

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2005). Institutions as a Fundamental Cause of Long-Run Growth. *Handbook of Economic Growth, 1*(SUPPL. PART A), 385–472. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1574-0684\(05\)01006-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1574-0684(05)01006-3)
- Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2012). Institutions , Political Economy and Growth. *Nobel Prize 2012*, 1–43.
- Ades, A., & Di Tella, R. (1997). The New Economics of Corruption: A Survey and some New Results. *Political Studies*, 45(3), 496–515. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9248.00093>
- Agator, M., Chêne, M., & Martini, M. (2013). *Corruption and Anti-Corruption In The Philippines*. Transparency International Anti-Corruption Helpdesk. <https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/helpdesk/corruption-and-anti-corruption-in-the-philippines>
- Ahrend, R. (2002). Press Freedom, Human Capital and Corruption. In *SSRN Electronic Journal* (No. 2002–11). Elsevier BV. <https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.620102>
- Aidt, T., Dutta, J., & Sena, V. (2008). Governance regimes, corruption and growth: Theory and evidence. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 36(2), 195–220. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2007.11.004>
- Albert, E., & Maizland, L. (2020). What is ASEAN? *Council on Foreign Relations*, 15, 1–9.
- Ardiyanto, F. (2011). Corruption and Investment: Evidence from Southeast Asia. *Jurnal BPPK: Badan Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Keuangan*, 2, 63–80.
- Asongu, S., & Nwachukwu, J. C. (2015). The Incremental Effect of Education on Corruption: Evidence of Synergy from Lifelong Learning. *Economics Bulletin*, 35(4), 2288–2308. <https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.2661448>
- Azra, A. (2002). Korupsi Dalam Perspektif Good Governance. *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia*, 2(I), 31–36.

- Baltagi, B. H. (2005). *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data* (3 ed.). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
- Basuki, A. T., & Prawoto, N. (2017). *Analisis Regresi Dalam Penelitian Ekonomi & Bisnis (Dilengkapi Aplikasi SPSS & EVIEWS)* (Jakarta). Rajawali Pers.
- Beets, S. D. (2005). Understanding the demand-side issues of international corruption. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 57(1), 65–81. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-004-3824-3>
- Blackburn, K., Bose, N., & Emranul Haque, M. (2006). The incidence and persistence of corruption in economic development. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, 30(12), 2447–2467. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JEDC.2005.07.007>
- Broadman, H. G., & Recanatini, F. (2002). Corruption and Policy: Back to the Roots. *The Journal of Policy Reform*, 5(1), 37–49. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13841280212381>
- BTI. (2020). Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI 2020 Country Report — Philippines. In *Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI)*. <https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/AGO#pos12>
- Buehn, A., & Schneider, F. G. (2009). Corruption and the Shadow Economy: A Structural Equation Model Approach. In *IZA Discussion Papers* (No. 4182; Nomor 4182). <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1409286>
- Cheung, H. Y., & Chan, A. W. H. (2008). Corruption across countries: Impacts from education and cultural dimensions. *Social Science Journal*, 45(2), 223–239. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soscij.2008.03.002>
- Churchill, R. Q., Agbodohu, W., & Arhenful, P. (2013). Determining Factors Affecting Corruption: A Cross Country Analysis. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Finance*, 1(10), 275–285. <https://doi.org/10.5958/2277-937x.2020.00013.1>
- Cuervo-Cazurra, A. (2006). Who cares about corruption? *Journal of International Business Studies*, 37(6), 807–822. <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.jibs.8400223>

- Das, J., & DiRienzo, C. (2009). The Nonlinear Impact of Globalization on Corruption. *The International Journal of Business and Finance Research*, 3(2), 33–46. <http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=1634083>
- Dimant, E., & Schulte, T. (2016). The Nature of Corruption: An Interdisciplinary Perspective. *German Law Journal*, 17(1), 53–72. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2071832200019684>
- Dizrisa, D. A., Sudrajat, S., & Kusumawardani, N. (2020). Pengaruh Elemen Good Governance Terhadap Tingkat Korupsi di Asia Tenggara. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 25(1), 96–114. <https://doi.org/10.23960/jak.v25i1.242>
- Downs, G. W., & Rocke, D. M. (1994). Conflict, Agency, and Gambling for Resurrection: The Principal-Agent Problem Goes to War. *American Journal of Political Science*, 38(2), 362. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2111408>
- Dreher, A., Kotsogiannis, C., & McCorriston, S. (2008). How do institutions affect corruption and the shadow economy? *International Tax and Public Finance* 2008 16:6, 16(6), 773–796. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S10797-008-9089-5>
- Eiras, A. I. (2003). *Ethics , Corruption , and Economic Freedom*. Heritage Lectures.
- Elbahnasawy, N. G., & Revier, C. F. (2012). The Determinants of Corruption: Cross-Country-Panel-Data Analysis. *Developing Economies*, 50(4), 311–333. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1049.2012.00177.x>
- Endri, E. (2018). Factors Determine Stock Return of Livestock Feed Companies: Common Effect Model Analysis. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.3649066>
- Everett, S. (2015). *ASEAN Integrity Community a Vision for Transparent*. [https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/TransparencyInternationalASEANIntegrityCommunity\\_web.pdf](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/TransparencyInternationalASEANIntegrityCommunity_web.pdf)
- Fraser Institute. (2022). *Economic Freedom Basics*. The Fraser Institute. <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/economic-freedom-basics>
- Gerring, J., & Thacker, S. C. (2005). Do neoliberal Policies deter Political Corruption? *International Organization*, 59(1), 233–254.

