

CORRUZIONE: UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA RAGIONATA

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1) Per approfondire la definizione e l'estensione del fenomeno corruttivo, capire come venga misurato e come si possa combattere il fenomeno, si suggerisce la lettura di:

- Mugellini G. (2018). *Critical review of existing practices to measure the experience of corruption*, UNODC-COE
- Murphy, K. M., Sleifer, A. and Vishny, R. W. (1991), *Corruption*, Quarterly Journal of Economics, 106, 599-617.
- Muzurura, J. (2019). Causes, Dissemination Channels, and Consequences of Corruption in Zimbabwe: Searching for a Kryptonite Solution. *Humanities and Social Sciences Letters*, 7(2), 104-122.
- Riccardi, M., Sarno, F., 2014, *Corruption*, in *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Springer, New York: 630-641
- Rose-Ackerman S. (1978), *Corruption: A Study in Political Economy*. New York: Academic Press.
- Svensson, J. (2005). Eight questions about corruption. *Journal of economic perspectives*, 19(3), 19-42.
- UNODC-INEGI e UNDP (2018). *Manual on Corruption Surveys*. Vienna: UNODC.
- World Bank, 1997, *Helping countries combat corruption: the role of World Bank*

2) Per indagare le cause e determinanti della corruzione, dal punto di vista della teoria economica, si fa generalmente riferimento a due paradigmi teorici: la ricerca di rendite e l'esistenza di asimmetrie informative tra principale ed agente. Qui sotto i riferimenti originali:

- Holmstrom, B., e Milgrom, P. (1987). Aggregation and linearity in the provision of intertemporal incentives. *Econometrica: Journal of the Econometric Society*, 303-328.
- Holmstrom, B., e Milgrom, P. (1991). Multitask principal-agent analyses: Incentive contracts, asset ownership, and job design. *The Journal of Law, Economics & Organization*, 7, 24.
- Krueger A.O. (1974). The political economy of the rent-seeking society. *American Economic Review*, Vol. 64, No. 3, pp. 291-303.

3) Le determinanti della corruzione posso essere di origine economica, sociale, antropologica, culturale, istituzionale, politica. Chi fosse interessato all'argomento può trovare delle utili letture nei contributi seguenti:

- Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., e Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *American economic review*, 91(5), 1369-1401.
- Ades, A., e Di Tella, R. (1999). Rents, competition, and corruption. *American economic review*, 89(4), 982-993.
- Bardhan, P. (1997). Corruption and development: a review of issues. *Journal of economic literature*, 35(3), 1320-1346.
- Dupuy, K., e Neset, S. (2018). *The cognitive psychology of corruption. Micro-level explanations for unethical behavior*. U4.
- Fraschini C., Parisi N. e Rinoldi D. (2011). *Il whistleblowing. Nuovo strumento di lotta alla corruzione*, Bonanno Ed., Catania
- Kunicova, J., e Rose-Ackerman, S. (2005). Electoral rules and constitutional structures as constraints on corruption. *British journal of political science*, 573-606.
- Lambsdorff J.G. (2006). Causes and consequences of corruption: what do we know from a cross-section of countries?, in Rose-Ackerman S (Ed.) (2006), *International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption*, Cheltenham & Northampton: Edward Elgar.

- La Porta R., Lopez-de-Silanes F., Shleifer A. e Vishny R.W. (1997). Trust in large organizations. *American Economic Review*, 137(2): 333-338
- La Porta R. et al. (1999), 'The quality of government', *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1): 222-279
- Mauro P. (1997). Why worry About Corruption. *Economics Issues*, 6, IMF, Washington, DC.
- Moe, T. M. (1984). The new economics of organization. *American journal of political science*, 739-777.
- Mungiu-Pippidi A. (2020). The Quality of Government and Public Administration. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics - Encyclopedia of Public Administration*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Savona, E.U, Maggioni, M.A., Calderoni, F. e Martocchia, S. (2006). "Crime Proofing – Evaluation of Crime Risk Implications of the EC proposals Covering a Range of Policy Areas". *Transcrime Final Reports*, Transcrime, Milano e Trento.
- Treisman D. (2000). "The causes of corruption: a cross-national study", *Journal of Public Economics* 76, 399–457

La corruzione esercita conseguenze negative su una serie di soggetti e di fenomeni: in particolare qui sotto sono raccolti alcuni contributi, ordinati per "oggetto" per un approfondimento personale del lettore:

Impresa

- Aidt, T. S. (2009). Corruption, institutions, and economic development. *Oxford review of economic policy*, 25(2), 271-291
- Aidt, T., Dutta, J., e Sena, V. (2008). Governance regimes, corruption and growth: Theory and evidence. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 36(2), 195-220.

Capitale umano

- Acemoglu, D., & Verdier, T. (1998). Property rights, corruption and the allocation of talent: a general equilibrium approach. *The economic journal*, 108(450), 1381-1403.
- Boikos, S. (2016). Corruption, public expenditure and human capital accumulation. *Review of Economic Analysis*, 8(1), 17-45.

Spesa Pubblica

- Davoodi, M. H. R., e Tanzi, M. V. (1997). *Corruption, public investment, and growth*. International Monetary Fund.
- Mauro, P. (1998). Corruption and the composition of government expenditure. *Journal of Public economics*, 69(2), 263-279.
- Mauro, P. (1995). Corruption and growth. *The quarterly journal of economics*, 110(3), 681-712.
- Vannucci, A. (2015). "Three paradigms for the analysis of corruption". *Labour & Law Issues*, 1(2), 1–31.

Ineguaglianza e povertà

- Alesina, A., e Rodrik, D. (1994). Distributive politics and economic growth. *The quarterly journal of economics*, 109(2), 465-490.
- Laban, R., e Sturzenegger, F. (1994). Distributional conflict, financial adaptation and delayed stabilizations. *Economics & Politics*, 6(3), 257-276.
- Ravallion, M. (1997). Can high-inequality developing countries escape absolute poverty? *Economics letters*, 56(1), 51-57.
- Ravallion, M. e Chen, S. (2003). Measuring pro-poor growth. *Economics letters*, 78(1), 93-99.