

ABSTRACT

This study examined and analyzed perception differences between the officials and staff at the public sector in the city of Semarang concerning the effectiveness of corruption prevention and detection methods. Corruption is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that cannot be measured directly but only based on perception. Perception is a risk factor that can hinder the effective application of the methods. Based on those three gaps, the research problems were: (1) Is there any significant difference of perception between the official and staff at the local government concerning the effectiveness of corruption prevention methods?; (2) Is there any significant difference of perception between the official and staff at the local government concerning the effectiveness of corruption detection methods?

The population of this study was the civil servants in the public sector in the city of Semarang. The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire administered to 150 samples consisting of 76 officials and 74 staff. The data is ordinal, measured by Likert scale, and was analyzed by an independent sample t-test technique.

The research results indicated: (1) there is a significant difference of perception between officials and staff concerning the effectiveness of corruption prevention methods ($p = 0.000$); (2) there is a significant difference between officials and staff concerning the effectiveness of corruption detection methods ($p = 0.000$).

Keywords: Prevention, Detection, Methods, Fraud, Corruption.

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