

VOLUNTEERING

PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS

SOLIDARITY

CHARITY

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF CITIZENS



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FOREWORD

In 2006 as part of our own orientation towards “fact-based planning (and advocacy)”, MCIC has published the report “Trust and Charity Giving in Macedonia”.

This year, the report has been divided into two separate parts on trust and civic responsibility (including charity giving). The report on confidence in the civil society was published in October 2006 and soon afterwards we started the preparations for the survey on which this report is based.

The report is improved as a result of the last year’s experiences. The changes include the participation of citizens in non-partisan political activities, the activities in the community and civil society organizations, but also the public spirit or respecting the legal obligations. In addition, we have introduced several indexes for monitoring citizens’ attitudes and habits on certain issues. The indexes should facilitate the trend analysis.

With these methodological interventions, as well as the periodical replication of the report, we believe we have improved the usefulness of this report.

Sašo Klekovski

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DPA:	Democratic Party of Albanians
DUI:	Democratic Union of Integration
ISPPI:	Institute of Sociological, Political and Juridical Researches
MCIC:	Macedonian Centre for International Cooperation
n.r.:	not relevant
NSDP:	New Social Democratic Party
PDP:	Party for Democratic Prosperity
SDSM:	Social Democratic Union of Macedonia
VMRO-DPMNE:	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity
VMRO-NP:	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – National Party

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report “**Social Responsibility of Citizens**” comes out of the need to examine the responsibility of citizens in a broader sense. The report gives an insight in the citizens’ attitudes about their responsibility for the crucial social issues, the legal, moral or ideological responsibility of citizens towards the community and, in wider context, towards the society. In addition, several indicators illustrate the habits and actions of citizens regarding certain issues. At the end, an overview is provided of the attitudes, motivation, situation and mechanisms of charity giving.

The large number of variables allows us to see how the attitudes and statements are correlated with the social indicators, ethnical belonging or the region of residence. This also allows creating a profile of a citizen for the specific question which facilitates the further analysis. The report provides several such profiles. In order to improve the usability of the report and to ensure further analyses and comparisons several indexes were developed, indicating the attitude of citizens regarding certain issue.

The survey was conducted on a representative sample, which is an appropriate methodology to examine the social responsibility of citizens.

Regarding the attitude on **responsibility for social issues, the citizens still consider the state as most responsible** for meeting the social needs; **there is an increased confidence in solidarity, while the new development and the responsibility of the state** are considered to be the solution for social problems. The citizens have low awareness for their own civic responsibility and the need for their own participation. There is a gap in the perception of responsibility, which is becoming wider from the general to specific attitudes.

Majority of citizens (52.9%) believe that the state is most responsible for resolving the social problems. The expectations from the state are on the same level as last year. This reflects the etatistic culture (state socialism). There are no ideological differences regarding the role of state, citizens and private sector between the right-wing and left-wing supporters in Macedonia.

The confidence in solidarity of citizens in comparison with last year has increased from 26.4% to 39.3%.

There is a high consensus (92.1%) that the new development, employment and empowerment of citizens can be a resolution for the problems. Total of 74.9% of the citizens believe in requesting responsibility from the state and influence on public policies as a solution to social problems, while minority of citizens (38.9%) believe in the social and humanitarian assistance. These attitudes can be used in favour of paying

more attention to the new development instead of social assistance.

There is a wide gap between the statements on civic responsibility and the concrete responsibilities. While 88.7% of citizens believe they are responsible to respect the laws, the percentage decreases to 74.2% regarding the public spirit and ranges between 57.8% and 80.8% regarding the responsibility for specific legal obligations (taxes, bills, etc.) This gap is probably even deeper in reality.

Despite the small improvement (tax collection), Macedonia has **low to moderate level of public spirit**, manifested through justifications for not paying taxes, public transport, communal services and requesting privileges from the Government although there is no legal ground for that.

The non-partisan political activities of citizens are small with a downward trend.

The voluntary activities in the community are halved as well as the readiness to do something more for the other people. This is the only case with gender differences, indicating higher involvement of men. The activity in community – as “male job”, is a possible gender stereotype.

There is a **moderate decline of involvement in civil society organizations**, but there is high unused potential of civil society organizations. In addition, there is a wide gap between the passive and active capacity of civil society organizations. Namely, only in cases of known membership (including the payment of compulsory membership fee) there is ten times difference between the registered members and those saying they are involved in their activities. The most significant is the **change in the motivation for participation**, from the basic (new contacts, personal development) to the higher benefits (to support the community, the mission of the organization).

The number of people that give charity has declined from 75.5% last year to 64.6% this year. **The solidarity and sympathy** are the main motives behind charity giving. The main reason for not giving is that citizens do not have enough (10%). The first priority for charity giving this year is **faith communities**. **Money** is the most frequent donation. The usual amount is between **50 and 500 MKD**. The citizens prefer to give **directly on hand** or through SMS. The information on charity events are most efficiently disseminated through the **electronic media**. There is **divided perception for the purposeful use** of donated means. Total of 53.2% of the respondents believe that the collected contributions are used for the purpose. The need for feedback on the used assistance is the second priority for citizens (27.7%).

INDEXES

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESOLVING THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS		
State	52,9	↔
Enterprises	2,2	↔
Citizens	4,2	↓↓↓
All together, the state, business (private) sector and citizens	33,9	
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF CITIZENS		
Respect the laws/ legal obligations	88,7	
Participate in political non-partisan activities	35,0	
Participate in voluntary activities in the community	41,4	
Participate in activities of the civil society organizations	40,3	
Charity giving (give charity contributions)	51,1	
Index of social responsibility of citizens	51,3	
SOLIDARITY OF CITIZENS		
Most people have high solidarity and are ready to help the people and the groups in need	39,3	↑↑↑
PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS		
It is not justified to seek privileges from the Government you are not entitled to	57,8	↓↓↓
It is not justified to avoid paying for the public transport	79,9	↔
It is not justified to avoid paying taxes	80,8	↑
It is not justified to avoid paying for the communal services	78,4	↔
Index of public spirit	74,2	↔
PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN POLITICAL NON-PARTISAN ACTIVITIES		
Wrote a letter to a newspaper	8,3	↔
Signed a petition, referendum	15,3	↓↓↓
Took part in protests, rallies	22,4	↓↓↓
Index of participation of citizens in political non-partisan activities	17,8	
VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY IN THE COMMUNITY		
Participation at meetings about community problems	18,3	
Participation in voluntary activity for the benefit of the community	12,8	
Index of voluntary activity in the community	15,6	↓↓↓
PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION		
Index of participation in civil society organization	17,0	↓↓
CHARITY GIVING		
Index of charity giving	64,6	↓↓↓

LEGEND

↔	no or insignificant changes	No or insignificant changes = 0 - 3% Slight = 3.01 - 5% Moderate = 5.01 - 10% Large = over 10%
↑	slight increase	
↓	slight decrease	
↑↑	moderate increase	
↓↓	moderate decrease	
↑↑↑	large increase	
↓↓↓	large decrease	

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1. BACKGROUND

This report provides analysis of findings from the survey “Social Responsibility of Citizens” administered on a nationally representative sample of citizens of the Republic of Macedonia.

The goal of the survey was to explore the responsibility of citizens about the social issues in Macedonia.

The Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC) has entrusted the role of surveying the public opinion to the Institute for Sociological, Juridical and Political Researches, which was also responsible for the applied methodology in the survey.

This survey is conducted for the second time. The first one realized in April 2006 was published in the booklet “Trust, Responsibility for Social Issues and Charity Giving in Macedonia”. In 2006, parallel to this survey another one “Trust in Civil Society” was also performed. In 2007, the latter survey was conducted separately and was released in October 2007.

I.2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The social responsibility may be legal, ethical, moral or based on faith or conviction (ideological). It can refer to the government (good governance), enterprises (social responsibility of enterprises) or the citizen (civic responsibility).

This survey is focused on **social responsibility of citizens** in its broader sense. It is constituted of two elements, the public spirit and civic responsibility or civic participation (Civicus, 2004).

Public spiritedness is an indicator of citizens’ support to the rule of law (implementation of laws). The public spirit is measured through the support of paying taxes, public transport, communal services and not asking for privileges from the Government that one is not entitled to.

In the narrow sense, the social responsibility of citizens refers to the **civic responsibility or civic participation**. This is not a legal obligation, but ethical, moral or a conviction-based obligation. It is measured through non-partisan political activities, voluntary activities in the community, participation in civil society organizations and charitable contributions.

Non-partisan political activities refer to activities such as writing letters to the newspapers, signing petitions or participation at protests, which are not organized by the political parties.

In Macedonia there is still no distinction between the terms philanthropy and charity giving, or the use of different terms in Macedonian language such as **charity giving**, benefaction and good will giving. This report focuses on charity giving as voluntary act of donating money or goods. The report makes a distinction between philanthropy and charity giving. The widely accepted meaning of philanthropy is a voluntary act of donating money or goods or providing other support for a charity cause, usually for a longer period of time. Furthermore, philanthropy is the tool of the private sector to trigger social change. With the conventional definition on philanthropy, the donations are for narrowly defined cause and they should contribute for visible change in the social circumstances. To this end, usually large donations and financial support is necessary on a long run. The necessity for higher financial commitment makes the distinction between “philanthropy” and charity giving. Therefore, the conventional use of “philanthropy” refers to wealthy individuals and sometimes foundations (or trusts) founded by wealthy people. This distinction in Macedonia is not clear yet.

Voluntary activity refers to voluntary providing of personal favours, knowledge and skills and/or performing other activities for the benefit of other people, organs, organizations and other institutions, without any compensation (Law on Voluntarism in the Republic of Macedonia). The term community refers to a group of people living in a local area, such as municipality, neighbourhood unit, condominium council, etc.

Participation (involvement) in a civil society organization is membership (including the payment of membership fee), voluntary work (without compensation); participation in activities; donating money.

I.3. INDEXES

In order to improve the usability of this report and to further the opportunity for analysis and comparisons, several **indexes** (indicators) were developed indicating the attitude of citizens on certain issues. In some cases the indexes are simple and associated with only one attitude. For example, the solidarity index is the sum of the responses to a single question “most people have high solidarity and are ready to help the people and groups in need”. Other indexes are complex and calculated by the mean value of the sum of responses to several questions. Some of the indexes are explained below, while the others are self-explanatory.

The index of social responsibility of citizens is constituted of the responses of citizens that they are responsible to respect the laws, participate in political non-partisan activities, participate in meetings and activities for the benefit of the community, in the civil society organizations and to give charity.

The index of public spirit covers the citizens’ attitudes that it is not justified to avoid paying taxes, to avoid paying for the public transport and to seek privileges from the Government that one is not entitled to.

The index of participation of citizens in political non-partisan activities includes the participation in protests and rallies, signing petition or writing a letter to a newspaper.

The index of voluntary activity in the community reflects the participation of citizens in the activities for the benefit of the community, such as meetings, activities, etc.

The index of participation in civil society organization shows the active involvement of citizens in the work of these organizations, i.e. whether they pay the membership fee, take part in activities, work without compensation or donate money.

The index of charity giving indicates the contribution of citizens for charity (money, goods or charity work).

