

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Acemoglu, D., & Verdier, T. (1998). Property Rights, Corruption and The Allocation of Talent: A General Equilibrium Approach. *Economic Journal*, 108(450), 1381–1403. <https://doi.org/10.1111/14680297.00347>
- Aida, N. R. (2020). Rekap Perkembangan Virus Corona Wuhan dari Waktu ke Waktu. *Kompas*, 2. www.kompas.com
- Aidt, Toke S. (2011) : The Causes of Corruption, CESifo DICE Report, ISSN 16136373, ifo Institut - Leibniz-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung an der Universität München, München, Vol. 09, Iss. 2, pp. 15-19
- Alesina, A., Perotti, R., (1996). Income distribution, political instability, and investment, *European Economic Review* 40, s. 1203–1228.
- Alesina, A., Ozler, S., Roubini, N., Swagel, P., (1996). Political instability and economic growth. *Journal of Economic Growth* 1, s. 279 – 304.
- Arsyad, Lincoln. 2010. *Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Edisi Kelima. STIE YKPN Yogyakarta
- Bailey, D.H. (1966). The effects of corruption in a developing nation. *Western Political Quarterly* 19: 719-732. Reprint in A.J. Heidenheimer, M. Johnston and V.T. LeVine (Eds.), *Political corruption: A handbook*, 934-952 (1989). Oxford: Transaction Books.
- Bardhan, P, 1997. Corupption and development: a review of issues. *J. Eco. Lit.* 35 (3), 1320-1346
- Barreto, R. A. (2001). Endogenous Corruption, Inequality and Growth: Econometric Evidence. In *Europeaan Economic Review* (Vol. 44,
- Barro, Robert. J, 1988, *Government Spending in a Simple Modle of Endogeneous Growth*, National Bereau of Economic Reseach , Chambridge
- Blackburn, K., Rose & Emranul Haque, M. 2006. *The incidence and persistence of corruption in economic development*. *J.Eco. Dynam. Control* 30 (12), 2447-2467.
- Boediono. 1982. *Teori Pertumbuhan ekonomi*. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Colombatto, E. (2003). Why is corruption tolerated? *Review of Austrian Economics*, 16(4), 363–379. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1027349206371>
- d' Agostino, G., Dunne, J.P., Pieroni, L. 2016. Government spending, coruption and economic growth. *World Dev.* 84, 190-205
- Dridi, M. (2013). Corruption and Economic Growth: The Tranmission Channels. *Journal of Business Studies Quarterly* (No. 47873).

- Dreher, A. 2006. Does globalization affect growth? Evidence from a new index of globalization. *App. Econ.* 43, 71-88.
- Dzhumashev, R. 2014. Corruption and growth: the role of governance, public spending and economic development. *Eco. Modell.* 37, 202-2015
- Dore, Natalia I. & Aurora, A.C Teixeira. 2023. The role of human capital, structural change, and institutional quality on Brazil's economic growth over the last two hundred years (1822–2019). *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*
- Dreher, A., & Herzfeld, T. (2011). The Economic Costs of Corruption: A Survey and New Evidence. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, June. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.734184>
- Feng, Y., (2001). Political freedom, political instability, and policy uncertainty: a study of political institutions and private investment in developing countries, *International Studies Quarterly* 45, s. 271 – 294.
- Fauzi, M. A., & Paiman, N. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic in Southeast Asia: intervention and mitigation efforts. *Asian Education and Development Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AEDS04-2020-0064>
- Gyimah-Brempong, K. dan Camacho, S. M. (2006). "Corruption, growth, and income distribution: Are there regional difference?" *Economics of Governance*, Vol. 7(3): 245-269.
- Gründler, Klaus & Niklas Potrafke. 2019. Corruption and economic: New empirical evidence. *European journal of political economic* xxx (xxx).
- Gujarati, N, Damodar. 2009. *Dasar-dasar Ekonometrika (Terjemahan)*. Buku2. Edisi 5. Penerbit Salemba: Jakarta
- Huntington, S.P. (1968). *Political order in changing societies*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Indriyani, Siwi Nur. 2016. Analisis pengaruh inflasi dan suku bunga terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di indonesia tahun 2005 – 2015. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis Krisnadwipayana Vol. 4. No. 2 ISSN : 2338 – 4794*.
- Jhingan, M. L. (2003). *Ekonomi pembangunan dan perencanaan*, Jakarta : PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Kaufmann, D. Kraay, A.; and Zoido-Lobaton, P., 1999, *Government Matters*, *World Bank Working Paper* No. 2196
- Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2011). The worldwide governance indicators: Methodology and analytical issues. *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, 3(2), 220–246. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1876404511200046>

