

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel) : The Effect Of Gender And The Internet On The Level Of Corruption In Asean 5 (1997-2019)
Jumlah Penulis : 3 orang
Status Pengusul : Penulis ke 3
Nama Penulis : Dr.Drs. Nugroho Sumarjiyanto Benedictus Maria, M.Si.

Identitas Jurnal : a. Nama Jurnal : Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen
Ilmiah : b. Nomor ISSN : p-ISSN: 0854-1442 (Print) e-ISSN: 2503-4464 (Online)
: c. Volume, nomor, bulan, tahun : Volume 36 Issue 1, January 2021, 1-10
: d. Penerbit : Fakultas Ekonomika Dan Bisnis Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 (Untag) Semarang
: e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : http://dx.doi.org/ 10.24856/mem.v36i1.1811
: f. Alamat web jurnal : http://jurnal.untagsmg.ac.id/index.php/fe/article/view/1811
: g. Terindeks di scimagojr / Thomson Reufer ISI knowledge atau di nasional / terindeks di DOAJ, CABi, Copernicus : SINTA S2

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional /Internasional bereputasi
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/ Nasional terindeks di DOAJ, CABI, Copernicus

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	2	2,5	2,25
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	7	7	7
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	7	7	7
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan (30%)	7	7,5	7,25
Total = (100%)	23	24	23,5
Nilai Pengusul =	4,6	4,8	4,7

Reviewer 2

Prof.Dr.Drs. Purbayu Budi Santosa, M.S.
NIP. 195809271986031019
Departemen IESP FEB Undip
Jabatan Fungsional : Guru Besar

Semarang, Oktober 2021
Reviewer 1

Prof. Drs. Waridin, M.S., Ph.D.
NIP. 196202121987031024
Departemen IESP FEB Undip
Jabatan Fungsional : Guru Besar

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
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Identitas Jurnal : a. Nama Jurnal : Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen
Ilmiah : b. Nomor ISSN : p-ISSN: 0854-1442 (Print) e-ISSN: 2503-446X (Online)
: c. Volume, nomor, bulan, tahun : Volume 36 Issue 1, January 2021, 1-10
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: f. Alamat web jurnal : http://jurnal.untagsmg.ac.id/index.php/fe/issue/view/242
: g. Terindeks di Scimago-JR / Thomson Reuter ISI : SINTA S2
Knowledge atau di nasional / terindeks di DOAJ, CABI, Copernicus

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional /Internasional bereputasi
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/ Nasional terindeks di DOAJ, CABI, Copernicus

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah					Nilai Akhir yang Diperoleh
	Internasional bereputasi	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi (Maks. 25)	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi	Nasional Terindeks DOAJ dll.	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)			2,5			2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)			7,5			7
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)			7,5			7
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)			7,5			7
Total = (100%)			25			23
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama / Anggota Utama) = 20%						4,6
KOMENTAR / ULASAN PEER REVIEW						
• Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur	Unsur dalam artikel ini mencakup: Title, Abstract, Introduction, Literature Review, Research Method, Results and Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation, dan References. Sudah ditulis secara lengkap.					
• Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Cakupan dan kedalaman pembahasan sudah dilakukan cukup baik menjawab permasalahan, yaitu untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi peringkat korupsi di negara Asean-5. Ruang lingkup mengikuti substansi jurnal. Artikel didukung pustaka yang cukup baik dan relevan.					
• Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data dan metodologi	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data sudah baik. Metodologi sesuai tujuan bahasan dan diuraikan cukup jelas. Variabel korupsi di proxy dengan Corruption Perception Index (CPI), sedangkan variabel independennya: pengguna internet, partisipasi angkatan kerja perempuan dan laki-laki, sudah sesuai tujuan riset. Hasil kajian sudah memberikan penjelasan yang cukup baik sesuai tujuan riset.					
• Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	Jurnal ini sudah terakreditasi Sinta 2 sejak tahun 2020. Mutu penerbit baik. Subject area jurnal sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul.					
Indikasi plagiasi	Tidak ditemukan adanya indikasi plagiasi. Dengan Turnitin, similarity indeks artikel 19% (internet sources 10%, publications 15%, students papers 1%), exclude matches off.					
• Kesesuaian bidang ilmu	Subject area jurnal dan substansi artikel sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul (yaitu ilmu ekonomi).					

Semarang, 27 Oktober 2021

Reviewer 1

Prof. Drs. Waridin, M.S., Ph.D.
NIP. 196202121987031024
Departemen IESP FEB Undip
Jabatan Fungsional : Guru Besar

LEMBAR
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(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/ Nasional terindeks di DOAJ, CABI, Copernicus

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah					Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional bereputasi	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi (Maks. 25)	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi	Nasional Terindeks DOAJ dll.	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)			2,5			2,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)			7,5			7
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)			7,5			7
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)			7,5			7,5
Total = (100%)			25			24
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama / Anggota Utama)						4,8
KOMENTAR/ ULASAN PEER REVIEW						
• Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur	Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur dari jurnal yang ditulis sudah sangat baik					
• Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan sudahlah baik					
• Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi	Data yang diperlukan sudah mencukupi dengan metodologi penelitian yang baik					
• Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit sangatlah baik					
Indikasi plagiarasi	Tidak terdapat adanya indikasi plagiarasi					
• Kesesuaian bidang ilmu	Sudah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu yang didalami (IESP)					

