

Economic Growth, Information Technology, and Bribery Incidence

Wilson Rajagukguk

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Kristen Indonesia
Jl. Mayjen Sutojo No.2, Cawang, Jakarta 13630, Indonesia
Email: wrajagukguk@yahoo.com; wilson.rajagukguk@uki.ac.id

John Tampil Purba,

Department of Management Faculty of Economics and Business
Universitas Pelita Harapan
Tangerang-15811, Indonesia
sidik.budiono@uph.edu

Sidik Budiono

Department of Management Faculty of Economics and Business
Universitas Pelita Harapan
Tangerang-15811, Indonesia
sidik.budiono@uph.edu

Abstract

A number of economists argued that corruption can have a positive effect through parallel and negative economic flow creation. As the results, corruption is needed as the wheel's grease for the economy. They saw that corruption as an economic and social positive instrument and redistributive instrument. On the other hand, there is a big consensus in the literature about the impacts of corruption on economic growth. The corruption impact on economic growth occurs in specific context and is associated with many factors, such as the law apparatus and institutional framework, the quality of government, and political regime. In a number of countries that have no effective government institution and system, corruption can be a compensation tool for government barrier and institutional weakness. This study was aimed to examine the factors of corruption. The data used in the study were from the World Bank covering 126 countries with different years with the number which was not always the same. The data were analyzed using the multiple regression model. The dependent variable was the bribery incidence (percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request). The independent variables were annual GDP growth (%), individuals using the Internet (percentage of population), and informal payments to public officials (percentage of firms). The results of the study show that higher bribery incidence was associated with higher economic growth, lower internet use, and higher informal payments to public officials.

Keywords

Corruption, bribery, economic growth, information technology, internet.

Biographies

Wilson Rajagukguk currently works as the Vice Rector for Academic Affairs at the Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia. Dr. Wilson Rajagukguk held two Masters Degree,- in Demographic and Labor Economics, and Theology. He obtained his Ph.D. in Demographic Economics from the Universitas Indonesia. His research interests are in the field of demographic economic growth, religion economic, statistics, econometrics, and mathematics. Email: wrajagukguk@yahoo.com.

John Tampil Purba, obtained a degree Doctor (S3) majoring Management from De La Salle University Systems Manila, Philippines in 2002. Dr. Purba also has several certifications international competition in management

information systems and technology, among others; MCP, MCSA, MCSE, MCSES, MCSAS, MCDL and MCT from Microsoft Technologies, USA and CSE from Cisco System USA. He is also Professional Membership of IEOM Society since last year 2019. He has a number of managerial experiences in the Service Industries more than 25 years. He is currently a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Economics and Business Pelita Harapan University, Karawaci Banten, Indonesia.

Sidik Budiono is currently serves as an Associate Professor in Economics at Department of Management Faculty of Economics and Business Pelita Harapan University, Lippo Karawaci Tangerang Banten. Dr. Budiono was graduated Bachelor of Economics from Department of Economics, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga Central Java, Master and Doctor of Economics from Faculty of Business and Economics Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta. His research interests are in national, regional development, and international economics.