



**FRIEDRICH NAUMANN
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UBO
CONSULTING

SMART CITIES IN KOSOVO

Empirical Study on Citizens'
Preferences and Perspectives

ANALYSIS

Imprint

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1. Executive Summary

Urbanization is an ongoing trend worldwide, with more people living in cities than ever before. This rapid increase in the urban population has led to numerous challenges, such as congestion, pollution, and inadequate access to essential services. There is a growing need to develop smart city solutions to address these challenges and improve the quality of life for citizens. Smart city solutions use technology to enhance cities' efficiency, sustainability, and liveability. These solutions can range from using sensors to monitor and manage traffic flow to implementing e-governance platforms to improve access to public services. The main objective of smart city solutions is to improve the quality of life for citizens by making their daily lives easier, safer, and more convenient. The lack of sufficient studies to measure citizen needs, preferences, and perspectives on smart city services in Kosovo has resulted in a knowledge gap. In order to bridge the existing gap, Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom has funded a study conducted by UBO Consulting. The study included 1568 citizens from all seven regions of Kosovo. It aimed to gather comprehensive information about citizens' familiarity with smart city services, their usage, concerns, and intentions to use e-services. The questionnaire contained mostly close-ended questions and questions measured on a scale from 1 to 7, and respondents included those of Albanian and Serb ethnicities and other ethnic minorities.

1.1. Main Findings

- Environment (green spaces), public safety, and mobility and transportation are the three main areas that need improvement in the city the respondents live in, as chosen in 59.2 percent, 58.1 percent, and 47.7 percent of the cases, respectively.
- Female citizens think that public safety needs the most improvement in the city where they live, as chosen in 62.2 percent of the cases, compared to male respondents that believe the environment needs the most improvement, as chosen in 61.7 percent of the cases.
- Almost half of the respondents (48.9%) do not believe changes have been made in their city so it can be transformed into a smart city.
- Measured on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means 'not informed at all' and 7 means 'completely informed', the citizens are mostly informed with Online Government Services such as city portals, tax returns, permits, e-Kosova, online applications and e-payments (average=4.3).
- Citizens of Prishtinë/Priština are mostly informed with Smart parking (Prishtina Parking App) and Trafiku Urban App (average 4.24), and citizens of Ferizaj/Uroševac, Suharekë/Suva Reka, and Prizren are informed with Smart administration: a one-stop shop with an average of 3.76.
- The cooperation between the public and private sectors, citizen participation, and transparency in the decisions of municipal authorities are the three most important challenges in developing a smart city, as chosen in 82.1 percent, 71.8 percent, and 64.9 percent of the cases, respectively.
- The respondents mostly use Online Government Services such as city portals, tax returns, permits, e-Kosova, online applications, and e-payments, as measured on a scale from 1 (never) to 7 (regularly), with an average of 4.14.
- On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), the citizens reported that the existence of SC services brings them a more stable and safer life (average=4.83).
- The respondents are most concerned with personal information being stored on the web (average=4.67), as measured on a scale from 1 (not at all concerned) to 7 (extremely concerned).
- On a scale from 1 to 7 (1=never, 7=always), citizens responded to be willing to use an alternative mode of transport instead of the car for short distances, with an average of 4.61.
- The citizens of Kosova trust the security of smart city services, as reported with an average of 4.37 when measured on a scale from 1, meaning 'not at all,' to 7, meaning 'a lot'.

2. Introduction

The global increase in urbanization has led to a rise in social, economic, and environmental issues that call for smarter and more sustainable urban planning. The Smart City concept employs technology to develop innovative urban solutions that improve citizens' services and make their way of life easier¹

However, citizens' needs are not adequately considered during the design and implementation of these solutions, despite being the key stakeholders in Smart City development. To develop people-centric solutions, governments must prioritize citizen participation and preferences to fulfil their needs successfully.

UBO Consulting conducted a prior study to identify already implemented and planned smart city solutions in Kosovo. However, studies that address citizen participation and preferences in designing these solutions remain scarce. Therefore, this study, financed by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom and implemented by UBO Consulting, aims to provide insights into citizens' needs, perspectives, and preferences on smart city solutions. Analysing citizens' perspectives and contributing factors is crucial to driving the acceptance and adoption of smart city technologies, as their willingness and ability to use them is essential.

The study, among others, will help identify the following:

- The level of citizen awareness and knowledge about smart city solutions;
- The challenges affecting the development of smart city solutions;
- The usage of smart city solutions;
- The specific characteristics of smart city services that may impact people's well-being or quality of life;
- The factors affecting the uptake of smart city services;
- The factors driving their acceptance of smart city solutions.

These insights can help governments and policy-

makers design people-centric smart city solutions that consider citizens' preferences, perspectives, and needs. Additionally, these insights can help drive the acceptance and uptake of smart city technologies by analysing citizens' perspectives on these solutions and identifying the contributing factors that can influence their trust and usage. Overall, the findings from this study can guide decision-makers in creating sustainable and innovative urban development solutions that will improve citizens' quality of life and foster sustainable growth in urban areas.

3. Methodology

To measure actual citizen perspectives on smart city solutions and their preferences and practices, UBO Consulting has conducted a quantitative online survey with a sample of citizens in the municipalities of Kosovo to gather relevant data on the main indicators.

The sampling frame for the population of each of the municipalities included in the study was defined from the Kosovo Census of 2011 data. A total of 1,568 interviews have been conducted in each of the municipalities with a representative sample of randomly selected citizens of adult age (18+) of different gender, ethnic groups, and different areas (urban and rural areas).

Below is the table showing the total number of the conducted surveys for this study, stratified based on ethnicity.

¹ Tadili Jihane, Fasly Hakima. 2020. "General Smart City Experts' Perceptions of Citizen Participation: A Questionnaire Survey." In Innovations in Smart Cities Applications Edition 3, by Fasly Hakima Tadili Jihane, 3-15. Morocco: ResearchGate.

Table 1. Number of surveys conducted

	Frequency	Percent
Albanian	1442	92%
Serbian	63	4%
Other	63	4%

The distribution of interviews within a municipality was based on a modified single-stage stratified sampling methodology.

The single stratification was based on ethnicity. For each of the ethnic groups, the list of settlements from the Kosovo Census of 2011 was used to randomly select the Primary Sampling unit (PSU) for the sampling list. For this survey, PSUs represent the starting points.

We created settlement quotas with a margin of error below 5% at a 95% confidence interval per type of settlement (urban-rural). We have uniformly distributed 1,568 interviews in each municipality across rural and urban settlements.

To gain a deeper understanding of citizens' preferences and knowledge of smart city solutions, a survey of 18 questions was designed, nine of which were demographic in nature. The survey questions focused on several key areas, including:

- The specific characteristics of smart city services that have an impact on citizens' well-being and quality of life
- The level of awareness citizens have about smart city solutions
- The factors that influence citizens' uptake of smart city services
- The main drivers behind their acceptance of these solutions
- Their views on the biggest challenges and limitations associated with creating smarter solutions
- The extent to which citizens currently use smart city services, and more.

3.1 Data collection and processing

UBO Consulting employs the KoBo Toolbox software for online CAPI (computer-assisted personal interviews) surveys and data collection. For this study, the questionnaire was loaded into the KoBo Toolbox system and was shared on social media to be filled out by citizens. The field manager oversaw the system, allowed for a single submission only, and the process to check for the progress of survey completion in line with the predefined number of surveys to be completed in each municipality and ethnicity. After completing the surveys, the database was ready for extraction in SPSS for cleaning, formatting, and analysis. In addition, the weights were calculated to adjust for oversampling of genders, ethnicities, ages, and municipalities.

