

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abdullah, M. A., & Rusdarti. (2017). The Impact of Government Expenditure on Economic Growth in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. *Journal of Economic Education*, 6(1), 11–18.
- Afandi. (2014). Analisis Pengaruh Investasi,Tenaga Kerja,Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Penerimaan pajak Di Provinsi Jawa Timur (Studi Kasus Tahun 2001 – 2010). *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 3(1), 86–96.
- Agell, J., Ohlsson, H., & Thoursie, P. S. (2006). Growth effects of government expenditure and taxation in rich countries: A comment. *European Economic Review*, 50(1), 211–218. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2004.11.006>
- Akbar, M. A. (2020). Analisis Antaseden dan Konsekuen Penerimaan Pajak di Negara AEOL (Automatic Axchange of Information). *Jurnal Ekonomi KIAT*, 7(2), 98–108.
- Amire, C. M. (2016). Impact of Health and Education Expenditure on Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria. *AE-Funai Journal Of Accounting, Business and Finance(FJABAf)*, 6(1), 1–23.
- Anitasari, M., & Soleh, A. (2015). Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Bengkulu. *EKOMBIS REVIEW: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 3(2), 117–127. <https://doi.org/10.37676/ekombis.v3i2.139>
- Arofah, nur diana, Wilantari, regina niken, & Priyono, teguh hadi. (2015). Analisis Dampak Kebijakan Fiskal Terhadap Pendapatan Nasional di Indonesia (Analysis of Fiscal Policy Impact toward the National Income in Indonesia). *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 1(4), 27–35.
- Arsyad, L. (2010). *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (kelima). Yogyakarta: Upp Stim Ykpn.
- Azam, M., & Lukman, L. (2010). Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in India , Indonesia and Pakistan. *Journal of Managerial Sciences*, 4(1), 31–44.
- Azis, M., Mintarti, S., & Nadir, M. (2015). *Manajemen Investasi Fundamental, Teknikal, Perilaku Investor dan Return Saham*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Deepublish.
- Azwar, A. (2016). Peran Alokatif Pemerintah melalui Pengadaan Barang/Jasa dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *Kajian Ekonomi Dan Keuangan*, 20(2), 149–167. <https://doi.org/10.31685/kek.v20i2.186>
- Bado, B. (2017). *Model Kebijakan Belanja Pemerintah Sektor Pendidikan Dalam Perspektif Pembangunan Ekonomi* (pertama). Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) Rumah Buku Carabaca Makassar.
- Dewi, N. B. S., & Sarfiah, S. N. (2022). Pengaruh Eksport, Pengeluaran

- Pemerintah, Dan Investasi Asing Langsung Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia (1990-2020). *Jurnal Cakrawala Ilmiah*, 1(12), 3315–3336.
- Djojohadikusumo, S. (1994). *Perkembangan Pemikiran Ekonomi: Dasar Teori Ekonomi Pertumbuhan dan Ekonomi Pembangunan*. LP3ES.
- Edame, G. E., & Eturoma, A. D. (2014). The determinants of public expenditure on educational infrastructural facilities and economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Business Management and Economics*, 5(6), 152–161.
- Febriana, A., & Muqorobbin, M. (2014). Investasi Asing Langsung Di Indonesia Dan Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 4(1), 17–35.
- Fosu, A. K. (2011). Growth, Inequality, and Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries. *UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research*, 71(2), 306–366. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rie.2016.05.005>
- Fuady, W. (2010). Hubungan Investasi Dan Pajak Dengan Kesenjangan Pendapatan Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. *Dharma Ekonomi*, 17, 1–11.
- Ginting, R. (2020). Pengaruh Produk Domestik Bruto Dan SBI Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Di Indonesia. *Quantitative Economics Journal*, 1(1), 27–35. <https://doi.org/10.24114/qej.v1i1.17401>
- Harahap, W. S. M., Mathon, B., & Astuty, W. (2018). Analisis Faktor Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penerimaan Pajak Di Kota Bitung. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 18(5).
- Hasan, E., Amar, S., & Anis, A. (2015). Pengaruh Investasi, Angkatan Kerja Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *Jurnal Pekbis*, 1(1), 200–210.
- Hasna, A. A. N. (2019). Pengaruh Inflasi, Nilai Tukar Rupiah Dan Produk Domestik Bruto Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Periode 2010-2018. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Hemanona, V., & Suharyono. (2017). Analisis Pengaruh Foreign Direct Investment Terhadap Country Advantages Indonesia (Studi Terhadap FDI Amerika Serikat Di Indonesia). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 52(1), 16–25.
- Herman. (2007). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Konsumsi, Investasi, Impor dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Penerimaan PPh dan PPN. In *Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi* (Vol. 7, Issue 1, pp. 83–105).
- Hutagaol, J., Winarno, W. W., & Pradipta, A. (2007). Strategi Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak. *Akuntabilitas*, 6(2), 186–193.
- Indrawati, S., & Soebagiyo, D. (2006). Analisis Uji Kausalitas Penerimaan Pajak dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah di Kota Surakarta dengan Menggunakan Metode Granger. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 7(2), 162–183.