- Kurer, O. (1993). Clientelism, corruption and the allocation of resources. *Public Choice* 77: 259-273.
- Leff, N.H. (1964). Economic development through bureaucratic corruption. *American Behavioral Scientist* 8: 8-14. Reprint in A.J. Heidenheimer, M. Johnston and V.T. LeVine (Eds.), *Political corruption: A handbook*, 389-403, 1989. Oxford, Transaction Books.
- Leys, C. (1965). What is the problem about corruption? *Journal of Modern African Studies* 3: 215-230. Reprint in A.J. Heidenheimer, M. Johnston and V.T. LeVine (Eds.), *Political corruption: A handbook*, 51-66, 1989. Oxford: Transaction Books.
- Lui, F.T. (1985). An equilibrium queuing model of bribery. *Journal of Political Economy* 93: 760-781.
- Malanski, Leonardo Koppe & Angela. 2021. Economic growth and corruption in emerging markets: Does economic freedom matter? *International economic journal* 166, 58-70
- Mankiw, Gregory N. 2003. *Teori Makro Ekonomi Terjemahan*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Manullang, Herlina Adelia & Paidi Hidayat. (2013). Analisis kausalitas antara fdi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di AESAN. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Vol.2 No.9*
- Mauro, P. 1995. *Corruption and Growth*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110(3), 681–712. <https://doi.org/10.2298/qid1301021m>.
- Méon P. –G., Sekkat, K. 2005. Does corruption grease or sand the wheels of growth? *Public Choice*.
- Méon, P. –G., Weill, I. 2010. Is Corruption an efficient grease? *World Dev.* 38, 244-259
- Myrdal, G. (1968). *Asian drama: An enquiry into the poverty of nations*, vol 2. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund. Reprint in A.J. Heidenheimer, M. Johnston and V.T. LeVine (Eds.), *Political corruption: A handbook*, 953-961, 1989. Oxford: Transaction Books.
- Mo, P. A, 2001. Corruption and economic growth. *J. Comp. Econ.* 29, 66-79
- Nawatmi, Sri. 2014. Korupsi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara Asia Pasifik. *Jurnal Bisnis dan Ekonomi (JBE)*, Hal. 73 – 82 Vol. 21, No. 1 73 ISSN: 1412-3126
- Nopirin. 2000. *Ekonomi Moneter*. Buku II. Edisi Kesatu. Cetakan Kesepuluh. BPFE UGM. Yogyakarta

- North, D. C. (1990). *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Paul, B. Paksha (2010). Does corruption foster growth in Bangladesh? *International Journal of Development Issues*, 9(3), 246–262. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14468951011073325>
- Perotti, R., (1996). Growth, income distribution, and democracy: what the data say, *Journal of Economic Growth* 1, s. 149 – 187.
- Poirson, H. (1998). *Economic Security, Private Investment, and Growing in Developing Countries*.
- Rose-Ackerman, S. (1996). *The Political Economy of Corruption- Causes and Consequences*. In *Development (No. 74)*.
- Samuelson, PA, dan Nordhaus WD. (2004). *Ilmu Makroekonomi*. Edisi Tujuh Belas, Diterjemahkan oleh Gretta, Theresa Tanoto, Bosco Carvallo, dan Anna Elly, PT.Media Global Edukasi, Jakarta.
- Shahzad, A., Al-Swidi, A. K., Mithani, D. A., Bt Fadzil, F. H., & Bin Golamuddin, A. G. (2012). An Empirical Investigation on The Effect of Business Environment Factors on The FDI Inflows in Pakistan: The Moderating Role of Political Stability. *Business and Economic Research*, 2(2).
- Shera, A., Dosti, B., & Grabova, P. (2014). Corruption Impact on Economic Growth: An Empirical Analysis. *Journal of Economic Development, Management, IT, Finance and Marketing*, 6(2), 57–77.
- Shleifer, A., Vishny, R., 1993. Corruption. *Q. J. Econ.*108, 599-617
- Sukirno, Sadono. 2011. *Makroekonomi Teori Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Sukirno, Sadono. 2000, *Makroekonomi Modern: Perkembangan Pemikiran Dari Klasik Hingga Keynesian Baru*, Raja Grafindo Pustaka
- Sukirno, Sadono 2004, *Makroekonomi, Teori Pengantar*,PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Stiglitz, J. E. (1985). Information and Economic Analysis: A Perspective. *The Economic Journal*, Vol. 95, pp. 21-41.
- Svensson, J. 2005. Eight question about corruption. *J. Econ. Perspect.* 19, 19-42
- Szeftel, Morris. 1982. “*Political Graft and the Spoils Sistem in Zamba: The State as a Resource in It self*”, dalam *Review of African Political Economy*, No. 24 *The French Connection*, pp. 4-21.
- The World Bank. 2022. Updated Income Clasisifications.*