4. Results

The study aimed to comprehensively understand citizens' perspectives on smart city solutions and how their familiarity and concerns affect their trust and usage of these technologies. The survey was designed to collect valuable data from a diverse group of citizens, including respondents of Albanian and Serb ethnicities and other ethnic minorities from all seven regions of Kosovo.

The findings from the study provide detailed insights into citizens' familiarity with smart city services, the challenges affecting the development of these solutions, the usage of smart city solutions, and the specific characteristics of these services that may impact people's well-being or quality of life. Moreover, some questions included additional cross-tabulations with settlement and gender demographics, which revealed interesting insights into citizens' perspectives on smart city solutions.

Identifying the areas that require improvement in the respondents' cities is crucial for successfully implementing smart city solutions. By such identification, city planners and policymakers can develop solutions that address the specific needs and preferences of the citizens.

According to the results, the top five areas requiring improvement in the respondents' cities are as follows: the environment (chosen in 59.2% of the cases), public safety (58.1%), mobility and transportation (47.7%), governance (40.8%) and air pollution/environmental protection (35.1%).

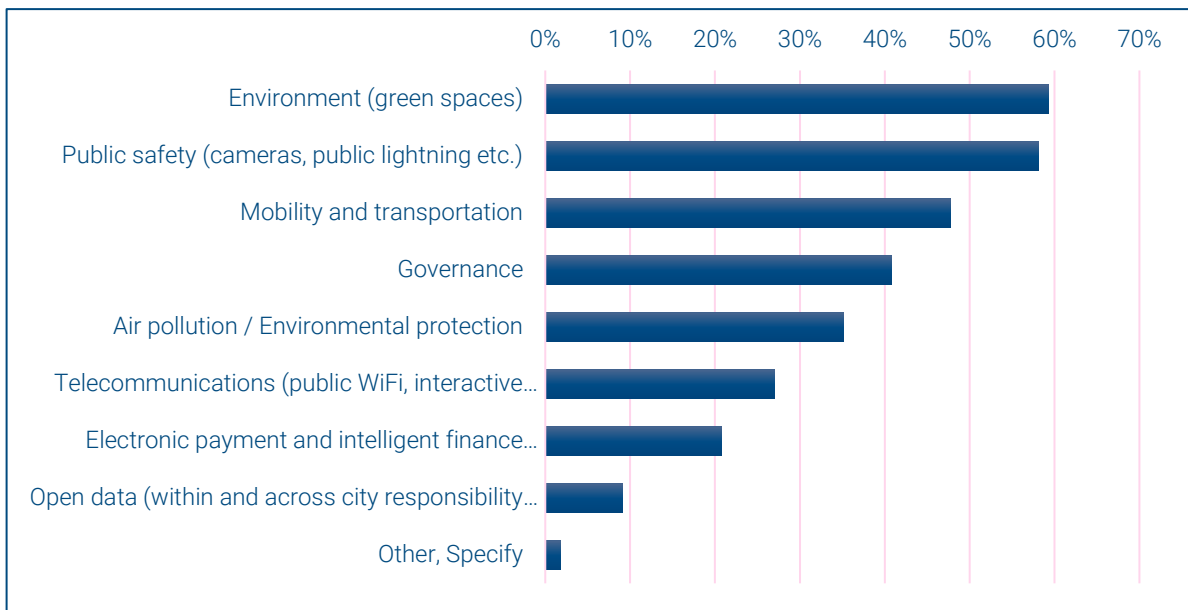


Figure 1. Which of the following areas do you think needs improvement in the city where you live?

When disaggregating the results by gender, male respondents believe that the environment needs the most improvement in their city (61.7% of the cases). In contrast, female respondents think public safety needs the most improvement (62.2% of the cases).

Smart cities aim to improve all citizens' living quality, so inclusivity should be a guiding principle in designing smart city solutions (See Figure 2).

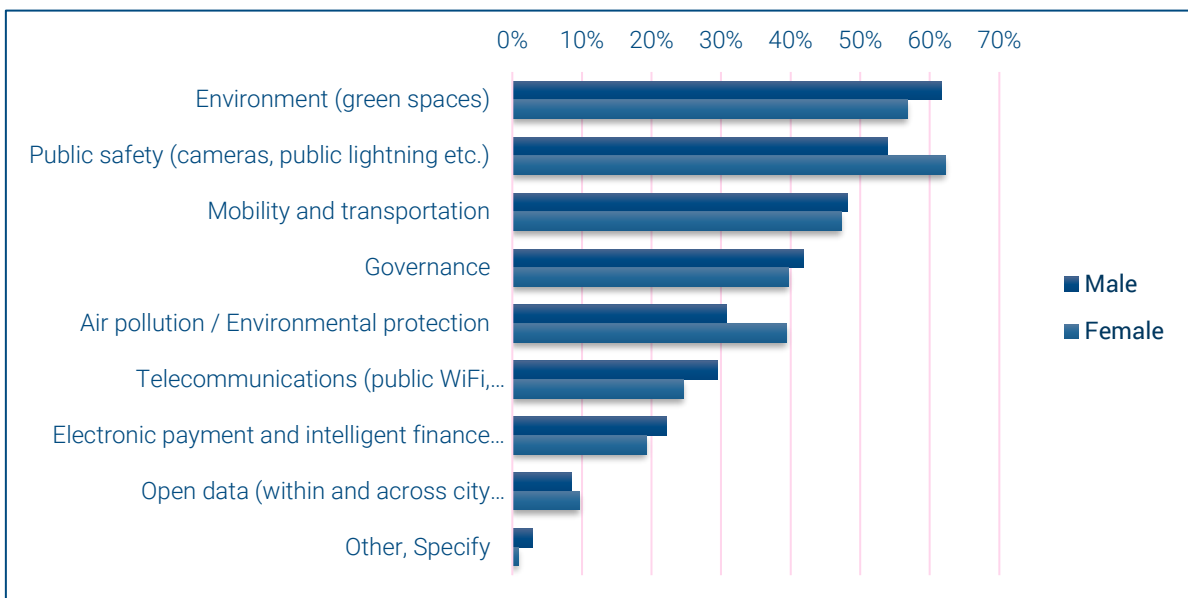


Figure 2. Which of the following areas do you think needs improvement in the city where you live? (Select three areas that apply)-Gender breakdown

One way to assess the level of knowledge about smart city solutions is to ask respondents whether they believe changes have been made in their cities aimed at implementing smart city solutions. In this study, almost half of the respondents (48.9%) said

they did not believe their city was transformed into a smart city, while 38% said they had seen such changes.

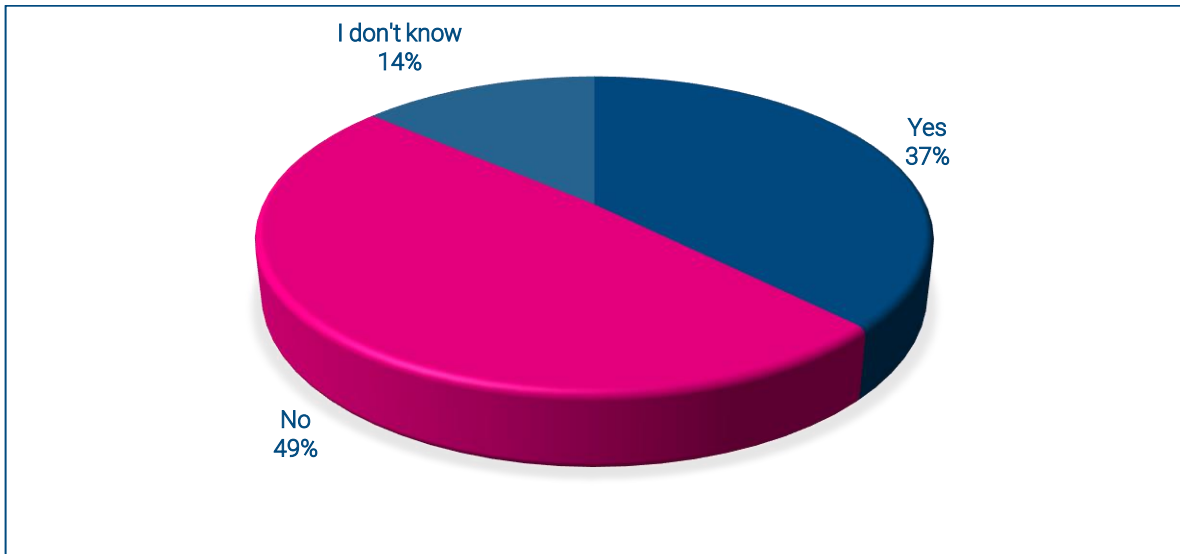


Figure 3. Do you believe that changes have been made in your city so that it can be transformed into a smart city?

