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THE INFLUENCE OF CORRUPTION ON GDP IN ASEAN COUNTRIES (2017-2024)

Asty Indra Larasati[1]*, Marselina[2], Dedy Yuliawan[3]
[1.2.3]University of Lampung, Indonesia
*Corresponding Author
astyindra13@gmail.com

Abstract
This study aims to analyze the influence of corruption control, foreign direct investment (FDI), inflation, and labor force participation rates on the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of ASEAN countries during the period 2017-2024. Using a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression and panel data, this study also examined the simultaneous influence of these economic factors on GDP. The results show that corruption control, FDI, and inflation have a significant positive influence on economic growth, while labor force participation rates do not show significant influences. Effective corruption control promotes the creation of a better investment climate, which in turn increases foreign investment flows and productivity. FDI makes an important contribution to technology transfer and production capacity building of ASEAN countries. Controlled inflation also plays a role in creating economic stability that supports long-term investment and consumption decisions. This research provides important insights for policymakers in ASEAN to formulate more effective development strategies by taking into account interrelated macroeconomic factors.

Keywords: Corruption Control, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Inflation, Labor Force Participation Rate, GDP.

1. Introduction

The economies of countries in the ASEAN region have continued to show significant dynamics in recent years, especially in the context of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. GDP is the main indicator to measure a country's economy and is the main focus in economic development studies. However, various factors such as corruption control, foreign direct investment (FDI), inflation, and labor force participation rates can affect GDP growth rates differently. For example, uncontrolled corruption can hamper investment and economic efficiency, while FDI is often seen as an important source for technology and capital transfers that can accelerate economic growth. In addition, uncontrolled inflation can reduce purchasing power and investment, while labor force participation is one of the key determinants in economic productivity (Mankiw, 2018) (Mauro, 1995) (Borensztein et al., 1998) (Todaro & Smith, 2011).

Recent phenomena in the ASEAN region show that there are variations in economic performance that can be attributed to differences in institutional quality, investment climate, and macroeconomic conditions of each member country. In addition to macroeconomic factors, the quality of institutions, especially in the aspect of corruption control, has an important role in encouraging economic growth. Countries with low levels of corruption tend to have a more conducive investment climate, higher transparency, and efficiency in the use of public resources. This is in line with the findings, which show that corruption control is one of the main indicators of governance that contributes positively to economic growth and sustainable development. In the ASEAN region, disparities in the effectiveness of corruption control are a challenge that affects the attractiveness of

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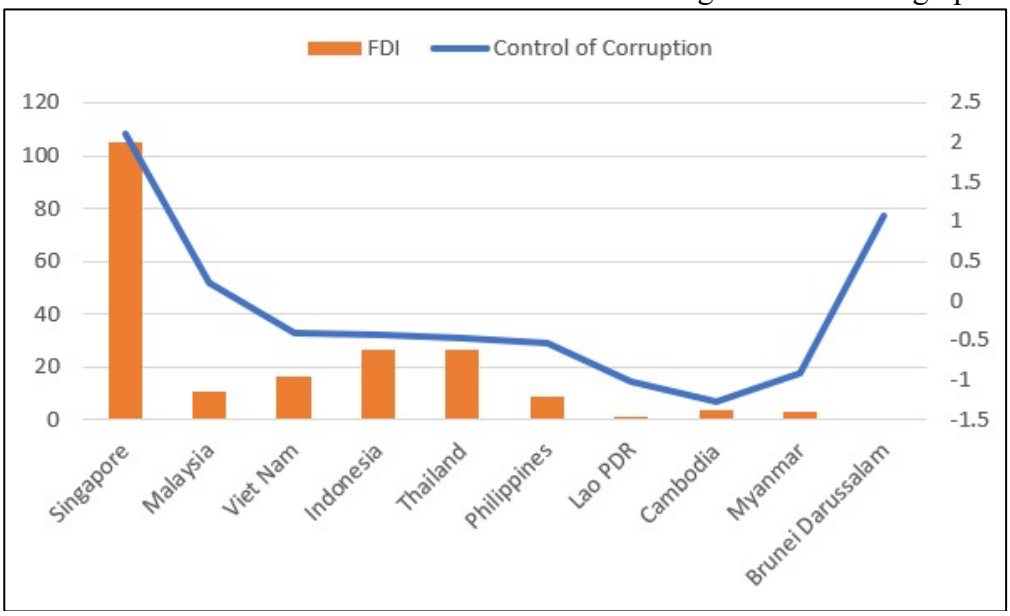
foreign investment and the ability of these countries to increase their labor productivity. (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2013) Kaufmann et al (2010) (Lustrilanang et al., 2023).

