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Corrigendum
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Corrigendum to "UNDERSTANDING VOTER BEHAVIOR AND ELECTION DYNAMICS: A CASE STUDY OF THE 2021 LOCAL ELECTIONS IN KOSOVO"

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The authors removed the two parts below from the initially published article on 10.07.2023. They stated that removing those paragraphs does not impact the article's overall content.

I

Elections serve as a true reflection of the political culture of the electorate, involving a significant number of citizens from the election campaign to the final act of voting. Throughout the election campaign, citizens actively engage and express their views not only in their workplaces but also within their family environments. Discussions focus on the candidate, the political elites, the values they can represent (including the governing program and their political positions on current political circumstances), and how political parties present themselves during the election campaign. A good citizen "is not a good man, but a citizen who takes responsibility as a subject of the state in making and enforcing laws" (Almond and Verba 1989, 120).

II

According to the current electoral system, each municipality is a single electoral district. The municipality's mayor is elected directly by the vote of the citizens if he receives more than 50% plus one vote of the total number of valid votes counted in the municipality. According to the Law on Local Elections in Kosovo, Article 7, point 5, "the vote cast for the political entity is considered a vote for the first candidate on the list of candidates of the political entity". The CEC ensures that the ballot paper does not allow the voter to vote simultaneously for the political entity and the first candidate on the list of candidates for this political entity. This is a testimony or proof of the people directly electing the mayor. If no candidate for mayor receives more than 50% plus one vote, a second round of elections is held four weeks after the first round, between the two candidates who received the most votes according to the counted votes and the candidate who receives the majority of votes in this round is elected mayor (Law on Local Election in the Republic of Kosovo 2008). This current electoral system in Kosovo is typical of the majoritarian system of elections, where the candidate who wins the majority of votes (50%+1) gets the mandate to lead, and according to this system, the power gained in local elections is focused on the mayor. This method of directly electing the municipality's mayor by the citizens benefits municipalities with fewer inhabitants and municipalities dominated by ethnicities other than the majority in Kosovo. From this aspect, the Serbian minority, where they live as a majority in the municipalities of Kosovo, are elected mayors and are often destructive in their relations with the central government and politically directed by Belgrade, according to the media and the daily press in Kosovo.