INDEXES OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF CITIZENS

Index of social responsibility	= Σ have responsibility
Index of solidarity	= most people have high solidarity and are ready to help the people and the groups in need
Index of public spiritedness	= Σ never
Index of participation of citizens in political non-partisan activities	= Σ participate
Index of voluntary activity in the community	= Σ participate in meetings and activities/ No. of activities
Index of participation in civil society organization	= involved
Index of charity giving	= Σ gave charity in the past 12 months

I.4. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The survey was carried out through interviews in the households in December 2007 on a representative sample of 1,607 respondents.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaires were the same one used in 2006, but were adjusted taking into account the experiences from the first survey and by including the questions from CIVICUS research methodology – Civil Society Index in Macedonia, referring to the public spirit and participation of citizens in non-partisan political activities, civil society organizations and the community in general. The questions were developed by the authors and MCIC project team in cooperation with ISPP's experts.

For the purpose of the survey, the questionnaire covered the following variables:

- » Public spiritedness (obeying the legal obligations) of citizens; Participation of citizens in non-partisan political activities;
- » Voluntary activity of citizens in the community;
- » Participation and activity in civil society organizations;
- » Charity giving of citizens;
- » Socio-demographic characteristics.

SAMPLE

The poll was carried out in December 2007 on a representative sample of 1,607 respondents. The population of the sample was comprised of citizens older than 18 years of age, while representation criteria included: gender, ethnical belonging, age, place of residence and regions. Attention was also paid on employment status, education level, monthly income per household member and political affiliation. The citizens were also asked whether they are members of civil society organizations.

Out of 1,607 surveyed citizens, 49.4% were women, while 50.6% were men. Regarding the ethnical representation, 65% were Macedonians, 23.6% were Albanians, while 11.4% were from the other ethnical groups. Regarding the place of residence, 40.3% live in rural, while 59.8% in urban areas (21.5% in Skopje). Please see Appendix 2 for further information on the sample structure.

FINDINGS

All collected data were processed using the frequency and proportion of answers. The probability is 95% with a margin of error of +/- 5%.

The findings on the whole sample are presented in graphs, followed by numbers.

In addition, the findings about the trends in comparison with pervious surveys conducted in 2004 and 2006 are provided, when the data were comparable. The legend of the used symbols is provided in the executive summary.

The executive summary also provides an overview of the most important findings and trends. The indexes were used to improve the data analysis.

The report uses the term insignificant minority for answers provided by less than 10% of the sample, small minority from 11-30%, minority from 30-50%, majority from 51-70% and large majority for over 70%.

WORKING GROUP

MCIC has included some of its staff in all stages of the research: Sašo Klekovski, Aleksandar Kržalovski, Gonce Jakovleska, Sunčica Sazdovska and Daniela Stojanova. The ISPPi's team included: Nataša Gaber-Damjanovska, Emilija Simovska, Aneta Jovevska, Klime Babunski and Petar Atanasov.

II. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOCIAL ISSUES

The beginning of the survey on social responsibility of citizens is focused on exploring the attitudes of citizens regarding the allocation of responsibility among the state, business and civic sector, followed by the responsibility of citizens, altruism, the ways to resolve the social needs and the ways of civic participation.

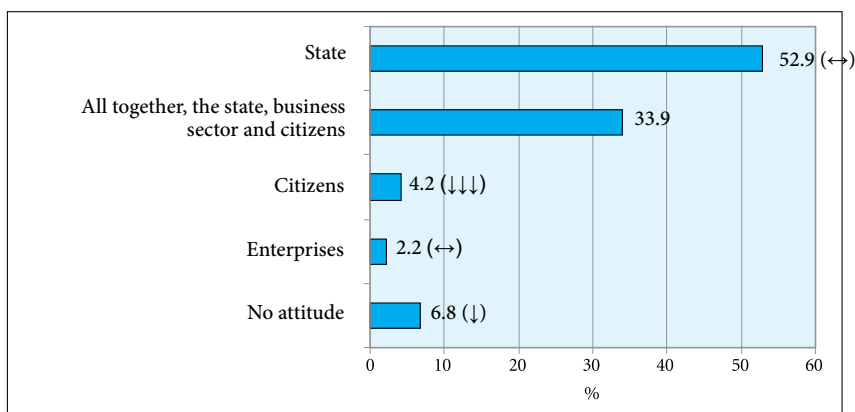
II.1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOCIAL ISSUES AND ALTRUISM

We examined the attitude on allocation of responsibility for resolving the social issues among the three sectors: state, business and civic sector.

The highest are the expectations from the state (52.9%) and they are as high as last year. This is followed by the expectation for shared responsibility of three sectors (33.9%), while the expectations from the citizens and enterprises (business sector) to assume responsibility for the social issues are lower.

Graph II. 1. 1.

Who is most responsible to support the citizens in resolving their social needs?

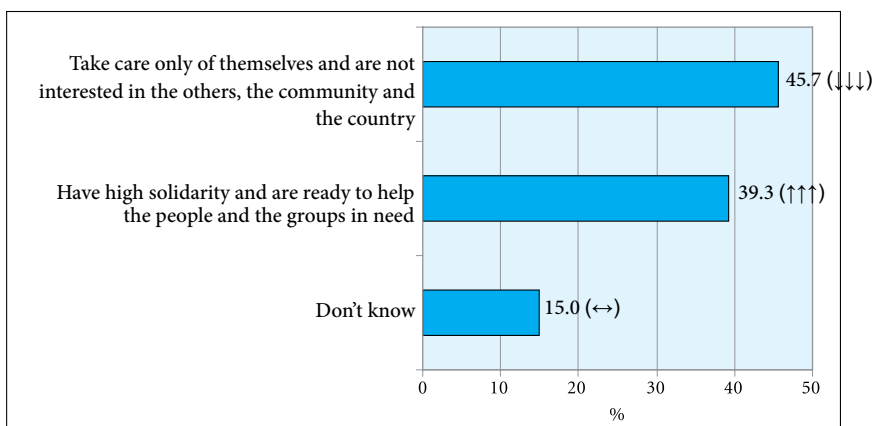


The profile of those supporting the responsibility of various actors is relatively homogenous. Higher expectations from the state can be found among the farmers (75.6%) and citizens that have not completed the primary education

(74.3%). The support for the responsibility of citizens and shared responsibility increases with the rise in monthly income (e.g. the support for the shared responsibility rises from 24.4% to 41.7% from the lowest to the highest income). DUI and PDP supporters have highest expectations from the state (70.5%, and 72% respectively), while LDP supporters mostly believe in shared responsibility (50%). The members and employees of the civil society organizations do not deviate from the general attitude.

Graph II. 1. 2.

Attitude on altruism (unselfish support)



People are only concerned for themselves and are not interested in the others, community and the state is the attitude of 45.7% of citizens. This attitude has declined for 15.4% in comparison with last year, unlike the confidence in people's solidarity which has risen from 26.4% to 39.3%.

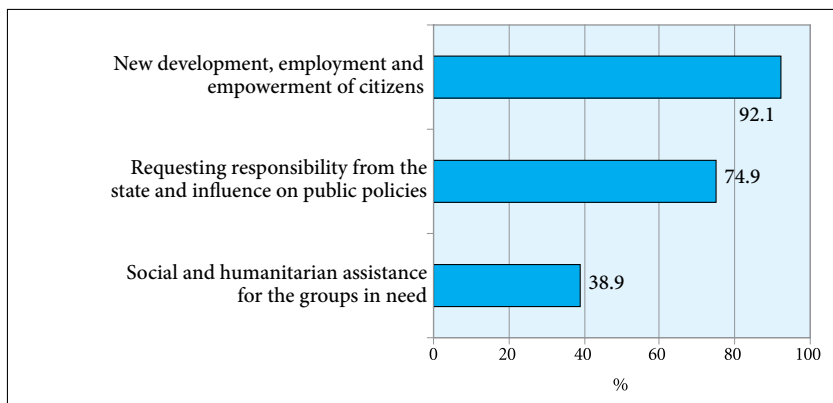
There is also high homogeneity in the attitudes on solidarity, with small variations. The ethnic Albanians (48.8%), people from Polog region (59.6%) and DPA followers (66.3%) are in support of this attitude. The key variations come out of the economic-social differences. The confidence in solidarity increases from those without primary education (25.7%), towards those with high education (45.3%), similarly as it increases with the income - from 29.6% among those with lowest income to 59.3% among those with highest income.

II.2. WAYS OF RESOLVING THE SOCIAL ISSUES

The citizens were asked about their attitude on how the social issues can be solved.

Graph II. 2.1.

Social issues can be solved by:



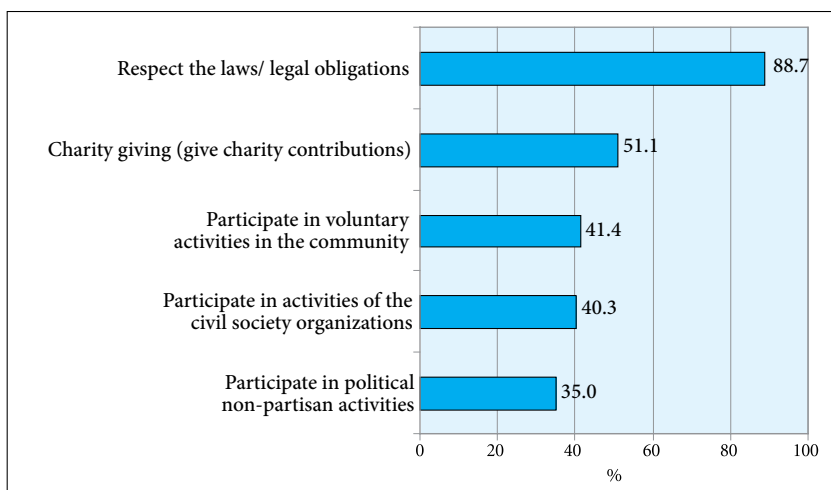
New development, employment and empowerment of the citizens is seen as a way for resolving the social issues by a vast majority (92.1%), similarly as requesting responsibility from the state and influence on the public policy (74.9%). Total of 38.9% expect the social issues to be solved by providing social-humanitarian assistance, contrary to more people (46.5%) that do not expect this.

The attitudes are homogeneous and differences occur only in education level. Those with uncompleted primary education (45.7%) believe more in the social-humanitarian assistance, in comparison with those with higher education (34.1%). Those with high education believe in new development (93.3%) and increasing the responsibility of the state and influence on public policy (78.2%), contrary to those without primary education (71.4% i.e. 57.1%).

II.3. PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS

Graph II. 3.1.

Citizens are responsible to:



The citizens feel least responsible to get involved in political non-partisan activities (35%) and highest responsibility to respect the laws (88.7%). There is a relative homogeneity regarding the demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Small differences in attitudes occur as a result of the age, i.e. the younger have higher support than older people. The participation in voluntary activities in the state is mostly supported by the people from 18 to 25 years (49.4%), and is least supported by those over 65 years (29.8%). This is similar to the participation in the civil society organizations (46.9%, against 31%) and the other responsibilities of citizens.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The state is still most responsible for resolving the social issues

Majority citizens (52.9%) find the state as most responsible for resolving the social issues. The expectations from the state are on the last year's level.

High expectations from the state, lower expectations from the citizens and almost no expectations from the business sector are in favour of the etatistic culture, as a residue of the state socialism i.e. low public support for organizing Macedonia as liberal-democratic constitutional system. The low support for a different order in Macedonia is reflected in the lack of ideological differences regarding the role of the state, citizens and private sector, between the rightist and leftist supporters in Macedonia.

2. Increased confidence in solidarity

The confidence in solidarity of citizens has increased from 26.4% last year to 39.3% this year. Still those with uncompleted primary education have least confidence (25.7%), probably as they are self-perceived victims of the reluctance of others to take care of them. Although there is still an educational-social gap, an increase in the level of confidence in solidarity is observed even among those with lowest education (from 15.8% to 25.7%).