Semarang, 9 November 2021
Reviewer 2



Prof.Dr.Drs. Purbayu Budi Santosa, M.S.
NIP. 195809271986031019
Departemen IESP FEB Undip
Jabatan Fungsional : Guru Besar



KEMENTERIAN RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/BADAN RISET
DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
DEPUTI BIDANG PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
Gedung B.J.Habibie Lantai 19 – 20, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta 10340
Telepon 021-3162222 Ext. 9702, 9782, 9707; Faksimile 021-3101728

Nomor : B/1796/E5.2/KI.02.00/2020
Sifat : Penting
Lampiran : 1 (satu) Berkas
Perihal : **Pemberitahuan Hasil Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah
Periode III Tahun 2020**

Jakarta, 30 Desember 2020

Kepada Yth.

1. Pimpinan Perguruan Tinggi
2. Koordinator LL Dikti I s.d. XIV
3. Ketua Himpunan Profesi
4. Pengelola Jurnal Ilmiah
di seluruh Indonesia

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan hasil Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode III Tahun 2020 dan telah diterbitkannya Surat Keputusan Menteri Riset dan Teknologi/Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional Nomor 200/M/KPT/2020, tanggal 23 Desember 2020, dengan hormat bersama ini kami sampaikan hasil akreditasi sebagaimana terlampir. Adapun ketentuan penerbitan sertifikat akreditasi sebagai berikut:

1. Bagi usulan akreditasi baru maka sertifikat akreditasi akan diterbitkan dan diberikan kepada pengelola jurnal.
2. Bagi usulan akreditasi ulang yang hasil akreditasi naik peringkat maka sertifikat akreditasi akan diterbitkan dan diberikan kepada pengelola jurnal.
3. Bagi usulan akreditasi ulang yang hasil akreditasi peringkatnya tetap dan telah memiliki sertifikat yang masih berlaku masa akreditasi, maka sertifikat baru tidak akan diterbitkan, dan sertifikat sebelumnya dapat digunakan sampai berakhir masa berlaku.
4. Bagi pengelola yang sudah terakreditasi dan namanya tercantum dalam SK sebelumnya serta belum memiliki sertifikat dapat meminta sertifikat terdahulu.
5. Penerbitan sertifikat dilakukan secara bertahap paling cepat 2 minggu setelah pengumuman ini dan dilakukan pemutakhiran data di laman : <http://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id/journals>, penyerahan sertifikat dilakukan secara bertahap dapat diunduh langsung melalui akun pengusul di laman: <http://arjuna.ristekbrin.go.id/> mulai tanggal 07 Februari 2021.
6. Mengingat terdapat lebih dari 2.000 (dua ribu) usulan jurnal pada periode 3 tahun 2020, bagi jurnal yang telah lolos evaluasi administrasi namun belum berkesempatan untuk dinilai, maka akan dilakukan penilaian akreditasi dan menjadi prioritas utama pada periode berikutnya di tahun 2021.
7. Bagi usulan baru dan jurnal dengan masa berlaku habis sertifikat pada tahun 2021 yang tidak lolos evaluasi administrasi, maka dapat melakukan pengajuan usulan akreditasi kembali pada periode berikutnya tahun 2021, untuk tanggal dan waktunya menunggu pengumuman resmi di laman : <http://arjuna.ristekbrin.go.id/>.
8. Bagi jurnal yang masa berlaku sertifikat diatas tahun 2021, maka dapat mengusulkan akreditasi kembali 1 (satu) tahun sebelum habis masa berlaku sertifikat.

Demikian pemberitahuan ini disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.



Direktur Pengelolaan Kekayaan Intelektual

Prof. Dr. Heri Hermansyah, S.T., M.Eng
NIP. 197601181999031002

Tembusan :
Plt. Deputi Bidang Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan



SALINAN

**MENTERI RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/
KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

**KEPUTUSAN MENTERI RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/
KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

NOMOR 200/M/KPT/2020

**TENTANG
PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE III
TAHUN 2020**

**MENTERI RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/
KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,**

- Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka pembinaan terhadap penyelenggaraan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi serta untuk meningkatkan relevansi, kuantitas, dan kualitas publikasi ilmiah ilmuwan Indonesia guna mendukung daya saing bangsa diperlukan peringkat akreditasi jurnal ilmiah;
- c. bahwa tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi/Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional pada tanggal 18 Desember 2020 telah menetapkan hasil akreditasi jurnal ilmiah periode III tahun 2020;
- d. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Menteri Riset dan Teknologi/Kepala Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional tentang Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode III Tahun 2020;

Mengingat ...

- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 Tentang Sistem Nasional Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 Nomor 148, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6374);
3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014, Nomor 16, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5500);
4. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 68 Tahun 2019 tentang Organisasi Kementerian Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 Nomor 203);
5. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 50 Tahun 2020 tentang Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 89);
6. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 113/P Tahun 2019 tentang Pembentukan Kementerian Negara dan Pengangkatan Menteri Negara Kabinet Indonesia Maju Periode Tahun 2019-2024;

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN MENTERI RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE III TAHUN 2020.

