THE CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF THE LEVEL OF CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA ACCORDING TO THE RESEARCH RESULTS OBTAINED FROM 2013 TO 2015 [1]

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Abstract: Contemporary societies in transition face numerous traumas in their social development. One of them is corruption. It can be stated that corruption is a current problem of the world. The question is how widespread is it and what is the social, and above all organized action to such a condition. Development of society and economy, institutional and political system or the dominant social and cultural norms represent elements that together can be grouped in various ways, but corruption remains a scourge from which any country, including Macedonia is not spared. Its citizens perceive it as a particular problem they face. This paper attempts to display the research model on corruption, by presenting the results about corruption of the public opinion polls conducted in the country in 2013, 2014 and 2015 (the last research from 2015 is ongoing and is being implemented in the period from 08.01.2015 to 20.01.2015). Thus, the level of corruption (from minimum score 1 to maximum 10) according to assessed citizens is highest among customs and the customs officers and in 2013 it totaled 8.18, while in 2014 it was 7.96. Political leaders are assessed with an average score of 8.06 in 2013 and 7.93 in 2014, and following are the political parties with a score of 8.04 in 2013 and 8.09 in 2014. We can see a similar pattern for judges with 7.97 in 2013, i.e. 8.02 in 2014, and for holders of public (administrative) functions with 7.88 in 2013 and 7.73 in 2014.

Keywords: Corruption, Perceptions of Corruption, Organized Action to Corruption, Research Model of Corruption

Introduction

It can be said that the corruption is a constant companion in the process of development of a national community. It adapts successfully and exists in different socially-political and economic systems. It is particularly suitable soil in

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economically undeveloped countries with unstable political system, where there is a serious violation of the human rights and freedoms (Mojanoski 2014: 315).

As phenomenon the corruption hinders the democratic development, threatens the fundamental and existential human rights and civil liberties, distorts the competition, and thus hampers the economic development of a country. The corruption threatens the rule of law and thus directly threatens the democratic institutions (Labovic 2006).

The corruption definitely is a phenomenon of the society for which there is a dominant opinion of its existence, and widespread incorporation into the system. The debate on corruption as a phenomenon in the institutions is needed in order to find forms that limit, prevent and overcome it. It is valid to ask why there is a mass feeling that corruption exists (PLBerger & T. Luckman 1985: 32). Corruption is a phenomenon in modern societies, especially in transition countries. That does not mean it did not exist before, but this is about the changed norms and standards, because the old ones became unacceptable. In the pre-transitional system existed many brakes against the personal enrichment, and against the weak concentration of political power. In that period, the service wasn't traded for money, but for influence (Cotih 2001: 301). In fact, the motive was not the money directly, but the fear (threat), or the desire to have more power, which would secure advancement on the social scale. In the new society are changing things. The aspirations grow and money becomes means for their attainment. It is a time when simultaneous explosion of material aspirations, on one hand, and the erosion of values and norms on the other hand became serious or dangerous combination (Kragar 1994: 47-61).

For when we add to it the new challenges of privatization, illicit enrichment, restitution, direct looting of public funds, all that only increases and clears the notion of the unstable transitional societies. To this can be added as well the reduced efficiency of the institutions of detection, prosecution, punishment of corruption, then, the appearance of widespread corruption and its wideness which is something that it's not a surprise (Mojanoski et. All. 2014). In the society was created an impression that the corruption is important - it is not a fashion hit because it is dangerous - it is an indicator of "success" of someone and the ability to "handle" it (Dirkem 1969: 827). Getting into debate without having an idea about the causes of corruption can be said that it has devastating consequences, and it is the erosion of trust in the institutions and serious social trauma that paralyzes the social institutions and living in the community is experienced as a serious social handicap, and the performance of the government as an opportunity for redistribution of the national wealth of party, group and personal interests (Kregar URL: 2-3).

