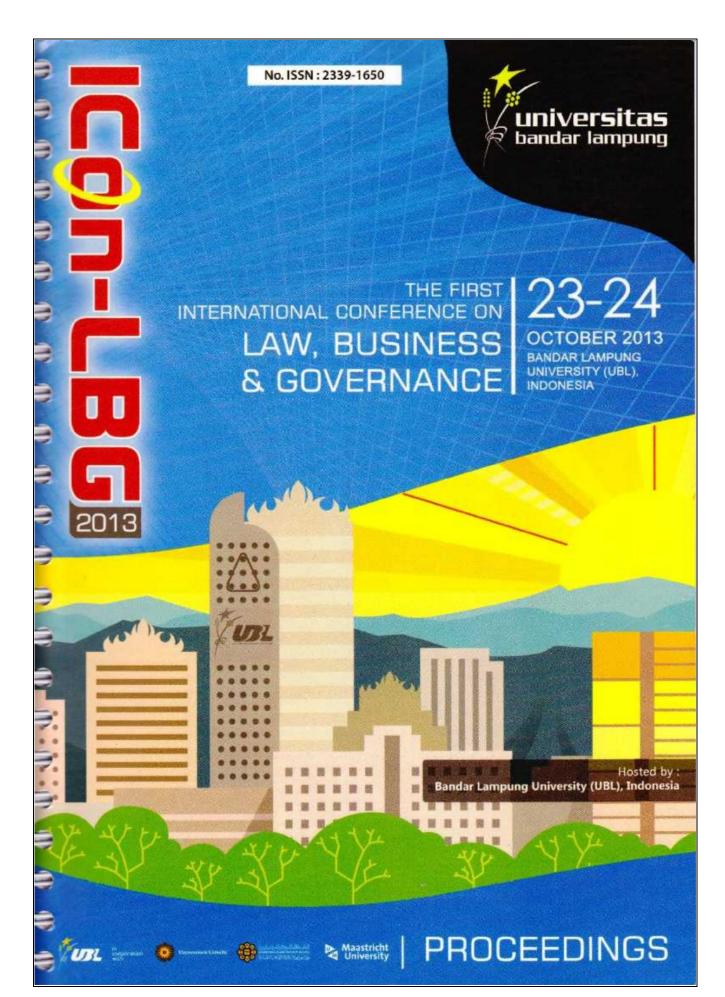
APPLICATION OF FACTOR ANALYSIS TO PUBLIC SECTOR INTEGRITY IN INDONESIA

By Dian Kurniasari



Icon-LBG 2013

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW, BUSINESS AND GOVERNANCE 2013

22, 23, 24 October 2013
Bandar Lampung University (UBL)
Lampung, Indonesia

PROCEEDINGS

Organized by:



Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science
Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Jl. Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam No.89 Labuhan Ratu, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia Phone: +62 721 36 666 25, Fax: +62 721 701 467

website: www.ubl.ac.id



Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science

PREFACE

The Activities of the International Conference are in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the First International Conference on Law, Business and Governance (Icon-LBG 2013) organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good response especially from the keynote speaker and from the participans. It is noteworthy to point out that about 67 technical papers were received for this conference.

The participants of the conference come from many well known universities, among others: International Islamic University Malaysia, Utrech University, Maastricht University, Unika ATMA JAYA, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Universitas Jambi (UNJA), Diponegoro University, Semarang, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta, Universitas Bandar Lampung, Universitas Andalas Padang, University of Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang, Universitas Terbuka, Universitas Airlangga, Bangka Belitung University, President University, Tujuh Belas Agustus University Jakarta, International Business Management Ciputra University, Surabaya, University of Indonesia, Business School Pelita Harapan University, STIE EKUITAS, Bandung, STAN Indonesia Mandiri School of Economics Bandung, Lampung University.

25

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsor and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also gratefull to all organizing committed and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who give us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time

Bandar Lampung, 22 October 2013

Mustofa Usman, Ph.D Icon-LBG Chairman



Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science

PROCEEDINGS

Icon-LBG 2013

The First International Conference on Law, Business and Governance

22, 23, 24 October 2013

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

M. Yusuf S. Barusman, Indonesia

Andala R.P. Barusman, Indonesia

Mustofa Usman, Indonesia

Hayyan Ul Haq, Netherland

Renee Speijcken, Netherland

Zulfi Diane Zaini, Indonesia

Agus Wahyudi, Indonesia

Harpain, Indonesia

Khomsahrial Romli, Indonesia

Ida Farida, Indonesia

Warsono, Indonesia

Andreas Budihardjo, Indonesia

Pawito, Indonesia

I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rahmi, Indonesia

Lintje Anna Marpaung Indonesia

Zainab, Indonesia

Nik Ahmad Kamal Nik Mahmood, Malaysia

Maliah Sulaiman, Malaysia

Mohanraj, India

Wahyu Sasongko, Indonesia

Ari Darmastuti, Indonesia



Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science

PROCEEDINGS

Icon-LBG 2013

The First International Conference on Law, Business and Governance

22, 23, 24 October 2013

STEERING COMMITTEE

Executive Advisors

Dr. Ir. M Yusuf S. Barusman, MBA Prof. Dr. Khomsahrial Romli, M.Si. Dr. Lintje Anna Marpaun, SH., MH. Drs. Thontowie, MS

Chairman

Drs. Harpain, MAT, MM

Co-Chairman

Helta Anggia, S.Pd., M.A

Secretary

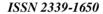
Tissa Zadya, SE., MM.

