

## CONTROLLING CORRUPTION CRIMES IN INDONESIAN PUBLIC OFFICIALS USING MULTIPLE FACTOR APPROACHES

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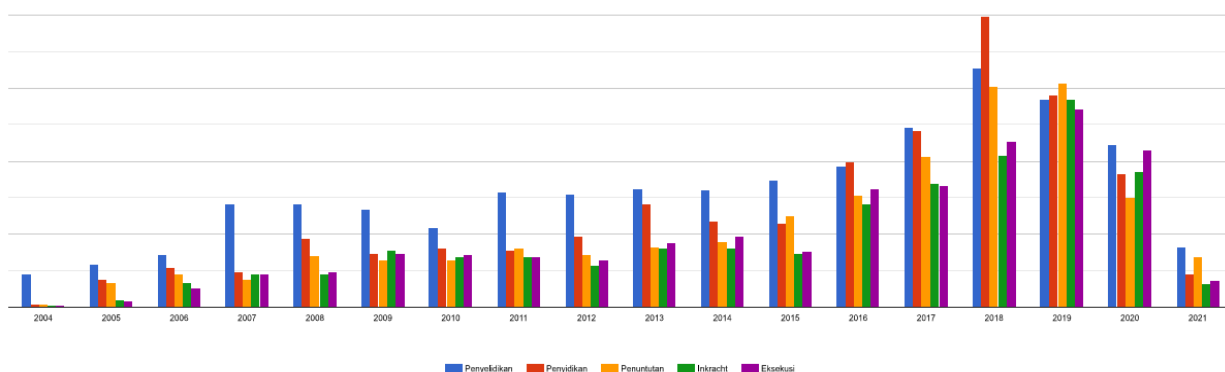
**Abstract:** The research aims to examine the control of corruption crimes in Indonesian public officials using multiple factor approaches. This research is qualitative research with primary data sources directly from the Corruption Eradication Commission with a period of 2028-2022 . The results of this research explain that corruption committed by public officials is a crime that involves exploiting power and authority to obtain personal economic gain. Corruption behavior becomes interesting to discuss by studying patterns so that we can predict future corruption behavior and find out how to prevent corruption crimes. This paper finds that corruption committed by public officials is a type of individual bureaucratic crime and governmental occupational crime. The individual type of bureaucratic crime is the type that most often occurs in corruption of public officials. There are 6 fields where corruption is carried out, where the field of development project licensing is the field where corruption occurs the most. The mode most often used in corruption of public officials is the abuse of authority followed by bribery behavior. Early theories of criminal behavior have been criticized because they emphasized one factor as the cause of crime. Factors such as inherited physical traits, biological inferiority, weak minds, emotional disorders, or poverty are described as the sole causes of crime. The multifactor approach in criminology grew out of differences in the single factor approach. Its adherents argue that crime must be understood in terms of the multiple contributions made by various factors. The assumption is that crime is the product of many biological, psychological, economic and social factors and that different crimes will be the result of different combinations of factors. Therefore, the 'correct' approach in criminology is an eclectic approach that emphasizes the identification and analysis of a variety of factors

**Keywords:** Corruption, Public Officials, Multiple Factor Approaches

### INTRODUCTION

The war on corruption is not an easy matter because corruption cases are sometimes very difficult to uncover. The perpetrators use various modus operandi and usually involve more than one person in a covert and organized manner, so that crimes related to corruption are often called *White Collar Crime* . *White collar crime* is committed without direct physical violence, but is accompanied by fraud, misdirection, concealment of reality, subterfuge or circumvention of regulations so that the victim does not feel any direct threat. The main characteristics of white collar criminals *are* that they are smart, have a position and are difficult to detect (Nitibaskara, 2011: 117).

