

ATTITUDES ABOUT CORRUPTION AMONG FUTURE ECONOMIC PROFESSIONALS



Szolnoki Főiskola

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Mire vársz?
Tegyel egy lépést a siker felé!

"Developing workshops of talent management
(Student Research Groups and Honors Colleges) at
the College of Szolnok"
TÁMOP-4.2.2.B-10/1-2010-005

Szolnoki  Főiskola
a Hallgatókért, a Tudásért, Érted!

The circumstances are well-known...

*According to the definition of the World Bank,
“corruption is the abuse of public office for the
purpose of private gain”*

(HALPERN et al., 2008)

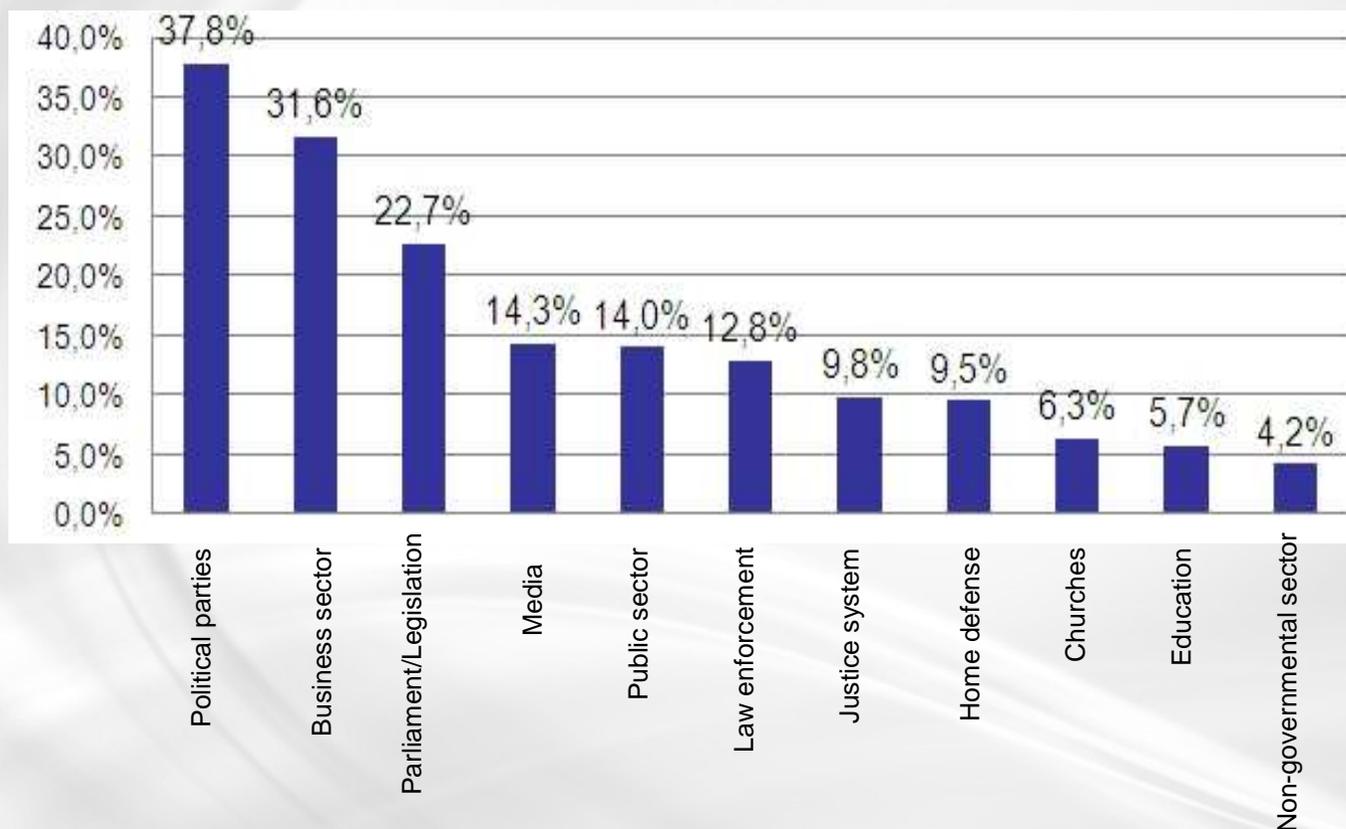


A brief overview of some telling numbers...