- Tanzi, V., Davoodi. 1998. Corruption, public investment, and growth. In: Shibata, H., Ihuri, T.(Eds.), *The Welfare State, Public Investment, and Growth*. Springer, Tokyo, pp. 41-60
- Todaro, Michael P. 2000. *Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga*. (Ed.VII). Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Transparency International Indonesia. 2003. "Strategi Memberantas Korupsi (Elemen System Integritas Nasional)". Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Rakyat.
- Transparency international (2023). *Corruption Perception Index, dataset*.
- Tsaturyan, S., & Bryson, P. J. (2009). Corruption and Development: The Armenian Case. *International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*, 2(4), 356–371. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJEPEE.2009.030937>
- Uross, Afshan dkk. 2021. *Economic analysis of corruption: evidence from Pakistan. Transnational Corporations Review*.
- Vianna, A.C., Mollick, A.V., 2018. Institutions: key variable for economic development in Latin America. *J. Econ. Bus.* 96, 42–58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.>
- Wu, Thomas. 2003 "*Corruption in China: Effect on Economic Development and Remedial Policies*", Independent Study Paper, The Hongkong Polytechnic University.
- Wedema, A. (1997). Corruption and Growth in Zaire , South Korea , and the Philippines. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 31(4), 457–478.
- Wei, S.-J. (2000). Local corruption and global capital flows. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 2: 303-346.
- World Bank 2023. *Worldwide Governance Indicator, Dataset*
- World Bank. 2023. *World Development Indicator Dataset*.

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1: Data yang digunakan

1) Data sebelum di Ln

Negara	Tahun	PDB Per Kapita (USD)	CP I	Stabilitas Politik	Inflasi (%)	Pengangguran (%)	Dummy: COVID-19
		Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	D
Indonesia	2010	2695,87	72	-0,85	5,13	5,61	0
Indonesia	2011	2826,48	70	-0,77	5,36	5,15	0
Indonesia	2012	2959,51	68	-0,59	4,28	4,47	0
Indonesia	2013	3086,32	68	-0,52	6,41	4,34	0
Indonesia	2014	3203,48	66	-0,42	6,39	4,05	0
Indonesia	2015	3322,58	64	-0,62	6,36	4,51	0
Indonesia	2016	3453,05	63	-0,37	3,53	4,3	0
Indonesia	2017	3591,78	63	-0,50	3,81	3,78	0
Indonesia	2018	3741,31	62	-0,55	3,20	4,39	0
Indonesia	2019	3892,42	60	-0,49	3,03	3,59	0
Indonesia	2020	3780,12	63	-0,45	1,92	4,25	1
Indonesia	2021	3892,96	62	-0,51	1,56	3,83	1
Malaysia	2010	8101,39	56	0,14	1,62	3,39	0
Malaysia	2011	8393,95	57	0,08	3,17	3,05	0
Malaysia	2012	8711,28	51	-0,01	1,66	3,1	0
Malaysia	2013	8976,53	50	0,05	2,11	3,16	0
Malaysia	2014	9369,09	48	0,27	3,14	2,88	0
Malaysia	2015	9699,58	50	0,26	2,10	3,1	0
Malaysia	2016	9984,15	51	0,14	2,09	3,44	0
Malaysia	2017	10416	53	0,12	3,87	3,41	0
Malaysia	2018	10777,7	53	0,25	0,88	3,3	0
Malaysia	2019	11114,5	47	0,14	0,66	3,26	0
Malaysia	2020	10374,2	48	0,11	-1,14	4,54	1
Malaysia	2021	10575,9	52	0,14	2,48	4,046	1
Filipina	2010	2415,78	76	-1,65	3,79	3,61	0
Filipina	2011	2464,68	74	-1,39	4,72	3,59	0
Filipina	2012	2589,13	66	-1,19	3,03	3,5	0
Filipina	2013	2717,68	64	-1,08	2,58	3,5	0
Filipina	2014	2843,84	62	-0,71	3,60	3,6	0
Filipina	2015	2974,3	65	-0,86	0,67	3,07	0
Filipina	2016	3130,91	65	-1,38	1,25	2,7	0
Filipina	2017	3289,47	66	-1,19	2,85	2,55	0
Filipina	2018	3439,1	64	-1,09	5,31	2,34	0