Based on general data, statistics on the prosecution of corruption cases by the Corruption Eradication Commission from 2004 to 2021, it can be explained as follows:



Source: <https://www.kpk.go.id/id/statistik/penindakan/tpk-dasar-intansi>

Figure 1. KPK Corruption Case Action Data 2004-2021

DOI:

<https://opsearch.us/index.php/us/index>

In the Recapitulation of Corruption crimes, the KPK divides them into 5 categories. Namely, Corruption Corruption Categories based on Institution, Corruption Corruption based on Type of Case, Corruption Corruption based on Profession/Position, Corruption Corruption based on *inkracht* cases and Corruption Corruption based on Region. This recapitulation aims to be a brief report on the KPK's performance in the realm of prosecution. The following table summarizes the handling of corruption cases by the Corruption Eradication Commission:

Table 1. Recapitulation of Corruption Cases 2004-2021

Penindakan	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Jumlah
Penyelidikan	23	29	36	70	70	67	54	78	77	81	80	87	96	123	164	142	111	41	1429
Penyidikan	2	19	27	24	47	37	40	39	48	70	56	57	99	121	199	145	91	22	1145
Penuntutan	2	17	23	19	35	32	32	40	36	41	50	62	76	103	151	153	75	34	981
Inkracht	0	5	14	19	23	37	34	34	28	40	40	38	71	84	104	142	92	16	831
Eksekusi	0	4	13	23	24	37	36	34	32	44	48	38	81	83	113	136	108	18	872
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>5258</b>

Source: <https://www.kpk.go.id/id/statistik>.

From the data table above, you can see that the total number of corruption cases handled by the KPK from 2004 to 2021 was 5,258 cases. Meanwhile, the highest number of corruption cases handled occurred in 2018, numbering 731, with details of the investigation process totaling 164 cases, investigation totaling 199 cases, prosecution totaling 151 cases, *inkracht* totaling 104 and execution totaling 113 cases. Based on this data, the perpetrators were mostly public officials, leaders in the government bureaucracy who were expected to be pioneers in eradicating corruption in their respective regions, but in fact they were caught in corruption cases.

Based on the researchers' initial observations, misuse of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is the most vulnerable point for corruption involving public officials. There are at least three common points prone to corrupt practices, including: the planning and budgeting stage, the public service stage and the process of procuring goods and services.

Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission states that corruption is an extraordinary crime. Even though corruption is an extraordinary crime category, some people still doubt the government's seriousness in eradicating corruption. This is because there is still the provision of remissions for corruptors, which has brought polemics to this day. Providing remissions for perpetrators of *extraordinary crimes*, especially corruption crimes, really hurts the sense of justice for society.

The characteristics of corruption in Indonesia are so complex and deep-rooted, filling almost all aspects of life (KPK, 2014:23). The massive amount of corruption seems to indicate that corruption has become a bad part of the management behavior of state officials in Indonesia. There is almost never an element of bureaucracy in this country that is free from fraud, every authority to manage state finances seems to end in corrupt behavior, although it cannot be denied that the private sector and political parties also have a tendency to commit corruption (Santoso, 2015: 1). It is like the disease of corruption in Indonesia has developed in 3 stages, namely elitism, endemic and systemic. At the elitist stage, corruption becomes a typical social pathology among elites or officials. At the endemic stage, corruption spreads to the wider levels of society, ending with a critical stage that becomes systemic, when every individual in the system is infected with the same disease. Many

people call the disease of corruption in this nation a critical stage, because almost every area of government organization cannot be sterile from corrupt behavior ( Ermansjah , 2012: 28).

Many efforts have been made to minimize the occurrence of corruption in Indonesia, not only through formal juridical aspects, but also through various anti-corruption campaigns in various media. As a common enemy, it is natural that corruption must always be fought and eradicated from its roots. However, the above approach has not shown satisfactory results. Every time a corruptor is arrested, even though it is considered an achievement for law enforcement, from a cultural perspective, this is a tragic aspect of an unstoppable corrupt mentality. There are cultural obstacles as to why corruption remains so massive, so that the eradication of corruption is never complete.

Based on the author's initial observations, there have been several research studies related to corruption crimes in Indonesia, including; Karunia Khairunnisa's study related to the profile of Indonesian corruption in the KPK era for the 2005-2013 period which explains the phenomenon of corruption in Indonesia was carried out by people who had high status and positions and came from various sociological and psychological backgrounds. This research is explained through a criminological perspective including professional identity, sociological background and psychological background. The existence of a crossover between the dimensions contained in the corruption profile is a reflection of the eradication of corruption in Indonesia in the last decade.