KESATU : Menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode III Tahun 2020 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan Menteri/Kepala Badan ini.

KEDUA ...

- KEDUA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun mulai dari nomor dan tahun sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari keputusan Menteri/Kepala Badan ini.
- KETIGA : Setiap jurnal ilmiah wajib mencantumkan masa berlaku akreditasi di dalam laman jurnal dengan menuliskan tanggal penetapan dan tanggal akhir masa berlaku akreditasi.
- KEEMPAT : Keputusan Menteri/Kepala Badan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 23 Desember 2020

MENTERI RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/
KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

BAMBANG P.S. BRODJONEGORO

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEMENTERIAN RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/
BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
Sekretariat Kementerian/Sekretariat Utama
Kepala Biro Hukum dan Organisasi,

ttd.

Ardhien Nissa Widhawati Siswojo

SALINAN
 LAMPIRAN
 KEPUTUSAN MENTERI RISET DAN
 TEKNOLOGI/BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI
 NASIONAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA
 NOMOR 200/M/KPT/2020
 TENTANG
 PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH
 PERIODE III TAHUN 2020

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE III TAHUN 2020

Peringkat Baru	No	Nama Jurnal	EISSN	Penerbit	Keterangan
1	1	<i>ASEAN Journal on Science and Technology for Development</i>	22249028	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 37 Nomor 2 Tahun 2020
	2	<i>Communications in Science and Technology</i>	25029266	Komunitas Ilmuwan dan Profesional Muslim Indonesia (KIPMI)	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 1 Nomor 1 Tahun 2016
	3	<i>Economic Journal of Emerging Markets (EJEM)</i>	2502180X	Pusat Pengembangan Ekonomi, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Islam Indonesia	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 2 ke Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 10 Nomor 2 Tahun 2018
	4	<i>IJOG : Indonesian Journal on Geoscience</i>	23559306	Badan Geologi	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 7 Nomor 2 Tahun 2020
	5	<i>IJoLE: International Journal of Language Education</i>	25488465	Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra Universitas Negeri Makassar	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 4 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020
	6	<i>Ilmu Kelautan: Indonesian Journal of Marine Sciences</i>	24067598	Departemen Ilmu Kelautan Universitas Diponegoro dan Himpunan Ahli Pengelolaan Pesisir Indonesia	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 25 Nomor 3 Tahun 2020
	7	<i>Indonesian Journal of Forestry Research</i>	24068195	Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kehutanan, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 7 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020

Peringkat Baru	No	Nama Jurnal	EISSN	Penerbit	Keterangan
	172	Kultivasi	2581138X	UNPAD Press, Universitas Padjadjaran	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 4 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 17 Nomor 1 Tahun 2018
	173	Lentera Pendidikan : Jurnal Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	25805223	Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 3 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 23 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020
	174	Limits : <i>Journal Of Mathematics and its Applications</i>	25798936	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 17 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020
	175	Marine Fisheries : Jurnal Teknologi dan Manajemen Perikanan Laut	25411659	Institut Pertanian Bogor	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 10 Nomor 2 Tahun 2019
	176	Masyarakat: Jurnal Sosiologi	24608165	LabSosio, Pusat Kajian Sosiologi FISIP Universitas Indonesia	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 25 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020
	177	Matrik : Jurnal Manajemen, Teknik Informatika dan Rekayasa Komputer	24769843	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Bumigora Mataram	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 4 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 20 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020
	178	Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen	25034464	Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 3 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 35 Nomor 2 Tahun 2020
	179	Media Iuris	26215225	Universitas Airlangga	Akreditasi Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 1 Nomor 2 Tahun 2018

Peringkat Baru	No	Nama Jurnal	EISSN	Penerbit	Keterangan
	57	Syaksia : Jurnal Hukum Perdata Islam	27153606	Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten	Akreditasi Peringkat 6 mulai Volume 15 Nomor 2 Tahun 2018

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 23 Desember 2020

MENTERI RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI/
KEPALA BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI
NASIONAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

BAMBANG P.S. BRODJONEGORO

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BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL
Sekretariat Kementerian/Sekretariat Utama
Kepala Biro Hukum dan Organisasi,

ttd.

Ardhien Nissa Widhawati Siswojo

SERTIFIKAT

Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi/
Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional



Petikan dari Keputusan Menteri Riset dan Teknologi/
Kepala Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
Nomor 200/M/KPT/2020
Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode III Tahun 2020
Nama Jurnal Ilmiah
Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen

E-ISSN: 25034464

Penerbit: Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis UNTAG Semarang

Ditetapkan sebagai Jurnal Ilmiah

TERAKREDITASI PERINGKAT 2

Akreditasi Berlaku selama 5 (lima) Tahun, yaitu
Volume 35 Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 sampai Volume 40 Nomor 1 Tahun 2025

Jakarta, 23 Desember 2020

Menteri Riset dan Teknologi/
Kepala Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
Republik Indonesia,



Bambang P. S. Brodjonegoro
Bambang P. S. Brodjonegoro

Journal Profile

Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen

eISSN : 25034464 | pISSN : 25034464

[Economy](#) [Science](#) [Education](#)

[Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang](#)