Technical Committee of Law Division

Dr. I Gusti Ayu KRH, SH., MH Dr. Erina Pane, SH., MH Dr. Zulfi Diane Zaini, SH.,MH Dr. Zainab Ompu Jainah, SH., MH Erlina B, SH.,M.Hum

Business Division

Prof. Dr. Sudarsono
Dr. Lindrianasari, S.E., M.Si., Akt
Dr. Anggrita Denziana, SE., Akt.,MM
Dr. Alex Tribuana Sutanto, ST., MM.
Dra. Rosmiati Tarmizi, MM, Ak.
Dr. Drs. Fauzi Mihdar, MM
Andala Rama Putra, SE, M.A, Ec.
Afrizal Nilwan, SE,, M.Ec., Akt.
Tina Miniawati, SE., MBA.





Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science

Governance Division

Dr. Drs. Supriyanto, M.Si. Dr. Ahmad Suharyo, M.Si. Dr. Hasan Basri, M.Si. Drs. Hassan Basrie, M.Psi. Dr. Dra. Ida Farida, M.Si. Dr. Wawan Hernawan, M.Pd. Drs. Suwandi, MM. Drs. Yadi Lustiadi, M.Si. Dra. Agustuti Handayani, MM

Treasure

Samsul Bahri, SE Dian Agustina, SE



Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science

PROCEEDINGS

Icon-LBG 2013

The First International Conference on Law, Business and Governance

22, 23, 24 October 2013

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chair Person

Tissa Zadya, S.E, M.M

Vice Chair Person

Dra. Yulfriwini, M.T

Administration Proceedings and Certificate Distribution

Dr. Zainab Ompu Jainah, SH., MH.
R Nadia RP Dalimunthe, S.S., M.Hum.
Drs. Suwandi, MM
Dra. Agustuti Handayani, MM
Berry Salatar, S.Pd.
Kartini Adam, SE
Atin Inayatin
Agung Saputra
Jacinda
Purwanto

Special Events

Dr. Zulfi Diane Zaini, SH.,MH.
Siti Rahmawati, SE
Khairudin, SE., M.S.Ak
Olivia Tjioer, SE., MM.
Achmad Haris
Alvin Aritanando
Mochammad Fikri H.
Ayu Safitri
Pandu Kurniawan
Cecilia Ariani J.B



Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science

Sponsorship

Dr. Alex Tribuana Sutanto, ST., MM.
Agus Gunawan
Tari Ines Safitri
Winda Natasya
Dicky Wahyudi
Poppy Irawati
Toni Arifin
Hansen Adi Pangestu

Receptionist and Registration

Dra. Agustuti Handayani, M.M Tami Ruli, S.H., M.Hum Haninun, S.E., M.S.Ak Nilawati Refli Setiawan Moh. Fileri H Alvin Aritanando Tia Agustina Rina

Documentation

Noning Verawati, S.Sos Hesti, S.H Rifandi Ritonga, SH Febtry Mariska M Sabila Rasyad Putu Riski Mandala Rico Febrianto Yahya Saiful Luqman Reno Art Simorang

Transportation and Accommodation

Irawati, SE Pandi Edi

Consumption

Susilowati, S.T., M.T Risti Dwi Ramasari, S.H., M.H Dra. Azima Dimyati, MM Olivia Tjioener, S.E., M.M Mei Endang Lestari Nadia May Linda Widiya Nanda





Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science

Publication and Public Relation

Ir. Indriati Agustina Gultom, MM.
Dina Ika Wahyuningsih, S.Kom
Noning Verawati, S.Sos., M.A
Siti Masitoh
Wahyu Pamungkas
Habib Mustofa
Andre Putra
Sandi Prayoga
Roni Semendawai
Syifaudin
Dharma Saputra
Yohanes Alex

Facility and Decoration

Siti Rahma Wati,SE Dina Ika Wahyuningsih, S.Kom Zainal Abidin, SE Ahyar Saleh, SE Eko Suhardiyanto Wagino Sugimin

Table Of Content

Prε	eface	ii
Int	ernational Advisory Board	iii
Ste	eering Committee	iv
Or	ganizing Committee	vi
	ble of Content	
Ke	eynote Speakers :	
1.	Leadership Style, Climate, Commitment and Corporate Performance –	
	Andreas Budihardjo	I-1
2.	Great Paradox of Good Governance in Indonesia - Andrik Purwasito	I-8
3.	Local Autonomy and Inter-Sector Performance-Based-Governance in Lampung	
	Province – Ari Darmastuti	I-15
4.	Urgency of Regulatory Priorities Watershed in Order To Conduct an	
	Integrated Watershed Administrative Law In Indonesia –	
	I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani	I-22
5.	The Strategic Development Model of Organizational Dynamic Capabilities at	
	Private Higher Education Institutions Using Soft System Methodology –	
	M Yusuf S Barusman	I-29
6.	Governance, Business and The Environment - Maliah Sulaiman	I-39
7.	Good Governance and The Rule Of Law - Nik Ahmad Kamal Nik Mahmod	I-45
8.	The Legal Protection of Geographical Indications in Indonesia Towards The	
	Asean Economic Community - Wahyu Sasongko	I-56
9.	Bank Indonesia Law Relations With The Financial Services Authority (FSA) in	
	Indonesian Banking Supervision - Zulfi Diane Zaini	I-63
10	. Application of Factor Analysis to Public Sector Integrity in Indonesia -	
	Warsono, Armen Yasir, Dian Kurniasari, Widiarti, Ridwan Saifuddin	I-69
11	. Strengthening Creative Economic Resources Through Designing Appropriate	
	Regulatory Model in Managing and Optimising Cultural Property- Hayyan ul	
	Haq	I-76
Inv	vited Speaker	
12.	The Direction Of Future Management Accounting Research In The Asia Pacific Region	
	- Grahita Chandrarin	I-77
Paj	per Presenter :	
La	w:	
1.	Indonesian Marriage Legal System Construction In Order to Protect Children	
	From Marriage Law That is Not Recorded - Amnawaty	II-1
2.	Urgently of Harmonization of National Legislation on Juvenile Criminal Justice	
	Towards International Standards: A Review of Rules of Deprivation of Liberty of	
	Child Offender - Antonius Ps Wibowo	II-14

