

MACEDONIAN
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MACEDONIAN SOCIAL VALUES

Sašo Klekovski, Aleksandar Kržalovski, Daniela Stojanova

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Sašo Klekovski, First Executive Director

Aleksandar Kržalovski, Executive Director

Authors

Sašo Klekovski	Values (I); Non-violence (III); Democracy (V); Religious Feelings and Relation to the Traditional/Secular Values (VIII).
Aleksandar Kržalovski	Freedom and Equality (II); Tolerance and Respect for the Other Cultures (VI).
Daniela Stojanova	Solidarity (IV); Relation to Nature (VII).

Translation

Elizabeta Bakovska

Preparation

Daniela Stojanova, MCIC

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INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the finds of the survey “Macedonian Social Values”, conducted for the first time on a national representative sample of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia. Part of the questions in this survey were asked in 2007 and 2008, i.e. 2009, within the surveys of trust and social responsibility of the citizens.

The goal of the survey was to examine the views of the citizens on the significant issues that influence the socio-cultural context in which the civil society works.

The Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC) had Rating Agency conduct the public opinion survey, which was the basis for this report; the later was responsible for the methodological correctness of the survey.

Questionnaire

Most of the questions are based on the experience and global research on the socio-cultural norms: European Value Study; European Barometer, and Civicus – Civil Society Index. The other part of the questions is from previous researches of MCIC, which examined the trust and social responsibility of the citizens (2007, 2008 and 2009). The questions were prepared by the MCIC working group: Sašo Klekovski, Emina Nuredinoska, Gonce Jakovlevska and Daniela Stojanova.

The following variables were covered by the questionnaire in order to fulfil the goals of the research: Values; Freedom and Equality; Non-violence; Solidarity; Democracy; Tolerance and Respect for Other Cultures; Relation to the Nature; Relation to the Traditional/Secular Values; Socio-Demographic Characteristics.

Sample

The survey was conducted in December 2010 on a representative sample of 1,066 people. The population frame of the sample was people older than 18, and the criteria for the representation were: gender, ethnic affiliation, age, place of living, and regions.

Out of 1,066 people surveyed, 45.4% were women, and 54.6% men; regarding the ethnic affiliation, 67.4% were Macedonians, 24.7% Albanians and 8% of other ethnic groups. With respect to the place of living, the rural population accounted for 41.8%, and the urban one for 58.2% (the city of Skopje with 20.5%). The overall overview of the sample is given in the annex.

Result Processing and Presentation

The collected data have been processed with the frequency and proportion of the answers. The data have an accuracy probability of 95% and a margin of error of +/-5%. The results have been presented in graphs at the overall sample level. Apart from the graphs, the data have also been presented in figures.

Insignificant minority is used for answers that account for less than 10% of the sample, small minority for 11% to 30%, minority for 30% to 50%, majority for 51% to 70%, and a big majority for more than 70%.

The report does not comment on the socio-demographic analyses for the smaller ethnic communities and the political parties with few followers, because of their small participation in the national sample.

The report does not show the results for “I don’t know” and “No answer” in some tables and graphs, therefore the sum of all the answers is not 100%. This has been done to simplify the presentation of the results.

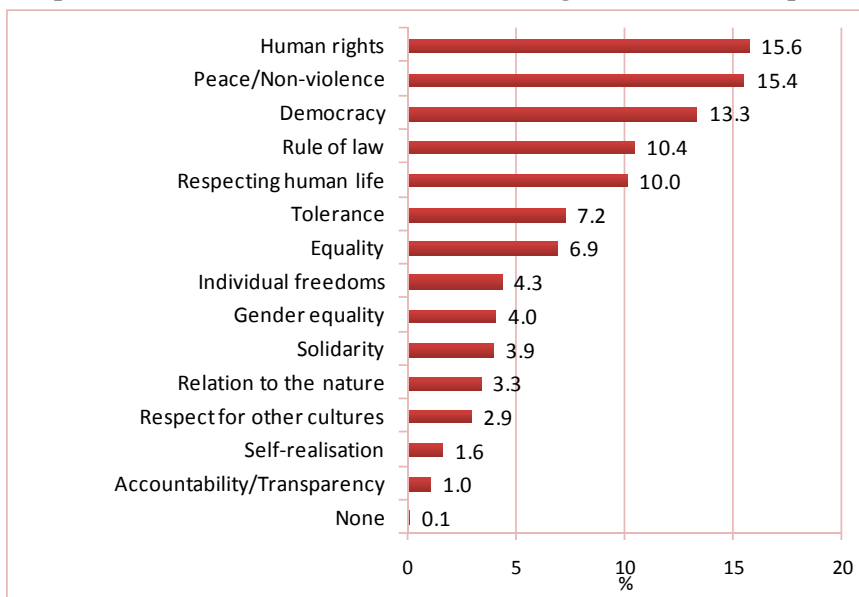
I VALUES

Values have been researched from three aspects: values that are most important for the citizens personally, values that best represent Macedonia and values that the children should learn in the family. Values cover 14 basic values in the cases on personally significant values, and values that best represent Macedonia, i.e. 11 values (qualities) that the children should learn at home (in their families).

Most Important Values for the Citizens

Five most important values for the citizens personally are human rights (15.6%), peace/non-violence (15.4%), democracy (13.3%), rule of law (10.4%) and respect of human life (10.0%).

Graph I.1. Which three values of the following ones are most important for you personally?



At the bottom of the list one finds: accountability/transparency (1%), self-realisation (1.6%) and respect for other cultures (2.9%). Some of the basic values such as individual freedom, equality and solidarity come in the middle.

With respect to some socio-demographic features such as gender, age, social class and place of living, there are certain differences.

Table I.1. Comparison of the views on the personally most important values based on gender, age, social status and place of living

%	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	More than 65	High class	Higher middle class	Lower middle class	Working class	Lower class	Rural (village)	Urban (city)	Skopje	Total
Human rights	16	15	17	16	15	16	12	10	15	15	16	17	16	15	16	15.6
Peace/Non-violence	15	16	15	16	16	15	15	17	13	15	16	14	14	17	15	15.4
Democracy	15	11	14	13	13	14	10	7	12	12	15	15	14	14	10	13.3
Rule of law	12	9	8	11	11	11	15	7	13	10	9	9	8	11	13	10.4
Respecting human life	8	13	10	10	11	9	13	12	12	10	9	10	10	10	11	10.0
Tolerance	7	8	6	7	8	8	9	5	7	7	8	7	8	7	7	7.2
Equality	7	6	7	8	7	6	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	6.9
Individual freedoms	5	4	6	4	3	4	2	7	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4.3
Gender equality	4	4	5	5	4	3	1	2	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	4.0
Solidarity	3	5	3	3	5	4	7	5	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	3.9
Relation to the nature	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	12	4	3	3	2	3	2	7	3.3
Respect for other cultures	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	4	2.9
Self-realisation	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1.6
Accountability/Transparency	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1.0

Human rights are more important to younger people (17%) compared to the oldest (12%), and they are more important to the lower class citizens (17%). Peace and non-violence are approximately significant to all groups. Democracy is more significant to the members of the lower class (15%) than the higher class (7%).

Rule of law (15%) and solidarity (7%) are more important to the oldest citizens, respect of human life to women (13%) and relation to the nature to the higher class (12%).

Table I.2. Comparison of the views on the personally most important values based on ethnic affiliation and political party affiliation

%	Macedonians	Albanians	I am not affiliated	VMRO-DPMNE	SDSM	DUI	DPA	Total
Human rights	16	15	15	13	15	17	8	15.6
Peace/Non-violence	17	11	16	16	14	11	15	15.4
Democracy	13	13	11	11	15	13	19	13.3
Rule of law	11	9	12	14	13	8	14	10.4
Respecting human life	11	9	10	12	11	8	10	10.0
Tolerance	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	7.2
Equality	6	9	7	7	7	8	3	6.9
Individual freedoms	4	6	3	4	4	7	6	4.3
Gender equality	3	7	5	4	1	8	4	4.0
Solidarity	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	3.9
Relation to the nature	3	3	4	5	3	5	3	3.3
Respect for other cultures	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	2.9
Self-realisation	1	3	1	0	1	1	4	1.6
Accountability/Transparency	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1.0

With respect to ethnic affiliation and affiliation of political parties, there are similar value systems. Among the ethnic groups there are differences in peace/non-violence, which is the second most significant value for the ethnic Macedonians (17%), and third for the ethnic Albanians (11%). On the other hand, equality (9%) and gender equality (7%) are more important for the ethnic Albanians than for ethnic Macedonian (6% and 3% respectively). There are no big differences among the people who are affiliated with certain political parties. It is interesting to note the different valuation of democracy by the people affiliated to the political parties in power (VMRO-DPMNE 11% and DUI 13%) versus the people affiliated with the opposition (SDSM 15% and DPA 19%).

Values that Best Represent Macedonia

Five most important values that best represent Macedonia are peace/non-violence (12.6%), democracy (10.5%), respect of other cultures (9%) and tolerance (7.4%) and human rights (7.1%).

Graph I 2. Values that Best Represent Macedonia



Values that least represent Macedonia are accountability/transparency (2.1%) and self-realisation (2.9%).

There are no bigger differences among the socio-demographic groups with respect to the values that best represent Macedonia.

Table I.3. Comparison of the views on the values that best represent Macedonia, based on ethnic affiliation and political party affiliation

%	Macedonians	Albanians	I am not affiliated	VMRO-DPMNE	SDSM	DUI	DPA	Total
Human rights	13	10	11	13	12	11	10	12.6
Peace/Non-violence	11	11	9	12	8	8	17	10.5
Democracy	10	7	12	11	9	10	4	9.0
Rule of law	7	9	7	7	5	12	15	7.4
Respecting human life	7	8	5	6	8	5	3	7.1
Tolerance	7	7	6	7	8	7	8	7.0
Equality	7	6	8	6	6	3	6	6.6
Individual freedoms	6	7	6	7	4	5	8	5.8
Gender equality	5	7	5	6	6	7	8	5.7
Solidarity	6	4	5	6	5	3	6	5.6
Relation to the nature	6	3	5	5	8	1	3	4.9
Respect for other cultures	5	5	5	5	6	5	3	4.8
Self-realisation	2	6	3	2	4	3	6	2.9
Accountability/Transparency	2	3	4	2	1	3	0	2.1
None	2	2	2	2	5	10	0	2.6
No answer	5	5	8	3	5	10	4	5.3

There are certain differences between the ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians with respect to the values that represent Macedonia, which to some extent follow the differences in the personally most important values. Still, they have a shared perception that peace/non-violence, democracy and respect for other cultures best represent Macedonia.

Comparative Analysis of the Values

Further on there is a presentation of the personally most important values and the values that best represent Macedonia, as well as the values that best represent the European Union (EU) and Macedonia.