- Inriama, M., & Setyowati, M. S. (2020). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Foreign Direct Investment dan Tax Rate Terhadap Tax Revenue. *Jurnal Perbendaharaan, Keuangan Negara Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 5(4), 325–342. <https://doi.org/10.33105/itrev.v5i4.240>
- Insah, B. (2013). Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Economic Growth in Ghana. *International Journal of Economic Practices and Theories*, 3(2).
- Jean, J., Mongan, S., Mahardika, P., Saputra, A., & Wu, S. Y. (2013). Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah , Investasi dan Inflasi terhadap Penerimaan Pajak di ASEAN 5. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Mulawarman*, 7(2).
- Jhingan, M. L. (2003). *Ekonomi pembangunan dan perencanaan* (D. Guritno (ed.); ketujuh be). Depok : RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Jhingan, M. L. (2010). *Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Perencanaan* (Ketiga bel). Jakarta : Rajawali Pers.
- Kambono, H., & Marpaung, E. I. (2020). Pengaruh Investasi Asing dan Investasi Dalam Negeri Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Maranatha*, 12(1), 137–145. <https://doi.org/10.28932/jam.v12i1.2282>
- Karran, T. (1985). The Determinants of Taxation in Britain: An Empirical Test. *Journal of Public Policy*, 5(3), 365–386. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1017/S0143814X00003160>
- Kusriyawanto. (2014). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Provinsi-Provinsi Di Indonesia Sebelum Dan Sesudah Otonomi Daerah Tahun 1994-2010. *E-Jurnal Katalogis*, 2(Juli 2014), 111–123.
- Leitão, N. C. (2010). Foreign Direct Investment: The Canadian Experience. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 2(4), 82–88. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijef.v2n4p82>
- Mahdawi, & Rustam, R. (2022). Determinasi Penerimaan Pajak Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Nanggro Aceh Darussalam. *Media Ekonomi*, 30(1), 42–56. <https://doi.org/10.25105/me.v30i1.13397>
- Mahmudi, H., Manan, A., & Mustain. (2017). Analisis Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Sektor Pendidikan dan Sektor Kesehatan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Pendapatan Asli Daerah Serta Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto Sebagai Variabel Intervening (Studi Kasus Di Kota Mataram Nusa Tenggara Barat). *Journal of Economics and Business*, 3(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.29303/ekonobis.v3i1.1>
- Mangkoesoebroto, G. (2001). *Ekonomi Publik* (ketiga). Yogyakarta : BPFE.
- Margono, P. N., Effendi, S. A., & Kurniawan, E. (2019). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Jumlah Penduduk Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Daerah di Kota Samarinda. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Mulawarman*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.29264/jiem.v4i2.5258>

- Marliyanti, D. S., & Arka, S. (2014). Pengaruh PDB Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Daerah di Kota Denpasar. *E-Jurnal EP Unud*, 3 (6)(2012), 265–271.
- Mehmood, R. (2018). The relationship between government expenditure and poverty: A cointegration analysis. , *Romanian Journal of Fiscal Policy (RJFP)*, 1(1), 29–37.
- Murni, A. (2013). *Ekonomi makro* (ketiga). Bandung : Refika Aditama.
- Myles, G. D. (2000). Taxation and Economic Growth. *The Journal of Applied Public Economics*, 21(1), 141–168. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-5890.2000.tb00583.x>
- Ningsih, E., Amar, S., & Idris. (2013). Analisis Pengeluaran Pemerintah, Konsumsi Dan Tabungan Terhadap PDB di Sumatera Barat. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi*, 1(2), 261–282.
- Nopirin. (2000). *Pengantar ilmu ekonomi makro dan mikro* (keenam). Yogyakarta :: BPFE.
- Nugroho, A., & Meiwanto, D. C. (2010). *Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak Terhadap Peningkatan Penerimaan Pajak*. 1(2), 36–56.
- Nur, M., & Naldi, N. (2016). Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Dan Jumlah Uang Beredar Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi KIAT*, 27(1), 8–12.
- Nurcholis, H. (2005). *Teori dan praktik pemerintahan dan otonomi daerah* (L. D. Minangsari (ed.); Jakarta).
- Ocaya, B., Ruranga, C., & Kaberuka, W. (2012). Dynamic Relationship between Gross Domestic Product and Domestic Investment in Rwanda. *World Journal of Education*, 2(6). <https://doi.org/10.5430/wje.v2n6p79>
- Olivia, S., & Yudianto, I. (2016). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Tingkat Inflasi Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Hiburan Di Wilayah Jabodetabek. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 16(1), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.24198/JAK.V16I1.167.G80>
- Oluwatobi, S. O., & Ogunrinola, O. I. (2011). Government Expenditure on Human Capital Development: Implications for Economic Growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 4(3), 72–80. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v4n3p72>
- Oyeyinka, O.-J. (2020). heoretical and Practical Research in Economic Fields Biannually. *Theoretical and Practical Research in the Economic Fields*, 11(2), 1–24. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14505/tpref>
- Pandiangan, L. (2013). *Modernisasi & Reformasi Pelayanan Perpajakan*. Elex Media Komputindo.

