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ECONOMIC GROWTH DETERMINANTS OF ASEAN COUNTRIES: BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Economic growth in ASEAN countries in recent decades has attracted the attention of many parties, both academics and practitioners. This study evaluates the various factors contributing to ASEAN countries' economic growth. The factors analyzed include human development index, exports, foreign investment, exchange rates, population, and dummy variables (before and after) the COVID-19 pandemic. This research uses a quantitative approach with the object of research, namely ASEAN countries, from 2018 to 2022. Data sources from the World Bank, the National Statistics Bureau, and other credible sources. Based on the results of the analysis, the human development index and foreign investment have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. In contrast, exports, exchange rates, population, and dummy variables positively and insignificantly impact economic growth. Suggestions that can be given are that each country must pay attention, especially to policies on exports, which include duties, excise, and taxes. In addition, a large quantity of population does not guarantee the success of a nation, therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the quality side as well, this can be done by paying attention to the education side which correlates with the demand for labor, so that there is no imbalance between demand and supply of labor.

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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth increases a country's capacity to produce goods and services, which is generally measured through Gross Domestic Product. This indicator reflects the quantitative dimension of national output over time. Economic growth requires a sustained increase in the volume of production and the structural ability of the economy to create output. Gross Domestic Product is a leading indicator representing the performance of the national output. Economic growth can be interpreted as expanding production activity that implies increased domestic consumption. Such an increase drives higher labor demand, increasing people's income. This increase in income then amplifies GDP growth, thus emphasizing the occurrence of economic growth.

Currently, the Southeast Asia region is one of the potential regions for international trade activities. The increasing development of industrialization in Southeast Asian countries is an essential consideration for other countries that wish to conduct international trade with these countries. Southeast Asian countries are part of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) organization. ASEAN, which consists of 11 countries with economic growth, is a region with rapid economic and financial development, and a combined population currently of more than 622 million people, and is one of the largest regional markets in the world. Additionally, their economic performance will impact other member states and the integration agenda, finance, and economy in the ASEAN region. ASEAN economic growth is an integration of the GDP of member countries, which have their respective resources.

Table 1. ASEAN GDP per Capita (US$)

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022
Indonesia	3.902,66	4.151,23	3.895,62	4.334,22
Malaysia	11.073,98	11.132,10	10.164,34	11.134,62
Vietnam	3.267,23	3.491,09	3.586,35	3.756,49
Thailand	7.124,56	7.628,58	7.001,79	7.060,90
Philippines	3.194,67	3.413,85	3.224,42	3.460,54
Singapore	66.836,52	66.070,49	61.273,99	77.710,09
Cambodia	1.533,32	1.671,39	1.577,91	1.625,24
Brunei Darussalam	31.240,50	30.748,31	27.179,35	31.448,91
Myanmar	1.288,42	1.415,38	1.479,61	1.231,69
Lao PDR	2.553,36	2.598,51	2.593,36	2.535,62
Average	**13.201,52**	**13.232,09**	**12.197,67**	**14.429,83**

Source: World Bank, 2024.

Table 1 shows ASEAN's GDP per capita value from 2019 to 2022. It can be seen that of the 10 member countries, three countries have the highest GDP values, namely Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. Various factors can, of course, cause fluctuations in economic growth reflected in GDP. Wau et al. (2022) stated that the determinants of economic growth in ASEAN

include inflation, investment, and labor force participation, which have been empirically proven to impact economic growth.

Apart from that, economic growth is also influenced by the Human Development Index (HDI). The human development index is one of the leading indicators in assessing the success of the development of people's quality of life (BPS, 2024). This index plays a role in determining the classification of a country, whether it is a developed, developing, or underdeveloped country. Economic policies also have an impact on the quality of life. (Asmita, et al, 2017) The HDI is compiled based on three main aspects, namely long and healthy life expectancy, education level, and decent standard of living (Hasibuan & Sukardi, 2020).