This is in accordance with Caiden's view (1988:65), according to him, anyone who exercises public power and commands public obedience is tempted to use public office to gain personal and organizational gain. Another study was conducted by Satrio Aris Munandar with the title the behavior of political elites in Indonesia and their social responsibilities. This study explains the corrupt behavior of political elites through abuse of power in terms of Van Peursen's cultural approach. Corruption is said to be a cultural heritage and the fruit of patrimonial roots that have been found in traditional Indonesian kingdoms and society. This also happens in elite party circles in Indonesia.

This study is in line with the opinion of Ongkhokham (1986: 6) who said that in the old tradition, there was no difference between private wealth and public wealth. Wealth in such a culture is often used as a tool to buy the loyalty of important officials, commanders and regents and other elites. It seems correct to say that even though the bureaucratic system has become modern, if the way of thinking and social system is still strong with patrimonial nuances, the eradication of corruption will undoubtedly always be hampered by the existing cultural mentality (Santoso, 2015: 9).

Then there was a study by Siti Juliantari Rachman, an *Indonesian Corruption Watch activist*, who discussed corruption patterns in Indonesia. This study explains *the trend* in prosecuting corruption cases from 2011 to 2020 with a study focus on law enforcement for corruption crimes in Indonesia carried out by suspects of corruption crimes from various sectors. In this study, the study of corruption patterns is more closely aligned with the positivist law enforcement paradigm which is based on regulations related to corruption crimes in Indonesia. According to Siti, the solidarity and social solidity of mass corruption perpetrators has very complex and complicated implications for efforts to eradicate corruption. Coolidge and Ackerman (1996) said that this form of corrupt behavior by public officials has a monopoly on cooperation.

The focus of the research has not been specifically on the *multiple factor approach* in looking at corruption patterns in Indonesia and formulating efforts to control corruption crimes among public officials in Indonesia. Each of the studies above discusses the phenomenon of corruption sectorally. This is an opportunity for the author to conduct a more in-depth study using a *multiple factor approach* regarding the phenomenon of corruption crimes that occur in Indonesia . So based on the explanation above, the questions to be answered are as follows:

What is the model for controlling corruption crimes with a multicausal approach that is relevant in Indonesia?

## METHODS

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, namely "to understand certain social situations, events, roles, groups or interactions (Creswell, 2002). In general, this paradigm is an investigative process in which researchers gradually try to understand social phenomena by differentiating, comparing, imitating, cataloging and grouping study objects.

So that the study in this research can be more in-depth, this research is limited to cases handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission in 2018 (through its archive documents and strengthened by the views of related sources), considering that the number is the highest (731 cases) compared to last year. previously from 2004 to 2022 and does not rule out the possibility of additional years in accordance with the dynamics in this research.

Primary data is a source of data obtained directly from original sources (not through intermediary media). Primary data can be in the form of opinions of subjects (people) individually or in groups based on interviews, results of observations of objects (physical), events or activities, and test results. In this research, primary data sources were obtained from interviews with informants and sources who know the ins and outs of eradicating corruption by the KPK , which consists of policy makers, field implementers, reporters and observers/experts. Then other primary data was obtained during direct observation at the Corruption Eradication Commission.

"Secondary data is a source of research data obtained by researchers indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other parties). Secondary data generally takes the form of evidence, notes or historical reports that have been compiled in published and unpublished archives (documentary data ).Secondary data in this research can be in the form of a basic report on the duties of the corruption eradication commission , the results of research on the corruption eradication commission.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### Corruption Pattern Concept

In criminology, corruption (public officials) is explained as a form of *white collar crime* . The term *white collar crime* was defined by sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939. *White collar crime* is a non-violent crime committed by salaried professional workers or people in business and which usually involves a form of financial theft or fraud (Jain, Agrawal, Sharma, Joshi, & Surana, 2017: 905). *White collar crime* can be defined as the crime, the perpetrator of the crime or both. According to Benson & Simpson (2009), if defined as a crime, white collar crime is a crime against property for personal or organizational gain by non-physical means and by deception (Filstad & Gotschalk, 2011:6).

