



BRIMA

Macedonian member of GALLUP International and
Associate of Taylor Nelson Sofres



***Omnibus research
Overview of the perception about the corporal
punishment of the children in Republic of
Macedonia
and
Comparative analysis between the research
results from 2005 and 2009 year***

-Phone survey-

May – June 2009

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METODOLOGICAL REPORT

From 27 May to 1 June 2009, Brima Skopje, the associative member of the GALLUP International, conducted a phone survey of the public opinion among the Macedonian population, as direct order from *First Children`s Embassy in the World – Megjashi, Skopje, RM.*

The metodological report is consisted of description of the methodology and the procedure used in the realization of the phone survey.

The research was realized on 662 respondents, from which 447 or 67.5% were from Macedonian ethnic group, 147 or 22.2% were from Albanian ethnic group, and 68 or 10.3% were from other nationality in Macedonia, with 18+ ages.

In the research was used representative sample with accidental choice from the population (with fixed phone line in their homes) on age of 18+ on the territory of R.M.

The survey was conducted by phone poll CATI system (Call Aided Telephone Interview), the poll is software programmed and appears on the screen as question and possible answers. With this approach of phone survey, the possible error in fulfilling the questionnaire is minimized, and also the eventual code error is avoided.

The sample was prepared using the data from the State Statistical office (Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Macedonia, 2002) for the population above 18, regarding the structure of the population, the location of living and ethnicity and it was adapted based on the evaluation and primary information from the data base of the research agency Brima Gallup International in Skopje.

The research coordinators were selecting the phone numbers by accidental choice (phone book was provided by BRIMA), using the method of “first next birthday” was determinated, which from the potential candidate will be interviewed. After they are finished with this procedure, they were conducting the interview with the selected respondent. If the respondent was not home or in the moment of calling, he/she cannot answer the call, the research coordinators were trying to reach them in another occasion (with another two calls).

On workshop realized on 26 May before the beginning of the research, previously trained research coordinators for work with software survey and the system CATI have been instructed:

- Not to read the options “Refuse to answer” and “Don`t know”
- To follow the instructions given by the software (on the screen).

TTL 8 research coordinators were engaged in the research.

For the data analysis was used specific methods of SPSS-software program for statistical analysis of the data, which have provide qualitative summarization and analysis of the results with statistical methods.

The TTL number of rejection was 68 (by any reason), 8 interrupted calls, 22 “the phone number does not exists/fax signal/organization” and 1 temporary disconnected phone line.

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH RESULTS IN 2009 AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH THE RESEARCH RESULT FROM 2005

Child beating is forbidden with law in 16 European countries, Canada and New Zealand. And Macedonia have added this element to the family law. ¹

The activities against child abuse if are only supported by the law and the regulative will be inefficient if there is no influence on the public opinion, and above all on the parents.

Corporal punishment of the children, as discipline method, have more negative results than “positive”, because the children can adopt the aggression as way of behavior.

The research data is reflecting the public perception about the presence of the repressive style against un-repressive style of parenting in the Macedonian families.

Q1. If you regard all children in your country as 100%, please estimate how many of them (in percent) are subjected to corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a punishment) in their families?

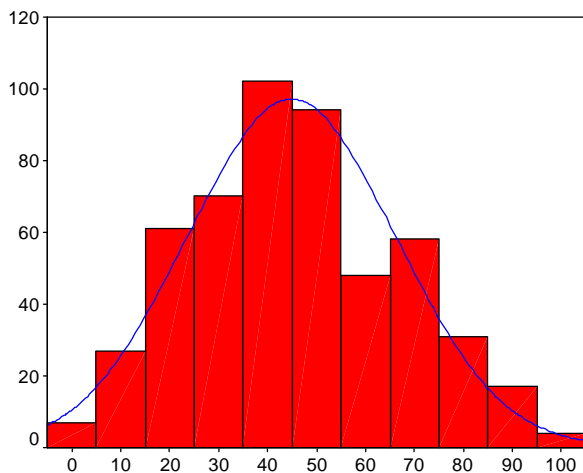
Percentage of the respondents exposed in percent of children who are subject of corporal punishment in R.M.	2005		2009	
	cases	%	cases	%
0	4	0.8	12	1.8
2	1	0.2	5	0.7
3	1	0.2	2	0.3
4	1	0.2		
5	1	0.2	19	2.9
6			1	0.2
8			2	0.4
9			1	0.1
10	26	5.0	119	17.9
12			1	0.1
15	7	1.4	44	6.6
17	2	0.4		
18	2	0.4		
20	50	9.6	104	15.7
25	5	1.0	11	1.7
28	1	0.2		
30	62	12.0	90	13.6
31	1	0.2		
34	1	0.2		
35	24	4.6	5	0.8
38	1	0.2		
40	76	14.6	54	8.2
44	1	0.2		
45	18	3.5	2	0.3
47	1	0.2		
48	1	0.2		
50	74	14.3	77	11.7
55	6	1.2	3	0.4
56	1	0.2		
59	1	0.2		
60	40	7.7	33	5.0
65	8	1.5	2	0.3
67	1	0.2		

