

Pengaruh tekanan kerja terhadap potensi korupsi dalam pengadaan barang jasa di Propinsi X tahun 2009-2014 = Effect of working pressure to the potency of corruption on procurement in Province X

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Abstrak

Korupsi di Indonesia sudah sangat serius dengan rendahnya Indeks Persepsi Korupsi di Indonesia. Studi ini menguji pengaruh tekanan kerja terhadap potensi korupsi pada panitia pengadaan barang/jasa di Propinsi X. Disain studi ini adalah cross sectional yang meliputi semua panitia pengadaan barang/jasa periode pengadaan tahun 2009-2014. Sampel yang diamati berjumlah 513 individu pengadaan barang/jasa. Pengumpulan data sekunder untuk mendapatkan 2 kelompok berpotensi korupsi dan tidak berpotensi korupsi. Untuk mendapatkan model yang parsimonious dan robbus digunakan analisis multilevel regresi logistic untuk melihat pengaruh variabel tingkat individu dan tingkat instansi terhadap potensi korupsi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa panitia yang mengalami tekanan kerja di tingkat individu mempunyai probabilitas 2,495 (POR 2,495; 95%, 0,901- 6,906). Pada model-0 nilai MORinstansi =33,79 dan pada model-2 nilai MORinstansi =51,13, meningkat sebesar 51,6%. Interval Odds Ratio (IOR) variabel nilai PBJ memiliki rentang yang sangat lebar 0,006 ? 34184 melewati angka 1, artinya efek variasi tempat bekerja panitia PBJ sangat besar mempengaruhi potensi korupsi. Prevalensi tekanan kerja terhadap potensi korupsi sangat tinggi yaitu 93,4%. Setelah dikontrol oleh beberapa variabel konfonder, pada tingkat instansi yaitu nilai PBJ ≥ 5 Milyar signifikan mempengaruhi potensi korupsi. Dari hasil analisis epidemiologi, dapat dilakukan upaya pencegahan potensi korupsi dalam PBJ melalui jaring penyebab dengan metode ANNA (Alur Pengendalian Antikorupsi Pengadaan Barang/Jasa). Generalisasi dapat dilakukan pada populasi yang mempunyai karakteristik yang sama, prevalensi stress kerja yang sama dan jumlah angkatan kerja besar seperti propinsi X.

Corruption in Indonesia has become a very serious problem as shown by the low Corruption Perception Index in Indonesia. This study examines the effect of working pressure to the potency of corruption among procurement staff in Province X. This cross sectional study involved all procurement committee in the year of 2009-2014. About 513 procurement staff were recruited as study samples. The secondary data was obtained in order to determine whether the project, which samples were involved, was categorized as potentially having corruption or not. In order to acquire both parsimonious and robbust, multilevel reggression logistic analysis was used to analys the effect of each variables at the level of individual and agency toward corruption potency.

The result shows that working pressure in the level of individual has a probability 2,495 times higher having potency of corruption (POR 2,495; 95%, 0,901- 6,906). In model-0 value of MORagency =33,79 and in model-2 value MORagency =51,13, it improved for 51,6%. Interval Odds Ratio (IOR) of procurement value variable had very wide span of 0,006 - 34184 passed number 1, this means the effect of variation of procurement committee's working place highly affected the potency of corruption. The prevalens of working pressure is 93.4%. After controlled by some of potential confounders, in contextual level (working agency),

value of procurement more than Rp. 5 billion was significantly associated with potency of corruption. From the epidemiological view, potency of corruption can be prevented through ANNA method (Alur Pengendalian Antikorupsi dalam Pengadaan Barang & Jasa/ Anti-Corruption Controlling Flow in procurement). The finding is generalized to other population with the similar characteristic, prevalens of working presure and number of employed population as province.</i>