- Paramita, R. (2020). Pengaruh Masuknya Penanaman Modal Langsung Terhadap Penerimaan PAJAK Indonesia. *Jurnal Budget*, 5(1), 114–129.
- Pratama, R. A., & Widayastuti, S. (2022). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Tingkat Inflasi Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Di Indonesia. *Veteran Economics, Management, & Accounting*, 1(1), 104–120.
- Putri, P. I. (2012). Analisis Investasi, Pendapatan per Kapita, Inflasi dan Belanja Pemerintah Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Reklame. *Journal of Economics and Policy*, 5(62), 271–279. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v7i1.3596>
- Rahayu, S. K. (2017). *Perpajakan (konsep dan aspek formal)* (Pertama). rekayasa sains.
- Rania, A., & Sasana, H. (2016). Analisis Kausalitas Penerimaan Pajak Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah (Studi Kasus Pemerintah Kota Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah). *Jurnal Ekonomi KIAT*, 3(2).
- Resmi, S. (2011). *Perpajakan : Teori dan Kasus*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat
- Richard, & Toly, A. A. (2013). Analisa Korelasi Investment, Economic Growth, Economic Structure, dan Tax Rate Terhadap Tax Revenue di Negara-Negara ASEAN. *Tax & Accounting Review*, 3(2), 1–12.
- Riyadi, M. D., & Woyanti, N. (2022). Analisis Investasi, Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Tenaga Kerja dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi: Studi Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Maksimum*, 12(1), 13. <https://doi.org/10.26714/mki.12.1.2022.13-26>
- Rosalina, D. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh Produk Domestik Bruto Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan*, 4(2).
- Rotuhaman, H. M. (2012). Analisis Pengaruh Inflasi, Pengeluaran Pemerintah, Investasi, Sumber Penghasilan Perusahaan dan Sumber Pendapatan Masyarakat Terhadap Penarimaan Pajak Penghasilan di Kota Medan (Analisis Jalur). *Journal of Economics and Business*, 16(1), 204–240.
- Salebu, J. B. (2018). Pengaruh PMA Dan PDB Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Indonesia: Analisis Data Panel 2005-2015. *Simposium Nasional Keuangan Negara*, 1(1), 603–627.
- Sanjaya, I. W., & Anis, A. (2022). Analisis Kausalitas Penerimaan Pajak, Pengeluaran Pemerintah Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan*, 3(4), 27–42.
- Saragih, A. H. (2018). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Di Indonesia. *Sikap*, 3(1), 17–27. <https://doi.org/10.32897/jsikap.v3i1.103>
- Sari, D. P., & Ilyas, F. (2019). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penerimaan Pajak Daerah Di Provinsi Bengkulu. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 6(1), 75–85. <https://doi.org/10.33369/j.akuntansi.6.1.75-85>

- Seran, S. (2017). Hubungan Antara Investasi, Kemiskinan dan Pengangguran dengan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. *Jurnal Ekonomi Kuantitatif Terapan*, 10(2), 59–71. [https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.24843/JEKT.2017.v10.i01.p07](https://doi.org/10.24843/JEKT.2017.v10.i01.p07)
- Sihaloho, E. D. (2020). Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Indonesia : Pendekatan Vektor Autoregressive. *Forum Ekonomi*, 22(2).
- Sihombing, M. N. (2013). Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonobis*, 3(2), 89–101.
- Sijabat, R. (2017). Do Productive Government Expenditures Affect Economic Growth? Evidence from Provincial Governments across Indonesia. *Journal of Government and Politics*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgp.8149>
- Silvia, E. D., Wardi, Y., & Aimon, H. (2013). Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Investasi Dan Inflasi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi*, 1(2), 7105.
- Simanjuntak, T. H., & Mukhlis, I. (2012). *Dimensi Ekonomi Perpajakan Dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi*. Raih Asa Sukses (Penebar Swadaya Grup).
- Sobandi, B. (2004). Kebijakan Pengeluaran Pemerintah: Antara Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Pemerataan. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*, 1(3). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31113/jia.v1i3.342>
- Soemarso, R. S. (2007). *Perpajakan: Pendekatan Komprehensif*. Jakarta : Salemba Empat.
- Soemitro, R. (1987). *Asas dan Dasar Perpajakan*. Bandung : Eresco.
- Sukirno, S. (2006). *Ekonomi Pembangunan: proses, masalah, dan dasar kejadian* (kedua). Jakarta : Kencana.
- Sukirno, S. (2013). *Mikroekonomi Teori Pengantar*.
- Sulaksono, A. (2015). Pengaruh Investasi Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap PDB Sektor Pertambangan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Bisnis*, 20(1), 16–24.
- Sulistiani, R. (2012). Pengaruh Investasi terhadap Penerimaan Pajak dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Serta Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Provinsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan*, 3(1), 29–50. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10994-009-5132-8>
- Sumaryani, W. N. (2019). Pengaruh Realisasi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Bagi Penerimaan Pajak Negara Indonesia. *Jurnal Litbang Sukowati: Media Penelitian Dan Pengembangan*, 3(1), 12. <https://doi.org/10.32630/sukowati.v3i1.84>
- Tambunan, R. S., Yusuf, Y., & Mayes, A. (2015). Pengaruh Kurs, Inflasi, LIBOR Dan PDB Terhadap Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) di Indonesia. *Jurnal*

