

НАЦИОНАЛНА ДЕБАТА ЗА ИЗБОРНИТЕ РЕФОРМИ ВО СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА



NATIONAL DEBATE ON ELECTORAL REFORMS IN NORTH MACEDONIA

What is Deliberative Polling®?

Deliberative Polling is a unique form of political consultation that combines techniques of public opinion research and public deliberation to reveal what public opinion would be on a particular issue if citizens were given a chance to become more informed. The Deliberative Poll seeks to account for the preferences and opinions of citizens both before and after they have had an opportunity to arrive at considerate judgments based on balanced information and discussion with fellow citizens.

Representative sample

Innital survey

Before the deliberative event, a baseline study survey was conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1000 citizens between 5th and 15th of May, 2022. The sample included 64% Macedonians, 25% Albanians and 10% others.

After the deliberation

After the two day deliberative event on 04th and 05th of June 2022,, 129 participants were surveyed upon departure. The participants were invited to attend this two day event after completing the baseline study. The participants included: 82,2% Macedonians, 15,5% Albanians and 2,3% others.

The deliberative event

The two day event was held at hotel Continental Skopje on the 4th and 5th of June, 2022. 129 participants deliberated in 11 moderated small groups where they discussed on the electoral system and electoral reforms in the country, focusing on electoral districts and diaspora voting, and voting lists and voter registration. The small groups also prepared and posed questions to panels during two moderated plenary sessions consisting of politicians, academics and experts in the field. The plenary sessions were Q&A only, no speeches. Both days of the event were covered by two national TV stations – Telma TV and Sitel TV.



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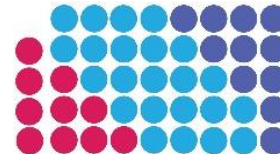
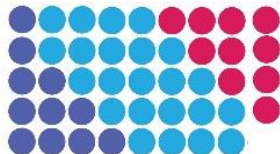


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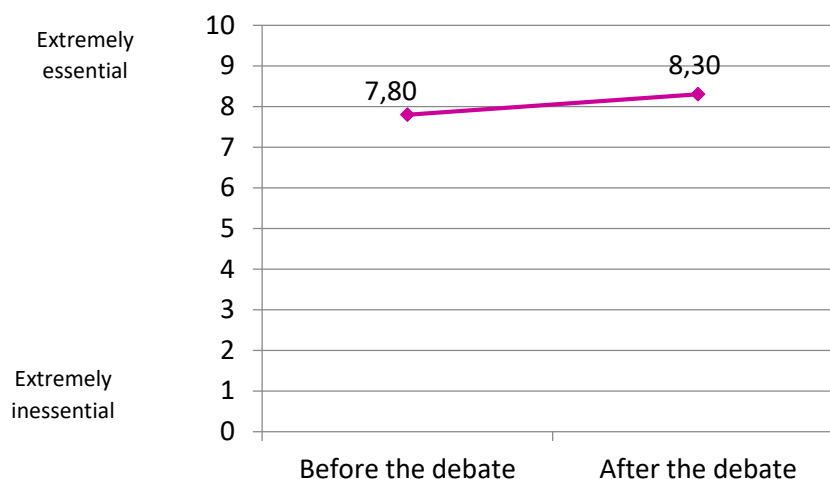
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Results

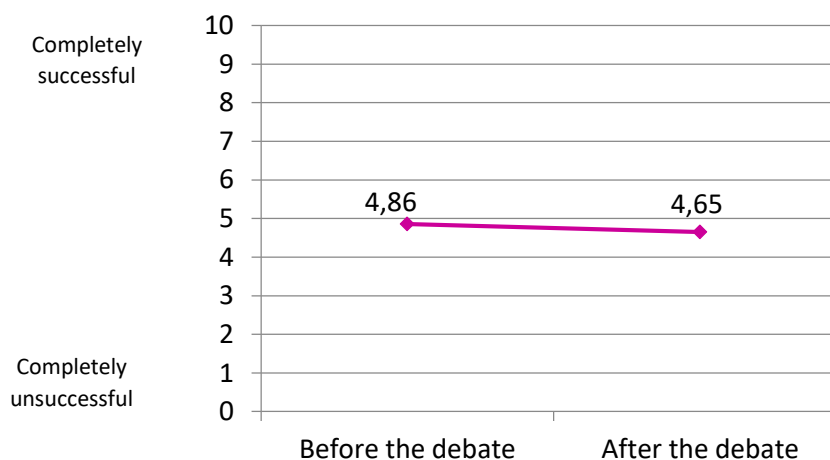
The results are from the preference changes among those who participated in the before (baseline) and after deliberation surveys.

