Corruption in metropolis

Josie Gatti
University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Josie.Gatti@gmail.com

Repository Citation
http://digitalscholarship.unlv.edu/grad_symposium/2010/april15/9

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate Research (GCUA) at Digital Scholarship@UNLV. It has been accepted for inclusion in Graduate Research Symposium (GCUA) by an authorized administrator of Digital Scholarship@UNLV. For more information, please contact digitalscholarship@unlv.edu.
The federal system of American governance was intended to impede the gross misuse of power; however, corruption is as much a part of our system today as it is around the world.

This research reflects on the institutions and systems that may cause or adjudicate corrupt behavior in local government. The author contrasts cross-nations and cross-states hypotheses and includes U.S. county specific variables.

The author chose to use a Generalized Linear Model in order to express the likelihood of corruption occurring when independent variables are present.

County corruption is more likely a function of environmental factors than institutional factors, similar to findings in developing countries.

Strong relationship between low-employment and corruption implies corrupt officials may be a product of a poor economy or react to the poor economy. Further research is necessary to clarify this interesting finding.

The possibility of audit and evaluation by the federal government is not a deterrent. Instead, the audit process may be a suitable tool to identify corruption.

A county manager may decrease the likelihood of corruption.