- *Consumer confidence index is the lowest among the 56 countries examined*
 - *37 points (2012) – the maximum is 100 points*
 - *the value one year before – 37 points*
- *Corruption Perception Index (CPI) – 4.6 (10 = favorable)*
 - *54th place (2011)*
 - *46th place (2012)*



The most corrupt sectors according to the population in 2010 (TI – 2010)

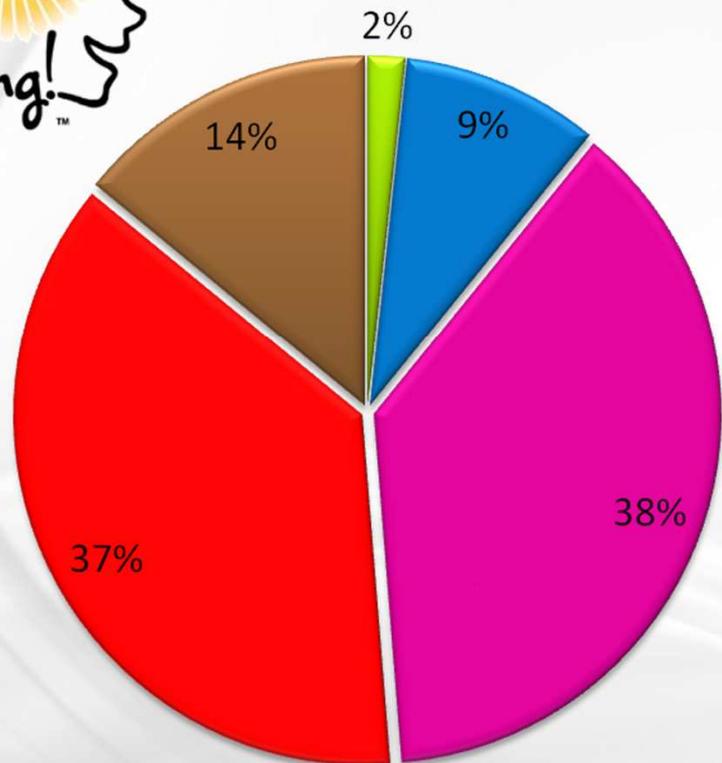


Primary research

- 472 participants; 18 counties
- 26 educational institutions – 2 abroad
 - Main basis: Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest Business School, Budapest College of Communication and Business, University of Debrecen, Edutus College, Óbuda University, University of Pécs, College of Szolnok, Szent István University, University of Szeged
- online questionnaire
- average age of respondents: 22.36 ± 4.61 years;
- 67.2% female, 32.8% male;
- Between 16 October and 14 November 2012



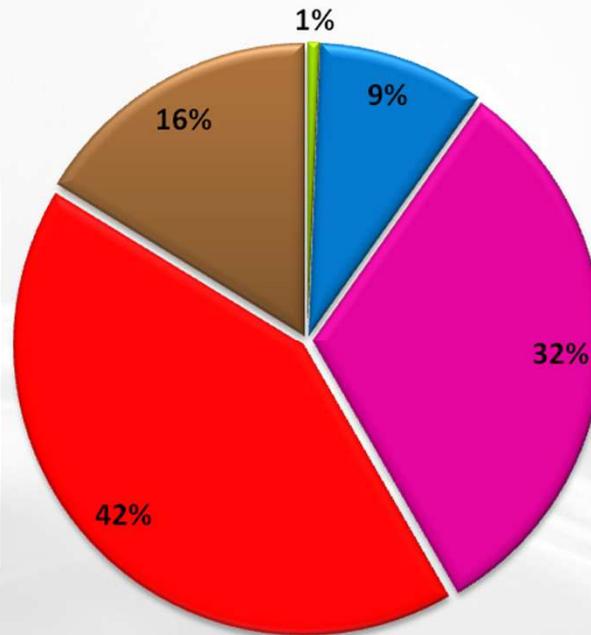
Research findings - cognitive (conscious) component



