

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA COUNTRIES**

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## **DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK**



**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
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FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA  
“DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK”**

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Hereby, declare that:

- This work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree, locally or overseas, and is not being concurrently submitted for this degree or any other degrees.
- This project-paper is the result of my independence work and investigation, except where otherwise stated.
- All verbatim extracts have been distinguished by quotation marks and sources of my information have been specifically acknowledged.

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this paper has investigates the relationship between the determinants of economic growth toward economic growth per capita in Southeast Asia countries. In this study, the independent variables is gross fixed capital formation, labor force participation rate, foreign direct investment and trade, while the dependent variable is annual growth of GDPPC. This study use panel data consist of 20 years between 1997 until 2016 and use 11 selected Southeast Asia countries were modelled into a multiple regression model. All the independent variables in this study is important toward the economic growth per capita, gross fixed capital formation, labor force participation rate, foreign direct investment and trade is the main economic indicator that drives the economic growth. The results revealed that the independent variables which is gross fixed capital formation, foreign direct investment and trade has positive significant impact toward economic growth per capita while labor force participation give negative insignificant impact to the economic growth per capita.

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