Method and instruments

The answer of the starting assumptions is seeked in the results of three years of research on "The views of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia for corruption", conducted in the period from January 8th to 20th in 2013, 2014 and 2015. So the number of respondents in a 2013 was 1210, in 2014 was 1017 and in 2015 was 989 participants from all the regions in the country. The territorial distribution shows that the survey was conducted in 38 municipalities in 2013, in 33 in 2014 and in 29 municipalities in 2015. The sample was multistage (Mojanoski 2013: 188). It was made a choice of residential communities in the regions in which the research will be conducted. In every place was formed a core in which the survey will take place. Then every fifth house or every twentieth apartment in a residential building was visited. In the selected family was interviewed the adult citizen who had the closest birthday to the day of the visit.

For the need of the research were made: a) **a basis for discussion:** "The opinion of citizens on corruption and polling journal, an analytical table for data processing of Code and Guidelines on the application for basic conversation and providing partner (Mojanoski 2013: 76).

The basis for discussion was designed to examine the attitudes of the citizens. It was designed specifically for this research in a form of socio-demographic survey, designed and structured in the form of a questionnaire, which includes demographic characteristics of the participants and a number battery questions through which was made a ranking of certain manifestations of corruption or was determined the level of corruption (Mojanoski 2012: 418). Here we can say that the method of data collection was through using a structured interview. To recall, when it comes to structured interview, in fact, all candidates are asked the same questions, formulated according to the specific situation. The structured interview tries to create as objective conditions as possible, all candidates were evaluated under the same criteria and all were given equal time to present (Mojanoski 2012b).

The questions in basic are of closed type and consist of constructing stages for the level of corruption i.e. the choice of the variations of the questions related to the knowledge loss, the experiences related to the corruption or the presentation of the forms of fight against the corruption.

The instruments had a scale of evaluation (from 0 to 10), for the level of corruption in certain occupations and institutions, as well as offered forms for rating the forms in which the corruption usually appear.

Results and discussion

In the research was set battery questions to evaluate the level of the corruption of certain functions, institutions, media and the business activities. In the following are given average grades:

Table 1 The level of corruption in 2013, 2014 and 2015

Order	Дејности, професии и институции оценувани според степенот на корумпираност	Year		
		2013	**2014**	**2015**
1	In everyday situations of the citizens	6,60	6,90	6,69
2	In the political parties	8,04	8,09	8,07
3	Political leaders	8,06	7,93	8,01
4	holders of state (administrative) functions	7,88	7,73	7,66
5	Civil servants	7,59	7,48	7,31
6	The police officers and police workers	7,02	7,36	7,23
7	Customs and customs officials	8,18	7,96	7,69
8	Bodies for denationalization	6,53	6,49	6,33
9	The sale of state land	6,96	6,84	6,87
10	Inspection bodies	7,60	7,48	7,28
11	Doctors and health workers	7,23	7,33	6,78
12	The judges	7,97	8,02	7,48
13	The prosecutors	7,27	7,43	6,72
14	The university professors	7,12	7,28	7,13
15	The journalists	5,96	6,49	6,06
16	The non-government organizations	5,16	5,45	5,27
17	The private entrepreneurs	5,60	5,76	5,43

In the table are presented the estimates of the degree of corruption in specific institution or profession according to the survey results from 2013, 2014 and 2015. It may be noted that the order of the degree of corruption in both studied populations differ. The list of the 10 most corrupted institutions according the civil population consists of: a) customs and customs officers, b) political leaders in) political parties, d) judges, e) the holders of state (administrative) functions, f) inspection authorities, f) holders of state functions g) Prosecutors i) doctors and health workers and j) university professors. The experts rang the first ten institutions as follows: a) judges, b) political parties, c) physicians and health professionals, d) political leaders e) the holders of state (administrative) functions f) inspection authorities, g) journalists, g) Prosecutors i) the sale of state land and j) university professors.