1. On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is extremely inessential, 10 is extremely essential, do you think that inclusion of the general public in the dialogue on electoral reforms is needed?



① The opinion of the participants for wider involvement of the general public in the dialogue about electoral reforms is supported at a high level. Their support was very high both before the debate 7.80 and after the debate 8.30.

2. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is completely unsuccessful and 10 is completely successful, how would you evaluate the electoral reforms in North Macedonia so far?



① There is no significant difference on this issue. The values before the debate were 4.86, and after the



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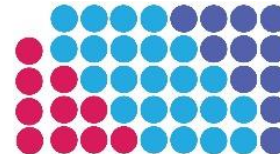
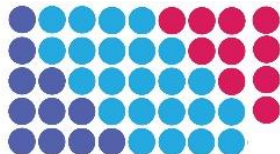


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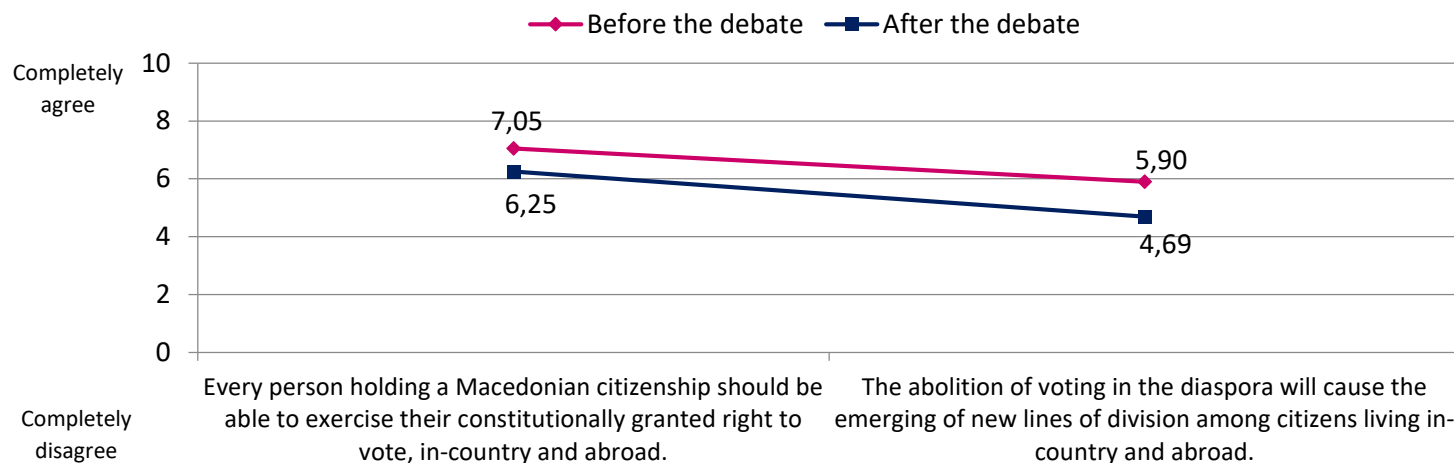
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debate 4.65. According to the participants, the electoral reforms in North Macedonia so far have been somewhat unsuccessful.

3. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is completely disagree and 10 is completely agree, what are your thoughts on the following?



① The analysis of the compared results indicates that: the debate has no significant impact on the attitude that every person with Macedonian citizenship should be able to exercise their constitutional right to vote, both in the country and abroad, before and after the debate.



