ABSTRAK

PENGARUH INDIKATOR MAKRO EKONOMI
NEGARA-NEGARA DI REGIONAL ASEAN TERHADAP
MIDDLE INCOME TRAP

OLEH

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Penelitian ini mengamati bagaimana peluang negara-negara ASEAN yang berada pada *middle income countries* dapat terhindar dari *middle income trap.* *World Bank* mengklasifikasikan negara menggunakan GNI per kapita, dan selanjutnya diteliti bagaimana pengaruh *Human Development Index, Foreign Direct Investments, Goods and Services Exports*, dan *Government Effectiveness Index terhadap GNI per kapita.* Data sekunder digunakan dan telah diterbitkan resmi oleh *World Bank* dan *United Nation Development Program* (UNDP) Indonesia, Filipina, Malaysia, Thailand, dan Vietnam pada periode 2004-2017. Selain itu penelitian ini membahas kontribusi Koefisien *Incremantal Capital Output Ratio* (ICOR) terhadap Pertumbuhan Produk Domstik Bruto (PDB). Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa, terdapat pengaruh yang siginifikan dan positif antara variabel bebas terhadap variabel terikat. Diharapkan agar, pentingnya memberikan prioritas variabel makro ekonomi sebagaimana hasil penelitian ini, sehingga negera-negara tersebut dapat menghindari Middle Income Trap. Untuk penelitian lanjutan, dapan menggunakan modal manusia sebagai bonus demogrfai dan variabel investasi dengan tujuan untuk memberikan peramalan.

Kata kunci : *middle income countries, middle income trap, Human Development Index, Foreign Direct Investement, Goods and Services Export, Goverment Effectiveness Index, Incremantal Capital Output Ratio* (ICOR), GNI per kapita, *Fixed Effect Model*

ABSTRACT

INFLUENCED OF MACRO ECONOMY INDICATOR
IN ASEAN REGIONAL COUNTRIES TO
MIDDLE INCOME TRAP

BY

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This study observes how the opportunities of middle income countries located in ASEAN avoid Middle Income Trap. GNI per capita used by World bank to country clasified, then make research to kno the influenced of Human Development Index, Foreign Direct Investments, Goods and Services Exports, and the Government Effectiveness Index are regressed to GNI per capita. Secondary data are used and was published officially by the World Bank and the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam in the period 2004-2017. In addition, this study discusses the contribution of the Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) coefficient to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth. The results of the study state that, there are significant and positive effects between the independent variables on the dependent variable. Expected that, its important to give a priority in macro economics as a result of this research, so they can avoid Middle Income Trap. For Advanced Research, you can use a human capital as a bonus demographic and investment variables in order to provide forecasting.

Key word : middle income countries, middle income trap, Human Development Index, Foreign Direct Investement, Goods and Services Export, Goverment Effectiveness Index, Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR), GNI per kapita, Fixed Effect Model