

Intensity of Competiton, Corruption Risk and Estimated Direct Social Loss in Public Procurement of Zagreb - 2011-2016

Research & Analytical Toolkit

Tóth, István János & Hajdu, Miklós

October 10th 2017 CMS-CRCB meeting Zagreb



CRCB

- Non-profit, non-partisan organisation
- From 2013
- recent topics:
 - Measuring corruption risk
 - Analysing corrupt system and kleptocratic state in Hungary with hard data
 - Measuring the quality of legislation with hard data
 - Corruption risks, price distortion & competition at EU level

MOTIVATIONS

Public Procurement

- 10-25% of GDP in EU countries [OECD]
- Rising the intensity of competition = a tool to save taxpayers' money
- Public procurement is one of the most important field of grand corruption
- Big data & statistical analysis = a tool to detect corrupt activities

Public Procurement

 Analysis at local level (City of Zagreb & Zagreb Holding)

Intensity of competition & corruption risk

Tendencies

Estimation of direct social loss

Corruption and lack of Competition

A lot of suspicious cases

Only anecdotic evidences / lack of hard data

The amount of direct social loss is very high

Bad Examples: Nice Hungarian Cases

Viewpont: cca. 130,000 euros



Disabled Acces Lift for only one step: 5,200 euros



"White elephants": losing EU's taxpayer money (Bicycle Cross Track in Hatvan, closed):



Our aims

research & analytical tool

 Analysis of 5,922 contracts of 4,483 public procurement issued by Grad Zagreb and Zagreb Holding

Period of time: 2011-2016

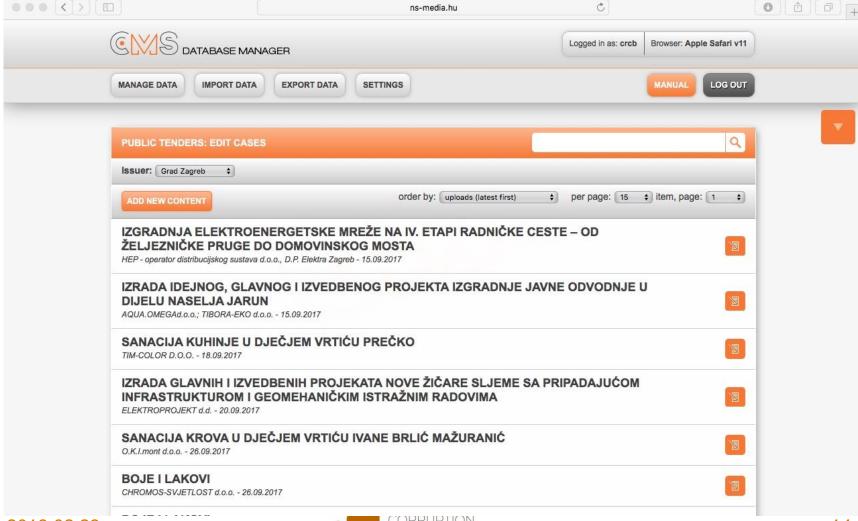
1,197 winner companies

research & analytical tool

Database processing tool for Croatian Public Procurement (DCPP)

- Analytical tool to analyse the Croatian Public Procurement
- On-line platform
- PP data and firm level balance sheet and ownership data
- Real time analysis

Database processing tool for the Croatian Public Procurement (DCPP)



CONCEPTS

Corruption... as... a black hole

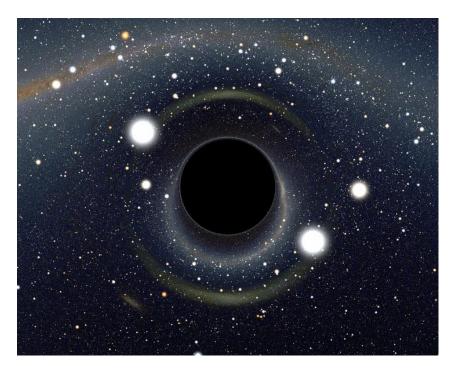
Without measurement, it is not worth talking about

Black hole: not visible but measurable

- weight
- radius
- temperature
- distance

We are in the same way with corruption Corruption could be analogous to the black hole

- Not observable, but
- We can estimate its prevalence
- Where does it happen?
- How much social loss does corruption generate?



Competition & Corruption Operationalized concept: intensity of competition

Competition & Corruption

Corruption risk: => favourable conditions for corrupt activities

=> outcomes of the corrupt acts

(=> price distortion / overpricing)

Operationalized concepts:

corruption risk contract price distortion

Operationalized concepts

Competition / intensity of competition

=> number of bids

=> relative price drop (estimated value vs. contract price)

Corruption

corruption risk => single bid price distortion => rounded data, Benford's law

Estimated Direct Social Loss

direct social loss due to low intensity of competition and high corruption risk

Indicators: Intensity of Competition

ICI: logarithmic function of number of bids

ICI =	if $b = 2$	ICI = lg2
	if $b = 3$ or $b = 4$	ICI = Ig[(3+4)/2]
	if $b = 5$ or $b = 6$	ICI = Ig[(5+6)/2]
	if $b = 7$ or $b = 8$	ICI = Ig[(7+8)/2]
	if b > 8	ICI = 1
	if b = 1	ICI = 99, missing value

Indicators: Intensity of Competition

Relative price drop (RPRD):

$$RPRD_i = \frac{(P_i^* - P_i)}{P_i} * 100$$

 P_i^* : estimated value in tender i

 P_i : contract price in tender i

Indicators: Corruption Risk

Single bid (SB) [0,1];

0: tender with competition

1: tender without competition,

with single bid

Indicators:

The Ratio of Estimated Direct Social Loss (EDSLR)

$$RPRD_i = \frac{(P_i^* - P_i)}{P_i} * 100$$

$$EDSLR_i = RPRD_{ideal} - RPRD_{observed}$$

$$EDSLR_i = RPRD_{ideal} - RPRD_i$$

for every i tenders

 $RPRDR_{ideal}$: reference/benchmark value in case of tenders with low corruption risk and high intensity of competition

Price distortion: The Benford's Law

Price distortion / overpricing

fraud analytics, auditing, forensic accounting:

- First digit test (Benford's law)
- First two digit test (Benford's law)
- Last two digit test (rounding data test)
- Recurring data test
- Summation test

Benford's Law

A set of numbers is said to satisfy Benford's law if the leading digit d ($d \in \{1, ..., 9\}$) occurs with probability:

$$P(d) = \log_{10}(d+1) - \log_{10}(d) = \log_{10}\left(\frac{d+1}{d}\right) = \log_{10}\left(1 + \frac{1}{d}\right).$$

Benford's Law

digits	log(d)	log(d+1)	$P(d) = \log(d+1) - \log(d)$	cum [P(d)]
1	0.000	0.301	0.301	0.301
2	0.301	0.477	0.176	0.477
3	0.477	0.602	0.125	0.602
4	0.602	0.699	0.097	0.699
5	0.699	0.778	0.079	0.778
6	0.778	0.845	0.067	0.845
7	0.845	0.903	0.058	0.903
8	0.903	0.954	0.051	0.954
9	0.954	1.000	0.046	1.000

Price distortion by First Digit Test (Benford's Law)