The survey also aimed to gauge citizens' familiarity with smart city solutions implemented in different sectors, including governance, environment, mobility, and economy. Respondents were asked to rate their level of familiarity from 1 (not informed at all) to 7 (completely informed). Results show that citizens are most familiar with online government services, such as city portals, tax returns, permits, e-Kosova, online applications, and e-payments, with an average rating

of 4.3. This is followed by online platforms provided by companies, such as shopping and banking, with an average rating of 4.22, and smart energy services, such as the eKESCO app and energy efficiency, with an average rating of 4.19. On the other hand, citizens are least informed about smart public services, such as sensors for measuring air pollution, with an average rating of 2.82.

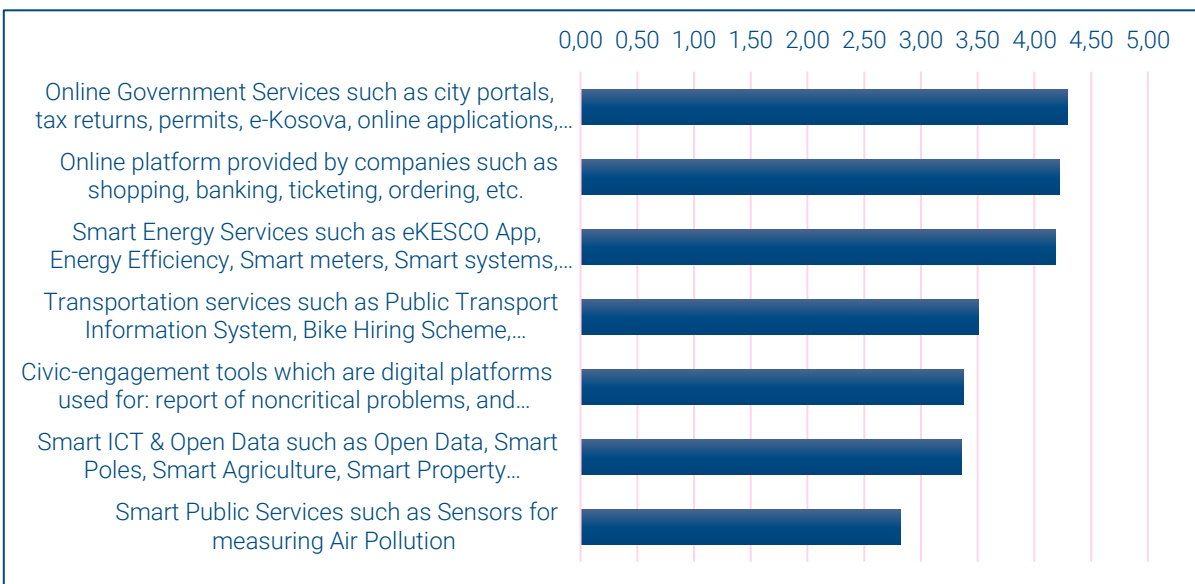


Figure 4. Level of information: On a scale from 1 (not informed at all) to 7 (completely informed), to what extent are you familiar with.

The respondents living in Prishtinë/Priština were additionally asked to state their level of familiarity on the same scale regarding smart city solutions implemented in their city. They are most informed with Smart Parking ("Prishtina Parking App") and Trafiku Urban App, with an average of 4.24, followed by District Heating System, with an average of 3.68. They are least informed with Te Pema T, with the lowest average of 2.71.

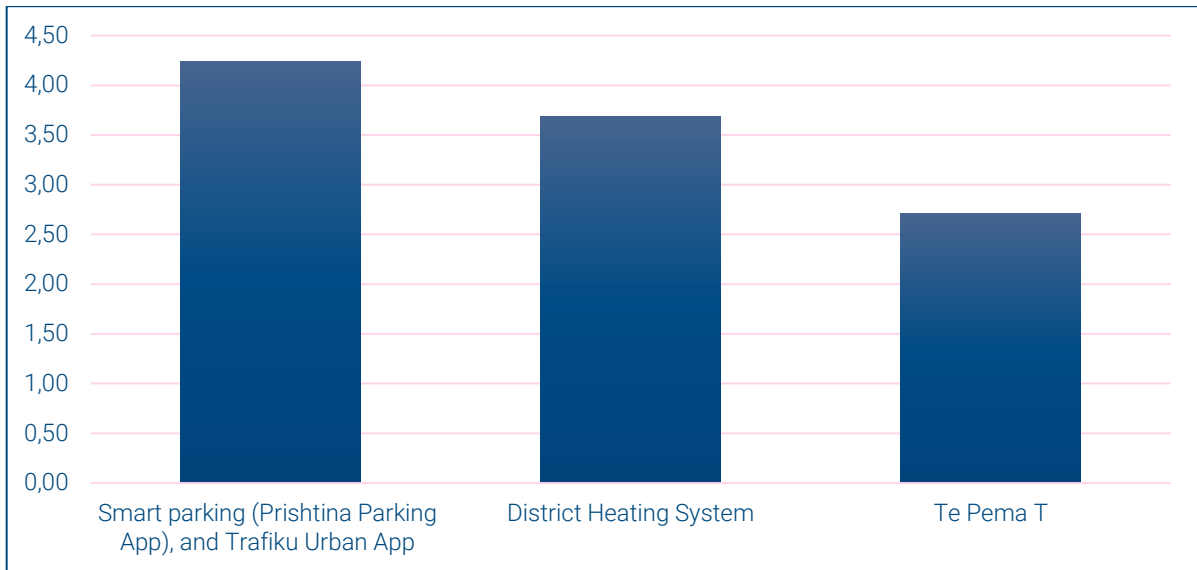


Figure 5. Level of information: On a scale from 1 (not informed at all) to 7 (completely informed), to what extent are you familiar with (Citizens of Prishtinë/Priština only).

The survey conducted among citizens living in Ferizaj/Uroševac, Suharekë/Suva Reka, and Prizren aimed to gather insights into their familiarity with various smart city solutions. Among the solutions assessed was "smart administration: one-stop shop," a centralized platform that provides citizens with a single point of access to various government services, such as permits, licenses, and registrations.

The survey findings indicated that citizens in these municipalities have an average level of familiarity with the smart administration solution of 3.76. This suggests that there is potential for the local government to further promote the use and benefits of the one-stop-shop platform to the citizens in these areas.

