Evolucija društva od korupcije do vladavine prava

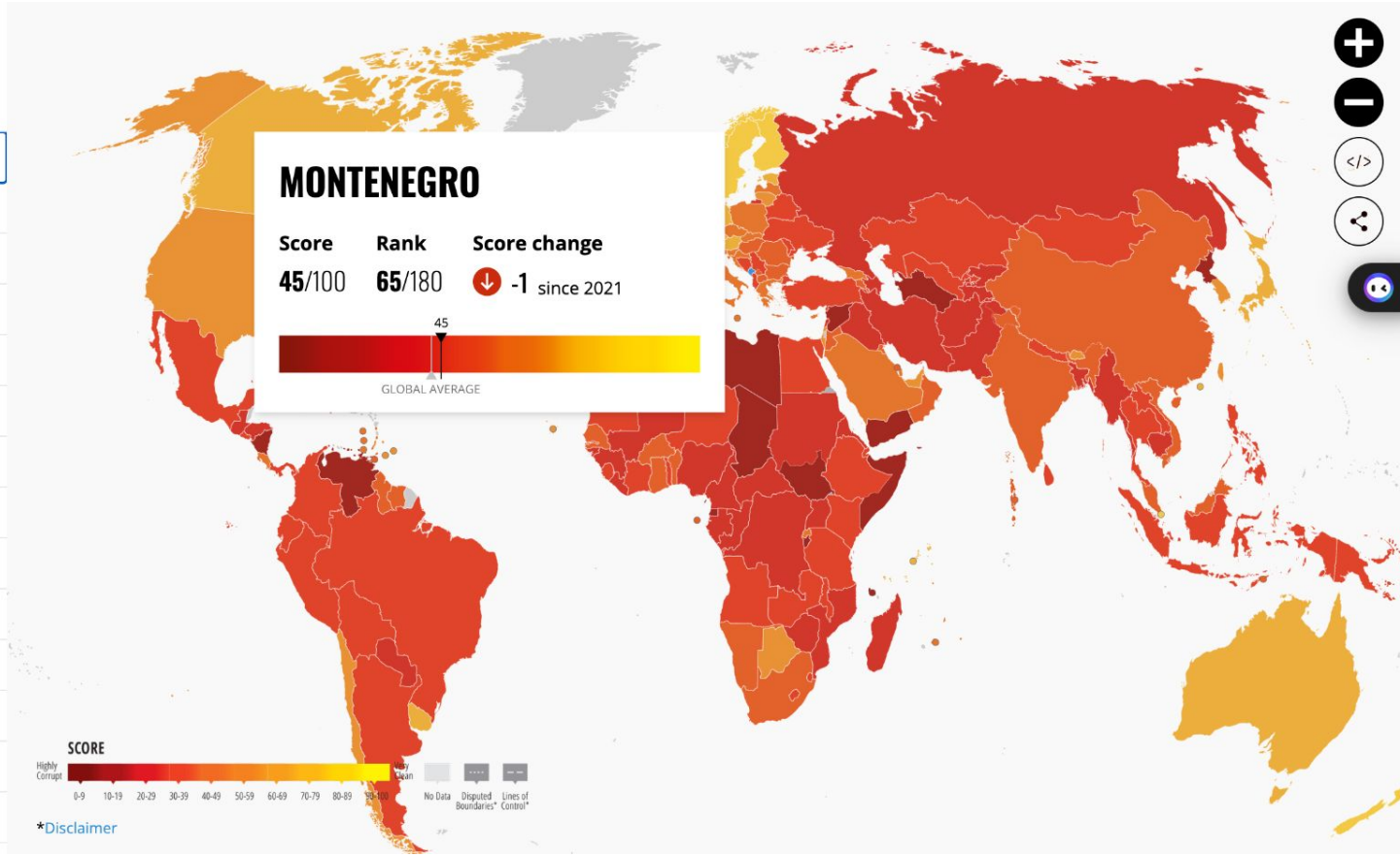
Neki ekonomski i kulturni parametri povezani sa fenomenom korupcije