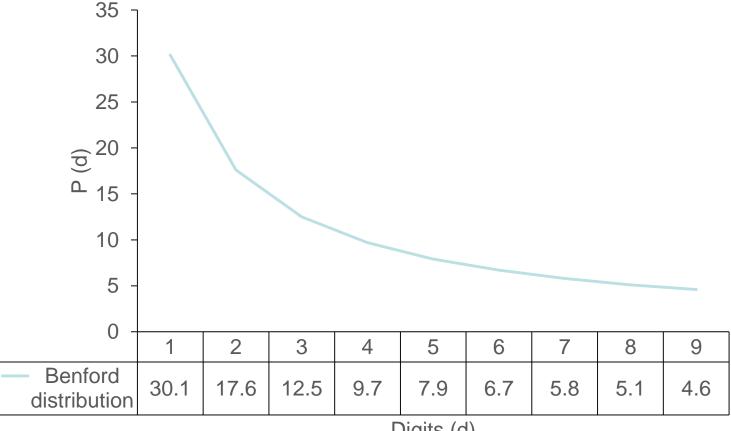
Measurement of the weight of price distortion by Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{Y}_i - Y)^2$$

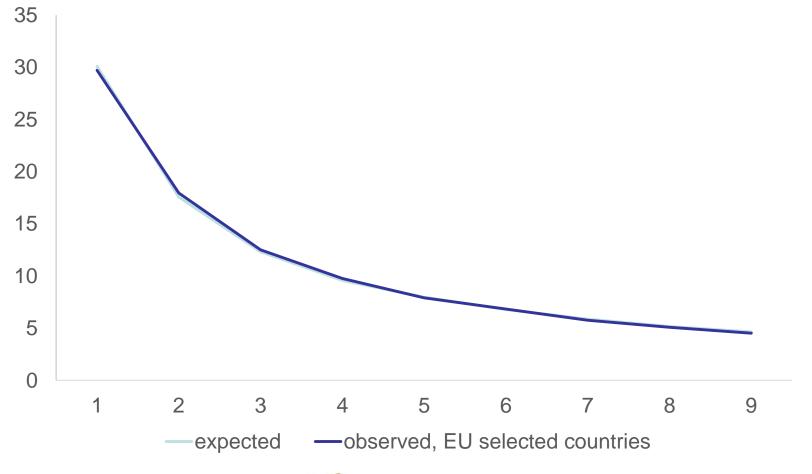
where \hat{Y} is the predicted value and Y is the observed value in percentages.

Benford's Law

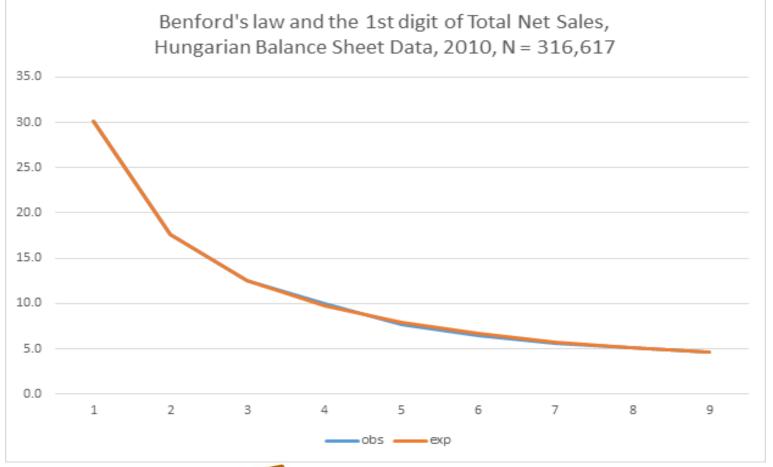
The distribution of first digits, according to Benford's law



Expected and observed distribution by 1st digits, %: Contract Price of Public Tenders in selected EU Countries, 2006-15, N = 2,164,493



Expected and observed distribution by 1st digits: Total Net Sales of the Hungarian companies, 2010, N = 316,617



Benford's law: applications

- Analysis of predictive models in economics [Hal Varian, 1972]
- Fraud detection in sociological research [Dieckman, 2007]
- Administrative surveys, census, USA [Nigrini, 2015]
- Fraud detection at clinical research, USA [Lee et al., 2015]
- Analysis of fraud at elections, Iran [Roukema, 2015]
- Detection of tax evasion, USA [Nigrini, 1992]
- Detection of fraud, embezzlement at company level, USA [Nigrini, 2012]
- Detection of price distortion and corruption at public tenders [CRCB, 2016]

Indicators: Price Distortion

1. First Digit Test (FDT)

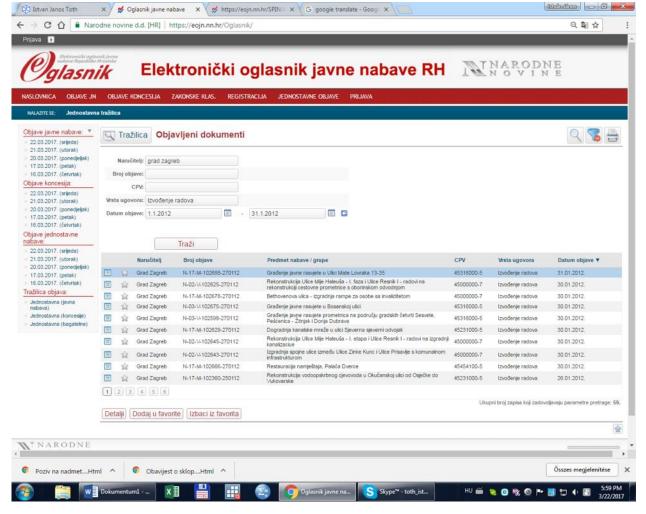
2. Rounded (by 1,000 Kunas) data test

Intensity of Competition, Corruption Risks & Price Distortion

	intonoity of	corruption	prioc
	intensity of competition		price distortion
intensity of competition	<u>-</u>	Negative	Negative
corruption risks		_	Positive
price distortion			-

DATABASE BUILDING

Data source: html or pdf





From this...



Odjeljak I: Javni naručitelj

I.1) Naziv, adrese i kontakt(i)

Službeni naziv: Grad Zagreb		OIB: 61817894937			
Poštanska adresa: Avenija Dubrovnik	: 15	1			
Mjesto: Zagreb	Država: Hrvatska				
Služba(e) za kontakt: GRAD ZAGRE Na pažnju (osoba za kontakt): javna.s		Telefon:			
E-pošta:		Telefaks:			
OznakaDokumenta=2017/S 003-000	RL)	200 A (Control of Control of Cont			

I.2) Vrsta javnog naručitelja

	Ministarstva i druga državna tijela uključujući i njihove regionalne ili lokalne urede ili jedinice	Pravne osobe koje su osnovane za određene svrhe radi zadovoljavanja potreba u općem interesu
	Državne agencije/uredi	Europska institucija/agencija ili međunarodna organizacija
•	Jedinice lokalne i područne (regionalne) samouprave	Ostalo:
0	Lokalne i regionalne agencije/uredi	



...to this...