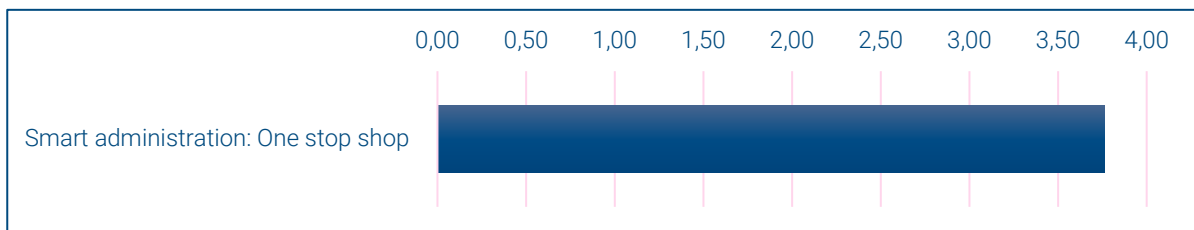


Figure 6. Level of information: On a scale from 1 (not informed at all) to 7 (completely informed), to what extent are you familiar with (Citizens of Ferizaj/Uroševac, Suharekë/Suva Reka & Prizren only).

This study aimed to gain insights into citizens' perceptions of smart city development by identifying the challenges they face. According to the survey, respondents identified cooperation between the public and private sectors as the primary challenge in developing a smart city, with 27.4% of respondents choosing it. The next two most important challenges were citizens' participation (23.9%) and transparency in the decisions of municipal authorities (21.6%).

citizens' perception plays a crucial role. Identifying these challenges can help policymakers and city planners design and implement solutions that are more responsive to citizens' needs, preferences, and expectations. By prioritizing citizens' needs and involving them in decision-making processes, cities can foster a sense of ownership and trust among citizens, which can lead to more sustainable and effective solutions.

It is crucial to consider these challenges to ensure the success and optimization of smart city solutions, as

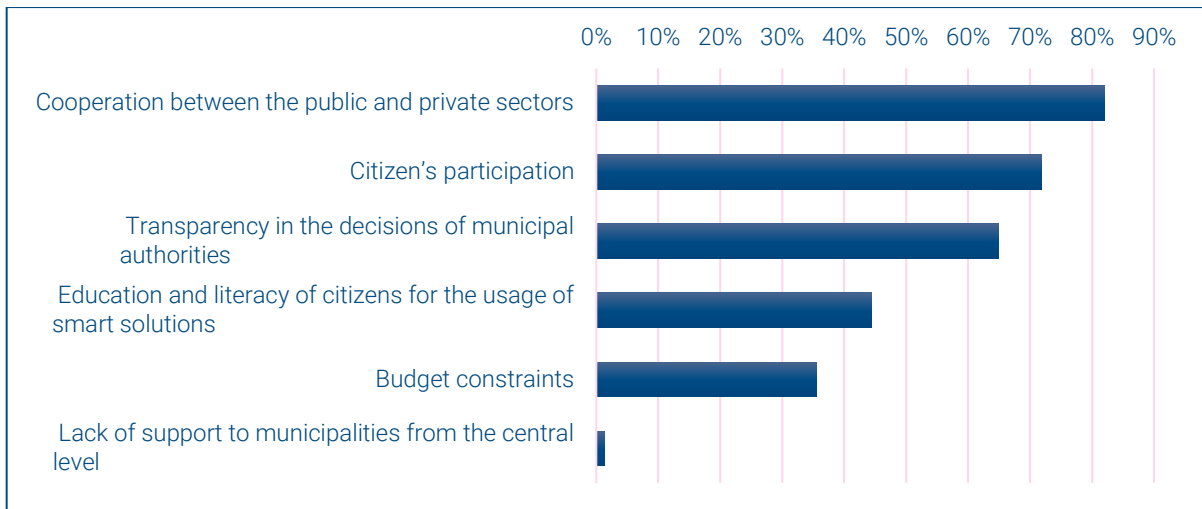


Figure 7. Which challenges do you consider the most important for developing a smart city? (Select the three most important). Multiple response question

Furthermore, the respondents were asked to report their usage of smart city solutions implemented in their municipality. On a scale from 1 being 'never' to 7 being 'regularly,' Online Government Services are more regularly used by the citizens with an average of 4.14, followed by online platforms provided by companies such as shopping, banking, ticketing, ordering, etc. (average= 4.07). Transportation services such as Public Transport Information

System, Bike Hiring Schemes, hitchhikers, etc., are slightly less used, with an average of 3.32, followed by civic engagement tools, with an average of 3.23. The least used by the citizens are Smart Public Services, such as Sensors for measuring Air Pollution, with an average of 2.75. The low usage rate of smart city services is due to low familiarity rates, as seen in the results in Fig. 4.

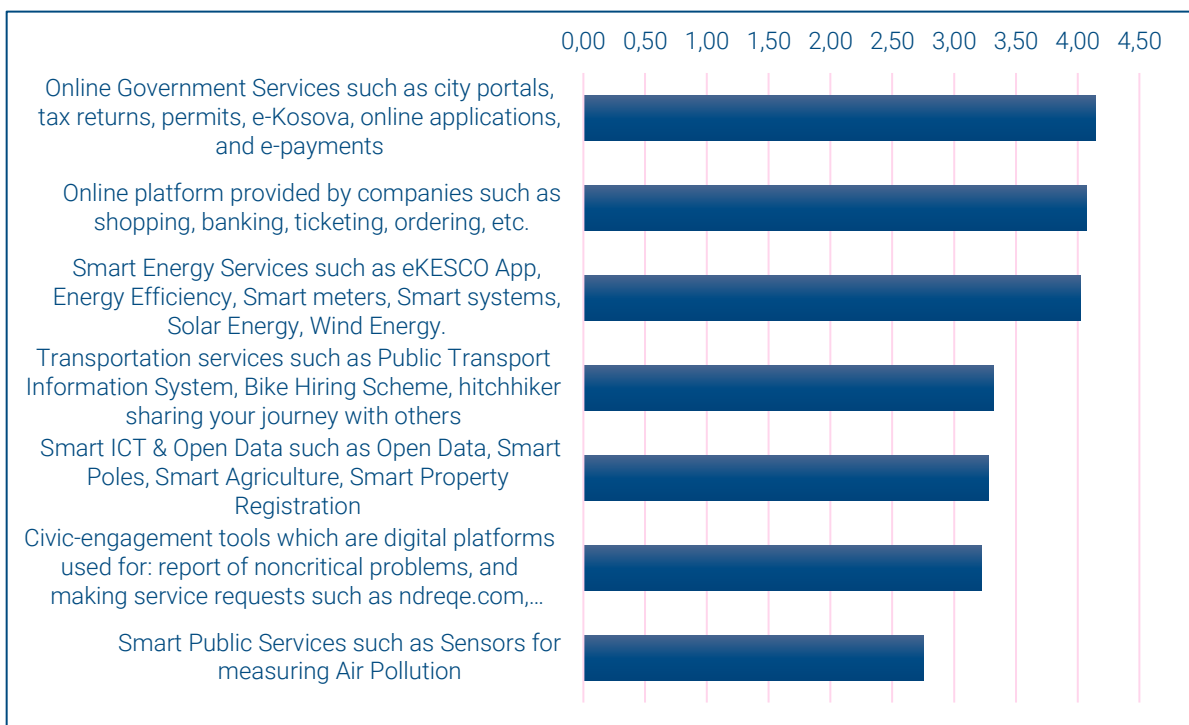


Figure 8. Level of usage: On a scale from 1 (never) to 7 (regularly), to what extent do you use:

When examining the data by gender, it is shown that male respondents were more likely to use Smart Energy Services such as eKESCO App, Energy Efficiency, Smart meters, Smart systems, Solar Energy, and Wind Energy, with an average rating of

4.09 on a scale from 1 (never) to 7 (regularly). In contrast, female respondents reported more frequent use of Online Government Services such as city portals, tax returns, permits, e-Kosova, online applications, and e-payments, with an average rating of 4.31.