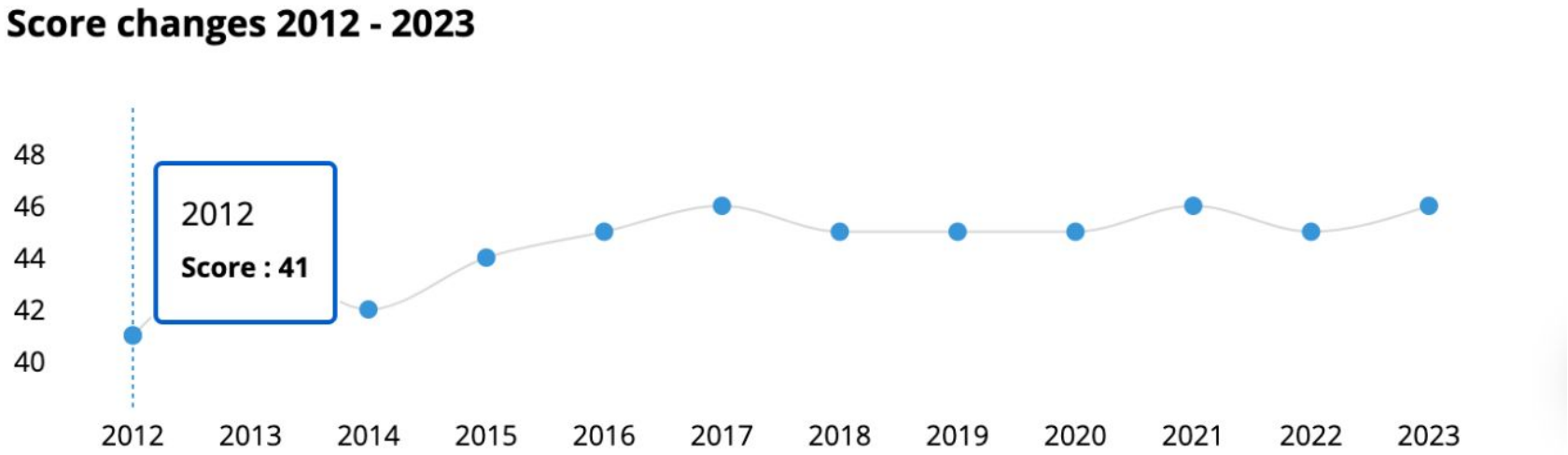
Korpucija u CG

Od nezavisnosti do danas

Search

Score	Country	Rank
90	Denmark	1
87	Finland	2
87	New Zealand	2
84	Norway	4
83	Singapore	5
83	Sweden	5
82	Switzerland	7
80	Netherlands	8
79	Germany	9
77	Ireland	10
77	Luxembourg	10
76	Hong Kong	12
75	Australia	13
74	Canada	14





Corruption Perception Index
Montenegro (2012-2023)

Istorijski kontekst i tzv kultura časti

Siromaštvo, ratovanje, izostanak institucija sistema, opsesija reputacijom

Марко Миљанов
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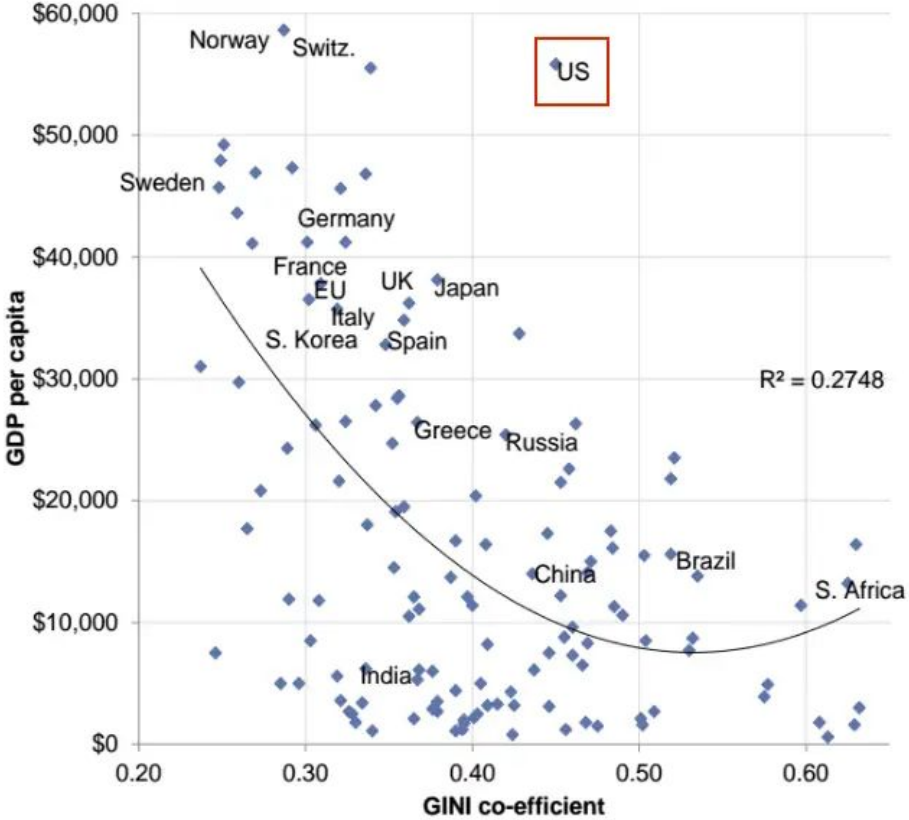
Neravnomjerna raspodjela bogatstva u društvu