• •			₹ Munkafüzet1					Q-	Q - Keresés a lapon 😃 -		
Kezdőla			Adatok Véleme	ényezés Néz	et Fejlesztőeszközök				≗+ Megosz	tás 🗸	
1	* × × .	$f_{X} \mid id$									
A B	3 C	D E		F		G	Н	1			
id sid	d issuer doc_id	oib dscrptn				c_type1	c_type2	nuts_code	c_descr		
1	1 1				ećom umjetnom travom, MO Gaji	šća 1	. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	Radovi na postavljanju rasvjete na	a igralište	
2	1 1	61817894937 DV ZAPRUĐE, I	PO SREDIŠĆE, nabava namje	štaja i opreme za no	ve skupine	2	Kupnja	HR	Dječji vrtić Zapruđe, PO Središće,	nabava n	
3	1 1	61817894937 IZRADA IDEJNO	OG PROJEKTA ZA ISHOĐENJE	LOKACIJSKE DOZVO	LE ZA PRODUŽENU BAŠTIJANOVU	IUI 3		HR	Izrada idejnog projekta za ishođer	nje lokac	
4	1 1	61817894937 Izrada idejnog	projekta za ishođenje lokaci	jske dozvole za izgra	dnju Čakovečke ulice s komunaln	om 3		HR	Izrada idejnog projekta za ishođer	nje lokac	
5	1 1	61817894937 ŠKOLA ZA KLAS	SIČNI BALET – IZRADA PROJE	KTNE DOKUMENTA	CIJE ZA SANACIJU OBJEKTA S ISHO	ĐE 3		HR	ŠKOLA ZA KLASIČNI BALET, izrada	projektr	
6	1 1	61817894937 Brezovica, Nov	i Zagreb-zapad, Novi Zagreb	-istok, Trnje i Trešnj	evka jug	3		HR	stručni nadzor nad uređenjem viš	e prome	
7	1 1	61817894937 OŠ SESVETE, sa	anacija vanjske stolarije			1	Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ SESVETE, sanacija vanjske stola	arije	
8	1 1	61817894937 OŠ IVANA CAN	KARA, sanacija športske dvo	rane i pratećeg pros	tora		Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ IVANA CANKARA, sanacija špo	rtske dv	
9	1 1	61817894937 OSNOVNA ŠKO	LA PAVLEKA MIŠKINE, Sv. D	uh 24, Zagreb - izvod	fenje radova sanacije pročelja ško	le i 1	Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	Osnovna škola Pavleka Miškine, S	veti Duh	
10	1 1	61817894937 Izrada idjenih p	projekata za ishođenje lokac	ijskih dozvola za izgr	adnju autobusnog stajališta u Ulio	ci V 3		HR	Izrada idejnih projekta za ishođen	nje lokac	
11	1 1	61817894937 OŠ LJUBLJANIC					Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ LJUBLJANICA, izmjena vanjske		
12	1 1	61817894937 OŠ A.G. MATO	ŠA, ZAMJENA STOLARIJE BR.	AVARIJOM		1	Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ A.G. MATOŠA, zamjena stolari	ije brava	
13	1 1				, Marin Držić, Sigečica, Mala Mlai		Kupnja	HR	Nabava namještaja za potrebe Mj		
14	1 1	61817894937 DV KOLIBRI, sa					Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	DV KOLIBRI, SANACIJA KUHINJE I I		
15	1 1	61817894937 OŠ RUDEŠ, zan					Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ RUDEŠ, zamjena stolarije (brav		
16	00 1 9901				ih javnih površina iz Planova mali			HR	Nabava usluga obavljanja stručno		
17	77	61817894937 Održavanje EM			,,			HR	Održavanje EMC CLARiiON DL 420	And the last of th	
18	Co. 1 1000	61817894937 DV SUNČÁNA,		Trgu I. Kukulievićeva	14		Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	DV SUNČANA, izmjena vanjske sto		
19	00 1 100	61817894937 PRIRODOSLOV					Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	PRIRODOSLOVNA ŠKOLA VLADIMI	spines in the contrast of	
20	7. 47.				meta i smjernica za projektiranje			HR	Izrada prijedloga nacrta pravilnika		
21		61817894937 OŠ ANTUNA M			meta i sinjermea za projektiranje		. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ ANTUNA MIHANOVIĆA, sanaci		
22	99 1 999				lana malih komunalnih akcija Gra		Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	Uređenje parkirališta na križanju i	Agent and part and section	
23	7 / / / / /	61817894937 OŠ VOLTINO, h		resetatove unce, iz i	iana manii komunamii akcija ora		Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ VOLTINO, HITNA SANACIJA KO	deal services and between power	
24	00 1 1000			fenamienska dvoras	a) Siget, iz Plana malih komunaln		. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	Izgradnja Športsko rekreacijskog o		
25	57 45	61817894937 Izrada projektr				3		HR	Izrada projektno-tehničke dokum		
26	02 1 1000	61817894937 IZRADA ELABO						HR	Izrada elaborata označavanja pod	-	
27		61817894937 DV MEDO BRU			DA NA FRICAZIVINI CESTAIVIA		. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	DV MEDO BRUNDO, sanacija zidvo		
28	7. 4.7	61817894937 DV POTOČNICA					. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	DV POTOČNICA, SANACIJA KROVA		
29		61817894937 OŠ DR. VINKA Ž					. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OŠ DR.VINKA ŽGANCA, sanacija pr		
30	02 1 1001				doma Prečko, Prečko 2a iz Plana n			HR	Izrada projektne dokumentacije z		
31	7 47	61817894937 OŠ JURE KAŠTE			doma Precko, Precko za iz Piana n			HR	OŠ JURE KAŠTELANA, sanacija špo		
32							. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR			
33	Co. 1 (Co.)	61817894937 OŠ ČUČERJE, iz			JE RASKRIŽJA IVANA MAŽURANIĆ		Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA ČUČERJE, IZMJE		
75.				UNE SEMAFURIZACI	JE KASKKIZJA IVANA MAZUKANIC				izrada projektne dokumentacije d	THE RESERVE AND PROPERTY.	
34		61817894937 XII. GIMNAZIJA					Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	XII. GIMNAZIJA , sanacija ravnog k		
35		61817894937 DV TRNSKO, SA					. Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	DV TRNSKO, sanacija vanjske stola		
36	C7 1 1/2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	61817894937 ŠKOLA ZA CEST					Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	Nabava radova postavljanja umjet		
	1 1	61817894937 Zaštita objekat			g dojavnog sustava			HR	Zaštita objekata dječjih vrtića Gra		
_38	1 1	61817894937 GIMNAZIJA LU	CIJANA VRANJANINA, SANA	LIJA PROZORA			Izvođenje javnih radova	HR	GIMNAZIJA LUCIJANA VRANJANIN	IA, SANA	
b	Munka1 +										



Database by 7 steps

1. Selection of issuers

2. Manual downloading html files

3. Uploading files to DCPP (Database processing tool for the Croatian Public Procurement)

Database by 7 steps

4. Data downloading manually from Bisnode database

5. Uploading firm level data to DCPP

Database by 7 steps

6. Programmed database processing by DCPP

7. Downloading database from DCPP

ANALYSED DATA: A GENERAL VIEW

General tendencies: 2011-16

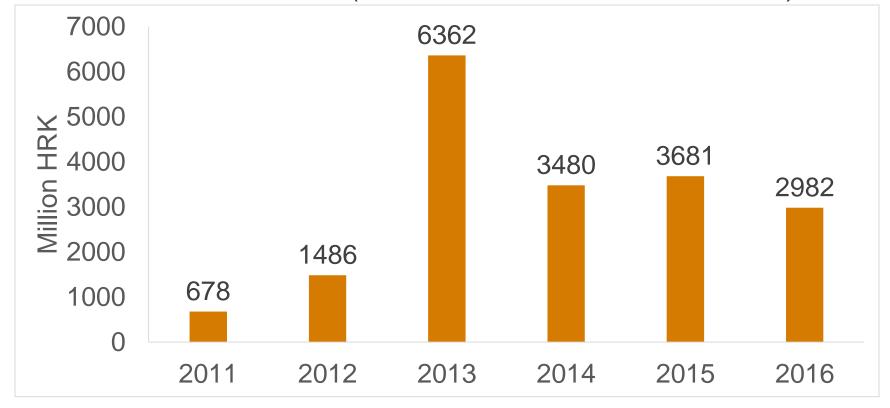
The total number of contracts was moving between 800 and 1216 per year between 2011 and 2016