S2

Sinta Score



Indexed by GARUDA

17

H-Index

17

H5-Index

1168

Citations

1117

5 Year Citations



P-ISSN. 0854-1442
E-ISSN. 2503-4464

Volume 36 Nomor 2

MEDIA EKONOMI DAN MANAJEMEN

Nationally Accredited SK No. B/1796/E5.2/KI.02.00/2020

Edisi
Juli 2021



The Determinants of Dividend Policy: An Empirical Study of Inconsistent Distribution of Dividends Using Balanced Panel Data Analysis

Powell Gian Hartono, Wahyuni Rusliyana Sari, Georgina Maria Tinungki, Jakaria, Agus Budi Hartono

Empowerment Strategy of Dry-land Farmers: Insights from Indonesia

Akhmad Daerohi, Eko Suyono

Causality Analysis: Economic Growth, Economic Openness, Energy Consumption, and Carbon Dioxide Emission Indonesia

Azhima Muhammad Fattah, Jaka Aminata, Indah Susilowati, Arief Pujijono

Firm Size as Determinants of Intellectual Capital Disclosure

Fitri Ella Fauziah, Murharsito

Map of Return of Shares and Volume Activity Trading of Companies in Indonesia on The Pandemic Time of Covid-19

Hersugondo, Abdul Karim, Abdul Rouf

The Effect of Economic Growth, HDI, District/City Minimum Wage and Unemployment on Inequity of Income Distribution in Province of D.I Yogyakarta (2010-2018)

Krisna Gita Suryani, Nenik Woyanti

Women Attribute and Household Level Factor on Women's Empowerment

Neneng Miskiyah, Sari Lestari Z.Ridho, Hadi Jauhari, Ketty Purnamasari

Determinant of Difficulty in Purchasing Decisions for Local Coffee Brands: Testing Knowledge of Product Class as Moderator

Refius Pradipta Setyanto, Kuswoyo

The Effect of Employee Engagement and Job Satisfaction on Workforce Agility Through Talent Management in Public Transportation Companies

Ahmad Azmy

The Effects of Corporate Governance on Company Performance and Dividends in Three Asean Countries

Werner R. Murhadi

The Role Financial Literacy and Financial Planning to Increase Financial Resilience Household Behaviour as Mediating Variable

Noni Setyorini, Rr Hawik Ervina Indiworo, Sutrisno

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**FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENT'S FINANCIAL LITERACY
(A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND
THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF SANATA DHARMA
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Abstract

This study aims to determine 1) the factors that affect students' financial literacy. The factors include gender, Grade Point Average (GPA) and allowance; 2) the differences in financial literacy between students of the Faculty of Economics and students of the Faculty of Science and Technology. The population in this study were active students from batch 2014-2017 of the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Science and Technology, Sanata Dharma University. The sampling technique employed was purposive sampling. The data analysis methods were the Chi-Square test and the Two Independent Sample Test with Mann Whitney Test. The test results show that 1) GPA factor significantly influences students' financial literacy, 2) gender and allowance do not affect students' financial literacy, 3) there are differences in financial literacy between students of the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Science and Technology, in which students of the Faculty of Economics have higher financial literacy level.

Keywords: Students' Financial Literacy; Gender; GPA; Allowance.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: 1) faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi literasi keuangan mahasiswa di antaranya jenis kelamin, indeks prestasi kumulatif (IPK) dan uang saku; 2) perbedaan literasi keuangan antara mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi (FE) dan Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi (FST). Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa aktif Angkatan 2014-2017 FE dan FST Universitas Sanata Dharma. Teknik Pengambilan sampel menggunakan Purposive Sampling. Metode analisis data adalah uji Chi-Square dan Two Independent Sampel Test Mann Whitney. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa 1) faktor IPK berpengaruh signifikan terhadap literasi keuangan mahasiswa, 2) faktor jenis kelamin dan uang saku tidak berpengaruh terhadap literasi keuangan mahasiswa, 3) terdapat perbedaan literasi keuangan antara mahasiswa FE dan FST, dimana mahasiswa FE memiliki literasi keuangan yang lebih tinggi.

Kata kunci: Literasi Keuangan Mahasiswa; Jenis Kelamin; IPK; Uang Saku.

How to Cite: Egesta, E., Rahayu, C. W. E., & Rahmawati, C. H. T. (2021). Factors Affecting Student's Financial Literacy (A Study on the Students of the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Science and Technology of Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta). *Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen*, 36(1), 27-38. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24856/mem.v36i1.1577>.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND LEADER MEMBER-EXCHANGE ON PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING AND MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The competition is increasingly competitive in the world of education, particularly in this uncertain situation, it encourages every agency to plan, control, and determine the right policies. This study aims to explain the overall relationship between participatory budgeting and managerial performance by including Psychological Capital as an intervening variable and Leader Member Exchange as a moderating variable. The method used was a mixed method with a parallel convergent approach, it is conducted to produce more comprehensive facts. The method of data analysis and hypothesis testing used was Structural Equation Modeling. The survey results of 161 managerial positions in private high schools in DIY indicated that budget participation was directly related to managerial performance. Psychological capital was found to partially mediate the relationship between participatory budgeting and managerial performance. Then, the higher relationship between superiors and subordinates will increase the relationship between participatory budgeting and managerial performance. The survey results were also supported by the results of interviews with informants. This research contributes to the formation of employee of psychological capital and the implementation of leadership style as an important factor in influencing performance.

