FEATURES OF THE CORRUPTION IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA ACCORDING TO THE RESEARCH RESULTS 2013-2015

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ABSTRACT

The modern transitional societies during their social development are facing numerous challenges. One of them is the corruption. We can say that the corruption is a current world's problem. It is all about how it is spread and what the social, organized answer to such a situation is. The social-economic development, the institutional and the political system or the dominant social and cultural norms are elements that put together can be shaped in different ways, but still the corruption is an evil from which no country is saved, including Macedonia. The citizens feel the corruption as a problem they are facing with.

On the basis of factoring a group of 17 variables grouped in four groups of factors (indicators) of corruption: a) political organizations and public officials, b) public sector or public services, c) protection authorities and d) the civil structure. The presented results got from the isolated factors show that between the factors two and four there is a statistically significant positive correlation at high level of 0.801 and it is connected with the corruption of the civil structure (private entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs).

KEY WORDS: corruption, factors for corruption, organized answer to the corruption, perceptions of the corruption.

INTRODUCTION

We can say that the corruption is a constant companion in the development of a state community. It adapts and exists successfully in different social-political and economic systems. It finds an especially convenient ground in the economically underdeveloped countries with unstable political system, where there is a serious violation of human rights and freedoms (Mojanoski 2014: 315).

As a phenomenon the corruption hinders the democratic development, it threatens the fundamental and existential human rights and freedoms, distorts the competition, thereby it

hinders the economic development of a country. The corruption threatens the rule of the law and thus endangers the democratic institutions (Labovic 2006).

The corruption undoubtedly is a phenomenon of the society for which there is a dominant opinion about its existence, its widespread and its incorporation in the system. The debate about the corruption as a phenomenon in the institutions is necessary in order to be found shapes so it can be determined, prevented and overcome. It is very important to be asked the question why there is a widespread feeling that the corruption exists (PLBerger & T. Luckman 1985: 32). The corruption is a phenomenon of the modern societies especially of the countries in transition. That doesn't mean that it hasn't existed before but it means that the standards have changed and the previous standards have become unacceptable. During the pre-transitional period there were many obstacles against the personal wealth and against the weak concentration of political power. In that period the favor didn't cost money but influence (Cotiħ 2001: 301). Actually, the money weren't the direct motive, but the fear (threat) or the wish for having more power which secured advance on the social leader. In the new society the things have changed. The aspirations grow and the money are mean for their accomplishment. It is a time when the explosion of the material aspirations on one side and the erosion of the values and standards on other side have become a serious and even dangerous combination (Kragar 1994: 47-61). When will be added the new challenges of privatization, the illegal enrichment, the denationalization, the direct thefts of the public funds the picture of the unstable transitional societies becomes clearer. Also, when will be added the lower efficiency of the institutions for detection, prosecution and punishment of corruption, then really the emergence of widespread corruption is not something that surprises (Mojanoski et. All. 2014). In the society is being created an impression that the corruption is important- it is not a fashion hit because it is dangerous- that it is an indicator about somebody's success and his ability to 'manage'(Dirkem 1969: 827). Without entering into a discussion about the reasons for corruption we can say that it has a devastating consequence and that is the erosion of the trust in the institutions and it is a serious social trauma that paralyzes the social institutions and the living in a community. It is seen as a serious social handicap and the functioning of the government as an opportunity for redistribution of the national wealth for party, group and personal interests (Kregar URL: 2-3).

METHOD AND INSTRUMENTS

Sample

The answer to the starting assumptions is seek in the results of the three years research results on topic 'The attitudes of the Macedonian citizens about the corruption' administered in the period 8-20 January in 2013,2014 and 2015. The number of respondents in 2013 was 1210, in 2014 1017 and in 2015 989 respondents from all the regions in Republic of Macedonia. The territorial distribution shows that the research was administered in 38 municipalities in 2013, in 33 municipalities in 2014 and in 29 municipalities in 2015. The sample is multistage (Мојаноски 2013:188). Has been made a selection of municipalities in the regions where the research will be administered. It has been made a core within which the research will be administered. Every fifth home was visited or every 20th in a residential building. In the chosen family have been interviewed the adult citizen who has the closest birthday to the date of the visit.

Instrument

For the needs of the research were done: a) **Basis for conversation**: 'The citizens' opinions about the corruption', b) Questionnaire Log, c) Analytic table for data processing, d) Codes and e) Guidance on the application of the basis for discussion and providing partner (Mojanoski 2013: 76).

