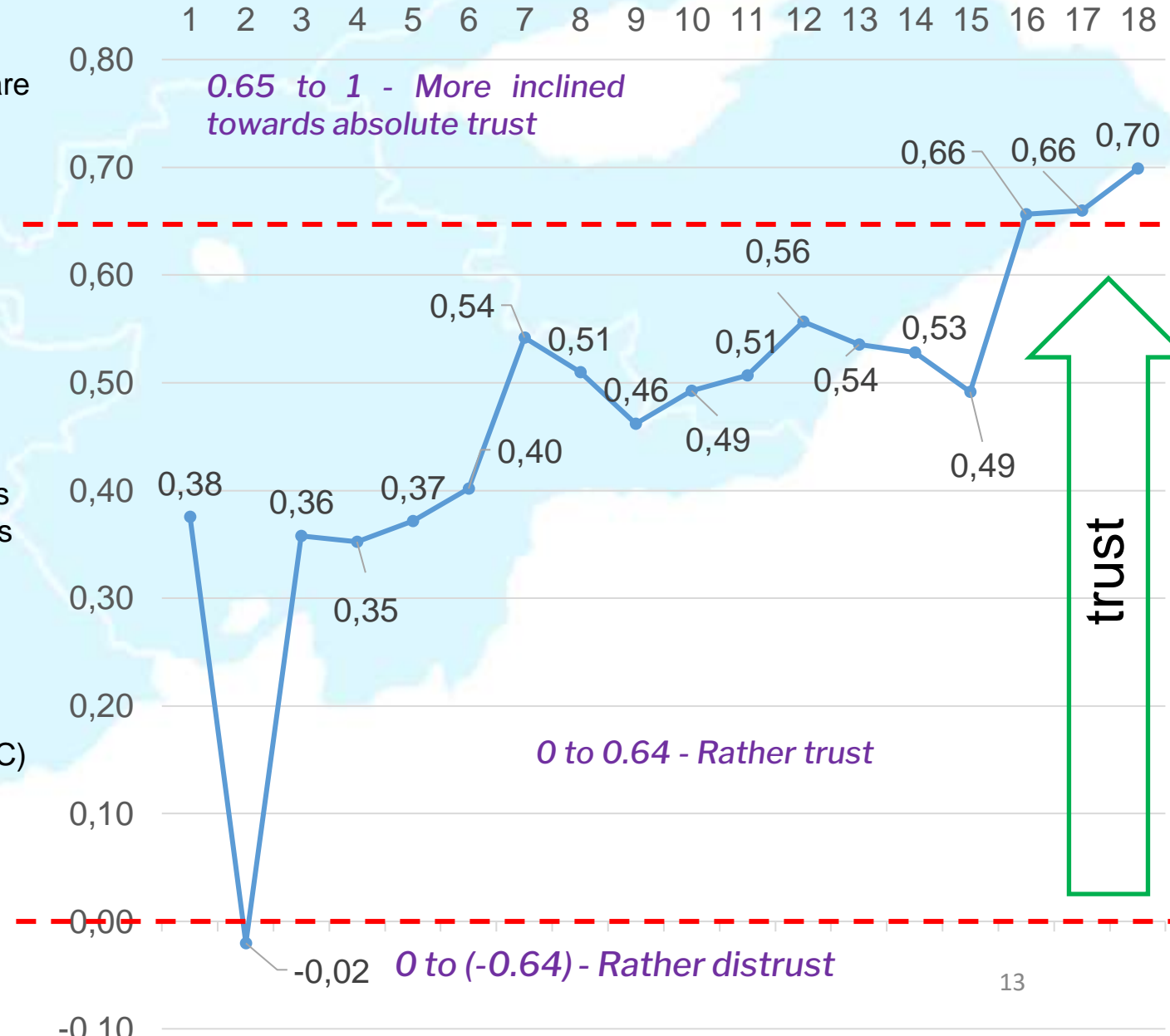
N=1203

# Average Index of public trust in early presidential elections

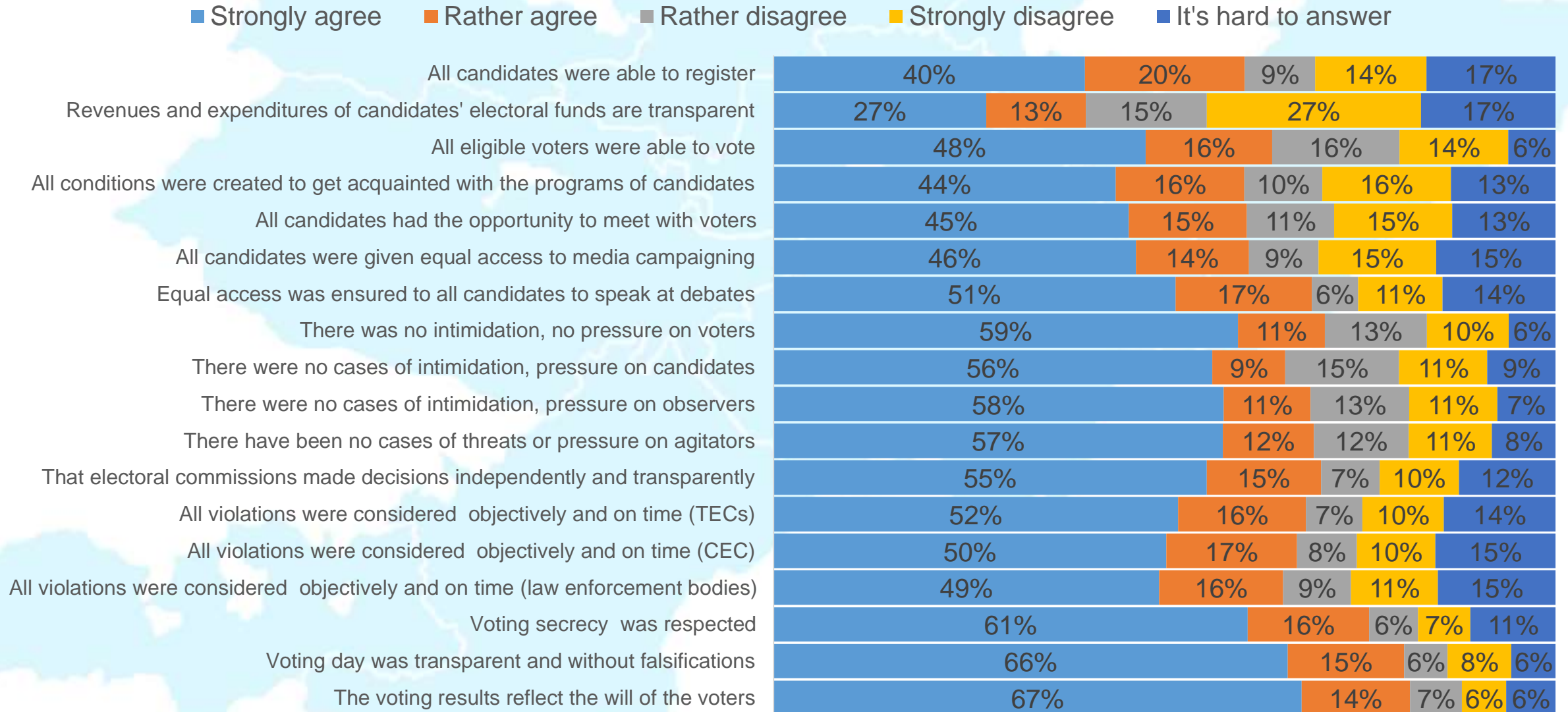


# Index of public trust in early presidential elections

1. All candidates were able to register
2. Revenues and expenditures of candidates' electoral funds are transparent
3. All eligible voters were able to vote
4. All conditions were created to get acquainted with the programs of candidates
5. All candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters
6. Equal access to media campaigning was ensured for all candidates
7. Equal access was ensured to all candidates to speak at debates
8. There was no intimidation, no pressure on voters
9. There were no cases of intimidation, pressure on candidates
10. There were no cases of intimidation, pressure on observers
11. There were no cases of threats and pressure on agitators
12. That election commissions made decisions independently and transparently
13. All violations were considered objectively and on time (TECs)
14. All violations were considered objectively and on time (CEC)
15. All violations were considered objectively and on time (law enforcement agencies)
16. Voting secrecy was respected
17. Election day was transparent and without falsification
18. Voting results reflect the will of voters



# Index of public trust in early presidential elections



## All candidates were able to register. Population Confidence Index:

**0,38**

- The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust than to distrust.

**0,42**

- Greater trust was observed among private entrepreneurs

**-0,7**

- Respondents who declined to specify their occupation were more inclined to distrust than to trust

**0,11**

- The lowest level of trust was observed among students

**0,53**

- Respondents with a total income of 20 to 30 thousand showed that they were more inclined to trust.



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



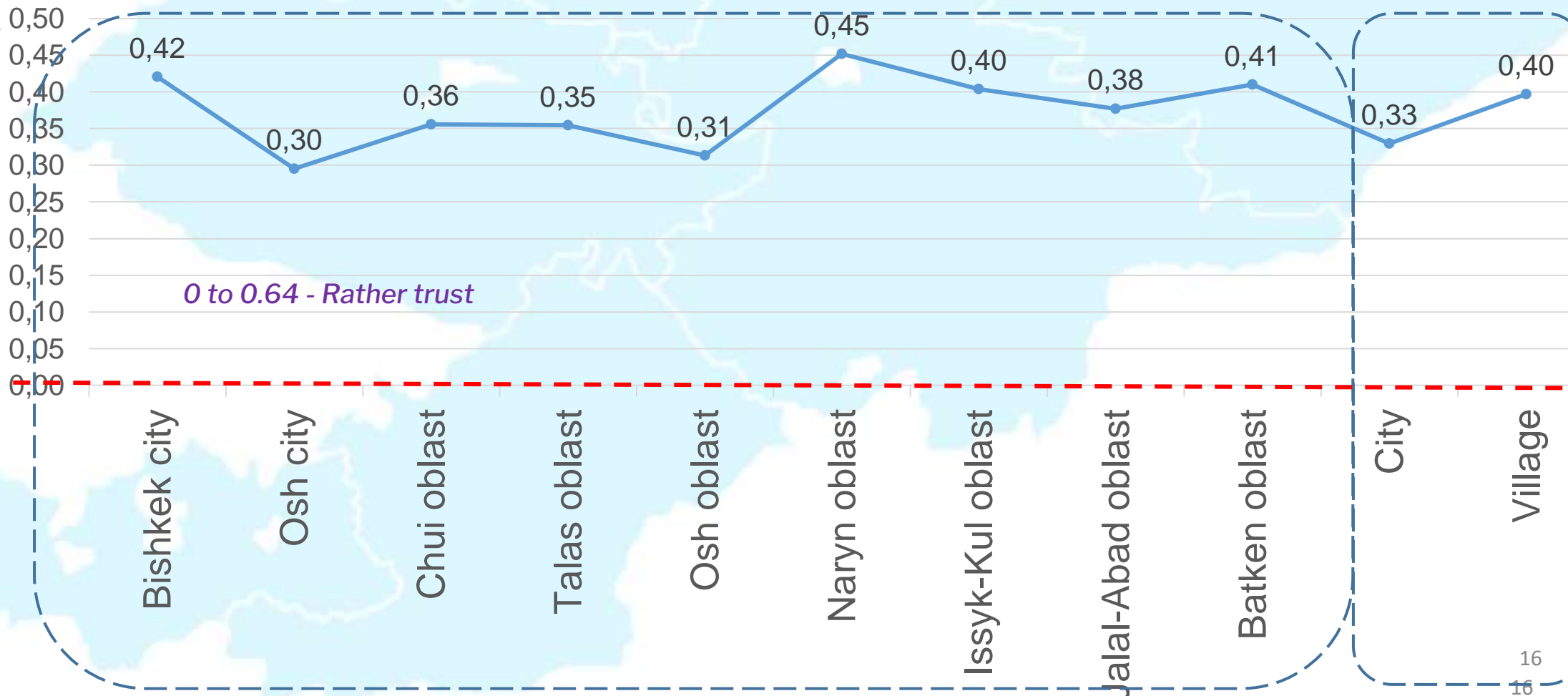
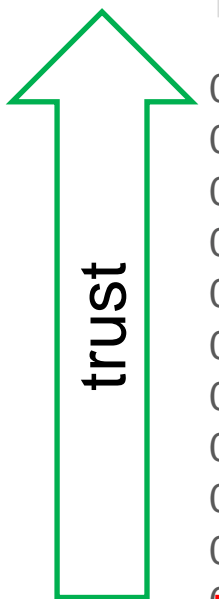
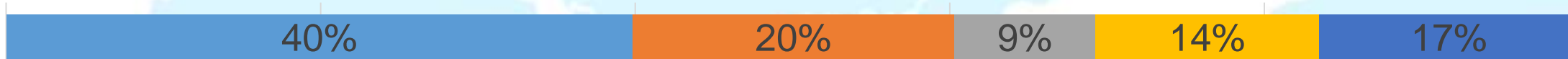
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



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

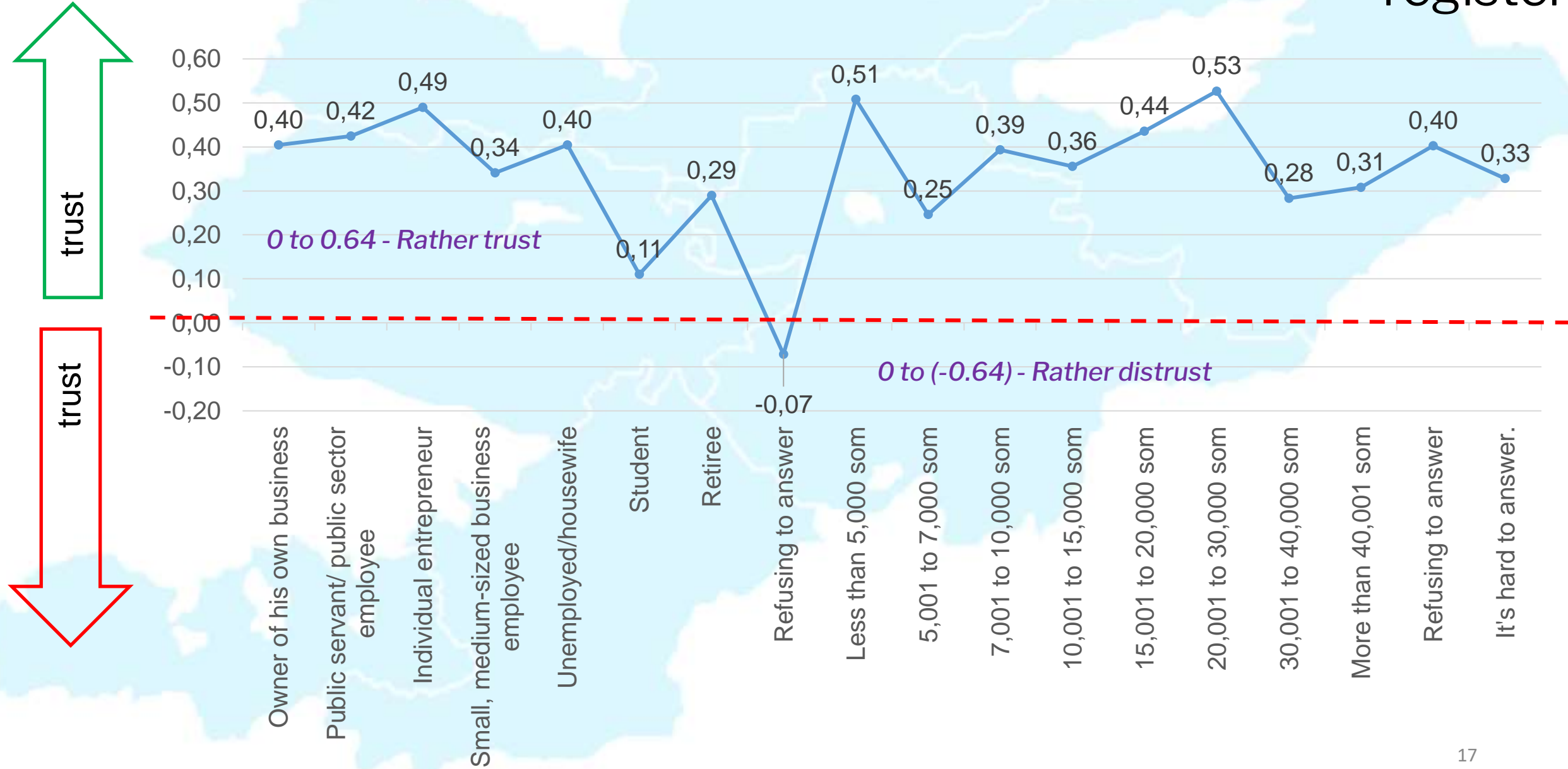
# Index of public trust, all candidates were able to register

■ Strongly agree     
 ■ Rather agree     
 ■ Rather disagree





# Index of public trust, all candidates were able to register



## THE INCOME AND EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES' ELECTION FUNDS ARE TRANSPARENT. POPULATION CONFIDENCE INDEX:



**-0.02** - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that the respondents were more inclined to distrust than to trust



The most negative confidence indicators were among respondents of Bishkek (**-0.16**) and Osh (**-0.13**) cities.



**0.13** - Residents of the Naryn oblast were slightly more inclined to trust than to distrust compared to other regions.