- Significantly lower than elsewhere
- Slightly lower than elsewhere
- Average
- Slightly higher than elsewhere
- Significantly higher than elsewhere

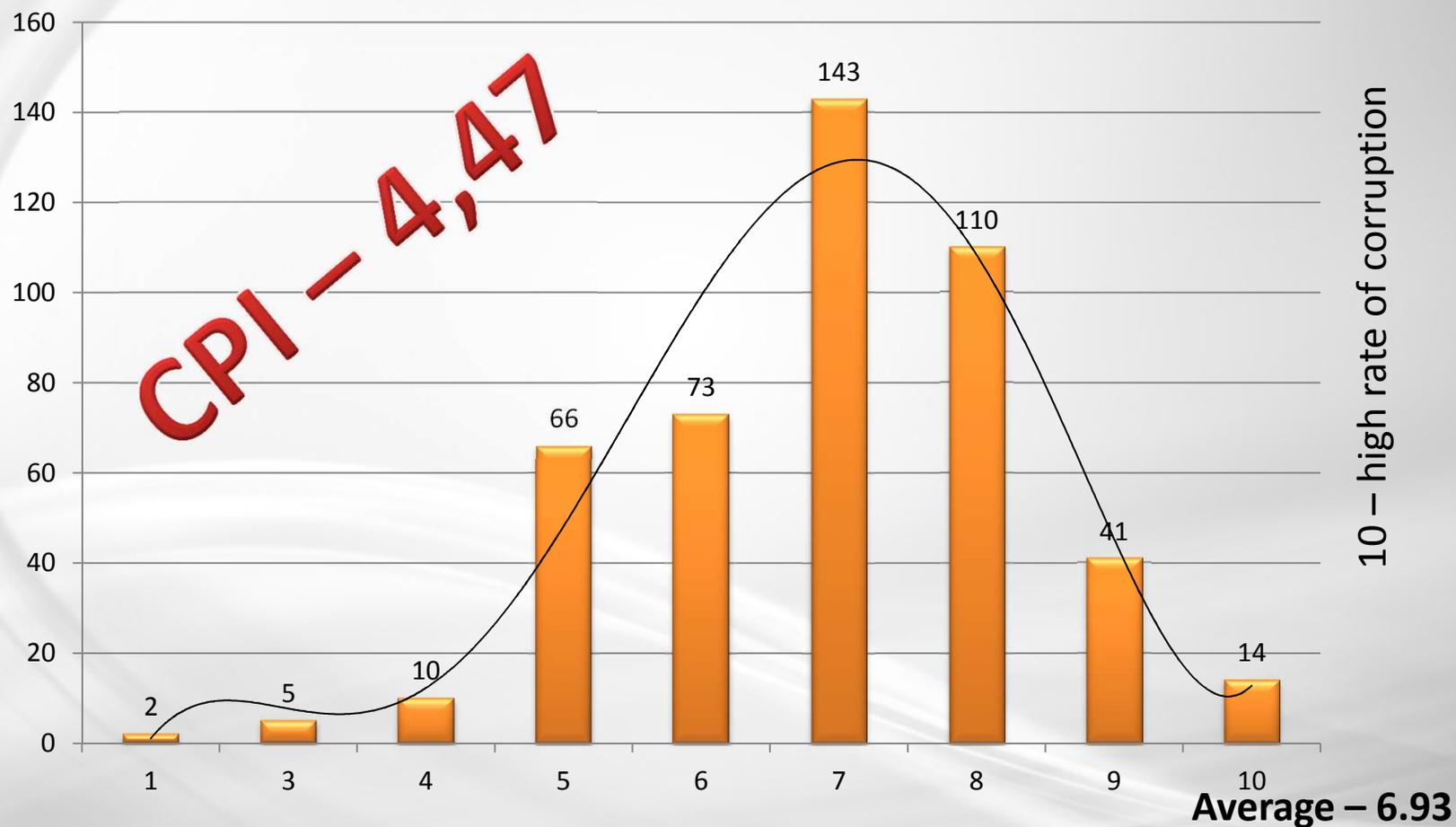
The perceived level of corruption in Hungary in comparison with the rest of the world