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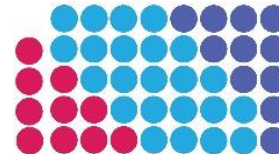
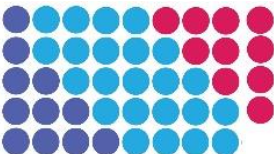


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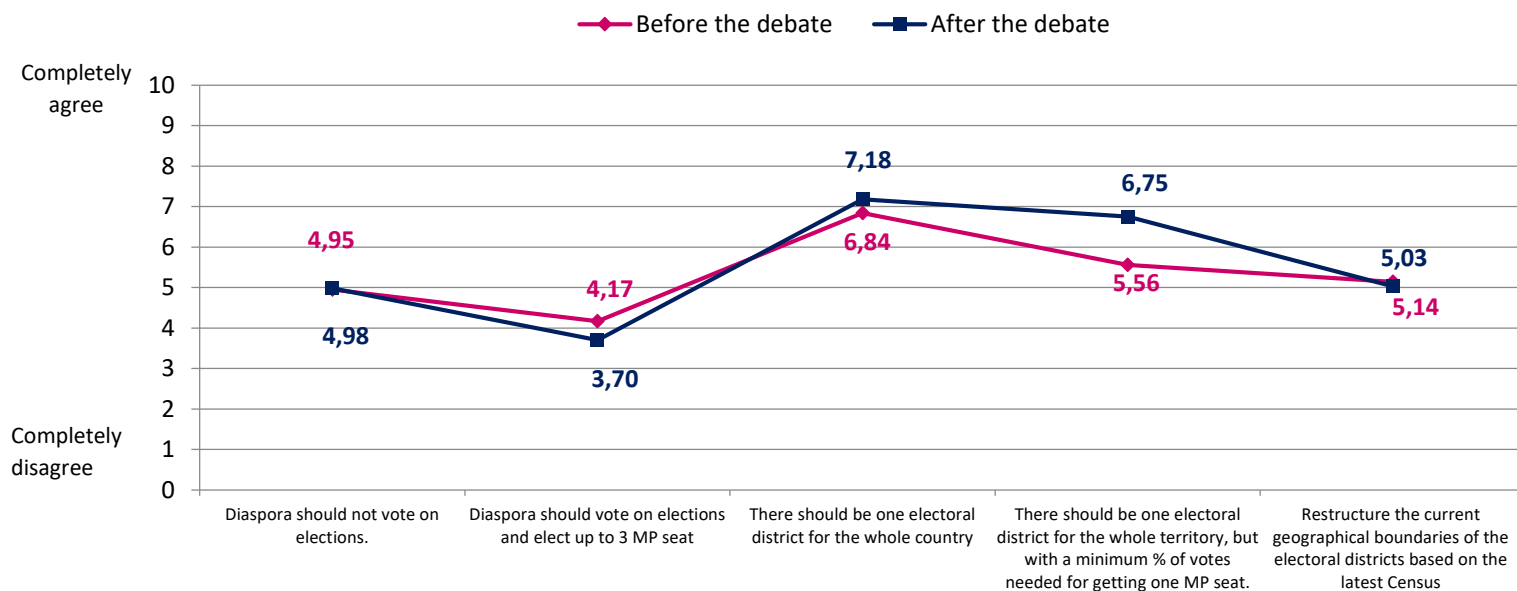


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4. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is completely disagree and 10 is completely agree, what are your thoughts on the following?



① Statistically significant differences appear with higher values after the debate only on the question that we should have one electoral unit that covers the entire territory of the state, but with a certain minimum percentage of votes that the parties/independent candidates should receive in order to win a parliamentary seat..