Population factors also influence economic growth. The large population is a potential market for marketing production results. Population influences economic growth (Handayani et al., 2016). The population number shows the total number of people or residents who occupy an area in a specific period (Lindiarta, 2014). The population in developing countries is enormous. The problem of population growth is not just a matter of numbers; the population problem also concerns the interests of development and the welfare of humanity as a whole. In the context of development, views of the population are divided into two; some consider it an obstacle to development, and others consider it a trigger for development. The increase in population brings development to the economy, because with the increase in population, the role of human resources also increases (Datu et al., 2021).

Another factor that statistically influences economic growth is that exchange rate depreciation can cause an increase in the country's GDP level (Lubis et al., 2017). Different results were expressed by Hanifah (2022), stating that an increase in the exchange rate caused a decrease in economic growth in the long term, while exports in the long and short term had a positive effect on economic growth, but were not significant. Other empirical findings show that in the long term, FDI and exports result in economic progress, while FDI and GDP also increase exports (Pheang et al., 2017).

Kurniawati (2021) revealed that factors contributing to Indonesia's economic growth during the 2000-2020 period include investment, labor, and exchange rates. Meanwhile, net exports did not significantly affect economic growth during this period. This is due to the relatively slow growth rate of net exports and the high volume of imports during the period being low. Continues to increase from year to year. Economic growth is significant in attracting domestic and FDI in Indonesia and Malaysia because there is at least one direction of causality that moves from economic growth to domestic investment and FDI (Tan & Tang, 2016)

Economic growth in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) experienced significant dynamics before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, and others, face unique challenges in maintaining stable economic growth. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the dynamics of the global economy. The ASEAN region is no exception, causing slowed growth, increased

unemployment, supply chain disruptions, and changes in international trade.

Uneven growth causes economic disparities between regions in ASEAN countries. High dependence on exports and global demand makes the ASEAN economy vulnerable to global fluctuations, such as the US-China trade war and the global economic slowdown. Some countries face challenges in infrastructure development that can hamper growth. The COVID-19 pandemic caused many ASEAN countries to experience economic contraction in 2020. For example, Thailand's economy experienced a decline of around -6,1% in 2020, Singapore -5,4%, Malaysia -5,6%, and the Philippines -9,6 %. According to the World Bank, only Vietnam recorded positive growth, although it dropped drastically to 2,9%. The pandemic has created high economic uncertainty, which has led to a decline in foreign and domestic investment. Many new infrastructure and investment projects have been postponed or cancelled.

The economic growth of ASEAN countries has experienced significant fluctuations before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic, from 2000 to 2019, there was an absolute convergence trend among member countries, indicating reduced economic disparities and inequality. However, the pandemic disrupted this trajectory, leading to different growth patterns, mainly affecting poorer countries (D'Aloia & Gugler, 2024). The decline in economic inequality in the ASEAN region began to be disrupted after the pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a sharp economic contraction across the ASEAN region. In 2020, many countries experienced a significant decline in GDP due to border closures, cessation of economic activity, and impacts on the tourism sector. Therefore, the COVID-19 pandemic was chosen as a dummy variable in this study by considering several reasons, including to measure the impact of the pandemic on ASEAN economic resilience, to compare economic growth before and after the pandemic, and as a contribution to post-pandemic global economic studies.

The assertion that the pandemic has not significantly depressed economic growth is reasonable, as various studies show different impacts across regions and sectors. While some countries experienced severe economic contraction, others showed resilience or growth in certain areas. The following section outlines these dynamics.

Economic contraction in developed countries, including the US and some European countries, entered a recession during the pandemic, with significant GDP declines reported in the second quarter of 2020 (Oelistana, 2021). Lockdown measures were a significant factor, reducing economic activity and rising unemployment rates. In contrast, some developing countries have shown resilience, with the impact of COVID-19 deaths being statistically insignificant on GDP (Gagnon et al, 2023). Despite the economic challenges posed by the pandemic, some sectors and countries have managed to mitigate its impact through strategic policies and diversification efforts. The complexity suggests that while the pandemic has had a detrimental impact, its extent varies significantly across different contexts.

