CORRUPTION IN ITALY

International Group of Academies have studied the phenomenon of corruption in Italy using the studies of the National Italian corruption.

Today, citizens, entrepreneurs and analysts Italians consider Italy a corrupt country. In Italy the political-administrative corruption became high from mid-70s and has grown unabated until mid-90s, in 95 after some inquiries appeared to be diminished, but today is even stronger than in the past.

Corruption is not the same in all regions Italian, the latest surveys show that the provinces of Trento and Bolzano and Valle d'Aosta have little corruption, northern Italy has a media corruption, Lazio and southern Italy have a High corruption.

In the last two years corruption has increased and Italians consider corrupt especially political parties and the Parliament followed by public administration and healthcare. The majority of Italians are willing to denounce corruption but they are still many who are afraid and do not have confidence in justice.

To measure corruption are subjective indicators related perception and direct experience and detect corruption hidden and objective indicators such as complaints and convictions that detect corruption emerged.

Since the '90s the emergence of new indicators to study corruption, they are called composite indicators and aggregates because they are combinations of simple measures or individual.

These indicators are more accurate and cover a greater area of the individual indicators and are based on interviews.

Transparency International has developed three indicators: the Corruption Perception Index, the Bribe Payers Index, the Global Corruption Barometer.

The World Bank has developed the World Business Environment Survey, the Business Environment and Enterprise Survey and the Worldwide Governance Indicators.

Corruption Peception Index

They 'an aggregate index constructed on the basis of interviews conducted by well-known independent research institutions, interviews are made to managers, policy analysts and financiers are relative and abuse of power by public officials for private purposes such as receiving bribes for contracts public, misappropriation of public funds etc. This index determines the perception of public sector corruption in 180 countries.

Bribe Payers Index

And 'developed on a sample of 28 advanced and emerging, more exposed to foreign investment and international trade from 1999 to 2011.

This index measures the propensity to corruption of exporting companies that bribe to win contracts, even if they operate in countries that joined the OECD anti-bribery convention.

The interviews are conducted on a sample of senior executives of national and multinational companies, officials of chambers of commerce, national and foreign commercial banks and commercial law firms.
The Bribe Payers Index also identifies 19 areas where corruption is higher.
Among the areas where corruption is highest are public works, real estate, energy (oil, gas, minerals) and heavy industry.

Global Corruption Barometer

E 'developed in 2003 by Transparency International and Gallup International and is a survey done by nationals of about 100 countries to measure their perception of personal experience of corruption.

World Business Environment Survey

It 'a survey done by the World Bank in 80 countries to assess the degree of corruption, transparency, market efficiency.

Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey

It 'a survey done together by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank, it looks at the level of 11000 companies in 29 countries ECA (Europe and Central Asia) data such as the relationship between companies and institutions, funding mechanisms, the infrastructure, innovation and corruption.

Worldwide Governance Indicators

Analyze the political stability, the absence of violence and terrorism, the efficiency of public administration, the protection of the rule of law and the ability to control corruption.
The survey is conducted in over 210 countries with the help of institutes of surveys, experts and NGOs.

Subjective indicators at sub national.

The Governance and Anti Corruption Surveys of the World Bank Country integrate the macro analysis of Worldwide Governance Indicators that collect information on the micro level or sub-national citizens, entrepreneurs and public officials in 15 countries of Latin America and Africa .These analysis distinguish the various forms corruption and their main source., identified in which there is more government corruption and the costs of corruption and develop reforms to reduce corruption.
The Gatewy Project Transparency International collects information about corruption at sub-national and sectoral levels and studied the degree of corruption in 50 American States in 2012.

Advantages and limitations of subjective indicators.

The existence of the subjective indicators and their advertising from the media pushes governments to promote reforms against corruption nationally and internationally.
There are critical to the subjective indicators because the perception of corruption may vary from one country to another and even between different areas within the same country and from year to year and therefore the comparison is difficult.
As the perception of corruption can vary without objective reasons but emotional, should be used to measure the corruption of the three-year averages.
As the respondents' answers can errere conditioned by as are the questions, choices must be open-ended questions.
Since respondents often do not have the knowledge to fully understand the corruption should be chosen good people to interview.
Although subjective indicators to analyze using statistical however they may be wrong than the real corruption.