General tendencies: 2011-16

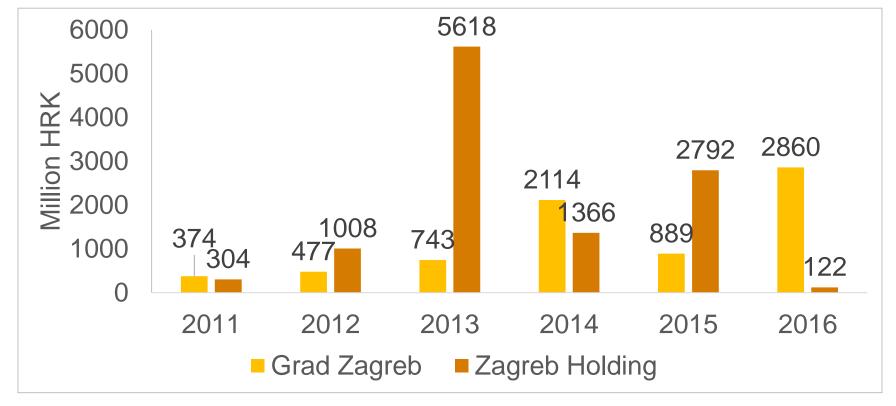
The total sum of net contract values suddenly increased between 2011 and 2013 (from 678 to 6,362 million HRK)





General tendencies: 2011-16

The sum of the contract values of Zagreb Holding was much higher than the sum for the contracts of Grad Zagreb in 2013

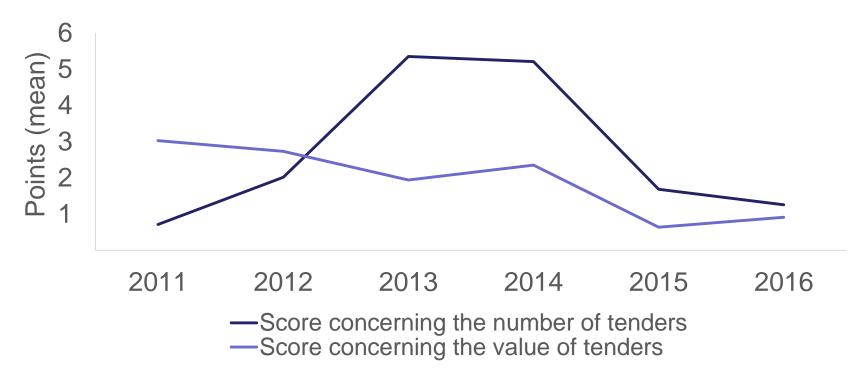




MAIN RESULTS

Analysis of the winner companies

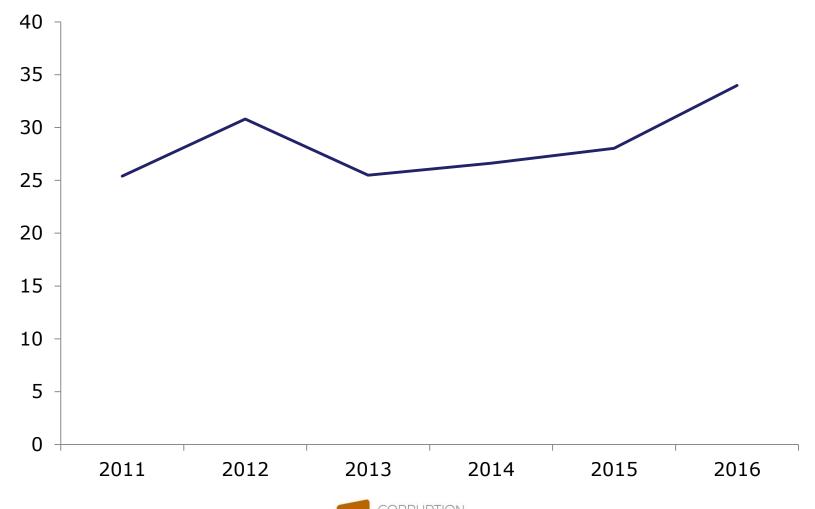
 The winners of the public procurement had become less diverse between 2011 and 2013 based on the number of tenders
 The distribution of the money on the tenders became less concentrated



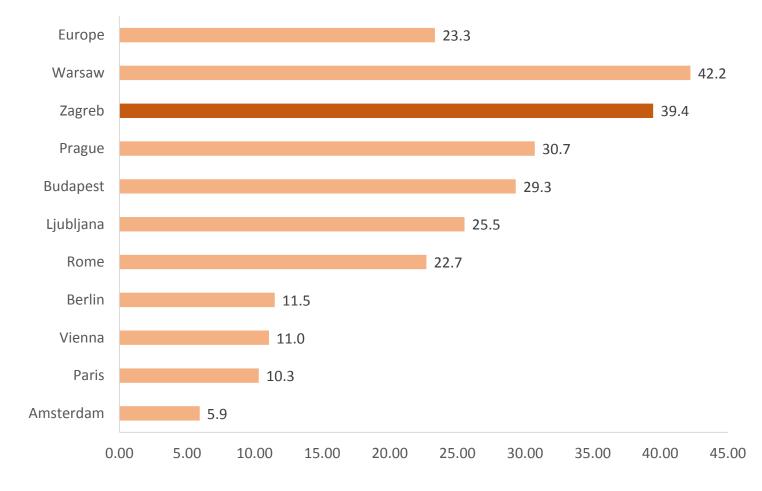


2. The corruption risk of public procurement increased significantly. The share of tenders without competition increased from 25% to 34% between 2011 and 2016

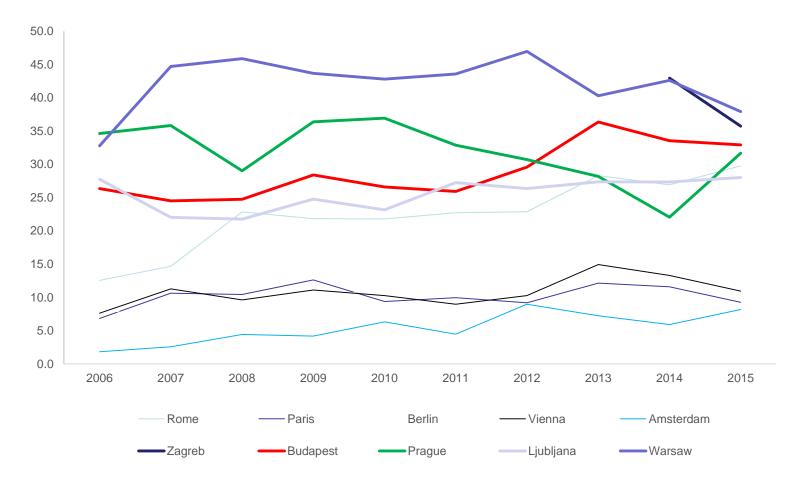
Share of tenders without competition (SB=1) by year, 2011-16, %, N = 5,922