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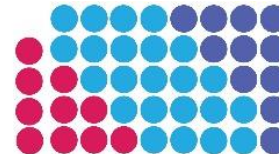
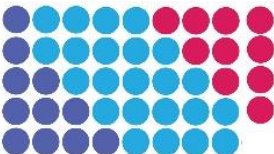


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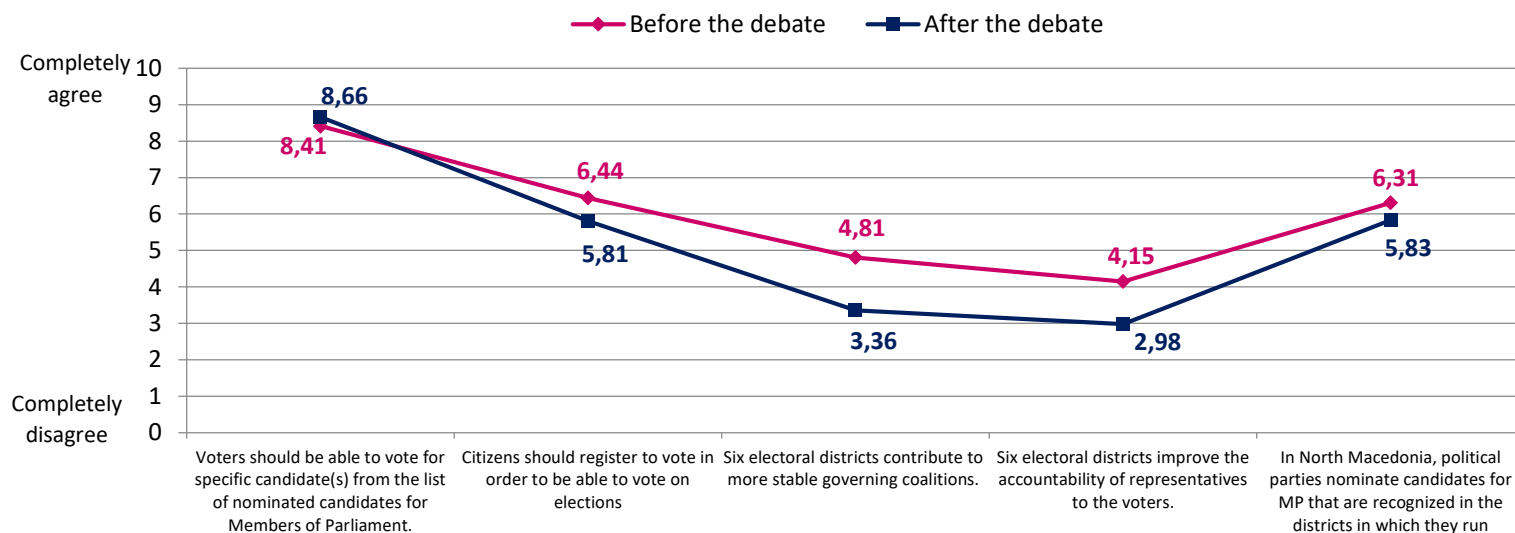


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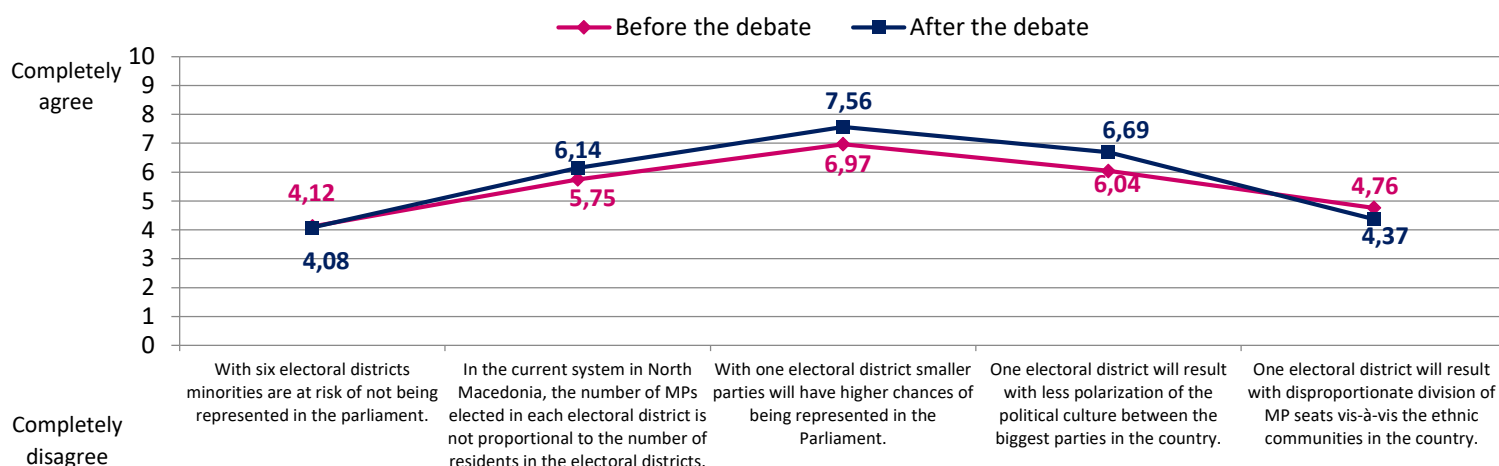


5. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is completely disagree and 10 is completely agree, what are your thoughts on the following?



① After the debate, statistically significant lower values of the following attitudes appear: Six electoral districts contribute to more stable government coalitions (mean values before the debate 4.81, mean values after the debate 3.36), and Six electoral districts improve the accountability/accountability of MPs to voters (mean values before the debate 4.15, mean values after the debate 2.98).

6. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is completely disagree and 10 is completely agree, what are your thoughts on the following?



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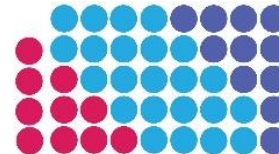
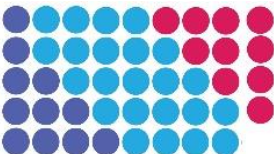


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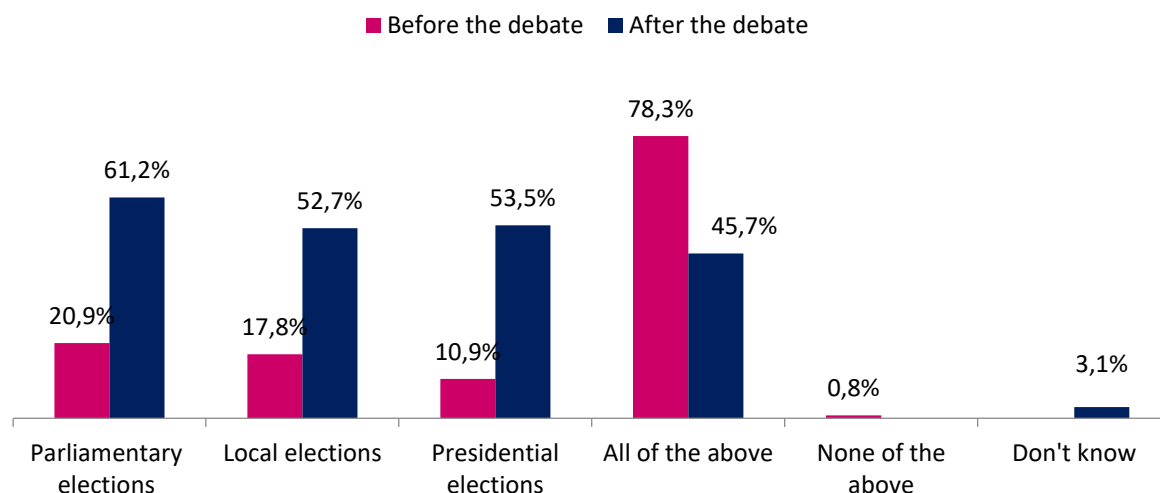