The basis for conversation was aimed for questioning the attitudes of the citizens. It is specially constructed for this research in a form of socio-demographic questionnaire, designed and structured in a form of questionnaire that includes the demographic characteristics of the respondents and a certain number of battery questions through which a certain shapes of corruption are ranked or through which is determined the rate of corruption (Mojanoski 2012a:418). Here we can say that the method of gathering data is done through a structured interview. To remind, when it comes to the **structured interview**, actually all the respondents get the same questions formulated according the needs of the situation. The structured interview attempts to create as more objective conditions as possible: all the respondents should be interviewed under same criteria and all have been given an equal time for presenting (Mojanoski 2015:445-454).

The shape of the questions is closed and it consists in constructing scales about the rate of corruption or the choice of variables about the questions referring to the knowledge gathering, the experiences about the corruption or the forms of fights against corruption.

In the instrument is built a graphic scale for evaluation (from 0-no corruption to 10-the most), about the rate of corruption among certain institutions, businesses and professions. The scale had the following shape:

Please evaluate the rate of corruption among…

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
no										The most

The higher assessment of corruption; the higher level of corruption of an institution, business or profession

The paper analyzed data from studies grouped according to the answers to the question "Have you ever been in a situation (or have personal experience) where you have been exposed to the risk of corruption (TO GIVE BRIBE)?"

Table 1 **Have you ever been in a situation (or have personal experience) where you have been exposed to the risk of corruption (TO GIVE BRIBE)?**

	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
(1) Yes	357	269	252	29,50	26,45	24,21
(2) No	674	599	652	55,70	58,90	62,63
(3) I do not want to declare	179	149	137	14,79	14,65	13,16
Total	**1210**	**1017**	**1041**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**

So, the object of analysis are the groups of respondents who have answered to the question with "yes" and it is that group of respondents who have given bribes and those who answered with'' no'' -defined as a group who have not given bribes. The third group "does not want to declare" was not analyzed.

Results and discussion

In the research was set a battery of questions for evaluating the rate of corruption among certain functions, institutions, businesses and industries. In seeking answers about the corruption, the reasons for its emergence, its extent, its forms of manifestation and the consequences it has in the social life and other life of the citizens also are sought the factors that condition it. This issue is particularly complex. It is under discussion in a number of theoretical concepts (Klinke et all. URL: 4-6). In the further analyzes we will try by analyzes of the battery of questions from the interview to check if in the beginning of 2013,2014 and 2015 could be grouped areas of corruption and if they could be identified as factors (Roberts-Walter URL: 7-8)? The use of the term factors associates to a driving force or a condition of a process or phenomenon. In mathematics it is understood that any number multiplied (multiplicand and the multiplier are factors) means technical leader in printing factory and in everyday speech is used as a strong, powerful, influential person mediating some things; agent; person who brings important decisions. The answer to these dilemmas is sought through data analyzes. Namely, the basis for conversation consists of battery of 19 questions asking people to determine the rate of the corruption. The citizens were asked the following question: **38. Evaluate the rate of corruption among the inspection bodies (**Rate them from 0-no corruption to 10-the most. Circle one grade)'.

Here it is varied with a group of 17 attitudes by which help the rate of corruption is being evaluated among certain institutions in the country. At the beginning the analytical tool Crombach's Aplha coefficient determines the validity of an instrument for measuring the attitudes of the citizens (Bonacin & Smajlović 2007). The following table shows the values of Cronbach'sAlpha coefficient. From the the table Reliability Statistics can be concluded that the value of the Cronbach'sAlpha coefficient in 2013 was 0.874, in 2014 was 0.861 in 2015 is 0,902. The value of these three factors is high (each separately shows high value) and the practice in the research of attitudes deemed sufficient indication to conclude that there is a connection between the compared variables and that they make up the components of a single score (Mojanoski at all. 2014: 63).

Table 2 Cronbach'sAlpha– respondents who:

a) HAVEN'T given bribe					
2013		**2014**		**2015**	
ReliabilityStatistics		ReliabilityStatistics		**ReliabilityStatistics**	
Cronbach'sAlpha	N ofItems	Cronbach'sAlpha	N ofItems	Cronbach'sAlpha	N ofItems
,874	17	,861	17	,902	17
б) HAVE given bribe					
ReliabilityStatistics		**ReliabilityStatistics**		**ReliabilityStatistics**	
Cronbach'sAlpha	N ofItems	Cronbach'sAlpha	N ofItems	Cronbach'sAlpha	N ofItems
,868	17	,839	17	,837	17

Among the respondents who have given bribe it can be concluded that the values of the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient are high and that each value indicates that there is a connection between the compared variables and that they are part of a single score. We can conclude that this score of variables in the two groups can further be analyzed and that the instrument is compact in the measuring of the attitudes among the two groups of respondents.