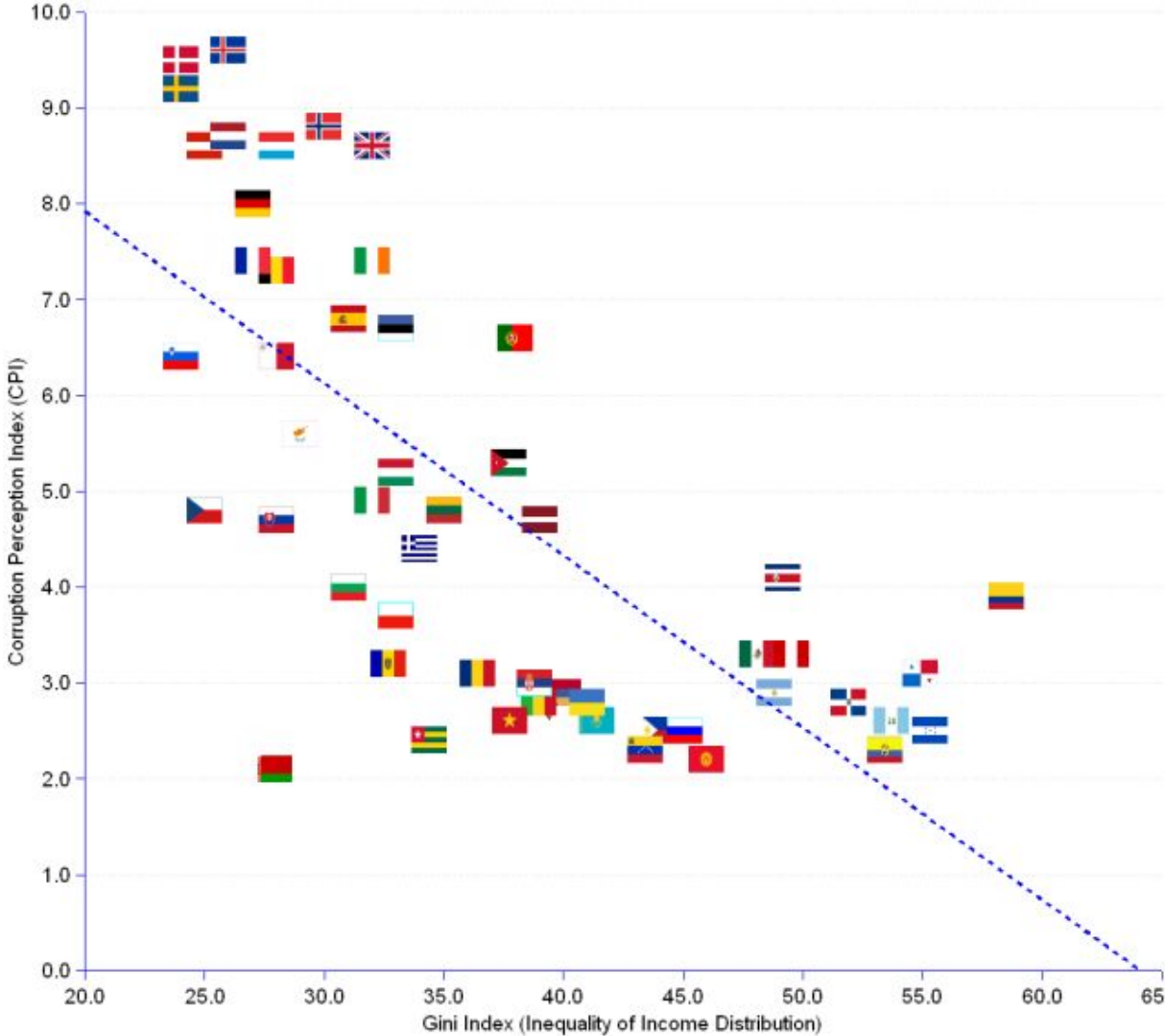
GINI koeficijent i njegov uticaj na društvene procese



Inequality vs GDP per capita
World (2014 -)

Source: CIA Factbook.