Data in ASEAN in 2017-2024 shows that countries with low levels of corruption tend to have a more conducive investment climate. The following is attached the graph:



Source: World Bank 2025, data processed

Figure 1. Comparison of Average FDI and Control of Corruption in ASEAN Countries in 2017-2024

Figure 1 shows that the comparison between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Control of Corruption in ASEAN countries during the period 2017-2024 has a significant relationship between the level of corruption control and the amount of foreign investment in. Singapore is the country with the highest FDI value in the region while also showing an excellent corruption control score, around 2.0, reflecting effective and transparent corruption management. This condition strengthens Singapore's position as the main destination for foreign investors. On the other hand, countries such as Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar have negative corruption control scores, indicating that there are still serious challenges in controlling corrupt practices. These countries also show relatively low FDI values, which suggests that high levels of corruption can be a significant barrier to attracting foreign investment. However, there are some exceptions, such as Indonesia and Thailand, which despite having suboptimal corruption control scores, are still able to attract considerable foreign investment. This shows that in addition to controlling corruption, other factors such as domestic market potential, natural resources, and macroeconomic conditions also play a role in attracting investment.

Furthermore, foreign direct investment (FDI) and labor force participation are also key variables that interact with each other in the context of economic growth. FDI not only provides capital but also technology transfer, managerial knowledge, and access to global markets that can increase a country's production capacity and competitiveness. However, the benefits of FDI can be maximized if the country has sufficient and qualified labor, which is reflected in the high rate of labor force participation. On the other hand, controlled inflation is a prerequisite for economic stability that supports long-term investment and consumption decisions. Recent studies by confirm that volatile inflation can create economic uncertainty that negatively impacts investment and growth. Therefore, understanding the complex interplay between corruption control, FDI,

inflation, and labor force participation in GDP is essential to formulate effective economic development strategies in ASEAN (Blomström & Kokko, 1998) (Lucas, 2015) (Fischer, 1993) Baldwin & Ruback (1986).

Although many studies have examined the factors that affect GDP separately, studies that comprehensively examine the simultaneous influence of corruption control, FDI, inflation, and labor force participation on GDP growth in ASEAN are still relatively limited, especially in the most recent period of 2017-2024. In addition, many previous studies have not excluded Timor-Leste, which is just a member of ASEAN in 2023.

2. Theoretical Background

Economic growth is the main focus in macroeconomic studies which has been widely studied through various theoretical approaches. One of the underlying theories is the Neo-Classical Economic Growth Theory developed by Solow-Swan. This theory emphasizes that economic growth is influenced by factors of production such as capital, labor, and technological advances that are assumed to be exogenous variables. In this context, investment and capital accumulation are the keys to increasing output per worker, but there is a limitation in the form of the law of diminishing return that limits the increase in output as capital increases. The model also shows that an increase in population as a provider of labor can affect capital per worker and ultimately overall economic growth (Mankiw, 2018).