- Ekonomi*, 23(1), 59–84.
<https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31258/je.23.1.p.%25p>
- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2003). *Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga* (C. K. Wisnu (ed.); kedelapan). Jakarta : Erlangga.
- Triyanto, A. (2009). Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah dengan PDB di Indonesia. *Jurnal Management*, 7(4), 1–13.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.28932/jmm.v8i2.191>
- Widyastuti, R. D. (2021). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penerimaan Pajak Daerah Di Kota Pontianak. *Jurnal Akuntansi, Auditing, Investasi*, 1(1), 1–10.
- Wijaya, F. (2000). *Ekonomika Makro* (ketiga). Yogyakarta : BPFE.
- Wijayanti, W. K. (2010). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Total Penerimaan Pajak Negara Dan Efektifitas Peraturan Perpajakan. *Media Ekonomi*, 18(1), 27–40.
- Yusnika, F. (2018). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Inflasi, Tarif Pajak Dan Good Government Governance Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah (Survei Pada Negara-Negara di Wilayah Asia Pasifik Tahun 2014-2016). *Jurnal Development*, 10(1), 72–91.
- Zhao, B. (2020). Forecasting the New England States' Tax Revenues in the Time of the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Policy Perspectives*, 7(9).

LAMPIRAN

**Lampiran 1 Data Investasi, Pengeluaran Pemerintah, GDP dan Penerimaan
Pajak Dalam Dollar (\$)**

Negara	Tahun	Investasi (X1)	Pengeluaran Pemerintah (X2)	GDP (Y1)	Penerimaan Pajak (Y2)
Indonesia	2000	4,550,355,285.70	10,779,164,212.81	165,021,012,077.80	185,631,620,000,000.00
	2001	2,977,391,857.10	11,053,285,490.12	160,446,947,784.90	190,614,200,000,000.00
	2002	145,085,548.70	14,199,987,339.97	195,660,611,165.20	215,467,500,000,000.00
	2003	596,923,827.80	19,085,795,197.20	234,772,463,823.80	249,404,313,254,852.00
	2004	1,896,082,770.00	21,373,625,751.57	256,836,875,295.50	283,093,000,000,000.00
	2005	8,336,257,207.60	23,182,537,666.10	285,868,618,224.00	447,045,000,000,000.00
	2006	4,914,201,435.40	31,452,113,671.30	364,570,514,304.80	681,950,104,297,085.00
	2007	6,928,480,000.00	36,074,838,967.30	432,216,737,774.90	669,173,963,889,389.00
	2008	9,318,453,649.80	42,980,542,403.40	510,228,634,992.30	658,701,000,000,000.00
	2009	4,877,369,178.40	51,741,295,652.60	539,580,085,612.40	619,922,000,000,000.00
	2010	15,292,009,410.50	68,003,138,200.20	755,094,160,363.10	723,307,000,000,000.00
	2011	20,564,938,226.70	80,891,188,808.20	892,969,107,923.10	873,874,000,000,000.00
	2012	21,200,778,607.90	84,891,845,511.30	917,869,910,105.70	980,518,000,000,000.00
	2013	23,281,742,361.50	86,851,491,925.10	912,524,136,718.00	1,077,310,000,000,000.00
	2014	25,120,732,059.50	83,959,519,785.70	890,814,755,233.20	1,145,282,928,434,310.00
	2015	19,779,127,977.00	83,928,241,330.20	860,854,235,065.10	1,239,482,788,808,500.00
	2016	4,541,713,739.20	88,787,505,533.20	931,877,364,177.70	1,281,885,902,999,960.00
	2017	20,510,310,832.40	92,630,230,049.60	1,015,618,742,565.80	1,342,306,913,501,640.00
	2018	18,909,826,043.50	94,025,730,841.90	1,042,271,631,012.00	1,518,025,961,356,800.00
	2019	24,993,551,748.00	98,575,590,610.10	1,119,099,868,265.30	1,543,994,683,379,680.00
	2020	19,175,077,747.80	101,086,757,921.80	1,058,688,935,454.80	1,283,358,903,801,800.00
Malaysia	2000	3,787,631,578.95	9,533,947,368.42	93,789,736,842.11	48,709,000,000.00
	2001	553,947,368.42	11,170,526,315.79	92,783,947,368.42	62,741,041,000.00
	2002	3,192,894,736.84	13,067,368,421.05	100,845,526,315.79	66,859,000,000.00
	2003	3,218,947,368.42	14,291,052,631.58	110,202,368,421.05	64,891,000,000.00
	2004	4,376,052,631.58	15,693,421,052.63	124,749,473,684.21	72,180,000,000.00
	2005	3,924,786,634.74	16,468,537,931.40	143,534,102,622.50	80,593,000,000.00
	2006	7,690,731,245.70	18,168,856,659.94	162,691,238,209.50	86,630,341,000.00
	2007	9,071,369,834.80	22,387,421,456.80	193,547,824,063.30	95,168,389,525.00
	2008	7,572,512,432.30	26,554,649,559.30	230,813,897,715.70	112,897,300,468.50
	2009	114,664,434.60	26,391,544,900.00	202,257,625,195.10	106,504,411,010.70
	2010	10,885,801,851.60	32,084,070,659.10	255,016,609,232.90	109,515,185,225.80
	2011	15,229,439,204.00	39,540,196,078.40	297,951,960,784.30	134,885,000,000.00
	2012	8,895,774,250.70	43,525,641,025.60	314,443,149,443.10	151,643,000,000.00
	2013	11,296,279,513.90	44,338,760,354.20	323,277,158,907.00	155,952,200,000.00
	2014	10,619,431,583.00	45,059,427,419.10	338,061,963,396.40	164,204,890,000.00
	2015	9,857,162,111.80	39,436,947,894.00	301,354,756,113.20	165,441,000,000.00
	2016	13,470,089,920.80	37,852,373,261.30	301,255,454,041.40	169,343,100,000.00