¹ Bojana Milanovik for Southeast European Times in Belgrade-- 26/12/08, www.setimes.com

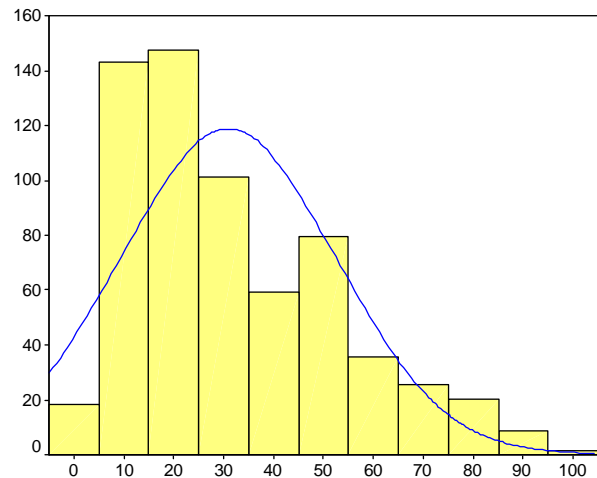
68	2	0,4		
70	47	9.1	24	3.6
75	6	1.2	1	0.2
80	25	4.8	19	2.9
85	4	0.8		
88	1	0.2		
90	12	2.3	9	1.3
98			1	0.1
95	1	0.2		
100	3	0.6	1	0.1
999 Don`t know			21	3.2
TTL	519	100.0	662	100.0

The research data are showing that in 2005 year the respondents in average, has evaluated that 44.9% of the children in the our country are subject of corporal punishment in their families, and in the research form 2009 the respondents has evaluated that in average 30.9% from the children, are subject of corporal punishment in their families. Dispersion measures indicate that the homogeneity of the results is similar. In 2005 year the standard deviation was 21.3, and in 2009 21.5 units. That practically means that if we add and subtract from the average value, the standard deviation we will have 68% of the cases that are dispersed around the established average value. In another words, almost identical number of cases are dispersed around the average value in both researches (in 2005 and 2009).

2005 year



2009 year



The histograms for the research are showing that the median (the spot that is dividing the responses distribution on two equal parts) in 2005 year is on 40% of corporally punished children, and in 2009 is “moved” toward lower results 27%, which means in 2005 year 50% of the respondents evaluated that 40% of the children were subject of corporal punishment, and the rest 50% of the respondents evaluate that more than 40% of the children were subject of corporal punishment. And in 2009 year 50% of the respondents evaluated that 27% of the children were subject of corporal punishment, and the rest 50% of the respondents evaluate that more than 27% of the children were subject of corporal punishment.

Also the value of the mode, as measure of the results central tendency indicates that the most common percentage that is mentioned in 2005 year is 40%, and in 2009 is 10%. If we take in consideration all above mentioned clues of the central tendency it can be seen that in 2005 year the results are showing that the perception is more toward the repressive

style of parenting, while in 2009 the results are concentrated toward un-repressive parenting style.

The socio-demographic analysis of the research results in 2009 year is showing that in average, the perception of un-repressive parenting style is more present in the male population which in average evaluate that 28,5% of the children are subject of corporal punishment, the respondents with average age (from 35-54 years) 28,3%, respondents with primary school 26,1%, Albanians 27,7% and respondents from rural areas 29% in comparison with the woman population which are perceiving repression upon children in most of the cases 33,4%, young population (18 – 34 year), respondents with high school 32,8%, Macedonians 32,4% and the respondents from urban areas 32,1%.

The respondents were also questioned what was their attitude toward corporal punishment of the children. The responses are illustrated in the table:

Q2. Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	2005		2009	
	cases	%	cases	%
* could be used if parents consider it effective	75	14.5	10	1.5
* could not be used generally, but in some cases its use is justified	198	38.2	217	32.8
* never should be used	222	42.8	432	65.3
* it's difficult to tell	22	4.3	3	0.4
* Don`t know	2	0.4		
	TTL	519	662	100.0

About 2/3 from the respondents in this year phone survey, answered that the corporal punishment never should be used (65.3%). Compared with the research results from 2005, on the same question, approximately 43% from the respondents answered that the corporal punishment never should be used.