Share of tenders without competition (SB=1) in selected European capitals, 2006-15, N = 3,407,027

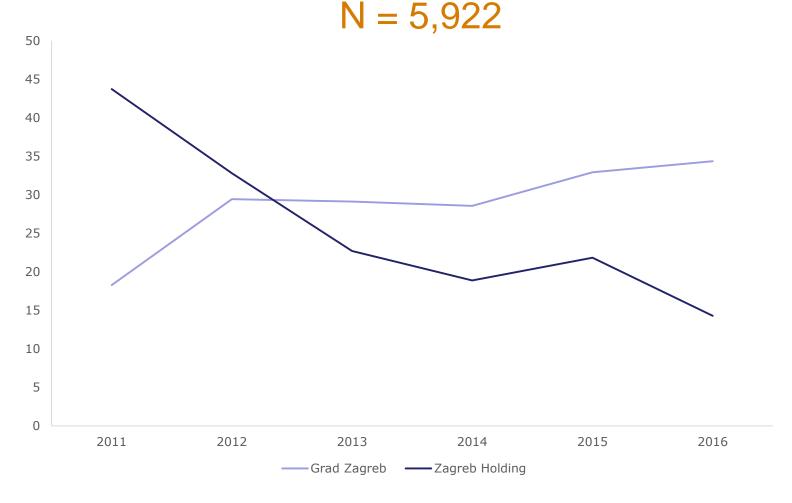


Share of tenders without competition (SB=1) in selected European capitals, 2006-15, N = 3,407,027





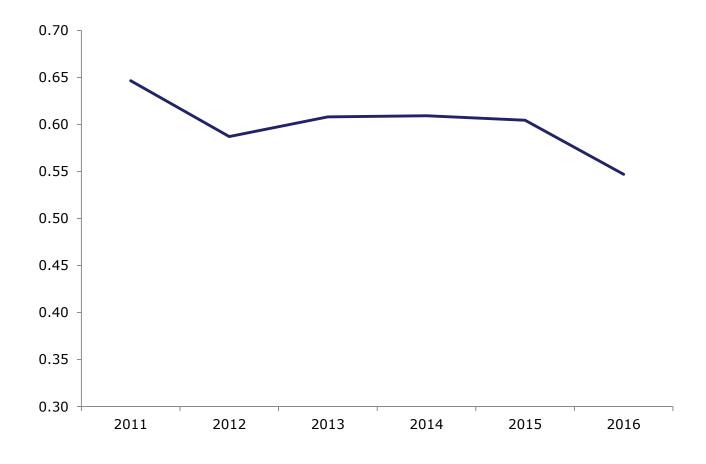
Share of tenders without competition (SB=1) in City of Zagreb and Zagreb Holding, 2011-16, 2011-16, %,



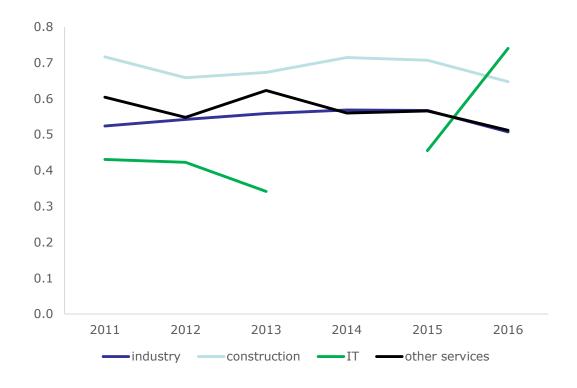
3. The intensity of competition (ICI) decreased considerably from 0.65 to 0.55 points during the period.

$$[0 \le |C| \le 1]$$

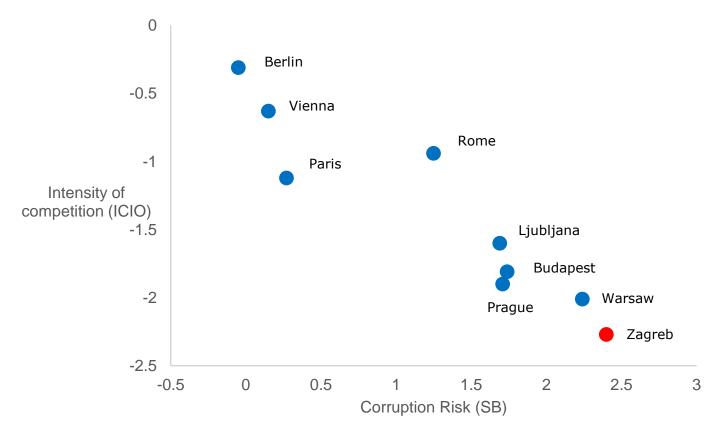
The average value of Indicator of Competitive Intensity (ICI) by year, 2011-16, N = 4,238



The average value of Indicator of Competitive Intensity (ICI) by year, 2011-16, N = 4,238



Intensity of Competition and Corruption Risk in selected European Capitals 2006-15, N = 3,407,027



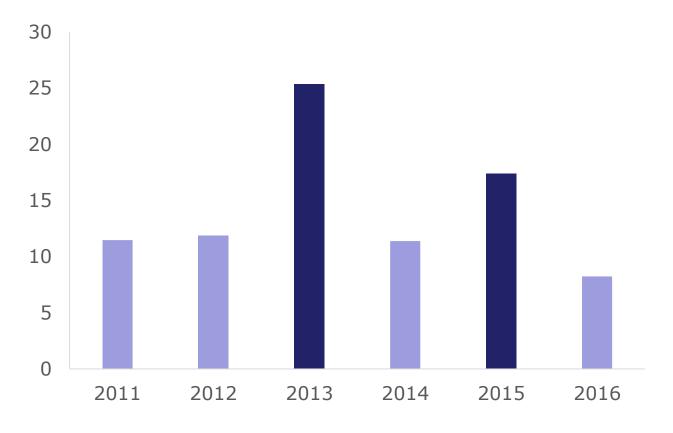
Source: CRCB's own calculation form TED data; values in X and Y axis are coefficiens form logit and ordered logit models, reference capital: Amsterdam, controls: year, sector, contract size (In net contract value).



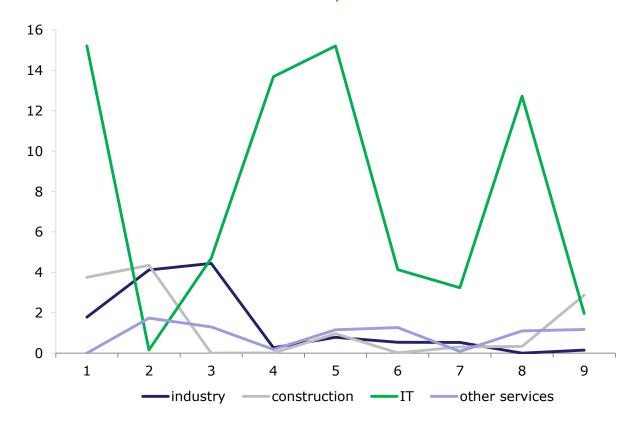
4. The price distortion was high in 2013 and in 2015