Negara	Tahun	Investasi (X1)	Pengeluaran Pemerintah (X2)	GDP (Y1)	Penerimaan Pajak (Y2)
	2017	9,368,469,822.70	38,908,008,557.30	319,112,175,611.60	177,658,767,575.10
	2018	8,304,480,741.70	42,945,404,079.20	358,791,603,677.70	174,059,303,364.30
	2019	9,154,921,685.00	42,554,254,677.10	365,175,135,787.60	180,565,655,199.60
	2020	4,058,769,678.60	44,103,247,293.90	337,337,932,675.20	154,398,071,740.90
Filipina	2000	1,487,000,000.00	9,256,114,753.02	83,669,693,589.15	459,988,000,000.00
	2001	760,000,000.00	8,477,518,726.25	78,921,234,457.55	493,613,000,000.00
	2002	1,769,000,000.00	8,658,388,639.55	84,307,291,973.82	507,629,000,000.00
	2003	492,000,000.00	8,644,043,244.60	87,039,145,965.28	550,400,000,000.00
	2004	592,000,000.00	8,684,063,565.42	95,002,028,504.69	605,030,000,000.00
	2005	1,664,000,000.00	9,522,978,925.49	107,419,961,717.69	705,590,000,000.00
	2006	2,707,414,996.80	11,574,151,772.50	127,652,859,201.00	859,893,000,000.00
	2007	2,918,724,840.50	14,399,457,055.90	155,980,378,253.60	932,922,000,000.00
	2008	1,340,027,563.20	16,009,176,392.60	181,624,577,254.70	1,049,224,000,000.00
	2009	2,064,620,677.80	172,923,285,067.70	175,974,711,592.10	981,590,000,000.00
	2010	1,070,386,939.90	20,254,263,677.20	208,368,726,861.40	1,093,652,000,000.00
	2011	2,007,150,725.40	22,750,971,119.60	234,216,930,369.80	1,202,041,000,000.00
	2012	3,215,415,155.40	28,266,846,742.00	261,920,509,950.60	1,361,108,000,000.00
	2013	3,737,371,739.80	30,709,630,412.10	283,902,728,260.70	1,535,706,000,000.00
	2014	5,739,574,024.10	31,417,719,426.90	297,483,247,101.00	1,718,937,000,000.00
	2015	5,639,155,961.90	33,438,304,752.70	306,446,140,628.70	1,815,475,000,000.00
	2016	8,279,548,274.90	35,870,897,588.00	318,626,761,492.90	1,980,390,000,000.00
	2017	10,256,442,398.90	37,195,091,830.60	328,480,867,142.70	2,250,677,000,000.00
	2018	9,948,598,824.00	41,769,443,015.20	346,842,094,175.20	1,565,808,680,000.00
	2019	8,671,365,873.70	46,981,401,007.80	376,823,278,560.80	2,827,840,340,000.00
	2020	6,822,133,290.80	55,208,482,332.70	361,751,116,292.50	1,504,421,463,000.00
Singapura	2000	15,515,295,182.23	10,091,821,345.71	96,074,477,958.24	24,606,000,000.00
	2001	17,006,818,857.27	10,425,126,974.38	89,794,943,349.89	23,466,000,000.00
	2002	16,157,194,143.82	10,956,774,265.61	92,537,752,708.59	21,025,000,000.00
	2003	17,051,420,152.87	11,145,333,468.40	97,645,448,283.78	21,173,000,000.00
	2004	24,390,254,965.55	11,870,133,711.99	115,035,498,757.54	22,563,000,000.00
	2005	19,316,058,814.08	12,649,303,052.15	127,807,618,360.97	24,627,000,000.00
	2006	39,129,332,046.70	14,724,715,211.80	148,630,373,214.20	27,940,000,000.00
	2007	47,337,947,782.80	16,531,086,192.00	180,941,941,477.00	34,961,000,000.00
	2008	13,598,298,537.00	19,580,394,374.20	193,611,986,712.80	37,679,000,000.00
	2009	23,436,064,059.80	19,279,271,227.20	194,152,286,008.90	36,584,000,000.00
	2010	55,322,434,161.90	23,241,290,795.70	239,809,387,605.40	41,807,100,000.00
	2011	49,155,657,316.30	25,803,227,858.20	279,351,168,707.30	46,049,300,000.00
	2012	55,310,807,547.70	26,138,433,224.00	295,087,220,933.00	50,081,500,000.00
	2013	64,389,514,904.50	29,970,910,253.30	307,576,360,585.00	51,077,100,000.00
	2014	68,698,472,830.60	30,323,415,673.60	314,851,156,183.40	54,083,600,000.00
	2015	69,774,553,124.90	31,388,420,133.80	308,004,146,057.60	55,639,600,000.00
	2016	65,363,061,549.60	32,725,588,128.80	318,832,428,519.70	58,662,972,564.50

