Index of ethnic stereotypes in Kosovo
CONTENTS

KOSOVO COALITION FOR RECONCILIATION ..................................................... 2
INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................... 3
METHODOLOGY ............................................................................................. 4
KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS: ........................................................................... 5
SAMPLE STRUCTURE ...................................................................................... 7
CONTACTS BETWEEN SERBIAN AND ALBANIAN POPULATION ............... 10
THE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF SERBIAN AND ALBANIAN COMMUNITY .... 16
The Kosovo Coalition for Reconciliation seeks to address and contribute to the improvement of ethnic relations in Kosovo while increasing understanding and participation of grassroots community initiatives, aimed at fostering the reconciliation process in Kosovo.

**Our Mission**

Fostering reconciliation, peaceful and sustainable coexistence in multi-ethnic society while dealing with the past, present and future of Kosovo communities and society.

**Our Vision**

Dealing together with the legacy of violent past and affirming human rights approach through establishing facts, fighting impunity, creating opportunities for truth telling and truth keeping.

**Our Responsibility**

To incite institutions to respond to needs and advocacy efforts and respect human rights fully; Pursue the core values.
INTRODUCTION

This research is a part of the Kosovo Coalition for Reconciliation project, funded by the European Union Office in Pristina. It was conducted by students of the University of Pristina and their colleagues in northern Kosovo, under the mentorship of NGO AKTIV experts. The main objective of this research is to mobilize students and young leaders in Kosovo in initiatives aiming to identify and deconstruct ethnic stereotypes. Hence, the purpose of this research is to unite young people in Kosovo in an effort to explore, map and better understand existing ethnic stereotypes. The results of this research will serve as a basis for creating student and youth initiatives in Kosovo with the aim of deconstructing the dominant stereotypes that exist between the two largest ethnic groups in Kosovo, Serbs and Albanians.

Accordingly, the views and results presented in this research do not represent the official views of the NGO AKTIV, nor the organizations of the Kosovo Coalition for Reconciliation, the Humanitarian Law Centre in Pristina and ArtPolis.
METHODOLOGY

Research Method:
Face-to-face field surveys (F2F)

Survey:
Questionnaire comprised of twenty-one (21) questions

Research timeframe:
September - December 2019

Sample size:
400 respondents (200 Serbs and 200 Albanians)

Sample type:
Convenient

Instruments:
1. The Readiness for Reconciliation scale (Petrović, 2005).
2. The Checklist of Stereotypes (Turjačanin, 2004).
KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS:

- Kosovo’s ethnic groups continue to live in a visibly segregating dynamics, although there is a semblance of Serb community’s integration as well as a semblance of Serb community’s integration into Kosovo’s socio-political life. For example, only 11.5% of the Serbian population sample has a friend who is a member of the Albanian community, and 16% of the Albanian population sample has a friend who is a member of the Serbian community.

- In addition, over 50% of the Serb population has no contacts at all or only random contacts with members of the Albanian population. This percentage is significantly higher among the Albanian population, which in almost 70% of the sample has no contacts at all or only random contacts with Serb population. This indicates a higher dependence of the Serbian community.

- Members of the Serb community have a more negative than positive attitude towards the members of the Albanian community and this attitude is not related to the respondents' age, more precisely, it is noticeable among all age groups.

- The Albanian population also shows a more negative than positive attitude towards the members of the Serb population; whereby older respondents tend to be more negative than younger respondents ($r = 0.16$, $p < 0.05$).

- The Serb population describes the Albanian population as cunning, violent, aggressive, nationalistic and
hypocritical, and a slightly smaller percentage of the survey sample rated them as hospitable, communicative, flexible, hardworking and diligent.

- A larger percentage of Albanian respondents attributed to Serbian population negative attributes, such as: belligerent, cunning, greedy, religious and nationalistic; and a smaller percentage considered Serbs proud, capable, smart, hardworking and patriotic.

- The results show that members of both ethnic groups indicated that the media were more prone to negative reporting, Serbian media write negatively about Albanian population; and Albanian media about Serbian population.

- However, both Serbs and Albanians show distrust in media reports; in other words, they claim that media reports are not crucial in forming an image about the Serb or Albanian population.

- The views of the family are important to both Serb and Albanian population; whereby the ethnic Albanian families tend to talk more negatively about Serbian population than the vice versa.

- Younger respondents are partly, but not strikingly, interested in the views of their peer group; whereby peer groups in Serbian population tend to talk more negatively about Albanian population than vice versa.