If we try to see the citizens perceptions about the level of corruption among certain professions and occupations in the Macedonian society in 2013, 2014 and 2015 they would have the following order:

Table 2 Ranked according to the level of corruption in 2013, 2014 and 2015

Rank	The year in which the research was conducted		
	2013	2014	2015
The most	The Customs and the customs officials	In the political parties	In the political parties
	The political leaders	The judges	The political leaders
	In the political parties	The customs and the customs officials	The customs and the customs officials
	The judges	The political leaders	The holders of state (administrative) functions
	The holders of state (administrative) functions	The holders of state (administrative) functions	The judges
	The inspection bodies	The civil servants	The civil servants
	The civil servants	The inspection bodies	The inspection bodies
	The prosecutors	The prosecutors	The police officers and policemen
	The doctors and the health workers	The police officers and policemen	The university professors
	The university professors	The doctors and the health workers	The sale of state land
	The police officers and policemen	The university professors	The doctors and the health workers
	The sale of state land	In the everyday situations of the citizens	The prosecutors
	In the everyday situations of the citizens	The sale of state land	In the everyday situations of the citizens
	The bodies for denationalization	The bodies for denationalization	The bodies for denationalization
	The journalists	The journalists	The journalists
	The private entrepreneurs	The private entrepreneurs	The private entrepreneurs
The least	The non-government organizations	The non-government organizations	The non-government organizations

It can be concluded that there is a particular layering perceptions of respondents by years. The 2013 order of evaluations: (1) Customs and customs officials, (2) political leaders (3) political parties (4) judges and (5) the holders of

state (administrative) functions. In 2014 there are certain changes in the order. They are shown as follows: (1) political parties, (2) judges (3) Customs and customs officials, (4) political leaders and (5) the holders of state (administrative) functions. In 2015 the order received the following form: (1) political parties, (2) political leaders (3) Customs and customs officials, (4) the holders of state (administrative) functions (5) judges. The overall assessment is that it is a relatively stable set of activities that are tied to the state and shaping the social life, which, according to the powers and the ability to carry the corrupt activities are in the most exposed group, but according the authority, the mechanisms for suppression and prevention corruption can be said that it is about the most responsible organs and functions in an organized society.

In the research was used a battery of questions for evaluation (from 1-the least to 7-the most) to evaluate the situations in which the citizen is most exposed to risk of corruption. According to the perceptions of citizens in the 2013 the estimates for the first three most exposed situations look like this: the first place with high ranking in 2013 "in situations of exercising the right of health insurance (acceleration of health interventions), in 2014 and 2015 are" situations when seeking employment (employment) and progress of work. The second situation of exposure to risk 2013 "when he wants to make a profit (financial or otherwise), or to speed up the procedure out of the procedure in 2014 and 2015" in situations when it wants to avoid the consequences of misdemeanors (traffic, financial and similar)". In seeking answers to corruption, the reasons for the emergence, spread, forms of manifestation and the consequences it has in social life and other citizens life are required and the factors that condition it. This issue is particularly complex. It is a subject of debate in many theoretical concepts (Klinke et all. URL: 4-6). Further analysis will try, with the help of a battery of questions from the survey to look at the beginning of 2013, 2014 and 2015, if there are grouped areas of corruption and whether they can be identified as factors (Roberts-Walter URL: 7-8)? The use of the term factor associates to the driving force or condition of a process or phenomenon. In mathematics the factor is understood as any number multiplied (the multiplied and the Multiplier factors), it also means the technical leader in printing, but also in everyday speech is used as a strong, powerful, influential person mediating some things, agent; person who brings important decisions. From this comes the question if the groups that assess the extent of the corruption of certain areas or professions can be grouped into groups and from there to draw conclusions that this is a show that multiply situation? The answers to these dilemmas are looked into the analysis of data. Namely, the basic conversation battery contains 19 questions asking to evaluate the extent of corruption, on a graphic scale. The citizen was asked a question, "38. Evaluate the level of corruption in the inspection authorities (estimated as follows: 0-no to 10 - most. Circle one estimate.) "

Table 3 In your opinion, in which of the following situations the CITIZEN is the most at risk of corruption?

