

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KINERJA EKSPOR KAYU DAN GANGGUAN *PANDEMIC COVID-19* TERHADAP INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA DI INDOENSIA

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Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) yang mengukur rata-rata pencapaian suatu negara dalam dimensi kesehatan, pendidikan, dan standar hidup layak dan merupakan indikator holistik yang merefleksikan kapabilitas suatu bangsa untuk mencapai kemajuan. Selain itu, pandemi *COVID-19* telah menjadi disrupsi global yang tak terduga dengan dampak multifaset terhadap perekonomian dunia, termasuk sektor ekspor kayu Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan menetapkan pengaruh kinerja ekspor kayu dan gangguan *pandemic covid-19* terhadap indeks pembangunan manusia di Indonesia dengan menggunakan pendekatan regresi linier berganda. Hasil regresi didapatkan nilai tukar rupiah memiliki 8,18 dan berpengaruh signifikan positif terhadap IPM, sedangkan suku bunga acuan Indonesia memiliki -4,89 menunjukkan pengaruh negatif yang signifikan. Variabel ekspor kayu dengan -2,46 dan suku bunga Amerika Serikat 2,69 tidak menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap IPM. Serta variabel *dummy pandemic covid-19* memiliki nilai sebesar 0,83 tidak signifikan secara statistik. Namun, variabel masa reformasi dengan -23,68 terbukti memberikan pengaruh negatif yang signifikan terhadap IPM. Belum banyak peneliti yang mempublikasikan hasil karyanya yang mengkaji tentang pengaruh Kinerja Ekspor Kayu dan Gangguan *Pandemic Covid-19* Terhadap IPM di Indonesia serta dihubungkan dengan beberapa variabel melalui regresi linier berganda.

Kata Kunci : Nilai Tukar, Suku Bunga, Reformasi, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Ekonomi Makro

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF WOOD EXPORT PERFORMANCE AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC DISRUPTION ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN INDONESIA

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The Human Development Index (HDI) measures the average achievement of a country in the dimensions of health, education, and decent living standards and is a holistic indicator that reflects a nation's capability to achieve progress. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has become an unexpected global disruption with a multifaceted impact on the world economy, including Indonesia's wood export sector. This study aims to determine the effect of wood export performance and the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic on the human development index in Indonesia using a multiple linear regression approach. The regression results showed that the rupiah exchange rate had 8.18 and had a significant positive effect on the HDI, while Indonesia's benchmark interest rate had -4.89 indicating a significant negative effect. The wood export variable with -2.46 and the United States interest rate of 2.69 did not show a significant effect on the HDI. And the dummy variable for the COVID-19 pandemic has a value of 0.83 which is not statistically significant. However, the reform period variable with -23.68 was shown to have a significant negative effect on the HDI. Not many researchers have published their work that examines the influence of Wood Export Performance and the Covid-19 Pandemic Disruption on the Human Development Index in Indonesia and is linked to several variables through multiple linear regression.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Interest Rate, Reform, Sustainable Development,
Macroeconomics