In the analysis were used questions asking the respondents to: 'evaluate the rate of corruption: 19. In the everyday situations of the citizens, 20. In the political parties, 21.

Among the political leaders; 22. Among the carriers of state functions, 23. Among the civil servants, 24. Among the police officers, 25. Among the customs and customs officials, 26. Among the organs for denationalization, 27. Among the sale of the state land, 28. Among the organs of inspection, 29. Among the doctors and health workers, 30. Among the judges, 31. Among the prosecutors, 32. Among the university professors, 33. Among the journalists, 34. Among the NGOs, 35. Among the private entrepreneurs (owners).''

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

The connections of the applied variables are determined by Pearson correlation coefficient (R). For determining the validity of the application of factor analysis is computed Kaiser-Meyer-OlkinMeasureofSamplingAdequacy (KMO) that of the group of respondents that haven't given bribe was 0,883 in 2013, 0.862 in 2014 and 0.882 in 2015. Similar are the indicators are among the group of respondents who have given bribes. The coefficient in 2013 was 0.864, 0.806 in 2014 and 0.796 in 2015. Because the values are high in both groups of respondents it can be concluded that can be applied the analytical procedure and factor analysis to determine the degree of saturation of certain variables (Laloviћ 2005: 8-11). Similar indications can be ascertained and the Bartlett's Testof Sphericity test whose value is at 4217.886 2013 3641.357 2014 4970.553 and 2015. Similar values were observed in the group of respondents who gave bribes. Thus, this ratio in 2013 is 2033.650, 1473.51 in 2014 and in 2015 its value was 1428.598. The value of this test is important because it is significantly higher than the value of p (p = 0,001). In calculating the value of p is Sig.0,000 for each year. So it can be concluded that the calculation of factor analysis is justified or can be applied as an analytical procedure (Mojanoski 2013).

Table 3 KMO andBartlett'sTest – who haven't and who have given

	Respondents:	1.who haven't given bribe			2.who have given bribe		
		2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Kaiser-Meyer-OlkinMeasureofSamplingAdequacy.		**,863**	**,841**	**,898**	**,864**	**,806**	**,796**
Bartlett'sTestofSphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	4.217,886	3.641,357	4.970,553	2.033,650	1.473,515	1.428,598
	df	136	136	136	136	136	136
	Sig.	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

To the justification of such an attitude indicates the graphic analytical procedure - ScreePlot (Mojanoski 2015: 640) .Namely under this Test of the landfall (Sree Plot), it can be concluded that among both groups of respondents: a) that haven't given bribe and b) that have given bribe differentiate four groups of factors in 2013, 2015 and 2015.

Figure 1 Skree plot – Number of factors according to the years and the groups of respondents:

