

Results of a national poll on the ongoing political crisis in Macedonia

Introduction

In the period of May-June 2016, ISSH-Skopje conducted a telephone survey in the 8 regions of the country, namely the Vardar, Southwestern, Southeastern, Pelagonia, Polog, the Northeastern region and Skopje. The survey was based on a representative sample of 900 respondents.

The SPSS Windows professional software package was used to enter and process the data.

Tools for obtaining data (questionnaires) were produced by the Institute's research team.

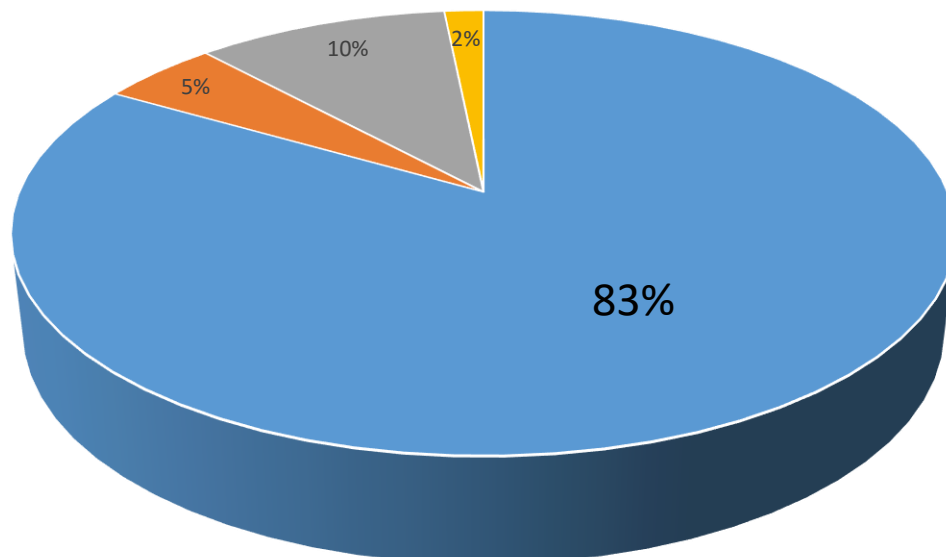
Selections from the data obtained via telephone

The data reflects the perceptions and opinions of citizens regarding the ongoing political crisis.

The first question concerns the respondents' opinion whether the country's ongoing political crisis threatens its stability and security. According to the results, a mere 10.3% think that the political crisis does not influence the country's security, while the greatest percentage of the respondents (83.3%) think the political crisis does threaten the security of the country.

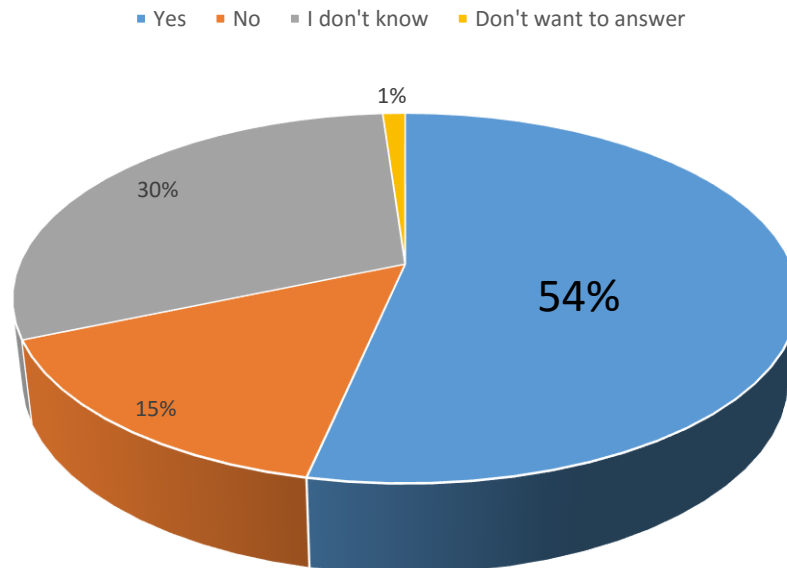
DO YOU THINK THE POLITICAL CRISIS THREATENS THE COUNTRY'S STABILITY?