**-0.27** - Students were the most inclined to distrust than to trust



**0.20** - There were more positive assessments among business owners.



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



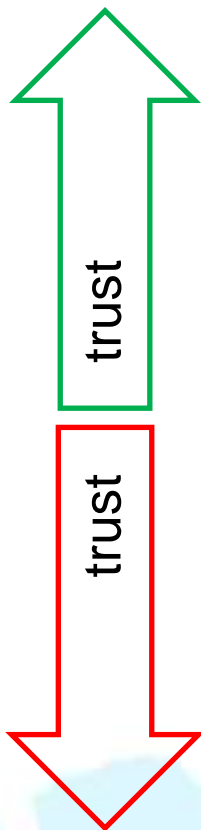
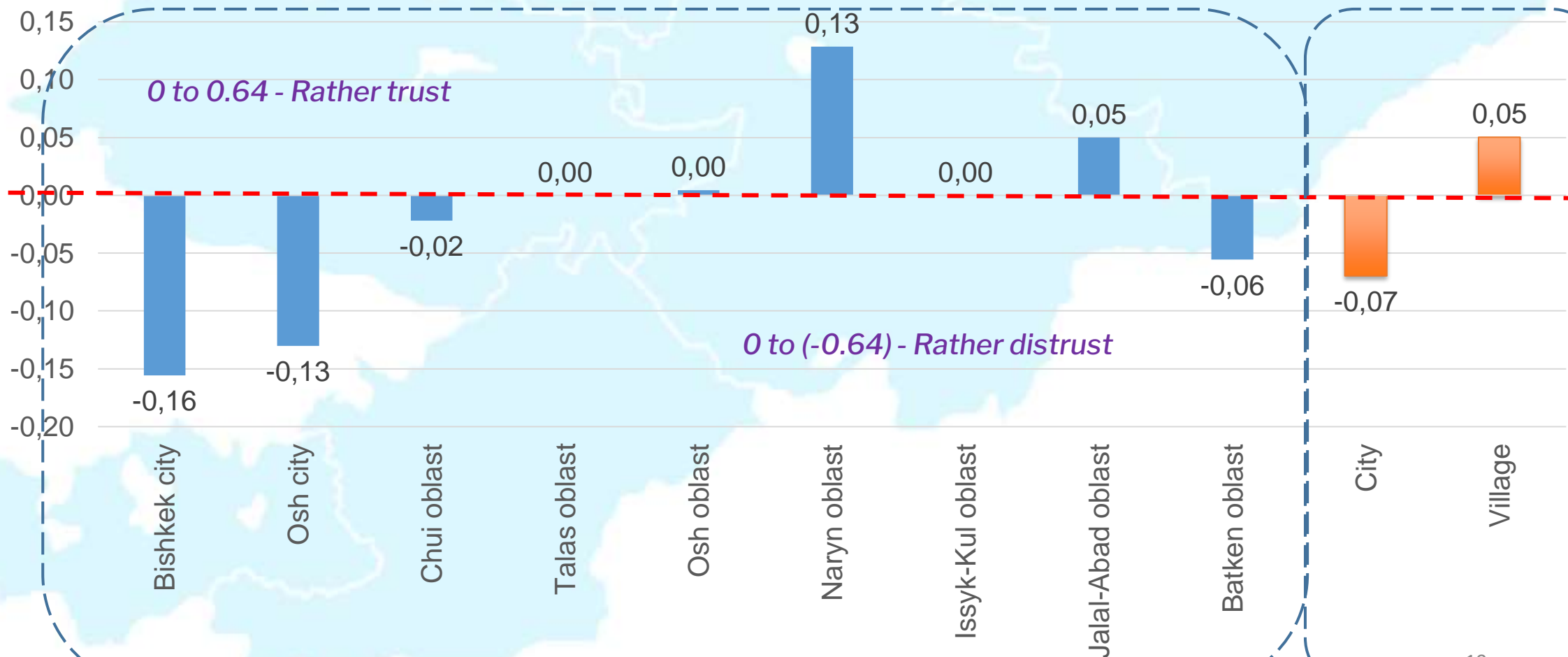
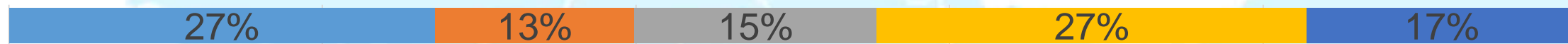
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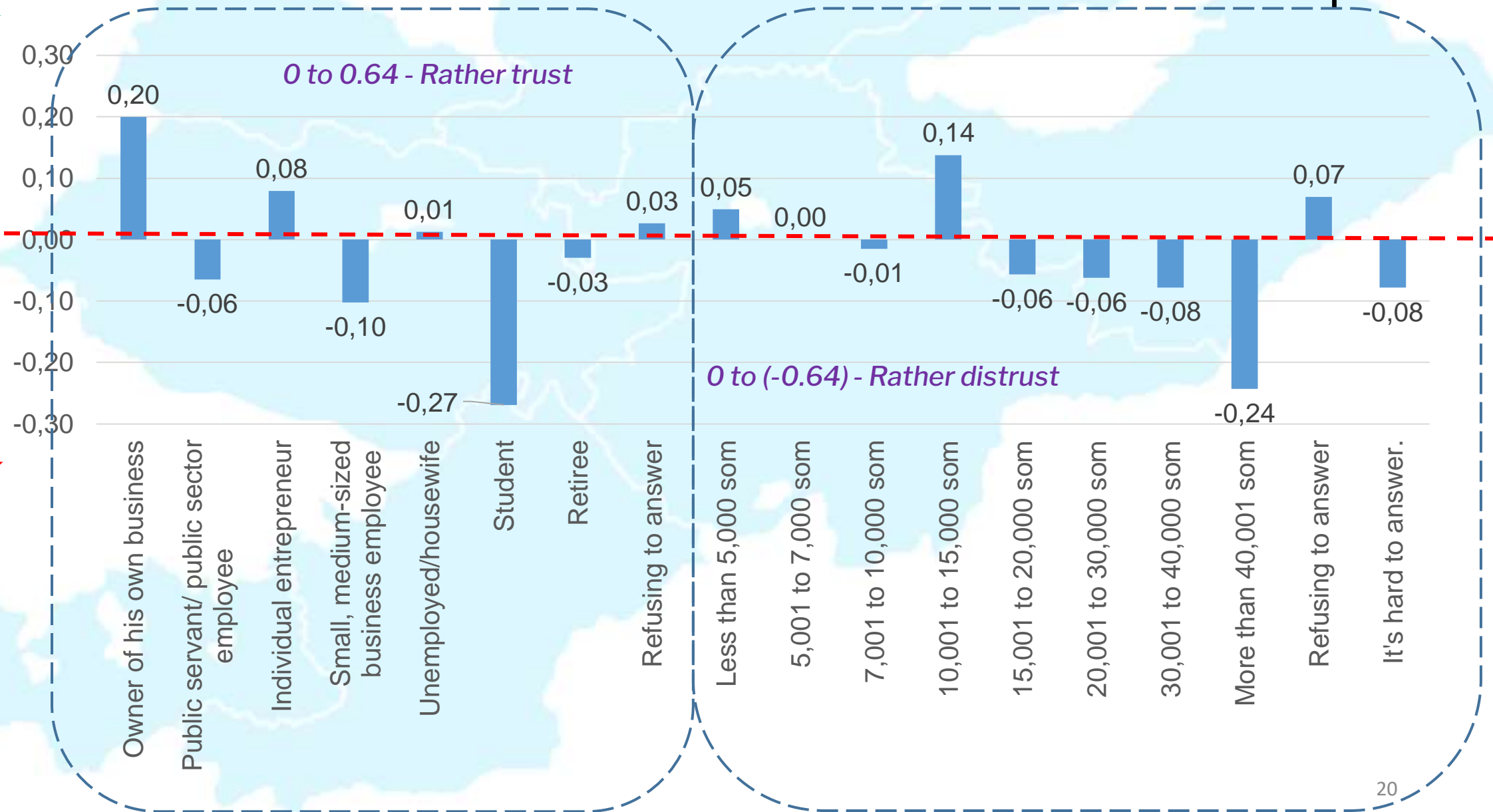
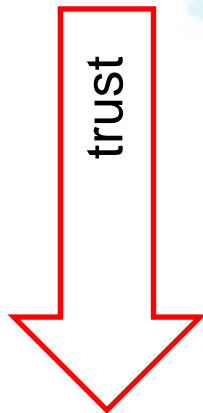
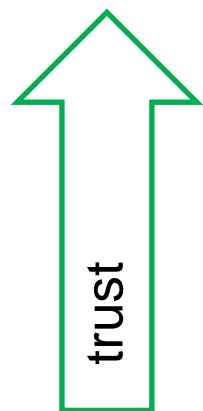
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, revenues and expenditures of candidates' electoral funds are transparent

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, revenues and expenditures of candidates' electoral funds are transparent



## All eligible voters were able to vote. Population Confidence Index:



**0.36 - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that the respondents were rather inclined to trust.**



**0.77 - Respondents who declined to specify their level of education were more inclined to have absolute trust.**



**0.23 - Less positive attitude was observed among the respondents of the city of Bishkek.**



**0.56 - Business owners show the greatest trust among other respondents.**



**0.56 - Respondents with an income level of less than 5000 soms were more inclined to trust than others.**



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



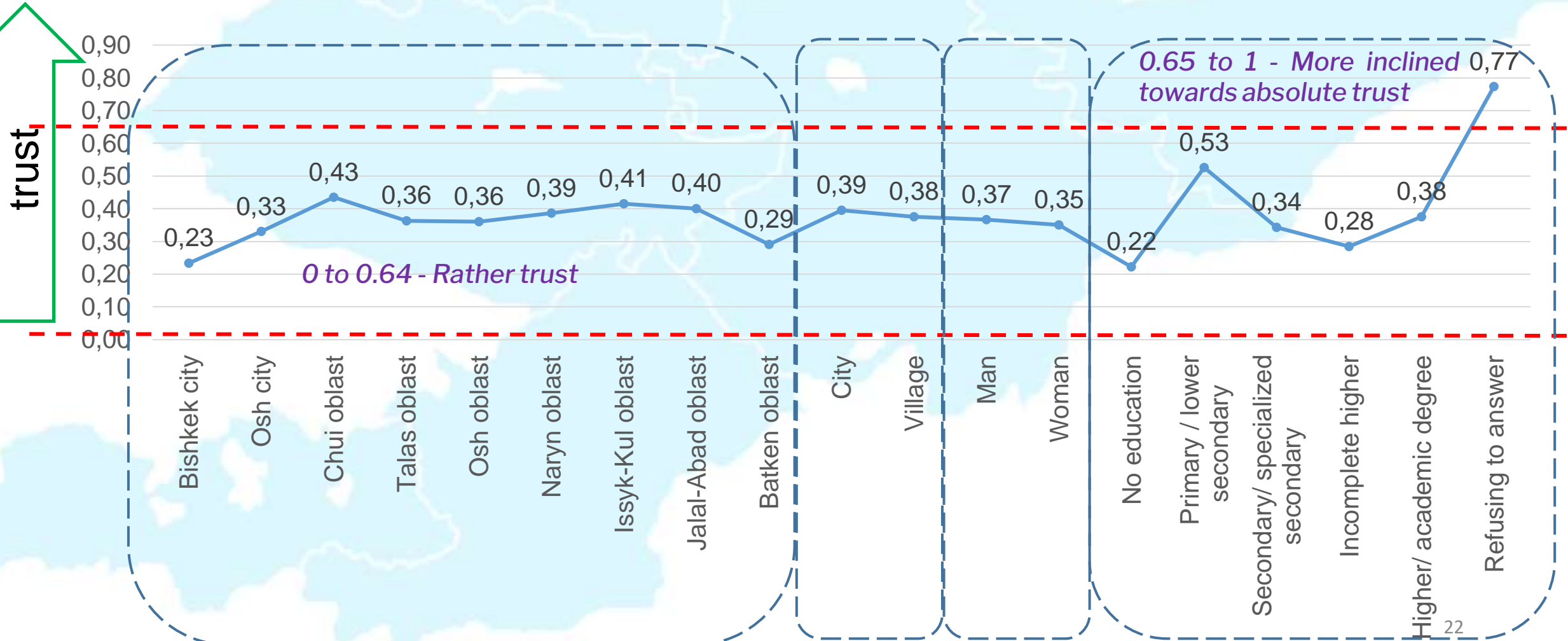
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



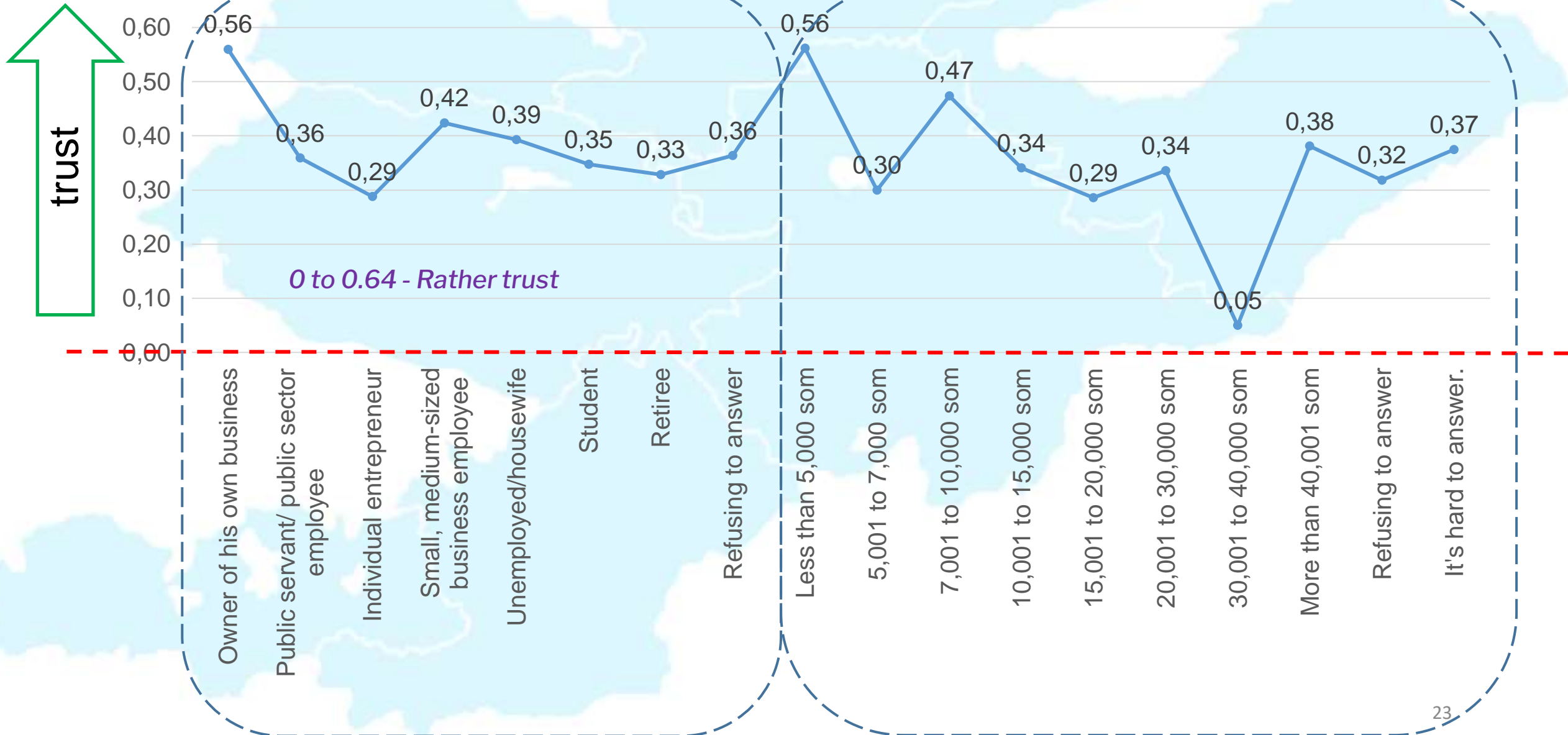
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, all eligible voters were able to vote

■ Strongly agree  
 ■ Rather agree  
 ■ Rather disagree  
 ■ Strongly disagree  
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, all eligible voters were able to vote



## All conditions were created to become familiar with the candidates' programs. Population Confidence Index:



**0.35** - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust than to distrust.



**0.54** - Residents of the Osh oblast were the most inclined to trust.



**0.19** - The least trust was observed among the residents of the city of Bishkek



**0.77** - Respondents who declined to specify their level of education were more inclined to have absolute trust.



**0.01** - Respondents with an income level of more than 40 thousand couldn't decide between a positive and a negative assessment.



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



Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

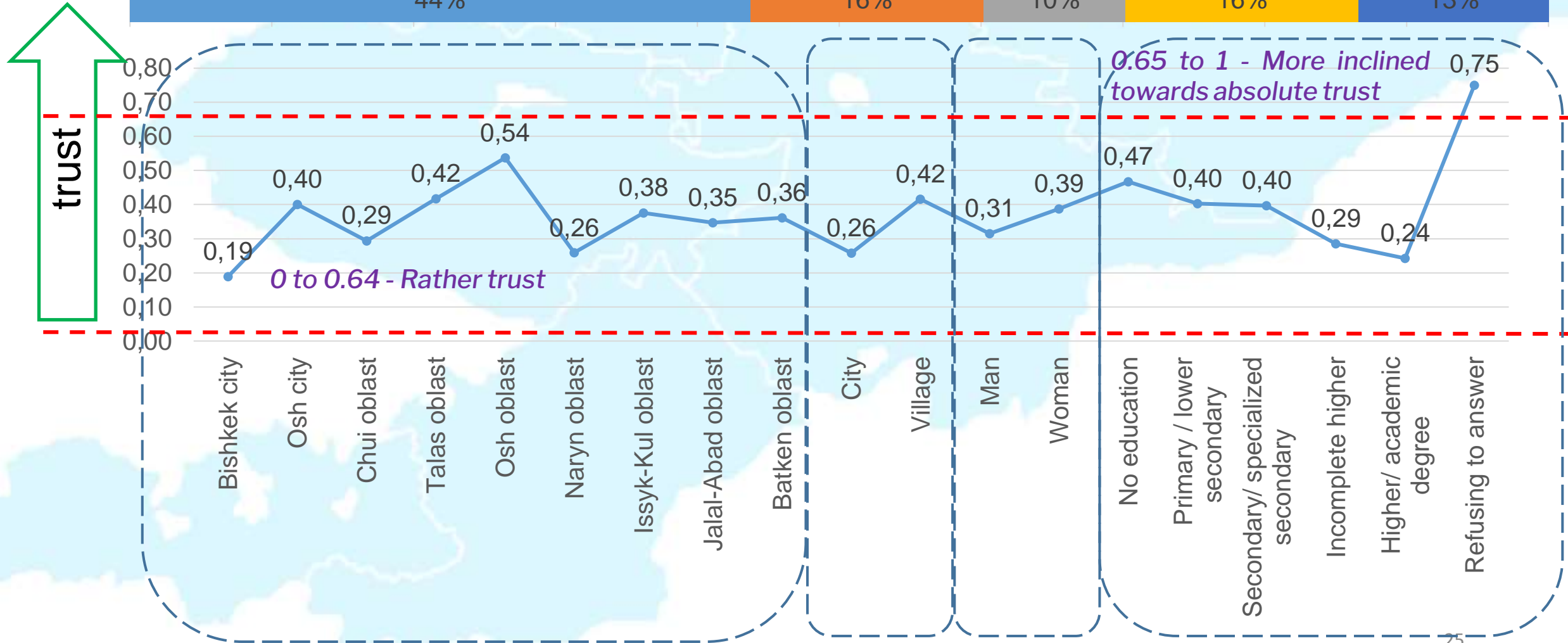
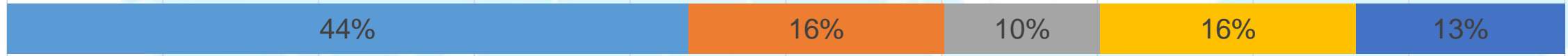


