

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PENGARUH KONDISI MAKROEKONOMI TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI BERKELANJUTAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh inflasi dan COVID-19 terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan di Indonesia periode 2010–2024. Pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan dalam penelitian ini diukur menggunakan Green Growth Index (GGI) yang mencerminkan keseimbangan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi, kesejahteraan sosial, dan kelestarian lingkungan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode regresi linier berganda. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder tahunan periode 2010–2024 yang diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), Green Growth Index, dan data dummy COVID-19. Analisis data dilakukan melalui uji asumsi klasik, uji regresi linier berganda, uji t, uji F, dan koefisien determinasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa inflasi berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan di Indonesia. Peningkatan inflasi dapat menurunkan kualitas pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan melalui penurunan daya beli masyarakat, peningkatan biaya produksi, serta berkurangnya investasi. Sementara itu, COVID-19 berpengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan. Secara simultan, inflasi dan COVID-19 berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan di Indonesia. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa stabilitas inflasi memiliki peran penting dalam mendukung tercapainya pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Inflasi, COVID-19, Green Growth Index, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan.

ABSTRACT

***ANALYSIS THE INFLUENCE OF MACROECONOMIC CONDITIONS ON
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH***

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This study aims to analyze the effect of inflation and COVID-19 on sustainable economic growth in Indonesia during the period 2010–2024. Sustainable economic growth in this study is measured using the Green Growth Index (GGI), which reflects the balance between economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability. This research employed a quantitative approach using multiple linear regression analysis. The data consisted of annual secondary data for the period 2010–2024 obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Green Growth Index database, and a COVID-19 dummy variable. Data analysis was conducted through classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression analysis, t-tests, F-tests, and coefficient of determination analysis. The results indicate that inflation has a negative and significant effect on sustainable economic growth in Indonesia. Higher inflation tends to reduce the quality of sustainable economic growth by weakening purchasing power, increasing production costs, and discouraging investment. Meanwhile, COVID-19 has a positive but insignificant effect on sustainable economic growth. Simultaneously, inflation and COVID-19 affect sustainable economic growth in Indonesia. These findings suggest that maintaining inflation stability is essential to support the achievement of sustainable economic growth in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Inflation, COVID-19, Green Growth Index, Sustainable Economic Growth.*