In terms of governance, the concept of good governance is very important in supporting sustainable economic growth. Good governance, as explained by, includes the management of resources that is transparent, accountable, and free from corruption. Corruption as an abuse of power has the potential to hinder economic growth because it interferes with the efficiency of resource allocation and causes high social costs. In the context of the influence of corruption on economic growth, World Bank (1992) (Aidt, 2003) rent seeking theory provides an important framework for understanding how corruption can hinder economic development. Rent seeking refers to the behavior of individuals or groups who seek to gain economic advantage not through increased productivity or the creation of new value, but rather by harnessing influence or power to gain privileges or monopolies that are detrimental to market efficiency (Krueger, 1974; Tullock, 1967).

A number of empirical studies support the relevance of this theory. According to D. Van Nguyen & Duong (2020) the findings, corruption control has a positive effect on economic growth in BRICS countries although the probability of positive effects is relatively moderate, which indicates that corruption tends to be an obstacle to economic growth if not properly controlled. This is in line with findings suggesting that corruption can play a complex role in the Asian context, where its impact on the economy can be positive in some countries and negative in others, depending on the institutional conditions and policies implemented Nawatmi (2016).

In addition, foreign direct investment (FDI) is often seen as an important engine in increasing economic growth through technology transfer, capital, and increased productivity. However, research in South Asian countries shows that although FDI has a significant impact on economic growth, its effects can be negative in the short and long term if not followed by proper management. This condition indicates that the influx of foreign investment must be supported by good governance in order to be able to have a sustainable positive impact. This was also found in studies examining ASEAN countries, where inflation had a significant negative impact on economic growth, while the

influence of external debt was insignificant. High inflation usually reduces purchasing power and disrupts economic stability, thereby lowering the potential for GDP growth. Ale et al. (2023) Syafi'i et al. (2021).

Employment factors, especially labor force participation, have also been shown to contribute to economic growth. Studies by and reveal that labor force participation, especially in the productive age group and women's participation, has a significant positive effect on economic growth in the short term, although there are indications of long-term negative influences that need to be anticipated. Haque et al. (2019) Utami et al. (2021).

Based on the theoretical framework that has been described, the hypothesis in this study is formulated by referring to the relationship between the variables of corruption control, foreign direct investment (FDI), inflation, and the level of labor force participation on the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in ASEAN countries during the period 2017-2024. The Neo-Classical theory states that capital and labor are the main factors that affect economic growth, so the rate of labor force participation (Total Labor) is estimated to have a positive influence on GDP. Furthermore, Keynesian theory emphasizes the importance of macroeconomic stability, particularly controlled inflation, in driving aggregate demand and economic growth. Meanwhile, the concept of good governance and rent seeking theory emphasize that corruption control is crucial to create a conducive and efficient investment climate, so that high corruption is expected to hinder economic growth. In addition, FDI is seen as an important source of capital that can accelerate economic growth through technology transfer and production capacity building, with the note that its effectiveness is highly dependent on the level of corruption control and quality of governance. Therefore, the hypothesis taken is that corruption control, FDI, controlled inflation, and labor force participation significantly contribute positively to GDP growth in the ASEAN region.

3. Methods

This study applies a descriptive method with a quantitative approach using multiple linear regression. The data used is panel data, which is a combination of Cross Section and Time Series data. The time series data used is from 2017 to 2024. The Cross Section data used are ASEAN countries, including: Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Brunei Darussalam. There is 1 country in ASEAN that is excluded in this study, namely Timor Leste. This is because Timor Leste was still not formed in the initial year of the study, namely 2017. The free variables in this study include corruption control, foreign direct investment (FDI), inflation, Total Labor. The bound variable used is GDP (Gross Domestic Product) (Million USD). The following model/equation is formed:

$$GDPit = \beta 0 + \beta 1CORRit + \beta 2FDIit + \beta 3INFit + \beta 4LABORit + \mu it$$

Means:

GDP	: Gross Domestic Product (Million USD)
CORR	: Corruption Control (Index)
FDI	: Foreign Direct Investment (Percent (%))
INF	: Inflation (Percent (%))
LABOR	: Total Labor (Total)
μ	: Error Term
i	: 10 countries in ASEAN
t	: Period 2017-2024

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Model Selection for Panel Data Regression

The selection of the most appropriate panel data regression model was conducted through a sequence of specification tests, namely the Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test. These tests were applied to determine whether the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), or Random Effect Model (REM) best fits the dataset.