The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

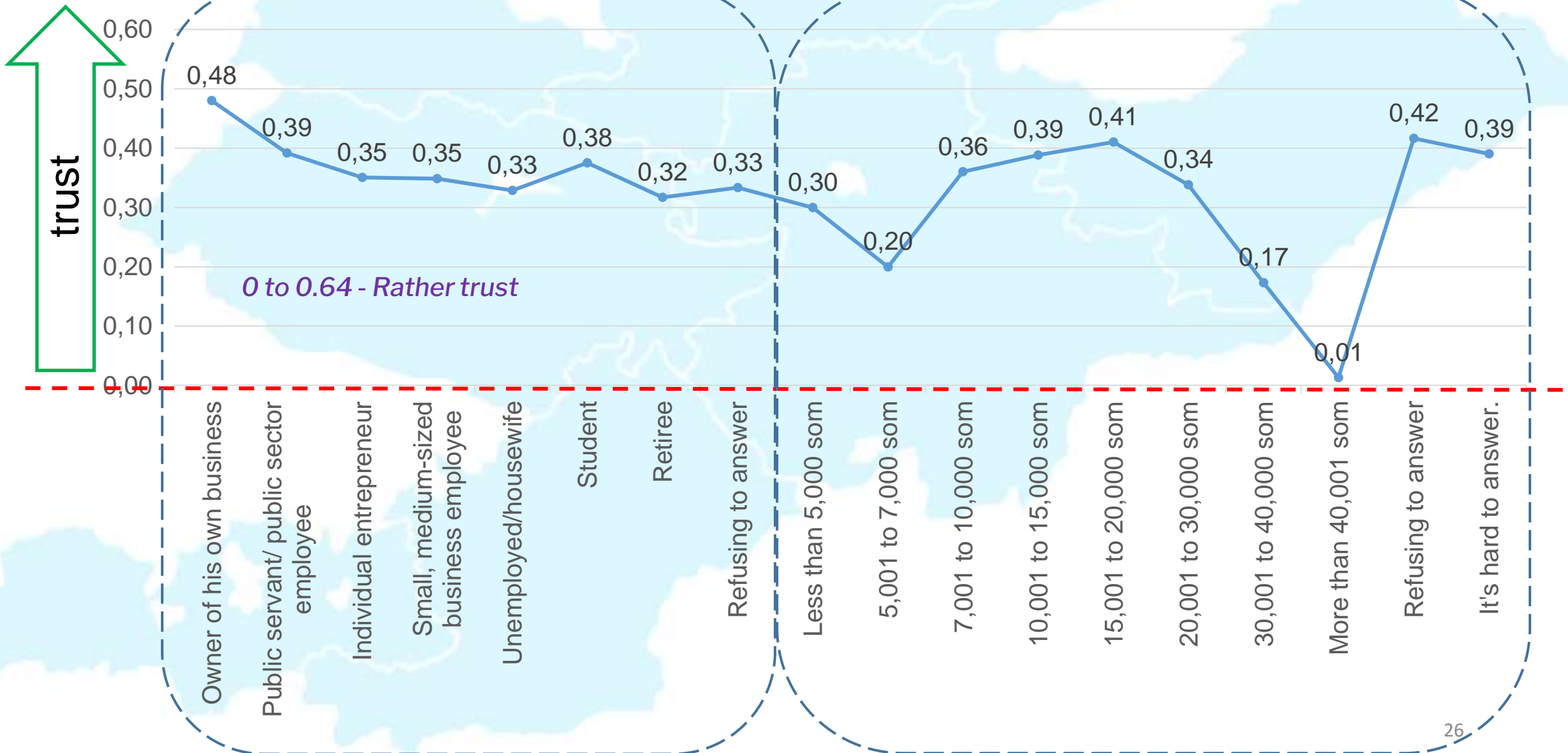


# Index of public trust, all conditions were created to get acquainted with the programs of candidates

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, all conditions were created to get acquainted with the programs of candidates



## All candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters. Population Confidence Index:



- The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust than to distrust.



- Respondents with an income level of 30 to 40 thousand couldn't decide between a positive and a negative assessment.



- Less trust was observed among the respondents with incomplete higher education.



- Respondents who declined to specify their level of education were more inclined to have absolute trust.



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



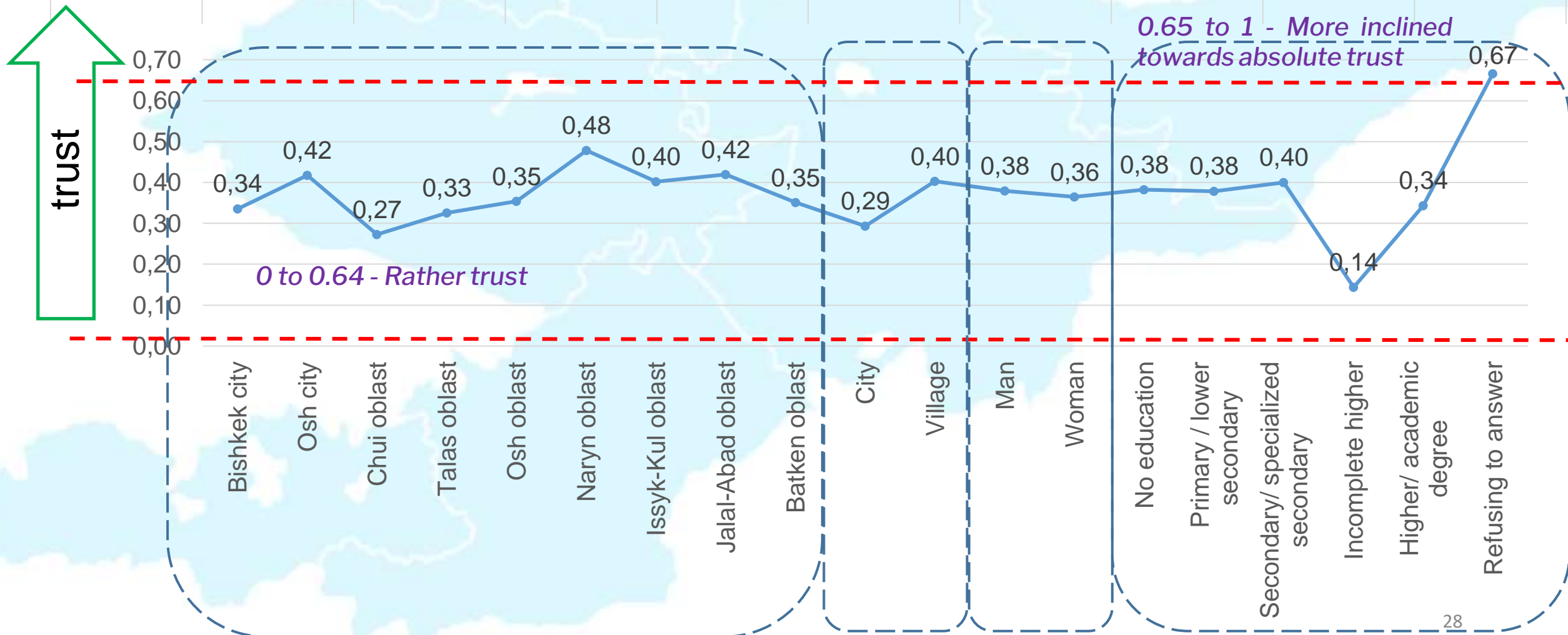
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



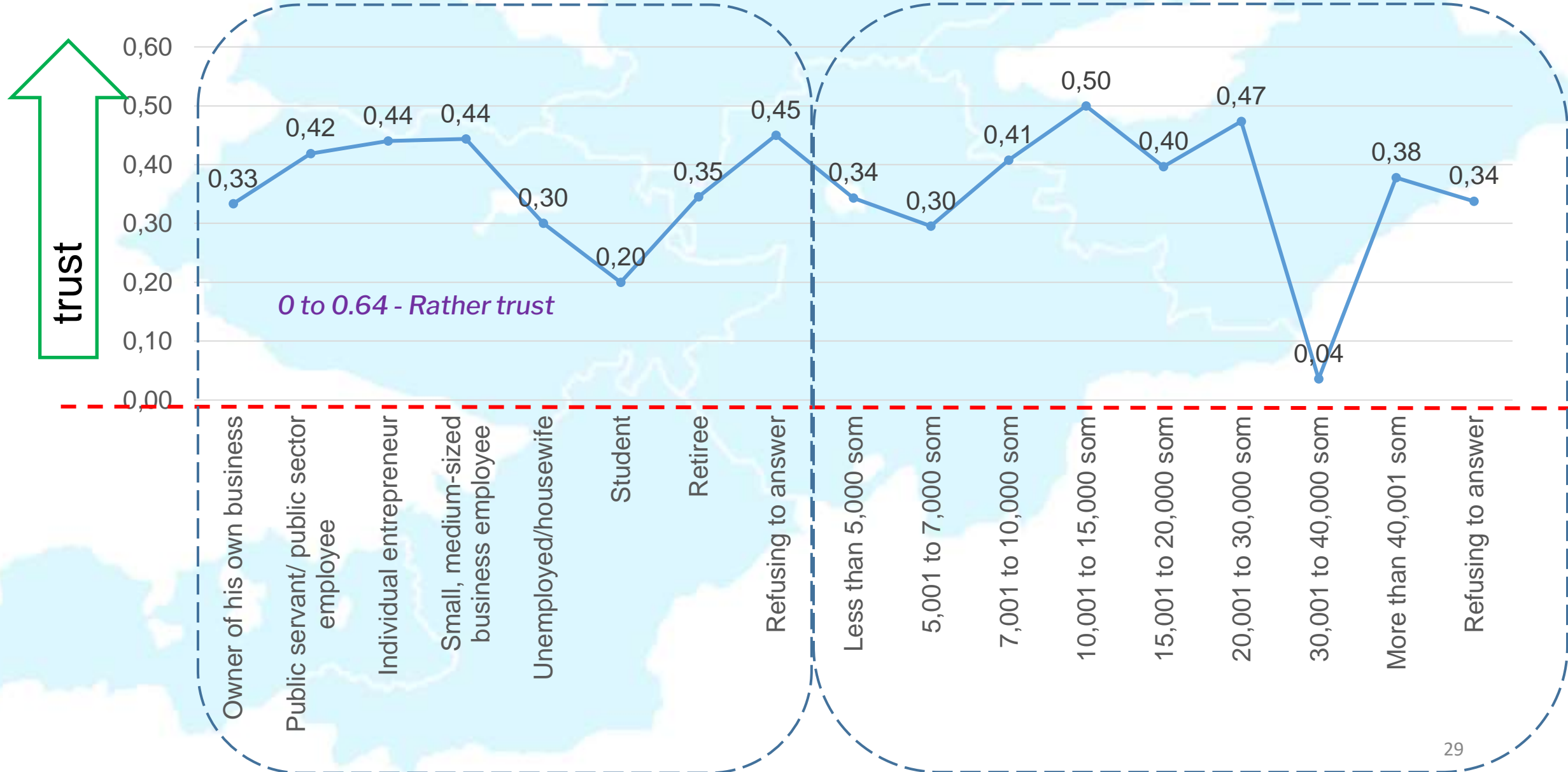
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, all candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, all candidates had the opportunity to meet with voters



## All candidates were provided equal access to campaigning in the media. Population Confidence Index:



**0.40** - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust than to distrust.



**0.20** - Less trust was observed among the respondents of the city of Bishkek.



**0.19** - Respondents with an income level of 30 to 40 thous. soms were also less inclined to trust than others.



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



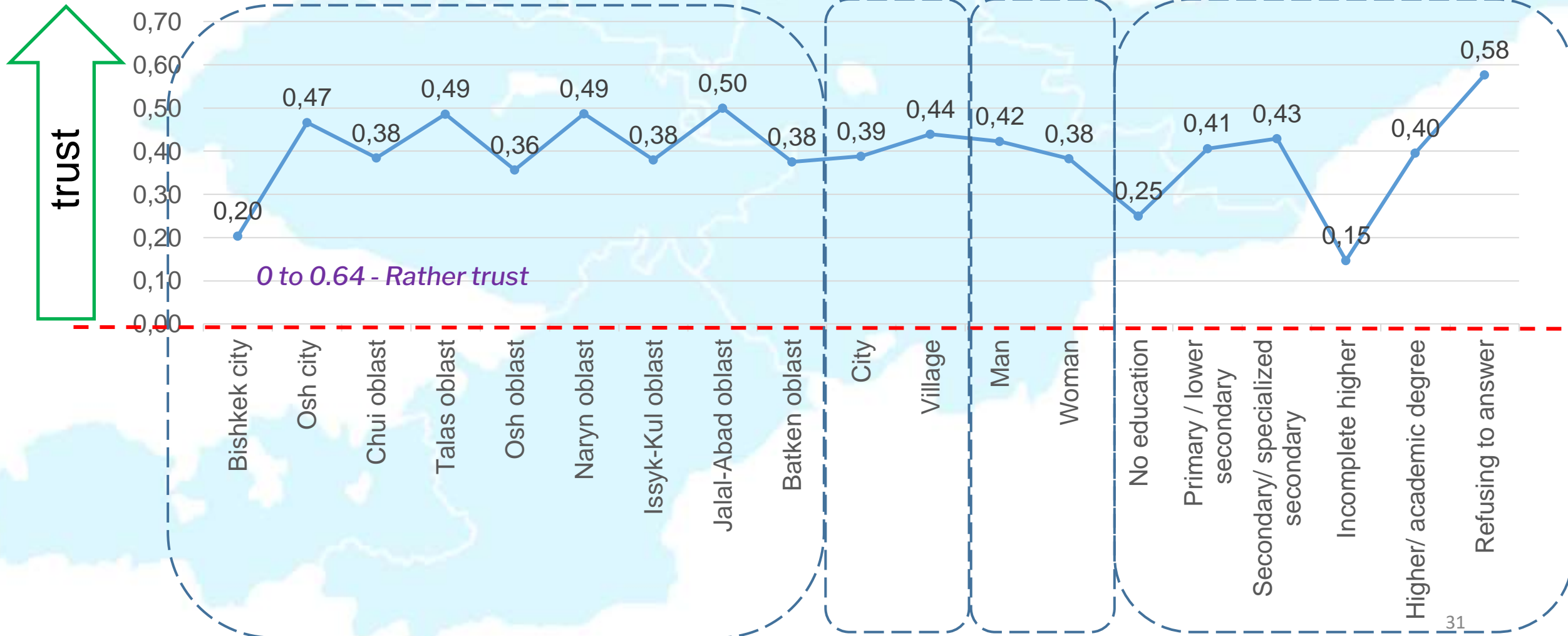
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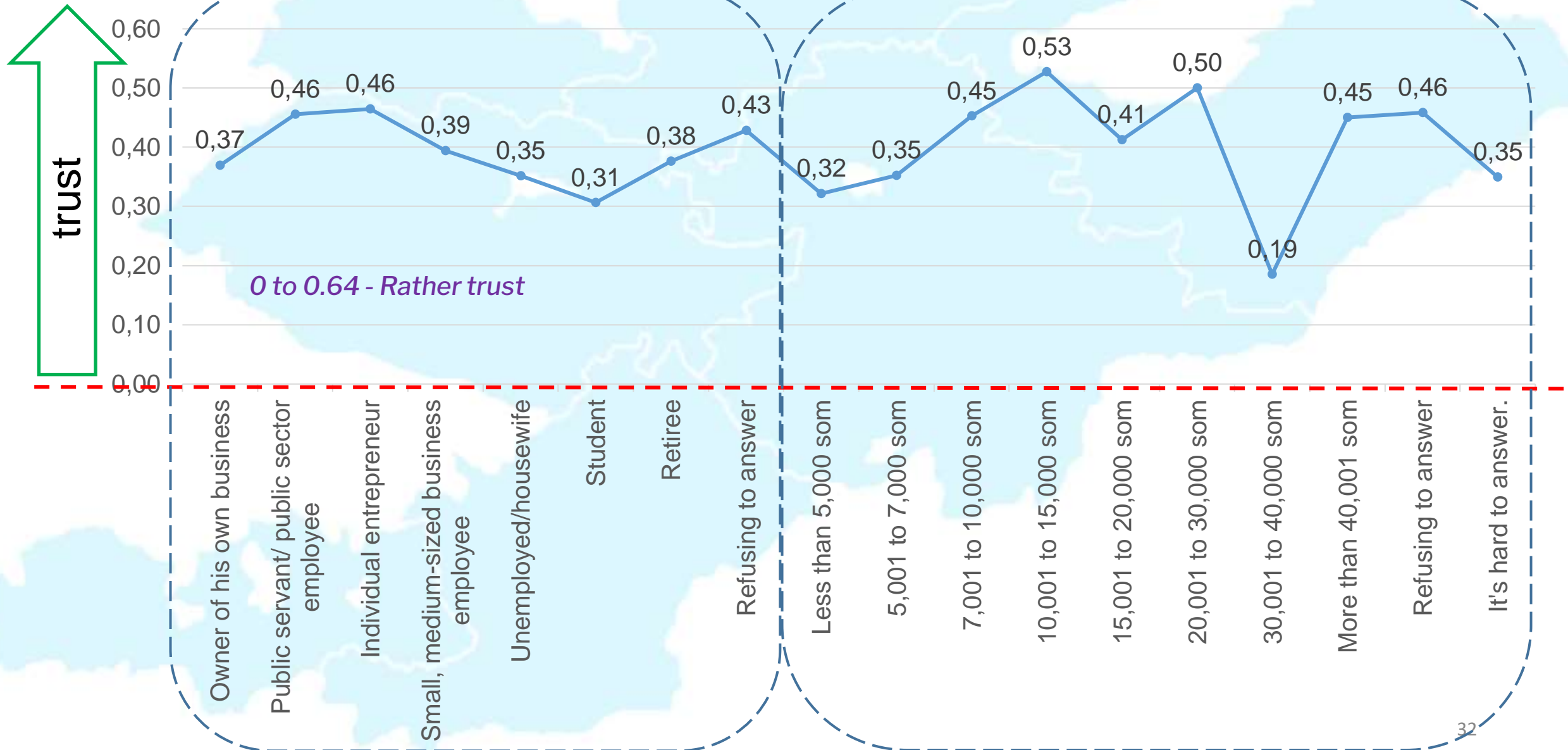
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, all candidates were given equal access to media campaigning

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, all candidates were given equal access to media campaigning





**All candidates were provided equal access to speak at the debates.**  
**Population Confidence Index:**



**0,54**

– The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust.