Filipina	2019	3589,61	66	-0,92	2,39	2,24	0
Filipina	2020	3195,54	66	-0,75	2,39	2,52	1
Filipina	2021	3328,04	67	-0,93	3,93	2,632	1
Singapura	2010	48752,1	7	1,17	2,82	4,12	0
Singapura	2011	50713,5	8	1,19	5,25	3,89	0
Singapura	2012	51679,4	13	1,37	4,58	3,72	0
Singapura	2013	53299	14	1,38	2,36	3,86	0
Singapura	2014	54681,9	16	1,19	1,03	3,74	0
Singapura	2015	55645,6	15	1,31	-0,52	3,79	0
Singapura	2016	56906,6	16	1,50	-0,53	4,08	0
Singapura	2017	59440,2	16	1,62	0,58	4,2	0
Singapura	2018	61276,9	15	1,49	0,44	3,641	0
Singapura	2019	61386,2	15	1,50	0,57	3,1	0
Singapura	2020	59175,8	15	1,46	-0,18	4,1	1
Singapura	2021	67175,9	15	1,49	2,30	3,54	1
Thailand	2010	5082,25	65	-1,44	3,25	0,62	0
Thailand	2011	5091,96	66	-1,13	3,81	0,66	0
Thailand	2012	5425,69	63	-1,22	3,01	0,58	0
Thailand	2013	5537,74	65	-1,31	2,18	0,25	0
Thailand	2014	5561,7	62	-0,91	1,90	0,58	0
Thailand	2015	5708,79	62	-0,99	-0,90	0,6	0
Thailand	2016	5878,75	65	-0,99	0,19	0,69	0
Thailand	2017	6099,2	63	-0,75	0,67	0,83	0
Thailand	2018	6336,24	64	-0,80	1,06	0,77	0
Thailand	2019	6453,89	64	-0,48	0,71	0,72	0
Thailand	2020	6048,1	64	-0,58	-0,85	1,1	1
Thailand	2021	6127,59	65	-0,55	1,23	0,992	1
Kamboja	2010	888,913	79	-0,50	4,00	0,77	0
Kamboja	2011	938,018	79	-0,30	5,48	0,58	0
Kamboja	2012	992,135	78	-0,10	2,93	0,509	0
Kamboja	2013	1049,99	80	-0,14	2,94	0,44	0
Kamboja	2014	1109,38	79	0,02	3,86	0,69	0
Kamboja	2015	1170,74	79	0,06	1,22	0,39	0
Kamboja	2016	1235,32	79	0,21	3,02	0,72	0
Kamboja	2017	1304,55	79	0,09	2,91	0,14	0
Kamboja	2018	1384,97	80	0,10	2,46	0,142	0
Kamboja	2019	1465,97	80	-0,09	1,94	0,146	0
Kamboja	2020	1404,2	79	-0,23	2,94	0,298	1
Kamboja	2021	1429,94	77	-0,13	2,92	0,295	1
Vietnam	2010	2028,61	73	0,15	9,21	1,11	0
Vietnam	2011	2135,78	71	0,19	18,68	1	0
Vietnam	2012	2229,32	69	0,27	9,09	1,03	0