Table I.4. Comparison of the values that are personally the most important and that best represent Macedonia

Rank / %	Personal Values	Values of Macedonia
Human rights	1 (15.6)	5 (7.1)
Peace/Non-violence	2 (15.4)	1 (12.6)
Democracy	3 (13.3)	2 (10.5)
Rule of law	4 (10.4)	10 (5.6)
Respecting human life	5 (10.0)	8 (5.8)
Tolerance	6 (7.2)	4 (7.4)
Equality	7 (6.9)	9 (5.7)
Individual freedoms	8 (4.3)	6 (7.0)
Gender equality	9 (4.0)	7 (6.6)
Solidarity	10 (3.9)	12 (4.8)
Relation to the nature	11 (3.3)	11 (5.0)
Respect for other cultures	12 (2.9)	3 (9.0)
Self-realisation	13 (1.6)	13 (2.9)
Accountability/Transparency	14 (1.0)	14 (2.1)

One can notice similar ranking of the personal values and the values that represent Macedonia, with few exceptions. The first one is the respect for other cultures, which is at the bottom of the personal values (12th position), while being at the top of the values representing Macedonia (3rd position). Human rights (1st position) and rule of law (4th position) are significant for the citizens, but they are values that less represent Macedonia (5th and 10th position respectively).

Table I.5. Comparison of the values that best represent EU and Macedonia

Rank / %	Macedonia	European Union
Human rights	1 (12.6)	2
Peace/Non-violence	2 (10.5)	4
Democracy	3 (9.0)	11
Rule of law	4 (7.4)	7
Respecting human life	5 (7.1)	3
Tolerance	6 (7.0)	4
Equality	7 (6.6)	-
Individual freedoms	8 (5.8)	1
Gender equality	9 (5.7)	8
Solidarity	10 (5.6)	6
Relation to the nature	11 (4.9)	-
Respect for other cultures	12 (4.8)	9
Self-realisation	13 (2.9)	10
Accountability/Transparency	14 (2.1)	-

There is an approximate perception on the values that best represent Macedonia and the EU. There are bigger differences in the perceptions that occur when it comes to respect of other cultures (Macedonia 3rd position, EU 11th position), and respect of human life (EU 1st position, Macedonia 8th position).

Values that a Child Should Learn at Home

Apart from the smaller number of values (qualities) that the children should learn at home (in the family), 11 compared of the previous 14, the research also covered different values. The choice of values that the children should learn at home was made based on the values covered by the European Value Study.

Most of the citizens think that the five most important values that the children should learn at home are: good behaviour (87.8% think that it is important to teach the children good behaviour), tolerance and respect for the others (62.5%), diligence (60%), feeling of responsibility (56.0%) and obedience (49.9%).

Graph I.3. Values that a Child Should Learn at Home

Values that are least important for the children to learn at home are imagination (8.5%) and independence (28.8%).

Table I.6. Comparison of the views on the values that children should learn at home, based on ethnic affiliation and political party affiliation (in %)

	Macedonians	Albanians	I am not affiliated	VMRO-DPMNE	SDSM	DUI	DPA	Total
Good behaviour	89,8	79,8	94,1	89,8	86,2	90,0	91,7	87,8
Tolerance and respect for others	62,8	60,8	62,7	60,2	67,0	70,0	83,3	62,5
Diligence	57,4	61,7	56,9	58,5	61,7	67,5	58,3	60,0
Feeling of responsibility	64,6	37,6	64,7	63,6	68,1	40,0	29,2	56,0
Obedience	49,7	49,4	40,7	45,8	45,7	40,0	45,8	49,9
Economy	38,3	41,8	44,6	37,3	47,9	25,0	37,5	39,8
Selflessness	42,2	25,9	37,3	41,5	31,9	20,0	25,0	37,7
Religion	26,5	55,5	31,9	33,1	23,4	50,0	54,2	35,0
Determination	34,5	32,7	34,3	33,9	33,0	45,0	16,7	33,6
Independence	28,4	31,2	29,9	31,4	28,7	25,0	41,7	28,8
Imagination	6,1	14,4	2,5	5,9	6,4	25,0	8,3	8,5

The ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians have a similar perception on the importance of what the child should learn at home. The biggest difference is about religion (ethnic Macedonians 26.5%, ethnic Albanians 55.5%), as well as the feeling of responsibility (ethnic Macedonians 64.6%, ethnic Albanians 37.6%), and selflessness (ethnic Macedonians 42.2%, ethnic Albanians 25.9%).

There are no bigger differences between the people affiliated to VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM. There are certain differences in economy and selflessness. The difference in religion is about 10% more for the people affiliated to VMRO-DPMNE.

Conclusions

1. For the citizens personally the most important values are human rights, peace, democracy, and the least important are self-realization and accountability.

For the citizens personally the five most important values are human rights (15.6%), peace/non-violence (15.4%), democracy (13.3%), rule of law (10.4%) and respect of human life (10.0%). At the bottom of the list of values one finds: accountability/transparency (1%), self-realisation (1.6%) and respect for other culture (2.9%).

2. The ethnic groups and those affiliated to political parties have similar value systems.

The citizens of different ethnic groups and those affiliated with different political parties have similar perceptions in determining the importance of the values for them personally. There are small differences in peace/non-violence among the ethnic groups, which is the second most important value for the ethnic Macedonians with 17% and third for the ethnic Albanians with 11%. On the other hand, equality (9%) and gender equality (7%) are more important to the ethnic Albanians than to ethnic Macedonians (6% and 3% respectively).

3. Macedonia is best represented by peace/non-violence, democracy, respect for other cultures, and least by self-realization and accountability/transparency.

The five most important values that best represent Macedonia to the citizens are peace/non-violence (12.6%), democracy (10.5%), respect for other cultures (9%), tolerance (7.4%) and human rights (7.1%). Values that least represent Macedonia are accountability/transparency (2.1%) and self-realisation (2.9%).

4. Personal values shape the representation of Macedonia?

It is noticeable that there is similar ranking of personal values and values that represent Macedonia, with several exceptions. The first is respect for other cultures, which is at the bottom of personal values (12th position), and it is at the top of the values that represent Macedonia (3rd position). Human rights (1st position) and rule of law (4th position) are significant to the citizens, but they represent Macedonia less (5th and 10th position respectively).

5. Macedonia and the European Union with similar value systems?

There is a similar perception of the values that best represent Macedonia and the EU. There are bigger differences in the perceptions in respect to other cultures (Macedonia 3rd position and EU 11th position), as well as in respect of human life (EU – 1st position, Macedonia 8th position).

6. Children should learn good behavior, tolerance and respect for others, diligence, and they do not need to learn independence and imagination.

Most of the citizens think that the five most important values that the children should learn at home are: good behaviour (87.8% think that it is important to teach the child good behaviour), tolerance and respect for the others (62.5%), diligence (60%), feeling of responsibility (56.0%) and obedience (49.9%). The values that are least important for the children to learn at home are imagination (8.5%) and independence (28.8%).

The ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians have similar perception of the importance on what a child should learn at home. The biggest difference is in the religion, which is more important for about 29% of the ethnic Albanians. Bigger differences occur with the feeling of responsibility and selflessness, which are more important for the ethnic Macedonians (64.6% and 42.2% respectively), than for the ethnic Albanians (37.6% and 25.9% respectively).

7. A social debate for the Macedonian social values needed

Starting from the fact that the social values are the basis for the development of the society, key for the development of the social cohesion, as well as an important part of the Euro-Atlantic integration, a broader social debate on the Macedonian social values is needed.

For example, is corruption is a long term key social problem, is it possible to deal with this problem if the accountability/transparency as a value is at the bottom of importance for the citizens?

Or, a second example, if Macedonia has a strategy to develop the economic sectors that are based on innovation (creativity), is it possible to have such a development if imagination is at the bottom of the list of what the children should learn at home?

II FREEDOM AND EQUALITY

Freedom and equality, compared to the other values researched (see Graph I.1) are in the middle of the importance list for the citizens of Macedonia. Equality is nevertheless valued higher (6.9%) compared to individual freedoms (4.3%).

Importance of Freedom and Equality

In this part of the research, the priorities of the citizens if faced with the choice between freedom and equality are researched. The majority of the citizens (52.1%) decided for equality, as a more important value.

Table II 1. Views on the importance of freedom and equality

FREEDOM		EQUALITY	
I think that freedom and equality are both important. But, if I am to choose between them, I would consider personal freedom more important, i.e. that everybody should live in freedom and develop without obstacles.	41.5%	52.1%	Of course, freedom and equality are both important. But, if I am to choose between them, I would consider equality more important, i.e. nobody should be socially discriminated and the difference between the social classes should not be so big.

There are no significant discrepancies in the socio-demographic characteristics, i.e. equality is more important for all groups.

Comparing within each of the socio-demographic groups, it can be concluded that the importance of equality grows with age, i.e. it is more present with the retired (59%), and the employed in the public sector (55%). From the aspect of the political parties, equality is most important to the people affiliated with SDSM (60%).

(Un)Equality in Salaries

The views on equality have been treated with what directly touches upon each citizen – the issue of salaries.

Table 2. Views on the equality in salaries (average value 4.7 on a scale from 1 to 10)

1	The differences in salaries should be reduced so that everybody has equally.	62.1%	37.0%	The differences in salaries should be increased, to encourage investment (labour) of individuals.	10
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The importance of equality is even more visible on this question. The reducing of the differences in salaries is not acceptable only to the citizens with high salaries and high education.

Conclusions

1. The citizens prefer equality versus the individual freedoms

Equality is more important to the majority of citizens (52.1%) which confirms the ranking of these two values (6.9% as opposed to 4.3%).

2. Most of the citizens want everybody to earn equally

62.1 % of the citizens prefer smaller differences in salaries, so that everybody have equally. Further research is needed to define the reasons for this view – nostalgia for the past, reaction to the increased social insecurity or a big social gap in our society.

3. In search of balance between freedom and equality

Starting from the importance of the social (un)equality and development and prosperity, further research and social debate on the social development model is needed.

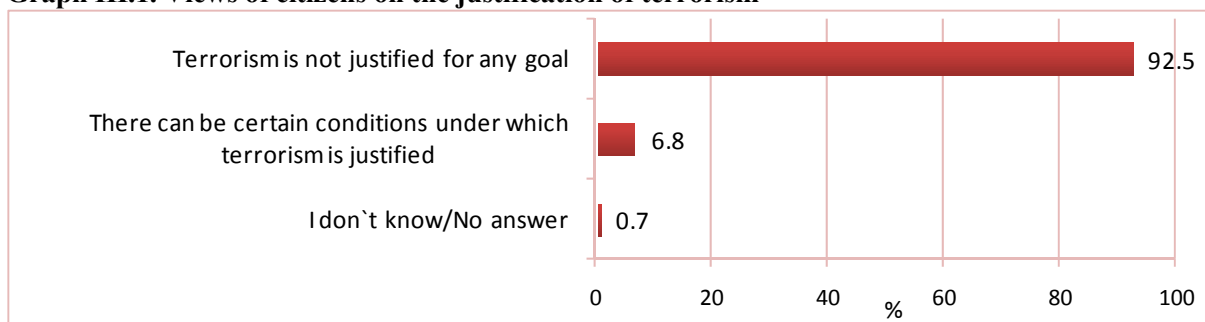
III NON-VIOLENCE

The value of non-violence was researched via the views of ideologically based violence and terrorism and the views on family violence and justification of the violence for revenge.

Justification of Terrorism

The big majority of citizens (92.5%) do not justify terrorism for any goal. There are no differences on socio-demographic basis.