rang	2013	2014	2015
7 The most	7. in situations of exercising the right of health insurance (acceleration of health interventions)	4. in situations when looking for a job (employment) and progress of work	4. in situations when looking for a job (employment) and progress of work
6	5. in situations when he wants to make a profit (financial or otherwise), or to speed up the procedure out of the procedure	1. in situations when he wants to avoid the consequences of misdemeanors (traffic, financial and similar)	1. . in situations when he wants to avoid the consequences of misdemeanors (traffic, financial and similar)
5	6. in situations when you need to enroll in college and take the exam	5. in situations when he wants to make a profit (financial or otherwise), or to speed up the procedure out of the procedure	5. in situations when he wants to make a profit (financial or otherwise), or to speed up the procedure out of the procedure
4	1. in situations when he wants to avoid the consequences of misdemeanors (traffic, financial and similar)	2 when he wants to pursue their legal rights in a short period of time and out of the procedure at the bodies of public administration	2. when he wants to pursue their legal rights in a short period of time and out of the procedure at the bodies of public administration
3	4. in situations when looking for a job (employment) and progress of work	3. . in situations when it wants to achieve property tax in accordance with the law in a shortened procedure	3. . in situations when it wants to achieve property tax in accordance with the law in a shortened procedure
2	2. when he wants to pursue their legal rights in a short period of time and out of the procedure at the bodies of public administration	6. in situations when you need to enroll in college and take the exam	6. in situations when you need to enroll in college and take the exam
1 The least	3. in situations when it wants to achieve property tax in accordance with the law in a shortened procedure	7. in situations of exercising the right of health insurance (acceleration of health interventions)	7. in situations of exercising the right of health insurance (acceleration of health interventions)

Here is presented a varied group of 17 positions by which is made an assessment of the degree of corruption in certain institutions in the country. Initially using the analytical tool Cronbach's Alpha coefficient it is determined the validity of the instrument to measure the attitudes of citizens (Bonacin & Smajlović 2007). The following table shows the values of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. From the table Reliability Statistics can be concluded that the value of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient in 2013 was 0.864 in 2014 were 0,860 and in 2015 were 0,883 (See Appendix, Table 1). The value of these three factors is high (respectively shows high value) and the practice in the study of attitudes shows sufficient indication to conclude that there is a connection between the comparable variables and that they constitute components of a single score (Mojanoski at all. 2014: 63).

In the analysis were used questions by which the respondents were asked to: "Assess the level of corruption: 19. in the everyday situations of citizens, 20 in political parties; 21. of political leaders; 22. holders of the state (administrative) functions; 23 civil servants; 24. the police and police officers; 25. the customs and customs officials; 26. Authorities in restitution; 27. the sale of state land; 28. the inspection bodies; 29. among the doctors and health care workers; 30. the judges; 31. the prosecutors; 32 with university professors; 33 journalists; 34. in NGOs and 35 in private entrepreneurs (owners) "

The data from the survey were processed in computer statistical package SPSS, where for all variables were calculated the basic statistical parameters: arithmetic mean (Mean), standard deviation (Std. Dev.), Minimum score (Min.), Maximum output (Max.) coefficient of variability (Variance), symmetry (Skewness) and curvature (Kurtosis). The normality of distribution was tested with Kolmogorov - Smirnov Z test.

The connection of the used variables is determined by the Pearson's coefficient of correlation (R). To determine the validity of the application of the factor analysis is computed Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) which was 0.883 in 2013, 0.862 in 2014 and 0.882 in 2015. Because it comes to high values we may conclude that it can be applied to the analytical procedure and factor analysis to look at the degree of saturation shuttling of certain variables (Lalovih 2005: 8-11). Similar indications can be concluded at both Bartlett's Test of Sphericity test with a value of 653.858 in 2013 and 2015 and 5813.713 in 2014. The value of this test is significant, because it is significantly higher than the value of p (p = 0,001) (See Appendix, Table 2). In the calculation that value of p is Sig.0,000 each year. It can be concluded that the calculation of the factor analysis is justified, and it can be used as an analytical procedure (Mojanoski 2013).