Vietnam	2013	2327,93	69	0,25	6,59	1,32	0
Vietnam	2014	2451,16	69	-0,02	4,08	1,26	0
Vietnam	2015	2595,23	69	0,07	0,63	1,85	0
Vietnam	2016	2741,05	67	0,23	2,67	1,85	0
Vietnam	2017	2903,03	65	0,23	3,52	1,87	0
Vietnam	2018	3090,77	67	0,06	3,54	1,16	0
Vietnam	2019	3288,35	63	0,03	2,80	1,68	0
Vietnam	2020	3352,06	64	-0,08	3,22	2,1	1
Vietnam	2021	3409,02	61	-0,11	1,83	2,38	1
Laos	2010	1567,58	79	-0,28	5,98	0,71	0
Laos	2011	1669,07	78	-0,06	7,57	1,069	0
Laos	2012	1777,41	79	0,03	4,26	1,422	0
Laos	2013	1893,33	74	0,07	6,37	1,775	0
Laos	2014	2009,83	75	0,50	4,13	2,146	0
Laos	2015	2125,46	75	0,54	1,28	2,521	0
Laos	2016	2240,42	70	0,53	1,60	2,896	0
Laos	2017	2358,37	71	0,40	0,83	3,27	0
Laos	2018	2467,96	71	0,41	2,04	3,266	0
Laos	2019	2564,02	71	0,52	3,32	3,273	0
Laos	2020	2539,12	71	0,68	5,10	3,576	1
Laos	2021	2566,28	70	0,73	3,76	3,637	1
Myanmar	2010	924,65	86	-1,29	7,72	0,696	0
Myanmar	2011	986,127	85	-1,11	5,02	0,719	0
Myanmar	2012	1041,23	85	-0,94	1,47	0,731	0
Myanmar	2013	1113,93	79	-1,14	5,64	0,722	0
Myanmar	2014	1195,26	79	-1,09	4,95	0,723	0
Myanmar	2015	1224,56	78	-1,17	9,45	0,77	0
Myanmar	2016	1342,59	72	-0,80	6,93	0,994	0
Myanmar	2017	1409,03	70	-1,08	4,57	1,36	0
Myanmar	2018	1488,53	71	-1,27	6,87	0,77	0
Myanmar	2019	1577,8	71	-1,33	8,83	0,41	0
Myanmar	2020	1616,21	72	-1,51	6,15	1,48	1
Myanmar	2021	1317,45	72	-2,07	5,99	0,85	1

2) Data dalam bentuk Ln

Negara	Tahun	PDB Per Kapita (USD)	LnPDB Per Kapita	CPI	Stabilitas Politik	Inflasi (%)	Pengangguran (%)	Dummy: COVID-19
		Y	LnY	X1	X2	X3	X4	D
Indonesia	2010	2695,87	7,90	72	-0,85	5,13	5,61	0
Indonesia	2011	2826,48	7,95	70	-0,77	5,36	5,15	0
Indonesia	2012	2959,51	7,99	68	-0,59	4,28	4,47	0
Indonesia	2013	3086,32	8,03	68	-0,52	6,41	4,34	0
Indonesia	2014	3203,48	8,07	66	-0,42	6,39	4,05	0
Indonesia	2015	3322,58	8,11	64	-0,62	6,36	4,51	0
Indonesia	2016	3453,05	8,15	63	-0,37	3,53	4,3	0
Indonesia	2017	3591,78	8,19	63	-0,50	3,81	3,78	0
Indonesia	2018	3741,31	8,23	62	-0,55	3,20	4,39	0
Indonesia	2019	3892,42	8,27	60	-0,49	3,03	3,59	0
Indonesia	2020	3780,12	8,24	63	-0,45	1,92	4,25	1
Indonesia	2021	3892,96	8,27	62	-0,51	1,56	3,83	1
Malaysia	2010	8101,39	9,00	56	0,14	1,62	3,39	0
Malaysia	2011	8393,95	9,04	57	0,08	3,17	3,05	0
Malaysia	2012	8711,28	9,07	51	-0,01	1,66	3,1	0
Malaysia	2013	8976,53	9,10	50	0,05	2,11	3,16	0
Malaysia	2014	9369,09	9,15	48	0,27	3,14	2,88	0
Malaysia	2015	9699,58	9,18	50	0,26	2,10	3,1	0
Malaysia	2016	9984,15	9,21	51	0,14	2,09	3,44	0
Malaysia	2017	10416	9,25	53	0,12	3,87	3,41	0
Malaysia	2018	10777,7	9,29	53	0,25	0,88	3,3	0
Malaysia	2019	11114,5	9,32	47	0,14	0,66	3,26	0
Malaysia	2020	10374,2	9,25	48	0,11	-1,14	4,54	1
Malaysia	2021	10575,9	9,27	52	0,14	2,48	4,046	1
Filipina	2010	2415,78	7,79	76	-1,65	3,79	3,61	0
Filipina	2011	2464,68	7,81	74	-1,39	4,72	3,59	0
Filipina	2012	2589,13	7,86	66	-1,19	3,03	3,5	0
Filipina	2013	2717,68	7,91	64	-1,08	2,58	3,5	0
Filipina	2014	2843,84	7,95	62	-0,71	3,60	3,6	0
Filipina	2015	2974,3	8,00	65	-0,86	0,67	3,07	0
Filipina	2016	3130,91	8,05	65	-1,38	1,25	2,7	0
Filipina	2017	3289,47	8,10	66	-1,19	2,85	2,55	0