Share of rounded prices reduced considerably during the period

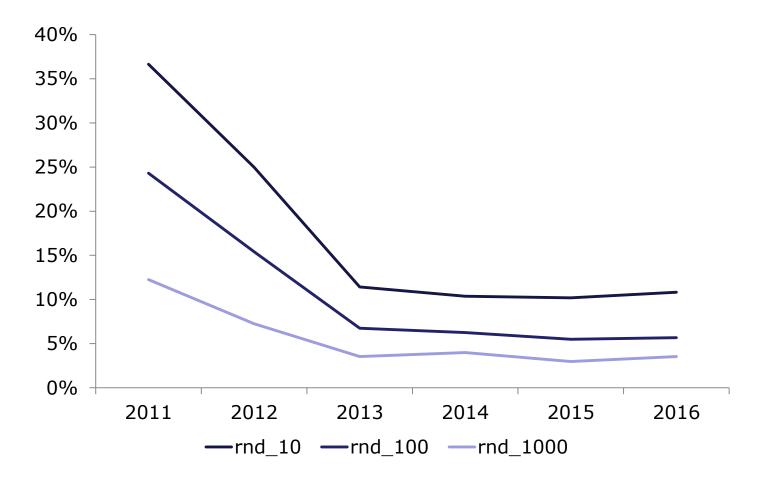
The weight of price distortion: the squared error (SE) of contract prices of PPZ from the theoretical (Benford's) distribution by year, 2011-16, N = 5,922



The weight of price distortion: the squared error (SE) of contract prices of PPZ from the theoretical (Benford's) distribution by sectors, 2011-16, N = 5,922



Share of rounded net contract price by year, % 2011-16, N = 5,922

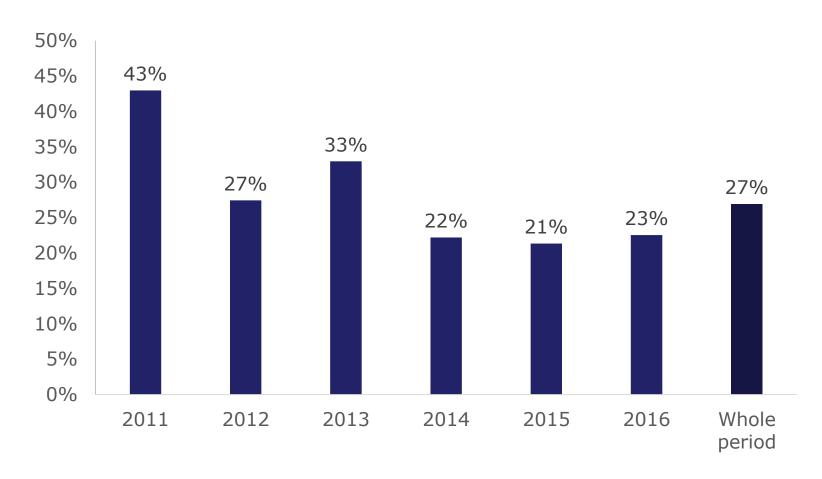


5. 27% of the aggregate contract value was spent without competition.

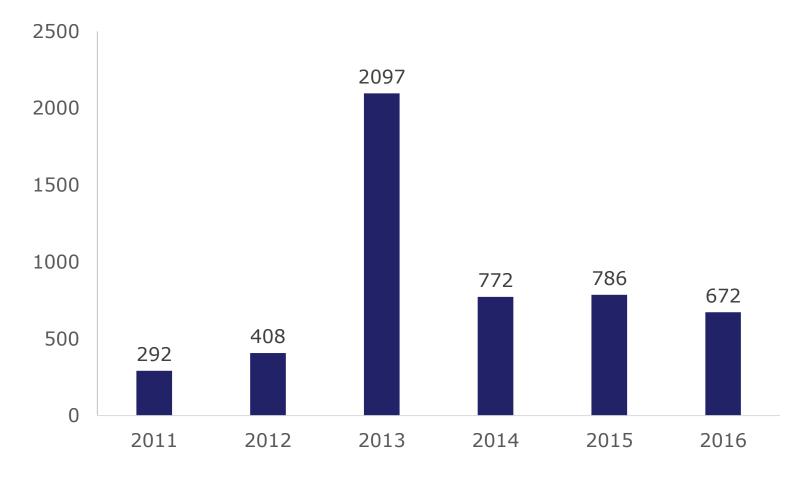
Between 2011 and 2016 the competition practically did not exist at more than the ¼ of public money spent on public procurement.



The share of money spent in PPZ without competition, %, 2011-16, N = 5,922



The sum of the value of PPZ without competition, in million HRK, 2011-16, N = 1,684



6. The median level of estimated direct social loss remained stable during the period and its value has moved between 31-34%

RPRD, median value, %

Only one bidder 8.2

2 bidders 28.2

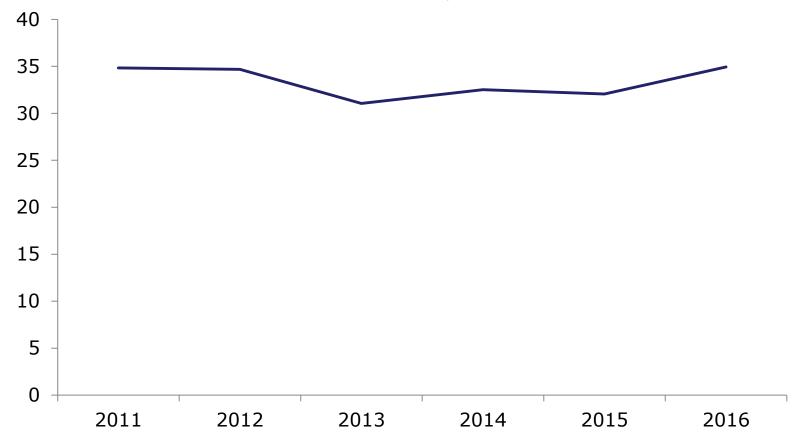
3-4 bidders 46.1

5-6 bidders 59.2

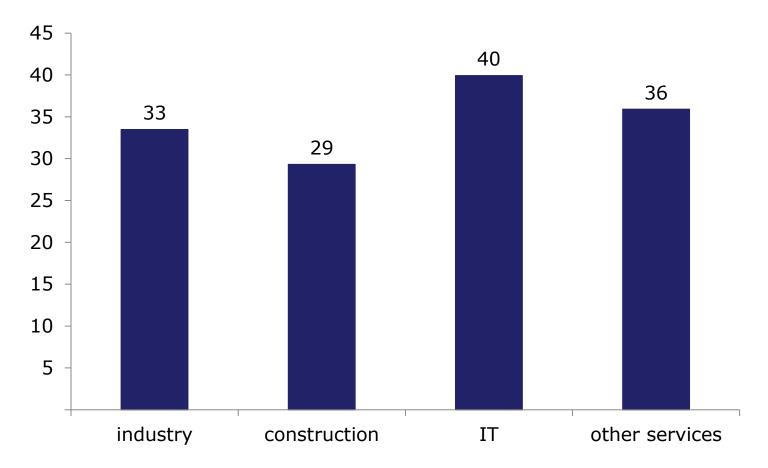
7 or more bidders 106.4

The median value of the ratio of estimated direct social loss in net contract value by year, %, 2011-16,