3.	The Urgency of Total Economic Value Aspect in Food Security Regulation In	
	Order to Engage Asia's Trade Area (Indonesia Case Study) - Anugrah Adiastuti	II-25
4.	Strike as The Last Resort In Dispute Settlement Between Workers and	
	Employers - Arinto Nugroho	II-30
5.	Politics of Land Law For Indonesian Farmers (Towards the Bill of Land in	
	Indonesia) - Elita Rahmi	II-35
6.	State Role In Building People's Economy Amid Economic Globalization -	
	Elly Nurlaili	II-40
7.	Legal Protection of Traditional Crafts Tapis Lampung Based Local Wisdom in	
	The Era of Globalization- Erlina B	II-45
8.	Perda Progressive : an Alternative To Fulfillment of Poor People Rights of	
	Health in Local Autonomy - H.S. Tisnanta, Agus Triono	II-52
9.	The Comparison Between Indonesian Constitutional Court and Russian	
	Constitutional Court - Lintje Anna Marpaung	II-58
10.	The Politics of Islamic Criminal Law in Indonesia (A Critical Analysis) -	
10.	Mohamad Rapik	II-67
11	Learning Environmental Rights, Finding Green Future: The Road to Ecojustice -	11 07
11.	Muhammad Akib, Fathoni	II-73
12	The CSR of Tobacco Industries: The Concept And Its Implementation –	
12,	Nanik Trihastuti	11-80
13	The Comparison Of The Indonesian Ppatk Role With Other Countries Financial	11-00
15.	Intelliget Unit (FIU) - Nikmah Rosidah	11-86
14	Benefits Of Ratification Of The Madrid Protocol (Protocol Relating To The	11-00
17.	Madrid Agreement Concerning The International Registration Of Marks) For The	
	Protection Of Intellectual Property Rights In Indonesia - Risti Dwi Ramasari	11_02
15	Equitable Law of Democracy Political Policy Against The Election of Incumbent	11-92
15.	- S. Endang Prasetyawati	11_00
16	Narcotics Crime as A Phenomenon of Transnational Organized Crime - Zainab	11-77
10.	Ompu Jainah	II 110
17	Safety Net of The Financial System in The Perspective of Indonesian Banking	11-110
1/.	Law - Zulfi Diane Zaini	II 115
10	. National Land Law Reform in Facing Globalization - Darwin Ginting	
	Land Dispute Settlements Insocial Philosophy Perspectives (A Case Study in	11-122
19.	PTPN VII of Bergen Unit Business in South Lampung Regency) -	
	Herlina Ratna S.N.	II 120
20	Analysis of Regional Expansion as Implications of Regional Autonomy	11-130
20.	Implementation - Indah Satria	II 127
21	Normative Judicial Analysis of Dissolution of Political Parties Towards	11-13/
21.	Democratic System in Indonesia - Rifandy Ritonga	II 141
22		11-141
22.	Limitations Of Legal Ability In Dispute Resolution Of Consumer Protection - Tami Rusli	II 147
	Tami Kusii	11-14/
Bu	siness	
1	Accountability And Financial Performance of Local Government in Indonesia –	
1.	Aminah, Lindrianasari	III 1
	Annual, Lindialiasan	111-1

2.	Competitive Advantage; The Affecting Factors and Its Impact on Selling-In	
	Performance (Studies on Patronage Outlets PT. Indosat Semarang) - Ana	
	darningsih	III-7
3.	Bankruptcy Analysis of Banking Companies in Indonesia Period 2001-2012	
	(Using the Altain Z-Score Model)- Andi Sanjaya, Lindrianasari, Aminah	III-20
4	The Influence of Audit Committee Quality and Internal Auditor Objectivity	
٠.	Toward The Prevention of Fraudulent Financial Reporting(A Survey in BUMN	
	of Indonesia) - Angrita Denziana	III 26
5	Performance Measurement of Management Study-Program Based on Balanced	111-20
Э.		III 22
_	Scorecard from Students' Perception – Ardansyah, Ayu Ichda Mardatila	111-32
6.	E-Business: At A Glance Indonesia Online Shop Agent - Arnes Yuli Vandika,	
	Samsul Arifin, Eka Imama Novita Sari, Debi Herlina Meilani	III-37
7.	Brand Awareness Strategy: Role of Blackberry Messenger (Case in Sumber Tiket	
	Murah Travel: PIN 2144C41F) - Dian Pane, Baroroh Lestari	III-40
8.	Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility Implementation And Social Audit at	
	PT Semen Padang - Elvira Luthan, Sri Dewi Edmawati	III-50
9.	Tourism Investment, Supply and Demand in Indonesia: Impact and Factor	
	alysis -Faurani Santi, Rina Oktaviani, Dedi Budiman Hakim, Reni Kustiari	1II-61
10.	The Effect of Job Satisfaction and Organizational Justice on Organizational	
	Citizenship Behavior with Organization Commitment as The Moderator - Fauzi	
	Mihdar	III-75
11	The Economic of Umar Bin Khattāb Policy in Modern Economic Policy -	
11.	Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	111-83
12	The Influence of Corporate Governance Implementation toward Bank	111-03
12.	Performance (Empirical Study on Banks Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange) -	
		III 00
12	Heriyanni Mashitoh, Irma	111-90
13.	The Factors That Influence The Firm Performance In The Furniture Industry	
	Jepara - Mahmud,Guruh Taufan H, Ida Farida	III-102
14.	The Implication of Opportunistic Behavior Towards a Financial Report	
	Conservatism: A Study of Banking Company Go-Public at BEI - Novi	
	Parmayanti, Nur Suci Mei	III-110
15.	Innovation Strategy With Environment Variable Antesenden Internal, External	
	And Environmental Partnership Strategy For Their Impact On The Sustainable	
	Competitive Advantage (Survey on Small Business in Pangkalpinang city) -	
	Reniati and Dian Prihardini Wibawa	III-118
16.	The Infuence of Cash Flow Information Toward Stock Return - Reza Kurniawan	
	The Influence of Internal Control toward Production Cost Control Efectivity -	
1,,	Sarjito Surya	III_132
10	The Influence of Management Information System to Management Control	111-132
10.	System - Sihar Tambun, Viend	III 129
10	System - Smar ramoun, viend 35. Kuntjoro	111-136
19.	Identifying Indonesia-Uruguay Bilateral Trade Opportunities: A Revealed	
	Comparative Advantage Approach - Sulthon Sjahril Sabaruddin, Riris Rotua	
	Sitorus	III-145
20.	Redesign the Competence Business Strategy of SME's in Dealing with ASEAN	
	Economic Community (AEC) Trade Liberalization 2015 Case Studies: SME's	
	Creative Industry Sector in Bandung - Teddy Fauzi	III-153