The justification for such an attitude is indicated by the graphical analytical procedure (due to space them attach attached) - Scree plot (Mojanoski 2014: 67).

The factorization of the matrix of inter-correlations and determination of latent structures in the investigated area is Hoteling-implemented method's main components (H), determining the number of significant principal components applied Kaiser-Gutman-'s criterion, a significant transformation of the main components (orthogonal rotation of the hair) and the simplest structure obtained by applying orthogonal Varimax rotation.

In the further action the matrix of the inter-correlations is factorized by using Hoteling's method of main components and the number of significant principal components is determined according to the Kaiser-Guttman-s criteria. From the research results in 2013 (See Appendix, Table 3) can be concluded that the system of attitudes formed four main components with significant percentage of total explained variance of 58.36%. The first major component explains the largest percentage of the applied system and accounts for 35.271%, the second major component to 9.576%, the third major component to 7.303% and the fourth major component with 6.215% .

From the research results in 2014 (See Appendix, Table 4) can be concluded that the system of attitudes formed four main components with significant percentage of total explained variance of 57.36%. The first major component explains the largest percentage of the applied system and accounts for 32.16%, the second major component with 11.135%, the third major component to 7.428% and the fourth major component with 6.215%.

From the research results in 2015 (See Appendix, Table 5) can be concluded that the system of attitudes formed four main components with significant percentage of total explained variance of 59.71%. The first major component explains the largest percentage of the applied system and accounts for 36.096%, the second major component to 9.295%, the third major component to 8.030% and the fourth major component with 6.291%.

Based on the orthogonal rotation data it can be noted the stability and constancy of the extracted latent factors independent of the applied procedures for reduction, whereby rotation of the curve variables are derived somewhat clearer factors (See Appendix, Table 6).

Based on the coefficients of a great importance are also significant saturations to the first factor which varies with variable estimates of the degree of corruption. "19 in everyday situations of citizens "with a coefficient of 0.598 which is the lowest in this group (certain authors believe that the coefficients below 0.6 should be analyzed). Similar is the situation in 2015 with the

coefficient 0.507. Then follow the assessment at "20 political parties' high saturation ratio of 0.797 (with 0,8,23 in 2015), and the saturations of "21 among political leaders" to .786 (or .832 in 2015) and two relatively lower coefficients relating to corruption among 22. the holders of state (administrative) functions ".653 (ie 07.46 in 2015) and" at 23.civil servants "with the saturation coefficient of 0.614 (or 0.647 in 2015. This group of factors is extracted as a second factor saturation in 2014 and has the following values: the saturations of " 19. in everyday situations of citizens "with coefficient 0.532 "20 political parties" 0,860, "the 21 political leaders" and 0,814 "22 carriers in the state (administrative) functions" 0,620. Based on these views it can be concluded that it is a set of views which the level of corruption focus in institutions and carriers shuttling of certain functions. Such a situation could be a consequence of the general idea of the absence of significant control, and the imposition of a debate in society involvement (or lack of effectiveness in the fight) in corruption and corrupt activities. Media representations of "contribution" to the development of the country and the debate on the "big" corruption scandals, obviously influenced by the citizens to build a present for a certain degree of korupiranost institutions and holders of functions.

A special factor has positive saturation ranging "24 the police officers and police officers from 0.639 in 2013 and 0.598, while in 2015 it is not extracted in this group. Then it is followed by "25th Customs and customs officials "with coefficient of saturation of 0.568 in 2013, 0.699 in 2014 and 0.520 in 2015. The high coefficient of saturation observed in the assessments of corruption in the "26th Authorities denationalization "0.723 in 2013, 0.739 in 2014 and 0.724 in 2015. Then follow saturations with somewhat lower coefficients. They refer to estimates of corruption in "27th the sale of state land "0,699 in 2013, 0.693 in 2014 and 0,791 in 2015. Finally with the lowest ratios of saturation are estimates. "28 inspection authorities "with a coefficient of 0.527 in 213 years, 0.617 in 2014 and 0.553 in 2015. Enrique factor may be called as a factor of corruption in the public sector or public services. There is no doubt that the general perception of citizens about the functioning of certain state agencies or departments that are responsible for meeting the needs of the citizens do not give the expected effects. Therefore, we can say that this set of variables indicates, rather an indicator, which indicates the need for further study of the status and effectiveness of the authorities and services designed to ensure quality service. This should be considered, as in the previous distribution, it is a one analytical procedure by which extracted a number of indicators, which more or less indicate the latent content and impact of certain variables, ie the present level of the citizenry their corruption. The accuracy of such claims should be brought in a certain correlation with data from other sources, such as research, surveillance, court cases and other indicators by which you can determine how