Corrpution vs Gini (Inequality)
World



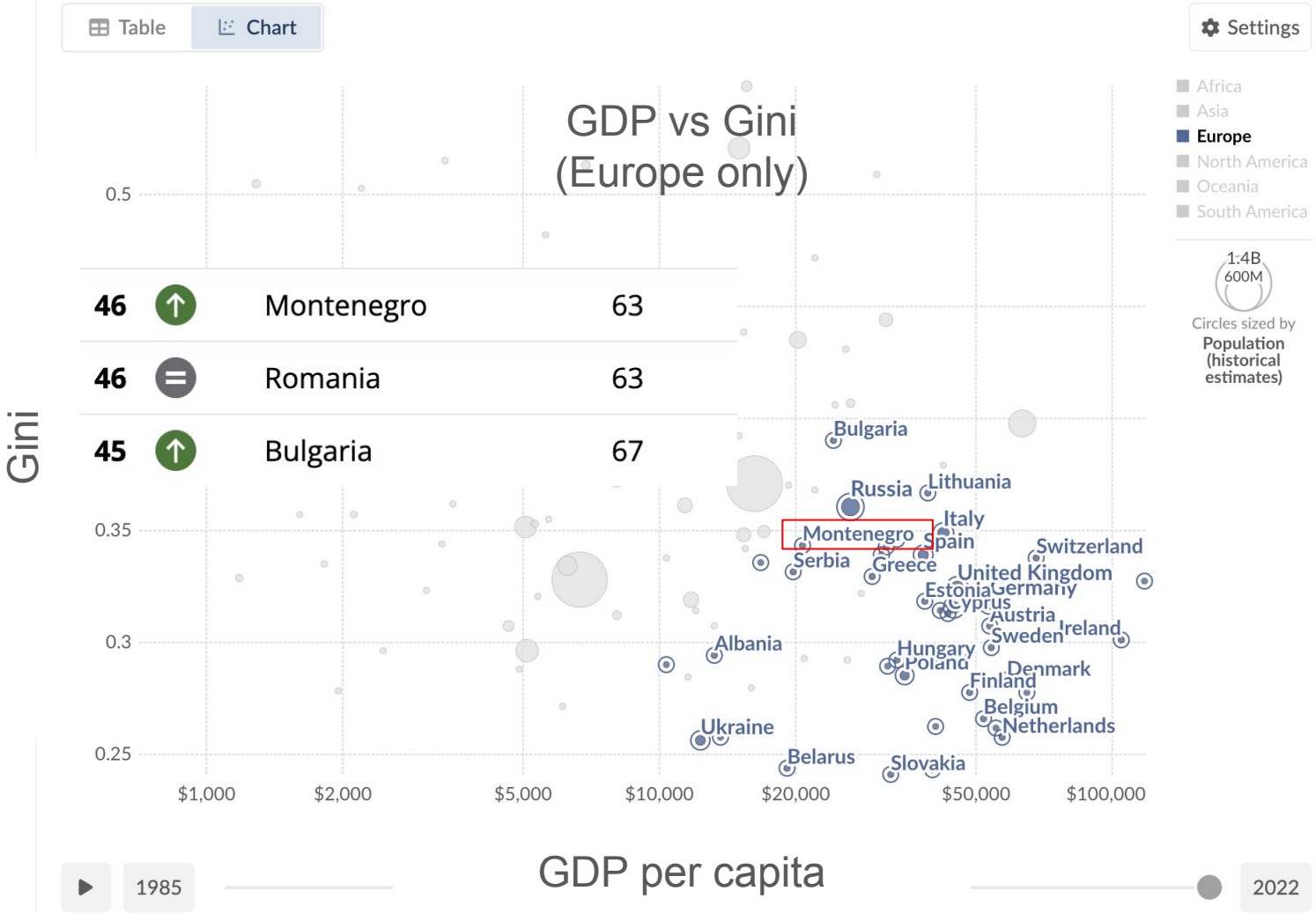
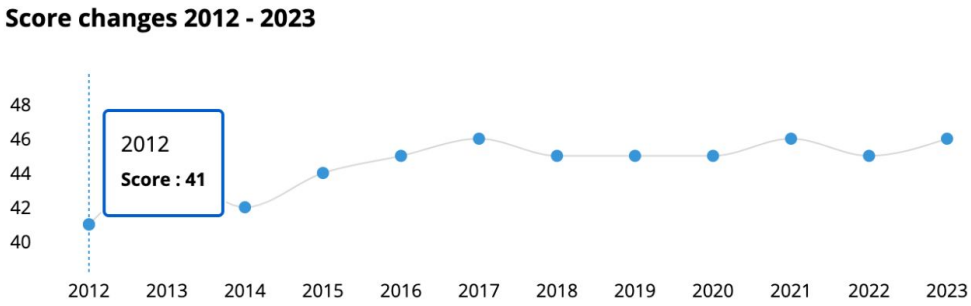
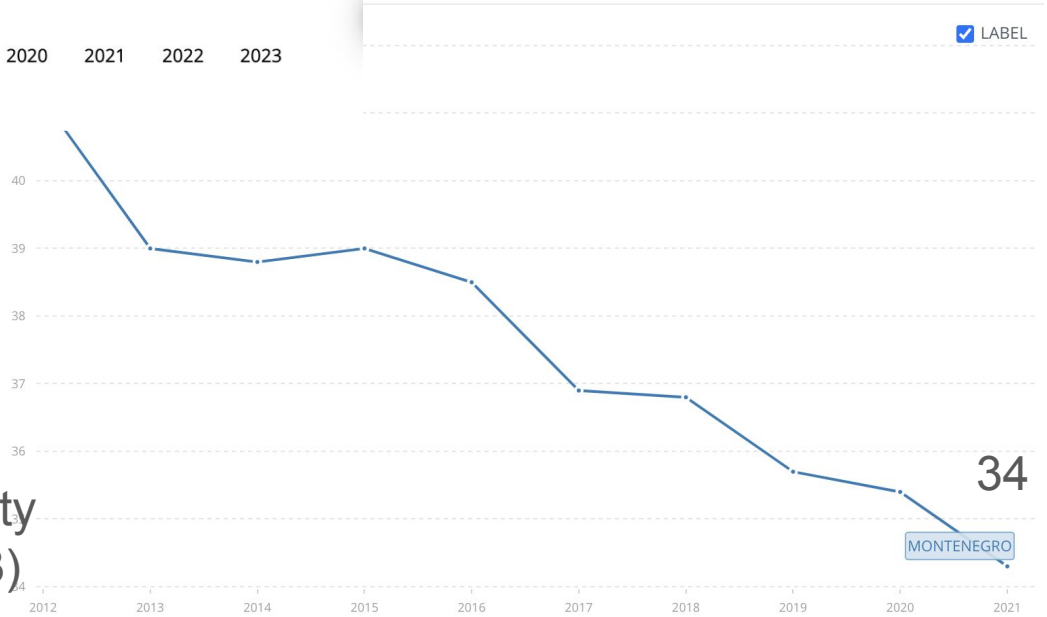