- Glaeser, E. L., & Saks, R. E. (2006). Corruption in America. *Journal of Public Economics*, 90(6–7), 1053–1072. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JPUBECO.2005.08.007>
- Goel, R. K., & Nelson, M. A. (2005). Economic Freedom Versus Political Freedom: Cross-Country Influences on Corruption\*. *Australian Economic Papers*, 44(2), 121–133. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8454.2005.00253.x>
- Graeff, P., & Mehlkop, G. (2003). The impact of economic freedom on corruption: Different patterns for rich and poor countries. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 19(3), 605–620. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0176-2680\(03\)00015-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0176-2680(03)00015-6)
- Gujarati, D. N. (2012). *Dasar - Dasar Ekonometrika, Terjemahan Mangungson* (5th Ed.). Salemba Empat.
- Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). Basic Econometrics. In *Introductory Econometrics: A Practical Approach* (5th ed.). Douglas Reiner.
- Gupta, S., Davoodi, H., & Tiongson, E. (2001). Corruption and the provision of health care and education services. *The Political Economy of Corruption*, 123–153. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203468388-13>
- Hakhverdian, A., & Mayne, Q. (2012). Institutional trust, education, and corruption: A micro-macro interactive approach. *Journal of Politics*, 74(3), 739–750. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022381612000412>
- Handoyo, E. (2013). *Pendidikan Antikorupsi*. Penerbit Ombak. [www.penerbitombak.com](http://www.penerbitombak.com)
- Hariyani, H. F., Dominicus, S. P., & Asmara, A. (2016). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi korupsi di Kawasan Asia Pasifik. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pembangunan*, 5(2), 32–44. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.29244/jekp.5.2.2016.32-44>
- Herbowo, I. B. (2020). *Analisis Government Effectiveness, Penerimaan Pajak, Dan Kemudahan Berbisnis Terhadap Korupsi Di Asia Tenggara* [Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah]. [https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/52131/1/Ibnu Bimo Herbowo\\_1116084000012\\_Skripsi.pdf](https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/52131/1/Ibnu%20Bimo%20Herbowo_1116084000012_Skripsi.pdf)

- Heyneman, S. P. (2002). Defining the Influence of Education on Social Cohesion. *The International Journal of Education Policy*, 3(4), 73–97.
- Heyneman, S. P. (2004). Education and corruption. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 24(6), 637–648.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2004.02.005>
- Hunt, J., & Laszlo, S. (2012). Is Bribery Really Regressive? Bribery's Costs, Benefits, and Mechanisms. *World Development*, 40(2), 355–372.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2011.06.001>
- Huntington, S. P., & Fukuyama, F. (2006). Political order in changing societies. In *Political Order in Changing Societies* (Seventh). Yale University Press.  
<https://doi.org/10.5771/0506-7286-1970-2-257>
- Ichvani, L. F., & Sasana, H. (2019). Pengaruh Korupsi, Konsumsi, Pengeluaran Pemerintah Dan Keterbukaan Perdagangan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Asean 5. *Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)*, 4(1), 61–72.  
<https://doi.org/10.31002/rep.v4i1.1342>
- Javaid, U. (2010). Corruption and Its Deep Impact on Good Governance in Pakistan. *Pakistan Economic and Social Review*, 48(1), 123–134.  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/41762417>
- Kaffenberger, M., Anderson, K., & Saggi, K. (2012). *The Effect of Educational Attainment on Corruption Participation in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Vanderbilt University.
- Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2007). Governance matters VII: Aggregate and individual governance indicators 1996-2007. In *Non-State Actors as Standard Setters* (No. 4280).  
<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511635519.007>
- Khan, M. H. (1996). A typology of corrupt transactions in developing countries. *IDS Bulletin*, 27(2), 12–21. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1759-5436.1996.mp27002003.x>
- Klitgaard, R. E., Abarora, R. M., & Parris, H. L. (2000). *Corrupt Cities: A Practical Guide to Cure and Prevention*. Institute Contemporary Studies Oakland, California, World Bank Institute.