(Ico Ban	First International Conference on Law, Business and Governance n-LBG 2013) dar Lampung University (UBL) ulty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Science	ISSN 2339-1650
	Service Innovation: In Highly Competitive of Hotel Industry - Widjaja The Impact of Liquidity, Profitability And Activity Ratio To The Proba Default For Banking Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchanges I	bility Of
23.	Period 2006 To 2012 - William Tjong, Herlina Lusmeida	Asses Of
24.	Palupi Purb 47 ngsih,	ig Sector
	Implement of M-Government to Improve Public Services - Ahmad Cuc Aprilinda	III-181
	Trust, Systems Quality, and Information Quality. Study on Information of PT Pindo Deli Paper Products - Indah Kartika Sandhi	
Go	vernance	
2.	Controlling for Agricultural Land Conversion District in West Java Pro Tasikmalaya - Ade Iskandar	IV-1
٥.	Education - Arnes Yuli Vandika, Samsul Arifin, Eka Imama Novita Sar Herlina Meilani	i, Debi
	Potential Thematic Campaign for Lampung Tourism - Hasan Basri	
	Globalization and Its Effect on Democracy - Ida Farida	
7.	Creative Economic Development Mode Through Business Learning Gr	
8.	Purpose of Ending The Poverty - Soewito, Suwandi	IV-29
	Moro Village, Register 45, Mesuji Regency) - Wijatnika	

APPLICATION OF FACTOR ANALYSIS TO PUBLIC SECTOR INTEGRITY IN INDONESIA

A) Warsono¹, B) Armen Yasir², C) Dian Kurniasari¹, D) Widiarti¹, E) Ridwan Saifuddin³

Department of Mathematics, University of Lampung, Indonesia

Faculty of Law, University of Lampung, Indonesia

BAPPEDA Kota Metro, Lampung, Indonesia



The main purpose of this s 14y is to analyze interrelationships among variables used on the survey of public sector integrity by Indonesia's Correction Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, KPK). The nine variables include corruption experiences, corruption perceptions, working environments, administration systems, the behavior of individuals, corruption prevention effor 11 integrity experiences, integrity potencies, and integrity total. Using factor analysis, the approach is to explain these variables in terms of their common underlying dimensions, well-known as factors. Technically, factor analysis involves condensing the information contained in a number of original variables into a smaller set of new composite factors with a minimum loss of information. The results show that based on eigen values the first factor alone accounts for 70.7% of the common variance. The second factor alone accounts for 13,4%. The common variance of the nine variables explained by two factors is 84.1%. Using the varimax rotation and based on values of factor loadings the first factor makes high contribution to the variance of corruption experiences, corruption perceptions, working environments, the behavior of individuals, integrity experiences, and integrity total variables. The second factor makes high contribution to the variance of corruption prevention efforts and integrity potencies variables. Similar results, also, are obtained by quartimax rotation and equamax rotation.

Keywords: Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Factor Analysis, Eigenvalues, Factor Loadings, Varimax Rotation, Quartimax Rotation, Equamax Rotation

1. Introduction

Originally introduced by Spearman (1904)[11] in the area of psychology, factor analysis is one of a number of statistical methods which comprise the branch of statistical theory known as multivariate analysis. Started as a controversial and difficult subject, factor analysis has emerged as one of the most fascinating and usefull data analysio tools and its applicability to many diverse areas such as social sciences, education, and biology. The general purpose of factor analytic techniques is to find a way to condense the information contained in a number of original variables into smaller set of new, composite dime zions or variates (factors) with a minimum loss of information. In meeting its purpose, factor analysis provides several key pieces of information about multivariate data: (1) identifi cation of inferred latent variables referred to as factors, (2) estimates of the amount of variance explained by each factor, and (3) the relationship of the original data to each factor [1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10].

Meanwhile in order to support the eff 14 more effective aort nd efficient to combat and eradicate an extraordinary crime of corruption, Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, KPK) regularly conducts integrity surveys on public services in some institutions and local governments across the country [3]. These surveys involve a large number of variables that consist of observable and unobervable or latent variables. As discuss above that because of the prospect of factor analysis usefulness, it makes motivation of this study to examine the application of factor analysis to the area of law, especially to corruption survey data of public sector.

Hopefully, in terms of science application, this study might contribute to analyze suvey data of public sector integrity in Indonesia.

2. PATA OF PUBLIC SECTOR INTEGRITY AND POCEDURE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS

In order to demonstrate the application of factor analysis, this study uses subsets data of public sector integrity in 60 local government (Pemerintah Kota) in Indonesia published by KPK in 2011. The considered 3 data consist of 9 variables that are x_1 : Corruption Experiences; x_2 : Corruption Perception; x_3 : Working Environments; x_4 : Administration systems; x_5 : Behavior of Individuals; x_4 : Corruption Prevention Efforts; x_7 : Integrity Experiences; x_8 : Integrity Potencies; and x_9 : Integrity To 44 3].