Table
Chart
Settings
GDP vs Gini
(Europe only)
Africa
Asia
Europe
North America
Oceania
South America
1:4B
600M
Circles sized by
Population
(historical
estimates)
46 Montenegro 63
46 Romania 63
45 Bulgaria 67
Gini
0.5
0.35
0.3
0.25
Bulgaria
Russia
Lithuania
Italy
Montenegro
Spain
Switzerland
Serbia
Greece
United Kingdom
Estonia
Germany
Cyprus
Austria
Ireland
Sweden
Albania
Hungary
Poland
Denmark
Finland
Belgium
Netherlands
Ukraine
Belarus
Slovakia
$1,000
$2,000
$5,000
$10,000
$20,000
$50,000
$100,000
GDP per capita
1985
2022

Corruption Perception Index Montenegro (2012-2023)

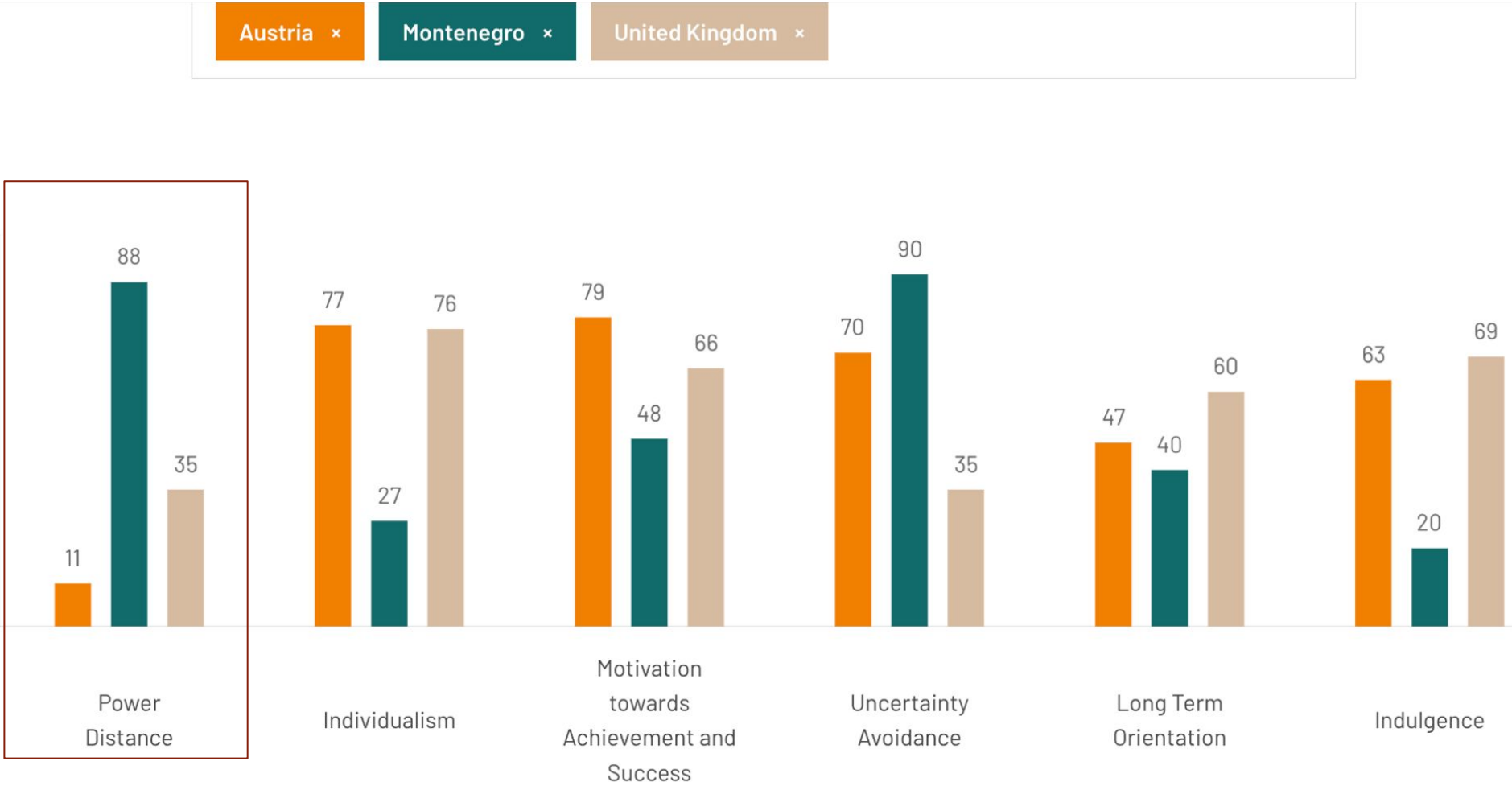


Gini coefficient - Inequality Montenergo (2012-2023)

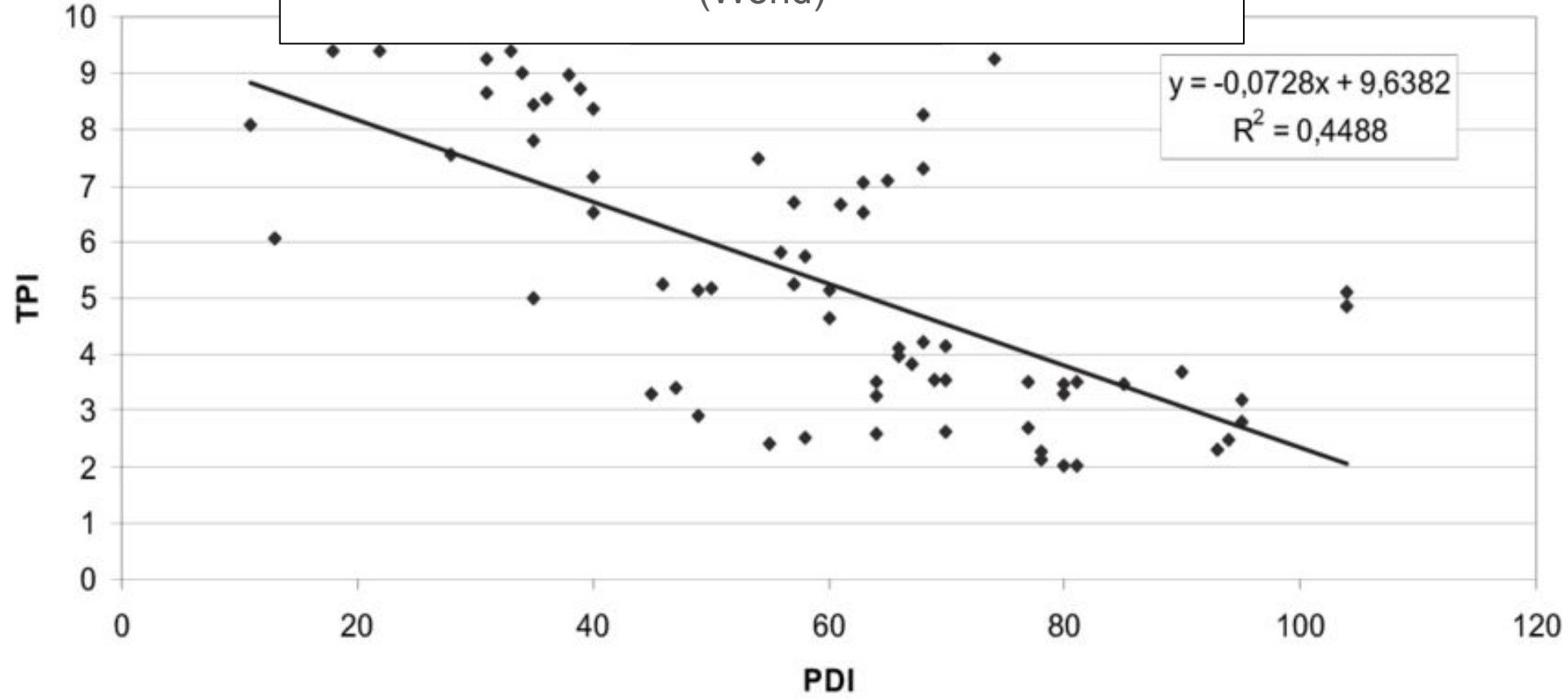


Power distance, karakteristika hijerarhijskih društava

Značaj hijerarhije i njen uticaj na korupciju


Austria ×
Montenegro ×
United Kingdom ×
88
11
35
77
27
76
79
48
66
70
90
35
47
40
60
63
20
69
Power Distance
Individualism
Motivation towards Achievement and Success
Uncertainty Avoidance
Long Term Orientation
Indulgence