- *18.3% of respondents believe that Hungary is among the 50 countries of the world with the least corruption. 81.7% think that the place of Hungary in the ranking is worse than it actually is.*



- The rate of corruption has continuously and significantly decreased
- The rate of corruption has slightly, but continuously decreased
- The rate of corruption has not changed significantly
- The rate of corruption has slightly, but continuously increased
- The rate of corruption has continuously and significantly increased

The extent of corruption on a scale of 10



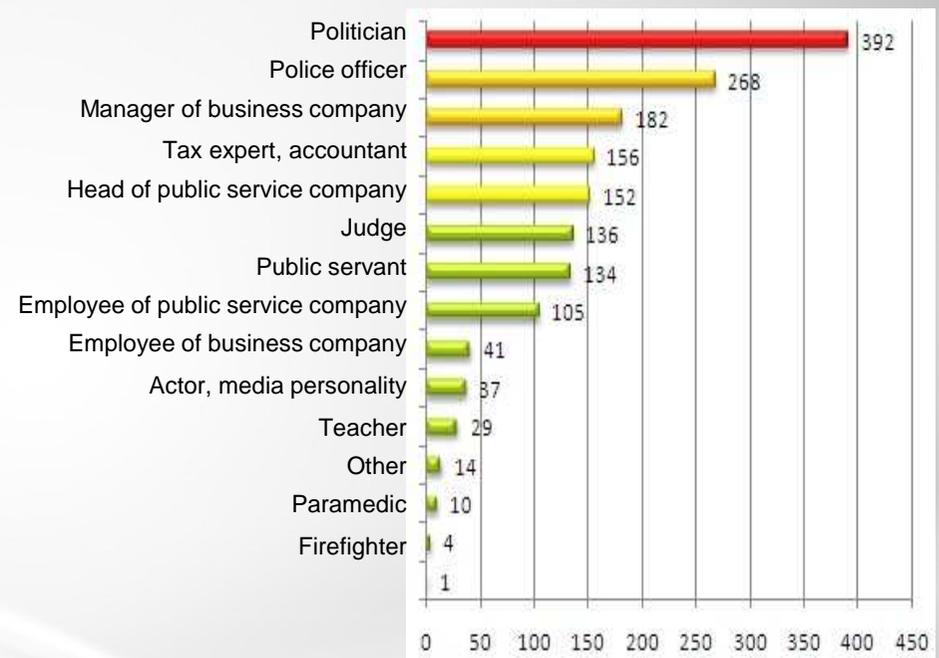
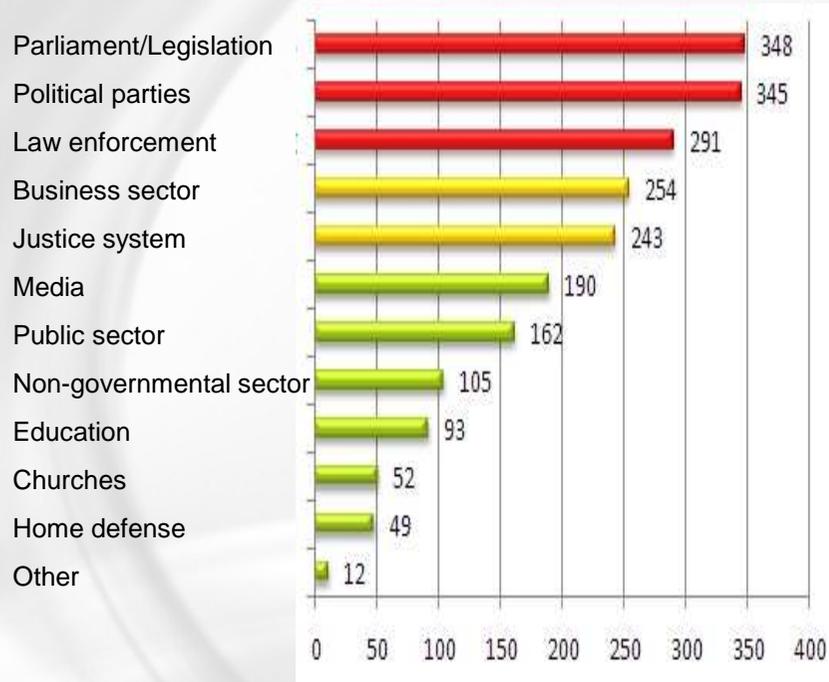
The best indicator of the level of consciousness – the ability to define