The Chow test was first performed to compare FEM with CEM. The results showed a probability value of 0.0000 ($p < 0.05$), thereby rejecting the null hypothesis (H0) and indicating that FEM was more appropriate than CEM. Subsequently, the Hausman test was used to evaluate whether FEM or REM should be selected. The test produced a probability value of 0.5499 ($p > 0.05$), leading to the failure to reject H0 and suggesting that REM is more suitable than FEM. Finally, the LM test was employed to compare REM with CEM. The Breusch-Pagan LM statistic yielded a probability value of 0.0000 ($p < 0.05$), supporting the preference for REM over CEM. This conclusion was consistently supported by alternative LM statistics, including Honda, King-Wu, and Gourieroux et al.

Table 1. Summary of Panel Data Model Selection Tests

Test Name	Hypotheses	Test Statistics / χ^2	df	p-value	Decision ($\alpha = 0.05$)	Selected Model
Chow Test	H0: CEM H: FEM	F = 2197.1535 χ^2 = 456.4656	(9,66) 9	0.0000	$p < 0.05$ → Reject H0	FEM
Hausman Test	H0: REM H1: FEM	χ^2 = 3.0473	4	0.5499	$p > 0.05$ → Fail to Reject H0	REM
Lagrange Multiplier Test	H0: CEM H1: REM	BP χ^2 = 233.3108	-	0.0000	$p < 0.05$ → Reject H0	REM

Source: Authors' computation using EViews 12 (2025).
Note:
CEM = Common Effect Model; FEM = Fixed Effect Model; REM = Random Effect Model; BP = Breusch-Pagan.

Based on the three tests that have been carried out, it can be conclusively concluded that REM is the most optimal model to be further analyzed in this study. Based on the classical assumption test, the results of this study are valid. The results of regression estimation using REM are presented as follows:

Table 2. Random Effect Model Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11.02463	0.363789	30.30505	0.0000
CORR	0.183404	0.043506	4.215645	0.0001
FDI	0.002100	0.000649	3.235148	0.0018
INF	0.004162	0.001320	3.153616	0.0023
LABOR	2.57E-08	3.41E-09	7.530971	0.0000
R-squared	0.587556			
Adjusted R-squared	0.565559			
F-statistic	26.71067			
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Data Processing Results Using Eviews12 (2025)

From the regression results in table 3, the following equation is obtained:

$$Ln\ (GDP)it = 11.02463 + 0.183404CORRit + 0.002100FDIit + 0.004162 + 2.57E - 08LABORit + \mu it$$

4.2 T-statistical test

The t-test or partial test aims to identify how much influence each independent variable has on the dependent variables individually.

4.2.1 Corruption Control Variables

Hypothesis:

H0: β1 = 0, the CORR-free variable has no effect on the GDP-bound variable.

Ha: β1 > 0, the CORR-free variable had a positive and significant effect on the variable GDP bound

Table 3. Results of the T-test of corruption control variables

Variable	t-Statistic	t-table(α=5%)	Prob	Conclusion
CORR	4.215645	1.66515	0.0001	Reject H0

Source: Data Processing Results Using Eviews12 (2025)

Based on the test results with a significance level of 5%, a t-statistical value of 4.215645 was obtained, which was greater than the t-table value of 1.66515, with a degree of freedom (df) of 76. Moreover, the resulting probability value is 0.0001, which is below the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, H0 is rejected, which shows that the corruption control variable (CORR) has a positive and significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries.