Transparency index vs Power Distance (World)



Sekularnost društva i korupcija

Religije i njihov uticaj na hijerarhijski doživljaj društva i korupciju

Cultural and personal channels between religion, religiosity, and corruption

Yaron Zelekha [1], Gil Avnimelech [1]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37484323 PMCID: PMC10360949 DOI: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e16882

Abstract

Literature on the effect of religion and religiosity on corruption has failed to distinguish between direct and mediated effect and to determine the different roles of two alternative mediation channels-the personal versus the cultural channel. Using a data set of 102 countries, we found that hierarchical religions have significant positive associations with corruption levels, while the non-hierarchical Protestant Christianity has significant negative associations with corruption levels. Most of the effect is mediated by the cultural channel. However, some hierarchical religions (particularly Sunni Islam and Orthodox Christianity) have both an indirect mediated effect and a direct unmediated effect, suggesting an additional dissociative parameter besides the hierarchical/non-hierarchical parameter, which we suggest is the status of a formal/informal state religion. The findings are closely linked to the modern view of economic development that although institutions give rise to economic growth, it is culture that shapes institutions.

Keywords: Corruption; Culture; Institutions; Religion; Religiosity; Trust.

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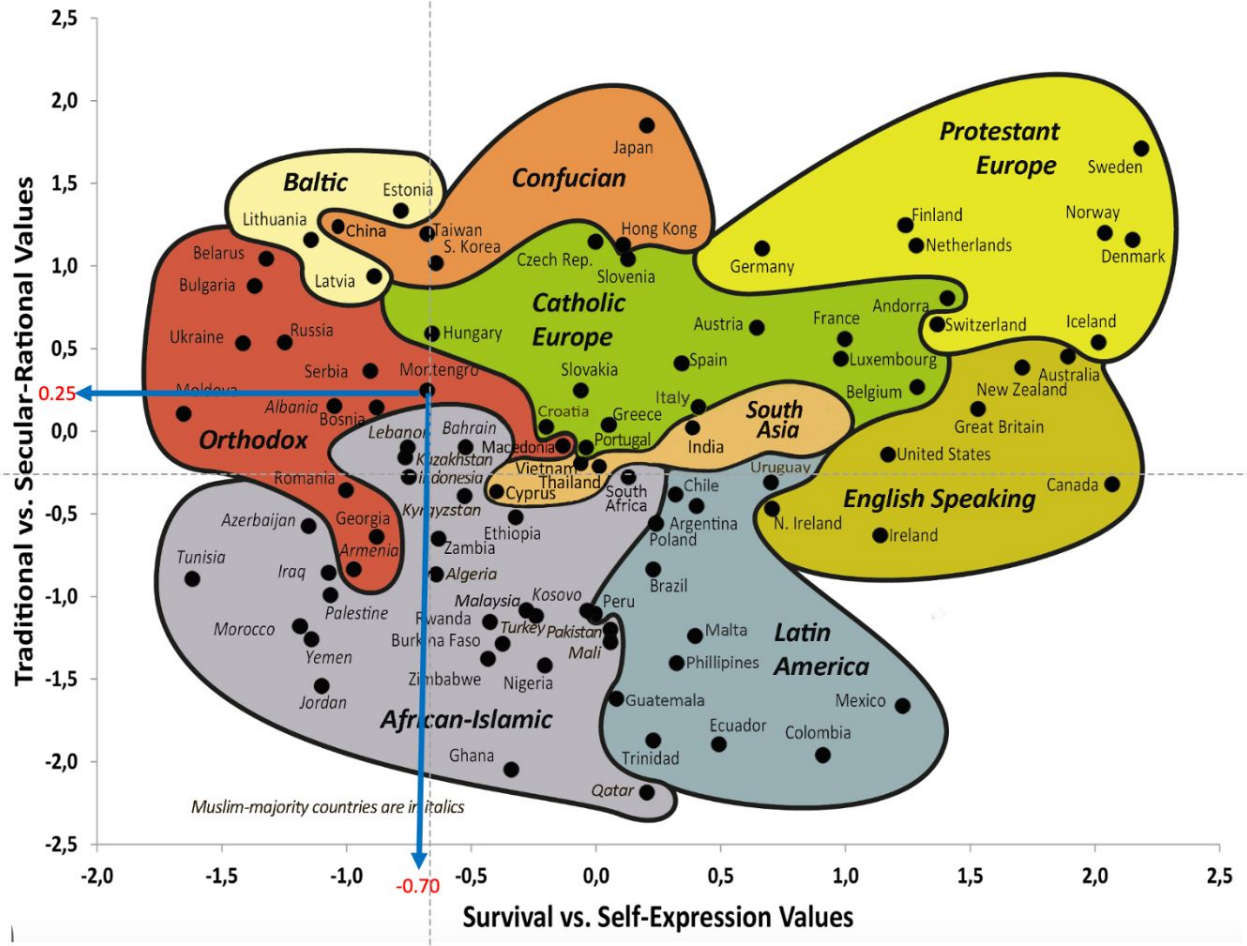
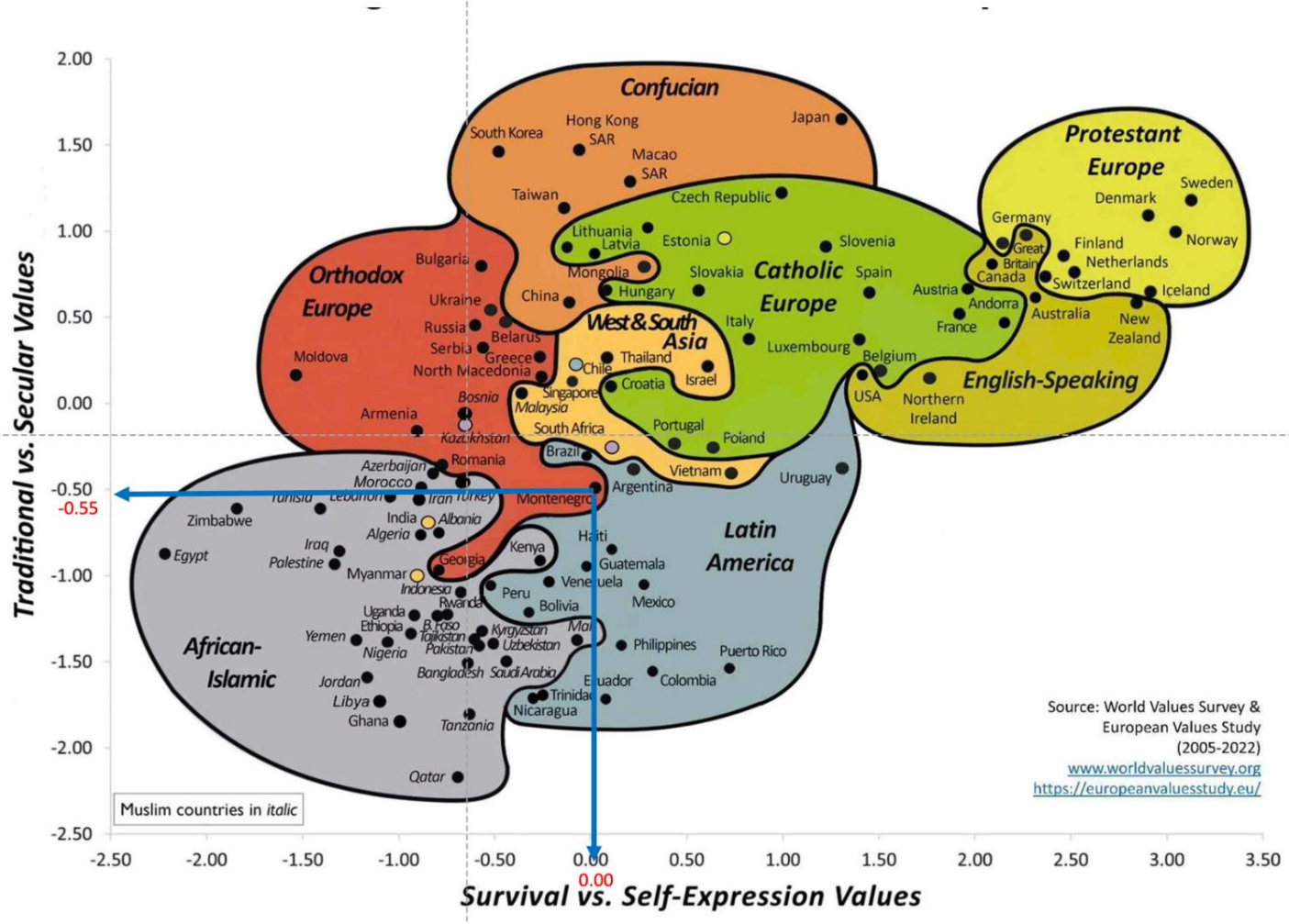
Inglehart–Welzel cultural map of the world

2004

Inglehart–Welzel cultural map of the world

2017



Inglehart–Welzel cultural map of the world

2023