VIOLATION OF THE LAW
FOR MONEY
UNLAWFUL BRIBERY
PUBLIC MORALS
ACT
MONEY
IN THE INTEREST OF
MATERIAL

BENEFIT
CORRUPTION
IN EXCHANGE FOR
SOME KIND OF
IN THE COURSE OF
OTHERS
PEOPLE
CERTAIN
POLITICAL PROSPECTS

ECONOMIC

Conative and affective components – Emotions and behavior



**Giving a doctor a gratuity is not a form of corruption (53%)
Influencing a police officer's work (59%) and a business
decision (49%) are slight cases of corruption!**

Factor analysis 1

Table 2: Factor analysis of statements on corruption

Statements	Established factors	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Average value
Corruption is acceptable in case of business companies		0,887				1,7
Corruption is acceptable in case of private enterprises		0,878				1,8
Corruption is acceptable in case of new enterprises		0,877				1,9
Corruption is acceptable in case of long-established enterprises		0,857				1,7
Successful business operators are generally corrupt			0,794			3,2
Corruption is a serious problem in the Hungarian economy			0,632			4,1
In an extreme case (e.g. in the interest of the survival of the company) I would be willing to engage in corruption				0,765		3,0
In extreme cases (e.g. in the interest of the survival of the company), business operators are willing to engage in corruption			0,368	0,731		3,8
In the interest of business success, I would be willing to pay a bribe		0,467		0,657		2,2
Business operators are generally willing to pay a bribe			0,535	0,544		3,6
Corruption is a necessary evil in business life					0,560	2,8
A single company/entrepreneur can also do things to reduce corruption				0,378	-0,515	3,8
Corruption is a part of business					0,509	3,2
Corruption is indispensable for success in business		0,407			0,504	2,5
Explained variance (%)		24,103	15,928	14,975	9,641	-