**0,70**

- Respondents with an income level of 10 to 15 thousand were more inclined to have absolute trust.



**0,39**

– Less trust was observed among residents of the city of Bishkek than in other regions.



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



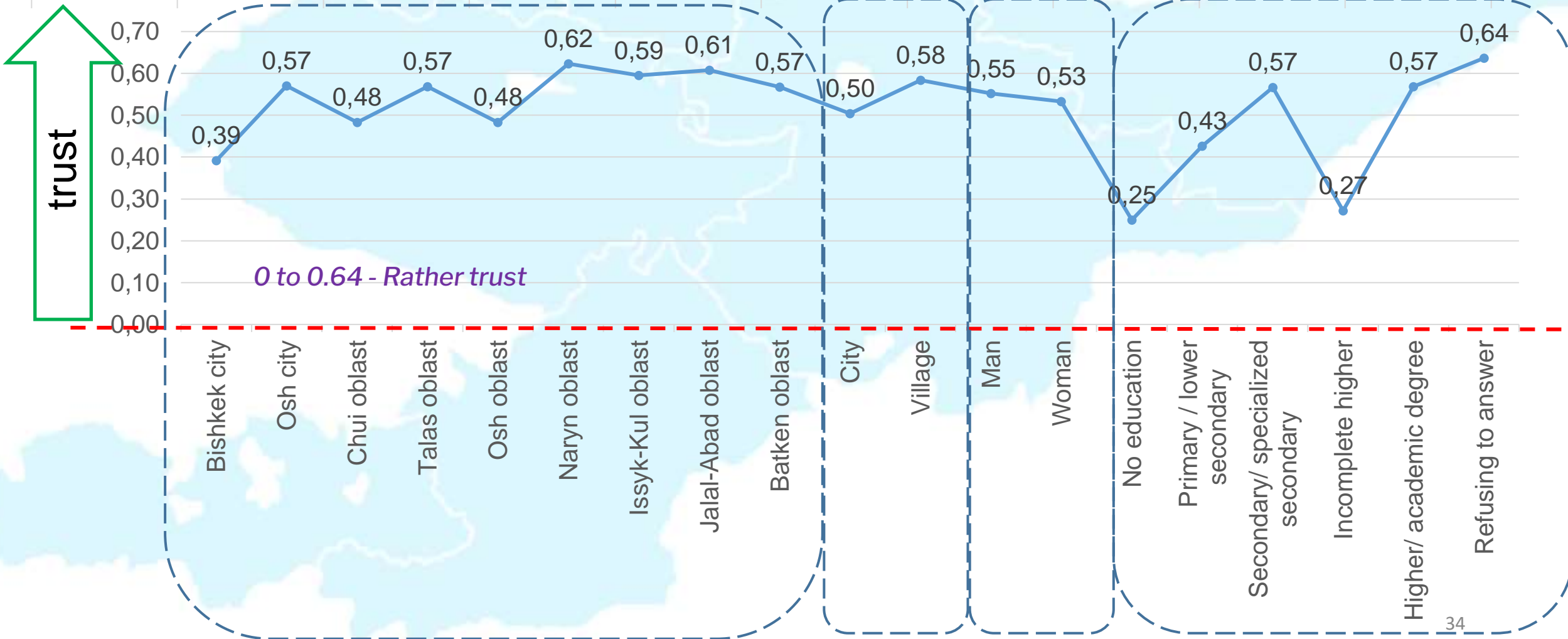
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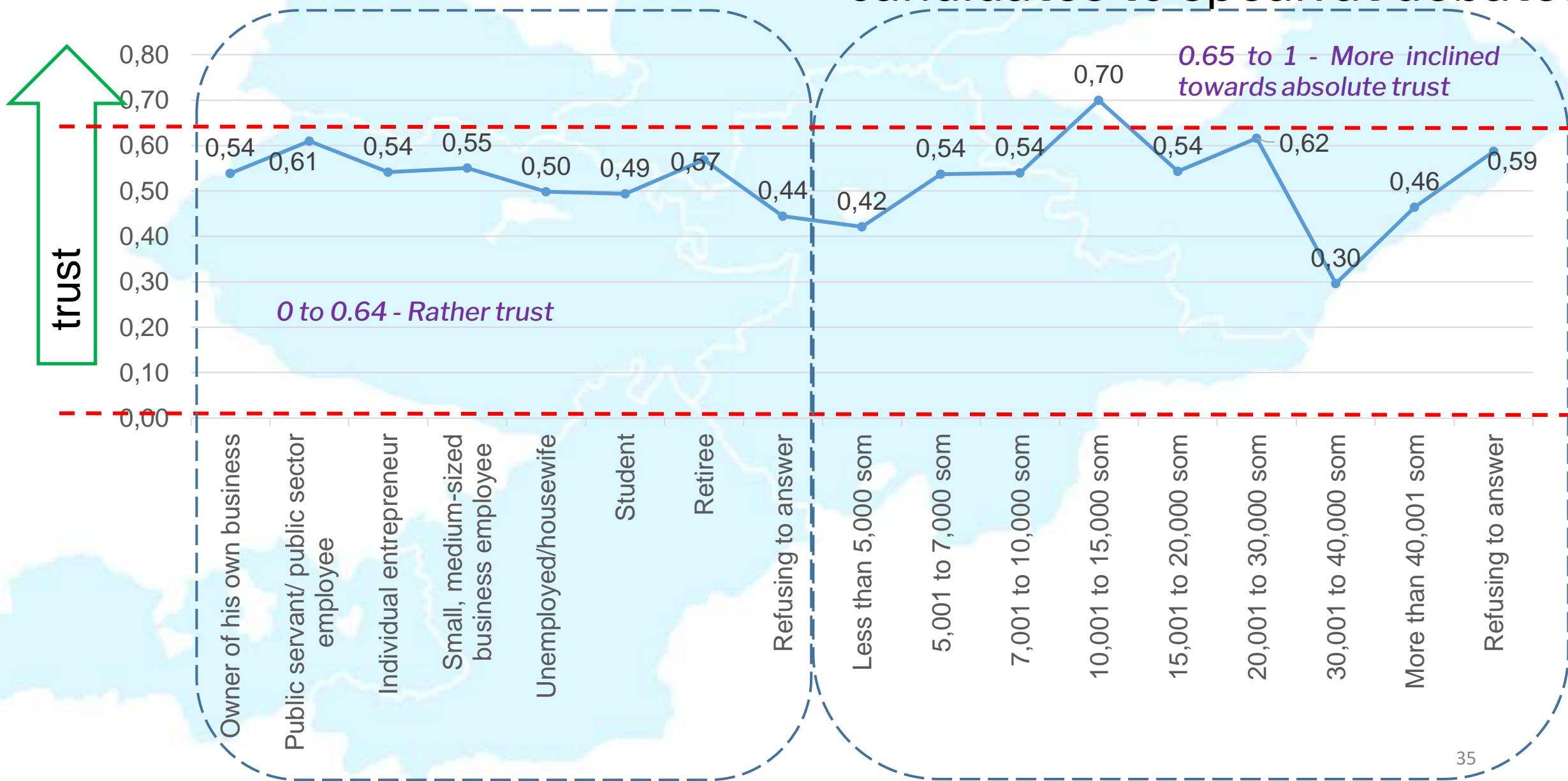
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, Equal access was ensured to all candidates to speak at debates

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, Equal access was ensured to all candidates to speak at debates



**THERE WAS NO INTIMIDATION, NO PRESSURE ON THE VOTERS.  
POPULATION CONFIDENCE INDEX:**

**0,51** - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust.

**0,37** - Less trust was observed among residents of the city of Bishkek than in other regions.

**0,65** - Trust was observed among residents of the Jalal-Abad oblast and the city of Osh.

**0,88** - Respondents who declined to specify their level of education were more inclined to have absolute trust.

**0,09** - Respondents with an income level of 30 to 40 thousand soms could not decide between a positive and a negative assessment.



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



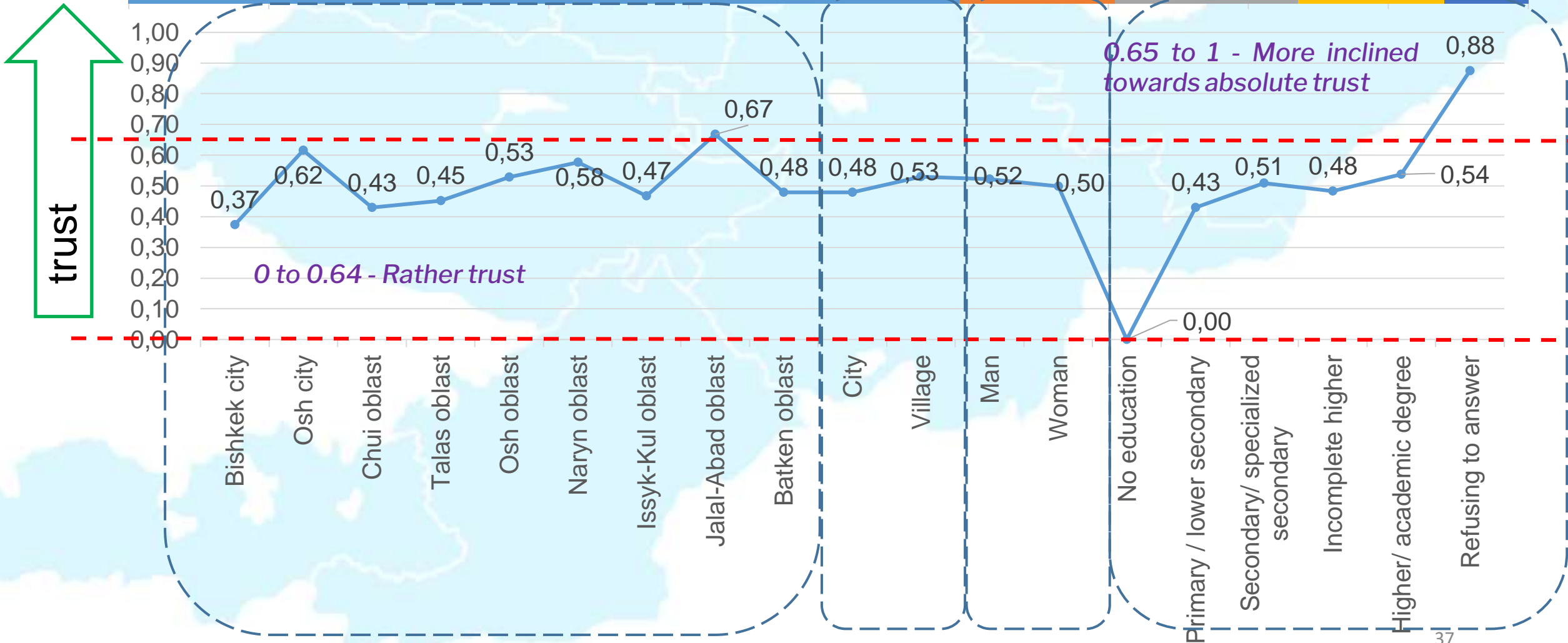
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



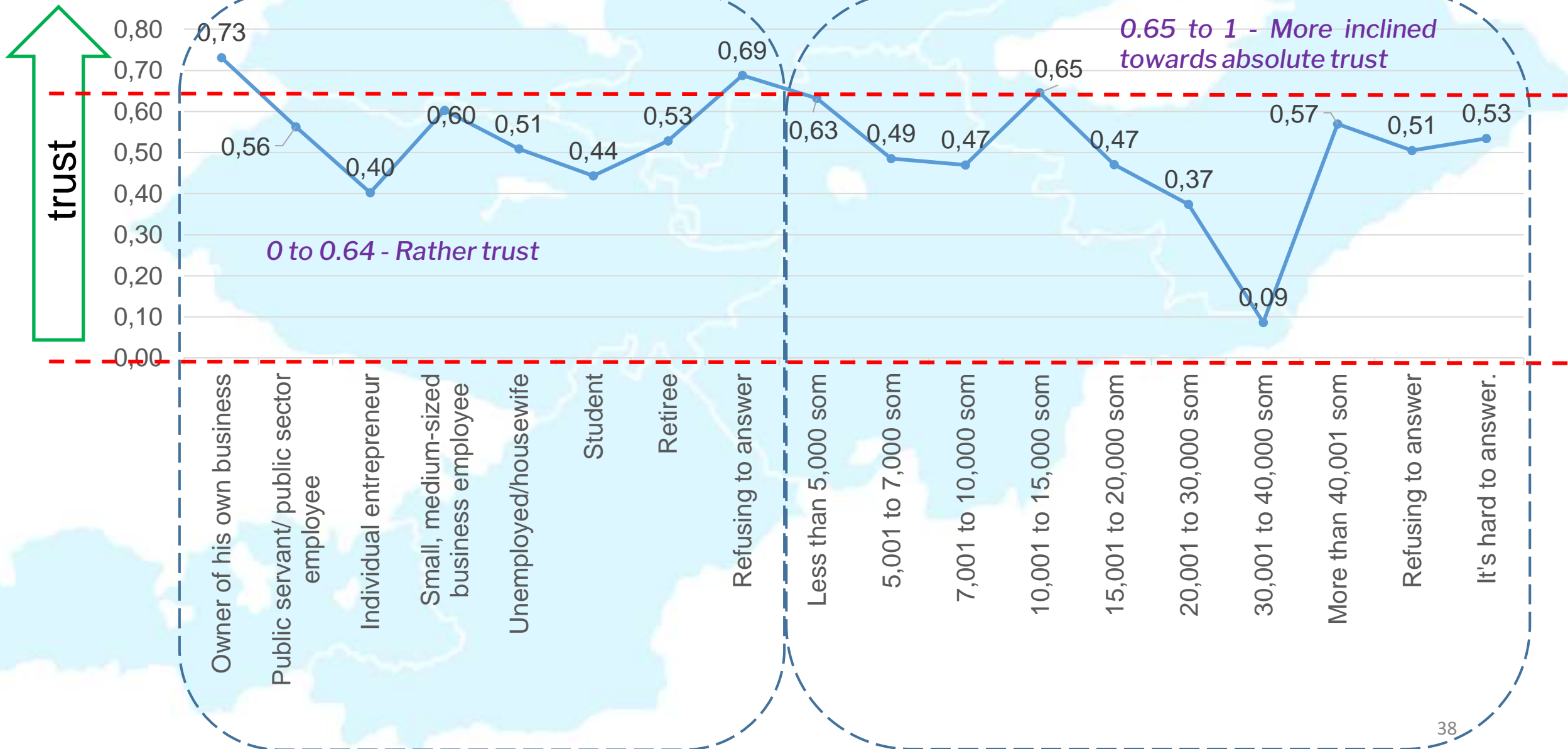
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, there was no intimidation, no pressure on voters

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, there was no intimidation, no pressure on voters



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



**0.46 - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust than to distrust.**

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**Residents of Osh city (0.61), Osh oblast (0.55), Naryn oblast (0.50), and Jalal-Abad oblast (0.61) were more inclined to have absolute trust.**

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**0.94 - Respondents who declined to specify their level of education were more inclined to have absolute trust.**

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**0.21 – Less trust was observed among the respondents without education.**

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**0.05 - Respondents with an income level of 30 to 40 thousand soms could not decide between a positive and a negative assessment.**

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



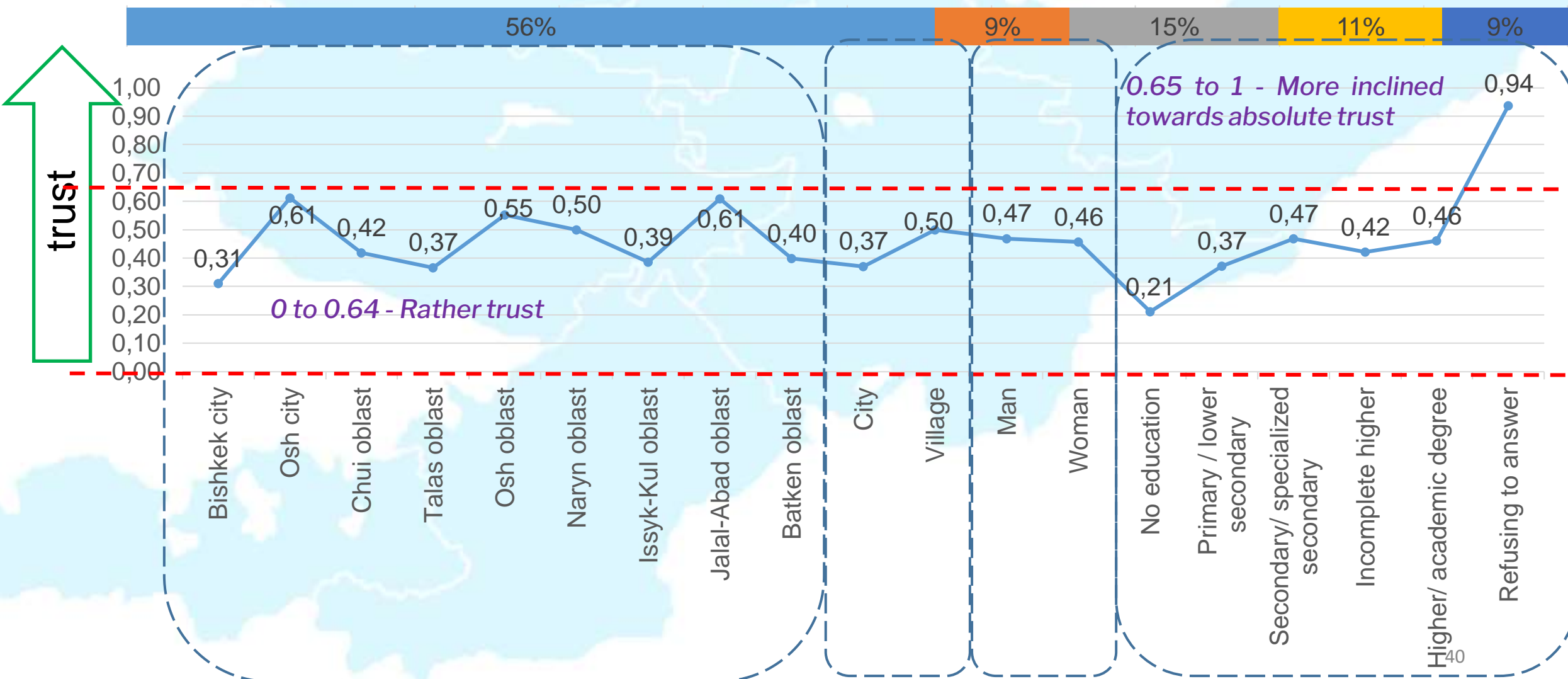
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