For the answer that the corporal punishment could be used if parents consider it effective, the research results from 2005 year have shown that about 14% from the respondents have choose this answer in contrast of 1% in 2009. These results are indicating increasing of the consciences of the citizens that the corporal punishment is not a positive parenting measure. The corporal punishment of the children could not be used generally, but in some cases its use is justified – this answer was chosen by 1/3 of the respondents in 2009 year (33%) or approximately 5% less in comparison with the same answer from the research in 2005.

The socio-demographic analysis of the research results in 2009

Survey of the answers of the same question regarding the gender of the respondents indicates that females are preferring un-repressive parenting style in comparison with the male population:

2009		Gender		TTL
		Male	Female	
Q2. Do you agree	could be used if parents consider it effective	7	2	9 ²

² In grey fields in the table are shown the number of cases from certain category of respondents which choose one of the possible answers, and right below them the same category is shown is percentage.

with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:		2.1%	.6%	1.4%
	could not be used generally, but in some cases its use is justified	118	100	218
		35.5%	30.3%	32.9%
	never should be used	204	228	432
		61.4%	69.1%	65.3%
	it's difficult to tell	3		3
		.9%		.5%
	TTL	332	330	662
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the answers about the corporal punishment regarding the age structure of the respondents, it could be noticed that the elder respondents (over 60 years) in bigger percentage have chosen the answer that corporal punishment never should be practiced.

2009		Age groups					TTL
		18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
Q2. Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be used if parents consider it effective	1	4	4	1		10
		.7%	2.8%	3.1%	.8%		1.5%
	could not be used generally, but in some cases its use is justified	51	48	43	45	30	217
		33.3%	33.8%	33.6%	37.2%	25.6%	32.8%
	never should be used	101	89	81	75	86	432
		66.0%	62.7%	63.3%	62.0%	73.5%	65.4%
	it's difficult to tell		1			1	2
			.7%			.9%	.3%
	TTL	153	142	128	121	117	661
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The distribution of answers is showing that the education of the respondents does not influence their attitude toward the corporal punishment of the children.

2009		Education			TTL
		Primary	High	Faculty and more	
Q2. Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be used if parents consider it effective	2	5	2	9
		1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
	could not be used generally, but in some cases its use is justified	41	124	52	217
		28.9%	34.7%	32.1%	32.8%
	never should be used	98	227	107	432
		69.0%	63.6%	66.0%	65.4%
	it's difficult to tell	1	1	1	3
		.7%	.3%	.6%	.5%
	TTL	142	357	162	661
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The answer that the corporal punishment could not be used generally, but in some cases its use is justified, have been chosen by 25% of the respondents who are ethnically Albanians in contrast with 36% respondents, part of the Macedonian nationality which have chosen the same answer. Also at the respondents from Albanians ethnical group and those from other ethnicity was noticed higher percentage of answers that the corporal punishment of the children never should be used (71%), in comparison with 63% of the respondents, part of Macedonian nationality who has chosen the same answer.

2009		Nationality			TTL
		Macedonian	Albanian	Other	
Q2. Do you agree with the following statements that	could be used if parents consider it effective	4	5		9
		.9%	3.4%		1.4%
	could not be used generally, but in	162	36	19	217

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corporal punishment of children:	some cases its use is justified	36.2%	24.7%	28.4%	32.9%
	never should be used	280	104	48	432
		62.6%	71.2%	71.6%	65.5%
	it's difficult to tell	1	1		2
		.2%	.7%		.3%
TTL		447	146	67	660
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The identical distribution of the answers of the respondents from the rural and urban areas is indicating that the location of living have no influence over the attitude for corporal punishment of the children.