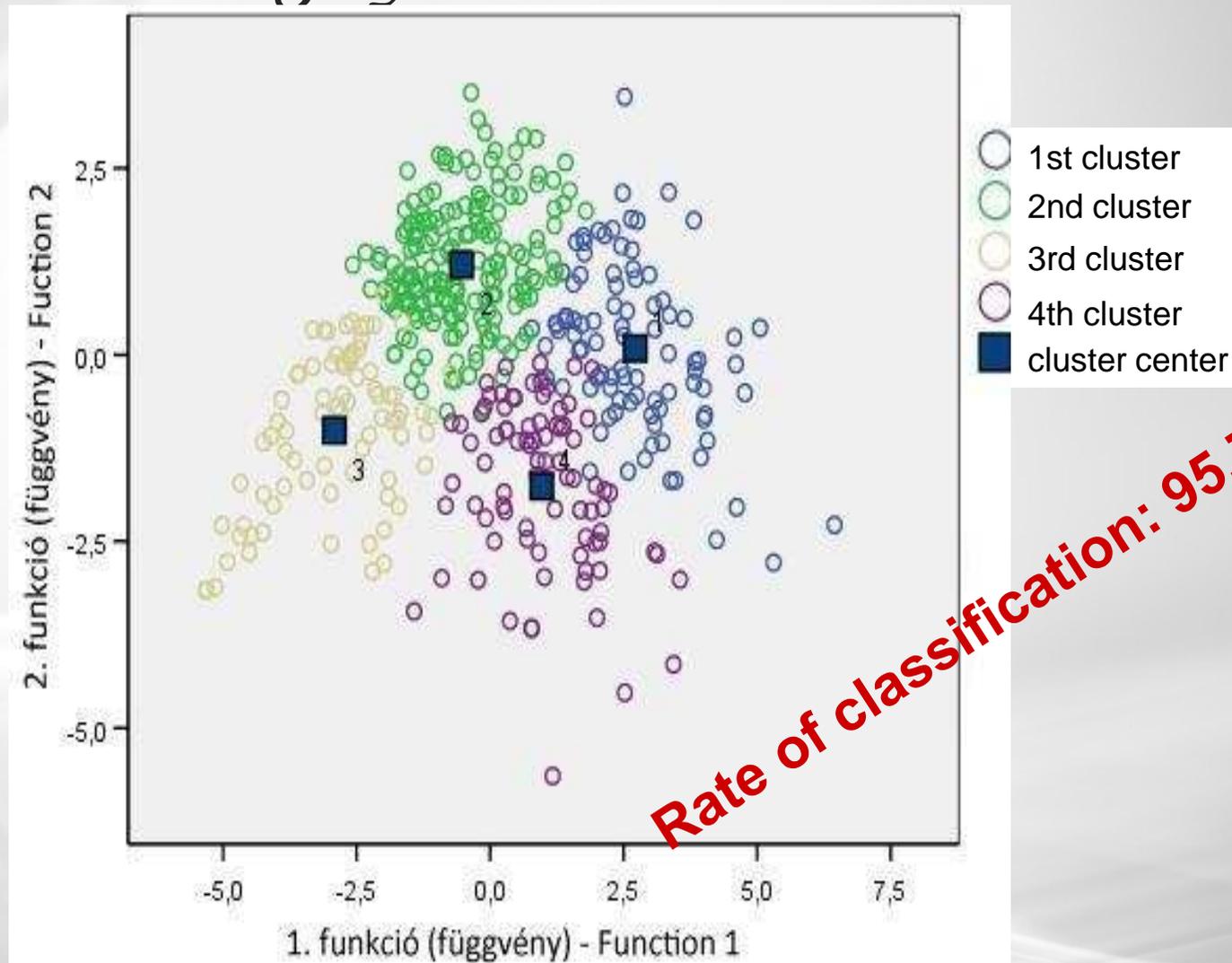
Source: own research, 2012

The results of the factor analysis

- *1st factor* – issues related to the acceptability of corruption – low average values (24%)
- *2nd factor* – issues related to the general level and extent of corruption – medium average values (16%)
- *3rd factor* – the individual propensity for and opinion of corruption (15%)
- *4th factor* – the connections and intertwinings between corruption and business life (10%)

Explained variance 64.5%, KMO – 0.84, Sig.: 0.000

Plotting of cluster centroids



Rate of classification: 95.7%

Characteristics of segments

- *1st segment: Prone to corruption – at least in words. They show a much higher than average propensity for corruption. In extreme cases they do not hesitate to pay bribes, and this causes no particularly guilty conscience. In the opinion of the researcher, the actual performance of acts of corruption may be questionable, but the propensity – verbally – is definitely given. The size of the segment in the statistical population is 21.1%.*

Characteristics of segments

- *2nd segment: Those who wish to step up against corruption. They do not accept corruption in case of any type of organization. Would not be willing to pay a bribe, and their propensity does not really increase even in extreme cases (e.g. the survival of the company). They believe that "one swallow can make a summer", i.e. even a single company can do things to reduce corruption. The size of the segment in the statistical population is 41.6%.*

Characteristics of segments

- *3rd segment: Those deeply rejecting corruption. Members of this segment would not be willing to engage in corruption and bribery under any circumstances. In their opinion, economic operators do not and are not willing to engage in corruptive practices. Their opinions are somewhat utopistic and they live in a dream world in many ways, meaning that the signs of irrational and utopistic denial and of naiveté can be observed in their case. The size of the segment in the statistical population is 18.3%.*

Characteristics of segments

- *4th segment: The resigned.* They just passively contemplate corruption in their environment. They see the world rationally, and are aware of the weight and problem of corruption. In their opinion, the rate of infectedness is of medium level. In a given situation they may be willing to pay bribes. They represent the golden mean. They do not consider themselves as champions of truth, but they do not find corruption attractive either. *The size of the segment in the statistical population is 19.0%.*

Further food for thought...

- *When learning of an act of corruption, 9.5% reported or would have been willing to report it to the authorities.*
- *The proportion of those uncertain about their own propensity to report corruption was 46.4%.*
- *The proportion of those certainly rejecting the idea of reporting corruption: 44.1%.*

You can stop
CORRUPTION



Thank you for your kind attention!