Resiliency to corruption - structural model of causalities and consequences

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In the paper we present the structural model of corruption based on the Structural Equation Modeling and assess causes for higher resiliency to corruption and consequences of corruption. We used the indicators developed by the World Bank and other international organizations for the year 2010. The model was built and statistically confirmed on the sample of 34 European countries under the assumption that these countries are similar enough to be integrated into the single and consistent model. We demonstrated that we can use Structural Equation Modeling in the corruption modeling with relatively small sample of the European countries. Among others, we revealed that European countries can improve their resiliency to corruption primarily with better government efficiency and quality of legislation. The dendrogram of hierarchical clustering in the space of indicators that influence resiliency to corruption revealed among others that Slovenia is very similar to Portugal and Czech Republic and belongs to the group of the Central European, Baltic and Mediterranean countries. In the case of Slovenia we also analyzed the values of these indicators in the period 2003-2010 and exposed that Slovenia is under the European average by all indicators and even significantly regressed in the year 2010. The model can be used to assess priorities in the fight against corruption on national levels and to consider the position of Slovenia in the group of other European countries.

Key words: corruption modeling, resiliency to corruption, structural equation modeling, “2003-2010”, Europe, Slovenia

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