2009		Location of living		TTL
		Rural	Urban	
Q2. Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be used if parents consider it effective	2	7	9
		.8%	1.7%	1.4%
	could not be used generally, but in some cases its use is justified	88	129	217
		33.8%	32.2%	32.8%
	never should be used	167	265	432
	64.2%	66.1%	65.4%	
	it's difficult to tell	3		3
		1.2%		.5%
TTL		260	401	661
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

GENERAL FREQUENCY AND CROSSTABULATION BY GENDER, AGE, EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, WORKING STATUS, PLACE OF LIVING

Frequency

M5. Number of municipality

	Cases	%
0 Skopje - urban	136	20.6
2 Butel	4	.6
3 Gazi Baba	10	1.5
4 Gorche Petrov	7	1.0
6 Kisela Voda	3	.5
7 Saraj	10	1.4
11 Aracinovo	3	.4
12 Zelenikovo	1	.2
13 Ilinden	4	.6
14 Petrovec	6	.9
16 Studenicani	8	1.1
17 Cucer Sandevo	3	.5
18 Bitola	31	4.7
19 Demir Hisar	2	.3
20 Mogila	2	.3
22 Prilep	40	6.1
23 Dolneni	3	.4
24 Krivogaštani	2	.3
25 Kruševo	7	1.1
26 Ohrid	15	2.3
27 Debarca	1	.2
28 Resen	4	.6
29 Struga	22	3.4
31 Debar	5	.7
32 Centar Zupa	5	.8
33 Kicevo	12	1.9
35 Oslomej	2	.3
37 Zajas	3	.5
38 Makedonski Brod	2	.2
39 Plasnica	2	.3
40 Tetovo	25	3.8
41 Bogovinje	6	.9
42 Brvenica	5	.7
43 Jegunovce	2	.3
44 Zelino	7	1.1
45 Tearce	6	.9
46 Gostivar	23	3.5
47 Vrapciste	6	.9
48 Mavrovo i Rostusha	2	.3
49 Veles	16	2.4
51 Cashka	1	.2
52 Kavadarci	13	2.0
54 Negotino	7	1.1
55 Demir Kapija	1	.1

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56 Valandovo	4	.6
57 Gevgelija	6	1.0
58 Bogdanci	4	.6
60 Kumanovo	39	5.9
61 Staro Nagoricane	2	.4
62 Lipkovo	9	1.3
63 Kratovo	4	.6
64 Kriva Palanka	8	1.2
66 Stip	17	2.6
68 Probistip	6	.9
69 Radovis	9	1.4
71 Berovo	4	.5
72 Pehcevo	2	.4
73 Vinica	7	1.1
74 Delcevo	6	1.0
75 Makedonska Kamenica	3	.4
76 Kocani	12	1.8
77 Zelinovo	3	.4
78 Zrnovci	1	.1
79 Sveti Nikole	5	.8
81 Strumica	20	3.1
82 Bosilovo	4	.6
83 Vasilevo	9	1.4
84 Novo Selo	2	.3
Total	662	100.0

M6. Region

	Cases	%
1 Skopje region	193	29.2
2 Pelagonija region	87	13.1
3 Ohrid region	75	11.3
4 Polog region	82	12.4
5 Povardarie region	52	7.9
6 Kumanovo region	62	9.3
7 Bregalnica region	111	16.7
Total	662	100.0

Q1 If you regard all children in our country as 100%, estimate how many of them (in percent) are object of corporal punishment (or beating as a punishment) in the frame of their family?

	Cases	%
0	12	1.8
2	5	.7
3	2	.3
5	19	2.9
6	1	.2
8	2	.4
9	1	.1
10	119	17.9
12	1	.1
15	44	6.6
20	104	15.7
25	11	1.7
30	90	13.6
35	5	.8
40	54	8.2
45	2	.3
50	77	11.7
55	3	.4
60	33	5.0
65	2	.3
70	24	3.6
75	1	.2
80	19	2.9
90	9	1.3
98	1	.1
100	1	.1
999 Don't know	21	3.2
Total	662	100.0

Q2 Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:

	Cases	%
1 could be practised if parents consider it effective	10	1.5
2 generally could not be practised, but in some cases its use is justified	217	32.8
3 never should be practised	432	65.3
4 it's difficult to tell	3	.4
Total	662	100.0

		Cases	%
	1 Male	332	50.2
	2 Female	330	49.8
	Total	662	100.0

D2B Age group

		Cases	%
	1 18-29	153	23.2
	2 30-39	142	21.4
	3 40-49	128	19.3
	4 50-59	122	18.4
	5 60+	118	17.8
	Total	662	100.0

D3. Education

		Cases	%
	1 Primary education	142	21.4
	2 High school	358	54.0
	3 Faculty and higher	162	24.5
	Total	662	100.0

D4. Nationality

		Cases	%
	1 Macedonian	447	67.5
	2 Albanian	147	22.2
	3 Turks	15	2.2
	4 Roma	2	.3
	5 Serb	37	5.6
	6 Bosnian	1	.2
	7 Vlahu	11	1.7
	8 Other	2	.3
	Total	662	100.0

D4B Nationality

	Cases	%
1 Macedonian	447	67.5
2 Albanian	147	22.2
3 Other	68	10.2
Total	662	100.0