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

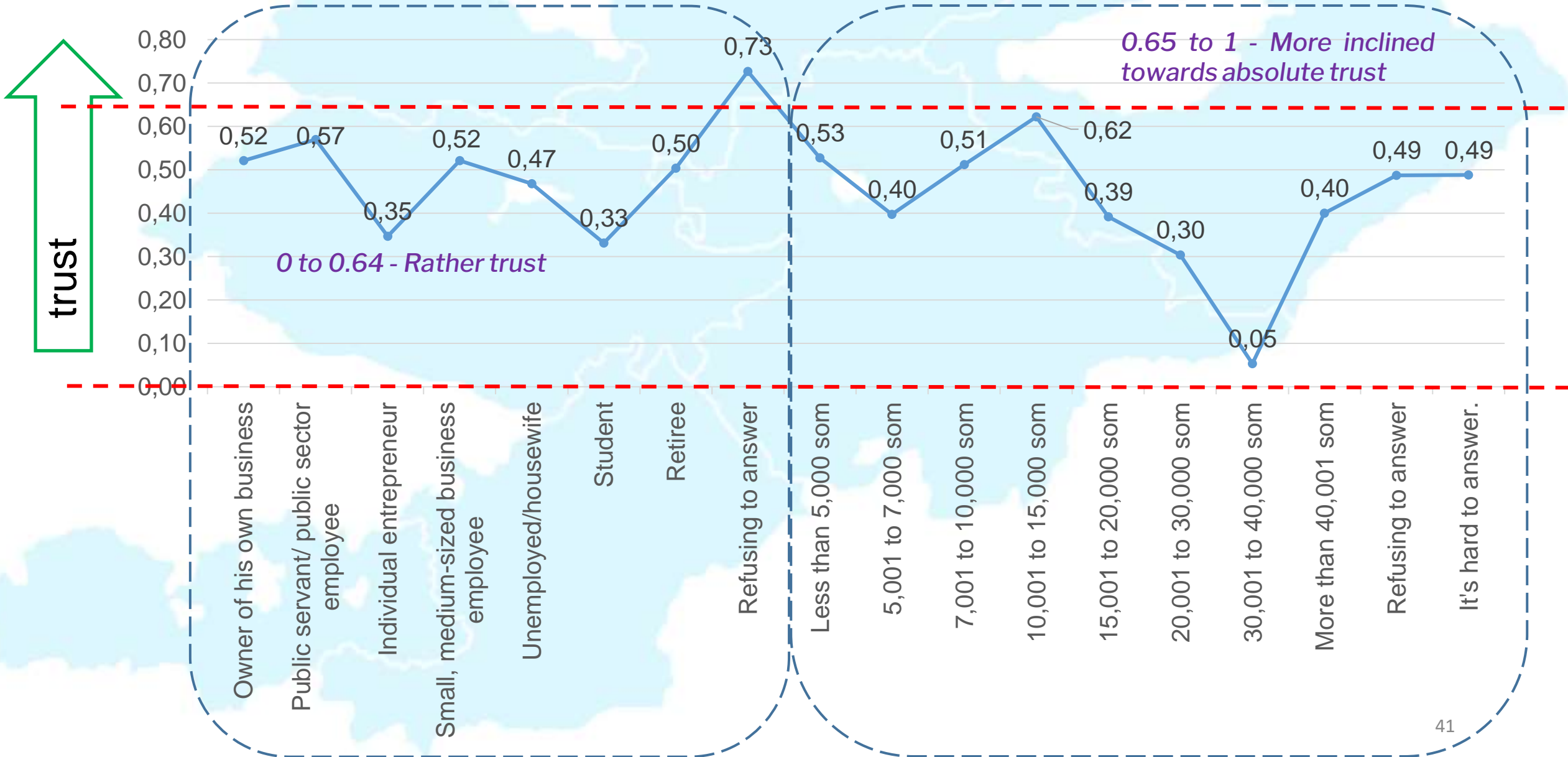
# Index of public trust, there were no cases of intimidation, pressure on candidates

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.





# Index of public trust, there were no cases of intimidation, pressure on candidates



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



**0.49 - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust than to distrust.**



**Residents of Osh city (0.57), Osh oblast (0.59), Naryn oblast (0.55), Jalal-Abad oblast (0.68) trust it the most.**



**0.94 - Respondents who declined to specify their level of education were more inclined to have absolute trust.**



**0.28 - Less trust was observed among the respondents without education.**



**0.09 - Respondents with an income level of 30 to 40 thousand soms could not decide between a positive and a negative assessment.**



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



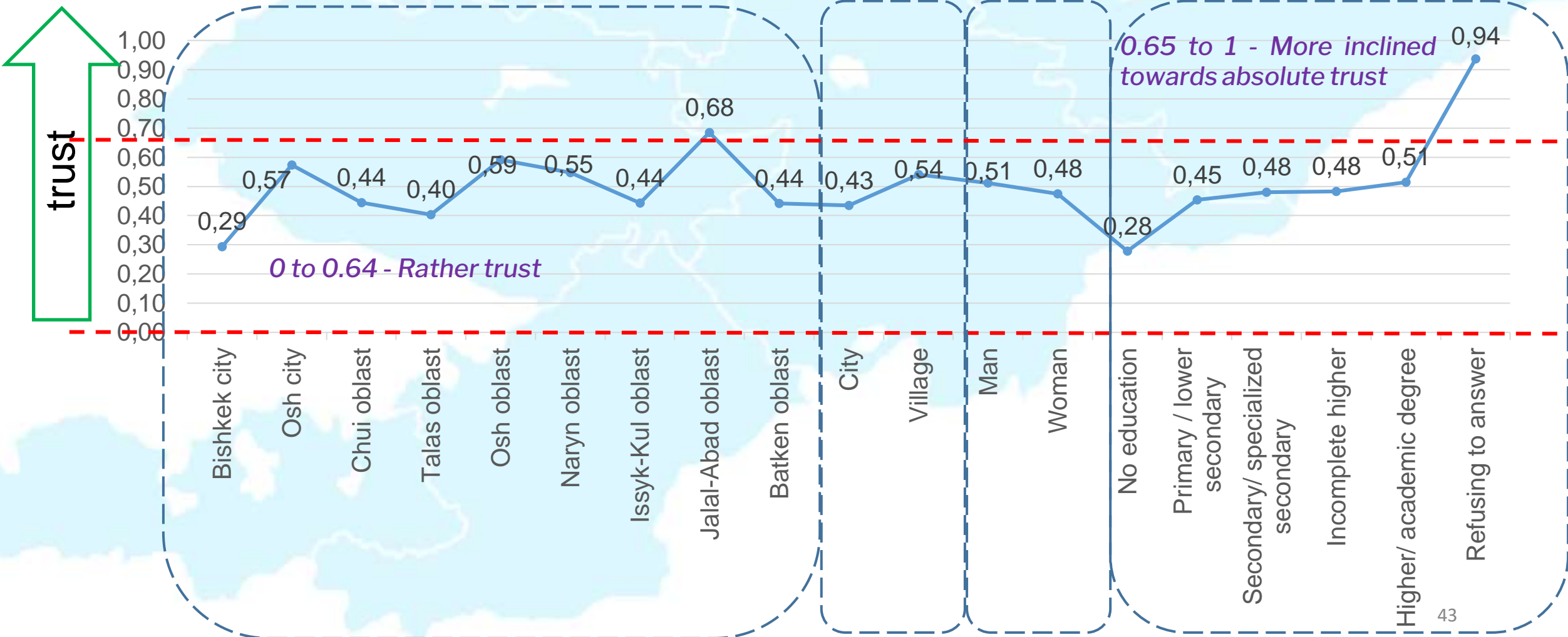
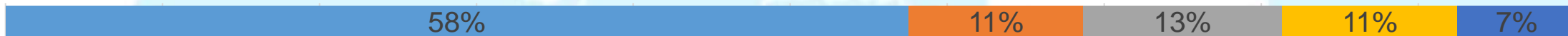
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



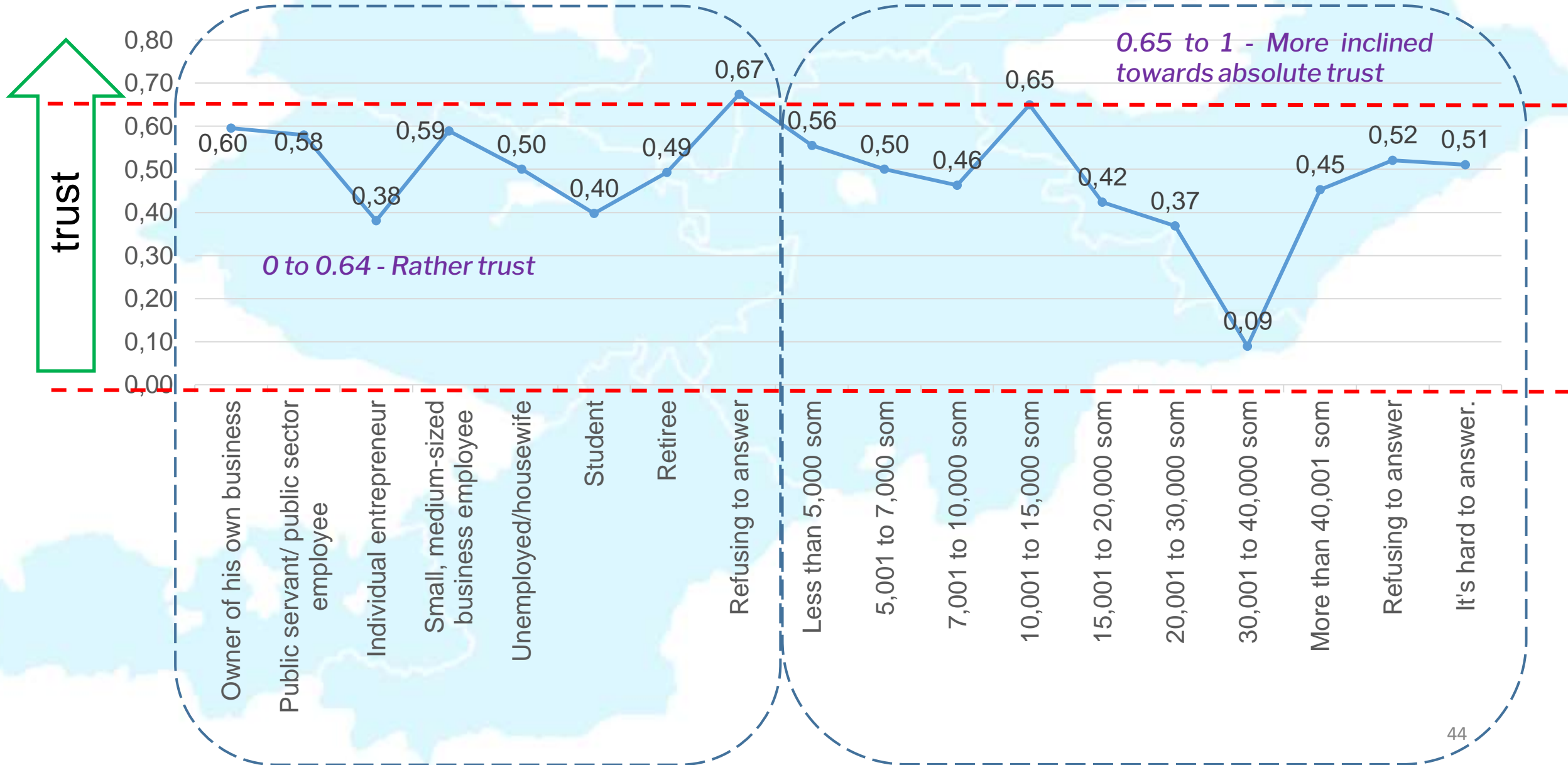
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, there were no cases of intimidation, pressure on observers

■ Strongly agree  
 ■ Rather agree  
 ■ Rather disagree  
 ■ Strongly disagree  
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, there were no cases of intimidation, pressure on observers



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

**0.51** – The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust.

**0.28** – Less trust was observed among the respondents without education.

**0.88**- Respondents who refused to specify their level of education tend to have absolute trust.

Residents of Osh city (**0.62**), Osh oblast (**0.57**), Naryn oblast (**0.56**), and Jalal-Abad oblast (**0.69**) were more inclined to have absolute trust.

**0.13** - Respondents with an income level of 30 to 40 thous. soms also note a low level of trust



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



Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



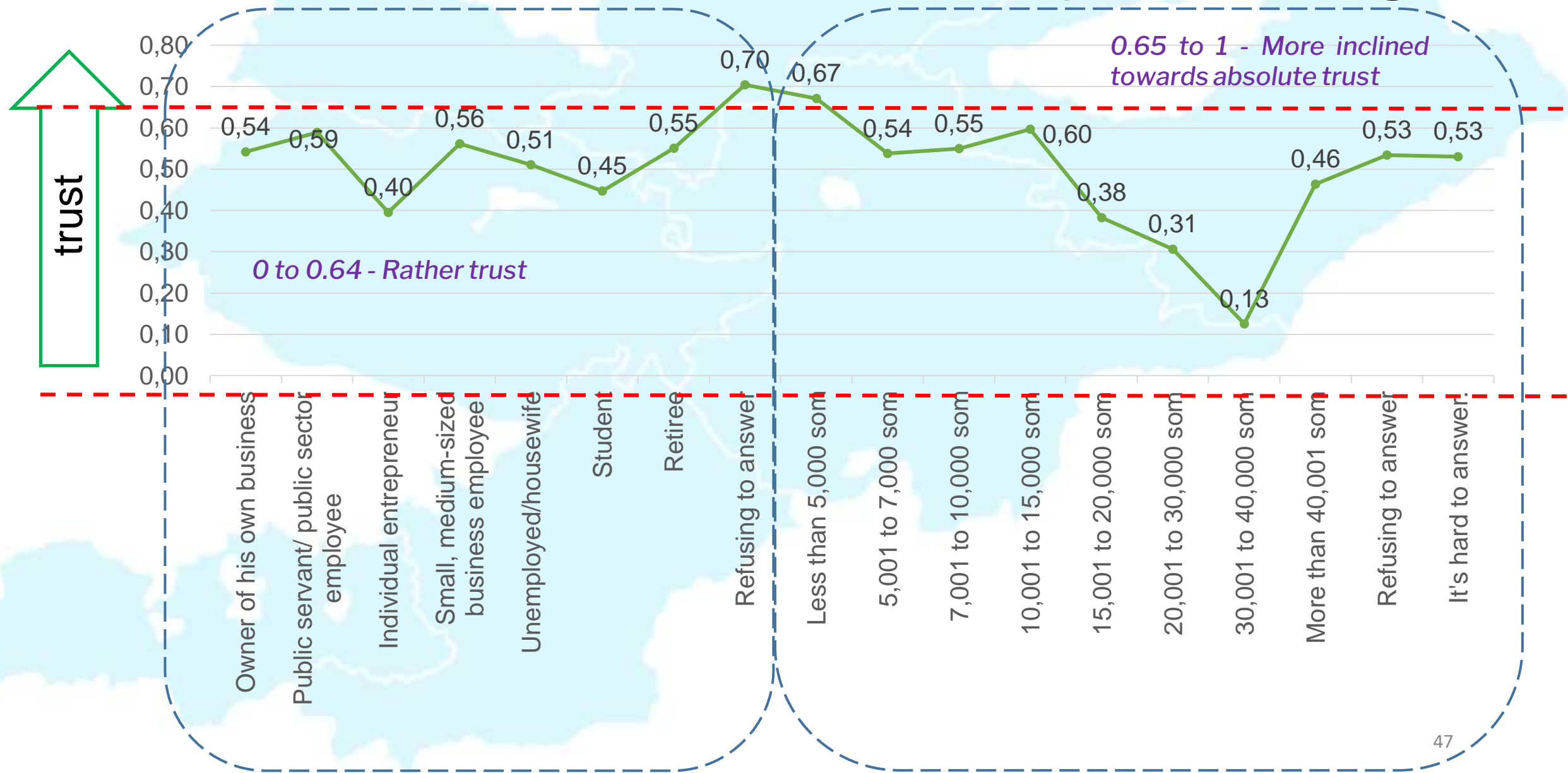
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, there have been no cases of threats or pressure on agitators

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, there have been no cases of threats or pressure on agitators