Keywords: participatory budgeting, managerial performance, psychological capital, leader member exchange.

Abstrak

Persaingan yang semakin kompetitif di dunia pendidikan khususnya pada situasi yang tidak menentu seperti ini, mendorong setiap instansi untuk melakukan perencanaan, pengendalian, dan menentukan kebijakan yang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan hubungan yang menyeluruh antara penganggaran partisipatif dan kinerja manajerial dengan memasukan Psychological Capital sebagai variabel intervening dan Leader Member Exchange sebagai variabel moderasi. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode campuran dengan pendekatan paralel konvergen, hal ini dilakukan untuk menghasilkan fakta yang lebih komprehensif. Metode analisis data dan pengujian hipotesis yang digunakan adalah Structural Equation Modelling. Hasil survey kepada 161 jabatan manajerial di SMA Swasta di DIY menunjukkan bahwa penganggaran partisipatif berhubungan langsung dengan kinerja manajerial. Psychological capital ditemukan memediasi secara parsial hubungan penganggaran partisipatif dan kinerja manajerial. Kemudian, semakin tingginya hubungan antara atasan dan bawahan maka akan meningkatkan hubungan antara penganggaran partisipatif dengan kinerja manajerial. Hasil survey didukung pula oleh hasil wawancara dengan informan. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi terhadap pembentukan psychological capital karyawan serta pengimplementasian gaya kepemimpinan sebagai faktor penting dalam mempengaruhi kinerja.

Kata kunci: penganggaran partisipatif, kinerja manajerial, psychological capital, leader member exchange.

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THE EFFECT OF GENDER AND THE INTERNET ON CORRUPTION IN ASEAN 5 (1997-2019)

by Nugroho Sbm

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THE EFFECT OF GENDER AND THE INTERNET ON THE LEVEL OF CORRUPTION IN ASEAN 5 (1997-2019)

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Abstract

The level of corruption in ASEAN countries, especially ASEAN 5, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines, although gradually declining but still in the high category. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the level of corruption in ASEAN-5 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines). The level of corruption is proxied using the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), while the independent variable is internet users, and gender is proxied by female labor force participation and male labor force participation. The results show that the increasing number of internet users will reduce the level of corruption as indicated by the increased CPI value. As for gender, increasing female labor force participation will reduce the level of corruption, but the opposite result is shown by the participation of the male labor force. The policy implication of this study is the need to expand the use of the internet and provide wider opportunities for women to work, especially in public offices, to reduce the level of corruption.

Keywords: Gender, Internet; Level of Corruption; ASEAN 5.

Abstrak

Tingkat korupsi di negara-negara ASEAN khususnya ASEAN 5 yaitu Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, dan Filipina meskipun berangsur menurun tetapi masih masuk kategori tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat korupsi di negara-negara ASEAN-5 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, dan Filipina). Tingkat korupsi diproksi menggunakan Corruption Perception Index (CPI), sedangkan variabel independennya adalah pengguna internet, dan gender yang diproksi oleh partisipasi angkatan kerja wanita dan partisipasi angkatan kerja laki-laki. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa semakin meningkatnya pengguna internet maka akan menekan tingkat korupsi ditunjukkan dengan nilai CPI yang meningkat. Sedangkan untuk gender, meningkatnya partisipasi angkatan kerja wanita akan menekan tingkat korupsi, tetapi hasil sebaliknya ditunjukkan oleh partisipasi Angkatan kerja laki-laki. Implikasi kebijakan dari hasil studi ini adalah perlunya perluasan penggunaan internet dan pemberian kesempatan yang lebih luas kepada wanita untuk bekerja khususnya di jabatan publik untuk menekan tingkat korupsi.

Kata Kunci: Gender; Internet; Tingkat Korupsi; ASEAN 5.

How to Cite: Susilowati, I., Fachrunnisa, O., & SBM, N. (2021). The Effect of Gender and the Internet on the Level of Corruption in ASEAN 5 (1997-2019). *Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen*, 36(1), 1-10. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24856/mem.v36i1.1811>.

INTRODUCTION

The level of corruption in ASEAN countries, especially ASEAN 5, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines, although gradually declining but still in the high category. Indonesia's corruption perception index in 2019 is ranked fourth in Southeast Asia. The score obtained by Indonesia was 40 points, up 2 points from 2018 which amounted to 38. Malaysia's Corruption Perception Index in 2018 increased from 48 to 53 in 2019. Thailand in 2018 was 36 and remained 36 in 2019. Vietnam in 2018 was 33 and increased to 36 in 2019. Philippines in 2018 was 36 down to 34 in 2019.

Although ASEAN 5 countries as described have succeeded in increasing their Corruption Perception Index - which means that the level of corruption is decreasing - the level of corruption in these countries is still high. As it is known, the Corruption Perceptions Index, issued by the International Transparency Organization, is between 0 and 100. The greater the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), the lower the level of corruption in a country. However, to say that a country that is free or free from corruption, according to the standards of the International Transparency Organization, the Corruption Perception Index score must be 80 and above. So, it can be said that the level of corruption in ASEAN 5 countries is still quite high.