3. New development and requesting responsibility from the state – resolution for social issues

There is a high consensus (92.1%) that the new development, employment and empowerment of citizens will bring resolution for social issues. Those with uncompleted primary education (71.4%) least agree with this attitude, probably as they perceive themselves as group in need.

Total of 74.9% of respondents believe in requesting responsibility from the state and influence on public policies, while minority of citizens (38.9%) believe in social and humanitarian assistance as resolution for social problems.

These attitudes may support the efforts for paying more attention on the new development instead on social aid.

4. Small perception for own civic responsibility and participation

Small majority of citizens have attitudes on their own civic responsibility and participation. This is associated with the attitude that the state is most responsible for societal issues. If the social responsibility is analyzed in the narrower sense without the responsibility for the rule of law, only minority of citizens support the civic responsibility and participation.

5. Gap between the attitudes and the worse reality of civic responsibility and participation

There is wide gap between the statements on civic responsibility and the reality.

If 88.7% of citizens believe they are responsible to respect the laws, this percentage declines regarding the public spirit to 74.2%, i.e. declined from 80.8% to 57.8% regarding the responsibility for specific legal obligations (taxes, paying bills, etc.) The gap is likely to be wider in the reality.

	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATOR
Public spiritedness	88.7 %	74.2 %
Participation in political non-partisan activities	35 %	17.8 %
Participation in civil society organizations	40.3 %	17 %
Voluntary activity in the community	41.4 %	15.6 %
Charity giving	51.1 %	64.6 %

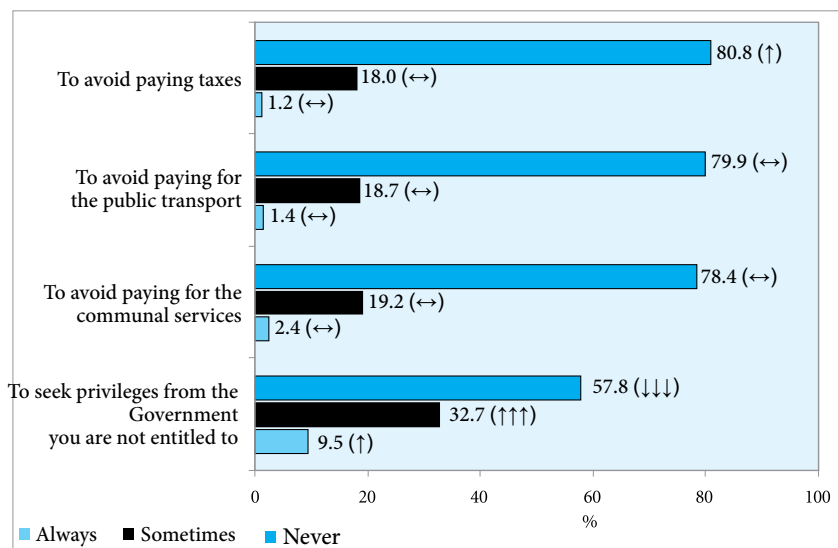
There is a wide gap between the attitudes for responsibility and the real participation in political non-partisan activities (35% and 17.8%), participation in civil society organizations (40.3% and 17%), and voluntary activity in community (41.4% and 15.6%). The only deviation is the charity giving where 51.1% believe that this is civic responsibility, while 64.6% say they give charity. But this deviation confirms the previous.

III. PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS

The support to the rule of law or public spiritedness was researched through four questions.

Graph III. 1.

Justification of the avoidance to pay taxes, public transport, communal services and requesting privileges that one is not entitled to



Large majority of citizens support the paying of taxes (80.8%), public transport (79.9%) and communal services (78.4%). The support for the taxes has slightly increased in comparison with 2004.

Smaller support, although still coming from majority of citizens (57.8%) is not to seek privileges from the Government as there is no legal ground for this. In this area, increased number of citizens believes they should ask for privileges from the Government although they are not entitled to them.

The public spirit, i.e. the support is homogeneous. There is less support among those with primary education, in the area of paying taxes (65.2%) and requesting privileges from the Government (43.5%).

A link has not been established between the public spirit and the social-economic status i.e. the amount of monthly income.

There is a question on calling a hotline to report/ complain (regarding violation of the law). Total of 25% called a hot line which supports the previous attitudes for justification or lack of justification for violation of the law.

CONCLUSION

1. Low¹ to moderate level of public spirit

Macedonia, despite the slight improvement (taxes), has low to moderate level of public spirit, which is reflected in the justification for not paying taxes, public transport, communal services and requesting privileges from the Government by citizens that are not entitled to them.

Although several studies point out the connection between the low public spirit and the socio-economic situation in the country (unemployment, poverty) and gray economy, this survey has not established a link between the public spirit and social status (amount of monthly income).

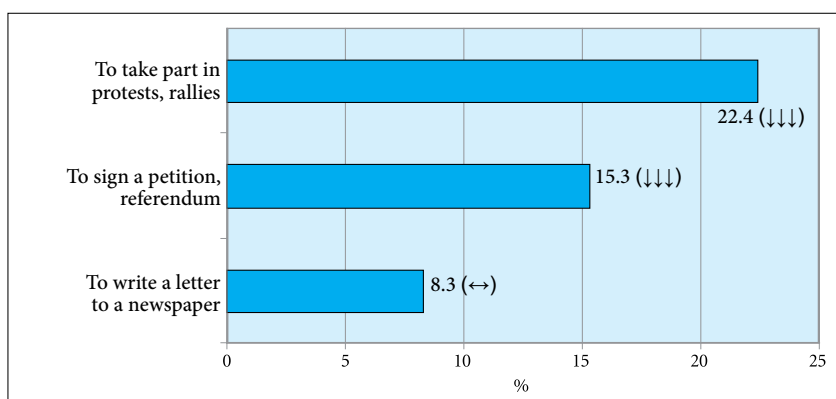
¹ The public spirit is characterized with low to moderate level although large majority of citizens do not justify the violations of the law. The number of citizens that justify the violation is minority; still their number is high according to the World Values Survey, and should be significantly reduced.

IV. PARTICIPATION IN NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The participation of citizens in non-partisan political activities is measured through writing letters to newspaper, signing petitions or participation in rallies.

Graph IV. 1.

Participation of citizens in non-partisan political activities in 2007



In the past 12 month, 8.3% of citizens wrote a letter to newspaper (once, several times, all the time), 15.3% signed a petition, while 22.4% participated in rallies. The participation in petitions and protests has declined in comparison with the previous survey in 2005.

The members of the civil society organizations have higher participation in non-partisan political activities, including writing letters (20.7%), signing petition (47.4%) and taking part in protests (47.8%). Ethnic Albanians are more likely to participate in protests (37.2%), including the supporters of DUI (47.3%), DPA (44.6%) and PDP (60%).

CONCLUSION

1. Few non-partisan political activities of citizens

The citizens participate in few non-partisan political activities and this is a declining trend.

The members of the civil society organizations participate in more activities, which may be a sign of organizing non-partisan political activities by the civil society organizations (influence on public policies).

In the past period, ethnic Albanians, especially DUI, DPA and PDP supporters have participated more in the protests. The connection with the political party's affiliation speaks more in favour of the partisan than non-partisan activities.

V. VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY IN THE COMMUNITY

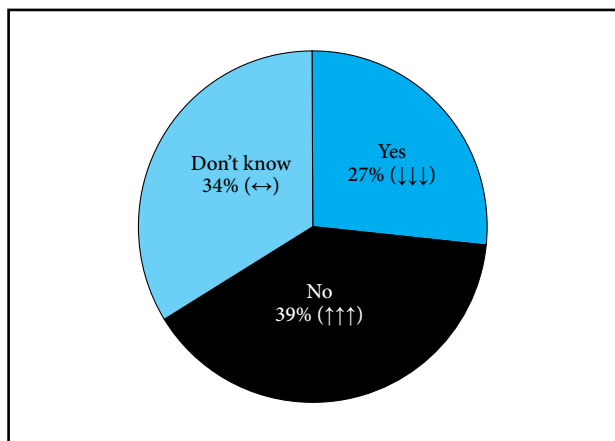
Significant part of the social responsibility of citizens is the voluntary activity in the community, including meetings where the problems of the community (municipality, neighbourhood unit, condominium council, etc.) are discussed, voluntary participation in activity for the benefit of the community (e.g. street cleaning) or helping to other people in the community without compensation.

In comparison with the previous survey on this topic (2004), the impression of the respondents is that collective activities in the community have been halved. Namely, 26.6% are informed that meetings have been held in their municipality (contrary to 44.3% four years ago), while 22.8% (47.1% in 2004) know about the voluntary activities organized for the benefit of their community.

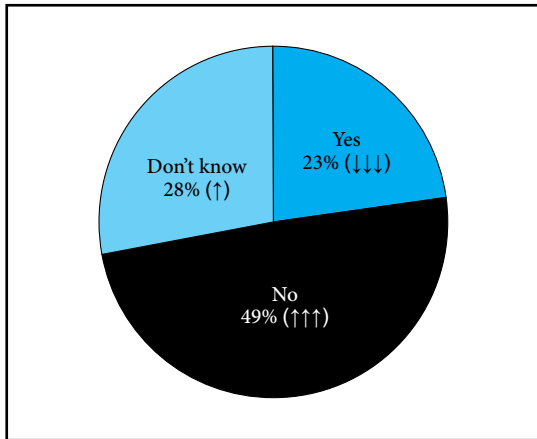
Graph V. 1.

Familiarity with collective activities in the community

a) Meetings



b) Voluntary activities



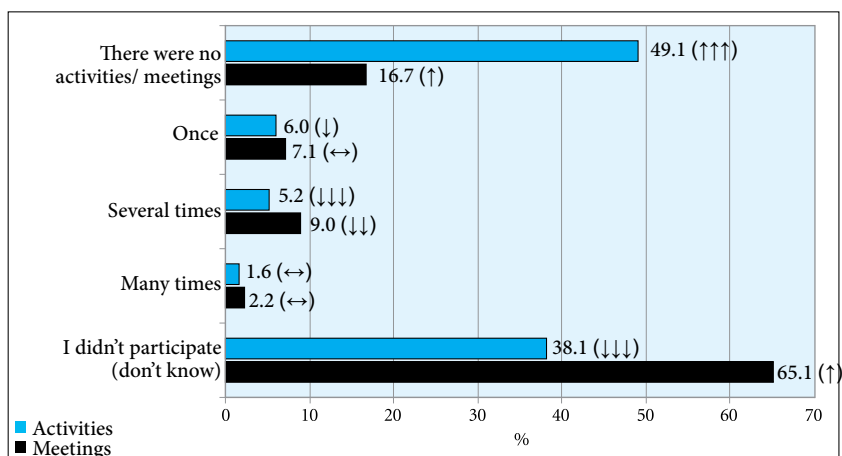
More men (31%) than women (21%) are informed about the voluntary meetings and activities. There are no significant differences regarding the age (middle aged people between 30 and 50 years are more active than the younger and older people), ethnical or party belonging, household income and place of residence. There are differences among the housewives, which are least informed (10%), partially among the farmers and unemployed (under 20%), while the employees in the civil society organizations are most likely to attend the events in their community (70%). There is a significant difference regarding the education – least informed are those with uncompleted primary education (11%), followed by those with primary education (18%), which are well below the average of 26%. The most informed are those with high education (36%).

Significantly reduced is the personal participation at meetings (18.3%, against 26.5%) and particularly in voluntary activities (12.8% against 32.6% in 2004).