Negara	Tahun	Investasi (X1)	Pengeluaran Pemerintah (X2)	GDP (Y1)	Penerimaan Pajak (Y2)
	2017	99,210,311,928.60	34,982,620,030.40	343,193,352,161.60	66,314,736,600.00
	2018	81,180,543,799.90	37,599,866,548.00	376,998,146,500.60	66,154,772,870.60
	2019	111,479,508,121.60	38,585,984,459.80	375,472,731,271.10	67,618,890,911.50
	2020	74,750,514,891.10	42,561,208,958.50	345,295,933,898.70	61,391,992,255.90
Thailand	2000	3,365,987,582.60	17,158,965,690.89	126,392,233,706.80	657,897,000,000.00
	2001	5,067,170,388.10	16,209,345,087.65	120,296,476,180.40	698,603,300,000.00
	2002	3,341,612,997.20	17,690,624,556.27	134,300,851,255.00	777,180,201,653.30
	2003	5,232,270,340.20	19,683,111,323.24	152,280,677,649.10	914,844,580,453.60
	2004	5,860,255,942.60	22,673,013,047.46	172,895,749,632.00	1,032,942,517,592.60
	2005	8,215,637,195.30	25,848,841,748.28	189,318,549,680.40	1,223,016,054,875.60
	2006	8,917,470,351.20	29,942,373,686.70	221,758,196,504.90	1,313,608,090,000.00
	2007	8,633,903,440.60	36,617,233,807.10	262,942,476,722.40	1,374,438,470,000.00
	2008	8,561,557,724.60	41,790,005,793.50	291,382,991,177.70	1,493,400,000,000.00
	2009	6,411,458,544.60	45,017,470,789.70	281,719,416,557.30	1,370,973,490,000.00
	2010	14,746,672,919.60	53,897,341,703.00	341,104,820,155.50	1,613,942,200,000.00
	2011	2,473,685,995.70	59,856,813,493.50	370,819,140,946.60	1,850,017,280,000.00
	2012	12,899,036,062.80	65,012,627,440.60	397,558,222,957.20	1,908,089,229,239.30
	2013	15,935,960,664.80	68,781,162,533.40	420,333,203,150.40	2,197,194,457,286.30
	2014	4,975,455,660.40	68,907,012,974.20	407,339,454,060.70	2,091,491,316,327.00
	2015	8,927,579,182.20	68,706,570,076.20	401,296,437,425.00	2,218,282,412,736.70
	2016	3,486,184,390.30	69,714,956,766.10	413,366,150,655.60	2,241,380,385,644.60
	2017	8,285,169,819.70	74,378,900,288.20	456,356,961,443.50	2,289,174,506,903.00
	2018	13,186,328,517.80	81,962,321,496.00	506,754,616,189.30	2,442,069,276,093.30
	2019	4,790,362,174.60	87,999,330,060.90	544,081,056,184.70	2,475,173,267,467.30
	2020	4,845,358,538.20	89,146,665,303.20	499,681,757,031.00	2,264,268,408,507.60