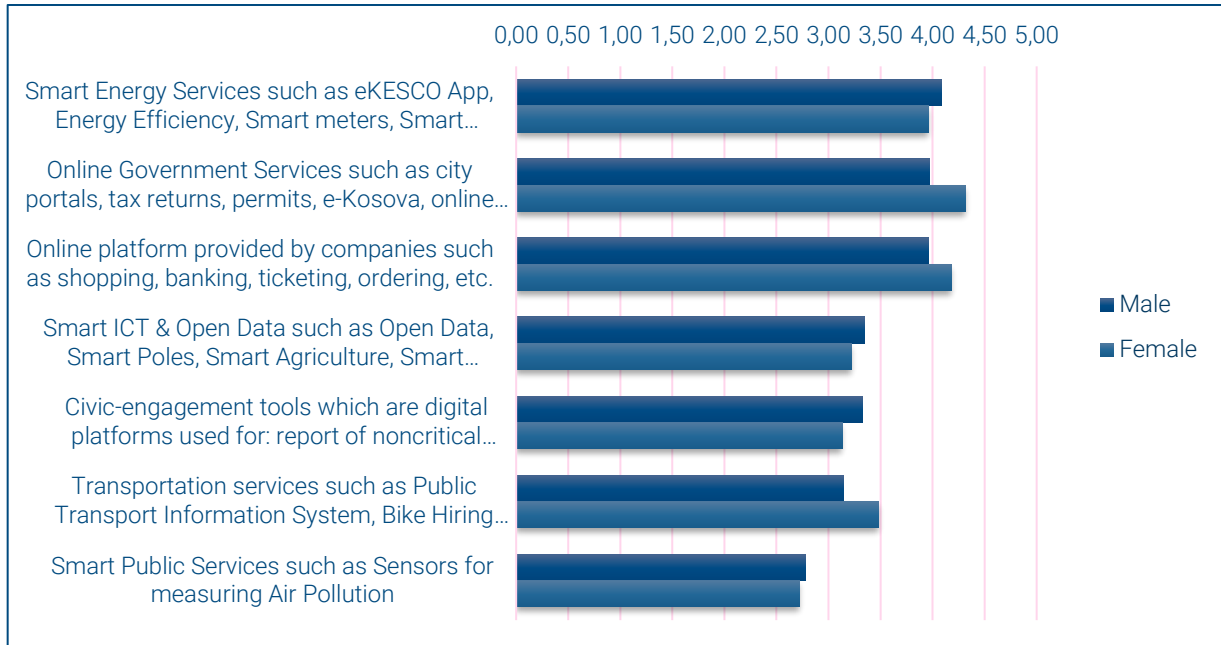


Figure 9. Level of usage: On a scale from 1 (never) to 7 (regularly), to what extent do you use: - Gender breakdown

Reporting on the same scale, citizens of Prishtinë/Priština mostly use Smart parking (Prishtina Parking App) and Trafiku Urban App with an average of 4.14.

The District Heating System is slightly less used, with an average of 3.30, and Te Pema T, with an average of 2.65.

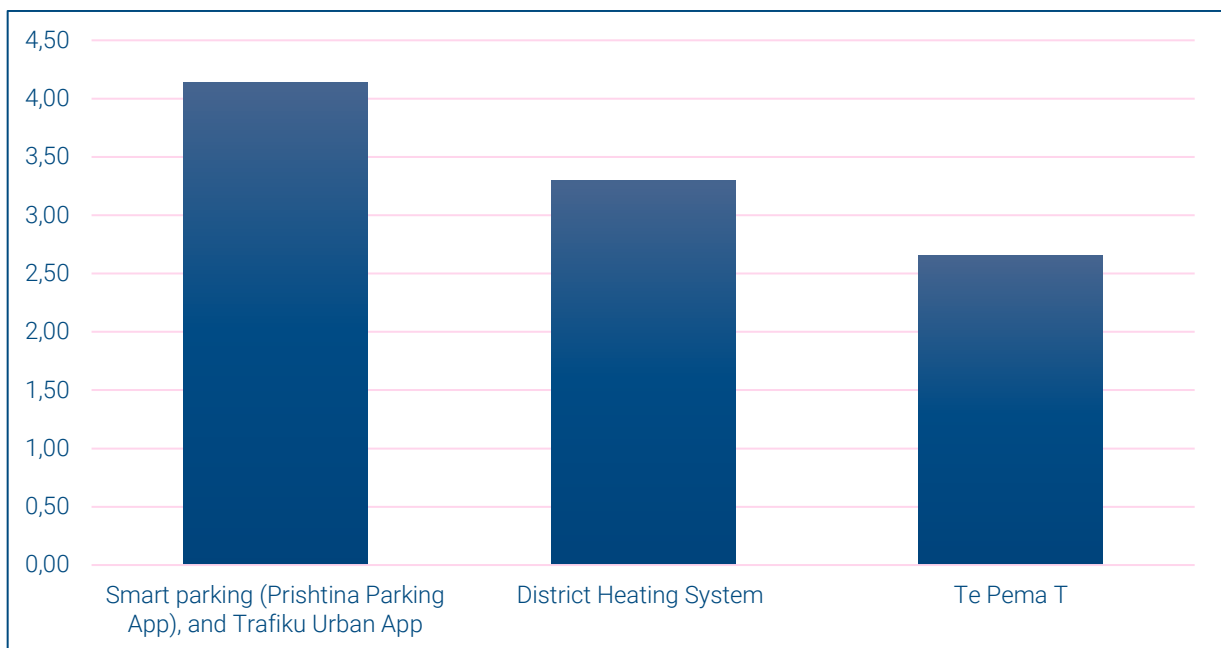


Figure 10. Level of usage: On a scale from 1 (never) to 7 (regularly), to what extent do you use: (Citizens of Prishtinë/Priština only).

Similarly, the level of usage of smart administration: one-stop-shop implemented in the municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac, Suharekë/Suva Reka, and Prizren,

resulted in an average of 3.89, measured on the same scale from 1 being 'never' to 7 being 'regularly.'

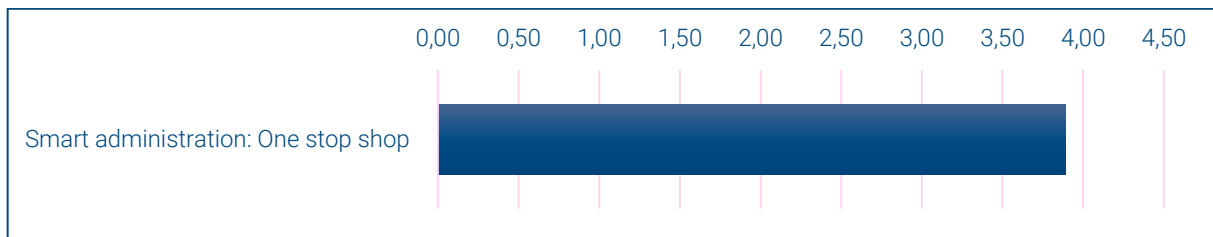


Figure 11. Level of usage: On a scale from 1 (never) to 7 (regularly), to what extent do you use: (Citizens of Ferizaj/Uroševac, Suharekë/Suva Reka & Prizren only).

Three core needs drive human behaviours, more specifically, existence needs, relatedness needs, and growth needs.² As such, the citizens were asked to state how they feel regarding using smart city services to realize their human needs. On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means strongly disagree, and 7 means strongly agree, the citizens mostly agree that the existence of SC brings them a more stable and safer life (4.83) and the growth of SC services are conducive to their personal development, self-

esteem, and self-actualization (4.83). Compared to these two statements, the level of agreement is slightly lower regarding the relatedness of SC services contributing to their interpersonal relationship with significant other people (4.7). Understanding the citizens' motivations for using smart city services assists in increasing the acceptance rate of certain smart city services and designing new ones.