Graph III.1. Views of citizens on the justification of terrorism

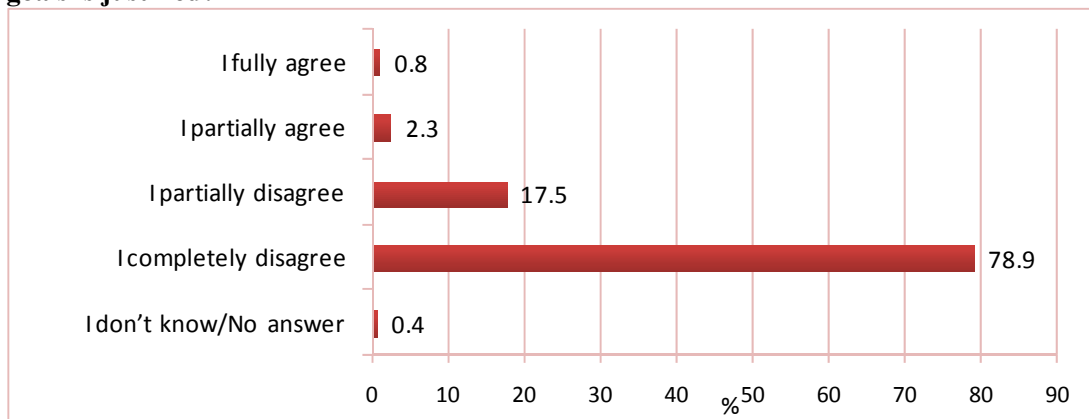


Justification of the Ideologically Based Violence

The big majority of citizens (96.4%) do not justify the usage of violence for ideological (party, religious) goals.

There are no differences on socio-demographic grounds. For example, violence is not justified by the ethnic Macedonians (96%) and the ethnic Albanians (98%).

Graph III.2. How much do you agree that the usage of violence to fulfil ideological (party, religious) goals is justified?



Justification of Violence for Revenge

The big majority of the citizens (91.9%) do not agree with the justification of the violence for revenge. Although there are no bigger socio-demographic differences, including the differences on ethnic grounds, one can note the bigger justification of violence for revenge among the young people, aged 18 to 29 (12% justification, as opposed to 7.7% of the total sample), among the students (13%) and in Skopje (17%).

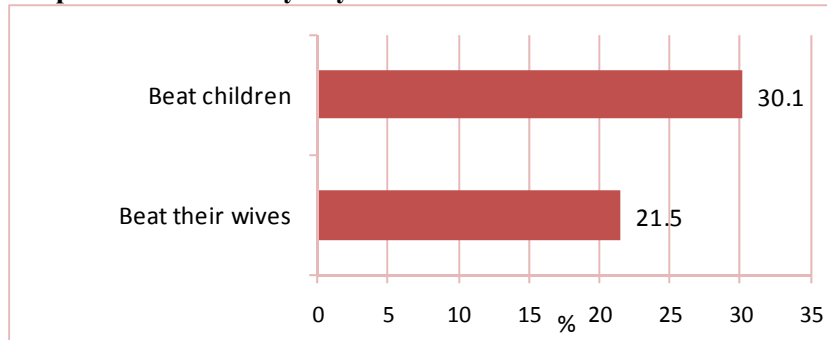
Justification of the Family and Generational Violence

Questions were asked on the justification of the family violence (husband beating his wife) and generational violence, i.e. adults beating the younger (parents beating the children, teachers beating the students).

Table III 1. Justification of certain forms of violence

	Unjustified	Justified	Middle value
Parents beating their children	98,7 %	1,1 %	1,9
Husband beating his wife	97,5 %	2,4 %	1,4
Teachers beating the students	96,5 %	3,4 %	1,6

All the forms of violence are perceived as unjustified by the citizens.

Graph III 3. How many of your citizens

On the other hand, although unjustified, 21.5% of the citizens think that almost all or most of their compatriots beat their wives, and 30.1% think that almost all or most of their compatriots beat their children.

Conclusions

1. Terrorism is not justified for any goal

The big majority of citizens (92.5%) do not justify terrorism for any goal. There are no differences on socio-demographic grounds.

2. The usage of the violence for ideological (party, religious) goals is not justified

The big majority of citizens (96.4%) do not justify the usage of violence for ideological (party, religious) goals. There are no differences on socio-demographic grounds. For example, violence is not approved by ethnic Macedonians (96%) or ethnic Albanians (98%).

3. Non-justification of violence for revenge

The big majority of the citizens (91.9%) do not agree with the justification of the violence for revenge. There is a bigger justification of violence for revenge among the young people aged 18 to 29 (12% justification as opposed to 7.7% with the total sample), among the students (13%) and in Skopje (17%).

4. Non-justification of family and generational violence

There is no justification of family violence (husband beating his wife, 98.7%), and generational violence, i.e. adults beating the younger (parents beating their children 97.5%, teachers beating the students 96.5%).

On the other hand, although not justified, 21.5% of the citizens think that almost all or most of their compatriots beat their wives, and 30.1% think that almost all or most of their compatriots beat their children.

5. Non-justification of all forms of violence supports the personal value system and the representation of Macedonia

When asked which values represent Macedonia the best, the citizens select peace/non-violence as the first value, before democracy and respect for other cultures. This value, peace/non-violence is the second most important personal value, following human rights. Such a value system is supported by non-justification of all types of violence.

IV SOLIDARITY

Solidarity has been researched via several questions on sharing responsibility, togetherness, mutual relations and care for others. It is the 10th most important personal value for the citizens, and 12th value that best represents Macedonia (out of the possible 14). Selflessness, as complementary to solidarity, is the 7th value (out of possible 11), which the children should learn at home. These data are confirmed by the views of the citizens on the care for other people. On the other hand, selflessness is the fifth most desired value (out of possible 13), which an MP that the Macedonian citizen would vote for should have (Stojanova, D., Klekovski, S., 2011).

Solidarity of the People

The people only care for themselves is the view of the big majority of the Macedonian citizens (79%). The average value of the scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is people only care about themselves, and taking into consideration only the people who gave their opinion on this question is 3.7. In 2009, the majority of people (50.7%) also thought that people only cared about themselves and were not interested in the others, the community and the state (Klekovski S. et al., 2009).

Table IV 1. Views on solidarity of the people (average value 3.7 on the scale of 1 to 10)

1	People only care for themselves.	79,0 %	20,8 %	People try to help the others	10
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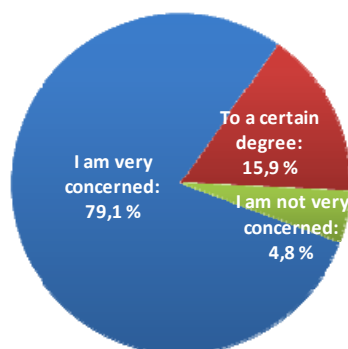
There are no bigger differences based on socio-demographic characteristics. Still, the solidarity of people is more believed in by the elderly (4.2), housewives (4.3) and retired (4.1), citizens with the unfinished primary education (4.4), VMRO-DPMNE affiliated people (4.4) and DUI (4.2), as well as the citizens of the north-east (4.5) and Vardar region (4.2).

Concern about the Family and Vulnerable Groups in Macedonia

The citizens were asked about their concern for their family and several vulnerable groups of citizens, who live in the Republic of Macedonia.

The Macedonian citizens are most concerned about their immediate family, the poor children and the sick people/persons with disabilities, and they are least concerned about the people who do not live in Macedonia.

Graph IV 1. Concern¹ about the closer family



A big majority of citizens (79.1%) is very **concerned about their closer family**, and if one takes into consideration the citizens who are also concerned to a certain extent, this comes to 95.1%. Apart from gender, all other characteristics have influence on the concern about one's own family.

The citizens older than 50 are more concerned than the younger ones. The ethnic Albanians (92%) and the citizens of Islamic religion (90.6%) feel bigger concern about their families as opposed to the ethnic Macedonians (74.1%) and the citizens of Orthodox religion (74.2%). There is a significant difference based on religious feelings, i.e. the religious citizens are more concerned (81.3%) than the non-religious ones (67.7%). With respect to the employment status, the biggest

¹ Concern means care about the living conditions of a certain group of citizens.

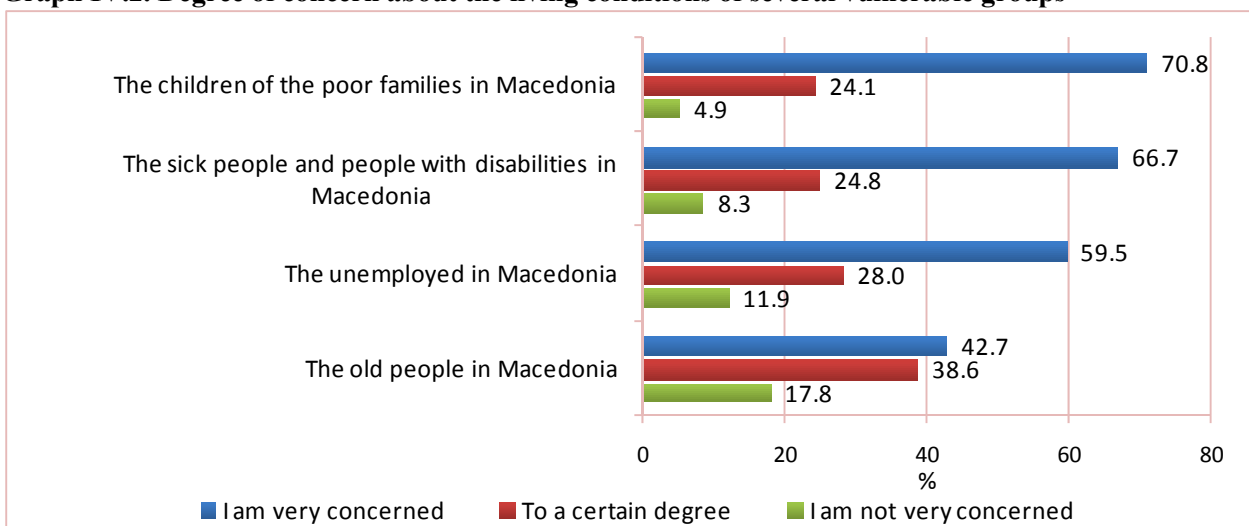
concern for the family is with the housewives (91.8%). The concern for the family decreases with the increase of the education level, social status and monthly income. The people affiliated with DUI (82.5%) and DPA (79.2%) are more concerned than the people affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE (66.1%) and SDSM (74.5%). The citizens of the rural areas are more concerned than the ones of the urban areas, as well as the citizens of the eastern and Polog regions.

Table VIII.2. Concern about the family based on several socio-demographic characteristics

	Biggest concern	Group	Smaller concern	Group
Age	85.5 %	More than 65	75.7 %	40-49
Ethnic affiliation	92.0 %	Albanians	74.1 %	Macedonians
Religion	90.6 %	Islamic	74.2 %	Orthodox
Religious feeling	81.3 %	Religious	67.7 %	Non-religious
Employment status	91.8 %	Housewife	70.2 %	Government sector
Social class	85.4 %	Lower class	64.3 %	High class
Education	100.0 %	Unfinished primary	69.8 %	High
Place of living	82.3 %	Rural	73.1 %	Skopje
Political party affiliation	82.5 %	DUI	66.1 %	VMRO-DPMNE
Region	99.4 %	Polog	59.5 %	Vardar

The majority of the citizens are very concerned about several vulnerable groups of citizens from the Republic of Macedonia.