Suppose we make observations on p=9 variables $\mathbf{x}=(x_1,x_2,...,x_9)$ with mean vector $\boldsymbol{\mu}=(\mu_1,\mu_2,...,\mu_9)$ and variance-covariance matrix $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$, the factor analysis model expresses each variable as a linear combination of underlying common factors $f=(f_1,f_2,...,f_k)$ with an accompanying residual $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}=(\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2,...,\epsilon_9)$ and can be explained by:

$$x = \mu + Lf + \varepsilon$$

that implies

The elements f_1 , f_2 , ..., f_k are called the *common factors*; the number of factors k should be substantially smaller than p. The coefficient λ_{ij} is the weights called the *factor loadings*, so that λ_{ij} is the loading of the i^{th} variable on the j^{th} factor. The coefficient λ_{ij} is indicates the importance of the j^{th} factor f_i to the i^{th} variable x_i and can be used in interpretation of f_i . The variable ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 , ..., ϵ_p describes the residual v action specific to the i^{th} variable. The residual variables are called the *specific factors*. It is assumed that $E(\epsilon_i) = 0$, v var(ϵ_i) = ψ_i , v cov(ϵ_i , ϵ_k) = v variable v variables are called the *specific factors*.

From the assumptions, we have

```
E(\mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{0}, cov(\mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{I},
E(\varepsilon) = \mathbf{0}, cov(\varepsilon) = \Psi
cov(\mathbf{f}, \varepsilon) = \frac{49}{9}
E(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{\mu}, cov(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}' + \Psi
cov(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{L}
\sigma_{ij} = cov(x_i, x_j) = \lambda_i \lambda_j = \lambda_{i1} \lambda_{j1} + \lambda_{i2} \lambda_{j2} + ... + \lambda_{ik} \lambda_{jk}
and
\sigma_{ii} = var(x_i) = \lambda_i \lambda_i + \psi_i
= (\lambda_{i1}^2 + \lambda_{i2}^2 + ... + \lambda_{ik}^2) + \psi_i
= h_i^2 + \psi_i
= communality + specific variance
```

The quantity ψ_i , the contribution of the specific factor ϵ_i , is called the *uniqueness* or *specific variance*, and the quantity h_i^2 , the specific factors, is called *communality of common factors*, is called *communality of common factors*. Furthermore, λ^2_{i1} is the contribution of the 1st common factor to the common variance, λ^2_{i2} is the contribution of the 2nd common factor to the common variance, and so on [6, 8, 9, and 10]. The transeters of the factor analysis model, including the factor loadings and the error variances,

The drameters of the factor analysis model, including the factor loadings and the error variances, are usually unknown and need to be estimated from the sample data. The sample covariance matrix is occasionally used, but it is much more common to work with the sample correlation matrix. In estimation the parameters, this study consider to use correlation matrix and principal factor method.

The factor loadings can be used to interpret the label of the factors in terms of the common elements that load highly on each factor. However, if the factor loadings obtained are difficult to interprate, it is customary to rotate that offers the most adequate interpretation will usually be clearer after rotation of the factor pattern that offers the most adequate interpretation of the variables under

examination. For example, suppose the factor loadings corresponding the first two original va 40 bles are wether positively or negatively high for the first factor, Tee first common factor then can be interpreted as a linear combination of only these two variables. Factor rotations are broadly classified as either orthogonal, in which the

rotated factors are orthogonal to each other, or oblique, in which the rotated factors are not orthogonal to each other [5, 6, 8, 9,and 10].

In many areas of applications, orthogonal rotations are used commonly. Orthogonal rotation is the process of extracting so that the factor axes are maintained at 90 degrees. There are three popular orthogonal that varimax rotation, quartimax rotation and equamax rotation [1, 4, and 5]. Among them the variamx method proposed by Kaiser in 1958 [7] is the most popular of these methods and is often used to rotate principal components solutions. For comparison purposes, this study consider varimax rotation, quartimax rotation, and equamax rotation.

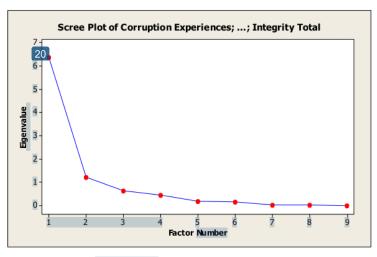
3. Data Analysis and Results

14 To demonstrate how to implement factor analysis this study use use data set published by Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission known as Komisi Pembe 5 ntasan Korupsi (KPK) [2]. Tabel 1 contains the unrotated component analysis factor matrix. The first row of numbers at the bottom of each column is the column variance (eigenvalues) of each factor and indicates the relative important of each factor 42 accounting for the variance associated with the set of variables. To determine the numbers of factors needed to explain c(33 lations among variables, the most popular approaches are the eigenvalue 18 eater-than-one rule, the proportion of variance explained by the factors, and the scree plot that a plot of the eigenvalues associated with each of the factors extracted, against each factor. The first factor,

Table 1. Estimated unrotated factor loadings, eigenvalues, and communalities

Principal Component Factor Analysis of the Correlation Matrix						
Unrotated Factor Loadings and	Communalit	ies				
Sa riable	Factorl	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Communality	
Corruption Experiences	0,929	0,242	0,096	0,169	0,960	
Corruption Perceptions	0,937	0,246	0,073	0,148	0,965	
Working Environments	0,856	0,299	-0,011	-0,296	0,910	
Administration Systems	0,665	-0,137	-0,730	0,034	0,995	
Behavior of Individuals	0,847	-0,032	0,138	-0,461	0,950	
Corruption Prevention Efforts	0,435	-0,851	0,200	0,103	0,964	
Integrity Experience	0,941	0,167	0,100	0,223	0,973	
Integrity Potencies	0,846	-0,478	-0,039	-0,100	0,956	
Integrity Total	0,969	0,025	0,073	0,160	0,971	
Eigenvalue	6,3636	1,2098	0,6234	0,4472	8,644	
∛ Var	0,707	0,134	0,069	0,050	0,960	