these perceptions are the result of the experience of the respondents or pressure on to media and other information that is presented to the public.

The next factor has certain projections to variables estimates the corruption of judges, prosecutors, doctors and university professors. The saturations range "30 among judges" from 0.839 in 201, 0, 760 in 2014 and 0,765 in 2015. Similar are the coefficients among "31. the prosecutors, " with value of 0,750 in 2013, 0.706 in 2014 and 0,702 in 2015. Then follow up two areas of public services which have somewhat lower coefficients. Those are "29. Doctors and health workers "with coefficient of saturation from 0.584 in 2013, 0.606 in 2014 and 0,650 in 2015 and at the end of this group are "32 university professors "with coefficient from 0.466 in 2103, 0.547 in 2014 and 0.568 in 2015.

This factor (with a working title) can be called protective factor corruption authorities. Here we need to underline that the term protective bodies is much wider than the perceptions of citizens.

And finally the last factor with positive saturation that ranges among "34 the NGOs "from 0.821 in 2013, 0.826 in 2014 and 0.807 in 2015. Then follow "33 Journalists with coefficient from 0.673 in 2013, 0.742 in 2014 and 0.711 in 2015. And finally, "35th private entrepreneurs (owners) "with odds of saturation from 0,760 in 2013, 0.666 in 2014 and 0.763 in 2015. This factor is defined as a **factor of civil structure** (see Apendic Table 7).

Considering the results obtained from the exposed isolated factors (Table no. 10), can be found that between the factors 2 and 4 there is statistically significant positive correlation of high level of 0.893 and it (corruption in the public sector and public services) is related to corruption civil structure, ie the degree of saturation with the NGO sector and private entrepreneurs, then the correlation between the fourth and the second factor whose value is negative and the high level of 0.754, followed by the relationship between the third and the fourth factor is the high positive correlation of 0.646 next positive statistical correlation between the first, second and third factors are ranging the significance level of 0.588, 0.530 and 0.510, which means that these factors significantly contribute to define the structure of the levels of corruption or corrupt area in the country. Something poorly at high significance level is the relationship between the first, second and third factor. Their values are 0.588, then 0.530, ie 0,510 and something less impact is the relationship with the fourth factor of 0.336. However the influence established between the first and the fourth factor has a value of 0.004. This coefficient and the coefficient between the first and the fourth factor (0.117) are at low level of statistical significance and it is positive.

The data show that the relationship between the factors is statistically significant and suggests autonomy and orthogonallity of isolated factors. Therefore it can be concluded that the solutions obtained with the help of curve

Oblimin transformation not significantly different from those obtained by orthogonal Varimax rotation. Therefore, in performing this analysis, we used only the reduction factors on the basis of the Varimax rotation (Faulend & Šošić 1999: 8-9).

Preview of the factors according to the research results

2013	2014	2015
1) the corruption among the institutions and the holders of certain functions	1) corruption in the public sector or public services	1) the corruption among the institutions and the holders of certain functions
2) corruption in the public sector or public services	2) the corruption among the institutions and the holders of certain functions	2) Corruption among the protection authorities
3) Corruption among the protection authorities	3) Corruption among the protection authorities	3) the civil structure
4) the civil structure	4) the civil structure	4 corruption in the public sector or public services

Although not completely open all the questions, and that it comes to perceptions of citizens, it is safe to assume that these results are an indicator that can be a function of debate about the functioning of the state authorities, seeking solutions for immediate and concrete action is a function of good governance and the determination of policies that are in line with the practice of countries whose institutions are stable and turned towards the man and his freedom (Latifi URL: 3).