| **2013** | **2014** | **2015** |

a) *HAVEN'T given bribe*

б) HAVE given bribe
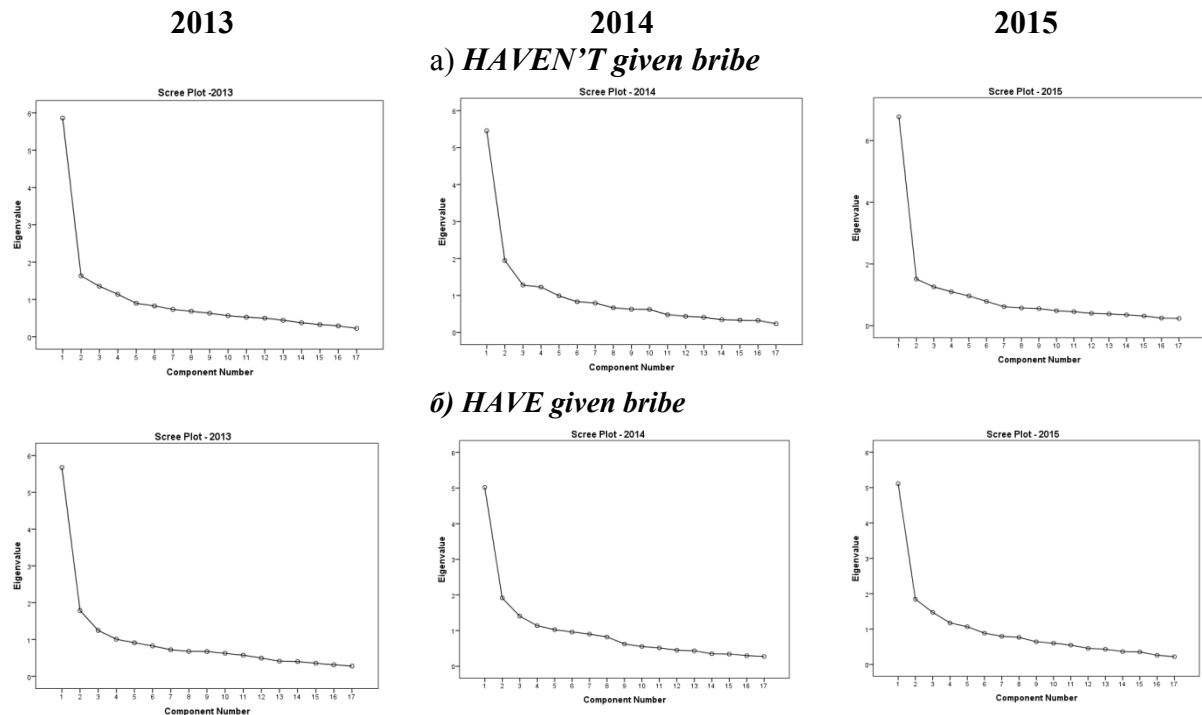
For the factorization of the matrix of inter-correlation and determination of the latent structures in the researched area was used the Hoteling method of main components (H), for determination of the number of the main components was used the Kaiser-Gutman criteria, and for transformation of the main components was used the Varimax rotation.

Table 4 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of total explained variance in 2013 - TotalVarianceExplained respondents who haven't given bribe

Compon ent	InitialEigenvalues			ExtractionSumsofSquaredLo adings			RotationSumsofSquaredL oadings[a]
	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulat ive %	Total	% ofVarian ce	Cumulati ve %	Total
1	5,864	34,496	34,496	5,86 4	34,496	34,496	2,952
2	1,632	9,601	44,097	1,63 2	9,601	44,097	2,596
3	1,353	7,957	52,054	1,35 3	7,957	52,054	2,340
4	1,139	6,699	**58,753**	1,13 9	6,699	58,753	2,100
5	,897	5,277	64,030				
16	,291	1,714	98,680				
17	,224	1,320	100,000				

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.

a. Whencomponentsarecorrelated, sumsofsquaredloadingscannotbeaddedtoobtain a totalvariance.

In the further procedure the matrix of inter-correlations is being factored by the help of the Hotelling method of the main components and the number of significant main components is

being determined by the Kaiser-Guttman-s criteria. From the research results in 2013 for the respondents who haven't given bribe (Table 4) it can be said that the system of attitudes forms four important main components with 58.753% explained variance. The first main component explains the biggest percentage of attitudes about the rate of corruption and participates with 34.496%, the second main component with 9.601% and the third main component with 7.795% and the fourth with 6.699%.

Table 5 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of total explained variance in 2013 - TotalVarianceExplained respondents who have given bribe

Component	InitialEigenvalues			ExtractionSumsofSquaredLoadings			RotationSumsofSquaredLoadings[a]
	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total
1	5,674	33,378	33,378	5,674	33,378	33,378	3,039
2	1,789	10,521	43,899	1,789	10,521	43,899	2,638
3	1,249	7,347	51,246	1,249	7,347	51,246	2,265
4	1,009	5,934	**57,180**	1,009	5,934	57,180	1,778
5	,914	5,374	62,554				
16	,313	1,843	98,346				
17	,281	1,654	100,000				

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.

a. Whencomponentsarecorrelated, sumsofsquaredloadingscannotbeaddedtoobtain a totalvariance.

For the respondents who have given bribe (Table 5) it can also be said that were formed four significant main components with a percentage of 57.180% total explained variance. The first main component explains the biggest percentage of attitudes about the rate of corruption and participates with 33.378%, the second main component participates with 10.521%, the third main component with 7.347% and the fourth one with 5.934%.

Table 6 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of total explained variance in 2014 - TotalVarianceExplained -TotalVarianceExplained – HAVEN'T given bribe

Component	InitialEigenvalues			ExtractionSumsofSquaredLoadings			RotationSumsofSquaredLoadings		
	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %
1	5,455	32,086	32,086	5,455	32,086	32,086	2,851	16,770	16,770
2	1,946	11,449	43,535	1,946	11,449	43,535	2,550	15,001	31,771
3	1,283	7,544	51,079	1,283	7,544	51,079	2,291	13,474	45,244
4	1,227	7,220	**58,299**	1,227	7,220	58,299	2,219	13,055	58,299
5	,989	5,818	64,117						
16	,324	1,908	98,613						
17	,236	1,387	100,000						

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.

a. Whencomponentsarecorrelated, sumsofsquaredloadingscannotbeaddedtoobtain a totalvariance.