Edwin H. Sutherland states that *White Collar Crime* is a form of crime related to violating the trust held by the perpetrator through his work, resulting in social disorganization or enormous losses (Sutherland. Edwin H, 1989:10). Green provides a measure used to distinguish someone who commits a white collar crime from other crimes, namely, that the action carried out is part of the role of the position being violated; a role that usually occupies the world of business, politics, or the professions (Green, 1990:27).

Meanwhile, if *white collar crime* is defined as the perpetrator of the crime, according to Hansen (2009), *white collar crime* is an individual who is respectable, highly educated, has extensive social relations, and they are usually employed by and in legitimate organizations (Filstad & Gotschalk, 2011:6 ). According to Mustofa (2010), in defining *white collar crime* , what needs to be emphasized is the characteristic of respectable social status (work), because with a position like that, *white collar crime perpetrators* have a very open opportunity to commit violations in private compared to other jobs. such as laborers or coolies (Mustofa, 2010:93). Muhammad Mustofa has determined what

patterns exist in *white collar crime*. These patterns can be used to explain patterns of corruption that occur in Indonesia. *White collar crime* can be patterned according to type, field, victims, losses, modus operandi, perpetrators, and social and legal reactions (Mustofa, 2010: 159).

### **Multiple Factor Approach**

Early theories of criminal behavior have been criticized for emphasizing a single factor as the cause of crime. Factors such as inherited physical traits, biological inferiority, weak minds, emotional disorders, or poverty are described as the sole causes of crime. The multifactor approach in criminology grew out of differences in the single factor approach. According to Cohen (1970: 120) that crime must be understood in terms of the various contributions made by various other factors. While recognizing that the multifactor approach makes a useful contribution to criminology through the compilation of related factors, Cohen (1955: 5-13) mainly provides three arguments:

*First*, To explain crime, we need theories consisting of logically related propositions that assert certain relationships among a number of variables. *Second*, each factor is considered to have a fixed amount of criminogenic power. But Cohen argues that not only do factors not have intrinsic crime-producing qualities, but they should not be confused with their causes. Causal power cannot be assumed on the basis of the finding that a particular factor, or combination of factors, shows a statistical association with crime. *Third*, Many, if not most, multi-factor studies talk about 'malicious causes'. The erroneous idea is that evil consequences (crimes) must have evil precedents (biological pathology, low IQ, pathological mental states, poor living conditions).

The assumption is that crime is the product of many biological, psychological, economic and social factors and that different crimes will be the result of different combinations of factors. Therefore, the appropriate approach in criminology is an eclectic approach *which* emphasizes the identification and analysis of various factors Cohen (1955: 125). Academics who believe in this approach are William Healy, Cyril Burt, and Sheldon and Glueck. A factor as understood here is not a variable; it is a certain concrete state. The multiple-factor approach is not a theory; it is a release from the search for theory. It simply asserts that this particular event is caused by a particular combination of these concrete circumstances and that particular event by a combination of other circumstances.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

There are several studies that we can present as an introduction to research, including the following; A study conducted by Jon ST Quah (2020) entitled *Combating police corruption in five Asian countries: a comparative analysis*. The aim of this research is to analyze the contextual differences and causes of police corruption in Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan and to assess the effectiveness of their governments in minimizing corrupt practices in public servants. This research method begins by identifying contextual differences in five countries before analyzing the main causes of police corruption and the government's effectiveness in preventing corruption. The results of this research explain that police corruption is a serious problem in Indonesia and the Philippines because government public servants are more difficult, police officers' salaries are low, convoluted bureaucracy, lack of meritocracy in recruitment and promotion, and lack of accountability of police officers. In contrast, levels of perceived police corruption have declined in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan in recent years due to increases in police officers' salaries and the implementation of various police reforms.