Conclusion

The corruption manifests undoubtedly as social trauma that has different forms, which affects the overall social life and it is part of the normative order of the modern state. The normative framework includes tools for pimping procedure of corruption and sanctioning of the culpable conduct. We must not neglect the fact that all the forms of corruption must include crime, which means the corruption in content crosses the border of the criminal legislation.

The corruption is a complex crime with blurred boundaries, so that very often it is difficult to distinguish between the offender and the victim. That does not mean it has to be one-dimensional transaction in which the active forces the liability side, both sides can have mutual benefit, and the victim may be a third

person or the community at large. Moreover, there are cultural and social factors that may further blur the issue. Giving gifts of appreciation or bypass bureaucratic obstacles can be considered acceptable in one culture and another unethical.

The applied analytical procedure-the factor analysis, does not have a power to determine the complex factors which as outlined above, are particularly complex and numerous, but it is a result of empirical research and contributing in building positions and determining factors of one and you otherwise condition the corruption in society. It as a research procedure is useful, especially in the identification of latent content, the objective analyst and dedicated researcher has provided material and empirical basis for defining the factors and their significance.

The research results indicate that corruption in the Republic of Macedonia is present, that citizens dominantly think that it is particularly present in the holders of offices, institutions, especially those who perform public services, and the protection authorities, as well as separate entities in civil society. These sections indicate that corruption is a serious threat and trauma for the social development of the Macedonian society and that means social response that will combat the sources of its occurrence.

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Appnedix:

Table 1Cronbach's Alpha

2013

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,879	17

2014

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,860	17

2015

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,883	17

Table 2 KMO and Bartlett's Test

		2013	2014	2014
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		**,883**	**,862**	**,882**
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	6533,858	5813,713	6533,858
	df	136	136	136
	Sig.	0,000	0,000	0,000

Table 3 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of the total explained variance in 2013 – Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5,996	35,271	35,271	5,996	35,271	35,271	2,960	17,414	17,414
2	1,628	9,576	44,846	1,628	9,576	44,846	2,472	14,539	31,953
3	1,242	7,303	52,150	1,242	7,303	52,150	2,403	14,135	46,088
4	1,057	6,215	58,365	1,057	6,215	58,365	2,087	12,277	58,365
5	,861	5,063	63,428						
6	,762	4,483	67,911						
17	,272	1,601	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 4 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of the total explained variance in 2014- Total Variance Explained – Total Variance Explained

t	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5,468	32,166	32,166	5,468	32,166	32,166	2,880	16,944	16,944
2	1,893	11,135	43,301	1,893	11,135	43,301	2,480	14,590	31,533
3	1,263	7,428	50,729	1,263	7,428	50,729	2,264	13,316	44,850
4	1,157	6,806	57,535	1,157	6,806	57,535	2,157	12,686	57,535
5	,937	5,512	63,048						
17	,295	1,737	100,000						

Table 5 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of the total explained variance in 2015- Total Variance Explained - Total Variance Explained 2015

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6,136	36,096	36,096	3,176	18,681	18,681
2	1,580	9,295	45,390	2,656	15,624	34,305
3	1,365	8,030	53,420	2,179	12,818	47,123
4	1,069	6,291	**59,711**	**2,140**	**12,589**	**59,711**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 6 Varimax rotation estimates of the extent of corruption in different areas in the Republic of Macedonia in 2013, 2014 and 205 year - Rotated Component Matrix[a]

Evaluate the level of corruption	2013				2014				2015			
	Component				Component				Component			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
19. in the everyday situations of citizens	,598					,532			,507			
20. in the political parties	,797					,860			,832			
21.among the political leaders	,786					,814			,823			
22. holders in the state (administrative) functions	,653				,366	,620			,746			,308
23. among the civil servants	,614	,320			,465	,414			,647			,312
24. among the police officers	,355	,639			,598		,323		,380	,411		
25. the customs and customs officials	,353	,568			,699		,301			,429		,520
26. among the authorities for decentralization		,723			,739			,341				,724
27. at sale of state land		,699			,693			,396				,791