## Election commissions made decisions independently and transparently. Population Confidence Index:



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



Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

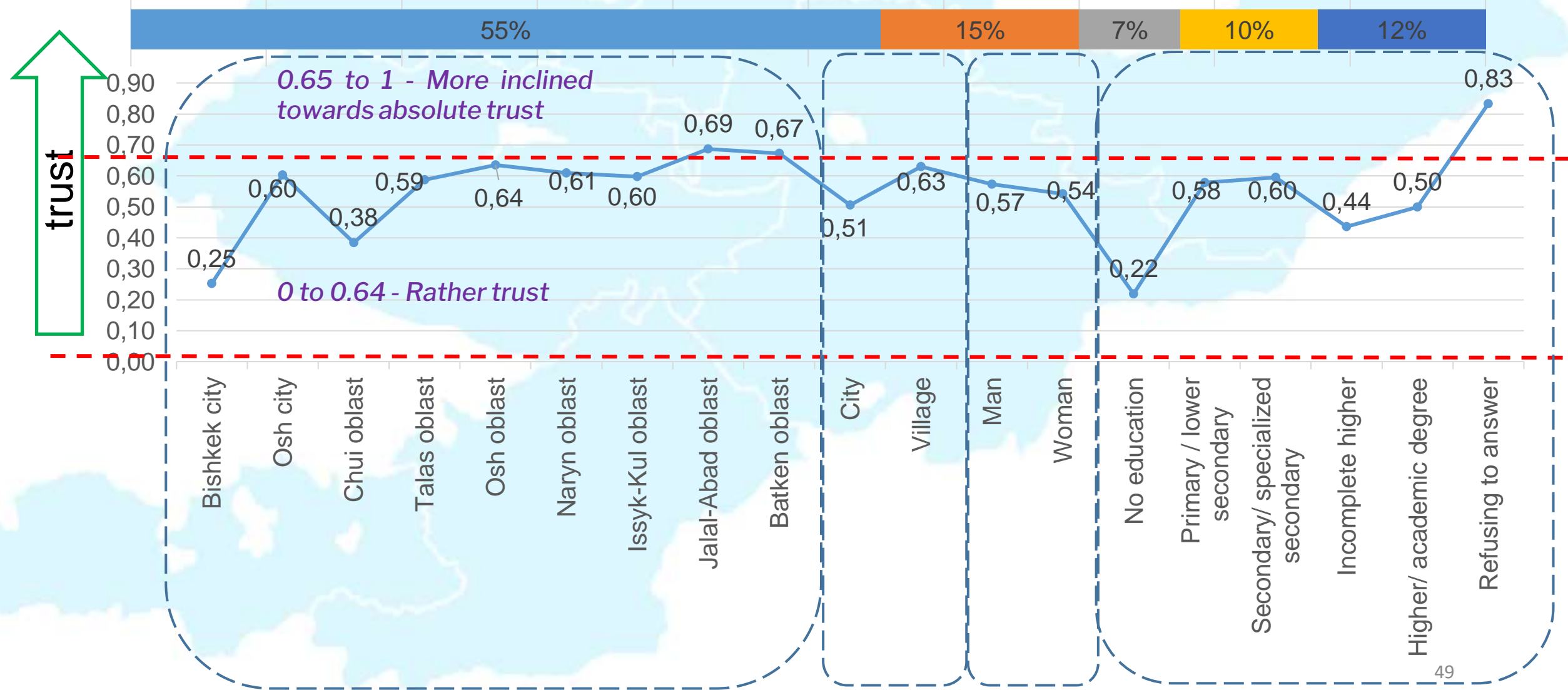


The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

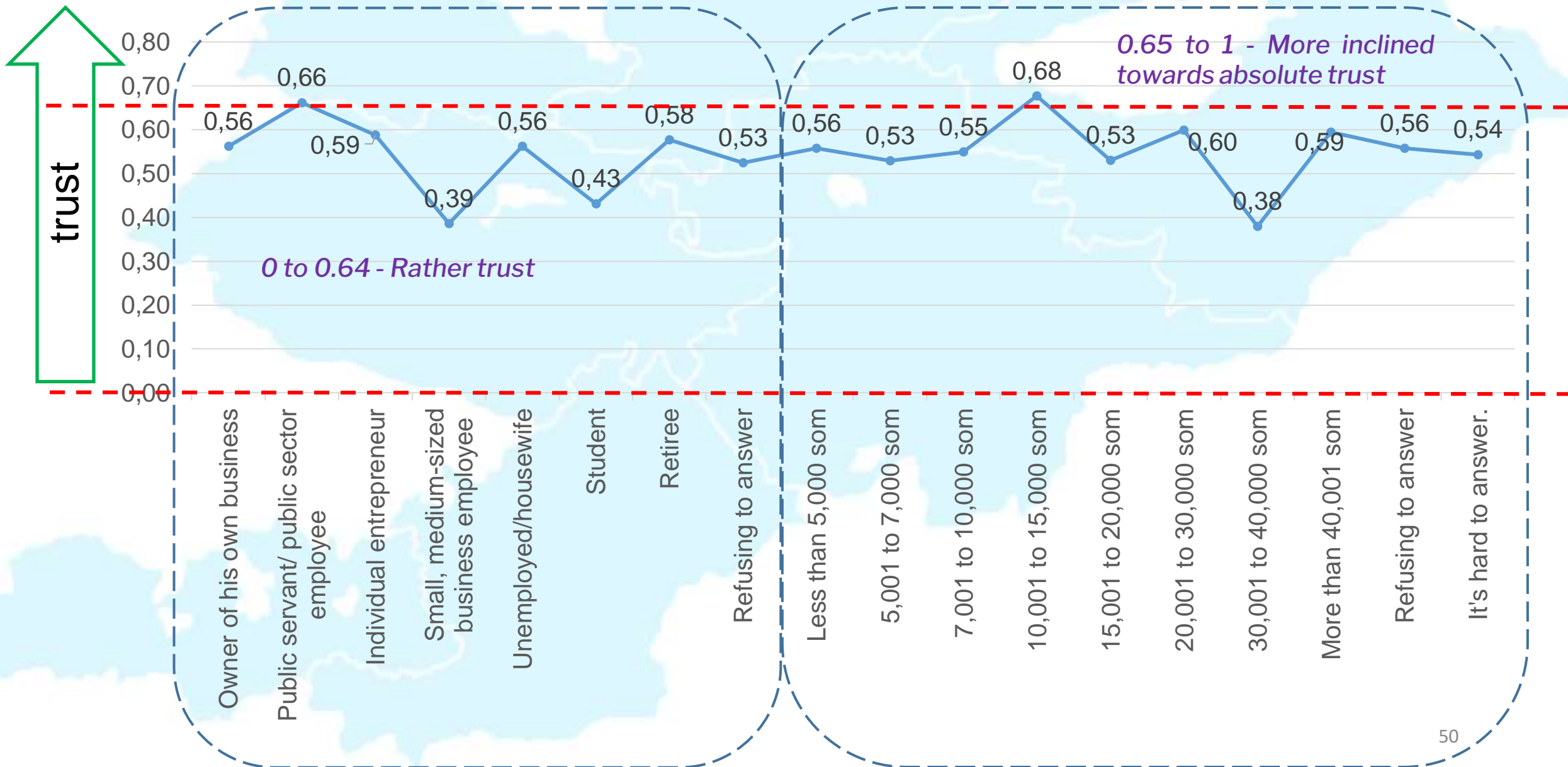


# Index of public trust, that electoral commissions made decisions independently and transparently

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, that electoral commissions made decisions independently and transparently



**All violations were reviewed objectively and on time (TEC).  
Population Confidence Index:**

**0.54** - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust.

**0.35** - Also, less trust was observed among the respondents of the Chui oblast

**0.68** - Residents of Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts were most inclined to have absolute trust.

**0.73** - Respondents who declined to specify their level of education were more inclined to have absolute trust.

**0.24** - Residents of Bishkek city express low level of trust

**0.71** - Respondents with an income level of 10 to 15 thousand were more inclined to have absolute trust.



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



Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



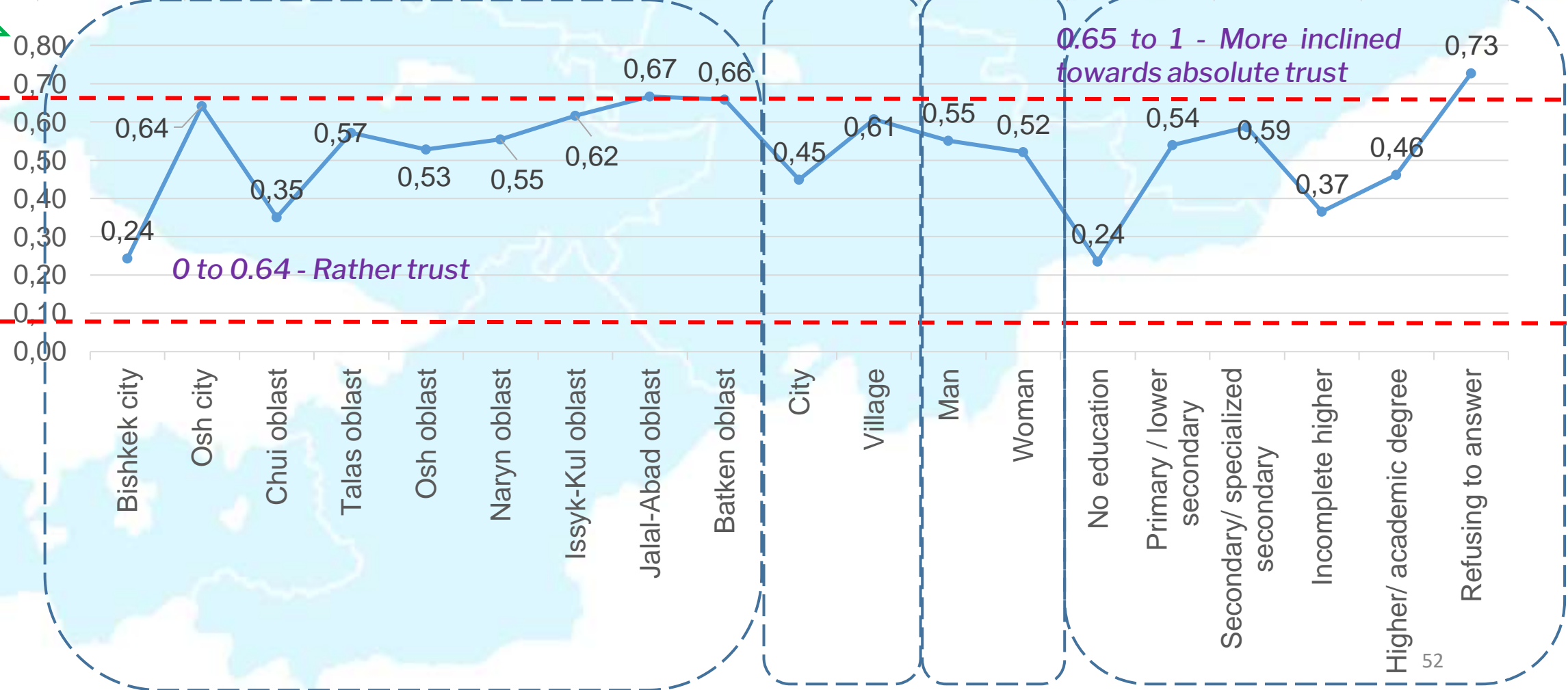
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, all violations were considered objectively and on time (TECs)

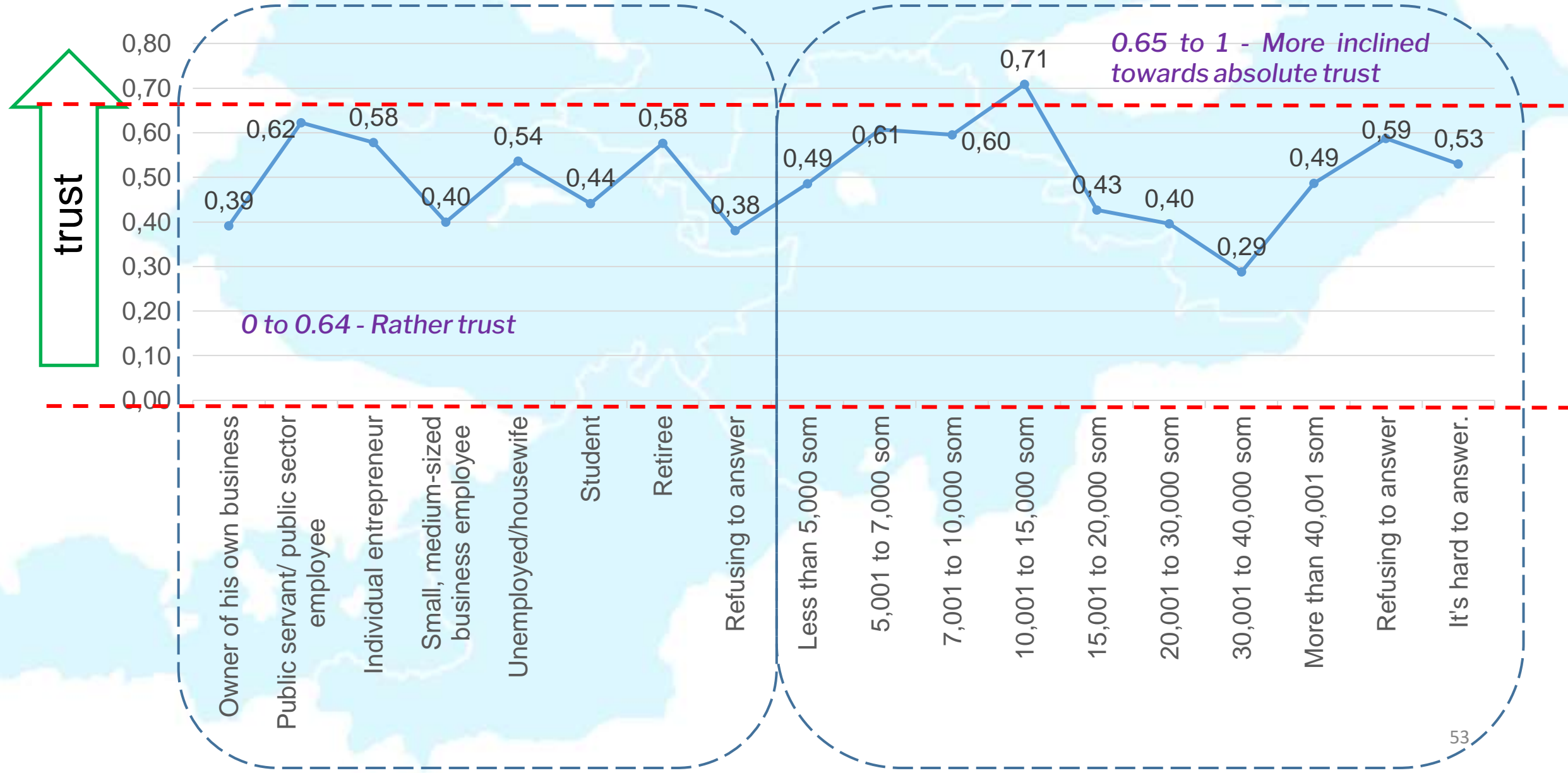
■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



trust



# Index of public trust, all violations were considered objectively and on time (TECs)



**ALL VIOLATIONS WERE REVIEWED OBJECTIVELY AND ON TIME (CEC).  
POPULATION CONFIDENCE INDEX:**



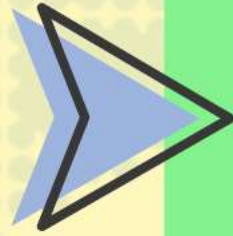
**0.53** - The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to trust.



**0.28** - Less trust was observed among the respondents of the city of Bishkek and the Chui oblast



**0.65** - Residents of Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts were more inclined to have absolute trust.



**0.68** - Respondents with an income level of 10 to 15 thousand soms were more inclined to have absolute trust.



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



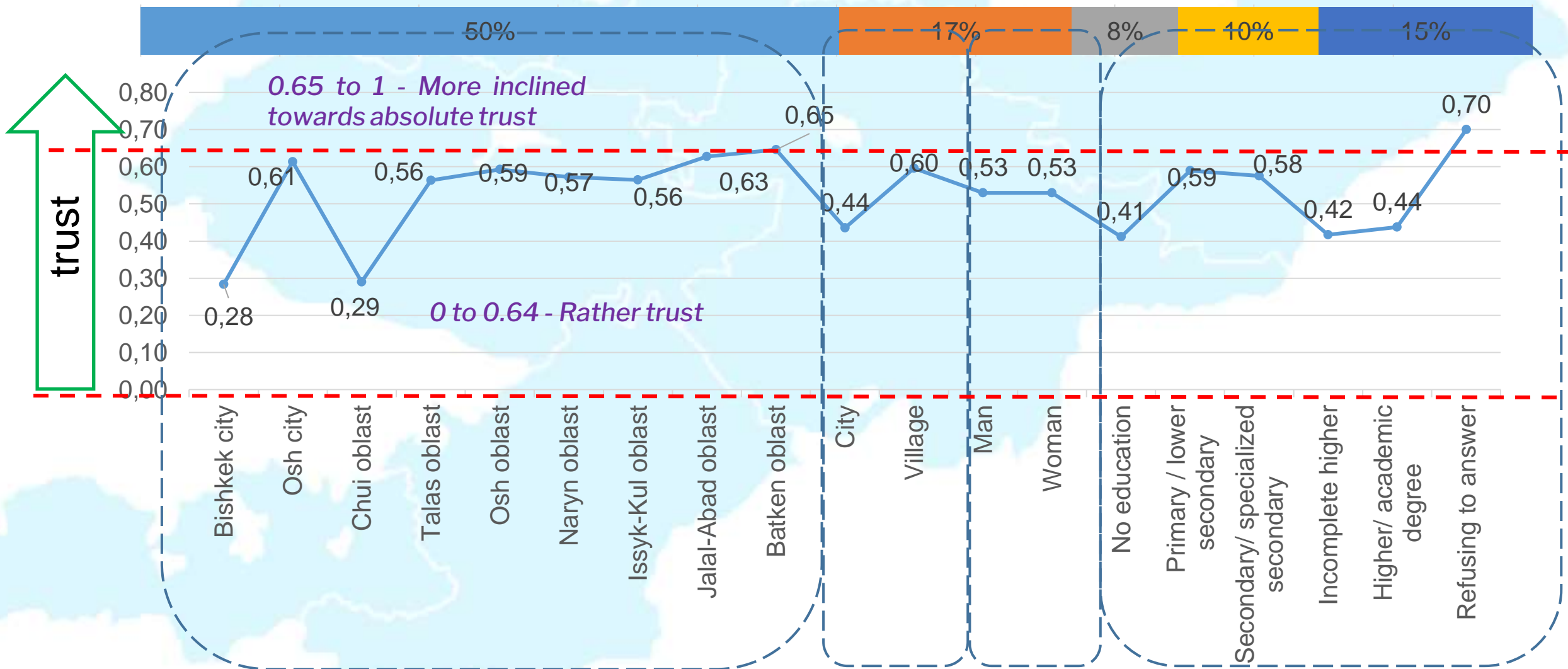
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