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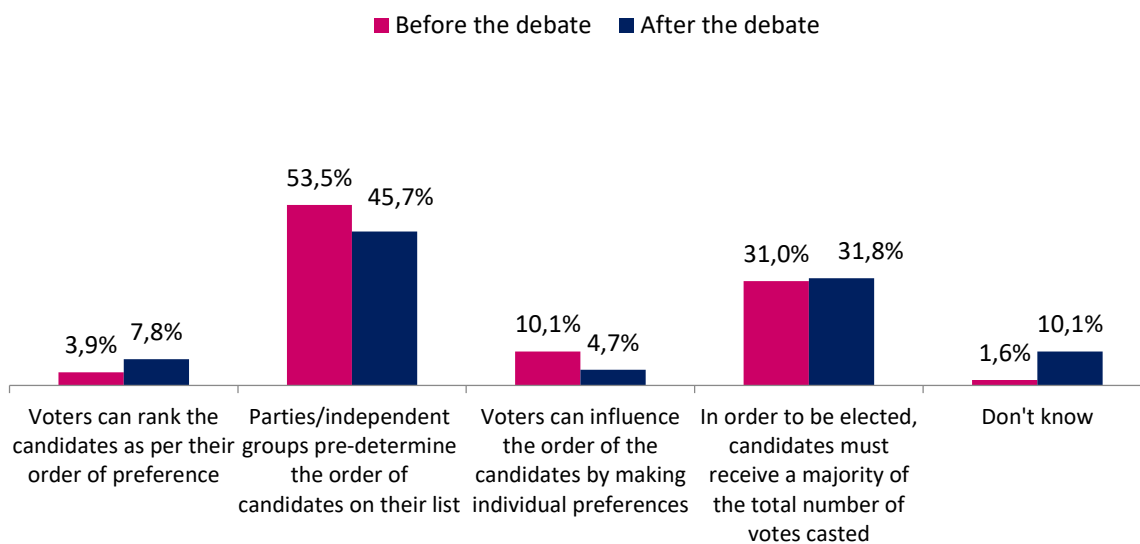


7. What types of elections are there in North Macedonia?



① The largest percentage (61.2%) answered that parliamentary elections are being held. Significant differences appear for all four listed alternatives, with significantly higher values after the debate, except for the option All of the above, which decreases statistically significantly after the debate.

8. The parliamentary electoral system in North Macedonia is where:



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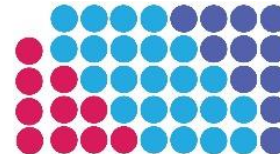
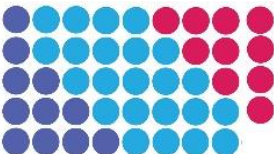


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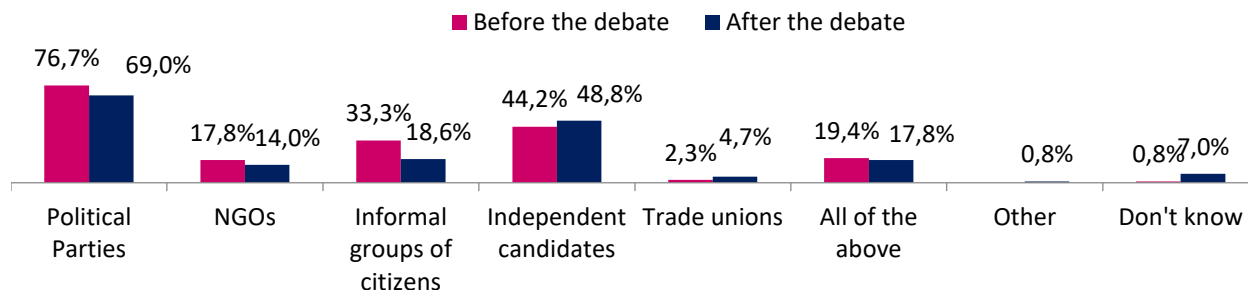


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9. In the parliamentary elections in North Macedonia which of the following candidates can compete for MP?