- Kuncoro, M. (2020). *Strategi Meraih Keunggulan Kompetitif di Era Industri 4.0* (R. I. Utami (ed.)). ANDI. [https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Strategi\\_Meraih\\_Keunggulan\\_Kompetitif\\_di/6V4MEAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1](https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Strategi_Meraih_Keunggulan_Kompetitif_di/6V4MEAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1)
- Lambsdorff, J. G. (1999). *Corruption in Empirical Research: A Review* (Nomor November).
- Lederman, D., Loayza, N. V., & Soares, R. R. (2005). Accountability and Corruption: Political Institutions Matter. *Economics & Politics*, 17(1), 1–35. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1468-0343.2005.00145.X>
- Lochner, L. (2014). Education, Work, and Crime: A Human Capital Approach. *International Economic Review*, 45(3), 811–843. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3663638>
- Mansour, S., Wallace, S., Sadiraj, V., & Hassan, M. (2021). How do electoral and voice accountability affect corruption? Experimental evidence from Egypt. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 68(November 2020), 101994. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101994>
- Maria, R. S., Urata, S., & Intal Jr, P. S. (2017). The ASEAN Economic Community Into 2025 and Beyond. In *The ASEAN Economic Community Into 2025 and Beyond* (Vol. 5). [https://www.eria.org/ASEAN\\_50\\_Vol\\_5\\_Complete\\_Book.pdf](https://www.eria.org/ASEAN_50_Vol_5_Complete_Book.pdf)
- Maulida, M. (2020). Teknik Pengumpulan Data dalam Metodologi Penelitian. *Darussalam*, 21(2). <http://ojs.iaidarussalam.ac.id/index.php/darussalam/article/view/39/32>
- Mauro, P. (1995). Corruption and Growth. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110(3), 681–712. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/2946696>
- Mauro, P. (1998). Corruption and the Composition of Government Expenditure. *Journal of Public Economics*, 69, 263–279.
- Mocan, N. (2004). What Determines Corruption? International Evidence from Micro Data. *Economic Inquiry*, 46(4), 493–510.
- North, D. C. (1991). Institutions. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 5(1), 97–112.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/1942704> .

- Nur-tegin, K., & Czap, H. J. (2012). Corruption : Democracy , Autocracy , and Political Stability. *Economic Analysis & Policy*, 42(1), 51–66.
- Oreopoulos, P., & Salvanes, K. G. (2009). How large are returns to schooling? Hint: Money isn't everything. In *National Bureau of Economic Research* (No. 15339; Nomor 1). <http://www.nber.org/papers/w15339%0ANATIONAL>
- Paldam, M. (2002). The Cross-Country Pattern of Corruption: Economics, Culture and The Seesaw Dynamics. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 18(2), 215–240. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0176-2680\(02\)00078-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0176-2680(02)00078-2)
- Perdana, P., & Santosa, P. B. (2012). Efektivitas Lembaga Birokrasi Dan Tingkat Korupsi Terhadap Investasi Pada Enam Negara Asean (Filipina, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapura, Dan Thailand) Tahun 2004-2010. *Diponegoro Journal of Economics*, 1(1), 251–261. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jme/article/view/412/412>
- Rachmawati, D., Arifin, P., & SPORA, T. (2015). *Kapita Selekta dan Beban Biaya Sosial Korupsi* (1 ed.). Direktorat Pendidikan dan Pelayanan Masyarakat Kedeputian Bidang Pencegahan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Republik Indonesia.
- Rasul, S. (2009). Penerapan Good Governance di Indonesia dalam Tinjauan Hukum Islam Kontemporer. *Mimbar Hukum*, 21(3), 409–628. <https://doi.org/10.15642/ad.2017.7.1.163-187>
- Ridho, M. Z. (2017). Hak Asasi Manusia (Ham) Dalam Perspektif Maqashid Al-Syari'Ah. *al Qisthâs; Jurnal Hukum dan Politik* 67, 8(Konstitusi dalam islam), 19–59. <http://jurnal.uinbanten.ac.id/index.php/algisthas/article/view/1597/1366>
- Robinson, M. (1998). Corruption and development: An introduction. *European Journal of Development Research*, 10(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09578819808426699>
- Rose-ackerman, S. (1978). *Corruption: A Study in Political Economy*. Academic Press.