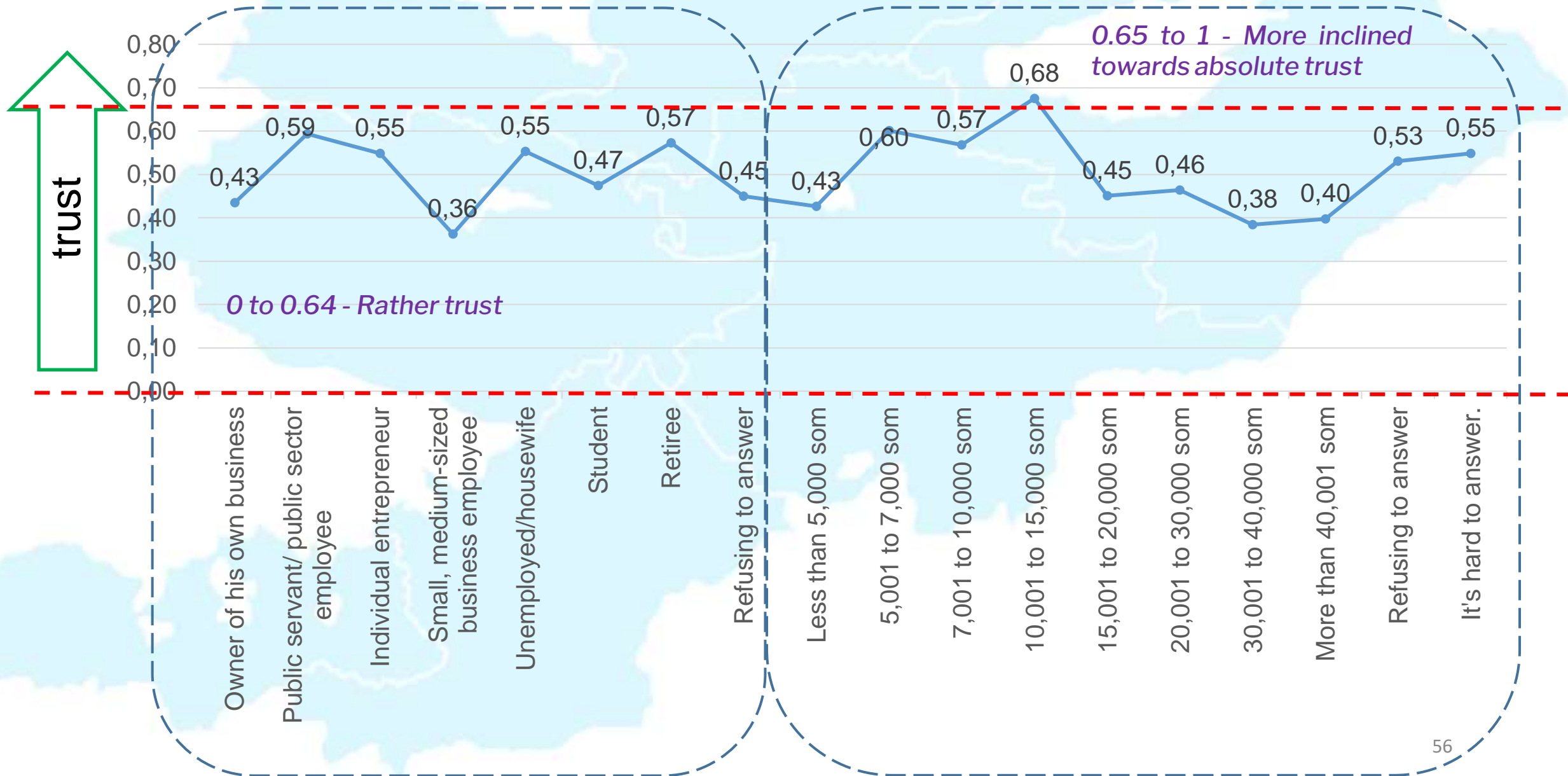
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, all violations were considered objectively and on time (CEC)

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, all violations were considered objectively and on time (CEC)





## THE SECRECY OF BALLOT WAS OBSERVED.

### POPULATION CONFIDENCE INDEX:

**0.66** – The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to have absolute trust.

**0.49** – Less trust was observed among the respondents of the city of Bishkek in comparison with the residents of other regions.



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

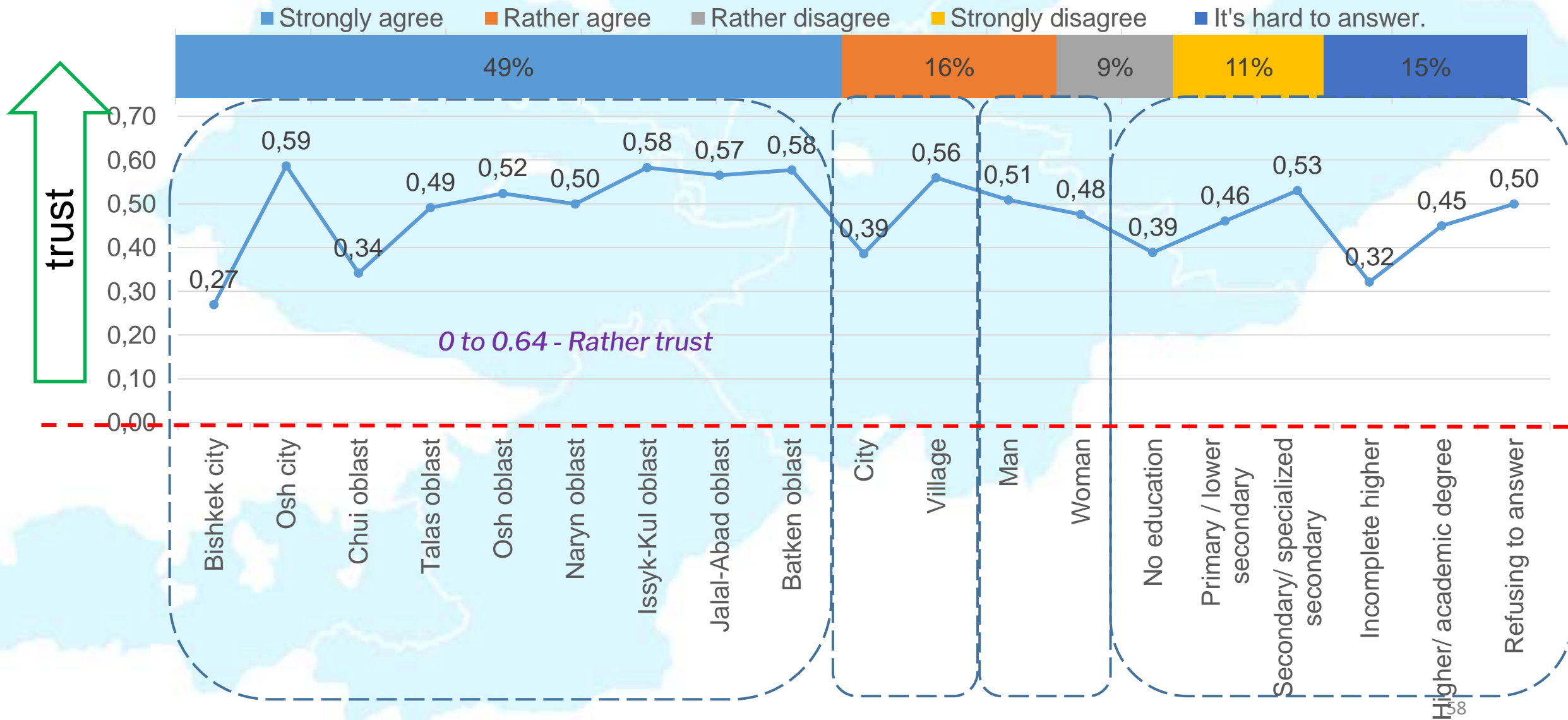


Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment

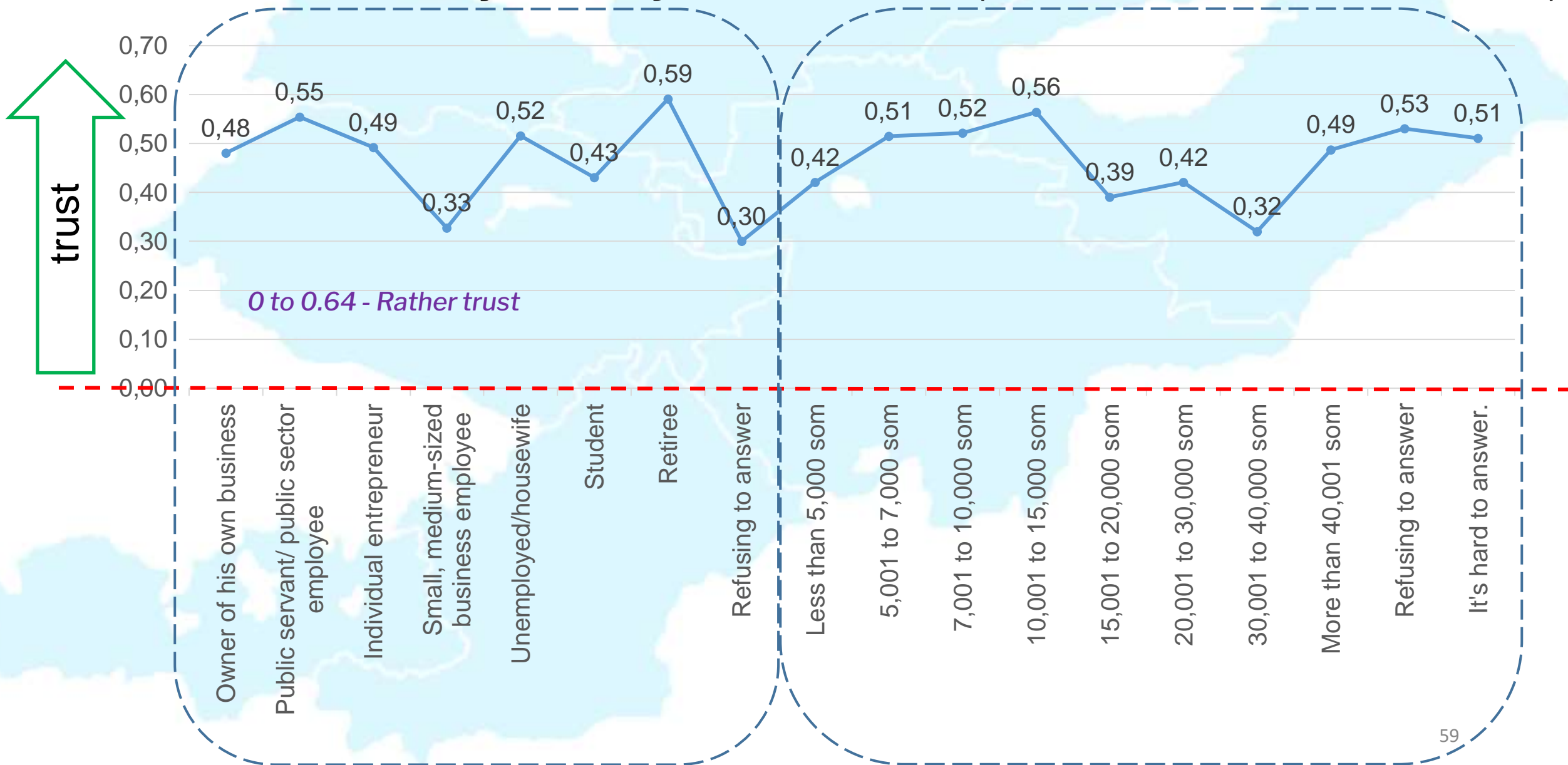


The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust


# Index of public trust, All violations were considered objectively and on time (law enforcement bodies)




# Index of public trust, All violations were considered objectively and on time (law enforcement bodies)



## The secrecy of ballot was observed. Population Confidence Index:



**0.66** – The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to have absolute trust.



**0.49** – Less trust was observed among the respondents of the city of Bishkek in comparison with the residents of other regions.



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



Indicators 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

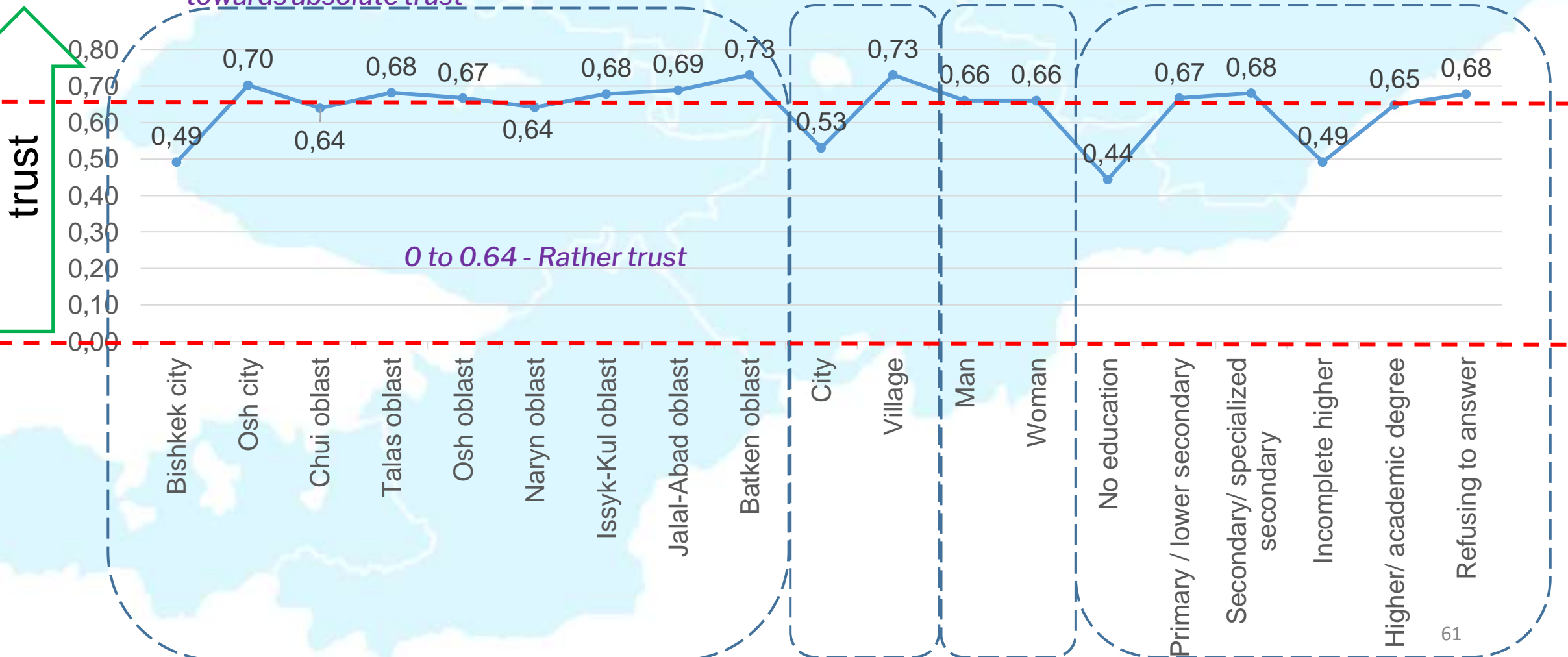
# Index of public trust, voting secrecy was respected

■ Strongly agree  
 ■ Rather agree  
 ■ Rather disagree  
 ■ Strongly disagree  
 ■ It's hard to answer.

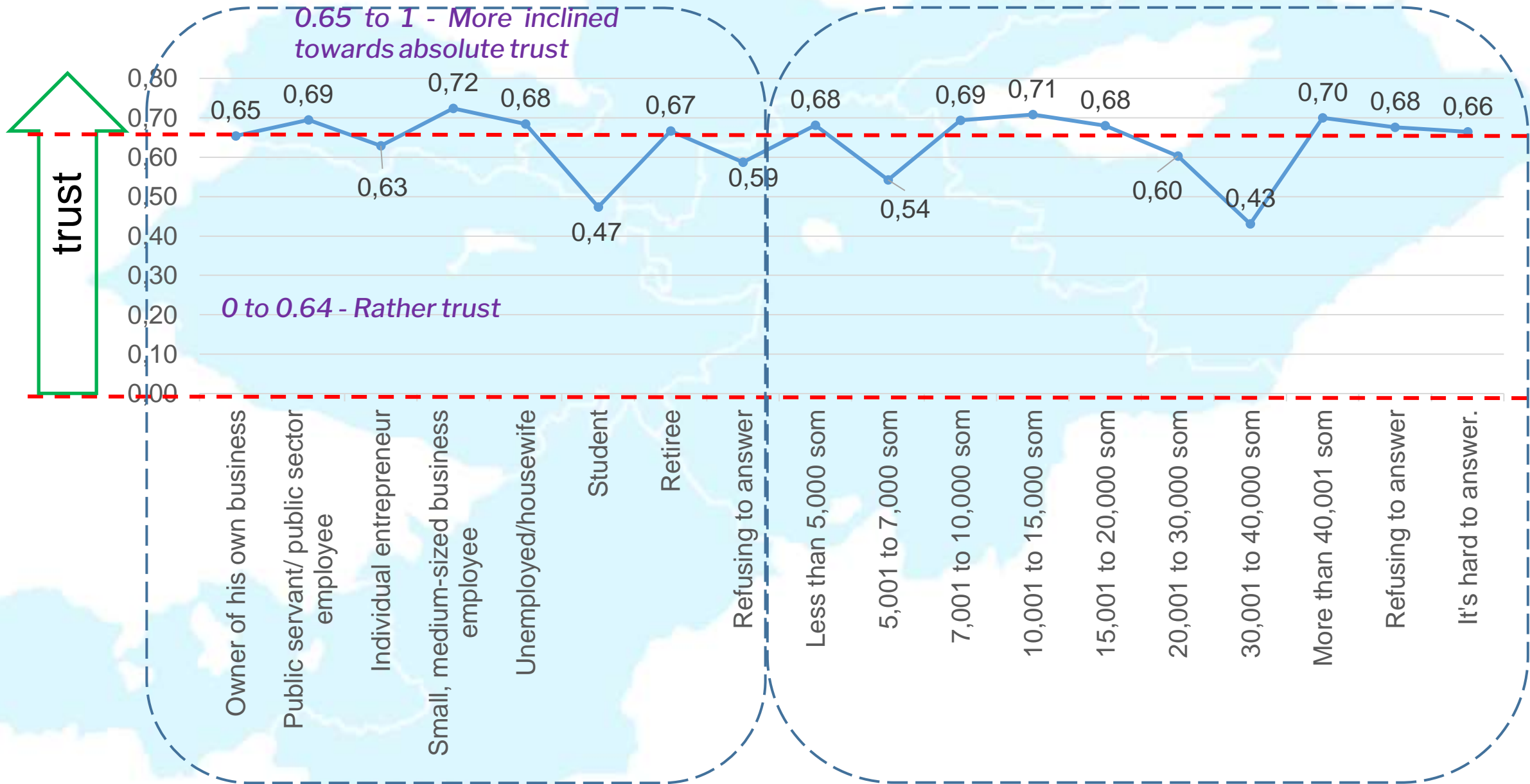


*0.65 to 1 - More inclined towards absolute trust*

*0 to 0.64 - Rather trust*



# Index of public trust, voting secrecy was respected



## Election day was transparent and free of fraud. Population Confidence Index:

**0,66**

– The nationwide average confidence indicator showed that respondents were more inclined to have absolute trust.