Theoretical studies are a strong foundation for understanding and explaining the relationship between independent and dependent variables in research. In this research, the theories

used are Neo-classical economic theory and Harrod-Domar theory.

Neo-classical economic theory, primarily associated with the Solow-Swan Growth Model, explains how a country's economy can grow long-term by accumulating capital, labor, and technological improvements. This model is the primary basis for understanding modern economic growth and emphasizes the importance of a stable balance of growth. Meanwhile, the Harrod-Domar theory explains that every economy can save a certain amount of income to replace capital goods that have depreciated or become damaged. However, investment is needed both from within and outside the country to encourage economic growth, as additional capital stock. In this theory, savings are considered part of a certain national income.

Based on previous research, some factors influence economic growth, such as research conducted by Kurniawati (2021), with research results showing that the factors that influence economic growth in 2000-2020 are investment, labor, and exchange rates, while net exports have no effect. Research conducted by Wau et al. (2022) showed that the investment variable was proven to have a positive and significant effect on economic growth in 5 ASEAN countries, while the exchange rate was proven to harm economic growth in 5 ASEAN countries.

Research conducted by Pico (2020) shows that exports and imports positively and significantly affect economic growth in ASEAN countries. Meanwhile, Yuliana et al. (2023) research shows that foreign debt negatively affects economic growth in 7 ASEAN countries, while foreign investment and inflation positively affect economic growth in 7 ASEAN countries.

Research conducted by Polii et al. (2023) showed that the human development index and economic growth have no effect on the unemployment rate in Tomohon City. Other research shows that net exports have a positive but insignificant influence on ASEAN GNP growth. Meanwhile, the exchange rate positively and significantly influences ASEAN GNP growth (Nauli et al., 2024).

The statement that the pandemic has not significantly suppressed economic growth is reasonable because various studies show different impacts in various regions and sectors. While some countries are experiencing severe economic contractions, others show resilience or growth in certain areas. The following section outlines these dynamics.

Economic contraction in developed countries, including the US and several European countries, entered a period of recession during the pandemic, with a significant decline in GDP reported in the second quarter of 2020 (Oeliestina, 2021). Lockdown measures were a significant factor, reducing economic activity and increasing unemployment rates. In contrast, some developing countries demonstrated resilience, with a statistically insignificant impact of COVID-19 deaths on GDP growth (Gagnon et al., 2023). Despite the economic challenges posed by the pandemic, several sectors and countries have managed to mitigate its impact through strategic policies and diversification efforts. This complexity suggests that although the pandemic has had detrimental impacts, their extent varies significantly across contexts.

Based on the explanation of the factors that influence economic growth in previous research, several variables were still found to have

different influences. Therefore, it is necessary to research and analyze the factors influencing economic growth in the ASEAN region. Considering the varying results in previous research, a dummy variable will be added to this study, namely, a pandemic that has not been studied so far.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach using a hypothesis testing study design. The data is taken from the World Bank page and other related pages that provide the data needed in this research. This research used the entire population, including all ASEAN countries, and was processed using E-Views 12.

There are seven variables consisting of six independent variables and one dependent variable, including economic growth (EG), human development index (HDI), exports (EX), foreign investment (FDI), exchange rate (ER), population (POP), and a Dummy variable (Dummy). The data used in this research is secondary data. Each variable uses different measurements. These measurements can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Variable Measurement

Variable	Measurement
Economic Growth	GDP per kapita (current US$)
Human Development Index	Human Development Index (HDI)
Export	Export value index (2015=100)
Foreign investment	FDI net inflows (% of GDP)
Course	Official exchange rate (LCU per US$, period average)
Total Population	Millions of people
Dummy	0 (before covid), 1 (after covid)

Data analysis techniques include descriptive analysis, classical assumption tests, model specification tests, significance tests, and R^2. The classical assumption test is divided into normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity. Meanwhile, the model specification test is divided into three, namely, *Common Effect Model* (CEM) test, *Random Effect Model* (REM) test, and *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) test. The model chosen is the FEM model (*Fixed Effect Model*). The formula in this model is as follows.