The study of police corruption is widespread in Indonesia because the budget allocated to the police is inadequate, police officers are paid low salaries and promoted based on their ability to pay bribes, rather than performance, corrupt police officers are not detected or punished and corrupt behavior is considered commonplace among many Indonesians. Quah JST research in 2020 with the

title *Combating police corruption in Indonesia: cleansing the crocodile (crocodile)* . The results of this research explain that policymakers in Indonesia can only minimize corruption , if they have the political will and capacity to introduce appropriate reforms to address its five causes. The aim of this research is to explain why corruption in police institutions is rampant in Indonesia, by analyzing the extent of perceptions, causes and anti-corruption actions. This research design uses primary and secondary sources as well as survey data to analyze the extent of perceptions and causes of police corruption in Indonesia.

The phenomenon of money laundering through capital market instruments and various investment instruments in it is a challenge for law enforcement officials, especially the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), in investigating money laundering crimes that originate from criminal acts of corruption. Research conducted by Bintoro S. (2020) with the title *Prevention Policies for Money Laundering through Capital Market Instruments : The Case of Indonesia* . This research aims to comprehensively analyze: (1) the implementation of policies for preventing and eradicating money laundering crimes at the Corruption Eradication Committee in the context of handling money laundering crimes in the capital market; and (2) an effective model for implementing policies to prevent and eradicate money laundering crimes at the Corruption Eradication Committee in the context of handling money laundering crimes in the capital market. By using a qualitative approach and analysis of the Miles and Huberman Interactive Model, it is concluded that the results of the implementation of policies for preventing and eradicating money laundering at the Corruption Eradication Commission in the context of handling money laundering crimes in the capital market have had a positive impact on society, individuals and groups. The theoretical implications of the results of this research are related to policy content which is still relevant but for the implementation context it needs to be refined or reconstructed by adding three elements, namely: communication, monitoring, and evaluation and security.

Until now, Indonesia still faces the problem of corruption in state finances which is still high even though efforts to improve a quality financial reporting system have been implemented. On the other hand, with a decentralized system and direct election of legislative and executive government institutions, *divided government* will encourage a process of checks and balances which can also reduce corruption. Wartinarsih's research (2019) with the title *Governance, Political Structure and Corruption in Indonesia*. This research aims to look at the role of the financial reporting system as a form of *good governance* and the role of *divided government* against corruption. By not using corruption variables in the form of perceptions because they are subjective and tend to be biased, this study uses in-kracht corruption data so that it can describe actual corruption cases that occur. The results of the study show that *good governance* with BPK opinion indicators obtained by district/city governments is not yet substantive in describing the use of state finances. As a result, corruption still occurs in areas that have received the best opinion. Meanwhile, *divided government* , which should encourage checks and balances, actually creates space for negotiation and creates greater opportunities for corruption.

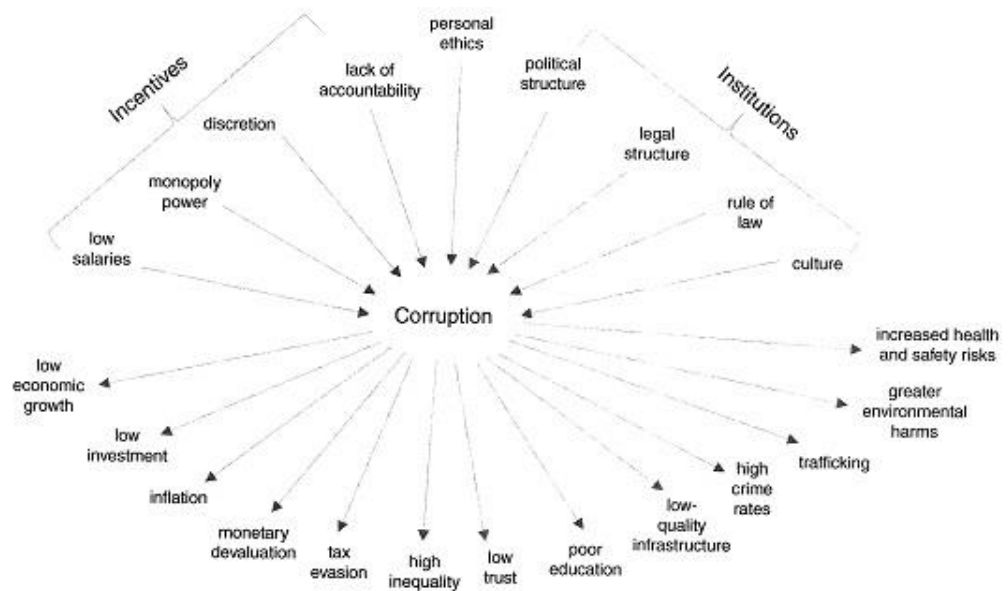
Apart from that, efforts to eradicate corruption in the first era of President Jokowi were better than in the previous period. Therefore, it is important for the BPK to think about more substantive *good governance in reporting mechanisms so that it can effectively reduce corruption*. In a democratic country, legislative and executive members have their respective party affiliations, including independent ones. These two government institutions can be controlled by the same political party ( *unified government* ) or different ones ( *divided government* ). This is what is called a political *structure* . Alt and Lassen (2008) say that legislatures and executives that are controlled by different political parties tend to have lower levels of corruption. The different political structure between the executive and the legislature can help avoid abuse of power through the existence of checks and balances