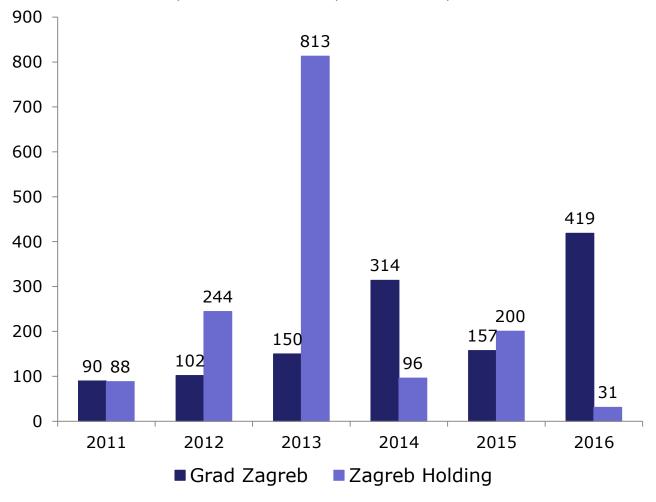
N = 3,076



The median value of the ratio of estimated direct social loss in net contract value by sector, %, 2011-16, N = 3,027



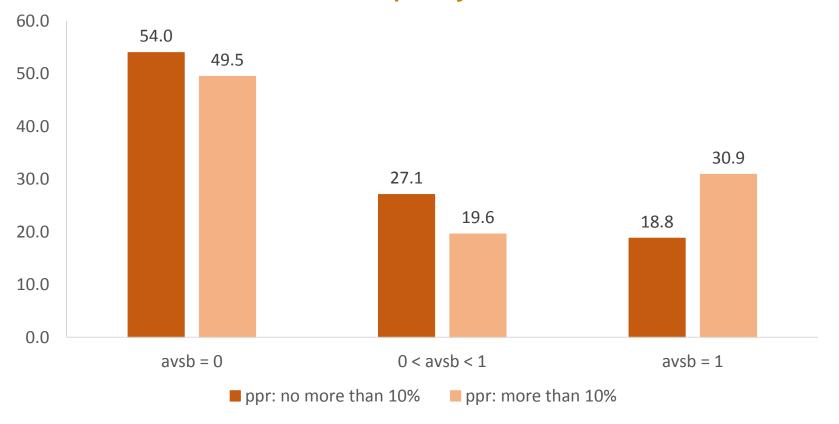
The estimated direct social loss by issuer, million HRK, 2011-16, N = 3,076



7. The results point to the existence of a positive link between corruption risks of public tenders and its importance in total sales of the company. If the role of the public procurement market is greater within the company's sales, the company typically won public tenders characterized by high corruption risks.

=> institutionalization of corruption (??)

The share of tender won the winner company as single bidder in total number of tender by the weight of total contract value of public tenders in total net turnover of the company %, 2011-15, N = 878



TFP & Corruption Risk

$$Y = AL^{\alpha} C^{\beta}$$

$$\ln Y = \ln A + \alpha \ln L + \beta \ln C$$

Y: Total production

A: Total Factor Productivity

L: Labor

C: Capital

$$lnA = B + \gamma CR$$

CR: corruption risk

B: constant

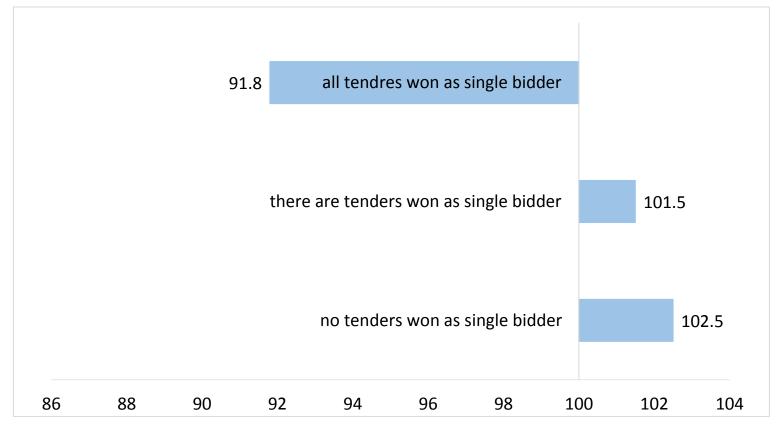


8. Winners with low TFP won tenders at high corruption risk or companies which regularlywon tenders at high corruption risk have the worst productivity

High corruption risk creates oppurtunity for low productive companies

Therefore: high corruption risks tend to reduce productivity

Mean value of total factor productivity (%) in three groups of winner companies by corruption risk in the public tenders in Zagreb, 2011-15, Number of winners = 868; Number of tenders = 4,840



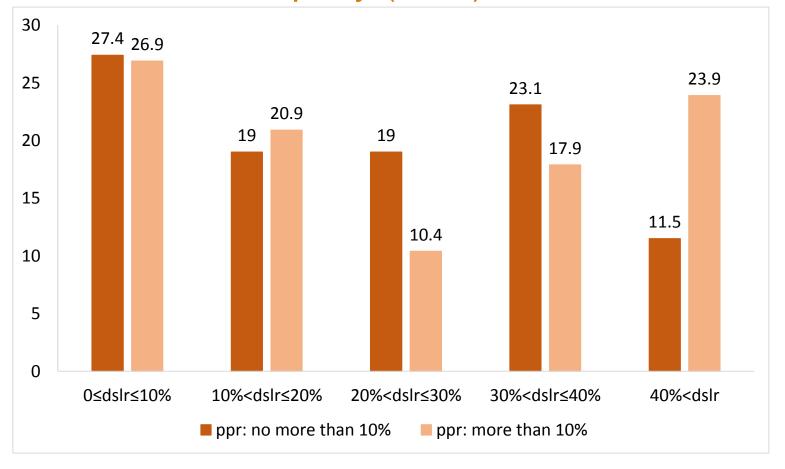
9.

There is significant positive relationship between direct social loss and the importance of public procurement market.

Consequently, the share of wasted money (social loss) is higher in public tenders won by companies strongly connected to the public procurement market.

This phenomenon is clearly related to the weak competition and high corruption risks.

The rate of direct social loss (DSLR) by the weight of total contract value of public tender in total net turnover of the company (PPR), %, 2011-15, N = 625



10.

The results point out that a group of Croatian companies is likely to incorporate the high corruption risk and low intensity of competition of procurement procedures into their expectations.

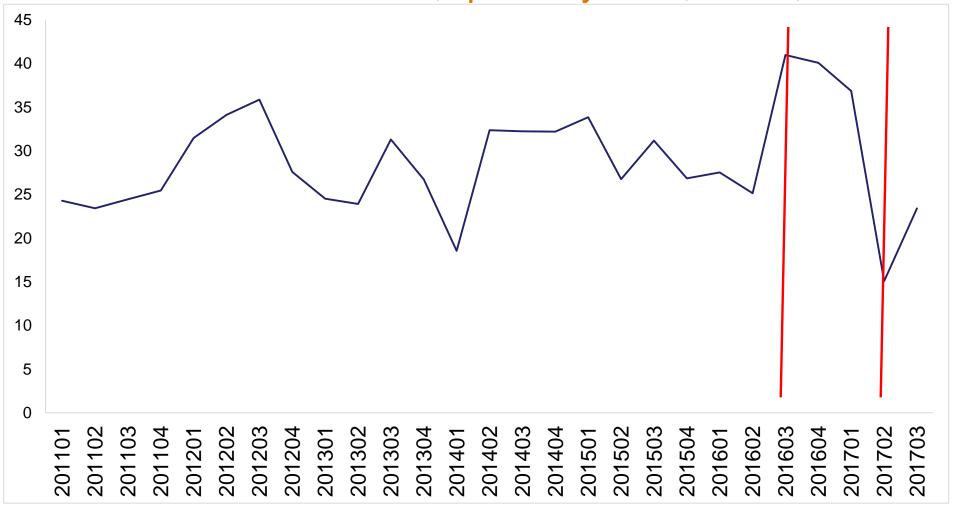
The tenders with low intensity of competition and high corruption risk play an important role in their business strategy.