The results in 2014 (Table 6) about the respondents who haven't given bribe form four significant main components with a total explained variance of 58.299%. The first main component explains the the biggest percentage of the applied system and participates with 32.086%, the second main component with 11.449%, the third with 7.544% and the fourth main component with 7.220%.

Table 7 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of total explained variance in 2014 -
TotalVarianceExplained **– who have given bribe**

Component	InitialEigenvalues			ExtractionSumsofSquaredLoadings			RotationSum sofSquaredL oadings[a]
	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total
1	5,019	29,526	29,526	5,019	29,526	29,526	2,944
2	1,916	11,268	40,795	1,916	11,268	40,795	2,492
3	1,406	8,268	49,063	1,406	8,268	49,063	2,252
4	1,136	6,681	**55,744**	1,136	6,681	55,744	1,788
5	1,024	6,026	61,770				
16	,295	1,737	98,415				
17	,269	1,585	100,000				

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.

a. Whencomponentsarecorrelated, sumsofsquaredloadingscannotbeaddedtoobtain a totalvariance.

Similar results show the rotations of the attitudes for the group of respondents who have given bribe. Namely according to the results in Table 7 we can say that there are five factors with 55.774% saturation are extracted. The highest degree of saturation shows the first factor with 29.576%, then the second group of variables with 11.286%, the third with 8.268% and the fourth group with 6.681%.

Table 8 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of total explained variance in 201 -
TotalVarianceExplained **– who haven't given bribe**

	InitialEigenvalues			ExtractionSumsofSquaredLoadings			RotationSumsofSquaredLoadings[a]
Component	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulative %	Total
1	6,773	39,843	39,843	6,773	39,843	39,843	3,074
2	1,511	8,889	48,732	1,511	8,889	48,732	2,994
3	1,256	7,389	56,121	1,256	7,389	56,121	2,372
4	1,100	6,469	**62,590**	1,100	6,469	62,590	2,200
5	,964	5,673	68,263				
16	,247	1,451	98,620				
17	,235	1,380	100,000				

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.

a. Whencomponentsarecorrelated, sumsofsquaredloadingscannotbeaddedtoobtain a totalvariance.

About the research results in 2015 (Table 8) for the group of respondents who haven't given bribe can be concluded that the system of attitudes forms four significant main components with 62.590% percentage of total explained variance. The first main component explains the

biggest percentage of the applied system and participates with 39.843%, the second with 8.2889%, the third with 7.389% and the fourth main component participates with 6.469%.

Table 9 Characteristic roots (Lambda) and percentage of total explained variance in 2015 - TotalVarianceExplained – who have given bribe

Compon ent	InitialEigenvalues			ExtractionSumsofSquaredLo adings			RotationSumsofSquaredLo adings[a]
	Total	% ofVariance	Cumulat ive %	Tota l	% ofVarian ce	Cumulati ve %	Total
1	5,112	30,072	30,072	5,11 2	30,072	30,072	2,985
2	1,846	10,857	40,929	1,84 6	10,857	40,929	2,369
3	1,474	8,673	49,601	1,47 4	8,673	49,601	2,167
4	1,175	6,911	**56,512**	1,17 5	6,911	56,512	2,086
5	1,068	6,283	62,795				
16	,261	1,532	98,706				
17	,220	1,294	100,000				

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
a.   Whencomponentsarecorrelated, sumsofsquaredloadingscannotbeaddedtoobtain a totalvariance.

In Table 9 are given the extracts of the factors for the group respondents who have given bribe in 2015. We can say that there are identified five groups of factors with total explained variance of 56.512%. The first component explains the variance with 30.072%, the second with 10.857%, the third with 8.673% and the fourth with 6.911%.

