Political Corruption – October 2022

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This summary is prepared for the three-month trial of the Forward Project of the Social Change Lab - Susilo Wibisono & Winnifred R. Louis – details of the methodology and all summaries available here: http://www.socialchangelab.net/forward.html and via subscription/email at https://socialchangelab.substack.com/. Feedback welcome, to w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au .

Month/Year	October 2022
Key term	"political corruption" and political corruption
Database	Google Scholar
Link to database	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17p2fFHcyHQ0-hhlzNb2ZV-nzAUPxBPYs1fXsVC1_lRY/edit?usp=sharing

There were 347 papers published under the keyword political corruption and "political corruption" in October 2022. The articles include journal articles, books, book chapters, and individual theses. The majority of the papers were published in English, while others were published in languages such as Russian, Arabic, Turkish, Spanish, etc.. Due to the volume of publications, we had difficulty working with this keyword in the time provided. Where possible we coded the papers to extract the important information and to find the most salient themes discussed within this range of time related to political corruption.

Participants

Studies on political corruption are very popular as the search process had resulted more than 300 papers with a large different context from countries around the world. By comparing the political situations among different countries, the papers highlighted that regional and cultural differences had implication on different forms and degrees of corruption in different countries (Loring, 2022). For example, the behaviors and norms differed for

political corruption in the United States (Smith, 2022) and compared to the forms of political corruption in China (Cheng & Yao, 2022) and Africa (Bah & Abila, 2022).

Selected themes

Many scholars in the research published this month were interested in how political corruption develops, and in understanding the rise of anti-corruption reforms and the responses of citizens toward the issue (Musai & Mohammadi, 2022). The implications of political corruption is also interest of many papers, especially related to the ways that political corruption threatens democracy (Clark & Recker, 2022; Kisil, 2022).

Moreover, the papers from this month also looked deeper into the topic by exploring the relationship between political corruption and other aspects of society, including financial inclusion, governance effectiveness, political stability, educational enrollment, and job market (Márquez Romo & Romero-Vidal, 2022; Omar, 2022; Zeqiraj et al., 2022). Political corruption is perceived as a root cause of many other societal problems; one study documented a strong correlation between the ability of political system to control corruption and the implementation of more democratic governance systems and the countries' GDP (Omar, 2022).

Of the many issues covered in the research on this topic in October, the relationship between corruption and gender has also been receiving attention. Some research documents gender difference in corrupt behaviour and attitudes, such that women have less tolerance towards corrupt behaviours and are less likely to commit corruption (Kubbe & Merkle, 2022). Corruption is also reported to limit women's ability to access politics, human rights, goods, and services (Cvetanoska & Kubbe, 2022).

Selected References – Political Corruption – October 2022

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Cheng, M., & Yao, Y. (2022). Does anti-corruption contribute to improving environmental pollution in China? *Applied Economics*, 1-22. Published online 26 October 2022. https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2022.2118221

Clark, A. K., & Recker, K. (2022). Congressional corruption by the numbers. In M. J. Pomante II (Ed.), *Scandal and Corruption in Congress* (pp. 103-126). Emerald.

Cvetanoska, L., & Kubbe, I. (2022). The impact of corruption on gender in Central and Eastern Europe: how corruption challenges women's life. In I. Kubbe & U. Merkle (Eds.), *Norms, Gender and Corruption: Understanding the Nexus* (pp. 159–181). EE Elgar.

Kisil, Z. (2022). On the issue of integration of civil society institutions in preventing corruption in Ukraine: Administrative and legal dimension. *Social Legal Studios*, *5*(2), 31-37.

Kubbe, I., & Merkle, O. (2022). Introduction. Gender and corruption: the role of norms. In I. Kubbe & U. Merkle (Eds.), *Norms, Gender and Corruption: Understanding the Nexus* (pp. 1–24). EE Elgar.

Loring, N. (2022). Corruption in comparison: Clientelism, nepotism, and coups d'état in Southeast Asian politics. In M. J. Pomante II (Ed.), *Scandal and Corruption in Congress* (pp. 239-260). Emerald.

Musai, M., & Mohammadi, M. (2022). Sociological study of economic corruption from the perspective of Tehran university professors. *Quarterly of Social Studies and Research in Iran*. Published online 15 October 2022. DOI: 10.22059/jisr.2022.338583.1276.

Márquez Romo, C., & Romero-Vidal, X. (2022). In the eyes of the beholder? Understanding policymakers' perceptions of corruption. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*. Published online 25 October 2022. https://doi.org/10.1111/lsq.12407

Omar, B. (2022). *The correlation between oil production and school enrollment rates: A comparison of government political systems and levels of control of corruption*. The State University of New Jersey: Doctoral Dissertation. https://rucore.libraries.rutgers.edu/rutgers-lib/68029/

Smith, C. D. (2022). Conclusion and directions for future research. In *White-Collar Crime and the Public Sector*. Palgrave McMillan.

Zeqiraj, V., Sohag, K., & Hammoudeh, S. (2022). Financial inclusion in developing countries: Do quality institutions matter? *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money*, *81*, 101677. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intfin.2022.101677