- The readiness for reconciliation among the Serb and Albanian population is around mid-values. The members of Serbian population living in rural areas have expressed the lowest level of readiness for reconciliations.
SAMPLE STRUCTURE

The sample included a total of 400 people living in the territory of Kosovo. Out of the total sample, 200 are members of the Serb community and 200 are members of the Albanian ethnic group. The sample has a balanced distribution in terms of gender and place of residence (urban and rural areas), which indicates a significant representativeness of the findings of this research. The sample disproportion exists in educational background, where 50% of respondents stated that they have a university degree. This is due to the large student turnout in the survey. This anomaly was listed as a corrective factor in the analysis in all instances where there was an indication that it affects the result.

More detailed information on the sample structure is shown in Charts 1, 2, 3 and 4; as well as in Table 1.

*Chart 1 – Sample structure according to respondents’ gender.*

- Male: 50.50%
- Female: 49.50%
Chart 2 - Sample structure according to the respondents’ level of education:

- Primary education: 2%
- Secondary education: 25.80%
- Higher education: 11.30%
- University degree: 50.80%
- Post-graduate education: 10.30%

Chart 3 - Sample structure according to respondents’ place of residence

- Urban area: 54.30%
- Rural area: 45.80%
Table 1 - Summary of sample characteristics according to respondents’ age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respondents’ age</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>26.94</td>
<td>8.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows that the youngest respondents are 18 years of age and the oldest 63 years; on average, respondents are about 27 years old, with the highest percentage of respondents between 19 and 36 years of age.

Graph 4 - Sample structure according to respondents’ nationality:

Not declared

Russian

Bosniak

Serb

Albanian

Kosovar
CONTACTS BETWEEN SERBIAN AND ALBANIAN POPULATION

The first objective of the survey was to look into the nature of contacts between the Serbian and Albanian population, specifically, whether they were self-motivated or a consequence of other circumstances that do not necessarily reflect a willing momentum (for example, administrative procedures). First of all, we were interested in the frequency of personal contacts between the two largest ethnic groups in Kosovo, whether they know each other, socialize and so on. Below we will present the answers of the respondents from Serbian and Albanian community to the questions asked in the survey.

1.1. The first question referred to the existence of personal contacts with members of the Albanian / Serbian population – the results are shown in Chart 5.

*Graph 5 – My personal contacts with Albanians are / My personal contacts with Serbs are*

![Graph showing personal contacts between Serbian and Albanian population.]

- I have friends: Serbian population (15%) vs. Albanian population (60%)
- I have acquaintances: Serbian population (40%) vs. Albanian population (45%)
- I have only random contacts: Serbian population (10%) vs. Albanian population (50%)
- I know they live in my surroundings, but we have no contact: Serbian population (20%) vs. Albanian population (25%)
The results indicate that the largest percentage of the surveyed Serb population has only casual contacts with members of the Albanian population, while the largest percentage of the surveyed Albanian population declares that they do not have any personal contact with members of the Serbian population. In the qualitative part of the research, several factors that influence such results have been identified, including the thesis that everyday life of Kosovo Albanians takes place in an ethnically monogenic environment, in which they have all institutional services at their disposal, thus there is no need for interaction with the Serbian community in Kosovo.

1.2. The second question includes a study of contacts with members of the Albanian / Serbian population made by the respondents’ friends – the results are shown in Chart 6.

**Chart 6 - How many of your Serbian / Albanian friends have Albanian / Serbian friends**

![Chart showing the distribution of friends among Albanian and Serbian populations.](image_url)
The results indicate that the largest percentage of the Serb population has friends who socialize with members of the Albanian population, while the largest percentage of the Albanian population does not know whether their friends have friends among the Serb population. As in the previous question, the demographic and thus the institutional dominance of one community, in this case Albanian, explains why the non-majority ethnic groups are more turned towards the majority community, or, on the other hand, why there is a relatively complete independence of the majority ethnic group from interactions with minorities.

1.3. The third question includes a study of contacts with representatives of Albanian / Serbian population made by the respondents’ family members - the results are shown in Chart 7.

*Chart 7 – How many of your family members have friends of Albanian / Serbian nationality*

This question allows the respondents to realistically attribute response to another person instead to deny existing interethnic interaction, because of social
stigmatization and pressure. In this way, more realistic results were obtained.

The results indicate that respondents from the Serb population are divided when it comes to the contacts of their family members with representatives of the Albanian population; the percentage of those whose family members do not have friendly contacts with representatives of the Albanian population and those whose family members have one or more friends from the Albanian population is almost equal. On the other hand, the largest percentage of the Albanian population stated that their family members have no friends from the Serb population.