In line with the familiarity is the participation in the activities - 23% men, against 13% women participated at meetings, while 16% men, against 9% women were involved in voluntary activities. Because of the general decline of participation in voluntary activities, the differences are smaller having in mind the features of the sample. Again there is constantly low level of participation among those without primary education, while it is significant that farmers (only for meetings) and housewives are discouraged to continue the participation after the first time. Regarding the political affiliation, there are different responses, but the constantly highest level of participation is among DUI supporters.

Graph V. 2.

Participation of citizens in activities and meetings in the community



The reduced voluntarism is reflected in the readiness for personal engagement for providing any assistance to the other people without compensation. Minority of respondents (40.8%) said they are ready to help, while large majority (74.1%) gave this statement in the past survey. Most of them (25.5% of all respondents, i.e. 62.5% of those that answered positively), were involved less than 4 hours in a period of one month.

It is interesting to see there is higher solidarity in the large towns (above 50,000 residents), but not in Skopje (below the average). There is higher readiness to help the others among NSDP, DUI and DPA supporters, and surprisingly high, in comparison with the other responses, is the personal engagement without compensation in Pelagonija region (75%) and the low readiness (19%) in south-eastern region.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Halved voluntary activities

With 26.6% respondents that are familiar with the meetings held in their municipality (against 44.3% four years ago) and 22.8% (47.1% in 2004) that are aware of the voluntary activities for the benefit of the wider community in their municipality, there is a tendency for significant decline of voluntary activities in communities and the readiness of people to do something more for the others (outside the family or them personally).

Majority of the people that are familiar with the community-based activities said they have personally participated (69% in meetings and 56% in voluntary activities), although the participation is significantly reduced (for the meetings 18.3%, against 26.5% in 2004 and particularly for voluntary activities – 12.8% in comparison with 32.6% previously).

2. Activities in the community– “male job“, possible gender stereotype

In comparison with the answers to the other questions in the survey, where no gender differences were noted, the participation in the communal activities (meetings of condominium council, neighbourhood units, municipalities as well as voluntary activities for the benefit of the wider community) is seen as male job (10% more men are informed and participated at the meetings, and 7% more men participated in activities).

VI. PARTICIPATION AND ACTIVITY OF CITIZENS IN THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

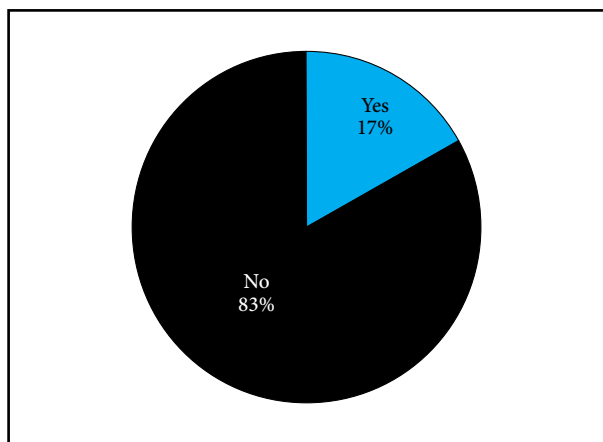
The civil society organizations are usually considered as voluntary. Sometimes even the sector is called under that name. But, to what extent are citizens involved in their activities?

VI.1. PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Only 17% i.e. small minority of respondents said they were involved in the work of any civil society organizations. This is moderate decline in comparison with 2004 (membership of 22.9% according to the survey “Community Sample“ taken from Civicus – Civil Society Index in Macedonia) although the respondents believe their participation has increased (5.8%, against 2.4% that stated the opposite).

Graph VI. 1.1.

Participation in the work of the civil society organizations



More than a fourth were involved in the work of churches and faith communities (particularly the ethnic Albanians, and among them there are three times more supporters of DUI, in comparison with DPA and PDP), while the involvement in some of the other groups (sport/hobby, trade unions, health, democracy, old people, environment and others) is around 1%. This is in accordance

with the question about the importance of each of these groups for the respondents. Again, the faith communities with 3.6% are in the lead, and they are the only one with increase in comparison with the previous period, followed by the local civil society organizations with 2.1%. There is a significant decline among the organizations dealing with women and gender issues in comparison with 2004.

Table VI. 1.1.

Participation of citizens in civil society organizations by sectors

SECTOR	2007
Churches and religious communities	4.7 %
Democracy, human rights and rule of law	0.9 %
Children, youth, students	0.7 %
Ethnic communities	0 %
Women and gender issues	0 %
Environment and nature	0.9 %
Health	1.1 %
Information	0 %
Culture and art	0 %
People with special needs	0.6 %
Professional associations	0 %
Non-violence and tolerance	0 %
Education and science	0 %
Civil society development	0.8 %
Rural development	0.8 %
Trade unions	1.2 %
Social and humanitarian	0.8 %
Sport, hobby and recreation	1.4 %
Old people	0.9 %
Other	2.1 %
Total	16.9 %

Similarly as with the voluntarism, there is a lower participation in the work of civil society organizations among the housewives (5%), unemployed and people with low income (6-10%) and farmers (10%), and particularly among those without primary education (only 3% and these are exclusively involved in religious organizations). The involvement of the people living in the villages is

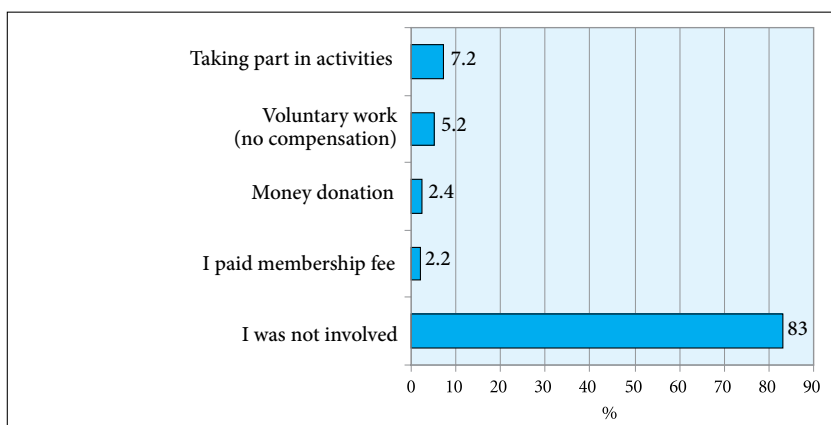
below the average (14%), and the lowest involvement according to the place of residence is noted among the citizens of Skopje (12.7%).

VI.2. WAYS OF PARTICIPATION

The most usual way of participation in the civil society organizations is by being involved in its activities (7.2%) and voluntary work (5.2%), against paying the membership fee and other individual donations (2.2%, i.e. 2.4%).

Graph VI. 2.1.

Way of involvement of citizens in the civil society organizations



Besides the members of the civil society organizations, usually the well-educated people (31% with secondary and high education), employees in the public sector (24%) and students (18%) participate in their activities. Regarding the political affiliation, the involvement is highest among LDP (27%) and NSDP (21%) supporters, while the most active is the northeast region (20%).

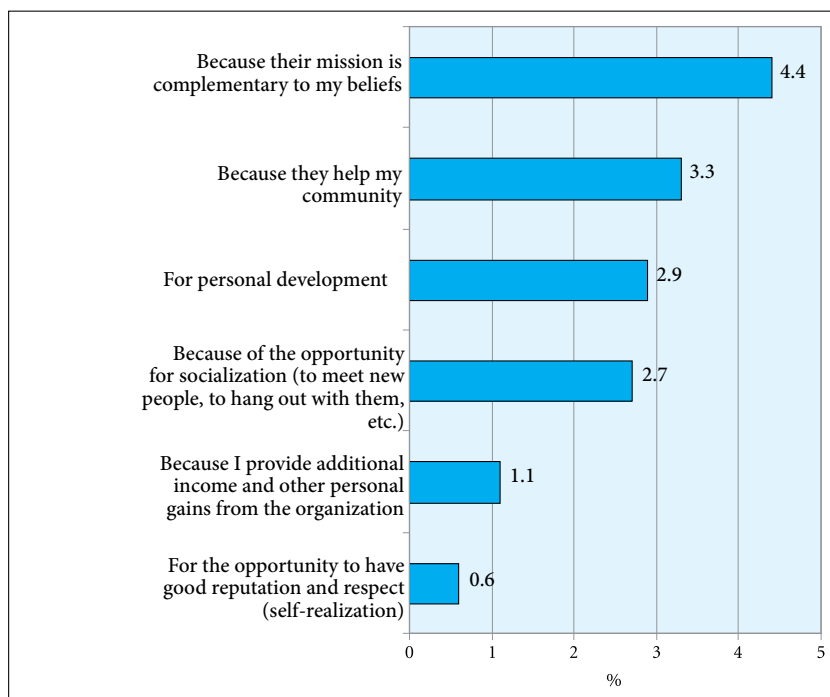
The membership fee is more likely to be paid by the retired persons and employees in the public sector (5%), while the employees in the private sector (5%) and the ethnic groups of Vlachs (13%), Turks (6%) and Albanians (5%) give more donations.

VI.3. MOTIVATION FOR PARTICIPATION

On the other hand, there is a significant change in the motivation of citizens for getting involved in the activities of the civil society organizations. To the question why these organizations matter to them, half of the respondents said because of their mission (4.4% of all respondents, i.e. 30% of those involved in their work) or the benefit for the community (3.3% i.e. 22%). In the previous period (2004), the most important reason for joining these organizations was the possibility for employment (providing additional income or other personal gains) and personal development (new knowledge, experience).

Graph VI.3.1.

Motive for participation of citizens in the civil society organizations



These motives are more likely among men (for women the dominant reason is the personal development 3.3% of all respondents, i.e. 26% of those participating in the work of civil society organizations).

The young people are more active because of the socialization (meeting new people) and personal development (total of 9% younger than 25), while the leaders of the change are the middle aged citizens (from 30 to 50 years, with 9-12% from the total of 17% that are active in civil society organizations).

CONCLUSIONS

1. Moderate decline of participation of citizens in civil society organizations

There is decline in the participation of citizens in the work of civil society organizations for 5.9%. This decline is evident throughout the sector (mostly in women and health organizations), except for the religious communities.

The citizens are mostly involved in the activities and the voluntary work, and less by paying the membership fee and donating money.

2. Unused capacity (potential) of civil society organizations

There is a wide gap between the passive and active capacity of civil society organizations. Namely, only in cases of known membership (including the compulsory membership fee) there is ten times difference between the registered members and those stating that participate in the activities.

For instance, the Federation of Associations of Retired Persons has over 220,000 registered members, which represents 10% of the population in Macedonia, while only 0.9% of the surveyed spoke of their activity in the organizations of old people. This is similar in the trade unions and professional associations (doctors, judges, prosecutors, etc.)

3. Changed motivation for participation in the work of civil society organizations

The activity of the citizens in the civil society organizations moderately declines (5%). The most significant is the change in the motivation for involvement from the basic (new contacts, personal development) towards the higher benefits (help for the community, mission of the organizations).

VII. CHARITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Charitable contributions are surveyed through 15 questions. The responses to most of them were comparable with those in the survey on charity giving conducted in 2006. The findings describe the habits of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia for charity giving.

VII.1. PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN CHARITY GIVING

In the past 12 months, the Albanians regularly or occasionally gave more (74.7%) than Macedonians (63.5%). The members of the civil society organizations gave 86.4%, while the students although did not give, would like to do so (37.3%). The people over 65 neither give nor would they like to give.