Graph IV.2. Degree of concern about the living conditions of several vulnerable groups



70.8% of the citizens are very concerned about **the children of the poor families** in Macedonia, while 24.1% are concerned to a certain degree. Although the concern about the children is shared among the different socio-demographic groups, still the elderly (87%), retired and the citizens of the south-west and Pelagonija region have a significantly bigger concern.

Two thirds of the Macedonian citizens are very concerned about the living conditions of the **sick and the people with disabilities** (66.7%) in Macedonia, and together with the citizens that are concerned to a certain degree, a big majority (91.5%) show concern about this vulnerable group. The concern about the sick and the people with disabilities is shared by all citizens.

59.5% of the citizens are very concerned about the living conditions of the **unemployed** in Macedonia, and 24.8% more are concerned to a certain degree. The concern about the unemployed in Macedonia is influenced by age, ethnic and religious affiliation, religious feeling and region. The citizens older than 65 are more concerned than the unemployed (79.7%), as well as the retired (70.5%). On the other hand, the students have smaller concern (44.6% are very concerned). The ethnic Macedonians show bigger concern about the unemployed (79.7%) and the Christian Orthodox citizens (65.4%) than the ethnic Albanians (41.4%) and the citizens of Islamic religion (46.2%). The people affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE (71.2%) and those affiliated with SDSM

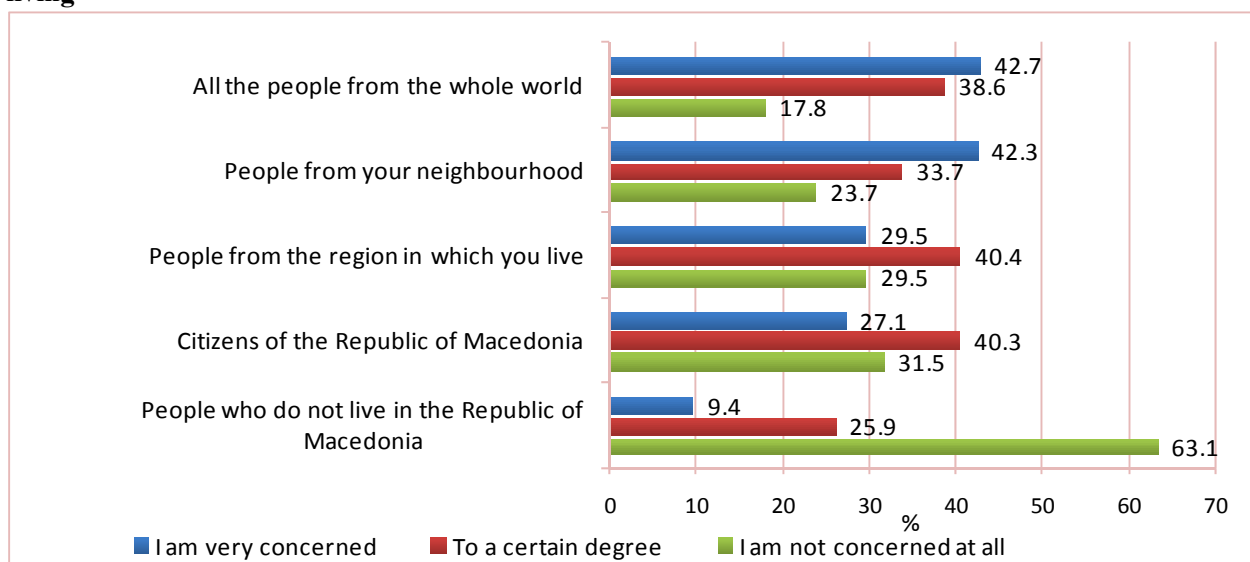
(72.3%) show bigger concern than the people affiliated with DUI (42.5%) and DPA (58.3%). The citizens of Pelagonija region show bigger concern about the unemployed (84.1%) and the citizens of the Vardar region (27.8%) and the Polog region (22.2%) are least concerned.

42.7% of the Macedonian citizens are very concerned about the living conditions of the **elderly**, and additional 38.6% are concerned to certain extent. As expected, the elderly citizens (76.8%) and the retired (62.9%) show big concern about this group of citizens. The students show smaller concern, i.e. 28.9% of them are very concerned about the elderly, while 26.5% are little concerned or not concerned at all. The citizens of the south-east region (58.9%) and Pelagonija region (56.1%) are more concerned, unlike the citizens of the Vardar region (8.9%) and Polog region (24.1%).

Solidarity with the People from the Neighbourhood, Macedonia and the World

The citizens were also asked about their concern about groups of citizens depending on the place of living: neighbourhood, region, Macedonia and outside Macedonia. The concern drops with the distance of the citizens that are asked, i.e. Macedonian citizens are most concerned about their neighbours, and least concerned about the people who do not live in Macedonia. The concern about the neighbours (42.3%) is almost equal to the general concern about all the people from the whole world (42.7%).

Graph IV.3. Degree of concern about the living conditions of the people depending on their place of living



42.3% of the citizens are very concerned about the living conditions of the neighbours, and 33.7% are concerned to a certain extent. The ethnic Albanians and the citizens of Islamic religion are most concerned about the neighbours (62.4% i.e. 61.4% respectively), the housewives (58.9%) and the elderly (56%). The citizens of the Vardar and north-east region show the least concern for the people from the neighbourhood.

The big concern for the people from the region in which they live is shared, i.e. there is an equal number of people who are very concerned and not concerned (29.5%), and the biggest number of them are concerned to a certain degree (40.4%). There is a similar case with the concern for the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, where the biggest part of the citizens is concerned to a certain degree (40.3%). For the first time, the participation of the citizens who are very concerned (27.1%) is smaller than those who are not concerned at all or are little concerned (31.5%). The difference is increasing when it comes to the people who do not live in the Republic of Macedonia, where the majority of the citizens (63.1%) stated that they were either not concerned or little concerned. These views are confirmed by the previous researches on philanthropy, where the priority for giving gifts to citizens drops with the distance of those who should be given (Klekovski S., Jakovleska G., Stojanova D., 2011).

The concern for the citizens of the region, state and outside it is influenced less by the socio-demographic characteristics, unlike the influence for the vulnerable groups. The citizens from the Pelagonija region show bigger concern for all groups (40.9% for the compatriots of Pelagonija region, 41.7% for the citizens of Macedonia and 28.8% for the citizens who do not live in Macedonia). The citizens older than 65 are persistent in their care, and they are also most concerned about these three groups of citizens.

Conclusions

1. People only care about themselves

A big majority of the citizens think that the people mainly care about themselves only (79.0%) or in other words they do not believe in the solidarity of the people. This view confirms the personal value system and the representation of Macedonia, i.e. solidarity is in the second half of the values that are personally most important (10th of the possible 14), and those that best represent Macedonia (12th of the possible 14). Also, it is not such an important value that the children should learn at home (7th of the possible 11).

The elderly, housewives and retired people, the citizens with unfinished primary education, the people affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE and DUI believe more in the solidarity of the people.

2. Bigger concern about the closer family

A big majority of the citizens (79.1%) are very concerned about their closer family, and if one takes into consideration the citizens that are concerned to some extent, it comes to 95.1%. The elderly citizens are more concerned about the family.

The assumed connection by ethnic and religious grounds and by affiliation to political parties influences the views, and the ethnic Albanians, the citizens of Islamic faith and the people affiliated with DUI and DPA show bigger concern about the closer family. The concern about the family drops with the increase of the education level, social status and monthly income. The citizens of the rural environments are more concerned than those of the urban areas.

3. The majority of the citizens are very concerned about the children of the poor families, the sick and the people with disabilities, as well as the unemployed in Macedonia

70.8% of the citizens are very concerned about the **children of the poor families** in Macedonia, and 24.1% are concerned to a certain degree. Two thirds of the Macedonian citizens are very concerned about the living conditions of the **sick and the people with disabilities** (66.7%) from Macedonia, and together with the citizens who are concerned to some degree, the big majority (91.5%) show concern about this vulnerable group. 59.5% of the citizens are very concerned about the living conditions of the **unemployed persons**, and 24.8% more are concerned to some extent.

The concern about the children, as well as the sick and the people with disabilities is shared by all citizens. The elderly are more concerned about the both groups, as well as for the unemployed. The assumed relation by ethnic and religious grounds and by party affiliation also influences the views on the concern about the unemployed. The ethnic Macedonians, the citizens of Christian Orthodox faith and the people affiliated to VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM show bigger concern about this group of citizens.

4. Smaller concern about the people from the neighborhood and the region, and smallest about the people who do not live in Macedonia

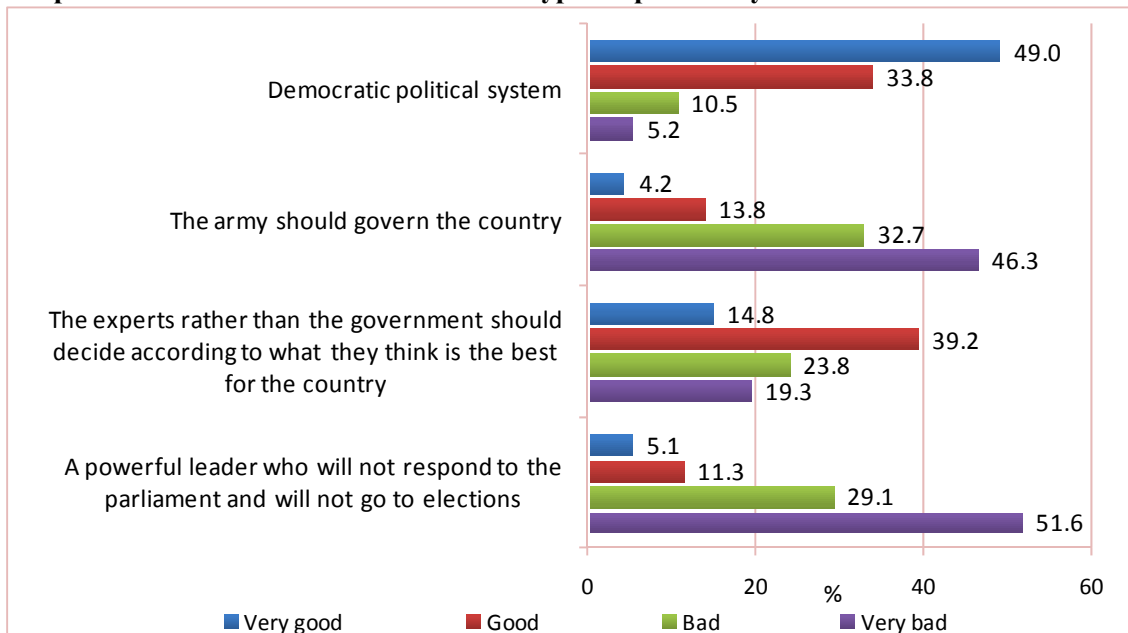
The concern of the Macedonian citizens drops with the distance from the citizens that they are asked about. The Macedonian citizens are most concerned about the neighbours (42.3%) and least concerned about the people who do not live in Macedonia (9.4%).

The ethnic Albanians and the citizens of Islamic faith are most concerned about the neighbours (62.4%, i.e. 61.4% respectively), the housewives (58.9%) and the elderly (56.5%). There are no significant differences based on socio-demographic characteristics for the other groups of citizens.