■ Yes ■ No ■ I don't know ■ Don't want to answer



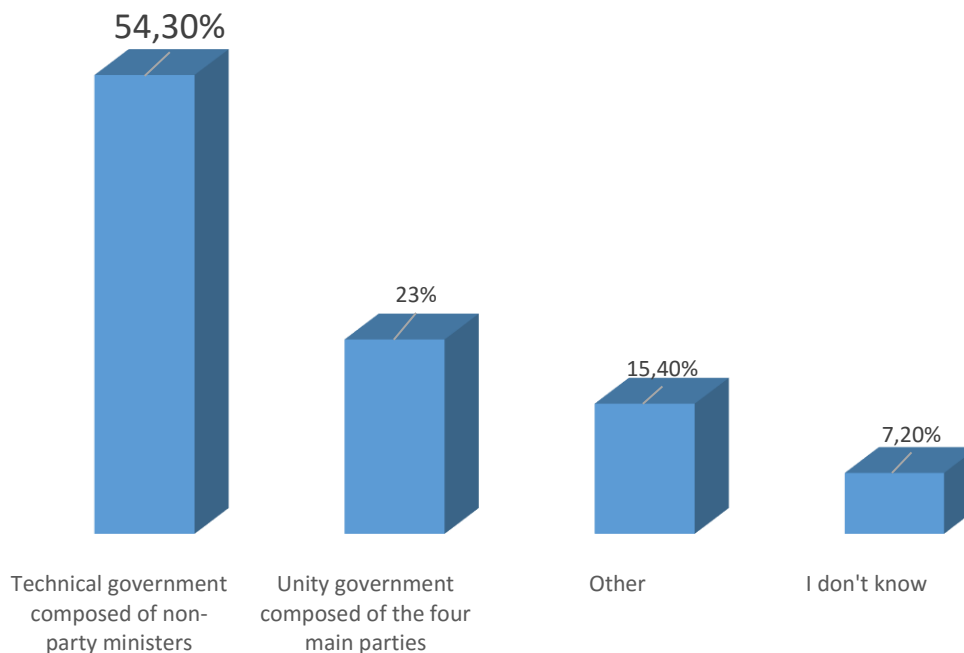
To the question whether the June/July agreement (or the "Pržino Agreement") offers a suitable solution to the crisis, notwithstanding the agreement's non-implementation, the highest percentage, i.e., 53.3% of the respondents, think that the agreement offers the best solution for overcoming the crisis. 30.3% of the respondents said they did not know or that they remained uncertain if this agreement is the solution to the political crisis. Only 15.2% of the respondents think the agreement is no solution to the crisis. This data suggests that there is still trust among the general population in the agreement.

DO YOU THINK THE PRZINO AGREEMENT OFFERS A VIABLE SOLUTION TO THE CRISIS?



Another question was posed in view of what, according to the respondents, should be the form of a hypothetical transition government. More than half of the respondents think it should include "non-party persons or be an expert government" (54.3%), whereas almost one fourth of all the respondents (23%) think it should include the four biggest parties. A smaller percentage (15.4%) suggested their own solutions to the government. Among these were: a government formed after carried out elections, the existing government coalition (VMRO-DMPNE and DUI) that would include the opposition parties and the civic sector, a combination of party and non-party persons.

DO YOU THINK THE FORM OF A TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE:



The data suggests lower trust in politicians. The confidence in the civil society is low as well. To the question "How do you evaluate the NGO sector's work" (grading it from 1 as lowest up to 5 as highest) the respondents gave 2.97% grade.

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE WORK OF CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS/NGO? (1 - lowest, 5 - highest)