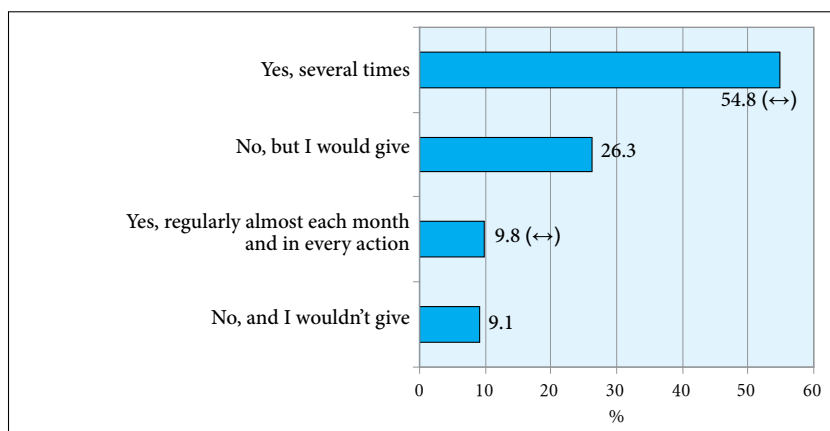
The percentage of those giving regularly or occasionally is increasing with the level of education, from 2.9% i.e. 40% of those with unfinished primary education, to 16.2% i.e. 59.2% for those with college and university education. And vice versa, the percentage declines in the negative attitude from 22.9% i.e. 34.3% of those without primary education to 18.4% i.e. 6.10% for those with high education.

The percentage of charity givers increases with the rise in monthly income per household member from 4.5% to 22.2% (for regular) and, vice versa, declines for the last attitude from 15.5% for those with monthly income of 2.000 MKD to 1.9% for those with over 12.000 MKD monthly income.

Most people give occasionally in Pelagonija region (71.6%), while least in Vardar region 36.5% and southeastern 42.4%.

Graph VII. 1.1.

Charitable contributions in 2007



VII.2. MOTIVATION

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The number of those that generally give has been reduced to 64.6% in comparison with last year (83.2%). The number of those that give because they think that people should support each other has been reduced for 11.3%. Also, the percentage of those that give of sympathy has declined from 21.2% to 18.2%.

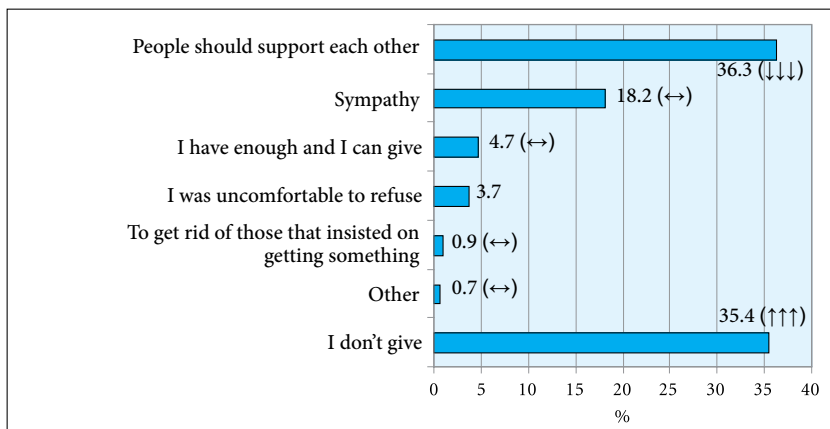
People over 65 years (23.8%), unemployed (25.2%), farmers (22%) and citizens of southeast (26.4%) and southwest (22.5%) region are least likely to believe in the attitude that people should support each other.

Members of civil society organizations (56.2%), employees in the public sector (50.2%) and citizens from Polog region (46.9%) are most likely to believe in this attitude.

This support grows with the level of education, from 20% among those with uncompleted primary education to 48.9% among those with high education. The similar is the case having in mind the monthly income per household member, where the support increases from 26.1% among those with income up to 2,000 MKD, to 61.1% among those with income over 12,000 MKD.

Graph VII. 2.1.

Motivation



Total of 29.7% of the respondents did not choose any of the alternatives, meaning they did not give, which is an increase of 13.4% since last year.

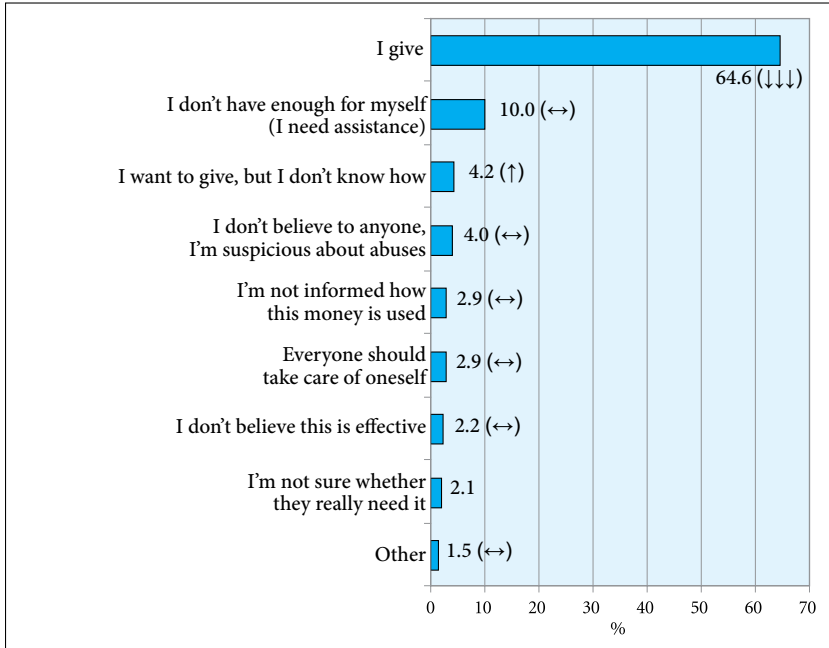
Not having enough for themselves is the reason for not giving among those without primary education (37.1%), those with income per household member up to 2.000 MKD and citizens from Vardar region (33.3%). The percentage declines with the increase of education (5% among those with high education) and household income (0.9% among those with income over 12,000 MKD).

Only 0.7% of the citizens from southwest region believe that they have not enough for themselves and state this as their reason for not giving.

Citizens with uncompleted primary education mostly suspect in abuses (14.3%) in comparison with the highly educated people (2.8%).

Graph VII. 2.2.

Reasons for not giving charity



CONCLUSIONS

1. Number of people that give declined from 75.5% last year, to 64.6% this year

Although the percentage of those that give regularly has increased from 8.3% last year to 9.8% this year, the total number of charity givers has declined. This suggests that the level of charity giving has deteriorated for 10.9% in comparison with 2006.

2. Solidarity and sympathy are the main motives for charity giving of citizens

People mostly give because they think they should support each other (36.3%) or of pity (18.2%). The main reason for not giving is the fact they do not have enough for themselves (10%).

VIII. OBJECTIVES AND MECHANISMS OF CHARITY CONTRIBUTIONS

VIII.1. PURPOSE OF CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The citizens of Macedonia mostly give for humanitarian purposes and helping poor people.

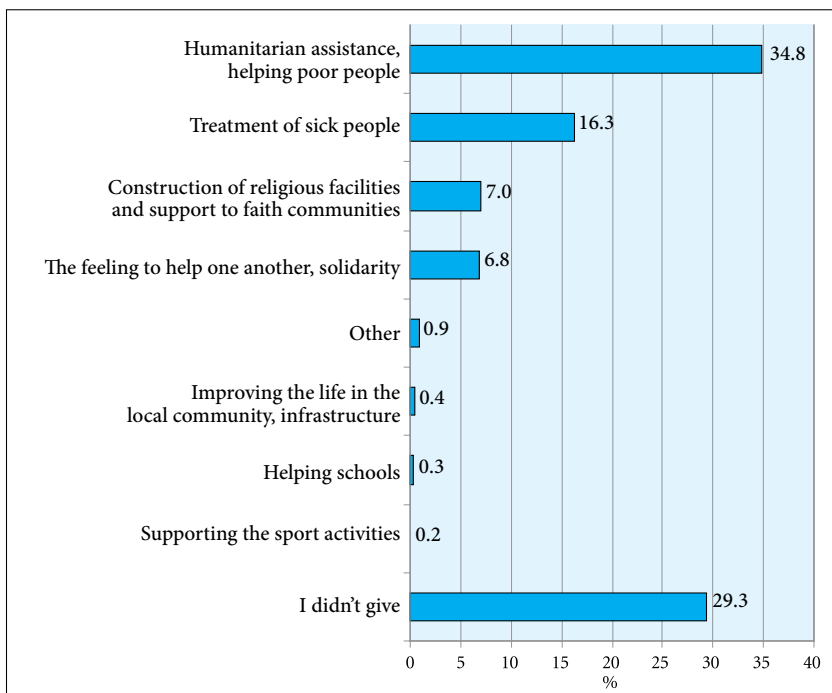
Employees in the public sector (44.8%), citizens living in towns with more than 50,000 residents (51.4%), members of the civil society organizations (46.6%), citizens from Polog (51.2%) and Pelagonija (57.4%) regions are among those that are most likely to give for humanitarian assistance and to help the poor.

The least likely to give for humanitarian purposes, helping poor people and for the treatment of sick people are those with uncompleted primary education 14.3% i.e. 5.7%. They mostly give for construction of religious facilities and support of faith communities (22.9%). Few people living in towns with up to 15,000 residents, as well as citizens from the eastern (18.7%) and southeast (16%) region give for humanitarian purposes.

The charity giving for the first purpose increases with the rise in household income, from 25.4% among those with income up to 2,000 MKD, to 47.2% among those with income over 12,000 MKD, i.e. 48% among those with income from 9,001 to 12,000 MKD. The ethnic Albanians are more likely to give for construction of religious facilities (16.1%) in comparison with Macedonians (4%).

Graph VIII. 1.1.

Purpose of charity giving in 2007



The religious communities are the first priority for charity giving of Macedonian citizens, followed by the health and social care. In comparison with previous year, the charity giving for the faith communities has increased for 10.8%, for health has declined for 3.4%, while for social care has increased for 3.9%. Giving for children, young people and people with special needs has also declined for 2.3% i.e. 0.8%.

The Macedonians would most likely to give for the health (20.6%) and social care (17%), while ethnic Albanians for religious communities (26.4%) and children, young people and students (15.6%).

The true supporters of religious communities are housewives (35.5%), those without primary education (28.6%), citizens from towns with over 50,000 residents (29.4%), citizens with lowest income (24.4%) and citizens from northeast (30.1%) and southwest (45.1%) region.

On the other hand, the citizens from Vardar region would never give for the faith communities, the support in the southeast region is 3.5%, while in the eastern region is 4.8%. The citizens from northeast region would mostly give to children, young people and students (23.5%).

Citizens with highest income would mostly give for the social care (17.6%).

The charity giving for health is among the priority of 39.6% of citizens from Vardar region, 27.1% of citizens of the eastern region, while the persons with special needs is priority for charity giving for 25.7% of citizens of southeast, 30.1% of eastern and 23.9% of Pelagonija region.

Citizens with uncompleted primary education would least give for health (5.7%) and people with special needs (2.9%).