V DEMOCRACY

The views to democracy have been researched via the views of the citizens about a spectre of systems, ranging from autocracy to democracy.

Graph V.I. Views of the citizens on several types of political systems



The views are presented in the table below, in groups.

Table V.1. Views of the citizens, grouped

	Good system	Bad system
Democratic system	82,7 %	15,7 %
Expert governments	54,0 %	43,2 %
Military government	18,0 %	79,1 %
Powerful leader (not elected)	16,3 %	80,7 %

The support of the democratic political system is among all the socio-demographic groups, similarly to the non-support of the military power government and powerful leader (not elected). The support of the democratic system is smaller with the working class, where 24% consider it a bad system.

The view that experts rather than a government decide has a bigger support among the ethnic Macedonians (59% think that it is a good system), than with the ethnic Albanians (38%). 76% of the people affiliated to SDSM consider it a good system, 49% of the people affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE, and 60% of the citizens who are not affiliated to any political party.

Conclusions

1. Big support for a democratic political system

The democratic political system is supported by a big majority of citizens of all socio-demographic groups. The support for the democratic system is smaller with the working class, where 24% think that it is a bad system. The big majority of citizens think that a military government and a powerful leader (not elected) are a bad system.

2. The support of the democratic political system is supported by the personal value system

The big support of the democratic political system is in accordance with the previous finds in this research that democracy is the third most important value for the citizens personally and the second value that best represents Macedonia.

3. A controversial view to the “expert government”

The view that experts rather than the government decide has a majority support, with a higher support among the ethnic Macedonians (59% think that it is a good system) and 76% of the people affiliated with SDSM (76%). This view is opposite to the view that the democratic political system is a good system. This question deserves further following, to check the understanding and accuracy.

VI TOLERANCE AND RESPECT FOR OTHER CULTURES

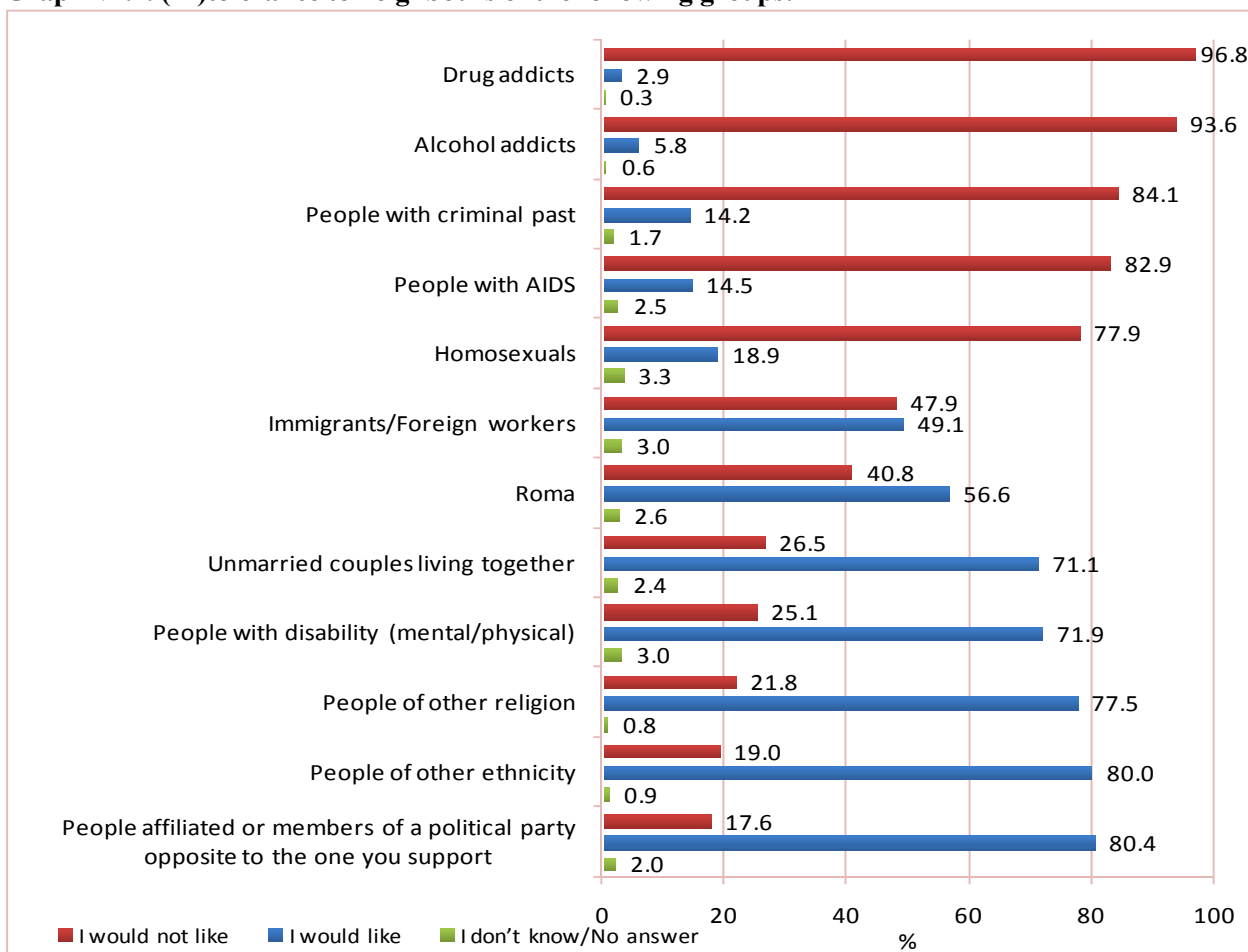
Tolerance was researched in the previous two researches (in 2008 and 2007) with questions on the **social distance**, and in this research it was added the research of the existence of **absolute standards**.

Social Distance to the Neighbours

It was researched if the citizens would (not) like having neighbours from certain marginalised groups, given in the graph below.

The big majority of the people questioned do not want neighbours that are drug addicts, alcohol addicts, people with criminal records, people with AIDS and homosexuals. The minority of the citizens do not want to live next to immigrants/foreign workers and Roma, and a small minority of citizens do not want their neighbours to be unmarried couples that live together, people with disabilities, people of different religion, ethnic affiliation and people affiliated to another political party.

Graph VI.1. (In)tolerance to neighbours of the following groups:



The ethnic Macedonians and the Orthodox people (25%) are less tolerant to people of other ethnic community. The ethnic Albanians on the other hand, are less tolerant to the people with AIDS (92%), homosexuals (85%), the unmarried couples living together (46%), but also with people with disabilities (34%).

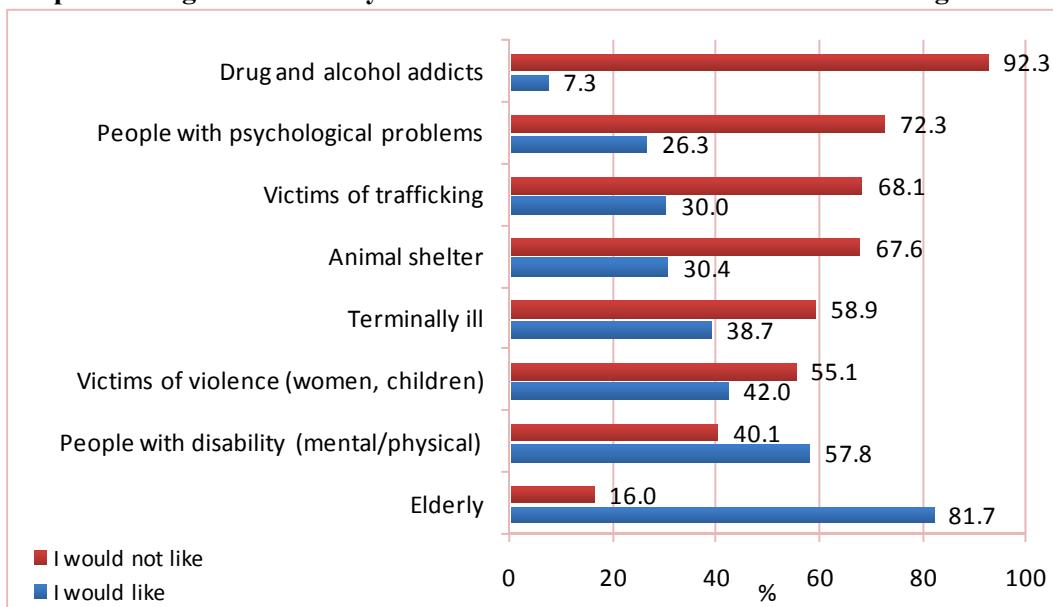
Tolerance to drug and alcohol addicts has dropped compared to 2008 for 3.7 i.e. 8.6 percentage points respectively. The situation with the immigrants is similar, and the decrease there is 11.4 percentage points. On the other hand, there is an increased tolerance to the people of other ethnic community, including the Roma (11.2), people of different religion (8.4) and homosexuals (5.2).

Social Distance to Day Centres for Marginalised Groups

This year, the question about tolerance was researched with an additional question – about the agreement to place day centres for care or resocialisation of certain marginalised groups in the neighbourhood.

Similar to the previous question, the big majority of people questioned are intolerant to institutions for drug and alcohol addicts. The majority of the people disagree with opening of day centres (for people with psychological problems, victims of human trafficking, animals, terminally ill and victims of violence). There is tolerance (majority support) only for facilities for people with disabilities and (significant majority) for homes for the elderly.

Graph VI 2. Agreement to day centres for care and resocialisation in the neighbourhood



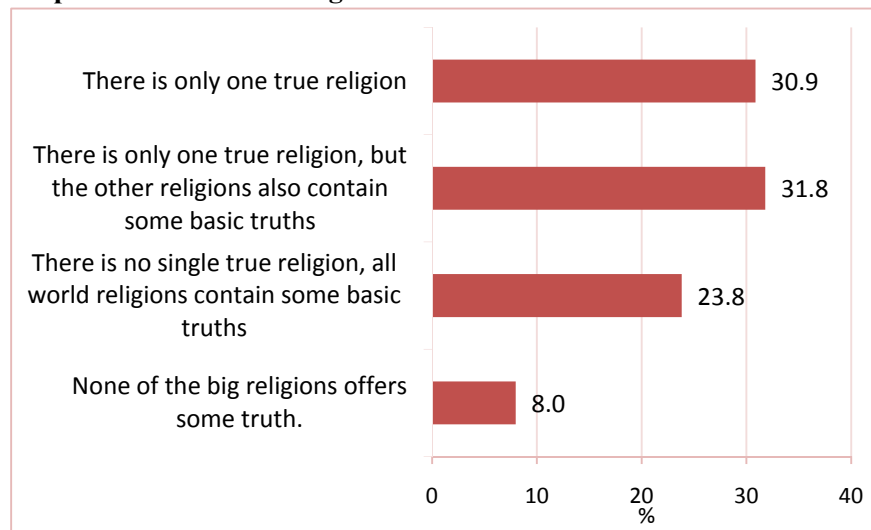
The ethnic Albanians and Moslems are less tolerant to the institutions for victims of violence (69%), victims of human trafficking (77%), animals (77%).

In almost all the cases of these two questions, the degree of tolerance grows with the level of education and the amount of the revenue in the household. It can also be concluded that the farmers, housewives and unemployed are less tolerant.