On the basis of the orthogonal rotation of data can be noticed the stability and the persistence of the extracted latent factors independently of the applied procedure for reduction, by which, according to the curve rotation of the variables we can get clearer factors. The data shown in Table 9 and 10 shows that in all the rotations in the both groups of respondents (1.those who haven't given and 2.those who have given bribe) can be identified four groups of attitudes which according to the level of saturation are deployed in the groups of the years that are subject of interest. In the first group are the attitudes about the rate of corruption in '20. The political parties, 21. Among the political leaders, 22. Among the carriers of state functions and 23. Among the state officers'. In this group only in 2013 to the respondents who haven't given bribe joins the attitude 19. The citizens' everyday situations'. This group of variables is named a factor of corruption among the **organizations and carriers of certain functions.** Such situation is a consequence of the general assumption about the lack of control and the imposed debate in the society about the involvement in the corruption and the corruptive activities. The media representation of the 'contribution' in the development of the states and the debate about the big corruptive scandals had influence over the citizens' opinion about the degree of corruption among the institutions and the carriers of functions. *The second group* of variables consists of the attitudes according to the rate of corruption among: 24. The police officers, 25. The customs and the custom officers, 26. The organs for denationalization, 27. The sale of state land and 28. The inspection organs. Some differentiations have occurred during the factorization in 2015 among the attitudes of the respondents who have given bribe. Namely, in this group are the evaluations about the rate of corruption among 26. The organs of denationalization, 27. The sale of state land, 28. The inspection organs, 30. The judges and

31. The prosecutors. This group is also named as **factor of corruption among the public sector or the public services.** The third group of variables consists of the attitudes about the rate of corruption among 9. The doctors and the health workers, 30. The judges, 31. The prosecutors and in certain years among the 32. University professors. When it comes to the respondents who have given bribe in 2015 this group is consisted of the attitudes about the rate of corruption among: 24. The police officers, 25. The customs and the custom workers, 29. The doctors and the health workers and 32. The university professors. This group of variables is named a factor **of corruption among the organs of protection.** And the fourth group consists of attitudes about the rate of corruption among: 33.the journalists, 34.the NGOs and 35. The private entrepreneurs (owners). This group of variables is called **factor of the civil structure.**

Table 10 Varimax rotation of the evaluations of the rate of corruption in certain organizations, functions and activities in Macedonia in 2013,2014 and 2015– RotatedComponentMatrix [a]- respondents who haven't given bribe

Evaluate the level of corruption in/among:	2013 Component				2014 Component				2015 Component			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
19. citizens everyday situations	,632					,503				,496	,368	
20. political parties	,795					,883				,826		
21. political leaders	,801					,845				,809		
22. carriers of state functions	,623				,365	,604			,390	,724		
23. state officers	,592	,346			,452	,419	,303		,426	,645		
24. police officers	,390	,626			,651				,587	,341		
25. customs and custom officers		,638			,718		,310		,751			
26. the organs of denationalization		,775			,714			,382	,679			
27. sale of state land		,713			,634			,455	,659			
28organs of inspection		,507	,455		,660				,640			,400
29. doctors and health workers			,533				,592		,486		,305	,408
30. judges			,868				,793					,848
31. prosecutors			,793				,697					,812
32. university professors	,361			,390			,585				,427	,429
33. ournals				,667				,740			,683	
34. NGOs				,806				,842			,811	
35. Private entrepreneurs (owners)				,768				,671			,785	

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationMethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.
a. Rotationconvergedin 6 iterations.

Table 11 Varimax rotation of the evaluation about the rate of corruption in certain organizations, functions and activities in Macedonia in 2013,2014 and 2015– RotatedComponentMatrix [a]- respondents who have given bribe

Оценете го нивото на корупција во/кај:	2013 Component				2014 Component				2015 Component			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
19. citizens everyday situations	,482	,397				,449		,398	,453		,419	
20. political parties	**,787**					**,782**			**,825**			
21. political leaders	**,750**					**,792**			**,792**			
22. carriers of state functions	**,655**				,306	**,724**			**,769**			
23. state officers	**,665**				,520	**,502**			**,635**		,396	
24. police officers	,311			**,630**	**,589**		,337				**,698**	
25. customs and custom officers	,564			**,401**	**,722**					,315	**,633**	
26. the organs of denationalization		,313	,380	**,561**	**,716**		,357			**,618**		
27. sale of state land				**,621**	**,668**		,431			**,560**		
28 organs of inspection	,376	,422			**,542**		,302			**,656**		
29. doctors and health workers		**,653**					,308		,356			**,561**
30. judges		**,781**		,312	,371			**,673**	**,598**		,308	
31. prosecutors		**,688**			,427			**,652**	**,695**			
32. university professors		**,643**					,358		**,581**		**,556**	
33. ournals			**,683**			**,700**						**,775**
34. NGOs			**,860**			**,834**						**,829**
35. Private entrepreneurs (owners)			**,773**			**,669**					,310	**,692**

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationMethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.
a. Rotationconvergedin 6 iterations.