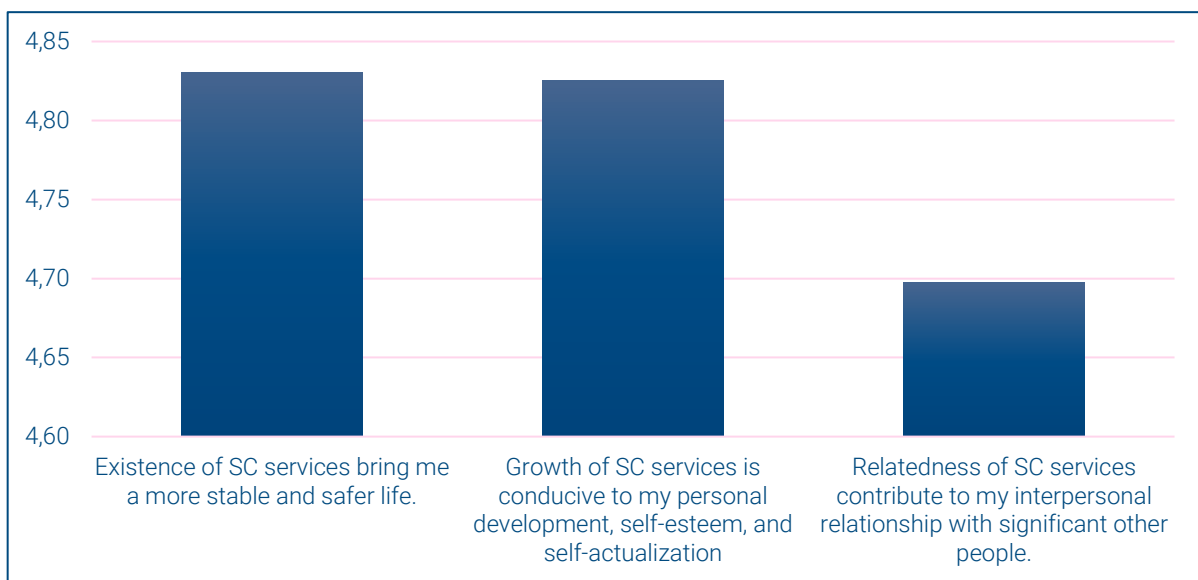


Figure 12. What is your perception of the usefulness of SC services in realizing human needs (PERPT)? (from 1=strongly disagree to 7=strongly agree).

² Tingting Ji, Jieh-Haur Chen, Hsi-Hsien Wei, Yu-Ching Su. 2021. "Towards people-centric smart city development: Investigating the citizens' preferences and perceptions about smart-city services in Taiwan." *Science Direct* 14.

When analyzing the results in terms of the settlement, we see that citizens living in rural areas mostly agree that the growth of SC services is conducive to their personal development, self-

esteem, and self-actualization, with an average of 4.89. On the other hand, citizens in urban areas mostly agree that SC services bring them a more stable and safer life, with an average of 4.89.

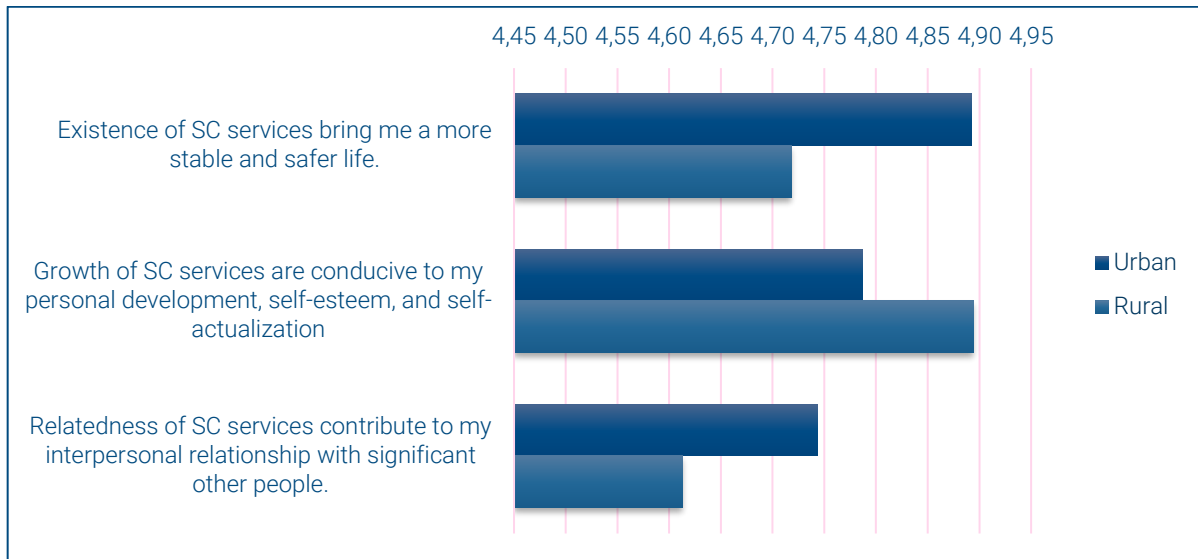


Figure 13. What is your perception of the usefulness of SC services in realizing human needs (PERPT)? (from 1=strongly disagree to 7=strongly agree) - Settlement breakdown

The survey aimed to measure the citizens' perception of the security related to using smart services. On a scale of 1 (not at all concerned) to 7 (extremely concerned), the results show that the respondents are most concerned with personal information being stored on the web (4.67) and with personal information being misused (4.64). They are some-

what less concerned with a company being able to track its position through mobile devices (4.52) and personal information being leaked (4.45). These insights show that the citizens' education on data privacy and security while using smart services needs to be addressed and considered for future planning.

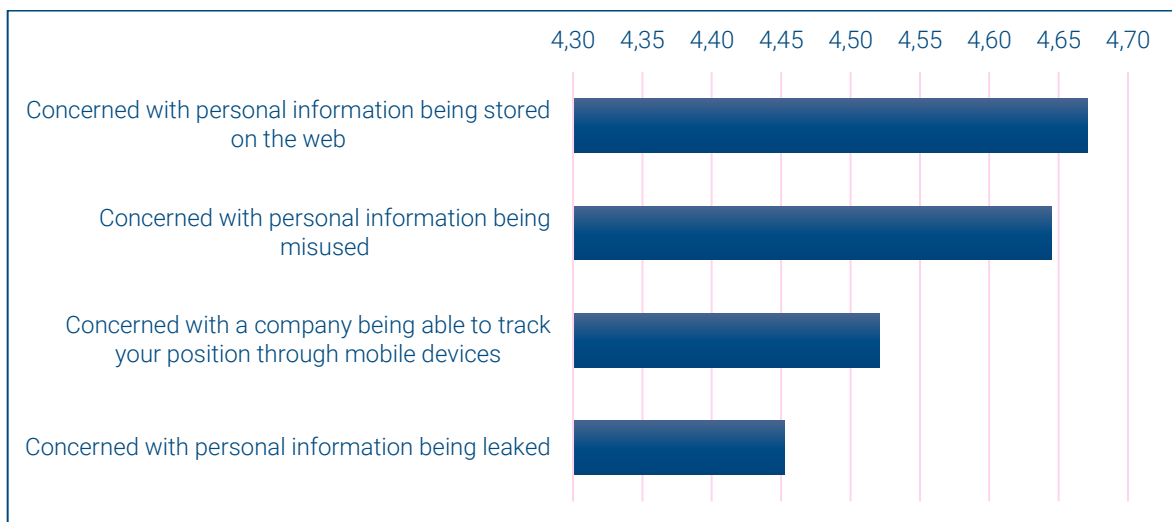


Figure 14. Level of concern: On a scale from 1 (Not at all concerned) to 7 (Extremely concerned), to what degree are you:

In addition, the citizens were assessed on their willingness to incorporate smart solutions into their daily life. On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means 'never' to 7 means 'always', the results show that citizens are most willing to use an alternative mode of transport if available instead of the car for short distances (4.61). In addition, they claimed to be willing to use online government services for

applications and permits instead of physically going to the municipal center (4.54) and using the electronic service provided by companies such as banking apps, online purchases, online ticketing, etc. (4.37). However, they are less willing to provide personal information to an electronic-service platform to use them (4.14).