Existence of Absolute Standards

In order to assess the existence of absolute standards, two new questions have been introduced, views on religion and political parties, and the people surveyed chose one of the possible four answers.

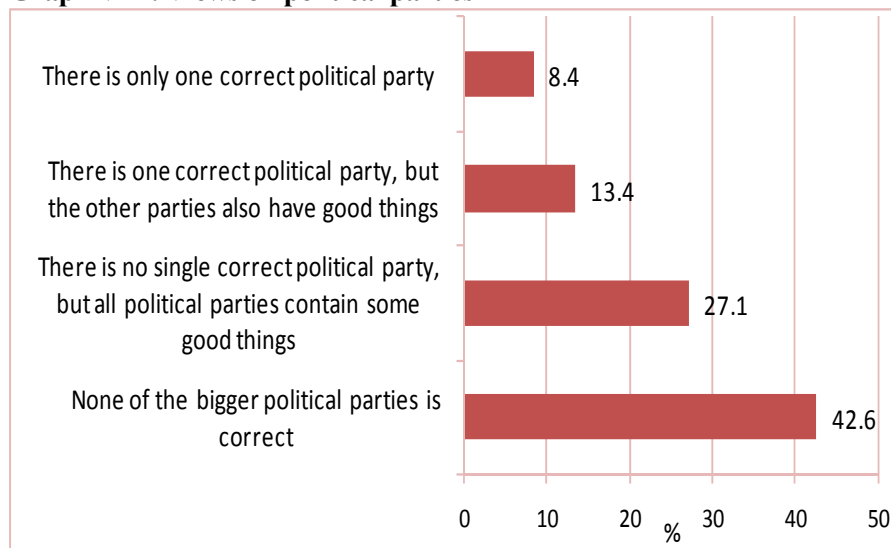
Graph VI 3. Views on Religion



The views on religions are divided. Every third citizen thinks that there is only one true religion or that the others also contain some truth and each fourth thinks that it is the case with all world religions. A very small minority thinks that no religion offers the truth, which is related to the level of religious feeling (about 80%) of the Macedonian society.

There is bigger difference with the ethnic Albanians, i.e. the Islamic believers, where almost half (49%, i.e. 47% respectively) think that there is only one true religion.

Graph VI 4. Views on political parties



Unlike the religions, the answer that none of the bigger political parties is good prevails in the question about the views on political parties (42.6%).

This is believed by between 25% and 35% of the people affiliated with the four biggest parties (VMRO-DPMNE, SDSM, DUI and DPA). More people with such a view are among the people with lower education and smaller revenue.

Conclusions

1. Low level of tolerance remains

There is a big general intolerance in Macedonia, especially to five categories of people: neighbours who are drug addicts, alcohol addicts, people with criminal records, people with AIDS and homosexuals.

2. Increased tolerance to some groups, majority tolerance to Roma for the first time

Compared to 2008, the tolerance to people of other ethnic communities has been increased, as well as to the people of other religion and homosexuals. It should be noted that the majority of the people questioned (56.6%) express tolerance to the Roma for the first time.

3. Minority support for day centers for marginalized people

The citizens would not like institutions for marginalised groups in their neighbourhood, except homes for the retired (81.7% support). For the majority of the people (57.8%) it is OK to have a day centre for people with disabilities.

4. Religion is an absolute standard – one in three citizens has a view that there is only true religion and one in two ethnic Albanians thinks this

Apart 80% of the citizens are religious, and 92% think that the religions offer some basic truths.

One in three citizens (30.9%) thinks that there is only true religion and such a view is held by one in two or half of the ethnic Albanians, i.e. the Moslems (49%, i.e. 47% respectively). If one also includes that views that there is one religion, but the other religions also contain some basic truths, than 62.7% of the citizens think that there is one religion. With the ethnic Albanians, i.e. the Moslems, such a view is held by 79%, i.e. 80% respectively, while such a view is held by 55% of the ethnic Macedonians.

5. The parties are an absolute standard for an insignificant minority of the citizens – the minority of the citizens believe in the correctness of one or more political parties

An insignificant minority of 8.4% thinks that there is a single correct party. The summarised views that there is one or more correct party is 48.9% as opposed to the view that no party is correct (42.6%) including every fourth of their members.

VII RELATION TO NATURE

Man is the dominant creature on plant Earth, and all of his acts have an impact on the sustainability of the environment. The agreement of the people for the sustainability of the environment is the basis for taking action for its preservation. This agreement of the people asks for a change of the values with man and a new way of thinking about his relation to the nature. The relation of the Macedonian citizens to nature was researched via five questions.

The Macedonian citizens think that **the people should live in accordance with the laws of nature** (82.9%). This view is supported by the high agreement that was given on their responsibility for preserving the environment (92.4%) (Klekovski S., Jakovleska G., Stojanova D., 2011). An insignificant minority thinks that the people should master the nature.

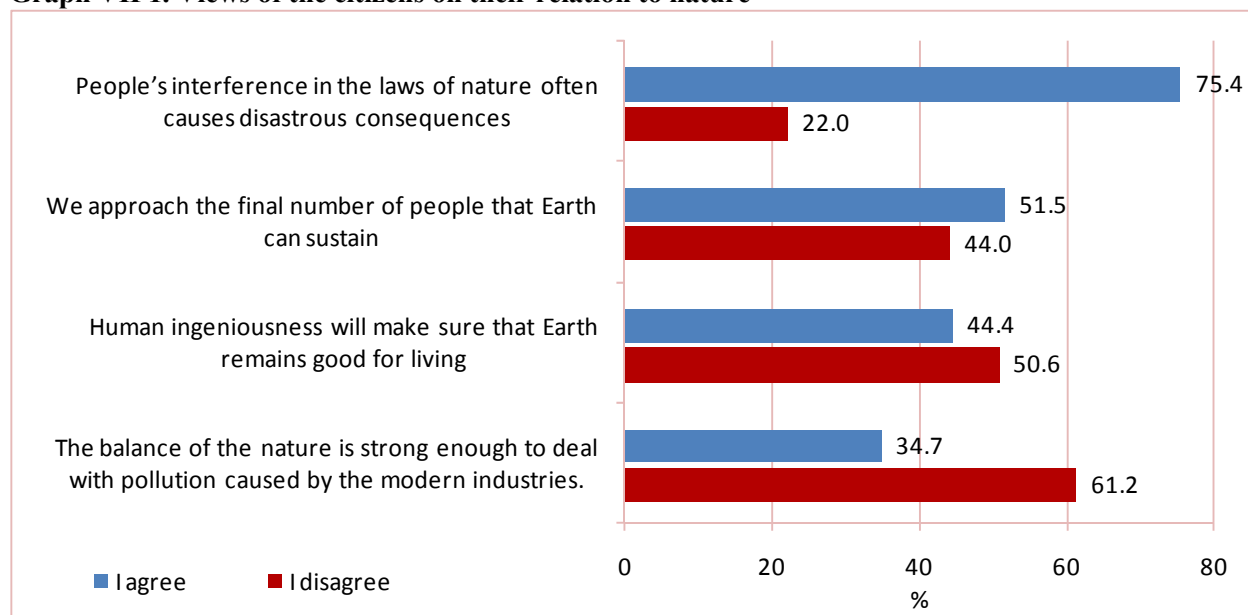
Table VII 1. View on the behaviour of the people to nature

People should live in accordance with the laws of nature	82,9 %	6,9 %	People should master the nature
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The level of agreement with **the respect for nature** depends on several socio-demographic characteristics. There are bigger differences on ethnic and religious affiliation, i.e. the ethnic Albanians agree less to this view (67.3%), as well as the Islamic believers (67.8%). Further on, the citizens of Skopje and the Skopje region agree more (94.5%, i.e. 92.1% respectively) on respecting the nature, unlike those that live in other cities (83.5%) and the rural environments (76.7%). The citizens that are not affiliated with any political party or are affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM express bigger agreement (more than 90%) on the fact that the people should live according to the laws of nature. The agreement drops with the drop of the social status, level of education and monthly income.

The majority of the Macedonian citizens think that the people have a negative impact on nature and that neither the people nor the nature itself can handle the consequences.

Graph VII 1. Views of the citizens on their relation to nature



The interference of the people in the laws of nature often causes disastrous consequences is the view of a big majority of citizens (75.4%). The view is shared by almost all groups of citizens. There is a bigger difference based on political party affiliation, where the citizens that are not affiliated with any political party (86.3%) or are affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE (81.4%) have a

bigger agreement than the people affiliated with SDSM (69.1%), DUI (67.5%) and DPA (66.7%). The inhabitants of the south-east and south-west region also give significantly bigger agreement (more than 90%) than the other citizens.

The citizens are divided about the opinion that **we come closer to the number of people that Earth can sustain**. Still, the agreement to this view prevails (51.5%). There are no bigger differences based on the socio-demographic characteristics, except the religious grounds. The religious citizens are divided about this view (49.4% agree as opposed to 46.0% that disagree), while with the non-religious people the opinion that we are reaching the maximum number of citizens on the planet prevails (61.5% as opposed to 37.9%).

The majority of the citizens think that **people are not intelligent enough and that nature is strong enough to deal with the negative impact of human acts**. Still, they are more certain in their own genius (44.4%) than in the forces of nature (34.7%). The ethnic Macedonians, the members of Christian Orthodox faith and the people affiliated to VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM believe more that human genius will make sure that Earth remains good for living. On the other hand, the ethnic Albanians, the members of the Islamic faith and the people affiliated with DUI and DPA believe more that the natural balance is strong enough to deal with the pollution caused by the modern industries. The citizens of the south-west region have bigger trust in human intelligence and the force of nature than other citizens.

Conclusions

1. People should live in agreement with the laws of nature

Macedonian citizens think that people should live in agreement with the laws of nature (82.9%). This view is supported by the big agreement (92.4%) that they give for their responsibility for preserving the environment. An insignificant minority thinks that the people should master nature.

The level of agreement with the **respect for nature** drops with the drop of the social status, the level of education and the monthly income.

2. The majority of the Macedonian citizens think that neither the people nor the nature itself can deal with the consequences of the negative impact of man

The interference of people in the laws of nature often causes disastrous consequences is the view of a big majority of citizens (75.4%) and it is shared by almost all groups of citizens. The citizens are divided on the opinion that we come closer to the maximum number of people that the Earth can sustain. Still, the agreement to this view prevails (51.5%).

The majority of citizens think that people are not intelligent enough and that nature is strong enough to deal with the negative impact of human acts. Still, they are more certain in their own genius (44.4%) than in the force of nature (34.7%).

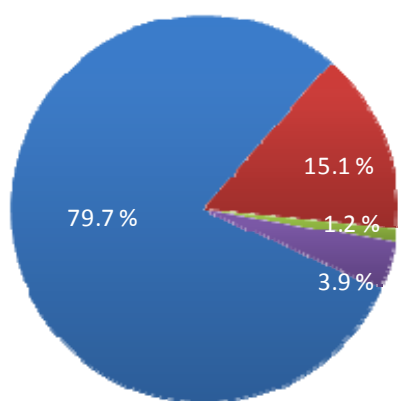
VIII RELIGIOUSNESS AND RELATION TO CERTAIN TRADITIONAL/SECULAR VALUES

Religiousness

The difference between the dimensions of traditional and secular/rational values is based on the importance of religion. The traditional societies are more religious, there are absolute standards (truths) there, they have traditional family values and relations between the parents and the children, as well as not justifying divorce, abortion, euthanasia and suicide (Inglehart, R., Welzel, C., 2005).