between the two (Persson, Roland, and Tabellini, 1997). By having appropriate *checks and balances*, it will have an impact on increasing the accountability of public officials so that rents/corruption will be reduced.

Corruption, as a white collar crime, has various patterns of committing crimes. Referring to the various characteristics of corruption crimes including white collar crimes as described above, the most obvious thing that distinguishes white *collar* crimes from other conventional crimes according to Criminology, lies in the personality of the perpetrator (Atmasasmita, 1988: 17). This means that a person with the title and position he holds should be able to serve as a role model and example in social life, but it is precisely through his inherent advantages that he abuses his authority for purely personal gain.

According to the author, the description of the *multiple factor* approach is related to the phenomenon of corruption crimes that occur in Indonesia. It can be simply illustrated in the following picture :

**Figure 2**  
**Illustration of Multi Causes of Corruption**



Source: Susan Rose (2016:13)- *Corruption and Government*

From the illustration in Figure 2 above, we can see that the crime of corruption is very complex with various factors that cause it. Likewise, in the Indonesian context, the phenomenon of corruption by public officials in Indonesia has not decreased, even though various formal efforts through law enforcement have been carried out. This indicates that law enforcement policies alone will not be able to control corruption committed by public officials. It has been proven that from year to year acts of corruption carried out by public officials in Indonesia continue to occur, this seems to have become a pattern. One effort that can be made to prevent corruption crimes in the future is to formulate a model for controlling corruption crimes using a *multiple factor approach*, so that the root causes of corruption can be identified so that we can determine strategies in efforts to prevent corruption crimes in the future.

Corruption is a big problem faced by countries in the world. In the Indonesian context, news in the mass media, both print, electronic and social media, shows the Indonesian people the corrupt behavior of state administrators, how they steal people's money, take bribes and gratuities, without showing any remorse. The amount of material corrupted also reaches billions. This research found

356 cases of corruption committed by public officials. Generally, the type of corruption committed by public officials is an individual bureaucratic crime type. The area where corruption occurs the most is in the area of project licensing with the most common mode being abuse of authority. Of course, those who suffer the most are state and public finances. The perpetrator of corruption who commits the most corruption is the regent.

Is it true that the number of Regents who commit corruption is based on the form of regional government in Indonesia which has 34 provinces (34 Governors), 415 districts (415), and 93 cities (93 Mayors) or is it related to the decentralization program which provides space for regional governments to run the government? regions without intervention from the central government. The hope is that with this program the community will be more empowered, so that they will participate actively in the decision-making process made by the government.

However, in recent years, with the implementation of decentralization in regional autonomy, decentralization of corruption has also occurred. This can be seen from KPK data as of 30 September 2018. In 2018, the Corruption Eradication Commission handled criminal acts of corruption by investigating a total of 127 cases. These investigations doubled from 2012 with the number of investigations totaling 77 cases. In Article 2 paragraph (3) jo. Article 10 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government states that regional governments exercise the widest possible autonomy, except for matters that are the affairs of the Central Government, which covers 7 (seven) fields, namely foreign policy, defense, security, judicial, monetary, fiscal and religious. The development project sector is not included in this article. With widespread corruption occurring in the field of development project licensing by public officials, according to the author, development project affairs should also be included in the article above so that it might be able to reduce corruption in the field of development projects.