*Graph 8 – Now, please think about how would you feel if you were in contact with members of the Albanian / Serbian community, e.g. talked to them, worked together on a task. Circle a number for each feeling to indicate to what extent you would feel that way*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling</th>
<th>Serbian Population</th>
<th>Albanian Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carefree</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinated</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worried</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecure</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>23.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendly</td>
<td>15.50%</td>
<td>28.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>14.50%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Representatives of the Serb population do not feel equal in their interactions with representatives of the Albanian population (almost 70% of the survey sample); while the same percentage (almost 70%) of the Albanian population feels equal in communication with the Serb population. This question targets respondents’ perceptual views, hence, their interpretations can be put into a wider socio-political context, into the context of ethnic animosities and incidents, violated community rights, and similar factors that affect the rigidity of ethnic relations.

As a general conclusion in this set of questions, it can be said that this research shows that representatives of the Serb and Albanian populations, although living in the same territory cannot boast of "lively” interethnic interaction, rather, their mutual contacts are kept to a minimum, except when they are truly involved with each other (administrative procedures, trade, etc.).

*Table 2 – Please state your general attitude towards listed ethnic groups living in Kosovo. Rate your assessment on a scale from 0 (negative) to 10 (positive).*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>About Serbs in Kosovo</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbian population</td>
<td>7.87</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian population</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>About Albanians in Kosovo</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbian population</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian population</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The results point out that representatives of the Serbian community show more negative than positive attitude towards the representatives of the Albanian community; similarly, representatives of the Albanian community express more negative than positive attitude towards representatives of the Serbian community.

There is no significant correlation between the age of the respondents and the attitude towards the Albanian population in the Serbian population subsample; on the other hand, the results indicate that there is a low positive correlation ($r = 0.16$, $p < 0.05$) of the respondents’ age and attitude towards the Serbian population in the subsample of Albanian population; the older the respondents, the more negative the attitude. This correlation is interpreted by a significant passage of time since the armed conflict in 1999, i.e., by the coming of age of new generations of young people in Kosovo who at a time of extremely deteriorated ethnic relations (which escalated into armed conflict) were not born or old enough to remember.
THE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF SERBIAN AND ALBANIAN COMMUNITY

One of the goals of the research was to identify potential factors that could be significant in forming an "image" of members of the Albanian and Serbian community, respectively. In the survey we combined three factors that have a significant impact on the forming of perceptions, namely: the media impact, family influence and peer influence (i.e., the narrow social circles within which respondents have the most interactions). Of course, it was necessary to begin by identifying the existing "image", especially, the dominant perceptions between Serbs and Albanians, as a prerequisite for exploring their possible causes. The results for any influence on subsamples of the Albanian and Serbian population are presented separately.

1.4. Therefore, the first set of questions concerned the identification of the dominant attributes assigned to the members of these two communities. The following results were obtained by comparison on a cumulative sample (Table 3).
Table 3 – The tendency of giving the negative and positive attributes to members of the Albanian / Serbian population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of negative attributes assigned</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serbian</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of positive attributes assigned</td>
<td>Serbian</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that representatives of the Serbian population tend to assign on average about 9 negative attributes to members of the Albanian population, and if we look at the range of deviations of up to 15-16 negative attributes (out of the 25 offered) in some cases. In other words, among 16 most commonly listed negative attributes, nine (9) are dominant.

On the other hand, Albanian representatives mostly assign about 5 negative attributes to the Serbian population, with a range of values of up to 10-11 negative attributes. With regards to the tendency to assign positive attributes, it is far lower among members of the Serbian population. They assign, on average, 3 positive attributes to members of the Albanian population, with a maximum of 6; while Albanian representatives assign 5 with a maximum of 9 or 10 positive attributes. These values almost reflect the findings of a similar survey conducted by NGO AKTIV at the end of 2018; thus one may conclude that no significant changes have taken place in the past 20 months, or that, frankly speaking, there were no improvements in the mutual perceptions between Serbs and Albanians.
Chart 9.1 - Overview of the most frequent negative attributes used by Serbs and Albanians when describing each other

Serbian population

- Cunning: 51.50%
- Violent: 55.80%
- Aggressive: 59.70%
- Nationalistic: 63.10%
- Hypocritical: 67.40%

Albanian population

- Belligerent: 28.20%
- Cunning: 28.90%
- Greedy: 35.00%
- Religious: 52.70%
- Nationalistic: 54.40%
Chart 9.1 - Overview of the most common positive attributes used by Serbs and Albanians when describing each other

Serbian population

- Hospitable: 13.70%
- Communicative: 13.70%
- Flexible: 16.30%
- Diligent: 19.70%
- Hard working: 36.10%

Albanian population

- Proud: 29.60%
- Capable: 30.60%
- Smart: 31.60%
- Hard working: 34.70%
- Patriotic: 37.10%
3.2 The second set of questions was related to a research on media impact on mutual ethnic perceptions in Kosovo.