There are several factors that influence the level of corruption in Indonesia. Two factors that affect it are gender and internet usage.

Several studies have shown that in terms of gender, women are less corrupt than men (Swamy et al., 2001; Debski et al., 2018; and Bowman and Gilligan, 2008). The argument of this preposition based on the facts that: first, women mostly do household chores and rarely live in a broad social environment, so they do not know and understand the culture of corruption in jobs outside of household work; and

second, most women are not the head of the household so they do not have an income burden to meet family needs so they do not seek extra income by engaging in corruption (Swamy, et al, 2001). But several studies also have shown that there were no differences between men and women in corrupt behaviour. So, it is important to reconfirm about the effect of gender on corruption.

Meanwhile, the increasingly widespread use of the internet in society will increase the transparency of government budgets and policies so that the public can control them so that it is hoped that the level of corruption will decrease (Klitgard, 1991; Andersen et al., 2010; Lio et al, 2011; Merhi and Ahluwalia, 2018; and Hunady, 2019).

This study aims to analyze the impact of gender and internet use on the level of corruption in ASEAN 5 countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Effect of Gender on Corruption

Gender affects the level of corruption in a country. Women are more intolerant of corruption than men. There are several factors why women are more intolerant of corruption than men. First, women mostly do household chores and rarely live in a broad social environment, so they do not know and understand the culture of corruption in jobs outside of household work. Second, most women are not the head of the household so they do not have an income burden to meet family needs so they do not seek extra income by engaging in corruption.

Swamy et al. (2001) analyzed the effect of gender (women and men) on bribery behavior by company managers. The study was conducted with 1,717 male managers and 502 female managers in the state of Georgia as respondents. The results

showed that female managers had a smaller tendency to be involved in bribery (both in paying and receiving bribes).

Debski et al. (2018) obtained empirical findings on the negative relationship between women's participation in politics and the labor market, on the level of corruption in 177 countries from 1998 to 2014. The results show that the level of women's participation in politics and the labor market is indirectly associated with lower corruption.

Alhassan-Alolo (2007) analyzed the influence of gender (women and men) on corrupt behavior within the police and the Ministry of Education. The research was carried out in Ghana. Research respondents were 78 men and 57 women who worked in the police and the Ministry of Education. The results showed that there was no difference in corrupt behavior between female and male employees in the two government agencies when they were faced with the same network and opportunity to commit corruption..

Alatas et al. (2009) re-examined the effect of gender differences on corrupt behavior. The research was conducted in India (Delhi), Australia (Melbourne), Indonesia (Jakarta), and Singapore. The results show that women tend to be less corrupt than men in Australia. Meanwhile, in India, Indonesia, and Singapore, there are no differences in corrupt behavior between men and women. So, the phenomenon of differences in the behavior of women and men is not common in the world but will depend on the local culture.

Bowman and Gilligan (2008) analyzed the influence of gender on corrupt behavior in Australia. Research respondents were 300 people consisting of 129 men and 171 women. The results showed that women were more intolerant of corruption than their male counterparts.

Cheung and Fernandez (2001) analyzed the influence of gender on corruption levels in the US. The research

was conducted in US states during the period 1986 to 2000 using panel data and fixed effect regression analysis tools. The results showed that gender had no effect on the level of corruption.

SBM (2012) analyzed the effect of GDP, Female Population, Education, Level of Economic Globalization on the Level of Corruption in Indonesia. Study time period 1998-2010. The analysis tool used is multiple regression. The results showed that GDP has a positive effect on the level of corruption, meaning that the higher the level of welfare the higher the level of corruption. The level of education, as measured by the level of literacy, has a negative effect on the level of corruption, meaning that the higher the education level of the population the lower the level of corruption. The number of women population harms the level of corruption, meaning that the more female population, the lower the level of corruption. The level of openness or globalization of the Indonesian economy has no effect on the level of corruption in Indonesia.

SBM (2012) in his doctoral dissertation (unpublished) analyzed the factors that influence the amount of bribes given by medium and large companies in Central Java. The study took a sample of 100 medium and large companies in Central Java. The analysis tool used is multiple regression. The results of the analysis show that the factors that have a significant effect on the number of bribes given by medium and large companies in Central Java are the time to process permits, the age of the company, the compatibility between the number of bribes and the preferential treatment received by the company, the location of the company, the level of competition faced by the company, public services used by the company, and the level of education of the manager. While the variables: the amount of tax paid by the company, the number of permits the company must have, the company scale, company ownership,

the company's market orientation, the line of business, local conditions, the gender of the manager, and tax exemptions, do not have a significant effect on the number of bribes paid by the company.

The Effect of the Internet on the Level of Corruption

Klitgard (1991) using the Principal-Agent approach or theory stated that corruption can occur because of the asymmetric information between the Principal and the Agent. As exemplified by the principal is government employees and agents are the public. Government employees know bureaucracy and administration better than society. So that here occurs asymmetric information. Based on this asymmetric information, government employees take advantage of it by attracting bribes to the people they serve in public service. To overcome this problem, the internet is used to reduce the asymmetric information. The application of using the internet to reduce asymmetric information between principals (government employees) and agents (public or society) in the case of providing public goods and services is by implementing E-Government.