79.7% of the citizens in Macedonia feel religious.

Graph VIII.1. Do you consider yourself a religious person



■ Religious ■ Not religious ■ Atheist ■ I don't know/No answer

The religious feeling is without changes compared to 2009 when it was 83.3%.

Table VIII 1. Highest and lowest religious feeling per socio-demographic group

	Most religious	Group	Least religious	Group
Gender	83.3 %	Women	76.8 %	Men
Ethnic affiliation	96.2 %	Albanians	73.8 %	Macedonians
Religion	94.2 %	Islamic	74.1 %	Christian Orthodox
Education	84.4 %	Primary	74.4 %	High
Place of living	86.3 %	Rural	77.2 %	Skopje
Political party affiliation	100 %	DUI	62.8 %	SDSM

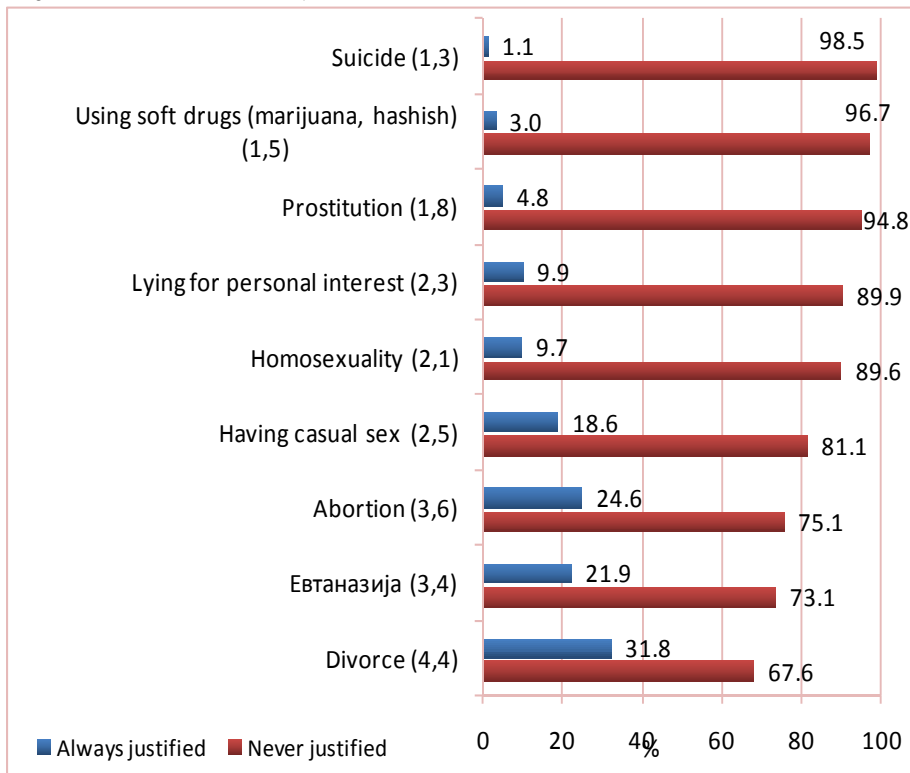
This find is supported by other research as well. According to the Balkan supervision of Galup from 2010, the big majority of citizens think that religion is an important part of their life, for 97% of ethnic Albanians (91% in 2006) and 70% of the ethnic Macedonians (74% in 2006). The ethnic Albanians in Macedonia pay the biggest importance to religion in the Balkans region. Religion is more important to Kosovo Albanians (89%) and Serbs (81%), Bosnian Serbs (81%) and Croats (79%), than to ethnic Macedonians, similarly important to Croats (68%) and less important for Montenegro (60%), Serbia (53%), Bosnaiks (49%) and Albania (44%).

Certain Traditional and Secular Values

The citizens were asked about the relation to the traditional and secular rational values via several questions.

No occurrence has the majority support (justification), i.e. with the exception of divorce, the big majority of citizens do not approve of the given issues.

Graph VIII 2. Unjustification of (following the medium value on a scale from 1 to 10, were 1 is full unjustification and in %)



A minority of citizens think divorce is justified, and a small minority think that abortion, euthanasia and casual sex are justified. There is an insignificant minority that think that homosexuality, lying, sex work (prostitution) and usage of light drugs are justified. Suicide is least justified.

The views in 2010 are stable with respect to unjustification of the sexual work (prostitution), homosexuality and euthanasia, as well as an increase of the view that abortion and divorce and not justified.

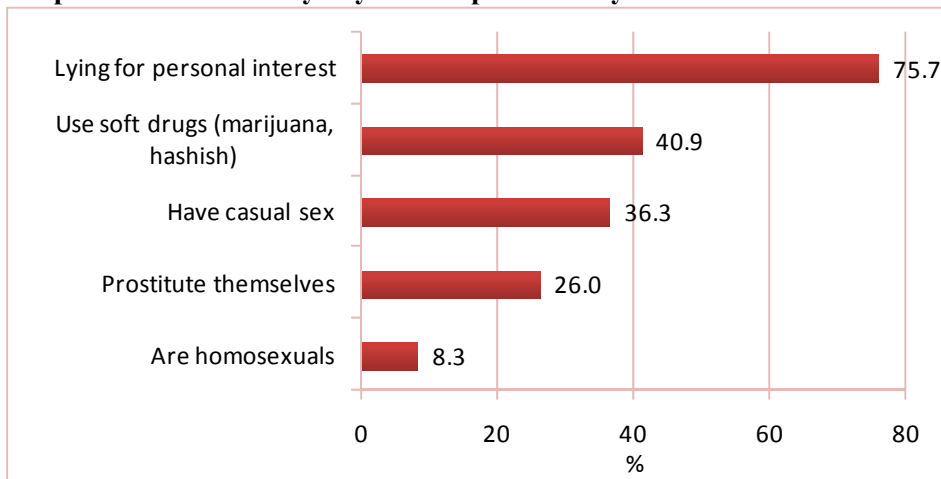
Table VIII 2. Comparison of views for 2010 and 2009

Unjustification	2010	2009
Divorce	67.6 %	58.9 %
Abortion	75.1 %	64.9 %
Euthanasia	73.1 %	76.4 %
Homosexuality	89.6 %	91.6 %
Sex work (prostitution)	94.8 %	92.4 %

Frequency of Occurrence among Compatriots

Part of the above mentioned issues are seen through the prism of how frequent they occur or are practiced by the compatriots (other citizens in the country). In graph VIII 3., there are percentages of people who think that the occurrence is frequent (almost all, most of them) as opposed to rare (a smaller part, almost nobody).

Graph VIII.3. How many of your compatriots do you consider to



The citizens think that the most frequent occurrence with their compatriots is lying for personal interest, and the rarest homosexuality.

Table VIII 3. Comparison of the views on justification and practicing

	It is justified	Compatriots practice it
Lying for personal interest	9,9 %	75,7 %
Taking light drugs	3,0 %	40,9 %
Having casual sex	18,6 %	36,3 %
Sex work (prostitution)	4,8 %	26,0 %
Homosexuality (are homosexuals)	9,7 %	8,3 %

With respect to lying, the light drugs and sex work, there is a big discrepancy between the views on (un)justification and frequency of practicing by the citizens.

Socio-demographic Differences

The socio-demographic differences in views appear first of all with the issues that are approved by the minority (divorce) or a small minority of the citizens (abortion, euthanasia and casual sex). The differences are smaller with respect to the issues that are justified by an insignificant minority (homosexuality, lying, sex work (prostitution) and taking light drugs).

As an illustration, below are the differences based on some socio-demographic characteristics/groups regarding abortion (average value 3.6).

Table VIII.4. Views on abortion based on several socio-demographic characteristics (on an average value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is completely unjustified)

	Lowest justification	Group	Biggest justification	Group
Gender	3.3	Men	4.0	Women
Age	3.4	18-29	3.8	50-64
Ethnic affiliation	2.3	Albanians	4.2	Macedonians
Religion	2.4	Islamic	4.2	Orthodox
Religious feelings	3.3	Religious	5.2	Not religious
Work status	2.7	Farmer, housewife	3.9	Government sector
Social class	3.5	Lower class	4.0	Higher middle class
Education	2.8	Primary	4.4	High
Place of living	3.1	Rural	4.2	Skopje
Political party affiliation	2.6	DUI	4.3	SDSM
Members of CSO	2.6	No	2.8	Yes
Region	2.2	Polog	5.1	Eastern

The differences between men and women on important gender issues are relatively small. The biggest difference is concerning the justification of casual sex.

Table VIII 5. Comparison of the views of men and women on important gender issues (on an average value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is completely unjustified)

	Men	Women	Total/National average
Divorce	4.0	4.8	4.4
Abortion	3.3	4.0	3.6
Casual sex	3.4	2.5	3.0
Homosexuality	1.9	2.4	2.1
Sex work (prostitution)	2.0	1.5	1.8
Man beating his wife	1.4	1.2	1.3
Parents beating their children	1.9	1.8	1.9

The ethnic differences between the ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians and between the citizens of Christian Orthodox and Islamic faith occur with all views. With the issues that have a

higher level of justification, the differences between the ethnic groups are bigger than with the issues that are justified by an insignificant minority, where the views are closer.

Table VIII 6. Comparison of the views of ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians (on an average value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is completely unjustified)

	Ethnic Macedonians	Ethnic Albanians	Total/National average
Divorce	4,8	3,2	4,4
Abortion	4,2	2,3	3,6
Casual sex	3,5	1,8	3,0
Homosexuality	2,3	1,5	2,1
Sex work (prostitution)	1,9	1,5	1,8
Man beating his wife	1,3	1,3	1,3

The differences in the views between the ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians, as well as between the citizens of Orthodox and Islamic faith can be explained by the different level of religious feeling.

The religious feeling influences certain views. The citizens that are religious and not religious have very similar views on taking light drugs and sex work (prostitution). The citizens that are religious approve less of abortion and euthanasia.

Table VIII 7. Comparison of the views of religious and not religious citizens (on an average value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is completely unjustified)

	Religious	Not religious	Total/National average
Divorce	4.1	5.5	4.4
Abortion	3.3	5.2	3.6
Euthanasia	3.0	5.0	3.0
Casual sex	2.8	3.8	3.0
Lying for personal interest	2.3	2.7	2.3
Homosexuality	2.0	2.8	2.1
Sex work (prostitution)	1.7	2.2	1.8
Taking light drugs	1.4	1.8	1.5
Man beating his wife	1.3	1.4	1.3

Despite the expectations, there is no significant difference based on party (ideological) basis between the right and the left, i.e. between the people affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM.

Table VIII 8. Comparison of the views of people affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM (on an average value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is completely unjustified)

	VMRO-DPMNE	SDSM	Total/National average
Divorce	4.8	4.2	4.4
Abortion	4.1	4.3	3.6
Euthanasia	3.9	4.1	3.0
Casual sex	3.9	3.4	3.0
Lying for personal interest	2.6	2.4	2.3
Homosexuality	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sex work (prostitution)	1.9	2.0	1.8
Taking light drugs	1.5	1.3	1.5
Man beating his wife	1.4	1.3	1.3

Conclusions

Macedonia is a traditional country is social sense.