D6. Working status of the respondents

	Cases	%
1 in working relation	272	41.1
2 Unemployed	146	22.1
3 In retirement	95	14.3
4 Housewife	87	13.2
5 Student	61	9.3
Total	662	100.0

D7. TTI average montly incomes per familiy

	Cases	%
1 0 - 3,000 den. (0-50 €)	39	5.9
2 3,001 - 6,000 den. (51 – 100 €)	40	6.1
3 6,001 - 9,000 den. (101 – 150 €)	59	8.9
4 9,001 - 12,000 den. (151 – 200 €)	88	13.3
5 12,001 - 15,000 den (201 – 250 €)	64	9.7
6 15,001 - 18,000 den (251 – 300 €)	53	8.0
7 18,001 - 21,000 den (301 – 350 €)	68	10.3
8 21,001 - 24,000 den (351 – 400 €)	34	5.1
9 24,001 - 27,000 den (401 – 450 €)	25	3.8
10 27,001 - 30,000 den (451 – 500 €)	35	5.3
11 30,001 - 45,000 den (501 – 550)	60	9.0
12 45,001 + den (over 550 €)	32	4.9
13 Refuse to answer	45	6.9
14 Don` t know	19	2.8
Total	662	100.0

D9. Location of living

	Cases	%
1 Rural	260	39.3
2 Urban	402	60.7
Total	662	100.0

CROSSTABULATION

		D1 Gender		TTL
		1 Male	2 Female	
Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be practised if parents consider it effective	7	2	9
		2.1%	0.6%	1.4%
	generally could not be practised, but in some cases its use is justified	118	100	218
		35.5%	30.3%	32.9%
	never should be practised	204	228	432
		61.4%	69.1%	65.3%
	it`s difficult to tell	3		3
		9%		5%
TTL		332	330	662
		100%	100%	100%

		D2 Age					TTL
		18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be practised if parents consider it effective	1	4	4	1		10
		0.7%	2.8%	3.1%	0.8%		1.5%
	generally could not be practised, but in some cases its use is justified	51	48	43	45	30	217
		33.3%	33.8%	33.6%	37.2%	25.6%	32.9%
	never should be practised	101	89	81	75	86	432
		66.0%	62.7%	63.3%	62.0%	73.5%	65.3%
	it`s difficult to tell		1			1	2
			0.7%			0.9%	0.3%
TTL		153	142	128	121	117	661
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

		D3 Education			TTL
		Primary school	High school	University and higher degree	
Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be practised if parents consider it effective	2	5	2	9
		1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
	generally could not be practised, but in some cases its use is justified	41	124	52	217
		28.9%	34.7%	32.1%	32.8%
	never should be practised	98	227	107	432
		69.0%	63.6%	66%	65.4%
	it`s difficult to tell	1	1	1	3
		0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
TTL		142	357	162	661
		100%	100%	100%	100%

		D4 Nationality			TTL
		Mcedonian	Albanian	Other	
Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be practised if parents consider it effective	4	5		9
		0.9%	3.4%		1.4%
	generally could not be practised, but in some cases its use is justified	162	36	19	217
		36.2%	24.7%	28.4%	32.9%
	never should be practised	280	104	48	432
		62.6%	71.2%	71.6%	65.5%
	it's difficult to tell	1	1		2
0.2%		0.7%		0.3%	
TTL		447	146	67	660
		100%	100%	100%	100%

		D6 Working status					TTL
		in working relation	Unemploy ed	In retirement	Housewife	Student	
Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be practised if parents consider it effective	7			1	1	9
		2.6%			1.1%	1.6%	1.4%
	generally could not be practised, but in some cases its use is justified	89	59	26	23	20	217
		32.7%	40.4%	27.7%	26.4%	32.8%	32.9%
	never should be practised	175	87	67	63	40	432
		64.3%	59.6%	71.3%	72.4%	65.6%	65.5%
	it's difficult to tell	1		1			2
0.4%			1.1%			0.3%	
TTL		272	146	94	87	61	660
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

		D9 Location of living		TTL
		1 Rural	2 Urban	
Do you agree with the following statements that corporal punishment of children:	could be practised if parents consider it effective	2	7	9
		0.8%	1.7%	1.4%
	generally could not be practised, but in some cases its use is justified	88	129	217
		33.8%	32.2%	32.8%
	never should be practised	167	265	432
		64.2%	66.1%	65.4%
	it's difficult to tell	3		3
1.2%			0.5%	
TTL		260	401	661
		100%	100%	100%