According to Andersen et al. (2010) there are several reasons why the internet can prevent corruption. First, currently the internet is the main source of information throughout the world, including information about the corrupt behavior of public officials. Thus, public officials will be more afraid of corruption because the internet can quickly spread information about their corrupt behavior throughout the world. Second, the internet is also used to design public services online (Online) or known as E-Government which reduces physical personal contact between public officials and the public in public services, thereby reducing the incidence of bribery and corruption. Third, the use of the internet for public services requires standardization and efficiency of procedures, thereby reducing the

complexity of the bureaucracy and thereby reducing the level of corruption.

Several studies have been conducted to analyze the impact of internet use on a country's level of corruption. Andersen et al. (2010) by taking cases in the United States and other countries using the dependent variable change (delta) the level of corruption and the independent variable change (delta) internet use. The results show that internet use has a negative effect on the level of corruption.

The study of Lio et al. (2011) by taking locations in 70 countries in the 1998-2005 period with the dynamic panel data analysis method found that the use of the internet reduced the level of corruption even though the effect was not large.

Another study, namely the Merhi and Ahluwalia Study (2018), took place in 69 countries. The independent variables used that affect the level of corruption are the capability of the legal system that regulates information technology, government policies, and visions related to information technology, or maturity in information technology diffusion. The results showed that all of the independent variables had a negative effect on the level of corruption.

Hunady's (2019) study took place in European Union countries. The independent variable used is internet usage and the dependent variable is the level of corruption. The results showed that internet use had a negative effect on the level of corruption.

RESEARCH METHOD

Types and Sources of Data

The data used in this study are secondary data collected from several sources. Secondary data used in this study is data from ASEAN 5 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines) which includes data: Corruption Perceptions Index obtained from Transparency International, as well as

the Number of Female Workforce and Number of Male Workforce obtained from the World Bank.

Analytical Tools and Empirical Models

The analysis tool used is multiple linear regression with panel data, namely a combination of time series and cross section data. In determining the panel data model, there are three possibilities for Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, and Random Effect Model. To choose between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model, the Chow test is used (Greene, 2003). And to test the use of the Fixed Effect Model and the Random Effect Model, the Hausman Test is used (Hausman, 1978). After that, the detection of deviations from the classical assumptions is carried out (normality detection, heteroscedasticity detection, multicollinearity detection, and autocorrelation detection). Then the coefficient of determination (R^2) will be calculated. Furthermore, the F test will be carried out and finally the t test.

The model or multiple linear regression equation used in this study is:

$$\text{CORRUPT}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{LnINTERNET}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{LnWLF}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{LnMLF}_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Information:

CORRUPT = Corruption level proxied by Corruption Perception Index

INTERNET = Number of internet users

WLF = the number of women in the workforce

MLF = the number of male labor force

Ln = Natural Logarithm

i = cross section (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Phillipines)

t = time series (1997-2019)

ε = error

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Model Selection

Model selection is done by using the Chow Test and Hausman Test. The results of the Chow and Hausman test can be seen in Table 1. From Table 1 it can be seen that the value of the Probability Cross-section Chi-square is 0.05 then the Fixed Effect model is chosen, and the value of the Chi-square Probability is 0.05 then the Fixed Effect model is selected.

Regression Results

The discussion of the regression results consists of the detection of deviations from various classical assumptions, namely normality detection, heteroscedasticity detection, multicollinearity detection, and autocorrelation detection. Then also displayed the coefficient of determination (R^2), F test, and t test. These results are shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Chow Test and Hausman Test

Chow Test (Pooled vs Fixed Effect)	Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
	Cross-section F	20.144084	(4,107)	0.0000
	Cross-section Chi-square	64.556062	4	0.0000
Hausman Test (Fixed Effect vs Random Effect)	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.		Prob.
	16.061085	3		0.0011

Source: E-views 8

Table 2. Fixed Effect Panel Regression

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Glejser test (Prob)	VIF
Ln Internet User	1.382	0.414	3.339***	0.426	1.041
Ln Labor Force Participation, Female	35.401	14.146	2.502**	0.096	9.495
Ln Labor Force Participation, Male	-39.160	18.763	-2.087**	0.172	9.653
C	88.000	106.841	0.824	0.609	
R-squared	0.834				
Adjusted R-squared	0.823				
F-statistic	76.904				
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000				
DW stat	1.665				
Prob(Jarque-Bera)	0.553				

)significant by α : 5%; *)significant by α : 1%

Classical Assumption Deviation Detection

Normality Detection

For the Jarque-Bera probability value is 0.553 (> 0.05), this indicates that the data is normally distributed.

Heteroscedasticity Detection

Table 2 shows that the panel data regression equation does not occur heteroscedasticity, because after performing the Glejser test the independent variable is not significant at α : 5% of the absolute value of the residuals.

Multicollinearity Detection

Table 2 shows that the VIF for all variables is less than 10 (<10). This shows that there is no multicollinearity between variables.

Autocorrelation Detection

Autocorrelation detection was performed using the Durbin Watson Test. The results from Table 2 show that the Durbin-Watson test results are 1,665. The dL value is 1,444 and dU is 1,727. Because The DW test value is greater than DL and smaller than dU, there is no autocorrelation (Gujarati, 2006).