Filipina	2018	3439,1	8,14	64	-1,09	5,31	2,34	0
Filipina	2019	3589,61	8,19	66	-0,92	2,39	2,24	0
Filipina	2020	3195,54	8,07	66	-0,75	2,39	2,52	1
Filipina	2021	3328,04	8,11	67	-0,93	3,93	2,632	1
Singapura	2010	48752,1	10,79	7	1,17	2,82	4,12	0
Singapura	2011	50713,5	10,83	8	1,19	5,25	3,89	0
Singapura	2012	51679,4	10,85	13	1,37	4,58	3,72	0
Singapura	2013	53299	10,88	14	1,38	2,36	3,86	0
Singapura	2014	54681,9	10,91	16	1,19	1,03	3,74	0
Singapura	2015	55645,6	10,93	15	1,31	-0,52	3,79	0
Singapura	2016	56906,6	10,95	16	1,50	-0,53	4,08	0
Singapura	2017	59440,2	10,99	16	1,62	0,58	4,2	0
Singapura	2018	61276,9	11,02	15	1,49	0,44	3,641	0
Singapura	2019	61386,2	11,02	15	1,50	0,57	3,1	0
Singapura	2020	59175,8	10,99	15	1,46	-0,18	4,1	1
Singapura	2021	67175,9	11,12	15	1,49	2,30	3,54	1
Thailand	2010	5082,25	8,53	65	-1,44	3,25	0,62	0
Thailand	2011	5091,96	8,54	66	-1,13	3,81	0,66	0
Thailand	2012	5425,69	8,60	63	-1,22	3,01	0,58	0
Thailand	2013	5537,74	8,62	65	-1,31	2,18	0,25	0
Thailand	2014	5561,7	8,62	62	-0,91	1,90	0,58	0
Thailand	2015	5708,79	8,65	62	-0,99	-0,90	0,6	0
Thailand	2016	5878,75	8,68	65	-0,99	0,19	0,69	0
Thailand	2017	6099,2	8,72	63	-0,75	0,67	0,83	0
Thailand	2018	6336,24	8,75	64	-0,80	1,06	0,77	0
Thailand	2019	6453,89	8,77	64	-0,48	0,71	0,72	0
Thailand	2020	6048,1	8,71	64	-0,58	-0,85	1,1	1
Thailand	2021	6127,59	8,72	65	-0,55	1,23	0,992	1
Kamboja	2010	888,913	6,79	79	-0,50	4,00	0,77	0
Kamboja	2011	938,018	6,84	79	-0,30	5,48	0,58	0
Kamboja	2012	992,135	6,90	78	-0,10	2,93	0,509	0
Kamboja	2013	1049,99	6,96	80	-0,14	2,94	0,44	0
Kamboja	2014	1109,38	7,01	79	0,02	3,86	0,69	0
Kamboja	2015	1170,74	7,07	79	0,06	1,22	0,39	0
Kamboja	2016	1235,32	7,12	79	0,21	3,02	0,72	0
Kamboja	2017	1304,55	7,17	79	0,09	2,91	0,14	0
Kamboja	2018	1384,97	7,23	80	0,10	2,46	0,142	0
Kamboja	2019	1465,97	7,29	80	-0,09	1,94	0,146	0
Kamboja	2020	1404,2	7,25	79	-0,23	2,94	0,298	1
Kamboja	2021	1429,94	7,27	77	-0,13	2,92	0,295	1
Vietnam	2010	2028,61	7,62	73	0,15	9,21	1,11	0
Vietnam	2011	2135,78	7,67	71	0,19	18,68	1	0