Indicators Objective Processing

The economic measures

An objective way to measure corruption is to measure the prices of inputs purchased by the public administration or the discrepancies that exist between different administrative data sources. One limitation is that the diversity of administrative data from different sources can be attributed to corruption and not really the lack of homogeneity of the accounting of different levels of government.
Golden and Picci studied the difference between Italian regions in the ability to transform the financial resources in infrastructure done.
The authors used some ISTAT data consistent in the stock of public capital spending delivered to give the infrastructure to the regions and used a physical inventory of existing infrastructure (roads, railways, public buildings, hospitals, schools).
The difference between what was spent and what has been achieved detects the existence of fraud and corruption then observed in 20 regions.
The indicator can not distinguish between inefficiency and corruption and in need of more information and investigative journalism.
The analysis shows that the southern regions have received financial resources which only partly have become infrastructure and resources used by them is on average higher than in the Northern regions.
To confirm that the cost of infrastructure in the south incorporates corruption is the fact that the cost of private housing are lower than the national average and higher than the north, while in the public sector this relationship reverses.

Judicial measures.

Corruption can be measured using the number of complaints or convictions for corruption offenses committed by public officials .The corruption offenses which are

known by the court are only partial measures of the phenomenon,
complaints and convictions are often used to understand the evolution of corruption over time and the territory assuming that justice is equally efficient on the whole national territory.

Data on complaints do not reflect all the corruption, but only one that emerges .Un'alternativa is the use of data on past convictions become final but relate to bribery that occurred in other periods for which data are less significant to achieve the prevention.

In crimes against public administration fall crimes by public officials against the public administration, both the crimes committed by individuals against the public administration.

The analysis is for the annual performance of the offenses and persons reported in Italy broken down by gender and age.

An analysis of complaints and convictions for corruption and bribery.

Although the phenomena of corruption that come to knowledge of the judiciary for investigation are partial indicators, judicial sources are used to investigate corruption at the local level and time.

For a more precise analysis we chose to study only the corruption and bribery and other crimes against the state.

In recent years, corruption in Italy is stable, the phenomenon is more serious in the Center South, follow the Centre and then the North Italy.

Among the crimes prevail bribery, corruption and acts against official duties and incitement to corruption .With reference to the authors of the crimes shows that to commit are mainly men, but it can be assumed that the gap is caused by the fact that there are fewer women executives than men.

The number of those sentenced for bribery has doubled since 2007 to s011 in northern Italy, has been a constant in Central Italy and has risen particularly in Southern Italy and the islands where this number is more alto.Nello same period instead corruption has decreased in the Country .

The number of years that passed between the year in which the offense is committed and the year of the judgment is on average higher for bribery and for corruption.

For bribery distance between the year in which the offense is committed and the year of the judgment is less corruption in the North for a statistic can not be done.

Considering sentences for corruption of the Court of Auditors in the period 2010-2012 that are 341 you can give a picture of corruption in Italy and in particular in its geographical areas.

Of the total of 341 decisions, 79% are first-degree and 21% are of the second degree.

In particular, 300 judgments are condemning to pay damages, the other 41 are discarded, acquittals, appeals first grado.Delle 300 convictions, 239 were first instance and 61 of second degree.

If we consider the sentences to damages are prevalent convictions for corruption, also in the years 2010-2012 convictions for corruption have doubled, convictions for extortion dropped from 21 to 14.

Between 2010-2012 more than half of convictions for corruption and bribery
They are crimes that occurred in the North, but we do not know if the North because

there is more corruption and bribery or if the North because these crimes are more conflicted.

More than half of the convictions for crimes of corruption and bribery involved state employees, then they are the municipalities, the health sector and, finally, the field of security, the lower the crime in provinces, regions and municipalities.

The amounts of bestowal are higher for senior figures while decreases to lower levels dell'amministrazione.Le tions are higher in the economic, social protection and health care, the minor mendations are on law and order and security .

Of the 300 convictions in 164 it was found a property damage, 243 in damage to image and most of both types.

There is a large time difference between the time when the events described occurred and the date of the judgment, including the facts and corrupt the judgment in the Court of Auditors spend on average 10 years and a half.

I sued mainly are state administrators and almost all politicians are the mayors, councilors, town councilors.