Camelia Florela Voinea - ECPAM2012-ConferencePresentation-Bribery-Scape-Presentation

Camelia Florela Voinea, Dr.
Camelia Florela Voinea, Dr.

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/camelia_florela_voinea/6/
Bribery-Scape: Artificial Society-Based Simulation Model of Corruption Emergence and Growth

Author:
Camelia Florela Voinea, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Political Science, International Relations and Security Studies
Faculty of Political Science
University of Bucharest
Romania

camelia.voinea@fspub.unibuc.ro
Corruption’s Emergence and Growth: An Interdisciplinary Issue of Research

- Political Science
- Social-Psychology
- Artificial Society-Based Simulations
Example of Domain Issue: Corruption Studies

- Corruption: Sources and Effects
- Particularities of Corruption Phenomena in the Ex-Communist Eastern European Countries:
  - Political Culture
  - Institutions: Construction, Culture, and Authority
  - Good Governance and Public Policy
- Inter-disciplinary Issues
  - Measures of Corruption
  - Social Perception Indexes of Corruption
  - Prediction
• Attitude formation
• Attitude Change
   Particularities of political attitudes and mentalities formation and change in the Ex-Communist Eastern European Countries:
     Historical heritage
     Weaknesses of the Democratic Institutions

 Types of Theoretical Approaches
   Rational choice theory: rationality of choice & economical theories (classical Game Theory)
   Institutional /Normative approach (theoretical source: Weber; current theories: North, Teorell, Mungiu-Pippidi)
   Social-Psychology / generative approach
The Third Way in Social and Political Analysis and Prediction: Artificial Life technologies

• The Main Way: Game Theory
  • Olivier Cadot (1987) Corruption as a Gamble

• The Second Way: “top-down” and “bottom-up” models
  • Rose-Ackerman (1999) 1999. Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform,
  • Mauro P. 1998. Corruption: Causes, Consequences, and Agenda for Further Research

• The Third Way: computational models, agent-based models, artificial life models, artificial society models
Contents

• Introduction and Brief History of Corruption Studies
• A Brief History of Corruption Studies: Definitions and Theoretical Paradigms
• Modeling Approaches on Corruption’s Sources and Effects
• The Ex-Communist European Countries: Corruption Case Studies
• A Corruption Emergence Model. Conceptual Framework
• An Artificial Society-Based Model of Corruption Emergence
• Experimental Settings and Results
• Conclusions and Future Work
Corruption in Post-Communist Countries (European and Not Only)

Authors:
- Precupețu, I. (2008) *On the nature and causes of corruption in Romania*
- Mungiu-Pippidi. 2010. *The Experience of Civil Society as an Anticorruption Actor in East Central Europe*

International Organizations’ Reports:
Attitude formation and change:

1. **Relation of the individual citizen to the state and society:**
   “impaired relationship between individual and the state” (Precupețu, 2008, p.29)

2. **The Justice System:**
   “... lack of judicial democracy, non-involvement of civil society in monitoring the system, poor professional competence, excessive bureaucracy and disorganisation, fear of retaliation, flawed accountability mechanisms, regulations that allow for discretionary decisions” (Danileț, 2009, p.).

3. **Trust and Social Values:**
   decreasing trust in social values, preference to survival values in spite of moral values of the society (Karklins, 2005, p.58).
   - Trust as social order (Gambetta, 2000)

4. **Emergent Competing Normative Systems:**
   “The battle that post communist countries wage is not the legal one against individual corruption from developed Europe, where the norm of government impartiality and integrity is already set, but a struggle to enshrine such norms and unseat the norm of particularism” (Mungiu-Pippidi, 2010, p.4).”
Political Psychology:

Trust, Responsibility and Fairness: attitude structural components

- How to model corruption? - As an emergent feature of the self-organizing processes of trust emergence.
- In order to simulate the emergence of trust, we need to simulate an attitude change.
- In order to simulate an attitude change we need to simulate the processes of responsibility, fairness and cognitive dissonance.
The Artificial Society:

- Landscape
- Resources
- Agents: undergo internal processes of adaptation to a varying normative context. The values of their individual attributes of trust, responsibility and fairness (honesty) are updated iteratively by a set of self-organizing processes:
  - Trust
  - Cognitive dissonance
  - Responsibility
  - Fairness
  - Honesty
  - Information, knowledge and learning
Bribe and Agents’ Individual Attributes

Agent’s individual attributes:
- Personal resources
- Dissonance
- Responsibility
- Honesty

Agent Types:
- Citizens
- Bureaucrats
- Magistrats
- Politicians

Bribe
- Money
- Access to resources (power or influence)
- Influence / Privilege
Micro level processes:
- honesty,
- responsibility,
- cognitive dissonance, and
- trust

Macro level processes:
- access-to-resource,
- ask-for-bribe,
- offer-bribe,
- accept-bribe, etc.
Bribery-Scape

EEEW-PAM’2012
ECPAM’2012
“Bribery-Scape”
Dr. Camelia F. Voinea
FSP-University of Bucharest
the emergence of petty corruption: “bribery-scape”;
the emergence of grand corruption: “privilege-scape”; 
bonding vs. networking: case studies on corruption emergence and growth; 
the democratic accountability vs. corrupt accountability: “retaliation-scape”
the attitude change as a source of corruption: the role of honesty, responsibility, dissonance and trust in the emergence of corruption
democratic elites vs. corrupt elites: “baron-scape”
There are a number of social normative systems which, eventually, emerge in the artificial society as an effect of a long-run social change.

There is a level of cognitive dissonance: an attitude change starts to become effective in the society, making therefore possible the competition between the different normative systems.

Both the first and the second type of complexity (norm emergence and attitude change) represent initial conditions for corruption to emerge and evolve, either by growing, or by decaying.
Conclusions

1. Interdisciplinarity:
The interdisciplinary area of artificial life technologies of modeling and simulation

2. Complexity of Models
The complexity of models mirrors the complexity of studied phenomena: attitude formation and change cannot be fully described and analyzed with classic mathematical statistics

3. Political Prediction
Prediction is not a matter of figures anymore: it is a matter of society replication by means of artificial society modeling