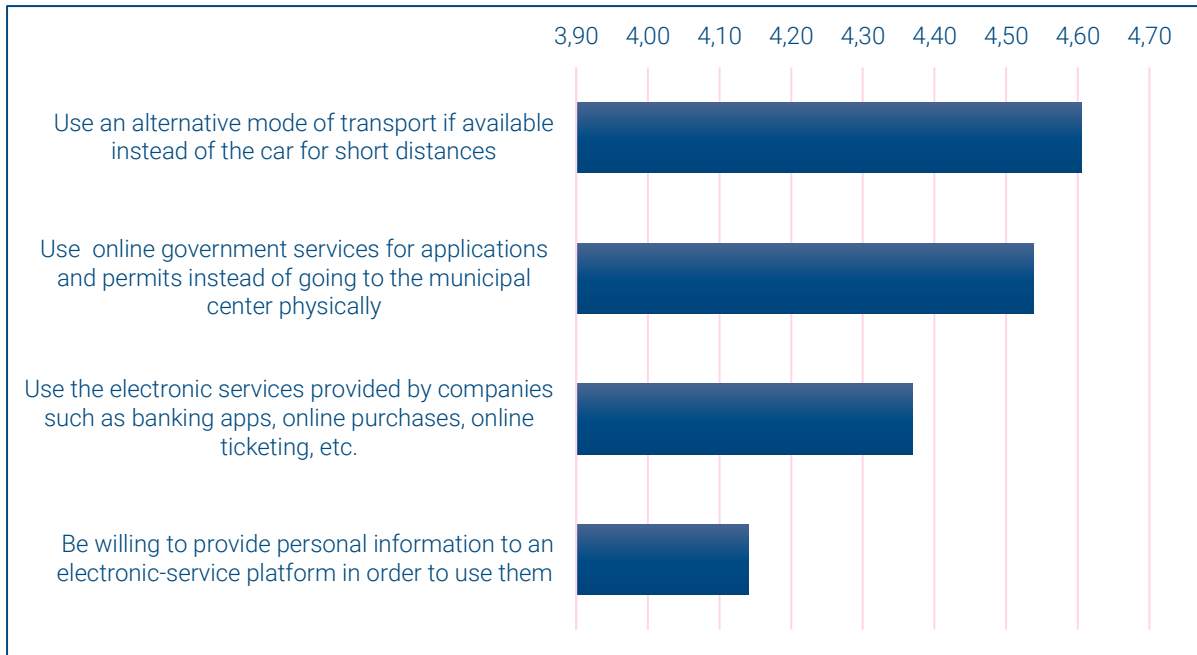


Figure 15. Level of willingness: On a scale from 1 (Never) to 7 (Always), to what degree would you:

Residents living in different settlement areas show different preferences and behaviours when utilizing smart city solutions. According to a recent study, urban residents are more inclined to use online government services for tasks such as permit applications, with an average score of 4.6. On the other hand, those residing in rural areas are more willing to opt for alternative modes of transportation instead of relying on cars for short distances, scoring

an average of 4.65. The study highlights a significant gap in the willingness of the two groups to use electronic devices, such as banking apps, online shopping, and ticketing services, with a difference of 0.22 in average scores. These findings may suggest a lack of awareness and information on the existence and benefits of such services among rural residents.

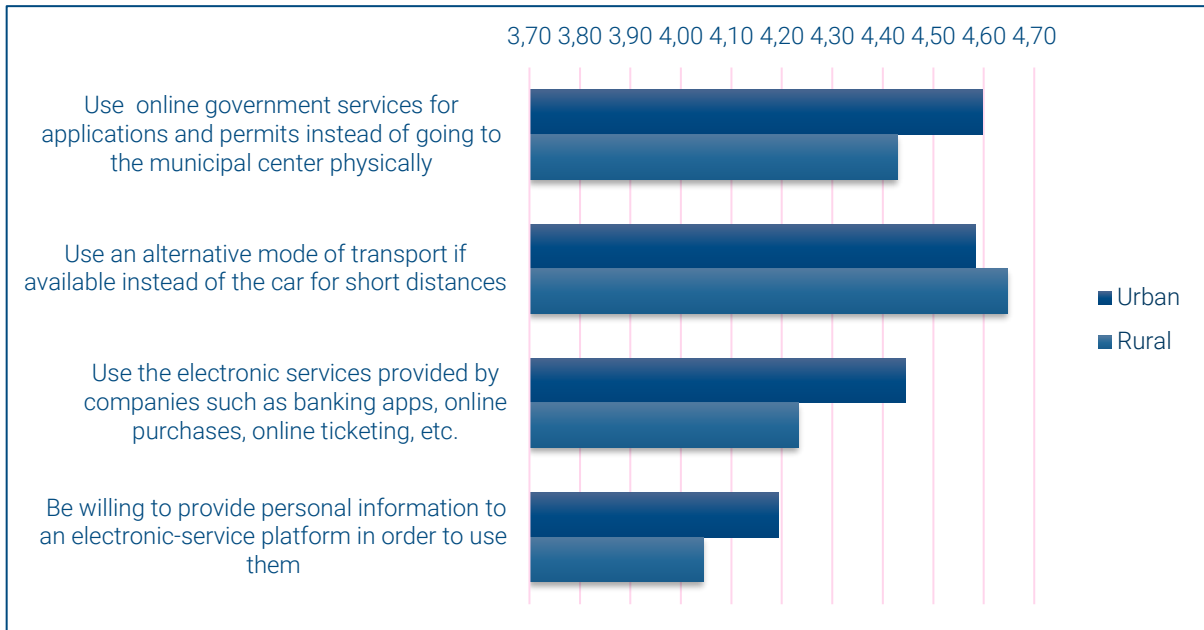


Figure 16. Level of willingness: On a scale from 1 (Never) to 7 (Always), to what degree would you:
- Settlement breakdown

Lastly, the citizens were asked to state their level of trust in the technology of smart services since this is also an important factor affecting the uptake of smart city services. On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means 'not at all' and 7 means 'a lot', the respondents reported mostly trusting the security of the smart city

services (average of 4.37) and trusting the devices that collect and process the data while using smart city services (average of 4.3). The citizen's least count on smart city services to protect their information (average of 4.12).