Vietnam	2012	2229,32	7,71	69	0,27	9,09	1,03	0
Vietnam	2013	2327,93	7,75	69	0,25	6,59	1,32	0
Vietnam	2014	2451,16	7,80	69	-0,02	4,08	1,26	0
Vietnam	2015	2595,23	7,86	69	0,07	0,63	1,85	0
Vietnam	2016	2741,05	7,92	67	0,23	2,67	1,85	0
Vietnam	2017	2903,03	7,97	65	0,23	3,52	1,87	0
Vietnam	2018	3090,77	8,04	67	0,06	3,54	1,16	0
Vietnam	2019	3288,35	8,10	63	0,03	2,80	1,68	0
Vietnam	2020	3352,06	8,12	64	-0,08	3,22	2,1	1
Vietnam	2021	3409,02	8,13	61	-0,11	1,83	2,38	1
Laos	2010	1567,58	7,36	79	-0,28	5,98	0,71	0
Laos	2011	1669,07	7,42	78	-0,06	7,57	1,069	0
Laos	2012	1777,41	7,48	79	0,03	4,26	1,422	0
Laos	2013	1893,33	7,55	74	0,07	6,37	1,775	0
Laos	2014	2009,83	7,61	75	0,50	4,13	2,146	0
Laos	2015	2125,46	7,66	75	0,54	1,28	2,521	0
Laos	2016	2240,42	7,71	70	0,53	1,60	2,896	0
Laos	2017	2358,37	7,77	71	0,40	0,83	3,27	0
Laos	2018	2467,96	7,81	71	0,41	2,04	3,266	0
Laos	2019	2564,02	7,85	71	0,52	3,32	3,273	0
Laos	2020	2539,12	7,84	71	0,68	5,10	3,576	1
Laos	2021	2566,28	7,85	70	0,73	3,76	3,637	1
Myanmar	2010	924,65	6,83	86	-1,29	7,72	0,696	0
Myanmar	2011	986,127	6,89	85	-1,11	5,02	0,719	0
Myanmar	2012	1041,23	6,95	85	-0,94	1,47	0,731	0
Myanmar	2013	1113,93	7,02	79	-1,14	5,64	0,722	0
Myanmar	2014	1195,26	7,09	79	-1,09	4,95	0,723	0
Myanmar	2015	1224,56	7,11	78	-1,17	9,45	0,77	0
Myanmar	2016	1342,59	7,20	72	-0,80	6,93	0,994	0
Myanmar	2017	1409,03	7,25	70	-1,08	4,57	1,36	0
Myanmar	2018	1488,53	7,31	71	-1,27	6,87	0,77	0
Myanmar	2019	1577,8	7,36	71	-1,33	8,83	0,41	0
Myanmar	2020	1616,21	7,39	72	-1,51	6,15	1,48	1
Myanmar	2021	1317,45	7,18	72	-2,07	5,99	0,85	1

Lampiran 2: Hasil Estimasi Data

1) Uji Chow

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	76.330315	(8,95)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	216.565042	8	0.0000

Cross-section fixed effects test equation:
Dependent Variable: LNY
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 10/09/23 Time: 12:05
Sample: 2010 2021
Periods included: 12
Cross-sections included: 9
Total panel (balanced) observations: 108

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11.90543	0.146754	81.12496	0.0000
X1	-0.056614	0.002031	-27.87587	0.0000
X2	-0.047761	0.041167	-1.160163	0.2487
X3	-0.042476	0.009885	-4.296805	0.0000
X4	0.013161	0.020519	0.641394	0.5227

