

## Corruption and development : a cross-country analysis

Muhyiddin, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20340483&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

#### **<b>ABSTRAK</b>**

Karya Lulis ini mencoba menyelidiki dan menjelaskan dampak korupsi terhadap GDP perkapita pada panel data 105 negara. Kekhususan paper ini jika dibandingkan dengan studi-studi terdahulu adalah mencoba menyelidiki bahwa dampak korupsi terhadap pembangunan berbeda antar Negara dengan menambahkan variabel dummy negara maju dan negara berkembang Serta pengelompokan dummy berdasarkan wilayah geografi (yaitu negara barat dan maju, Negara berkembang di Asia, Afrika, Amerika Latin dan Karibia, serta Eropa Timur dan bekas Uni Soviet). Metode yang dipakai adalah OLS . panel, ZSLS, dan fixed effects regressions. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa dampak tersebut tidak signifikan akibat adanya kemungkinan data panel yang terlalu pendek (hanya 6 tahun durasi data) Serta measurement error (kesalahan pengukuran variabel korupsi). Kedua, dampak negatif korupsi dirasakan lebih besar di negara berkembang dibandingkan di negara maju, Ketiga, jika dilihat dari wilayah geografi, dampak negatif korupsi terhadap pembangunan dirasakan paling besar di negara berkembang di Eropa Timur dan bekas Uni Soviet, lalu berturut-turut di Asia, Afrika, negara Barat dan Maju, serta paling kecil dampaknya di Negara berkembang di Amerika Latin dan Karibia.

#### **<hr><i><b>ABSTRACT</b></i>**

This paper tries to investigate and explain the impact of corruption on per capita GDP across 105 countries. The distinction of this paper comparing to earlier studies is to investigate that the impact of corruption on development is different among countries by involving dummy developed and developing countries and cluster geographical areas (Western and developed countries, Developing countries in Asia, Africa, South America and Caribbean, and Eastern Europe and Ex Soviet Union). The methods used are OLS, ZSLS, and fixed effects regressions. The results show that first, by using OLS and ZSLS, the impact of corruption on per capita GDP is negatively significant. Fixed effects estimation shows no impact of corruption on per capita GDP but this is probably due to the short panel as well as measurement error. Second, developing countries have higher impact of corruption on per capita GDP rather than developed countries. Third, looking across geographical areas, developing countries in Eastern Europe and Ex Soviet Union have the highest negative impact, and then in Asia, Africa, Western and developed countries, and the lowest is in developing countries in South America and Caribbean.</i>