Several factors were considered; 1) the frequency of appearing in the media of Serbian / Albanian community in predefined contexts, as positive or as negative; 2) how much the respondents believe what they read in the media, and lastly; 3) to what extent the media reporting affects the forming of an image about the Albanian / Serbian community members. The results are shown in Charts 10, 11 and 12.

*Chart 10 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how negative is the context in which members of Albanian / Serbian population most often appear in the media*
Bearing in mind that the range of values is from 1 to 10, we note that, on average, members of the Serbian population express the view that members of the Albanian population often appear in the Serbian media in a negative context; which is also true in the opposite direction, and members of the Albanian population are under the impression that members of the Serbian population appear very often in the media in a negative context. Furthermore, the results of the study showed (F (1) = 7.53, p < 0.01) that the representatives of Serbian population living in rural areas have a more intense, stronger impression that the Albanian population appears in a negative context compared to representatives of the Serbian population living in urban areas. On the other hand, representatives of the Albanian population living in urban areas to a greater extent consider that the Serbian population appears in a negative context in the media compared to members of the Albanian population living in rural areas.

In the qualitative part of the research, these results were interpreted by the effect of several factors. First of all, the dominant perception of "the victim", i.e. the widespread opinion among the Serbian community in Kosovo that they are more vulnerable than members of the Albanian community. This is especially expressed in areas where the Serbian population shares a common area with representatives of the Albanian population (rural areas, enclaves). In these environments, because of the sense of vulnerability the tendency to keep the ‘we / they’ segregation line as clear as possible (emphasizing national identity while marginalizing other nations), and hence the tendency to report more negatively on the Albanian population is higher compared to areas where the Serbian population is the majority (urban). On the other hand, a more negative image of members of the Serbian population is forced by the influence of dominant political processes, i.e.
the strong emotional charge in the ethnic relations that these processes cause. This is an extremely complexed topic; therefore, it was impossible to cover in this research all the potential causes, processes and attitudes that affect it. It will certainly be useful if the research in the future focuses solely on the influence of the media on ethnic perception in Kosovo.

_Chart 11 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how much you believe in what you hear in the media._

Considering the range of values from 1 to 10, we can conclude that the Serb and Albanian population believe less in what they read in the media, the average values are slightly below medium (except for the members of Albanian population living in urban areas). The results also indicate that the place of residence does not have an impact on
respondents’ trust to media ($F(1) = 1.75, p = 0.19$), namely, people living in urban and rural areas equally do not trust the media they follow. The only difference between Serbs and Albanians is that the members of the Albanian community show a greater degree of trust in their media when compared to members of the Serbian community ($F(1) = 7.41, p < 0.01$).

**Chart 12 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how important is what you hear in media for you to form your own impression of the members of Albanian / Serbian population**

Both Serbs and Albanians give less importance to what is presented in the media in forming an "image" of members of another ethnic group. People living in rural areas give less importance to what is written in the media compared to those living in urban areas ($F(1) = 7.79, p < 0.01$). In addition to that, the media have a greater influence on
forming an image, i.e. opinion on another community among Albanians compared to members of the Serbian community (F (1) = 7.94, p <0.01).

The effect of negative presentation of the Serbian or Albanian community in the media is not significantly related to the age of respondents in perception formation. Age is not a significant factor even when it comes to the importance given to the media and the trust in media reporting (no correlation is significant at the level of 95%).

1.5. The third set of questions was related to the family members influence on formation of attitudes / perceptions about relations between the Serbian and Albanian population; the results are presented in Chart 13, 14 and 15.

Chart 13 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 to what extent are the members of Serbian / Albanian community spoken about in a negative context in your family
Considering the range of values from 1 to 10, it is noticeable that respondents from the Serbian community expressed the opinion that their family members (in average) speak less negatively about the Albanian community compared to the respondents of Albanian ethnicity (F (1) = 17.27, p < 0.01). The analysis of the data also shows that the respondents’ place of residence is not a source of differences regarding the intensity of negative context when mentioning another community in the family environment (F (1) = 0.42, p = 0.52).