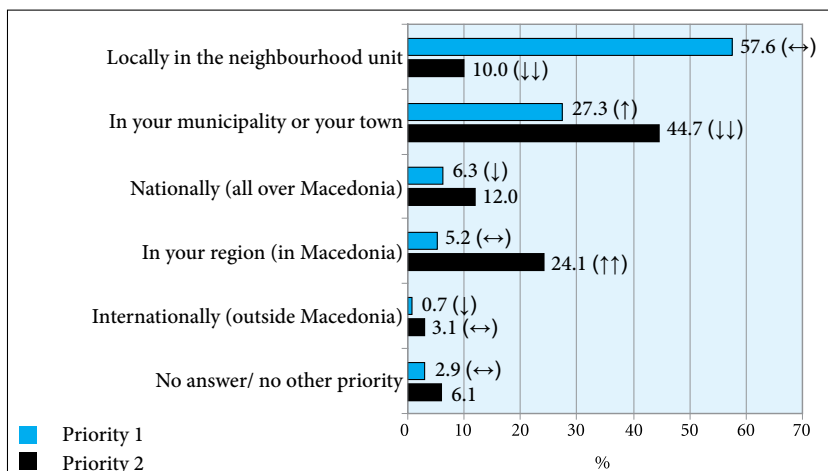
Table VIII. 1.2.

Priority areas for charity giving

FIELD/ PRIORITY	1	2	3
Churches and faith communities	17.5	7.7	4.4
Democracy, human rights and rule of law	2.6	3.0	1.7
Children, young people, students	11.2	11.8	8.8
Ethnic communities	0.5	1.4	0.8
Women and gender issues	0.9	1.8	1.8
Environment and nature	1.4	2.8	3.6
Health	16.7	15.6	9.1
Culture and art	0.4	2.1	2.4
People with special needs	12.7	12.5	11.1
Non-violence and tolerance	1.2	1.7	3.6
Education and science	1.2	3.0	5.5
Old people	3.4	8.7	9.7
Civil society development	0.7	0.9	2.2
Patriotic	0.3	0.5	1.4
Rural development	2.7	2.4	2.9
Social care (humanitarian)	15.6	11.8	13.3
Sport, hobby and recreation	1.7	1.7	4.5
Does not give	9.3	9.3	9.3
No other priority		1.4	3.8

As in the previous year, of highest priority is the charity giving on local level, i.e. in the surroundings where people live, while the second priority is the municipality. While these two priorities have increased in comparison with last year, the others have declined.

Graph VIII. 1.3. Priority level of giving



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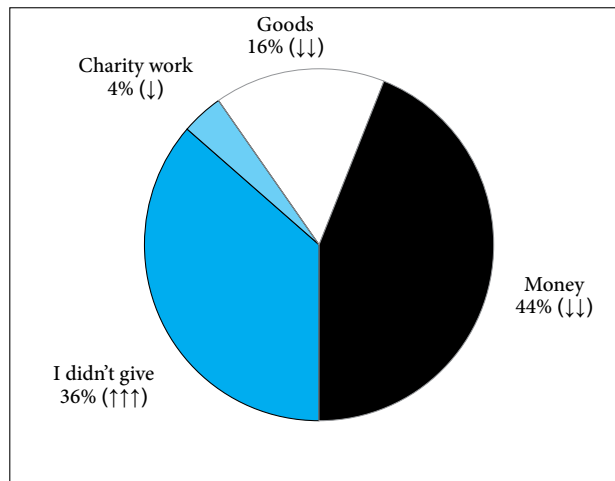
Having in mind that the number of those that gave charity has declined in comparison with the previous year, the percentages of all responses on what and how much the citizens give have declined. The number of those giving money has declined for 8.6%, of those giving goods (clothes and food) for 8%. Unfortunately, the voluntary work is again on the bottom of the list with further decline of 3.9% against 6.2% in 2006.

The farmers are least likely to give money (29.3%), as well as those with uncompleted primary education (20%). The citizens of the towns from 15,000 to 50,000 residents are also least likely to give money (32.9%), and mostly give goods 17.5%.

Money is mostly given by those with income over 12,000 MKD (55.6%) and those from Pelagonija region (71.6%), and least likely by those from Polog (30.5%) and southeast (30.6%) region.

People from Polog (28%) and northeast region (26.5%) mostly give goods.

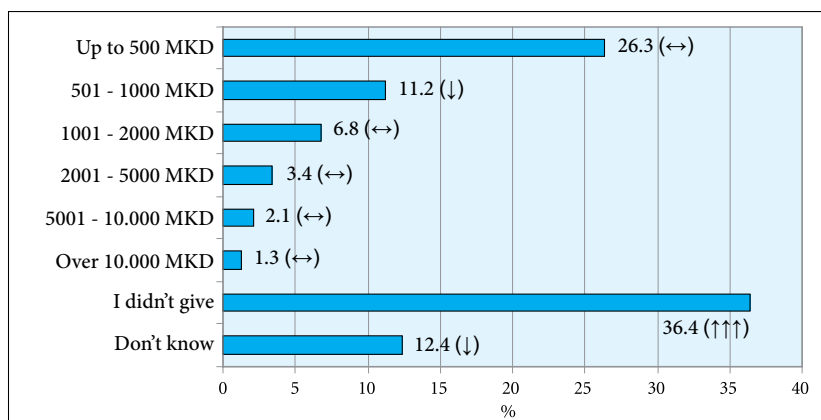
Graph VIII. 1.4.
What do citizens give?



Most of the citizens gave total of 500 MKD, which is for 2.1% more than in the previous year. The number of those giving from 501 to 1,000 MKD, as well as the other options, is declining.

The farmers were least likely to give up to 500 MKD, while citizens of towns with over 50,000 residents are most likely to give 500 MKD (36.9%) as well as citizens from Polog region (59.1%).

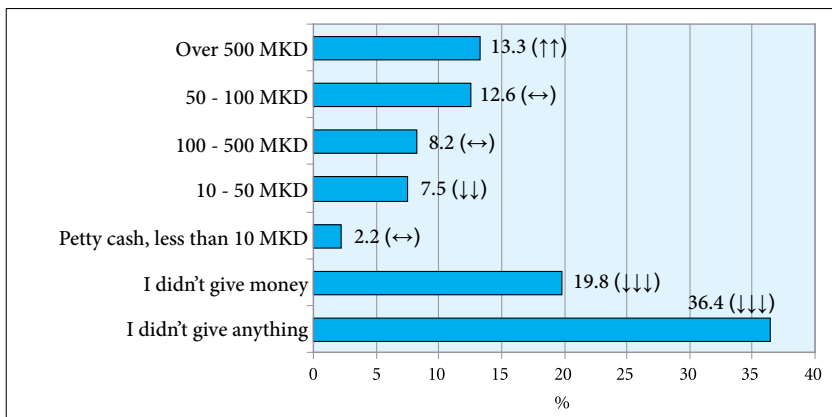
Graph VIII. 1.6.
Amount of charitable contributions (money and goods) in 2007



According to the findings, the citizens mostly give over 500 MKD – 13.3% or from 50 to 100 MKD – 12.6%. In comparison with the previous year, this is an increase for 6.7%. The other donations have declined in comparison with the previous survey.

Graph VIII.1.3.

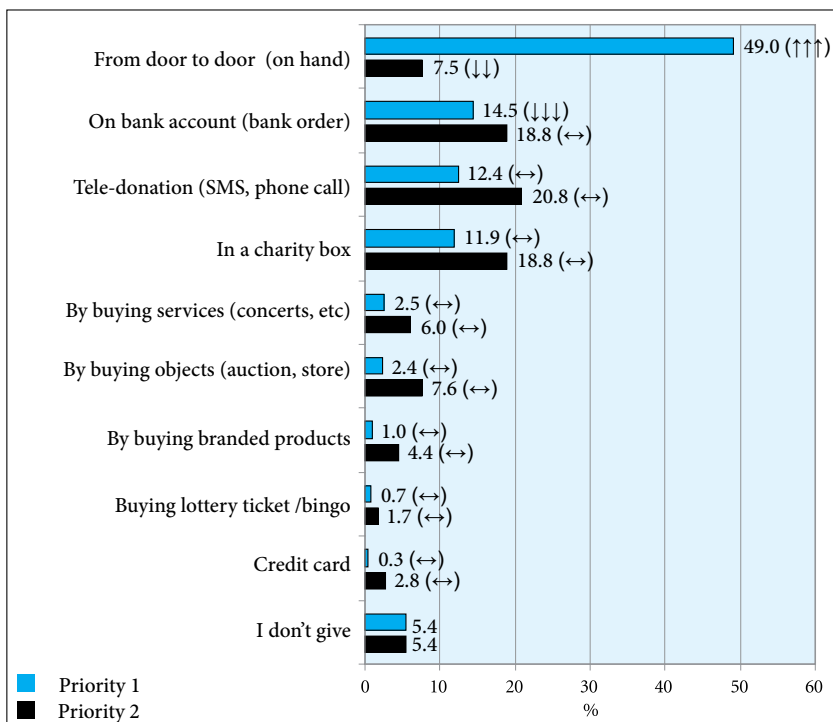
If you gave money, how much did you give?



VIII.2. MECHANISMS OF CHARITY GIVING

The mechanisms of giving may facilitate or impede the charity giving. This is why it is very important which mechanism will be chosen. The citizens prefer to give on hand, or from door to door. This type of giving was prioritized by 49% of respondents, which is 14.5% higher than last year. The most frequent second priority is giving through short text messages-SMS, which is a change in comparison with the previous year when the second priority was giving on a bank account.

Graph VIII. 2.1.
Mechanisms of charity giving



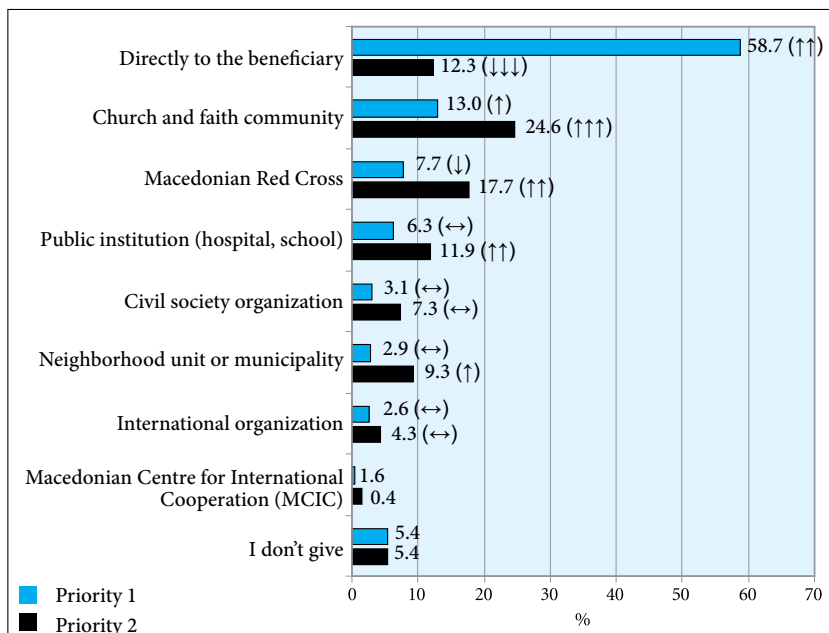
Ethnic Albanians prefer to give on hand, i.e. from door to door (71%), unlike the Macedonians (40.6%). This percentage is higher for the respondents who have not completed primary education (65.2%). The farmers (56.1%) and housewives (66.9%), those living in the villages (59.4%) as well as the respondents from Polog region (69.1%) prefer to give on hand.

More than half of the respondents prefer to give directly (58.7%). From the intermediaries, they would rather choose the churches and faith communities (24.6%), which is increase for 18.6% in comparison with last year. Furthermore, the citizens would like to give through the Macedonian Red Cross or a public institution (hospital).

If they should choose an intermediary, the farmers would pick the church (31.7%), while the employees in the civil society organizations would choose a civil society organization as intermediary (20%). The citizens from Pelagonija region mostly like to give directly to the beneficiaries (72.2%), while those from Vardar region are least likely to do so (30.2%).

Graph VIII. 2.2.