4.2.2 Foreign Direct Investment Variable

Hypothesis:

H0: β2 = 0, the FDI-free variable has no effect on the GDP-bound variable. Ha: β2 > 0, FDI-free variables have a positive and significant effect on the GDP bound

Table 4. Results of the T-Statistical Test of Foreign Direct Investment Variables

Variable	t-Statistic	t-table(α=5%)	Prob	Conclusion
FDI	3.235148	1.66515	0.0018	Reject H0

Source: Data Processing Results Using Eviews12 (2025)

Based on the results of the test with a significance level of 5%, a t-statistical value of 3.235148 was obtained, which was greater than the t-table value of 1.66515, with a degree of freedom (df) of 76. In addition, the resulting probability value is 0.0018, which is below the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, H0 is rejected, which shows that the foreign direct investment (FDI) variable has a positive and significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries.

4.2.3 Inflation Variables

Hypothesis:

H0: β3 = 0, the independent variable INF has no effect on the GDP-bound variable.

Ha: β3 > 0, INF-free variables have a positive and significant effect on the variables GDP bound.

Table 5. Results of the T-Statistical Test of Inflation Variables

Variable	t-Statistic	t-table(α=5%)	Prob	Conclusion
INF	3.153616	1.66515	0.0023	Reject H0

Source: Data Processing Results Using Eviews12 (2025)

Based on the results of the test with a significance level of 5%, a t-statistical value of 3.153616 was obtained, which was greater than the t-table value of 1.66515, with a degree

of freedom (df) of 76. In addition, the resulting probability value is 0.0023, which is below the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, H0 is rejected, which shows that the inflation variable (INF) has a positive and significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries.

4.2.4 Total Labor Variable

Hypothesis:

H0: β4 = 0, the LABOR-free variable has no effect on the GDP-bound variable.

Ha: β4 > 0, the LABOR-free variable has a positive and significant effect on the GDP-bound variable.

Table 6. T-test results variable Total Labor variable

Variable	t-Statistic	t-table(α=5%)	Prob	Conclusion
LABOR	7.530971	1.66515	0.0000	Accept H0

Source: Data Processing Results Using Eviews12 (2025)

Based on the results of the test with a significance level of 5%, a t-statistical value of 7.530971 was obtained which was greater than the t-table value of 1.66515, with a degree of freedom (df) of 76. Moreover, the resulting probability value is 0.0000, which is below 0.05. Therefore, H0 is accepted, which shows that the total Total Labor (LABOR) variable does not have a significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries.

4.3 F-statistical test

The F test is used to evaluate whether all independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variables. The hypotheses used in this test are as follows:

1) H0 = β1 = β2 = β3 = β4 = 0, Corruption Control, Foreign Direct Investment, Inflation, and Total Labor have no effect on GDP in ASEAN countries.
2) Ha ≠ β1 ≠ β2 ≠ β3 ≠ β4 ≠ 0, Corruption Control, Foreign Direct Investment, Inflation, and Total Labor have a significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries.

Table 7. F-statistical Test Results

Df (k-1; n-k)	F-Statistic	F-table (α=5%)	Prob.	Conclusion
3 ; 76	26.71067	2.7249	0.0000	Reject H0

Source: Data Processing Results Using Eviews12 (2025)

With a significance level of 5% and a degree of freedom of 3 and 76, the results of the F-test show that the F-statistical value of 26.71067 exceeds the F-table value of 2.7249. In addition, the probability obtained is 0.0000, which is smaller than the significance limit of 0.05. Based on these results, it can be concluded that independent variables consisting of CORR, FDI, INF, and LABOR simultaneously affect dependent variables, namely GDP, in ASEAN countries.