$$LogEG = C + b_1 HDI + b_2 LogEX + b_3 FDI + b_4 LogER + b_5 LogPop + b_6 Dummy \quad (1)$$

Where:

EG : Economic Growth
c : constant
b : coefficient
HDI : Human Development Index
EX : exports
FDI : foreign investment
ER : exchange rate
Pop : Population

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ASEAN, or the United Nations of Southeast Asia, was founded in 1967 and consists of 10 countries, including Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. ASEAN was founded by five countries through their five foreign ministers, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines, in Bangkok on August 8, 1967, through the Bangkok Declaration. ASEAN is a geopolitical and economic organization in the Southeast Asia region. This organization aims to increase its member countries' economic growth, social progress, and cultural development. ASEAN has a land area of 4,46 million km^2 with a population of almost 600 million. Meanwhile, the sea area in this area is three times the land area.

The fixed effect model was chosen based on the test results of the model selection. The following are the results of the fixed effect model analysis in Table 3. The average economic growth in ASEAN countries from 2018 to 2022 is US$ 13.737,75, the average human development index is 0,73, the average export is 84,39, the average foreign investment is 6,47% of GDP, the average exchange rate of LCU 5.330.608 units is based on the official exchange rate determined by the national authorities. The average population is 66.092 million people.

Table 3. Test Results Fixed Effect Model

	Coefficient	t- statistic	Probability
C	4,967	1,740	0,0908
HDI	3,928	2,213	0,0337
EX	0,011	0,640	0,5264
FDI	0,014	2,101	0,0431
ER	-0,627	-4,488	0,0001
POP	1,260	1,332	0,1917
Dummy	0,021	0,884	0,4057

Source: Data processed, 2025.

C is constant, EG is economic growth, HDI is the human development index, EX is exports, FDI is foreign investment, ER is the exchange rate, and POP is population. The regression equation results from the fixed effect model are as follows.

$$LogEG = 4{,}967 + 3{,}928\,HDI + 0{,}011\,LogEX + 0{,}014\,FDI - 0{,}627\,LogER + 1{,}26\,LogPOP + 0{,}021 Dummy \quad (2)$$

From the normality test, the multicollinearity test, and the heteroscedasticity test. The Jarquera probability value is 31,857 > 0,05, meaning the data is normally distributed. The results of the multicollinearity test show that each variable has a coefficient value of less than 0,85, so the data is free from multicollinearity. The heteroscedasticity test carried out has a probability value > 0,05, so it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Table 4. T-Statistical Test Results

	t- statistic	Prob
C	1,740	0,0908
HDI	2,213	0,0337
EX	0,640	0,5264
FDI	2,101	0,0431
ER	-4,488	0,0001
POP	1,332	0,1917
Dummy	0,884	0,4057
F statistic	1.059,374	0,0000
R^2	0,997	
Adjusted R^2	0,996	

Source: Data processed, 2024.

C is constant, EG is economic growth, HDI is the human development index, EX is exports, FDI is foreign investment, ER is the exchange rate, POP is population, and Dummy is the period before and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Simultaneous test results showed that the F value was 1.059,374 with a significance level of 0,00 < 0,05. This shows that HDI, exchange rate, exports, investment, and population influence economic growth. The test results show that of the five independent variables tested, three variables are proven to affect economic growth significantly. The statistical t value shows this > t table 2,015. Especially for the exchange rate variable, it is -4,489 < 2,015, but if you look at the probability value of 0,0001, the conclusion is that it has a significant effect. The coefficient of determination test results obtained R-squared amounting to 0,997, which means that 99,7% of the economic growth variable can be explained by independent variables, namely the human development index, exports, foreign investment, exchange rate, and population. Meanwhile, the rest is explained by other variables outside this research.