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28. the inspection bodies	**,527**	,428		**,617**		,311			,478		**,553**
29. the doctors and health workers		**,584**				**,606**			**,650**		
30.the judges		**,839**				**,760**			**,765**		
31. the prosecutors		**,750**				**,706**			**,702**		
32. among the university professors		**,466**	,348			**,547**	,307		**,568**	,343	
33. the journalists			,673			**,742**				**,711**	
34. NGOs			**,821**			**,826**			**,807**		
35. the private entrepreneurs (owners)			**,760**			**,666**			**,763**		

Extraction Method: Principal Component
Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with
Kaiser Normalization.
a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Table 7

Component Transformation Matrix 2013

Component		1 функции	2 услуги	3 заштитна	4 цивилна
dimension	1 functions	,588	,530	,510	,336
	2 services	-,444	-,069	-,005	**,893**
	3protective	**,666**	-,382	-,568	,298
	4 civil	,117	**-,754**	**,646**	,004

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Transformation Matrix 2014

Component	1 услуги	2 функции	3 заштитна	4цивилна
1 services	,626	,495	,499	,338
2 functions	,123	(,548)	(,160)	**,812**
3 protective	(,487)	**,661**	(,350)	,451
4 civil	(,597)	(,134)	,776	,153

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Transformation Matrix 2015

Component	1 функци	2 заштитна	3 цивилна	4 услуги
1 functions	,609	,538	,367	,452
2 protective	(,434)	(,089)	**,896**	(,036)
3 civil	(,658)	**,626**	(,243)	,340
4 services	,082	,557	,062	(,824)

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

ПЕРЦЕПЦИЈАТА НА ГРАЃАНИТЕ ЗА НИВОТО НА КОРУПЦИЈА ВО РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА СПОРЕД РЕЗУЛТАТИТЕ ОД ИСТРАЖУВАЊЕТО ДОБИЕНИ ОД 2013 ДО 2015 ГОДИНА

Цане Т. МОЈАНОСКИ

*Апстра*кт: Современите општества во транзиција се соочуваат со многубројни трауми за време на својот општествен развој. Една од нив е корупцијата. Може да се каже дека корупцијата е актуелен проблем во светот. Прашањето е колку е таа раширена и каква општествена, а пред сè организирана, акција треба да се преземе против таквиот феномен. Развојот на општеството и економијата, на институционалниот и политичкиот систем или доминантните општествени и културни норми претставуваат елементи што заедно може да се групираат на различни начини, но корупцијата остаува закана од која ниту една земја, па ни Македонија, не е поштедена. Нејзините граѓани ја сметаат за особен проблем со кој се соочуваат. Оваа статија се обидува да го прикаже истражувачкиот модел на корупцијата, со претставување на резултатите за корупцијата од анкетите на јавното мислење спроведени во земјата во 2013, 2014 и 2015 година (последното истражување од 2015 година е во тек и се имплементира во периодот од 08.01.2015 до 201.01.2015). Така, нивото на корупција (од минмалната оценка 1 до максималната 10), според анкетираните граѓани, е највисоко меѓу царината и царинските службеници, при што вкупната оценка во 2013 година изнесувала 8,18, додека во 2014 година изнесувала 7,96. Политичките лидери биле оценети со просечна оценка од 8,06 во 2013 и 7,93 во 2014 година, а по нив следат политичките партии со оценка од 8,04 во 2013 и 8,09 во 2014 година. И кај судиите може да забележиме слична шема, со 7,97 во 2013, т.е. 8,02 во 2014 година, како и кај носителите на јавни (административни) функции, со 7,88 во 2013 и 7,73 во 2014 година.

Клучни зборови: корупција, перцепции за корупцијата, организирана акција против корупција, истражувачки модел на корупција