

**Pengaruh Penetrasi Internet dan *Shadow Economy* terhadap Output
Perekonomian: Studi Kasus di ASEAN 10**

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh penetrasi internet dan *shadow economy* terhadap output perekonomian di 10 negara ASEAN dengan periode observasi 2000-2015. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan metode regresi data panel. Dengan variabel jumlah pengguna internet, *shadow economy*, interaksi antara penetrasi internet dan *shadow economy*, partisipasi pendidikan tingkat sekunder, dan *Gross Capital Formation* yang dianalisis menggunakan *Random Effects Model* (REM). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kenaikan 1% proporsi pengguna internet menyebabkan peningkatan output perekonomian sebesar 1.75%. Penurunan 1% proporsi *shadow economy* menyebabkan peningkatan output perekonomian sebesar 2.79%. Sementara kenaikan 1% proporsi *shadow economy* yang memanfaatkan internet menyebabkan penurunan output perekonomian sebesar 4.71%. selain itu, penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa peningkatan partisipasi pendidikan tingkat sekunder menyebabkan peningkatan output perekonomian sebesar 0.011%. Peningkatan *Gross Capital Formation* menyebabkan output perekonomian meningkat sebesar 0.015%. Sedangkan peningkatan tenaga kerja tidak signifikan mempengaruhi output perekonomian.

Kata kunci : *Output* Perekonomian, Penetrasi Internet, *Shadow Economy*, ASEAN, Interaksi, REM

**Effects of Internet Penetration and Shadow Economy on Economic Output:
Case Study in ASEAN 10**

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of internet penetration and shadow economy on economic output in 10 ASEAN countries with an observation period of 2000-2015. This research uses panel data regression method. With the variable number of internet users, shadow economy, interaction between internet penetration and shadow economy, secondary level education participation, and Gross Capital Formation which were analyzed using the Random Effects Model (REM). The results of this study indicate that an increase of 1% the proportion of internet users causes an increase in yield of 1.75%. 1% decrease in the proportion of the shadow economy causes an increase in economic output of 2.79%. While a 1% increase in the proportion of shadow economy using the internet caused a decline in income output by 4.71%. In addition, this study also found an increase in secondary education participation that led to an increase in the results of an increase of 0.011%. The increase in Gross capital Formation caused output to increase by 0.015%. While the increase in labor did not significantly increase output.

Keywords: Economic Output, Internet Penetration, Shadow Economy, ASEAN, Interaction, REM