Preferred intermediaries for charity giving

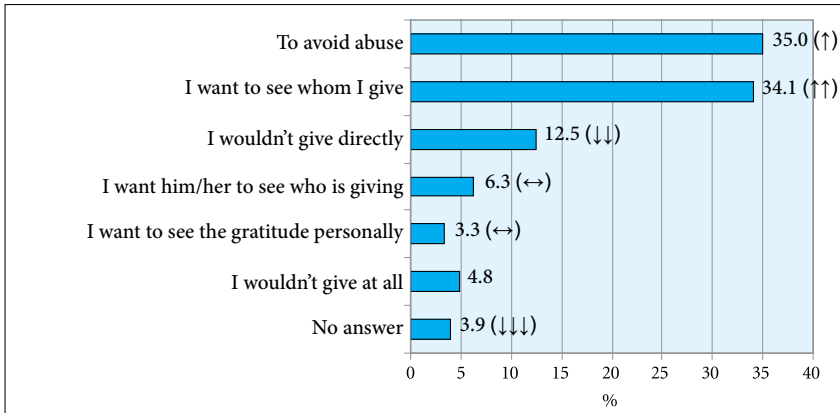


“To avoid abuse and to see whom I am giving to“, is the answer of majority of respondents to the question why do you prefer to give directly.

The employees in the public sector are mostly afraid of abuse (46%) and this is why they want to give directly. Those with higher income (50.9% of those with income over 12,000 MKD) are also more afraid of abuse.

Graph VIII. 2.3.

Reasons for direct charity giving



CONCLUSIONS

1. The first priority for charity giving this year are the faith communities

For 17.5% of citizens, the faith communities are priority for charity giving, contrary to the priorities in 2006 - health (20.1%), children and young people (13.5%), and persons with special needs (13.5%).

2. Money is mostly given. The usual amount is up to 50 MKD and above 500 MKD

People prefer to give money (43.8%). According to the responses, the amount of charitable contributions increased from 10-100 MKD in 2006 to over 500 MKD in 2007. Unfortunately, the voluntary work is still at the bottom of the list, with further decline from 6.2% in 2006 to 3.9%.

3. Citizens prefer to give directly, on hand

Citizens mostly like to give on hand, or from door to door (49%), then by SMS (20.8%). An increased percentage of citizens want to give on hand (34.5% in 2006) or directly (58.7%), without the intermediaries (53% in 2006). This is contrary to the attitude of 35% of the respondents, who fear abuse and the attitude of 27.7% who expect feedback on the used assistance. The number of those who would chose a civil society organization as their intermediary is still very small, now it is (3.1%) which is similar to the one in 2006 (2.8%). Besides the fear of fraud, the citizens (34.1%) want to see whom the assistance is given.

IX. TRANSPARENCY

IX.1. INFORMATION ON CHARITY ACTIVITIES

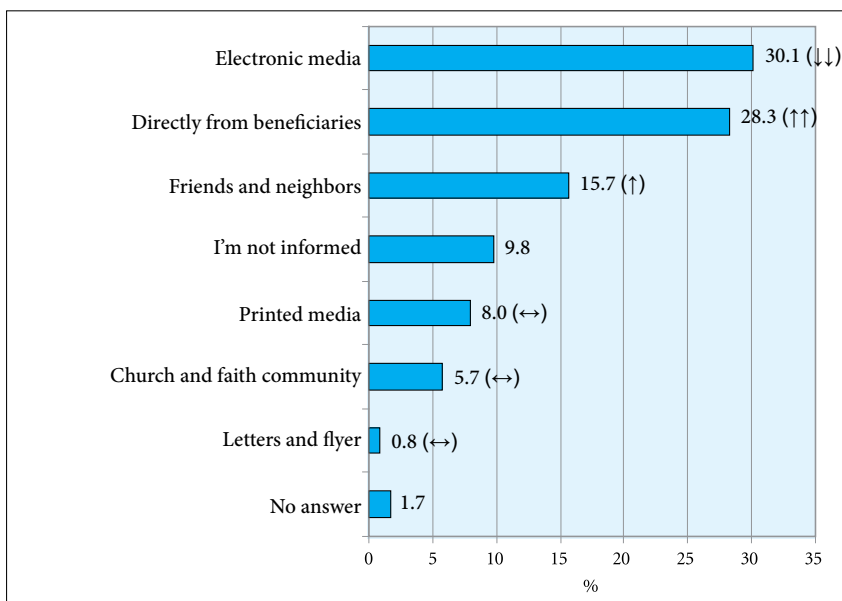
The electronic media are still the most efficient in disseminating information on charitable activities, although the direct communication (information) cannot be neglected

The electronic media (30.1%) and beneficiaries (28.3%) are sources of information for the Macedonians, while the ethnic Albanians mostly receive information from the neighbours and friends (31.9%).

Those with income over 12,000 MKD usually get information from the electronic media (43.5%) as well as those from Vardar region (46.9%), while those from Polog region mostly get information from friends and neighbours 37.8%.

Graph IX.1.1.

Way of information on charity activities



IX.2. PURPOSEFUL USE OF CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

One of the frequently asked questions regarding the charity giving is how these means are spent. Although the opinion regarding the purposeful use of charity donations is divided, there is an increase of 7.7% in comparison with last year that fully agree with the statement that “charitable contributions collected by the citizens are strictly used for the purpose”, while the number of those thinking that these means are always abused has declined (for 6.2%).

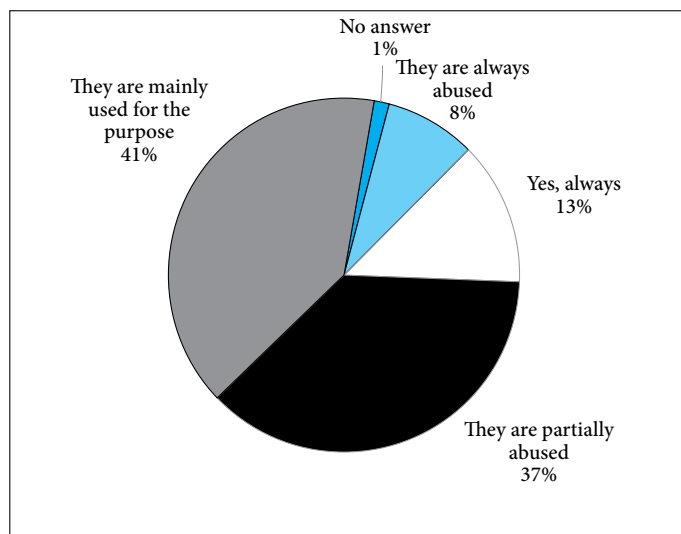
Those with uncompleted primary education are least likely (17.1%) to believe that the means are used purposefully. This percentage increases with the level of education up to 42.7% among those with advanced and high education. And vice versa, those with uncompleted primary education are most likely to think that charitable contributions are partially abused (28.6%), while the percentage declines with the increased education level, up to 6.8% for those with secondary education and 7.8% of those with advanced and high education.

Citizens living in towns with more than 50,000 residents are more inclined to believe that charitable contributions are used for the purpose (54.5%). Those with monthly income less than 2,000 MKD are least likely to believe that charitable contributions are used for the purpose (27.1%).

Across the regions, citizens from southwest (71.8%) and northeast region (53.7%) mostly believe that charitable contributions are mainly used for the purpose. Least likely to believe in this attitude are people from Vardar region (16.7%). Not a single citizen from this region believes that the charitable contributions are always used purposefully. The citizens from the eastern region mostly believe that charitable contributions are partially abused (50.6%), while the citizens from Vardar region mostly believe in the attitude that charitable contributions are always abused (41.7%).

Graph IX.2.1.

Purposeful use of charitable contributions



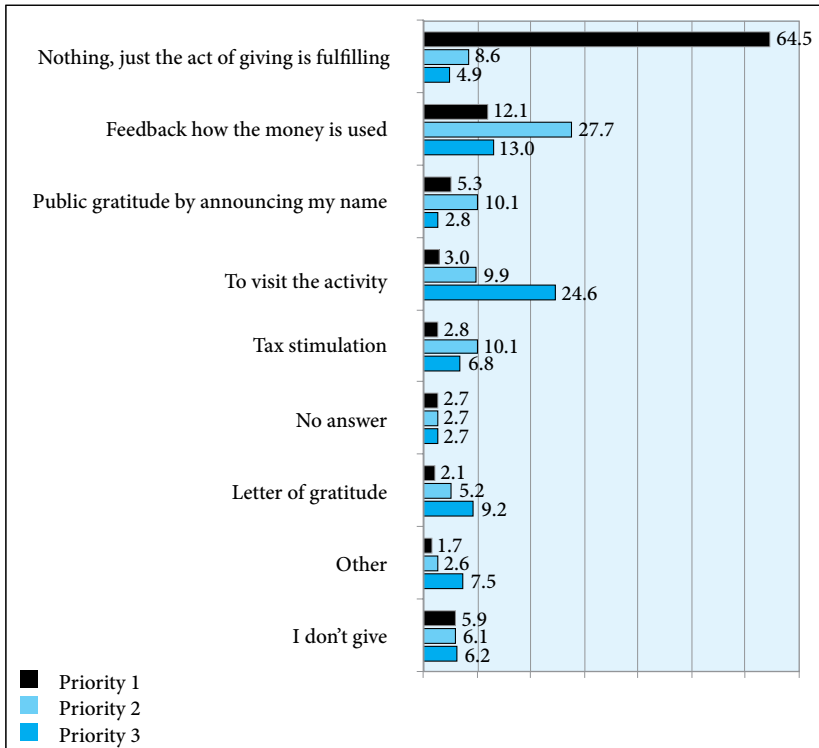
IX.3. FEEDBACK

Majority of citizens believe that those that give should not get anything in return because the act of giving is self-fulfilling. In comparison with the previous year, this is an increase of 22%. The least likely to agree with this attitude are the citizens with uncompleted primary education (54.3%) and those from Vardar region (50%). Those that are most likely to agree with this attitude are living in a town with more than 50,000 residents (74.9%), with monthly income per household member over 12,000 MKD and those from Pelagonija (86.9%) and northeast region (74.3%).

Feedback on the used means is mostly required by the citizens from Vardar region 22.9%.

Graph IX.3.1.

Charity givers should get



CONCLUSIONS

1. Information on charitable activities is more efficiently disseminated through electronic media

Most of the citizens (30.1%) learn about the charity activities from the electronic media and directly from the beneficiaries (28.3%).

2. Divided perception regarding the purposeful use of means, total of 53.2% of the respondents believe that charitable donations are used for the purpose

Still, high percentage of citizens believe that the means are not used purposefully (45.5%). The need for feedback on used assistance is the second priority of citizens (27.7%).