① Significant differences as a result of the debate appear in the following responses:

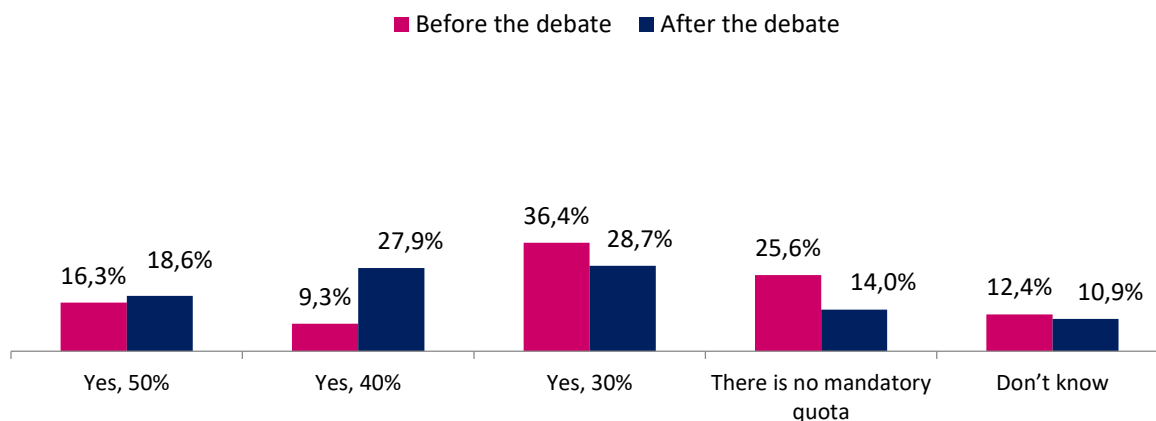
-Political parties (76.7% before the debate, 69.0% after the debate)

- Non-governmental organizations (17.8% before the debate, 14.0% after the debate)

- Informal groups of citizens (33.3% before the debate, 18.6% after the debate)

- Trade unions (2.3% before the debate, 4.7% after the debate)

10. What is the mandatory quota on the list for women in the parliamentary elections in North Macedonia?



① Significant differences appear before and after the debate regarding the representation of the candidate lists. 27.9% of the participants were informed that the mandatory percentage of representation of women in the lists of candidates is 40%..



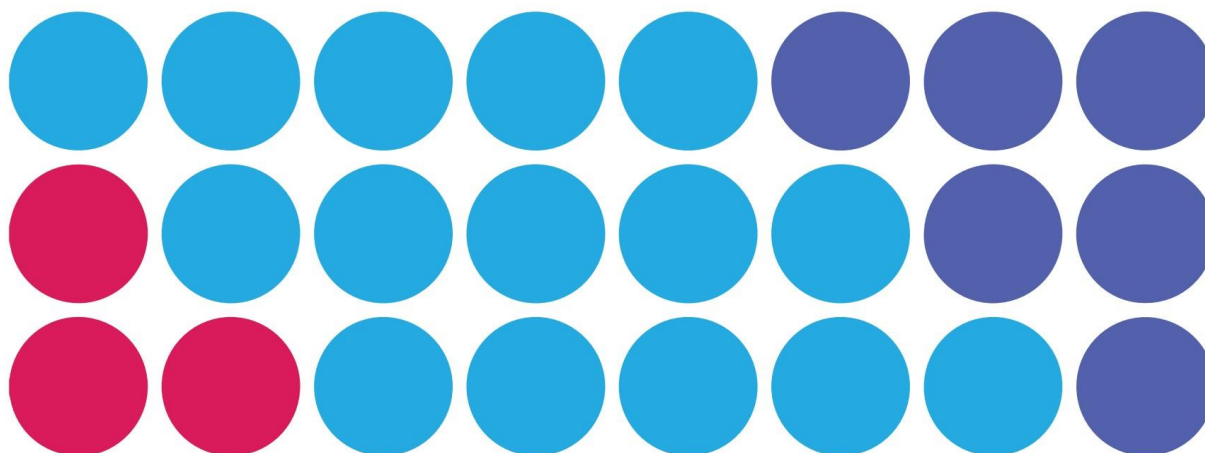
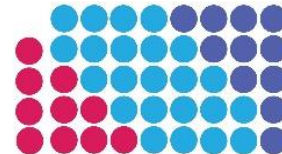
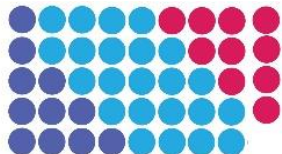
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