R-squared	0.950036	Mean dependent var	8.294259
Adjusted R-squared	0.948096	S.D. dependent var	1.141042
S.E. of regression	0.259958	Akaike info criterion	0.188599
Sum squared resid	6.960567	Schwarz criterion	0.312772
Log likelihood	-5.184365	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.238947
F-statistic	489.6203	Durbin-Watson stat	0.367666
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

2) Uji Hausman

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test

Equation: Untitled

Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	44.413711	4	0.0000

Cross-section random effects test comparisons:

Variable	Fixed	Random	Var(Diff.)	Prob.
X1	-0.023040	-0.032403	0.000002	0.0000
X2	0.130442	0.152488	0.000232	0.1477
X3	-0.017893	-0.015677	0.000001	0.0028
X4	-0.012275	-0.003262	0.000036	0.1321

Cross-section random effects test equation:

Dependent Variable: LNY

Method: Panel Least Squares

Date: 10/09/23 Time: 12:06

Sample: 2010 2021

Periods included: 12

Cross-sections included: 9

Total panel (balanced) observations: 108

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	9.838199	0.192515	51.10350	0.0000
X1	-0.023040	0.002919	-7.893284	0.0000
X2	0.130442	0.044359	2.940603	0.0041
X3	-0.017893	0.004657	-3.842452	0.0002
X4	-0.012275	0.020630	-0.595012	0.5532

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.993273	Mean dependent var	8.294259
Adjusted R-squared	0.992424	S.D. dependent var	1.141042
S.E. of regression	0.099318	Akaike info criterion	-1.668484
Sum squared resid	0.937095	Schwarz criterion	-1.345635
Log likelihood	103.0982	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.537581
F-statistic	1169.000	Durbin-Watson stat	0.637019
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

3) Hasil Estimasi regresi

Dependent Variable: Y
 Method: Panel Least Squares
 Date: 09/18/23 Time: 12:57
 Sample: 2010 2021
 Periods included: 12
 Cross-sections included: 9
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 108

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	9.809542	0.189387	51.79623	0.0000
X1	-0.022097	0.002898	-7.625521	0.0000
X2	0.126234	0.043574	2.896981	0.0047
X3	-0.019728	0.004648	-4.244099	0.0001
X4	-0.014646	0.020274	-0.722400	0.4718
D1	-0.020572	0.009540	-2.156336	0.0336

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.993590	Mean dependent var	8.294259
Adjusted R-squared	0.992704	S.D. dependent var	1.141042
S.E. of regression	0.097464	Akaike info criterion	-1.698247
Sum squared resid	0.892925	Schwarz criterion	-1.350563
Log likelihood	105.7053	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.557274
F-statistic	1120.891	Durbin-Watson stat	0.773942
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Lampiran 3: Biodata Penulis

Indetitas Penulis

Nama : Yusuf Jeksen
 Tempat, Tanggal Lahir : Palimbongan, 09 April 1999
 Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
 Alamat Rumah : Jl. Jalahong Dg Matutu No.65
 Telepon/HP : 085964220892
 E-Mail : jeksen499@gmail.com



Riwayat Pendidikan

Pedidikan Formal

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. SDN 271 Palimbongan | 2006-2012 |
| 2. SMP 4 Lembang | 2012-2015 |
| 3. SMA Katolik Cenderawasi Makassar | 2015-2018 |
| 4. S1 Ilmu Ekonomi Universitas Hasanuddin | 2019-2023 |

Pendidikan Non Formal

1. Basic learning skills, Character & Creativity (BALANCE), Universitas Hasanuddin
2. *Economics Leadership Training Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Ilmu Ekonomi (Himajie) FEB-UH*
3. Latihan Kepemimpinan Tingkat Menengah (LKTM) Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Hasanuddin

Pengalaman Organisasi

1. Koordinator Devisi Kerohanian Keluarga Mahasiswa Katolik (KMK FEB-UH) periode 2021/2022
2. Koordinator Departemen Pengaderan Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Ilmu Ekonomi (Himajie FEB-UH) periode 2022
3. Koordinator Departemen Sumber Daya Manusia Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan Ilmu Ekonomi (Himajie FEB-UH) periode 2023

Makassar, 20 November 2023

Yusuf Jeksen