



Administração pública e corrupção: relação entre corrupção na função pública, desemprego, desigualdade, qualidade da democracia e governança [

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Analítica

The quantitative study of corruption has been growing in the last decades, opening unprecedented paths for social research. In this work, we did a comparison on transnational corruption perception in the civil service during the period from 2008 to 2012. We work with 3 hypothesis: 1) corruption is more common in countries with lower quality of democracy; 2) all governance indicators have some effect on corruption; 3) inequality, more than unemployment is an important predictor of the level of corruption. To test our hypotheses using data from The Democracy Rankings of the Quality of Democracy, Corruption Perception Index, Worldwide Governance Indicators, data from the World Development Indicators, World Bank, on a global level of unemployment and the Gini index, which measures consumer and income inequality. The results show that the hypotheses 1 and 2 are adherents, see that there is a high negative correlation between corruption in officialdom and public quality of democracy and also to all governance indicators 6. The hypothesis 3 shows on grip because, income inequality and unemployment are correlated with corruption in the public sector, however, the correlation has low value of significance. What indicates that these two factors are only part of a whole between factors that make up the level of corruption

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Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es