According to Fantaye (2004) embezzlement is the modus operandi most often used by perpetrators of corruption. Seeing the large number of cases, it can be concluded that embezzlement is the easiest way to benefit yourself. Countries in the world also make embezzlement their main focus and top priority for eradication. This is because embezzlement can be carried out in both the public and private sectors (Fantaye, 2004, pp. 175-176). However, in corruption carried out by public officials, the mode most often used is abusing the authority and power they have to gain personal gain. Abuse of authority will continue with the bribery mode.

Bribery is often considered a victimless crime (Eicher, 2009: 11). In fact, corruption attacks state finances which should be used for development for the welfare of its people. However, the resulting corruption will hamper development itself. Corruption as an immoral act also has other negative impacts, namely, loss of moral authority, weakening the efficiency of government operations, increasing opportunities for organized crime, encouraging police brutality, increasing the tax burden, and having a direct impact on poor people (Caiden, 2001:31). In fact, bribery behavior is sometimes considered to have a positive impact, including speeding up bureaucratic services which tend to be slow and complicated (Ackerman, 2006). Whatever it is, corruption is a scourge that must be eradicated and of course it will not provide positive benefits but will instead be detrimental to society.

Soliman & Sherry (2011) explain that corruption is an action due to power not being used according to the rules in order to achieve personal gain and harm society. Corruption is an act of taking public money with the aim of benefiting several parties. However, in this research it was found that the corruption that occurred was not only related to materialistic matters, but also violated law and justice. Apart from that, the process of punishing corruptors in Indonesia is still not commensurate with the losses caused by corruption itself. Even though it is best to punish perpetrators of corruption, the main consideration in determining punishment for corruptors is the principle of proportionality which stipulates that the severity of sanctions must be in accordance with



the seriousness of the violation (Alexander, 2016). In simple terms, the multiple factor approach mapping model for corruption crimes can be described as follows:

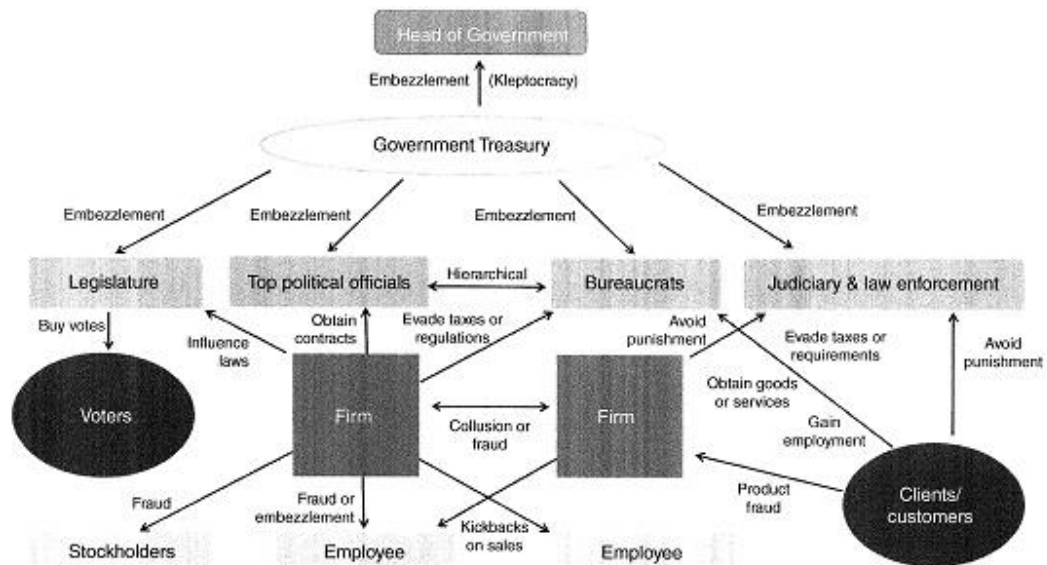


Figure 2. Corruption and Government

Source: Susan Rose (2016:28)- Corruption and Government

Early theories of criminal behavior have been criticized for emphasizing a single factor as the cause of crime. Factors such as inherited physical traits, biological inferiority, weak minds, emotional disorders, or poverty are described as the sole causes of crime. The multifactor approach in criminology grew out of differences in the single factor approach. Its adherents argue that crime must be understood in terms of the multiple contributions made by various factors.