11. New Data from 2017.01-2017.09 Evolution before and after the local election of 2017

before: considerable increase of corruption risks

after: sudden drop

The share of tender without competition (SB=1) 2011.01. - 2017.09., quarterly data, N = 6,076



LESSONS

Lessons

Low intensity of competition

High corruption risks

High level of estimated direct social loss

Corruption towards institutionalization

Lessons

 Need for a regular empirical analysis of the intensity of competition, corruption risks and direct social loss of public tenders.

 This is the first step towards increasing of social welfare.

References

ACFE. 2016. Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud and Abuse, 2016 Global Fraud Study. Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, USA: Austin, Texas. Coviello, D., – Gagliarducci, S. 2010. Building Political Collusion: Evidence from Procurement Auctions. IZA DP No. 4939, Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA). http://repec.iza.org/dp4939.pdf

Chvalkovska, J., Fazekas, M., Skuhrovec, J., Tóth, I. J., King L. P. 2013. Are EU funds a Corruption Risk? The Impact of EU Funds on Grand Corruption in Central and Eastern Europe. In: Pippidi-Mungiu, A. Controlling Corrution in Europe. The Anticorruption Report 2. Oplanden, Berlin & Toronto: Barbara Budrich Publishers. pp. 68-89.

Czibik, Á., Fazekas, M., Tóth, B., Tóth, I. J. 2014. Toolkit for detecting collusive bidding in public procurement. With examples from Hungary. Working Paper Series: CRCB-WP/2014:02. CRCB, Budapest, 2014. http://bit.ly/2aDRYM7

CRCB. 2016. Competitive Intensity and Corruption Risks in the Hungarian Public Procurement 2009-2015. Main Findings & Descriptive Statistics. Budapest, CRCB. http://bit.ly/1TBpQDa

Durtschi, C. - Hillison, W.- Pacini, C. 2004. "The Effective Use of Benford's Law to Assist in. Detecting Fraud in Accounting Data", Journal of Forensic Accounting, Vol V. pp. 17-34, http://bit.ly/1QSUOER.

Drake, P. D. - Nigrini, M. J. 2000. "Computer assisted analytical procedures using Benford's law", Journal of Accounting Education, Vol. 18. no. 2. pp. 127-146;

Fazekas, M., Tóth, I.J., King. L. P. 2013a. Anatomy of grand corruption: A composite corruption risk index based on objective data. Budapest, CRCB. http://bit.ly/1Yc7zQL

Fazekas, M., King, L. P., Tóth, I. J. 2013b. Hidden Depths. The Case of Hungary. In: Pippidi-Mungiu, A. Controlling Corrution in Europe. The Anticorruption Report 1. Oplanden, Berlin & Toronto: Barbara Budrich Publishers. pp74-82.

Fazekas, M., Tóth, I. J., King, L. P. 2016. "An Objective Corruption Risk Index Using Public Procurement Data". European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research, First Online: 25 April 2016 doi: 10.1007/s10610-016-9308-z.

Fazekas, M., and Tóth, I. J. 2016. "From Corruption to State Capture. A New Analytical Framework with Empirical Applications from Hungary". Political Research Quarterly, June 2016, vol. 69. no. 2. pp. 320-334, doi: 10.1177/1065912916639137.

Fazekas, M. - Tóth, I. J. 2017. Corruption in EU Funds? Europe-wide evidence of the corruption effect of EU-funded public contracting. In: Bachler, J., Berkowitz, P., Hardy S., Muravska, T.: EU Cohesion Policy. Reassessing Performance and Direction, Routledge, London & New York., pp. 186-205.

Garrido, Melissa M, Amy S. Kelley, Julia Paris, Katherine Roza, Diane E. Meier, R. Sean Morrison. 2014. Methods for Constructing and Assessing Propensity Scores. Health Services Research, 49 (5): 1701–20. doi:10.1111/1475-6773.12182

IEER. 2016. Integrity and corruption risks within the Hungarian corporate sector. Budapest: Institute for Economic and Enterprise Research. http://bit.ly/2jzzdZj



References

King, G., Nielsen, R. 2016. Why Propensity Scores Should Not Be Used for Matching. http://bit.ly/2iWZSUd

Kossovsky, A. E. 2015. Benford's Law. Theory, the General Law of Relative Quantities, and Forensic Fraud Detection Applications. Hackensack, New Jersey, USA: World Scientific

Lambsdorff, J. G. 2007. The Institutional Economics of Corruption and Reform. Theory, Evidences and Policy. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press

Lechner, Michael. 2002. Program Heterogeneity and Propensity Score Matching: An Application to the Evaluation of Active Labour Market Policies. The Review of Economics and Statistics (84): 205-220. http://bit.ly/2j6kZPi

Miller, S. J. (ed.). 2015. Benford's Law: Theory and Applications. Princeton, New Jersey, USA: Princeton University Press

Kevin M. Murphy, Andrei Shleifer and Robert W. Vishny. 1993. "Why Is Rent-Seeking So Costly to Growth?" The American Economic Review Vol. 83, No. 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association (May, 1993), pp. 409-414. http://bit.ly/2ahOOJg

Nigrini, M. J. 1996. "A taxpayer compliance application of Benford's law". Journal of the American Taxation Association. Vol. 18. no 1. pp. 72–91.

Nigrini, M. J. (ed.). 2012. Benford's Law. Applications for Forensic Accounting, Auditing, and Fraud Detection. Hoboken, New Jersey, USA: John Wiley & Sons

Spann, Delena D. 2013. Fraud Analytics: Strategies and Methods for Detection and Prevention, Hoboken. New Jersey, USA: John Wiley & Sons

Szanto, Z., Tóth, I. J., Varga, S. 2012. The social and institutional structure of corruption: some typical network configurations of corruption transactions in Hungary, In: Vedres, B., Scotti, M. (eds.): Network sin Social Policy Problems. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Rose-Ackerman, S. (ed.). 2006. International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Rose-Ackerman, S. - Soreide, T. 2011. International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption. Volume Two. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Rosenbaum, Paul R., Donald B. Rubin. 1983. The Central Role of the Propensity Score in Observational Studies for Causal Effects. Biometrika. 70 (1): 41–55. doi:10.1093/biomet/70.1.41

Tóth, I. J., Hajdu, M. 2016a. Competitive Intensity and Corruption Risks in the Hungarian Public Procurement 2009-2015. Paper presented at the University of Cambridge, "Data for Policy" Conference, http://bit.ly/2b8p8kW

Toth, I. J., Hajdu, M. 2016b. Korrupciós kockázatok, átláthatóság, közbeszerzések. Magyar közbeszerzések 2009–2015 közötti adatainak elemzése. In: Kolosi, T.- Tóth, I. Gy. (szerk.): Társadalmi Riport. Tárki, Budapest. 33-53. old. [Corruption risks, transparency, public procurement. Analysis of Hungarian Public Procurement in the period of 2009 and 2015. In: Kolosi, T. – Tóth, I. Gy. (eds): Social Report – 2016. Budapest: Tárki, pp. 33 -53.] http://bit.ly/2dA9XII

Varian, H. R.1972.: "Benford's law", The American Statistician, 26. Vol. no.3. pp. 65-66.



Thank you for your attention!

Corruption Research Center Budapest www.crcb.eu