Sumber: *World Bank, 2000-2020.*

**Lampiran 2 Data Variabel Logaritma Natural (Ln) Investasi,
Pengeluaran Pemerintah, GDP dan Penerimaan Pajak**

Negara	Tahun	Investasi (X1)	Pengeluaran Pemerintah (X2)	GDP (Y1)	Penerimaan Pajak (Y2)
Indonesia	2000	22.24	23.10	25.83	32.85
	2001	21.81	23.13	25.80	32.88
	2002	18.79	23.38	26.00	33.00
	2003	20.21	23.67	26.18	33.15
	2004	21.36	23.79	26.27	33.28
	2005	22.84	23.87	26.38	33.73
	2006	22.32	24.17	26.62	34.16
	2007	22.66	24.31	26.79	34.14
	2008	22.96	24.48	26.96	34.12
	2009	22.31	24.67	27.01	34.06
	2010	23.45	24.94	27.35	34.21
	2011	23.75	25.12	27.52	34.40
	2012	23.78	25.16	27.55	34.52
	2013	23.87	25.19	27.54	34.61
	2014	23.95	25.15	27.52	34.67
	2015	23.71	25.15	27.48	34.75
	2016	22.24	25.21	27.56	34.79
	2017	23.74	25.25	27.65	34.83
	2018	23.66	25.27	27.67	34.96
	2019	23.94	25.31	27.74	34.97
	2020	23.68	25.34	27.69	34.79
Malaysia	2000	22.06	22.98	25.26	24.61
	2001	20.13	23.14	25.25	24.86
	2002	21.88	23.29	25.34	24.93
	2003	21.89	23.38	25.43	24.90
	2004	22.20	23.48	25.55	25.00
	2005	22.09	23.52	25.69	25.11
	2006	22.76	23.62	25.82	25.18
	2007	22.93	23.83	25.99	25.28
	2008	22.75	24.00	26.16	25.45
	2009	18.56	24.00	26.03	25.39
	2010	23.11	24.19	26.26	25.42
	2011	23.45	24.40	26.42	25.63
	2012	22.91	24.50	26.47	25.74
	2013	23.15	24.52	26.50	25.77
	2014	23.09	24.53	26.55	25.82
	2015	23.01	24.40	26.43	25.83
	2016	23.32	24.36	26.43	25.86
	2017	22.96	24.38	26.49	25.90

Negara	Tahun	Investasi (X1)	Pengeluaran Pemerintah (X2)	GDP (Y1)	Penerimaan Pajak (Y2)
	2018	22.84	24.48	26.61	25.88
	2019	22.94	24.47	26.62	25.92
Filipina	2020	22.12	24.51	26.54	25.76
	2000	21.12	22.95	25.15	26.85
	2001	20.45	22.86	25.09	26.93
	2002	21.29	22.88	25.16	26.95
	2003	20.01	22.88	25.19	27.03
	2004	20.20	22.88	25.28	27.13
	2005	21.23	22.98	25.40	27.28
	2006	21.72	23.17	25.57	27.48
	2007	21.79	23.39	25.77	27.56
	2008	21.02	23.50	25.93	27.68
	2009	21.45	25.88	25.89	27.61
	2010	20.79	23.73	26.06	27.72
	2011	21.42	23.85	26.18	27.82
	2012	21.89	24.06	26.29	27.94
	2013	22.04	24.15	26.37	28.06
	2014	22.47	24.17	26.42	28.17
	2015	22.45	24.23	26.45	28.23
	2016	22.84	24.30	26.49	28.31
	2017	23.05	24.34	26.52	28.44
	2018	23.02	24.46	26.57	28.08
	2019	22.88	24.57	26.66	28.67
Singapura	2020	22.64	24.73	26.61	28.04
	2000	22.64	23.03	25.29	23.93
	2001	23.47	23.07	25.22	23.88
	2002	23.56	23.12	25.25	23.77
	2003	23.51	23.13	25.30	23.78
	2004	23.56	23.20	25.47	23.84
	2005	23.92	23.26	25.57	23.93
	2006	23.68	23.41	25.72	24.05
	2007	24.39	23.53	25.92	24.28
	2008	24.58	23.70	25.99	24.35
	2009	23.33	23.68	25.99	24.32
	2010	23.88	23.87	26.20	24.46
	2011	24.74	23.97	26.36	24.55
	2012	24.62	23.99	26.41	24.64
	2013	24.74	24.12	26.45	24.66
	2014	24.89	24.14	26.48	24.71
	2015	24.95	24.17	26.45	24.74
	2016	24.97	24.21	26.49	24.80
	2017	24.90	24.28	26.56	24.92