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The results of the calculation show that the adjusted coefficient of determination is 0.823. This means that the ups and downs of corruption levels in ASEAN 5 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines) can be explained by the ups and downs of internet users, the number of women in the workforce, and the number of men in the workforce.

F test

F test probability value is 0.00 or less than 0.05. This means that the number of internet users, the number of women in the workforce, and the number of men in the workforce simultaneously affect the level of corruption in ASEAN 5 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines).

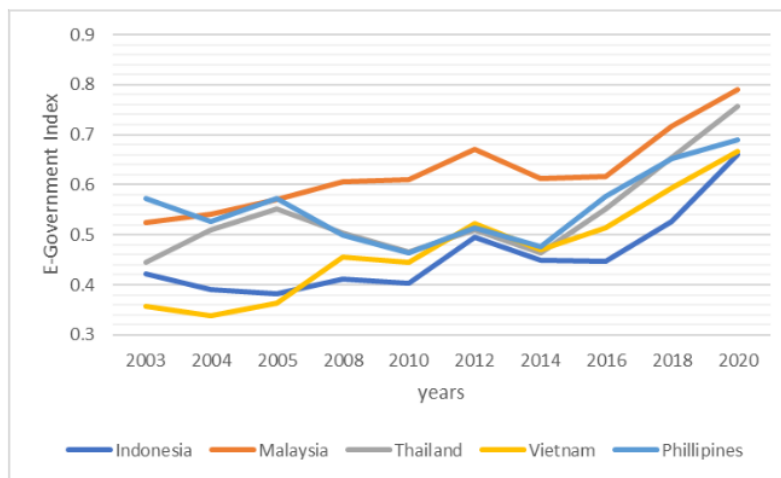
t Test

The number of Internet users has a significant and positive effect on the Corruption Perception Index. Or in other words, the greater the number of internet users, the more the Corruption Perception Index will increase. This means that the greater the number of internet users, the

lower the level of corruption (because the higher the Corruption Perception Index means the lower the level of corruption). These results are consistent with the research of Lio et al. (2011), Merhi and Ahluwalia (2018), and Hunady (2019). This result is also following the opinion of Andersen et al. (2010) that the improvement of technology, especially the internet, can reduce moral hazard because the information is more open and the speed of distribution is higher. On the other hand, the use of the internet also suppresses bribery because the intensity of direct meetings between principals and agents will be minimal because services are carried out online or what is known as E-Government. In terms of E-Government data, the five countries show a relatively increasing trend from year to year as shown in Figure 1.

Women's Labor Force participation has a significant and positive effect on the Corruption Perception Index. On the other hand, Male Labor Force Participation has a significant and negative effect on the Corruption Perception Index. This suggests that an increase in the percentage of the female workforce will reduce corruption,

whereas an increase in male labor force participation will increase corruption. This is in line with research conducted by Debski et al. (2018) and Swamy et al. (2001). However, there are some studies that do not match this research. Research by Frank et al. (2011) concluded that women are not always more intrinsically honest or reject corruption than men. Gangadharan et al. (2016) also found that female leaders were more fraudulent than their male counterparts in Indian villages, the reason being the anticipation that men would be less cooperative with them. Swamy et al. (2001) stated that it could be that gender influence on the level of corruption due to gender differences in social status, means that women are indeed less involved in socio-economic activities in the wider community and are more likely to do household domestic work so that women's knowledge of how to engage in corrupt activities is very lacking and not because genetically women are more honest. However, many other studies show that many women who hold public office are more honest than men, which can reduce the level of corruption in a country or place.



Source: United Nation

Figure 1. E Government Index ASEAN-5 2003-2020

Figure 2 shows that in ASEAN-5 countries, the male labor force participation is still far above the female labor force participation, except in Thailand and Vietnam where the percentage difference is not too far. Because of the significant role of women in suppressing the level of

corruption, gender equality needs to be considered in the self-actualization of doing work, meaning that women are given the rights as men in doing work and are given the right of nature as women. So that there is no discrimination between female and male workers.



Source: World Bank

Figure 2. Participation of Men and Women Workforce in ASEAN 5 1997-2019

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The results show that increasing internet users will decrease the level of corruption. We know that the development of the internet is very rapid in all aspects of life, so it is necessary to maximize the system, especially services so that transparency and supervision can be created to reduce moral hazard, on the other hand, it will be more efficient in terms of distance and time to minimize the intensity of direct meetings which minimize bribery behavior.

Gender has a significant effect on the level of corruption where the participation of the female labor force will reduce the level of corruption and conversely, the participation of the male labor force actually increases the level of corruption, so it must be careful to use it to make decisions. Because it could be the influence of gender on the level of corruption due to gender differences in a social status where men have higher social status so that they can be involved in all activities in the wider community, while women are considered only fit to do domestic work in the household. This resulted in a lack of knowledge of women on how to be involved in corrupt activities, their lack of ability to make decisions regarding corruption activities, their lack of access to corrupt activities (Swamy et al., 2001). Nonetheless, several other studies have shown that it is true that women who hold public office are more honest than men. The policy implication of the results of this study is that gender equality in work needs to be improved, so that women get the same rights as men in terms of work, especially for public positions. The hope is that they are more honest than men so that the level of corruption can be reduced.

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