*Chart 14 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how much you believe what you hear about the Albanian / Serbian community in your family*
Considering the range of average values, we can conclude that representatives of the Serb and Albanian communities, on average, are more likely to believe what their family members are saying and these results are constant regardless of rural or urban areas (F (1) = 0.43, p = 0.51), i.e. whether are they Albanian or Serbian families (F (1) = 0.03, p = 0.85). This research, i.e. its results, interpreted into the social context, indicate that the family plays a significant role in creating attitudes about other ethnic communities in Kosovo and is therefore a significant factor in the process of normalization of ethnic tensions and reconciliation.

*Chart 15 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how important it is for you what you hear from your family members in forming your own impression of the Albanian / Serbian population*
The age of the respondents has a low positive relation to the perception of how negatively the Albanian / Serbian population is spoken about in the family circle (r = 0.10, p < 0.05); the older the respondents, the more they perceive that the members of Albanian / Serb population are mentioned in a negative context. On the other hand, the age is not significantly related to the importance given to what is being said in the family circle and to believing in what the family members say (no correlation is significant at the level of 95%).

1.6. The third set of questions was related to the perception of peers influence on relations between the Serbian and Albanian population; the results are shown in Charts 16, 17 and 18.

*Chart 16 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how negative is the context in which the members of the Albanian / Serbian population are spoken about among your peers*
Considering the range of values from 1 to 10, we notice that representatives of the Serb population, on average, are of the opinion that their peers talk more negatively about members of the Albanian community, than it is the case among peers in the Albanian population (about the Serb community) (F(1) = 4.11, p < 0.05). Place of residence of the respondents is not a source of differences when it comes to the perception of how negative is the context in which their peers talk about the members of the Albanian / Serbian population (F(1) = 1.16, p = 0.28).

Chart 17 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how much you believe in what you hear about the Albanian / Serbian population from your peers
Both Serb and Albanian population show the average value in believing what their peers say. This trust is the same regardless of the respondents’ place of residence (\( F(1) = 0.92, p = 0.34 \)) and is equal among the Serb and Albanian population (\( F(1) = 1.79, p = 0.18 \)).

*Chart 18 – Rate on a scale from 1 to 10 how important it is for you what you hear from your peers in forming your own image of members of the Albanian / Serbian population*

People living in rural areas give less importance to what is said in the circle of their peers compared to those living in urban areas (\( F(1) = 7.79, p < 0.01 \)). Moreover, members of the Albanian population give greater importance to what they hear in their peers’ circle when forming an image of the Serbian population, compared to members of the Serbian population (\( F(1) = 7.94, p < 0.01 \)).
On average, the older the respondents, the more they believe in what their peers say about the Albanian or Serbian population respectively (r = 0.16, p <0.01); similarly, the older they are, the more influenced they get by the discussions with their peers about the members of the Albanian / Serbian population (r = 0.14, p <0.05). The age of the respondents is not related to the perception of how negative are the connotations in which the Albanian / Serbian population is mentioned within the respondents’ peer groups.

2. The fourth objective of the research was to examine the readiness for reconciliation among the Serbian and Albanian population. In order to test it, the respondents were given to fill out the scale of “Readiness for Reconciliation” (Petrovic, 2005) whose metric characteristics have already been verified on our sample. The results are shown in Table 3 and Chart 19.

Table 3 - The presentation of the descriptive values of the expressed readiness for reconciliation at the level of the entire sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Readiness for</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>34.24</td>
<td>9.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconciliation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering the range of minimum and maximum values, the results indicate that the members of the Serb and Albanian population show an average level of readiness for reconciliation.
Chart 19 – The presentation of the results regarding the readiness for reconciliation among Serbian and Albanian population taking into account the place of residence of the respondents

The results indicate that, on average, members of the Albanian population living in rural areas show the highest degree of readiness for reconciliation, followed by members of the Albanian community living in urban areas, then members of the Serb population living in urban area, while the least readiness for reconciliation is shown by the Serb population living in rural areas (F (1) = 21.81, p <0.01).

There is no significant correlation between the age of the respondents and the readiness to reconcile with members of the Albanian population in the subsample of the Serb population; on the other hand, in the subsample of Albanian population, the results indicate that there is a low
positive correlation ($r = 0.16, p < 0.05$) of respondents’ age and the readiness for reconciliation with members of the Serb population; the older the respondents, the more pronounced is their readiness to reconcile.
This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of NGO AKTIV and members of the Kosovo Coalition for Reconciliation, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.