- Sandholtz, W., & Koetzle, W. (2000). Accounting for corruption: Economic structure, democracy, and trade. *International Studies Quarterly*, 44(1), 31–50. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0020-8833.00147>
- SBM, N. (2012). Korupsi dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya di Indonesia. *Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen*, 26(2), 19–33. <https://doi.org/10.24856/mem.v26i2.192>
- Schoeberlein, J. (2020). Corruption in ASEAN: Regional trends from the 2020 Global Corruption. *Transparency International*. [https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/assets/uploads/kproducts/Corruption-in-ASEAN-2020\\_GCB-launch.pdf](https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/assets/uploads/kproducts/Corruption-in-ASEAN-2020_GCB-launch.pdf)
- Shabbir, G., & Anwar, M. (2007). Determinants of corruption in developing countries. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 46(4), 751–764. <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/48268>
- Shah, A., & Schacter, M. (2004). Combating corruption: Look before you leap. *Finance and Development*, 41(4), 40–43.
- Shera, A., Dosti, B., & Grabova, P. (2014). Corruption impact on Economic Growth: An empirical analysis - ProQuest. *Journal of Economic Development, Management, IT, Finance and Marketing*, 6(2), 57–77. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/1681254509/fulltextPDF/7A83FACA89E440EBPQ/1?accountid=49069>
- Stock, J. H., & Watson, M. W. (2015). *Introduction to Econometrics (3rd Updated Edition) by Solutions to End- - - of- - - Chapter Exercises : Chapter 2 \**.
- Sugiyono, D. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Tindakan* (19 ed.). Alfabeta.
- Šumah, Š. (2018). Corruption, Causes and Consequences. In *Trade and Global Market* (hal. 63–79). InTech. <https://doi.org/10.5772/INTECHOPEN.72953>
- Tanzi, V. (1998). Corruption Around the World: Causes, Consequences, Scope, and Cures. *IMF Staff Papers*, 45(4), 559–594. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3867585>
- Tanzi, V., & Davoodi, H. (1997). Corruption, Public Investment and Growth, International Monetary Fund. In *IMF Working Papers* (Vol. 97, hal. 139).

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/wp97139.pdf>

Tarling, N. (2005). Corruption and good governance in Asia. In *Corruption and Good Governance in Asia*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203029343>

The Heritage Foundation. (2022). *Economic Data and Statistics on World Economy and Economic Freedom*. The Heritage Foundation. <https://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Transparency International. (2005). Global Corruption Report 2006: Corruption and Health. In *Transparency International* (Vol. 42, Nomor 04). <https://doi.org/10.5860/choice.42-2452>

Transparency International. (2020). *Global Corruption Barometer: Asia 2020*. Transparency International. <https://www.transparency.org/en/publications/gcb-asia-2020>

Transparency International. (2021). *2021 Corruption Perceptions Index - Explore the... - Transparency.org*. <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021>

Treisman, D. (2000). The causes of corruption: a cross-national study. *Journal of Public Economics*, 76(3), 399–457. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0047-2727\(99\)00092-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0047-2727(99)00092-4)

Truex, R. (2011). Corruption, Attitudes, and Education: Survey Evidence from Nepal. *World Development*, 39(7), 1133–1142. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2010.11.003>

United Nation Development Programme. (2021). *Download Data | Human Development Reports*. <https://hdr.undp.org/en/content/download-data>

Watabaji, M. D., & Shumetie, A. (2021). Political Instability, Corruption and Enterprise Performance Nexus: Lessons and Policy Implications for Some Selected African Countries. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15228916.2021.1962156>, 23(4), 907–924. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15228916.2021.1962156>

White, H. (1980). A Heteroskedasticity-Consistent Covariance Matrix Estimator and a Direct Test for Heteroskedasticity. *Journal of the Econometric Society*, 48(4), 817–838. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1912934>

- Widodo, W., Budoyo, S., & Pratama, T. G. W. (2018). The role of law politics on creating good governance and clean governance for a free-corruption Indonesia in 2030. *The Social Sciences*, 13(8), 1307–1311. <https://doi.org/10.36478/sscience.2018.1307.1311>
- Widyanto, A., & Ulfah, M. (2018). *Perguruan Tinggi Anti Korupsi* (1 ed.). Lembaga Naskah Aceh (NACA).
- Wilhelmus, O. R. (2018). Korupsi: Teori, Faktor Penyebab, Dampak, Dan Penanganannya. *JPAK: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Katolik*, 17(9), 26–42. <https://doi.org/10.34150/jpak.v17i9.44>
- Wooldridge, J. M. (2018). *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach* (7 ed.). Cengage.
- World Bank. (1997). Helping Countries Combat Corruption: The Role of the World Bank. In *The World Bank* (Nomor September). <https://doi.org/10.1596/34010>
- World Bank. (2021). *WGI Data Set*. The World Bank.
- World Bank. (2022). *Trade (% of GDP) | Data*. World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.TRD.GNFS.ZS>