ABSTRACT

This study seeks to empirically analyze the impact of individual factors, including age, gender, education level, income level, anti-corruption values, and anti-corruption perception, on the propensity to engage in petty corruption in Indonesia. This study utilises secondary microdata from the 2022 Anti-Corruption Behaviour Survey (SPAK) conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). This study employs a quantitative methodology utilising binary logistic regression for analysis. Microdata is analysed via SPSS version 25 and R 4.5.1. Total respondent data used for this study is 8.877. The data processing results indicate that gender, economic level, and anti-corruption perception influence individual decisions to engage in petty corruption. The findings of this study are anticipated to offer insights and ramifications, particularly for public service providers, to devise effective ways for combating corrupt behaviours, even at a little level.

Keywords: petty corruption, public sector, fraud mitigation, Indonesia