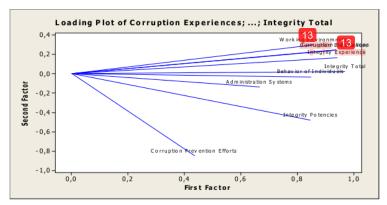
with eigenvalue of 6.3636, accounts for appro 50 ately 70.7% of the variance. The second factor, with eigenvalue of 1.2098, accounts for 13.4% of the variance explained. The remaining factors have eigenvalues less than 1. The cumulative percent of variance explained by the first two factors is 84.1%. Based upon the first two rules, therefore, we might consider the first and the second factor retained. As shown in Graph 1, moreover, the scree plot confirms our conclusion. The elbow of the scree plot is approximately at two factors.



Graph 1. Scree plot of KPK data set with 9 variables

Table 1 also presents unrotated sctor loadings all of variables that extracted by the principal component method. Factor loadings represent the degree of association or correlation of each variable with each factor. Based on unrotated factor loadings, the first factor can be roughly interpreted as "General Integrity Conditions", since it is positively high correlated with variable Integrity Total, Integrity Experience, Corruption Perceptions, Corruption Experiences, Working Environments, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems. The first factor can be labeled as a "Integrity Index" factor. Because it is negatively high correlated with variable Corruption Pregention Efforts, the second factor can be called "Corruption Prevention" factor.

Vector plot graph can be constructed from the factor loadings of Table 1, as shown below (Graph 1). This is a graphical expression of the information in the factor pattern. This graph presents clearly that the first factor is defined primarily by variable Integrity Total, Integrity Experience, Corruption Perceptions, Corruption Experiences, Working Environments, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems. The second factor is represented mainly by variable Corruption Prevention Efforts.



Graph 1. Vector of unrotated factor loading

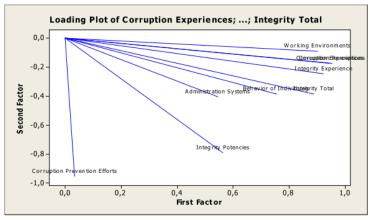
Since the factor solution is not unique and to achieve a simpler factor structure that can obtain another factor solution by rotating the axes. This study considers to use orthogonal rotations that are varimax, quartimax, and equamax methods. In applied social sciences subject, or 7 gonal rotation is used most often, probably because it is the default in major statistical programs and the perception that orthogonally rotated solutions are more easily interpreted because the factor loadings represent correlations between the indicators and the latent factors.

In the varimax rotation, the first factor recieves high factor from the variables Corruption Perceptions, Corruption Experiences, Integrity Experience, Working Environments, Integrity Total, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems, respectively (Table 2). Table 2, also, shows that the second factor recieves high factor from the variables Corruption Prevention Effots and Integrity Potencies.

Table 2. Varimax rotated factor loadings, eigenvalues, and communalities

6 Tuble 2: Various rotated i	uctor roudin	55, 01501110	araes, and communanties
Rotated Factor Loadings and Co	mmunaliti	es	
Varimax Rotation			
Ga riable	Factor1	Factor2	Communality
Corruption Experiences	0,944	-0,174	0,922
Corruption Perceptions	0,953	-0,173	0,938
Working Environments	0,902	-0,092	0,822
Administration Systems	0,545	-0,405	0,461
Behavior of Individuals	0,754	-0,387	0,719
Corruption Prevention Efforts	0,034	-0,955	0,914
Integrity Experience	0,923	-0,246	0,913
Integrity Potencies	0,564	-0,791	0,945
Integrity Total	0,889	-0,387	0,940
Eigenvalue	5,4411	2,1323	7,5734
% Var	0.605	0.237	0.841

Graph 2 presents vector plot graph can be constructed from the factor loadings of Table 2. This graph presents clearly that the first factor is defined primarily by variables Corruption Perceptions, Corruption Experiences, Integrity Experience, Working Environments, Integrity Total, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems. The second factor is represented mainly by variables Corruption Prevention Effots and Integrity Potencies.



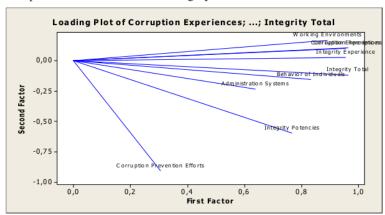
Graph 2. Vector of varimax rotated factor loading

In the quartimax rotation, the first factor recieves high factor from the variables Corruption Perceptions, Integrity Total, Corruption Experiences, Integrity Experience, Working Environments, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems, respectively (Table 3). Based on Table 3, it can be interpretated that the second factor recieves high factor from the variables Corruption Prevention Effots and Integrity Potencies.

Table 3. Quartimax rotated factor loadings, eigenvalues, and communalities

Rotated Factor Loadings and Quartimax Rotation	O SALING TELES		
<mark>3</mark> riable	Factor1	Factor2	Communality
Corruption Experiences	0,955	0,103	0,922
Corruption Perceptions	0,963	0,106	0,938
Working Environments	0,891	0,170	0,822
Administration Systems	0,638	-0,233	0,461
Behavior of Individuals	0,833	-0,156	0,719
Corruption Prevention Effort	s 0,305	-0,906	0,914
Integrity Experience	0,955	0,027	0,913
Integrity Potencies	0,767	-0,597	0,945
Integrity Total	0,962	-0,118	0,940
Variance	6,2524	1,3210	7,5734
% Var	0,695	0,147	0,841

Graph 3 presents vector plot graph can be constructed from the factor loadings of Table 3. This graph presents clearly that the first factor is defined primarily by variables Corruption Perceptions, Integrity Total, Corruption Experiences, Integrity Experience, Working Environments, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems. The second factor is represented mainly by variables Corruption Prevention Effots and Integrity Potencies.