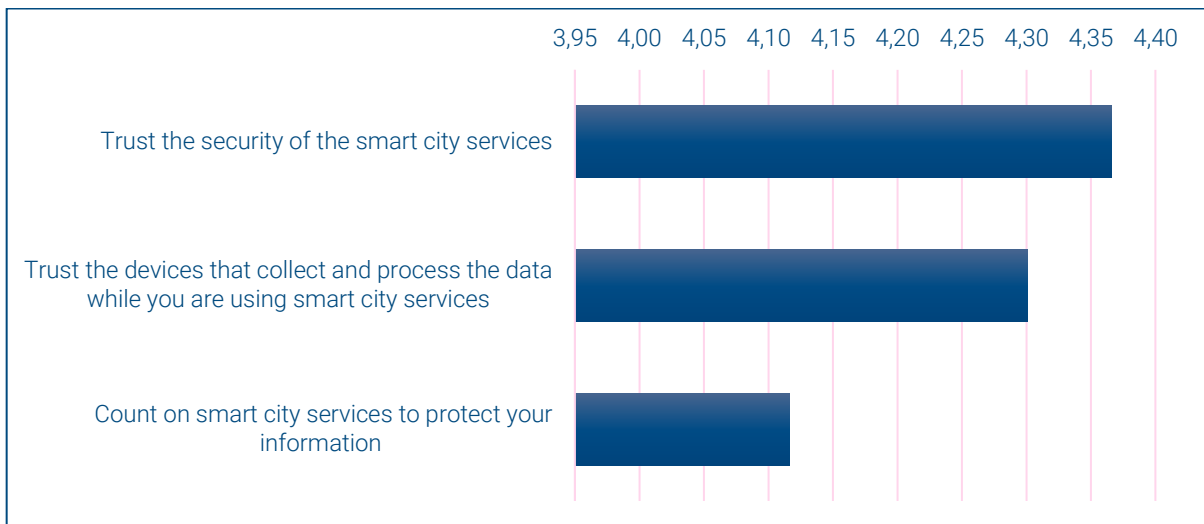


Figure 17. Level of trust: On a scale from 1 (not at all) to 7 (a lot), to what degree do you:

5. Conclusions

This study provides valuable insights into citizens' perceptions of smart city development, identifying areas of concern and priorities that should be considered when designing and implementing smart city solutions. The environment, public safety, mobility, and transportation were identified as the top areas for improvement, with differences in perception between male and female citizens. The study also highlights the challenges that need to be addressed, including cooperation between the public and private sectors, citizen participation, and transparency in decision-making. By involving citizens in the development process and addressing their needs and preferences, cities can build sustainable and effective smart city solutions that foster a sense of ownership and trust among citizens.

The study also examined citizens' usage and familiarity with smart city solutions, with online government services and online platforms being the most regularly used and smart public services being the least used due to low familiarity rates. Understanding citizens' needs and motivations for using smart city services can help increase the acceptance rate of specific solutions and guide the development of new ones.

Furthermore, the study sheds light on the fundamental needs that drive human behaviors and how citizens perceive smart city services concerning these needs. The findings suggest that citizens mostly agree that smart city services contribute to their basic needs for safety and stability and their growth needs for personal development, self-esteem, and self-actualization. Additionally, citizens have shown a willingness to use alternative modes of transportation for short distances, indicating an area for further development in creating a more sustainable and efficient urban environment.

Overall, the study's findings provide valuable information for municipal authorities to improve citizens' quality of life and create a smart and sustainable city by addressing citizens' needs and preferences, promoting citizen participation, and increasing familiarity with smart city solutions.

6. Recommendations

The development of smart city solutions should be based on the citizens' needs and preferences to provide them with a quality way of living. This study aimed to find detailed insights into the citizens' way of thinking about smart city services implemented in different areas. As such, in this section, some recommendations are provided for increasing the uptake of smart city services and encouraging their growth.

6.1 Promote implemented smart city services

The survey results reveal that citizens are not very familiar with some important smart city services available to them. Some of these are the Public Transport Information system, civic engagement tools for reporting noncritical problems, smart ICT and Open Data services, and Smart Public Services such as sensors for measuring Air pollution. The lack of familiarity and knowledge regarding these services means lower usage rates. As such, the involved stakeholders are important in promoting smart city services by raising awareness and providing information about their features and benefits. This can be done through public outreach programs, social media, and other communication channels. By promoting these smart city services, governments can encourage citizens to take advantage of these technologies, leading to more efficient use of resources, reduced pollution, and increased safety and security. Overall, promoting smart city services is essential for realizing the full potential of these technologies and creating more livable, sustainable, and resilient cities.

6.2 Further cooperation between the public and private sector

Among the main challenges of developing a smart city in the eyes of the citizens is the cooperation of the public and private sectors. As such, efforts need to be made to increase cooperation to develop smart city services by working together to identify better and address the need of citizens. Governments should provide the regulatory framework and create incentives to encourage private sector investment in smart city technologies, while the private sector can bring innovation and expertise. The partnership between these two sectors can create innovative solutions that are scalable, sustainable, and cost-

effective. By fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors, governments can accelerate the development of smart city services that meet the needs of citizens and promote economic growth and social well-being.

6.3 Provide detailed information on the security of using smart city services

The biggest concern of the citizens related to using smart city services is regarding the security of using their personal information to access these services. Stakeholders should provide information on the security of using smart city services to ensure their citizens' privacy and safety. To encourage their usage, the stakeholders must be transparent about the security measures to protect citizens' data. Citizens need to have access to concise and clear information on the security of these services to make informed decisions about using these technologies. Through promotional campaigns on the security of smart city services, the government and other stakeholders can foster trust and confidence in these technologies and encourage their widespread adoption for the benefit of all.

6.4 Encourage citizens to incorporate smart city services into their lives

Stakeholders should encourage citizens to incorporate smart city services into their lives by raising awareness of the benefits of these technologies and making them more accessible. This can be done through public education campaigns, workshops, etc. In addition, governments can provide incentives for citizens to adopt these technologies, such as tax breaks or discounts. The stakeholders must ensure these technologies are affordable, reliable, and user-friendly to encourage widespread adoption. Promoting the benefits of smart city services and making them more accessible to citizens, governments, and other stakeholders can help to improve the quality of life and create more sustainable and resilient communities.

7. Annex

Table 1. Number of surveys completed in each municipality

Municipality	N
Prishtinë/Priština	159
Ferizaj/Uroševac	93
Mitrovicë/Mitrovica South	66
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	29
Gjilan/Gnjilane	81
Pejë/Peć	84
Prizren	158
Gjakovë/Đakovica	81
Podujevë/Podujevo	81
Shtërpcë/Štrpce	6
Vushtrri/Vučitrn	65
Skenderaj/Srbica	49
Glllogoc/Glogovac	52
Leposaviq/Leposavić	7
Junik/Junik	4
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	12
Klokot/Kllokot	1
Graçanicë/Gračanica	13
Parteš/Partesh	1
Klinë/Klina	35
Istog/Istok	35
Deçan/Dečani	35
Dragasë/Dragash	27
Suharekë/Suva Reka	54
Rahovec/Orahovac	50
Viti/Vitina	41
Kamenicë/Kamenica	32
Lipjan/Lipljan	52
Shtime/Stimlje	24
Mamusha/Mamuša	3
Ranilug/Ranillug	3
Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North	10
Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo	31
Obiliq/Obilić	21
Novo Brdo/Novobërdë	6
Zubin Potok	9
Zvečan/Zvečan	9
Malishevë/Mališevo	49
Total	1568

Table 2: Demographics

Gender	N
Male	577
Female	991
Settlement	
Urban	1025
Rural	543
Age	
18-24	800
25-34	51
35-44	358
45-54	184
55-64	100
65+	75
Ethnicity	
Albanian	1486
Serbian	33
Other	49
Marital Status	
Married	630
Single	814
Cohabitation	56
Divorced	13
Widowed	10
Not specified	12
No answer	33
Level of education	
Primary School	55
High School	421
University	889
Masters/PhD	201
No Education	2
Employment Status	
Full time employed	481
Part time employed	78
Looking for a job	418
Not looking for a job	29
Student	408
Stay at home	96
Retired	26
Other	24
Don't know	8
Family income	
Up to 150 euro	108
151-300 euros	300

301-450 euros	347
451-600 euros	220
601-750 euros	107
751-900 euros	67
901-1000 euros	72
1001-1500 euros	72
1501-2000 euros	25
No income	33
None of the above	27
Refuse	190