The unjustification of divorce, abortion, euthanasia and homosexuality are in support of the high religious feeling (around 80%), existence of absolute standards (62.7% of the citizens think that there is only true religion).

According to the Overview of World Values, the national indices of traditional secular move from the lowest in traditional Ireland (-0.91), to the highest in secular Sweden (1.67). In the region, the values move from the lowest in Croatia (0.08), via Macedonia (0.12), to Serbia (0.65), Slovenia (0.95) and Bulgaria (1.15).

2. Four out of five citizens feel religious

79.7% of the citizens feel religious, 15.1% do not feel religious, and 1.2% feel atheists. The religious feeling is without changes compared to 2009, when it was 83.3%. More religious are women (83.3%), ethnic Albanians (96.2%), Islamic members (94.2%), citizens with primary education (84.4%) and those who live in rural areas (86.3%). The ethnic Albanians in Macedonia are the most religious group in the Balkans, the ethnic Macedonians are similarly religious to Croats.

3. Suicide is least justified, divorce most justified

Least justified are suicide (98.5%), taking light drugs (96.7%), sex work (prostitution) (94.8%), while euthanasia (not justified for 73.1%), abortion (75.1%) and divorce (67.6%) have a higher justification, but still by the majority of citizens. Homosexuality is not justified by 89.6% of the citizens.

4. Lying, light drugs and casual sex are not justified, but practiced by compatriots

Although not justified, the citizens think that they are practiced by most of their citizens – lying for personal interest (75.7%), taking light drugs (40.9%) and casual sex (36.3%). For example, justifying casual sex is by 18.6%, and 36.3% think that it is done by all or most of their compatriots.

5. Traditional and secular citizen profile

The citizens of Macedonia are tradition. Still, certain socio-demographic groups that are more or less traditional can be pointed out. According to the views on abortion, the profile of a more traditional citizen would be: ethnic Albanian, member of the Islamic faith, religious, with lower education, from rural areas. This profile is similar to the profile of religious feeling.

6. Men and women do not have very different views

The differences between men and women on important gender issues are relatively small. The biggest difference is in the justification of casual sex where the average value with men is 3.4, and with women 2.5 (on the scale of 1 to 10).

7. Still without significant party (ideological) differences

There is no significant difference based on party (ideological) basis between the right and the left, i.e. between the people affiliated with VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM, on the issues as divorce, abortion and homosexuality.

Annex 1. Questionnaire

I Values

Q1. Which three values of the following ones are most important for you personally?

- 1 – Rule of law
- 2 – Respect of human life
- 3 – Human rights
- 4 – Individual freedoms
- 5 – Self-realisation
- 6 – Democracy
- 7 – Accountability/Transparency
- 8 – Peace/Non-violence
- 9– Equality
- 10 – Gender equality
- 11 – Solidarity, support to others
- 12 – Tolerance
- 13 – Respect for other culture
- 14 – Relation to nature (sustainability)

Q2. Which three values of the following ones best represent Macedonia?

- 1 – Rule of law
- 2 – Respect of human life
- 3 – Human rights
- 4 – Individual freedoms
- 5 – Self-realisation
- 6 – Democracy
- 7 – Accountability/Transparency
- 8 – Peace/Non-violence
- 9– Equality
- 10 – Gender equality
- 11 – Solidarity, support to others
- 12 – Tolerance
- 13 – Respect for other culture
- 14 – Relation to nature (sustainability)

Q3. From this list of qualities/characteristics, please select the five most important characteristics that a child should learn at home.

	Mentioned	Not mentioned	H3	BO
Good behaviour				
Independence				
Diligence				
Feeling of responsibility				
Imagination/Fantasy				
Tolerance and respect for others				
Economy, saving money and things				
Determination, perseverance				
Religion				
Selflessness				
Obedience				
None (spontaneity)				

II Freedom and Equality

Q4. Which of these two statements is closer to your own view/conviction?

- 1- I think that freedom and equality are both important. But, if I have to choose between them, I would consider personal freedom more important, i.e. that everybody lives in freedom and develops without obstacles.
 - 2 – Of course, freedom and equality are both important. But, if I had to choose between them, I would consider equality more important, i.e. that nobody is socially discriminated and the differences between the social classes are not that big.
 - 3 – I do not agree with any of the given statements (spontaneously).
- I don't know / No answer

Q5. On this card you see a number of opposed views on different social issues. How would you define your views on this scale? Which of the two views is closer to you?

The differences in salaries should be reduced, so that everybody has equally.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The differences in salaries should be increased, so that investment (labour) of the individual is encouraged.

III Non-violence

Q6. Terrorism is an everyday topic in the news. In principles, most of the people are against terrorism, but still there are differences in opinions. Please tell us with which of the following statements do you agree?

- 1 – There can be certain conditions under which terrorism is justified
- 2 – Terrorism is not justified for any goal

Q7. How much do you agree with the following statements:

	I fully agree	I partially agree	I partially disagree	I completely disagree	I don't know	No answer
The usage of violence for fulfilment of ideological (party, religious) goals is not justified						
The usage of violence for revenge is not justified						

Q8. Please tell us if you think that any of the following activities is justified, or something in between, on the scale from 1 to 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A husband beats his wife										
Parents beat their children										
Teachers beat the students										

Q9. How many of the compatriots (citizens of the Republic of Macedonia) do the following things:

	Almost everybody	Most of them	Few of them	Almost nobody	I don't know	No answer
Beat their wives						
Beat children						

IV Solidarity

Q10. Would you say that most of the time the people try to be useful or mainly take care of themselves. Please make an assessment on the scale of 1 to 10.

People only care about themselves	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	People try to help the others
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III1. To what degree do you feel concerned about the living conditions of:

	I am very concerned	I am quite concerned	To a certain degree	I am not very concerned	I am not concerned at all	I don't know	No answer
Your closest family							
People from your neighbourhood							
People from the region in which you live							
Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia							
People who do not live in the Republic of Macedonia							
All the people from the whole world							
The old people in Macedonia							
The unemployed in Macedonia							
The sick people and people with disabilities in Macedonia							
The children of the poor families in Macedonia							

V Democracy

Q12. I will describe different types of political systems. Please tell me what you think about each of them as a way of governing the Republic of Macedonia?

	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	I don't know	No answer
A powerful leader who will not respond to the parliament and will not go to elections						
The experts rather than the government should decide according to what they think is the best for the country						
The army should govern the country						
Democratic political system						

VI Tolerance and respect to other cultures

Q13. Name those you would like for your neighbours from the following groups of people?

	I would like	I would not like	I don't know	No answer
People of other ethnicity				
People of other religion				
Roma				
Immigrants/Foreign workers				
Drug addicts				
Alcohol addicts				
People with AIDS				
Homosexuals				
Unmarried couples living together				
People with criminal past				
People affiliated or members of a political party opposite to the one you support				
People with disability (mental/physical)				

Q14. From the day centres for care or re-socialisation of the following groups, please name those that you would not like located in your neighbourhood.

	I would like	I would not like	I don't know	No answer
Elderly				
Terminally ill				
People with disability (mental/physical)				
Drug and alcohol addicts				
Victims of violence (women, children)				
Victims of trafficking				
Animal shelter				
People with psychological problems				

Q15. I will read some statements that are sometimes heard. Please select one that best reflects your view:

- 1 – There is only one true religion,
 - 2 – There is only one true religion, but the other religions also contain some basic truths,
 - 3 – There is no single true religion, all world religions contain some basic truths,
 - 4 – None of the big religions offers some truth..
- I don't know (spontaneously) / No answer (spontaneously)

Q16. I will read some statements that are sometimes heard. Please select one that best reflects your view:

- 1 – There is only one correct political party
 - 2 - There is one correct political party, but the other parties also have good things
 - 3 – There is no single correct political party, but all political parties contain some good things
 - 4 – None of the bigger political parties is correct
- I don't know (spontaneously) / No answer (spontaneously)

VII Relation to the Nature

Q17. Please tell me your opinion on each of the following statements on the living environment?

	I fully agree	I partially agree	I partially disagree	I completely disagree	I don't know	No answer
We approach the final number of people that Earth can sustain						
People's interference in the laws of nature often causes disastrous consequences						
Human ingeniousness will make sure that Earth remains good for living						
The balance of the nature is strong enough to deal with pollution caused by the modern industries						

Q18. Please tell me with which of the following statements do you agree

- 1 – People should master the nature
2 – People should co-exist with nature

VIII Religious Feelings and Relations to Certain Traditional/Secular Values

Q19. Please tell me which of the following activities do you consider to always be justified or something in between, on the scale of 1 to 10.

	Never justified					Always justified				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Homosexuality										
Abortion										
Divorce										
Euthanasia – ending life because of a terminal disease										
Suicide										
Prostitution										
Lying for personal interest										
Having casual sex										
Using soft drugs (marijuana, hashish)										

Q20. How many of the compatriots (citizens of the Republic of Macedonia) do the following:

	Allost everybody	Most of them	Few of them	Almost nobody	I don't know	No answer
Are homosexuals						
Prostitute themselves						
Lie for personal interest						
Have casual sex						
Use soft drugs (marijuana, hashish)						

Annex 2. Sample Structure

The sample covered 1,066 people. The population frame of the sample was population older than 18, and the representation criteria were gender, age, ethnic affiliation, place of living and regions.

Gender	%
Male	54,6
Female	45,4
Age	%
18-29	28,0
30-39	19,0
40-49	22,8
50-65	23,7
More than 65	6,5
Ethnic affiliation	%
Macedonian	67,4
Albanian	24,7
Turkish	1,3
Roma	3,3
Serb	0,2
Vlach	2,3
Bosniac	0,7
Other	0,2
Religious affiliation	%
Christian Orthodox	67,7
Moslem	30,9
Catholic	0,3
Other	0,2
No religious affiliation/atheist	0,8
Religious	%
Religious	79,7
Not religious	15,1
Atheist	1,2
Employment status	%
Employed in the public sector	16,0
Employed in the private sector	31,9
Farmer	2,2
Student	7,8
Housewife	6,8
Unemployed	22,9
Retired	12,4
Social status (self-perception)	%
High class	1,3
Higher middle class	17,6
Lower middle class	37,3
Working class	29,5
Lower class	9,0
Education	%
Unfinished primary school	1,4
Primary school	16,9
High school	55,0
University education	26,4

Place of living	%
Rural (village)	41,8
Urban (city)	37,6
Skopje	20,5
Monthly income per household member	%
up to MKD 4,000	28,3
MKD 4.001 – 11.000	51,7
More than MKD 11.001	18,4
Political affiliation	%
Left	11,7
2	3,7
3	3,1
4	2,5
5	12,2
6	4,1
7	2,6
8	3,6
9	2,0
Right	9,2
I don't know	25,8
No answer	19,5
Which political party do you affiliate with (spontaneously)?	%
VMRO-DPMNE	11,1
SDSM	8,8
DUI	3,8
DPA	2,3
Others	1,8
I do not affiliate with any	19,1
No answer	53,2
Region	%
Skopje	28,3
Southeast	8,4
East	8,8
Northeast	8,2
Vardar	7,4
Southwest	11,3
Polog	15,2
Pelagonija	12,4

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