Negara	Tahun	Investasi (X1)	Pengeluaran Pemerintah (X2)	GDP (Y1)	Penerimaan Pajak (Y2)
	2018	25.32	24.35	26.66	24.92
	2019	25.12	24.38	26.65	24.94
	2020	25.44	24.47	26.57	24.84
Thailand	2000	21.94	23.57	25.56	27.21
	2001	22.35	23.51	25.51	27.27
	2002	21.93	23.60	25.62	27.38
	2003	22.38	23.70	25.75	27.54
	2004	22.49	23.84	25.88	27.66
	2005	22.83	23.98	25.97	27.83
	2006	22.91	24.12	26.12	27.90
	2007	22.88	24.32	26.30	27.95
	2008	22.87	24.46	26.40	28.03
	2009	22.58	24.53	26.36	27.95
	2010	23.41	24.71	26.56	28.11
	2011	21.63	24.82	26.64	28.25
	2012	23.28	24.90	26.71	28.28
	2013	23.49	24.95	26.76	28.42
	2014	22.33	24.96	26.73	28.37
	2015	22.91	24.95	26.72	28.43
	2016	21.97	24.97	26.75	28.44
	2017	22.84	25.03	26.85	28.46
	2018	23.30	25.13	26.95	28.52
	2019	22.29	25.20	27.02	28.54
	2020	22.30	25.21	26.94	28.45

Sumber: *World Bank* (data diolah)

Lampiran 3 Hasil Uji E-views

Dependent Variable: Y1?

Method: Pooled Least Squares

Date: 05/24/23 Time: 12:51

Sample: 1 21

Included observations: 21

Cross-sections included: 5

Total pool (balanced) observations: 105

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	7.160827	0.698273	10.25505	0.0000
X1?	0.097408	0.024790	3.929329	0.0002
X2?	0.701242	0.037106	18.89854	0.0000
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
FILIPINA--C	-0.015485			
INDONESIA--C	0.411390			
MALAYSIA--C	-0.082709			
SINGAPURA--C	-0.156028			
THAILAND--C	-0.157169			

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

Root MSE	0.181655	R-squared	0.924533
Mean dependent var	26.29636	Adjusted R-squared	0.919912
S.D. dependent var	0.664425	S.E. of regression	0.188031
Akaike info criterion	-0.440082	Sum squared resid	3.464847
Schwarz criterion	-0.263151	Log likelihood	30.10428
Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.368386	F-statistic	200.0962
Durbin-Watson stat	2.047824	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Dependent Variable: Y2?

Method: Pooled EGLS (Cross-section random effects)

Date: 05/24/23 Time: 12:45

Sample: 1 21

Included observations: 21

Cross-sections included: 5

Total pool (balanced) observations: 105

Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.365090	0.938354	4.651858	0.0000
Y1?	0.867465	0.065406	13.26282	0.0000
X1?	0.025280	0.017267	1.464030	0.1463
X2?	0.008082	0.051781	0.156084	0.8763
Random Effects (Cross)				
FILIPINA--C	0.092842			
INDONESIA--C	5.571871			
MALAYSIA--C	-2.314144			
SINGAPURA--C	-3.374283			
THAILAND--C	0.023713			

Effects Specification

S.D. Rho

Cross-section random	1.511140	0.9935
Idiosyncratic random	0.121773	0.0065

Weighted Statistics

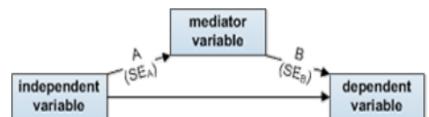
Root MSE	0.129063	R-squared	0.934987
Mean dependent var	0.491361	Adjusted R-squared	0.933056
S.D. dependent var	0.508606	S.E. of regression	0.131594
Sum squared resid	1.749017	F-statistic	484.1805
Durbin-Watson stat	0.943101	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Unweighted Statistics

R-squared	0.182040	Mean dependent var	27.94682
Sum squared resid	1005.775	Durbin-Watson stat	0.001640

Sumber: Output E-views (data diolah)

Lampiran 4 Hasil Uji Sobel

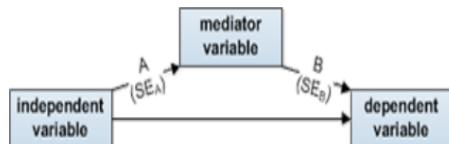


A: 0.097
 B: 0.867
 SE_A: 0.247
 SE_B: 0.065

Sobel test statistic: 0.39254245

One-tailed probability: 0.34732873

Two-tailed probability: 0.69465745



A: 0.7012
 B: 0.867
 SE_A: 0.0371
 SE_B: 0.065

Sobel test statistic: 10.89788357

One-tailed probability: 0.0

Two-tailed probability: 0.0

Sumber: Output Uji Sobel (data diolah)