Graph 3. Vector of quartimax rotated factor loading

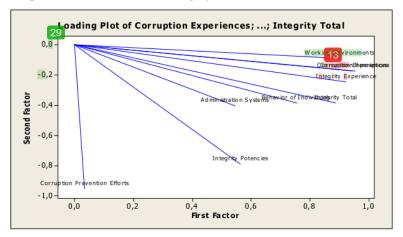
Results of the equamax are similar than those of the the varimax rotation, the first factor recieves high factor from the variables Corruption Perceptions, Corruption Experiences, Integrity Experience, Working Environments, Integrity Total, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems, respectively (Table 4). Table 4 presents that the second factor recieves high factor from the variables Corruption Prevention Effots and Integrity Potencies.

Table 4. Equamax rotated factor loadings, eigenvalues, and communalities

Rotated Factor Loadings and Communalities Equamax Rotation					
<mark>Va</mark> riable	Factor1	Factor2	Communality		
corruption Experiences	0,944	-0,174	0,922		
Corruption Perceptions	0,953	-0,173	0,938		
Working Environments	0,902	-0,092	0,822		
Administration Systems	0,545	-0,405	0,461		
Behavior of Individuals	0,754	-0,387	0,719		
Corruption Prevention Efforts	0,034	-0,955	0,914		
Integrity Experience	0,923	-0,246	0,913		
Integrity Potencies	0,564	-0,791	0,945		
Integrity Total	0,889	-0,387	0,940		
Variance	5,4411	2,1323	7,5734		
% Var	0,605	0,237	0,841		

2

Graph 4 presents vector plot graph can be constructed from the factor loadings of Table 4. This graph presents clearly that the first factor is defined primarily by variables Corruption Perceptions, Corruption Experiences, Integrity Experience, Working Environments, Integrity Total, Behavior of Individuals, Integrity Potencies, and Administration Systems. The second factor is represented mainly by variables Corruption Prevention Effots and Integrity Potencies.



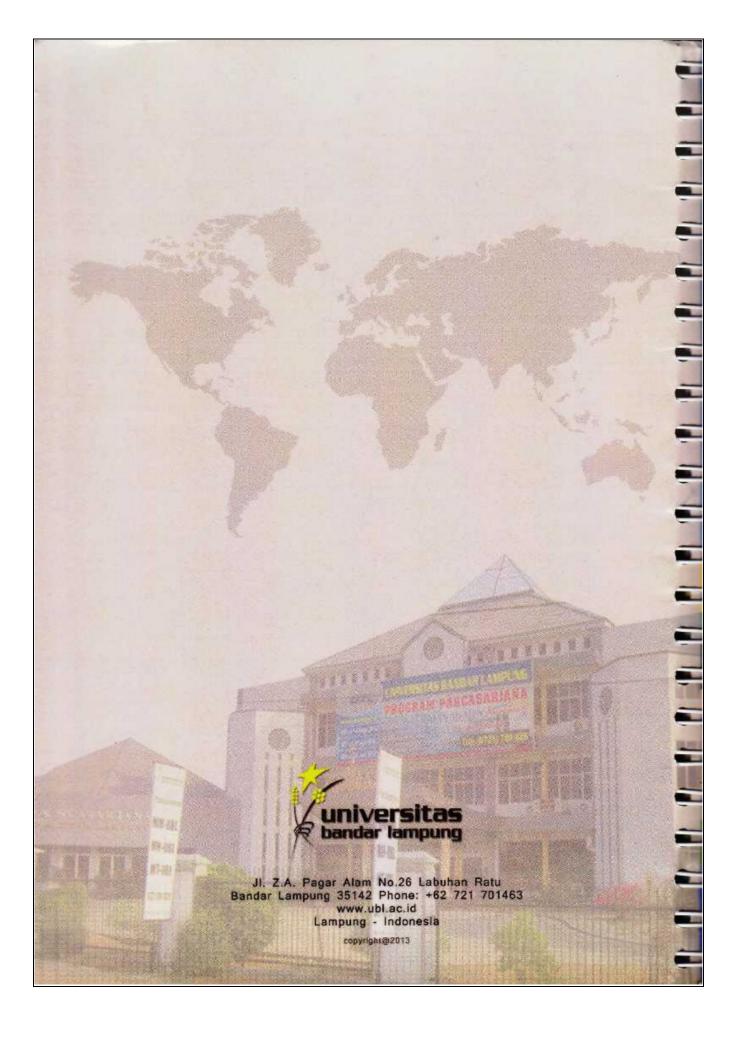
Graph 4. Vector of equamax rotated factor loading

4. SUMMARY

Based on survey data of public sector in Indon a published by KPK in 2011, the results of the factor analysis show that based on eigen values the first factor alone accounts for 70.7% of the common variance. The second factor alone accounts for 13,4%. The common variance of the nine variables explained by two factors is 84.1%. Using the varimax rot on and based on values of factor loadings the first factor makes high contribution to the variance of corruption experiences, corruption perceptions, working environments, the behavior of individuals, integrity experiences, and integrity total variables. The second factor makes high contribution to the variance of corruption prevention efforts and integrity potencies variables. Similar results, also, are obtained by quartimax rotation and equamax rotation.