There is no doubt that the general perception of the citizens about the functioning of certain state bodies or departments that are responsible for meeting the needs of citizens did not give the expected effects. Therefore, it can be said that this group of variables refers, or is an indicator that indicates the need for further study of the status and the effectiveness of the authorities and services that should provide quality service. It should be given as in the previous distribution, it is a one analytical procedure through which are being extracted a number of indicators, which more or less indicate the latent content and impact of certain variables, ie present in the degree of citizenship their corruption. The accuracy of such claims should be brought in a certain correlation with data from other sources, such as surveys, inspections, court cases and other indicators by which you can determine how these perceptions are a result of the experience of the respondents are under pressure media and other information presented to the public.

Table12Matrix of transformationof the components by groups and years

HAVEN'T GIVEN BRIBE
ComponentTransformationMatrix 2013

Component	1 functions	2 services	3 protective	4 civil
1 functions	,582	**,546**	**,493**	,346
2 services	**-,500**	-,056	,047	**,863**
3 protective	**,638**	-,476	-,482	,365
4 civil	-,061	**,687**	**-,722**	,049

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationMethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.

HAVE GIVEN BRIBE
ComponentTransformationMatrix -2013

Component	1 functions	2 protective	3 civil	4 services
1 functions	,618	**,565**	,369	**,404**
2 protective	-,472	,017	**,876**	-,103
3 civil	**,565**	**-,760**	,309	-,084
4 services	-,277	-,320	-,036	,905

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationMethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.

ComponentTransformationMatrix 2014

Component	1 services	2 functions	3 заштитна	4цивилна
1 services	,614	**,503**	**,498**	,350
2 functions	,118	-,572	-,131	**,801**
3protective	-,619	**,592**	-,175	,486
4 civil	-,475	-,264	,839	,018

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationMethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.

ComponentTransformationMatrix - 2014

Component	1 services	2 functions	3 civil	4 заштитна
1 services	,664	**,525**	,357	,396
2 functions	,000	-,442	**,874**	-,202
3 civil	-,598	**,708**	,309	-,215
4 protective	-,450	-,167	,117	,870

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationМункцииethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.

ComponentTransformationMatrix 2015

Component	1 services	2 functions	3 civil	4 protective
1 services	,587	**,546**	,417	,428
2 functions	-,024	**-,621**	**,781**	,063
3 civil	-,363	**,525**	,457	**-,619**
4 protective	-,724	,200	,084	**,655**

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationMethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.

ComponentTransformationMatrix - 2015

Component	1 functions	2 protective	3 services	4 civil
1 functions	,648	,514	,487	,281
2 protective	-,041	-,207	-,270	**,940**
3 services	**-,723**	**,644**	,188	,164
4 civil	-,235	-,528	**,809**	,106

ExtractionMethod: PrincipalComponentAnalysis.
RotationMethod: VarimaxwithKaiserNormalization.

Considering the show results from the isolated factors (Table 11) in the replies of the respondents who haven't given bribe can be established that between the second and the fourth factors there is a statistically significant positive correlation of high levels of 0.801 and it (corruption functions and civil sphere, services) is related to the corruption of the civil structure, ie the degree of saturation with NGOs and private entrepreneurs, then the higher the correlation between the second and the fourth factor whose value is high of 0.687, followed by the relationship between the third and the first factor with high positive correlation of 0.493, following positive statistical correlation between the first and third factor by a factor of 0.638. The situation is similar among the respondents who said they have given bribes. In this transformation the highest coefficient of relatedness is extracted between protective factors (mean of judges and prosecutors) and the civilian society (entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs), followed among the civilian sphere and functions, ie political parties, leaders, holders of state functions) . In 2014 the first group of respondents (which haven't given bribe) the ratio is the highest among the factors extracted office holders and civil sphere (entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs) with a coefficient of 0.801. Such a high coefficient of 0.874 exists between these factors and the responses of those who gave bribes. And in 2015 can be observed similar trends. Notably among these two groups, the respondents who haven't given bribes extracted coefficient of 0.781, while the respondents gave bribes that ratio is high among the factors civilian sphere and services. Here we should point out that in the extraction of the factors there is a certain deviation. It may be concluded that the citizens' perceptions there is a high intensity of corruption among the holders of certain offices and entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs.

The data show that the relationship between the factors is statistically significant and suggests autonomy and squareness of isolated factors. Therefore, in performing this analysis we used only reduction factor based on Varimax- this rotation (Faulend & Šošić 1999: 8-9).