The assumption is that crime is the product of many biological, psychological, economic and social factors and that different crimes will be the result of different combinations of factors. Therefore, the 'correct' approach in criminology is an eclectic approach that emphasizes the identification and analysis of a variety of factors. Scholars who believe in this approach are William Healy, Cyril Burt, and Sheldon and Glueck. Researchers agree with Cohen's (1955: 5-13) idea that the multifactor approach provides a useful contribution to criminology through the compilation of factors related to delinquency, Cohen (1955: 5-13) mainly provides three arguments against it:

- 1) Proponents of the multifactor approach have confused single theories with single factor explanations. A single theory does not necessarily explain crime in terms of a single factor. Theories deal with 'variables' and 'factors' and a single theory usually combines a number of different variables. To explain crime, we need theories consisting of logically related propositions that assert certain relationships among a number of variables.
- 2) Cohen rejects the main assumption of the multi-factor approach, namely that factors have intrinsic crime-generating qualities. Factors found to be statistically associated with crime are often stated to be causes of crime, or to be one cause among others. Each factor is considered to have a fixed amount of criminogenic power. But Cohen argues that not only do factors not have intrinsic crime-producing qualities, but they should not be confused with their causes. Causal power cannot be assumed on the basis of the finding that a particular factor, or combination of factors, shows a statistical association with crime.
- 3) Many, if not most, multi-factor studies talk about 'malicious causes'. The erroneous idea is that evil consequences (crimes) must have evil precedents (biological pathology, low IQ, pathological mental states, poor living conditions).

## CONCLUSION

Corruption committed by public officials is a crime that involves exploiting power and authority to obtain personal economic gain. Corruption behavior becomes interesting to discuss by studying patterns so that we can predict future corruption behavior and find out how to prevent corruption crimes. Based on secondary data obtained from online media reports about corruption committed by public officials during the period 2018 to 2022, there are 7 patterns of corruption discussed in this research. These 7 patterns follow the pattern in Mustofa's (2010) research on white collar crime patterns in Indonesia, namely the type, field, mode, victim, loss, perpetrator and legal reaction patterns.

This paper finds that corruption committed by public officials is a type of individual bureaucratic crime and governmental occupational crime. The individual type of bureaucratic crime is the type that most often occurs in corruption of public officials. There are 6 fields where corruption is carried out, where the field of development project licensing is the field where corruption occurs the most. The mode most often used in corruption of public officials is the abuse of authority followed by bribery behavior. The victims and losses from corruption are of course society and the state, but in this article there are other forms of losses that are interesting to discuss. That although losses due to corruption are synonymous with material things, this article finds that corruption committed by public officials also violates the law and justice. The legal reaction to corruption by public officials seems to have shown the seriousness of society, especially the government, in eradicating corruption. The maximum prison sentence for regional heads who commit corruption is 6-10 years, while the fine that must be paid is a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000 to Rp. 1 m. In terms of perpetrator patterns, the one who commits the most corruption is the Regent. This is based on the fact that most regional governments in Indonesia are in the form of districts with regents as public officials. Several factors that cause public officials to commit corruption include the monopoly of power, policy discretion, and the high political costs of becoming a public official. Considering the bad impacts caused by corruption, eradicating corruption has become something that society can rely on. It is hoped that officials tasked with eradicating corruption must have the same mindset that corruption is an extraordinary crime and the punishment for corruptors must also be extraordinary. Apart from that, it is also necessary to impoverish perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption by giving high fines or compensation according to their mistakes as well as revoking political rights, pension funds and employment status for corruptors who are proven guilty.

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