APPENDIX 1. QUESTIONNAIRE

The responses are presented in percentages (%)

1. Who is responsible for resolving the social problems?					
State				52.9	
Enterprises				2.2	
Citizens				4.2	
All together, the state, business (private) sector and citizens				33.9	
No attitude				6.8	
2. The citizens are responsible to:		Yes	No		
Respect the laws/ legal obligations		88.7		4.2	
Participate in political non-partisan activities		35.0		44.9	
Participate in voluntary activities in the community		41.4		39.8	
Participate in activities of the civil society organizations		40.3		42.2	
Charity giving (give charity contributions)		51.1		36.0	
3. Social needs (problems) can be solved with:		Yes	No		
Social and humanitarian assistance for the groups in need		38.9		46.5	
New development, employment and empowerment of citizens		92.1		3.2	
Requesting responsibility of the state and influence on public policies		74.9		12.4	
4. Most people:					
Have high solidarity and are ready to help the people and the groups in need				39.3	
Take care only of themselves and are not interested in the others, the community and the country				45.7	
Don't know				15.0	
5. In your opinion, how justified is:		Always	Sometimes	Never	
To seek privileges from the Government you are not entitled to		9.5	32.7	57.8	
To avoid paying for the public transport		1.4	18.7	79.9	
To avoid paying taxes		1.2	18.0	80.8	
To avoid paying for the communal services		2.4	19.2	78.4	
6. In the past 12 months, how often did you take part/practice the following activities?		Never	Once	Several times	All the time
To write a letter to a newspaper		91.7	5.7	2.3	0.3
To sign a petition, referendum		77.6	15.1	6.9	0.4
To take part in protests, rallies		74.9	14.7	8.9	1.4
To call a hot line in order to report/ complain about something		84.8	10.3	4.4	0.6

7. In the past 12 months, were there any meetings to discuss the problems in your municipality?		9. In the past 12 months, did the people in your municipality voluntarily organize themselves to do something useful (street cleaning, etc.)?	
Yes	26.6	Yes	22.8
No	39.5	No	49.1
Don't know	33.9	Don't know	28.1
8. Whether and how many times did you participate at such meetings?		10. Whether and how many times did you participate in such activity in the past 12 months?	
I didn't participate (don't know)	65.1	I did not participate (don't know)	38.1
Once	7.1	Once	6.0
Several times	9.0	Several times	5.2
Many times	2.2	Many times	1.6
There were no meetings	16.7	There were no such activities	49.1
11. Do you personally help the people in your community without receiving compensation for that (helping old people, poor, etc.)?		13. In the past 12 months, have you been involved in the work of a civil society organization?	
Yes	40.8	Yes	17.0
No	59.2	No	83.0
12. In the past month, how much time did you spend (through organizations or on your own) helping other people?			
I didn't spend any time			59.2
Up to 4 hours, half a day			25.5
From 4 to 8 hours, one day			9.0
Over 8 hours (one working day)			6.3
14. If you were involved in a civil society organization, which sector does it cover?			
Churches and faith communities			4.7
Democracy, human rights and rule of law			0.9
Children, young people, students			0.7
Ethnic communities			0
Women and gender issues			0
Environment and nature			0.9
Health			1.1
Information			0
Culture and art			0
People with special needs			0.6
Professional associations			0
Non-violence and tolerance			0
Education and science			0
Financial services			0
Civil Society Development			0.8

Patriotic	0
Rural development	0.8
Employers' organization	0
Trade unions	1.2
Social and humanitarian	0.8
Sport. hobby and recreation	1.4
Old people	0.9
Other	2.1
Was not involved	83.0

15. In what way were you involved in their work?		16. In comparison with two years ago, is your participation now higher or lower?	
--	--	--	--

I paid membership fee	2.2	Higher	5.8
Voluntary work (no compensation)	5.2	Almost the same	10.8
Taking part in activities	7.2	Lower	2.6
Money donation	2.4	I'm not involved	80.9
I was not involved	83.0		

17. Which two of the organizations you are involved in are the most important to you?	
---	--

Local non-governmental organization	2.1
International non-governmental organization	0.2
Women and gender issues	1.0
Trade unions	1.3
Faith communities	3.6
Social and humanitarian organizations	1.2
Sport organizations	1.2
Environment and nature	0.3
Children. young people. students	0.9
Old people (retired)	0.3
Business and other professional/ farming associations	0.7
Health	0.8
Other	1.2
I am not involved in any organization	85.0

18. Why these organizations are important to you?	
---	--

Because I provide additional income and other personal gains from the organization	1.1
Because of the opportunity for socialization (to meet new people, to hang out with them, etc.)	2.7
For personal development (gaining new knowledge and experiences)	2.9
Because they help my community	3.3
Because their mission is complementary to my beliefs	4.4
For the opportunity to have good reputation and respect (self-realization)	0.6
I am not involved in any organization	85.0

19. Have you ever contributed (money/goods) for charity in the past 12 months?	
Yes. regularly almost each month and in every action	9.8
Yes. several times	54.8
No. but I would give	26.3
No. and I wouldn't give	9.1
20. Why do you give (charity contributions)?	
People should support each other	36.3
Sympathy	18.2
I have enough and I can give	4.7
To get rid of those that insisted on getting something	0.9
I was uncomfortable to refuse	3.7
Other	0.7
I don't give	35.4
21. If you don't give. why is this so?	
Everyone should take care of oneself	2.9
I don't have enough for myself (I need assistance)	10.0
I don't believe to anyone. I'm suspicious about abuses	4.0
I'm not sure whether they really need it	2.1
I'm not informed how this money is used	2.9
I don't believe this is effective	2.2
I want to give. but I don't know how	4.2
Other	1.5
I give	64.6
No answer	5.7
22. If you gave charity in the past 12 months. what was the purpose?	
Humanitarian assistance. helping poor people	34.8
Treatment of sick people	16.3
Construction of religious facilities and support to faith communities	7.0
The feeling to help one another. solidarity	6.8
Helping schools	0.3
Improving the life in the local community. infrastructure	0.4
Supporting the sport activities	0.2
Other	0.9
I didn't give	29.3
No answer	4.0

23. If you give charity, what are your priorities?	1	2	3
Churches and faith communities	17.5	7.7	4.4
Democracy, human rights and rule of law	2.6	3.0	1.7
Children, young people, students	11.2	11.8	8.8
Ethnic communities	0.5	1.4	0.8
Women and gender issues	0.9	1.8	1.8
Environment and nature	1.4	2.8	3.6
Health	16.7	15.6	9.1
Culture and art	0.4	2.1	2.4
People with special needs	12.7	12.5	11.1
Non-violence and tolerance	1.2	1.7	3.6
Education and science	1.2	3.0	5.5
Old people	3.4	8.7	9.7
Civil Society Development	0.7	0.9	2.2
Patriotic	0.3	0.5	1.4
Rural development	2.7	2.4	2.9
Social care (humanitarian)	15.6	11.8	13.3
Sport, hobby and recreation	1.7	1.7	4.5
I don't give	9.3	9.3	9.3
No other priority		1.4	3.8

24. If you give charity, to which two levels you give priority?	1	2
Locally in the neighbourhood unit	57.6	10.0
In your municipality or your town	27.3	44.7
In your region (in Macedonia)	5.2	24.1
Nationally (all over Macedonia)	6.3	12.0
Internationally (outside Macedonia)	0.7	3.1
No answer/ no other priority	2.9	6.1

25. If you gave charity, what was it?	
Money	43.8
Goods (food, clothes)	15.9
Charity work (care, care for elderly, transfer of knowledge, etc.)	3.9
I didn't give	36.4

26. How much did you give in charity contributions (money or goods) in the past 12 months?		27. If you gave money, what was the amount?	
Up to 500 MKD	26.3	Petty cash, less than 10 MKD	2.2
501 - 1.000 MKD	11.2	10 - 50 MKD	7.5
1.001 - 2.000 MKD	6.8	50 - 100 MKD	12.6

2.001 - 5.000 MKD	3.4	100 - 500 MKD	8.2
5.001 - 10.000 MKD	2.1	Over 500 MKD	13.3
Over 10.000 MKD	1.3	I didn't give money	19.8
Don't know	12.4	I didn't give anything	36.4
I didn't give	36.4		

28. State your preferred way of giving. Priority from 1 to 2		
	1	2
From door to door (on hand)	49.0	7.5
In a charity box	11.9	18.8
On bank account (bank order)	14.5	18.8
Tele-donation (SMS. phone call)	12.4	20.8
Credit card	0.3	2.8
By buying objects (auction. store)	2.4	7.6
By buying branded products	1.0	4.4
By buying services (concerts. etc)	2.5	6
Buying lottery ticket /bingo	0.7	1.7
I don't give	5.4	5.4
No second priority		6.2

29. State to whom or through which organization you prefer to give. Priority from 1 to 2.		
	1	2
Directly to the beneficiary (I don't like intermediaries)	58.7	12.3
Church and faith community	13.0	24.6
Macedonian Red Cross (and Red Crescent)	7.7	17.7
International organization	2.6	4.3
Civil society organization	3.1	7.3
Macedonian Centre for International Cooperation (MCIC)	0.4	1.6
Neighbourhood unit or municipality	2.9	9.3
Public institution (hospital. school)	6.3	11.9
I don't give	5.4	5.4
No second priority	n.r.	5.6

30. If you prefer to give directly to the beneficiary. why is this so?	
I want to see whom I give	34.1
I want him/her to see who is giving	6.3
I want to see the gratitude personally	3.3
To avoid abuse	35.0
I wouldn't give directly	12.5
I wouldn't give at all	4.8
No answer	3.9

31. How do you get information on charity activities?			
Directly from beneficiaries/ those who request			28.3
Electronic media			30.1
Printed media			8.0
Church and faith community			5.7
Letters and flyer			0.8
Friends and neighbors			15.7
I'm not informed			9.8
No answer			1.7
32. What should the charity givers get? Priority from 1 to 3.			
	1	2	3
Public gratitude by announcing my name	64,5	8,6	4,9
Public gratitude by announcing my name	5,3	10,1	2,8
Tax stimulation / exemption	2,8	10,1	6,8
Feedback how the money / assistance is used	12,1	27,7	13,0
Letter of gratitude	2,1	5,2	9,2
To visit the activity	3,0	9,9	24,6
Other	1,7	2,6	7,5
I don't give	5,9	6,1	6,2
No answer	2,7	2,7	2,7
No other priority		17,0	22,3
33. Charity contributions collected from the citizens are used strictly for the purpose:			
Yes. always			13.1
Mainly. they are used for the purpose			40.1
Partially. they are abused (partially are not used)			37.2
They are always abused (they are never used)			8.3
No answer (don't know)			1.4

APPENDIX 2. SAMPLE STRUCTURE

SAMPLE STRUCTURE	%
GENDER	
Male	50.6
Female	49.4
AGE	
18-25 years	14.9
26-30 years	17.2
31-40 years	23.6
41-50 years	21.5
50-65 years	17.5
Over 65 years	5.2
ETHNICAL BELONGING	
Macedonian	65.0
Albanian	23.6
Turk	4.3
Roma	1.6
Serb	2.2
Vlach	0.9
Other	2.4
EDUCATION	
Uncompleted primary	2.2
Primary	17.2
Secondary	58.4
Higher/ High	22.3
PLACE OF RESIDENCE	
Village	40.3
Town with 15.000 residents	8.2
Town with 15.000 to 50.000 residents	14.2
Town with over 50.000 residents	15.9
Skopje	21.5

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed in the public sector	19.6
Employed in the private sector	31.8
Employed in the civil sector (NGO)	0.6
Farmer	2.6
Housewife	7.7
Retired	9.3
Student	9.8
Unemployed	18.5

MEMBER OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION

Yes	15.6
No	84.4

MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Up to 2.000 MKD	18.1
2.001 - 4.000 den.	28.9
4.001 - 6.000 den.	22.8
6.001 - 9.000 den.	15.5
9.001 - 12.000 den.	7.9
Over 12.000 MKD	6.7
No answer	

TO WHICH POLITICAL PARTY ARE YOU INCLINED?

SDSM	13.2
VMRO-DPMNE	19.3
DUI	7.0
DPA	6.3
PDP	1.6
NSDP (Tito Petkovski)	2.1
LDP	1.6
Other	4.2
None	44.8

REGIONS

Southeast	9.0
Eastern	10.3
Northeast	8.5
Vardar	6.0
Southwest	8.8
Skopje	29.4
Pelagonija	11.0
Polog	17.1

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