Review no. 1 The order of the factors according to the research results by years and groups

2013	*2014*	*2015*
Who haven't given bribe		
1) corruption in organizations and holders of certain functions	*1) corruption in the public sector or public services*	*1) corruption in organizations and holders of certain functions*
2) corruption in the public sector or public services	*2) corruption in organizations and holders of certain functions*	*2) corruption among the organs of protection*
3) corruption among the organs of protection	*3) corruption among the organs of protection*	*3) civil structure*
4) civil structure	*4) civil structure*	*4) corruption in the public sector or public services*
Who have given bribe		
1) corruption in organizations and holders of certain functions	*1 corruption in the public sector or public services*	*1) corruption in organizations and holders of certain functions*
2) corruption among the organs of protection	*2) corruption in organizations and holders of certain functions*	*2) corruption among the organs of protection*
3) civil structure	*3) civil structure*	*3) corruption in the public sector or public services*
4) corruption in the public sector or public services	*4) corruption among the organs of protection*	*4) civil structure*

The review 1 shows that the order of factors from year to year by groups vary which points to the complexity of the social relations in the country. They are consequences of a set of factors that influence the perceptions of citizens, such as that it is a country with a transitional economy, with weak economic sector, both for its party monopoly in party control of the institutional structure and the appearance of practicing state institutions effective means of redistributing resources. Considering the general situation can be assessed why there is a high intensity of relations between the civil structure (entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs) and the public officials and political organizations. Objectively should expect this area to be the bearer of anti-corruption actions and content.

Although all the questions are not completely opened, and that it comes to the perceptions of the citizens, it is safe to assume that these results are an indicator which may be a function of the debate on the functioning of state bodies seeking solutions for immediate and concrete action is aimed at good governance and the establishment of policies that are in line with the practice of countries whose institutions are stable and facing the man and his freedom (Ljatifi URL: 3).

CONCLUSION

The corruption undoubtedly is a serious social and economic problem that emerges in different shapes; it influences the whole social life and is a part of the normative order of a modern country. The normative framework includes tools for initiating proceedings for corruption and sanctioning of culpable behavior. It must not be neglected the fact that all forms of corruption must not contain crime, which means that corruption in content crosses the border of the criminal legislation.

The corruption is a complex crime with blurred boundaries, so it is very difficult to distinguish between the criminal and the victim. That does not mean that it must be one-dimensional transaction in which the active forces the passive party: both sides may have mutual benefit, and the victim may be a third party or the community at large. Moreover, there are cultural and social factors which may further blur the issue. Giving gifts of

appreciation or circumventing the bureaucratic obstacles could be considered acceptable in one culture and unethical in another.

The applied analytical procedures, the factor analysis, does not have the power to determine the complex factors, which as outlined above, are particularly complex and numerous, but it is a result and empirical research which contributes to the strengthening of the positions and determining the factors that one way or another way condition the corruption in the society. It as a research procedure is useful, especially in the identification of latent content, the objective analyst and researcher dedicated to providing empirical material basis for defining and making precise factors and their significance. Based on the factoring a group of 17 variables extracted four groups of indicators (factors) of corruption: a) political organizations and public officials, b) the public sector, ie public services, c) protection authorities, d) civil structure . The displayed results obtained from isolated factors found that between the second and the fourth factor there is a statistically significant positive correlation of high levels of 0.801 and it (corruption functions and civil sphere, services) is related to the corruption of the civil structure (private entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs). It is established that there is a high correlation between the second and the fourth factor whose value is high at 0.687, followed by the relationship between the third and first factor high positive correlation of 0.493, following positive statistical correlation between the first and third factor by a factor of 0.638. The situation is similar among respondents who said they gave bribes. In this transformation highest coefficient of relatedness is extracted between protective factors (mean of judges and prosecutors) and the civilian society (entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs), followed among the civilian sphere and functions, ie political parties, leaders, holders of state functions). In 2014 the first group of respondents (who haven't given bribe) ratio is the highest among the factors extracted office holders and civil sphere (entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs) with a coefficient of 0.801. Such a high coefficient of 0.874 exists between these factors and the responses of those who gave bribes. According to citizens' perceptions of high intensity corruption exists among holders of certain offices and entrepreneurs, journalists and NGOs.

The research results point to the realization that the corruption in Macedonia is present that the citizens predominantly think that it is especially widespread among 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 the corruption is a serious threat and trauma for the social development of the Macedonian society and that means social response to suppress the sources of its occurrence.

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