REFERNCES

- 19
- [1] Brown, Bruce L., Suzanne B. Hendrix, Dawson W. Hedges, and Timothy B. Smith. 2012. Multivariate Analysis for the Biobehavioral and Social Sciences A Graphical Approach. USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 21 lication.
- [2] Browne, Michael W. 2001. An Overview of Analytic Rotation in Exploratory Factor Analysis.38 Itivariate Behavioral Research, 36 (1), 111-150
- [3] Direktorat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kedeputian Bidang Pencegahan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Integritas. 201. Sektor Publik Indonesia Tahun 2011. Fakta Korupsi dalam Layanan Publik. 2011. Diterbitkan oleh Direktorat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kedeputian Bidang Pencegahan Komisi 9 mberantasan Korupsi.
- [4] Finch, W. Holmes. 2011. A Comparison of Factor Rotation Methods for Dichotomous Data. *Journal of Method Statistical Methods*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 549-570
- [5] Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., Anderson, R.E., and Tatham, R.L. 2006. Multivariate Data Analysis. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.
- [6] 27 son, R.A., and Wichem, D.W. 1982. Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- [7] Kaiser, H.F. 1958. The Varimax Criterion for Analytic Rotation in Factor Analysis. *Pyschometrika*, 23, 187-200.
- [8] Khattree, R. And Naik, D.N. 2000. Multivariate Data Reduction and Discrimination With SAS Software.
 23 A: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- [9] 34 rdia, K.V., Kent, J.T., and Bibby, J.M. 1979. Multivariate Analysis. San Diego: Academic Press, Inc.
- [10] Sharma, S. 1996. Applied Multivariate Techniques. USA: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- [11] Spearman, C. 1904. General Intelligence, Objectively Determined and Measured. American Journal of Psychology, 15, 201-293.



APPLICATION OF FACTOR ANALYSIS TO PUBLIC SECTOR **INTEGRITY IN INDONESIA**

ORIGINALITY REPORT

SIMILA	ARITY INDEX	
PRIMA	ARY SOURCES	
1	www.wpi.edu Internet	179 words -3%
2	Brown, . "Factor Analysis and Related Methods: Quintessentially Multivariate", Multivariate Analysis for the Biobehavioral and Social Sciences A Graphical Ap 2011.	
3	www7.bkpm.go.id	103 words — 2%
4	www.waibs.org	84 words — 1 %
5	www.slideshare.net	59 words — 1 %
6	tumi.lamolina.edu.pe	48 words — 1 %
7	egitimvebilim.ted.org.tr	44 words — 1 %
8	Dimitris Panaretos, George Tzavelas, Malvina Vamvakari, Demosthenes Panagiotakos. "Investigating the role of orthogonal and non – orthogonal rotation in factor analysis, in regard to the repeatability of the extractors: A simulation study", Communications in Statis Simulation and Computation, 2018	multivariate racted

Crossref

9	digitalcommons.wayne.edu	40 words — 1 %
10	infoeuropa.eurocid.pt Internet	40 words — 1 %
11	M. Amoah, R.K. Boateng. "Addressing illegal loggin Ghana: do value, social identity, and corporate social responsibility theories matter?", International Forest 2014 Crossref	al
12	www.thefreelibrary.com Internet	30 words — < 1%
13	shareok.org Internet	28 words — < 1%
14	indonesiantranslationservice.com.au Internet	28 words — < 1%
15	scholar.lib.vt.edu Internet	26 words — < 1%
16	fedetd.mis.nsysu.edu.tw Internet	25 words — < 1%
17	annida.harid.web.id	25 words — < 1%
18	www.bama.ua.edu Internet	24 words — < 1%
19	dl.sciencesocieties.org	22 words — < 1%
20	www.scribd.com Internet	21 words — < 1%
21	brage.bibsys.no Internet	20 words — < 1%

22	publikasi.fisip.unila.ac.id Internet	19 words — < 1%
23	www.emeraldinsight.com Internet	18 words — < 1%
24	ijhssnet.com Internet	18 words — < 1%
25	krex.k-state.edu Internet	18 words — < 1%
26	www.unc.edu Internet	17 words — < 1%
27	pt.scribd.com Internet	17 words — < 1%
28	id.portalgaruda.org	17 words — < 1%
29	docslide.us Internet	16 words — < 1%
30	dutoce.io.tudelft.nl Internet	14 words — < 1%
31	inderscience.blogspot.com Internet	14 words — < 1%
32	journal.umy.ac.id	13 words — < 1%
33	www.rci.rutgers.edu	12 words — < 1%
34	eprints.aston.ac.uk Internet	11 words — < 1%
35	journal.uii.ac.id	11 words — < 1%

36	eprints.undip.ac.id Internet	11 words — <	1%
37	archlapindo14.blogspot.com Internet	11 words — <	1%
38	issuu.com Internet	10 words — <	1%
39	documents.mx Internet	10 words — <	1%
40	www.actuariayfinanzas.net	9 words — <	1%
41	piabc.fe.unpar.ac.id Internet	9 words — <	1%
42	www.statmodel.com Internet	8 words — <	1%
43	guilanstat.ir Internet	8 words — <	1%
44	Christopher Chatfield, Alexander J. Collins. "Chapter 5 Factor analysis", Springer Nature, 1980 Crossref	8 words — <	1%
45	libwri.nhu.edu.tw:8081	8 words — <	1%
46	www.stata.com Internet	8 words — <	1%
47	touch.morebooks.de Internet	8 words — <	1%
48	Rencher, . "Exploratory Factor Analysis", Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics, 2012. Crossref	7 words — <	1%

Manandeep Singh. "Factor analysis to identify latent constructs across management subjects at a business school", 2007 IEEE International Conference on Service Operations and Logistics and Informatics, 08/2007

Crossref

Larose. "Dimension Reduction Methods", Data Mining Methods and Models, 11/11/2005

Crossref

 $_{6 \text{ words}}$ -<1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES
EXCLUDE
BIBLIOGRAPHY

ON ON **EXCLUDE MATCHES**

OFF