4.4. Interpretation of Determination Coefficients

Based on the results of the REM regression that has been carried out in table 4, an R2 value of 0.587556 is obtained, with an adjusted R2 value of 0.565559. It can be interpreted that the independent variables, namely corruption control, foreign direct investment, inflation, and Total Labor, can explain 58.72% of GDP changes in ASEAN countries, and the remaining 41.28% are explained by other variables outside this study.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 The Effect of Corruption Control on GDP

Based on the regression results, variable control corruption has a positive and significant effect on GDP in 10 ASEAN countries 2017-2024. The significant positive

influence between corruption control and GDP in ASEAN countries can be explained by looking at the impact that corruption control has on economic efficiency and investment climate. Research conducted by shows that corruption can slow economic growth by increasing transaction costs, reducing productivity, and hindering the efficient allocation of resources. On the other hand, effective corruption control encourages the creation of a more transparent environment, increases investor confidence, and attracts foreign direct investment (FDI). This is reflected in research conducted by, which reveals that countries with lower levels of corruption tend to have higher economic growth Mauro (1995) Kaufmann et al (2010).

In addition, several other studies have also shown that corruption control plays a role in improving the business climate and public policy. According to the findings, countries with government systems that are cleaner from corruption tend to have more economic policies that focus on structural reforms and the development of productive sectors. In ASEAN, this is also reflected in countries that have managed to reduce the level of corruption, such as Singapore and Malaysia, which have seen significant increases in their GDP per capita in recent decades Loayza & Servén (2010).

The importance of corruption control is also reflected in the reduction of social and economic inequality. According to, corruption contributes to inequality because it often worsens the distribution of wealth and opportunity in society. Therefore, countries that have stronger corruption control mechanisms not only record higher economic growth but also experience reduced social inequality and a more equitable distribution of income. Research by also shows that in developing countries, such as those in ASEAN, reducing the level of corruption can directly increase countries' competitiveness in the global market, which ultimately has a positive impact on GDP. By creating a business climate cleaner from corrupt practices, ASEAN countries can increase international trade and strengthen their global economic ties. Tanzi & Davoodi (1998) Méon & Sekkat (2005).

4.5.2 The Effect of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on GDP

Based on the regression results, the foreign direct investment (FDI) variable has a positive and significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries. This phenomenon can be explained through various factors related to existing economic and policy dynamics. The results of this study are in line with several previous studies. Research by reveals that ASEAN countries that have policies that support foreign investment, such as fiscal incentives and regulatory simplification, tend to attract more FDI inflows. They found that countries with rapidly developing infrastructure and high levels of economic openness, such as Vietnam and Indonesia, have successfully leveraged FDI to boost the manufacturing and technology sectors. This is in line with the findings, which state that FDI plays an important role in transferring technology and increasing the productivity of key sectors, such as manufacturing and information technology, which ultimately contributes to GDP growth. Nguyen & Ho (2025) Borensztein et al (1998).

Studies by show that the institutional qualities that support FDI, such as transparency, protection of intellectual property rights, and stable fiscal policies, play a very important role in maximizing the positive impact of FDI on the economy. They argue that countries with strong institutions are better able to leverage FDI to encourage innovation and development of productive sectors, which can accelerate economic growth. The study is in line with findings by, which suggest that ASEAN countries with sound policies and clear legal systems are better able to reduce investment risk, thereby attracting more foreign capital flows. Masron & Naseem (2017) (Masron & Naseem, 2017) Behname (2012).

The study also found that FDI has a positive impact on the economy through improving the quality of the workforce and utilizing advanced technology. Countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand that have good education and training policies have managed to improve the quality of human resources, thus being able to absorb more technology from FDI, which in turn contributes to increased productivity and competitiveness. Research by shows that FDI in the infrastructure sector, such as transportation and energy, plays a crucial role in accelerating economic integration in the ASEAN region. They found that investment in these sectors not only improves connectivity between countries, but also opens up market opportunities for domestic products, which in turn boosts exports and boosts GDP Andrawina et al (2024) Money (2019).