**0,37**

– Less trust was observed among the respondents of the city of Bishkek in comparison with the residents of other regions.



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



Indicators 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, Voting day was transparent and without falsifications

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.

66%

15%

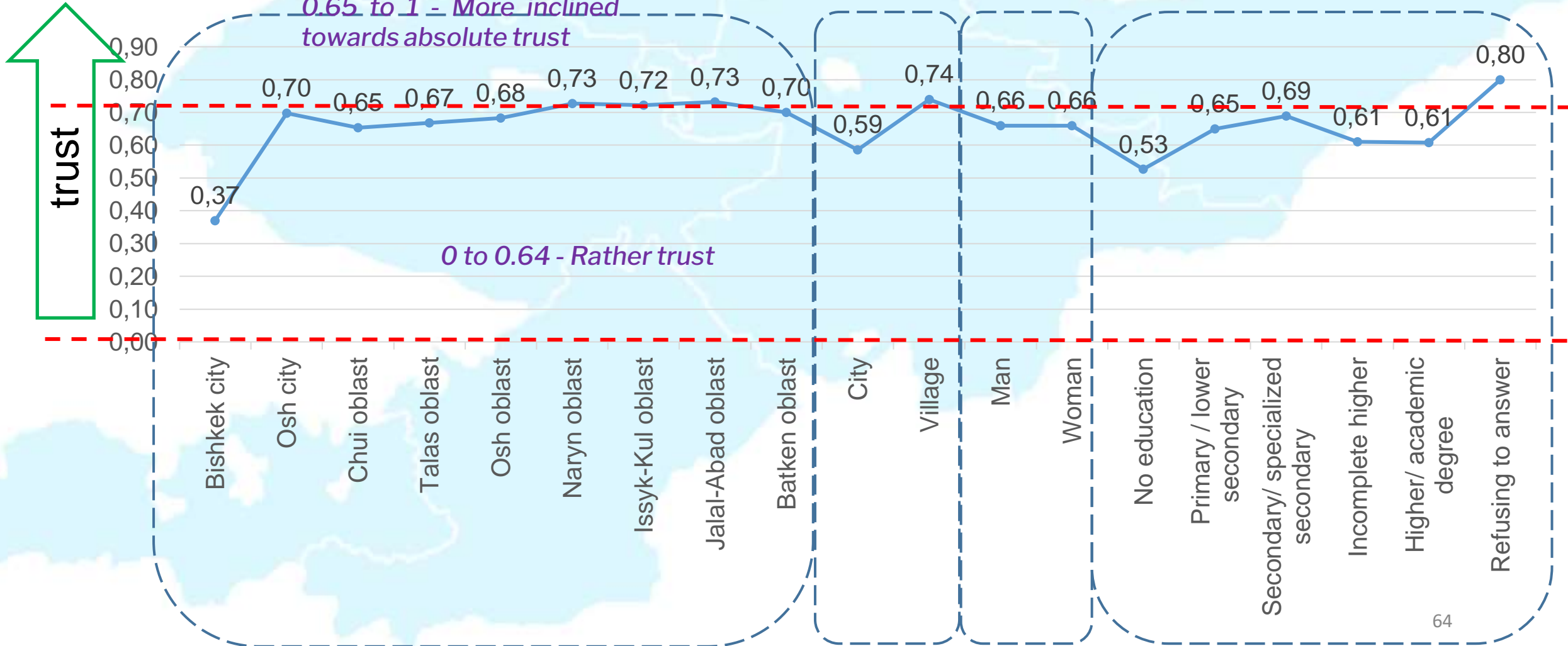
6%

8%

6%

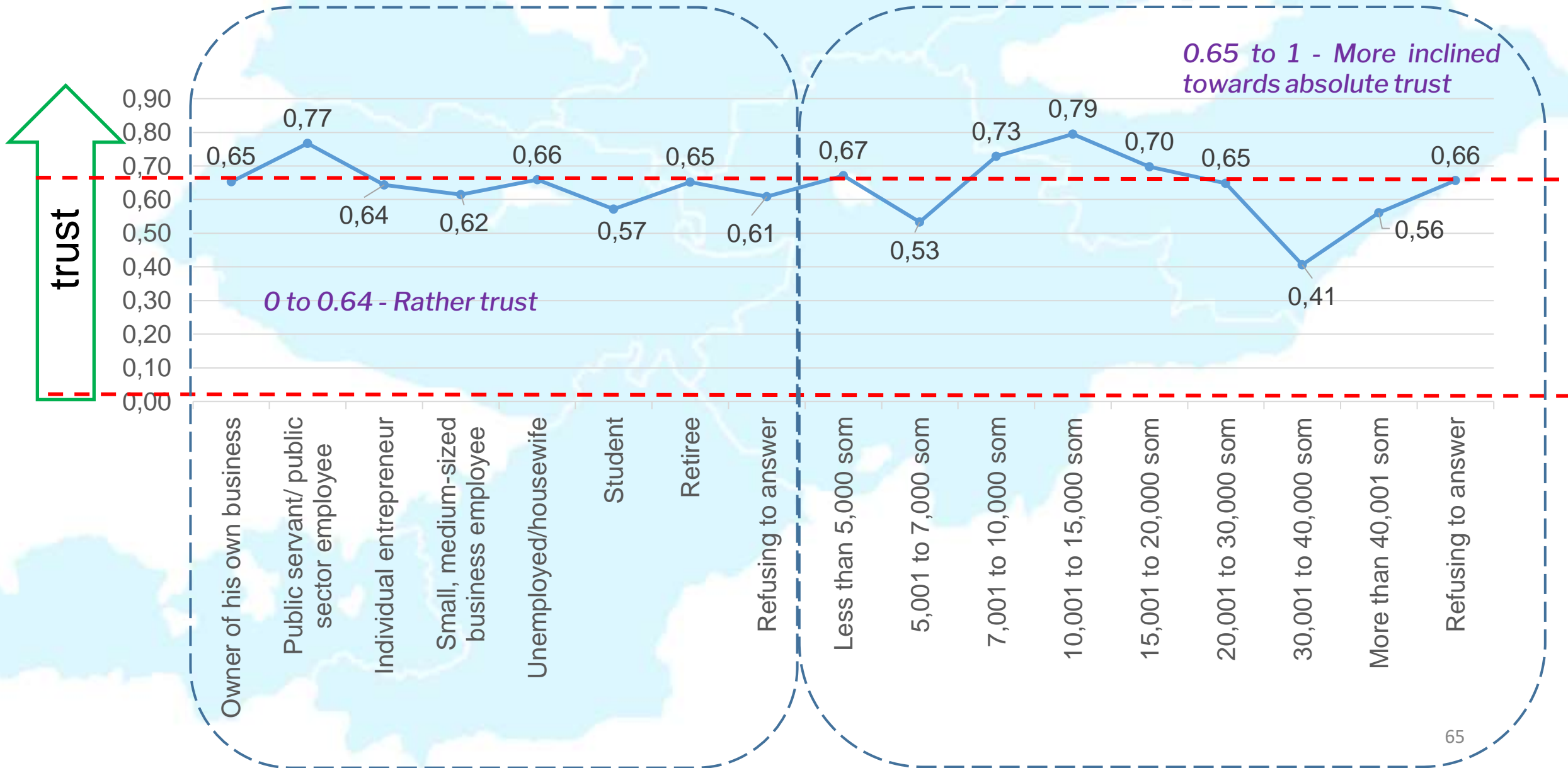
*0.65 to 1 - More inclined towards absolute trust*

*0 to 0.64 - Rather trust*





# Index of public trust, Voting day was transparent and without falsifications



## Voting results reflect the will of the voters. Population Confidence Index:



– The nationwide average level of trust of respondents is quite high.



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



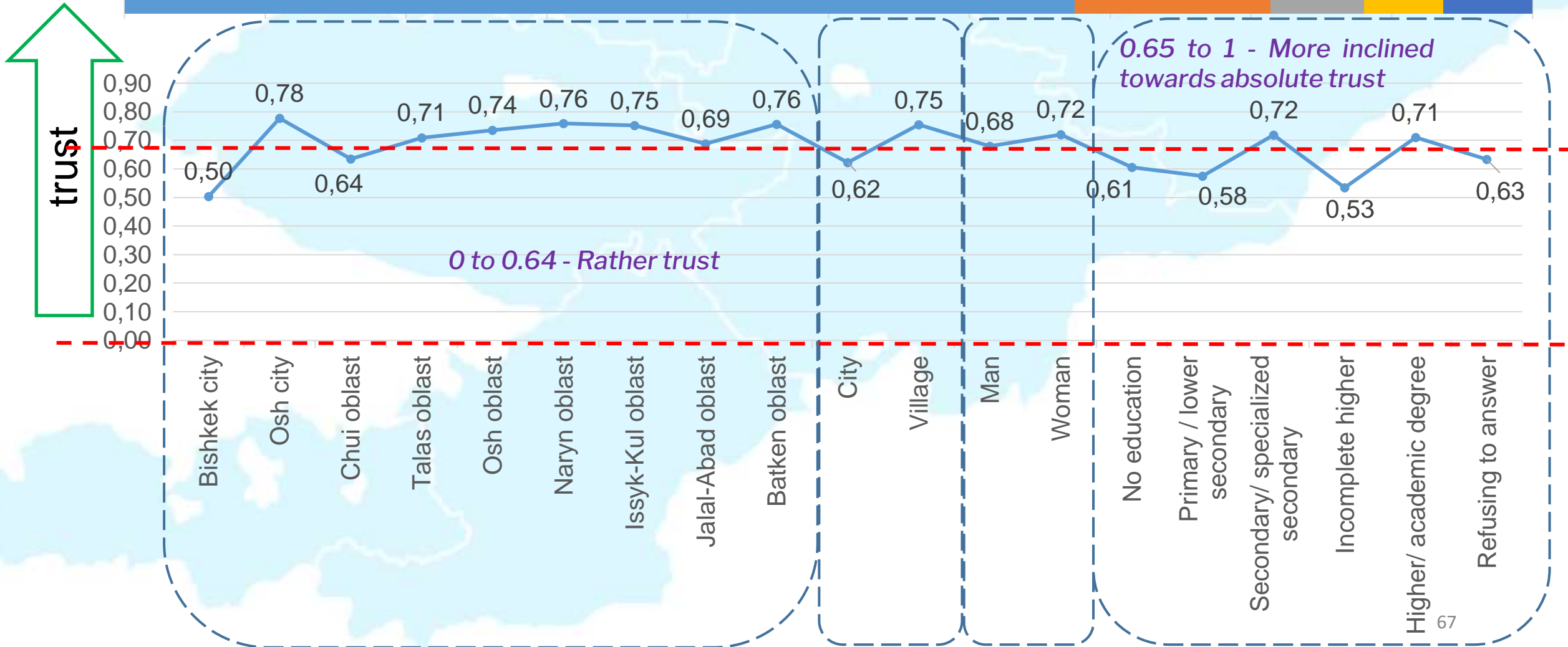
Indicators close to 0 cause uncertainty between a positive and a negative assessment



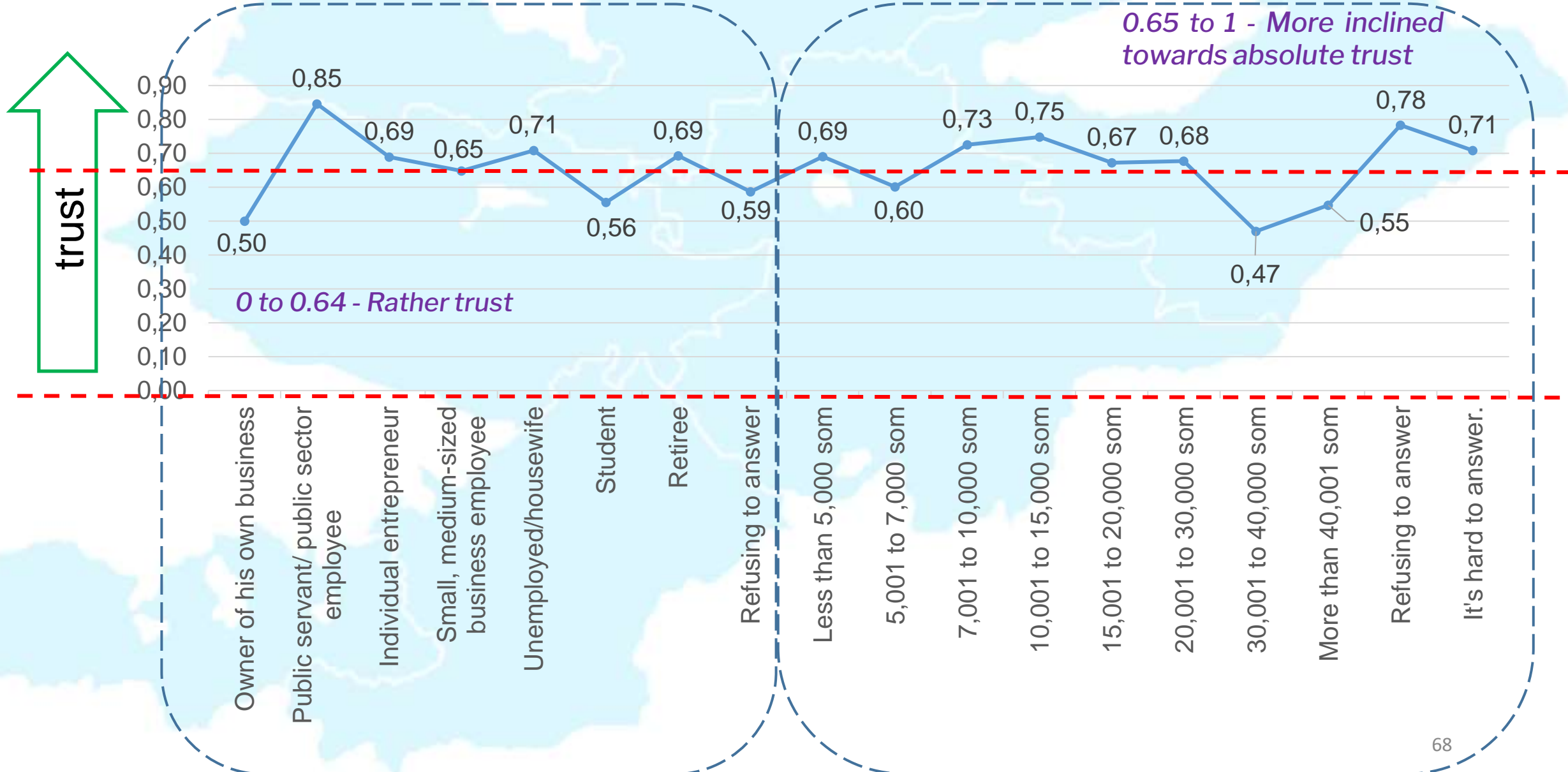
The closer the average indicator is to (-1), the higher is the level of distrust

# Index of public trust, the voting results reflect the will of the voters

■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Rather agree   
 ■ Rather disagree   
 ■ Strongly disagree   
 ■ It's hard to answer.



# Index of public trust, the voting results reflect the will of the voters





# Methodology

# Methodology

- The survey of respondents was carried out by the method of personal interview through a telephone survey to the mobile numbers of the main cellular operators (O!, Megacom, Beeline). Sociological research was carried out in all regions of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- For the study and extrapolation of the obtained results to the entire Population, the sample size was calculated at 1203 residents of the Kyrgyz Republic over the age of 18 years. The designated sample size is sufficient and will allow, at a 95% confidence level, to draw conclusions with an accuracy of  $\pm 2.8\%$  at the level of the Population. The confidence level shows how likely the random answer will fall within the confidence interval. The confidence interval can be understood as an error, it sets the range of the part of the distribution curve on both sides of the selected point, where the answers can fall.
- For the study, a stratified sample was built. 9 strata were identified including the cities of Bishkek and Osh. The Population is the population of the Kyrgyz Republic over 18 years old, according to the data of the National Statistical Committee and the Central Election Commission for 2020.
- When distributing the size between strata, preference is given to an equal / disproportionate distribution of the sample. This distribution of the sample made it possible to increase the missing number of respondents in strata with a small population.
- When using an equal-size sample, after collecting the data, a proportional weighting procedure was carried out, which made it possible to correct an equal-size sample close to the Population, by weighting the under-represented observations and facilitating redundant representations.



# Random selection of respondents

- Within each strata (region), a simple random selection of respondents was carried out through the generation of random numbers. Random numbers are generated electronically and collected into random phone numbers of subscribers of different mobile operators.
- Interviews were conducted in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek languages.



# **Socio-demographic block**



# Socio-demographic indicators

## A place of residence

- Bishkek city (n=211)
- Osh city (n=59)
- Chui oblast (n=184)
- Talas oblast (n=47)
- Osh oblast (n=241)
- Naryn oblast (n=52)
- Issyk-Kul oblast (n=93)
- Jalal-Abad oblast (n=223)
- Batken oblast (n=95)

## Type of settlement

- City (n=261)
- Villlage (n=677)

## Education

- No education (n=21)
- Primary / lower secondary (n=45)
- Secondary/ specialized secondary (n=732)
- Incomplete higher (n=60)
- Higher/ academic degree (n=3428)
- Refusing to answer (n=17)

## Age of respondents

- 18-29 y. o. (n=348)
- 30-39 y. o. (n=293)
- 40-49 y. o. (n=207)
- 50-59 y. o. (n=180)
- 60-69 y. o. (n=120)
- 70 y. and elder (n=55)

## Gender

- Man (n=571)
- Woman (n=632)

## Family income

- Less than 5 000 som (n=76)
- From 5 001 to 7000 som (n=76)
- From 7 001 to 10 000 som (n=85)
- From 10 001 to 15 000 som (n=94)
- From 15 001 to 20 000 som (n=95)
- From 20 001 to 30 000 som (n=85)
- From 30 001 to 40 000 som (n=33)
- More than 40 001 som (n=44)
- Refusing to answer (n=211)
- It's hard to answer (n=404)

## Occupation

- Owner of his own business (n=26)
- Public servant/ public sector employee (n=195)
- Individual entrepreneur (n=279)
- Small, medium-sized business employee (n=138)
- Unemployed/housewife (n=301)
- Student (n=86)
- Retiree (n=151)
- Refusing to answer (n=27)

# Our contacts



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- SMM: [www.instagram.com/commoncause312](https://www.instagram.com/commoncause312) | [www.facebook.com/commoncause312](https://www.facebook.com/commoncause312) | <https://twitter.com/commoncause312>