4.5.3 The Effect of Inflation on GDP

Based on the regression results inflation variables have a positive and significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries. These results are in line with previous research showing that inflation has a significant impact on economic growth, although the direction of its influence can vary depending on the country's economic conditions. For example, in a study conducted by, it was found that inflation in developing countries has a more complex influence on economic growth. While high inflation can reduce people's purchasing power and cause economic instability, inflation that is maintained at moderate levels can actually stimulate consumption and investment, which in turn will support GDP growth Ramadhanty et al (2024).

The research conducted by also delves into the relationship between inflation and GDP in the ASEAN region. They found that in ASEAN countries, inflation kept at a reasonable level can support the process of income redistribution and encourage economic turnaround. On the other hand, uncontrolled inflation has the potential to lead to price distortions and economic uncertainty, which can slow economic growth. In a study by, it was found that expansionary monetary policy can help control the negative impact of inflation on economic growth, especially in conditions of global economic crisis. High inflation in developing countries is often linked to instability in food and energy prices, which directly affects people's purchasing power and ultimately affects productivity and economic growth, Purnomo & Wibowo (2024), Dany-Knedlik & Garcia (2018).

Nell (2023) There are studies that contradict the results of this study. noted that extremely high inflation can lead to adverse economic uncertainty, which can ultimately hamper economic growth. Vinayagathasan (2013) found that high inflation lowered investment and consumption levels, which ultimately hampered economic growth. The study confirms that while moderate inflation can provide economic stimulus in the short term, sustained inflation at higher rates tends to upset the balance of the economy.

4.5.4 Effect of Total Labor on GDP

Based on the regression results, the Total Labor variable does not have a significant influence on GDP in ASEAN countries. Previous research has also shown similar results regarding the influence of Total Labor on the economy. Some studies have found that although labor force participation rates play an important role in increasing productivity and the economy, the impact is not always immediate or significant, depending on several supporting factors. argues that labor force participation can accelerate economic growth in the long run, but only if it is balanced with improved quality of education and supportive labor market policies. In their study, it was found that while increased labor

force participation can increase economic output, structural factors such as labor quality and innovation are key to determining the impact on GDP Easterly & Rebelo (1993).

Research conducted by shows that total workers are indeed related to economic output, but these relationships can be influenced by unemployment rates, integration of the informal sector, and government policies. For example, in some developing countries, despite an increase in total workers, the unemployment rate is also increasing, which in turn reduces the positive impact on economic growth. found that an increase in workers, particularly from women, does not necessarily contribute significantly to GDP, especially in countries with high gender inequality and restrictions in access to productive work. They point out that despite efforts to increase workers, other social and economic factors often prevent the maximum contribution of total workers to the economy. According to the technology and automation sectors, they play an important role in changing the dynamics of the labor market, so the direct influence of the total workforce on GDP may be reduced if technology and automation are more dominant in the economy. OECD (2020) Dahl et al (2024).

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the variables of corruption control, foreign direct investment (FDI), and inflation significantly affect GDP in ASEAN countries in the 2017-2024 period. Good corruption control has been proven to improve economic efficiency and create a conducive investment climate, which in turn encourages economic growth. Countries with better corruption controls, such as Singapore and Malaysia, show higher GDP growth compared to countries with higher levels of corruption.

In addition, FDI contributes positively to GDP growth because it brings capital, technology, and increases production capacity and competitiveness. Controlled inflation also plays an important role in maintaining economic stability, thus supporting sustainable investment and consumption decisions. In contrast, total workers did not show a significant influence on economic growth in ASEAN countries in the context of this study.

These findings provide a clear picture of the importance of good governance, prudent inflation management, and support for FDI flows to accelerate economic growth in the ASEAN region. Therefore, the recommendations of this study are the need to improve corruption control policies, increase the attractiveness of foreign investment, and efforts to maintain inflation at a reasonable level to support sustainable economic growth in ASEAN countries.

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