Based on the results of the fixed-effect model analysis, it is known that the human development index has a significant positive effect on economic growth. The Human Development Index aims to measure and compare the level of social and economic development of a country. This composite index provides a multidimensional perspective on human development because it is not only based on gross national income, but also on other important aspects such as life expectancy at birth, educational achievement, and living standards. These results indicate that health, education, and living standards improve economic performance in the ASEAN region. HDI rankings provide insight into the level of development between countries and enable comparisons between countries. Countries with high HDI scores have achieved higher levels of human development,

while countries with low HDI scores demonstrate the need for improvement in various dimensions of development.

These results are similar to research by Lestari et al. (2021), which states that HDI significantly affects economic growth. (Annis Syahzuni, 2018) His research confirmed that the 10 ASEAN member countries studied significantly proved that HDI positively influenced economic growth. HDI measures human development through several indicators, including life expectancy, literacy, education, and living standards, according to neo-classical growth theory, which states that one of the indicators that drives economic growth is technology. HDI shows human qualities that represent technology. So, the results of this research support the theory that HDI can significantly encourage economic growth. According to Taqi et al. (2021), their research also concluded that HDI was proven to have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Similar results were expressed by Fajar & Azhar (2019), who stated that HDI has a unidirectional and significant influence on economic growth in Southeast Asian countries. Other research that supports the results of this research is research from Zainuri et al. (2023), which states that the human development index is empirically proven to increase economic growth significantly.

The model test results show that exports have a positive but insignificant effect on economic growth. An increase in exports can encourage economic growth by 0,011%, but the effect is not statistically significant. This result is like the conclusion expressed by Kurniawati (2021) that exports have a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth in Indonesia. Kurniawati added that in the long term, exports are not the key to solving development problems in developing countries because, 1) Exports make developing economies vulnerable to world economic fluctuations. 2) The possibility of protection and imitation products developed countries make to replace goods or raw materials from developing countries. 3) Dualistic economic structure in the economies of developing countries in general. Apart from that, Fahmi (2022) also stated similar results that exports do not significantly influence Indonesia's economic growth. According to neo-classical theory, capital accumulation is one of the elements in driving total output. Export projects the capital owned because the export proceeds can increase the country's foreign exchange reserves. So, the relationship based on the results of this research supports the neo-classical Solow-Swan theory. The statement that exports do not significantly affect economic growth may be true in specific contexts. However, exports are generally considered an important factor in driving economic growth. Pico (2020) revealed in his research that exports positively and significantly influenced economic growth in ASEAN member countries from 2013 to 2017. Shopia & Sulasmiyati (2018) also revealed similar results, which showed a positive and significant influence between exports and economic growth in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Several things, including one, can influence exports insignificantly on economic growth. Dependence on other sectors, if a country's economy is very dependent on domestic consumption or domestic investment,

then exports may have a negligible influence on overall economic growth. 2) Export composition, if commodities with low added value dominate a country's exports or fluctuate sharply in price (such as oil or raw materials), the influence of exports on economic growth may not be stable or significant. 3) Protectionist policies or a lack of government support for the export sector can reduce the contribution of exports to economic growth. 4) If a country only exports to limited markets or depends on a few major trading partners, then an economic crisis in the partner country can significantly affect the impact of exports on economic growth. So, the influence of exports on economic growth can vary depending on economic structure, policies, and international market conditions. In many cases, exports remain an important component of economic growth strategies.

The model test results show that investment has a significant positive effect on economic growth. These results are supported by research conducted by Fathoni et al. (2017), which examined the influence of intra-ASEAN FDI on ASEAN economic growth, concluding that FDI significantly had a unidirectional influence on economic growth. This means that increasing FDI will also encourage increased ASEAN economic growth. This research supports the Harrod-Domar theory, which states that investment is an instrument that encourages economic growth, both domestic investment and foreign investment. This theory implies that a country's growth depends on the quantity of labor and capital, while the role of investment leads to capital accumulation, which can stimulate economic growth. Fahmi (2022) also states that investment has a significant unidirectional influence on economic growth. Foreign direct investment between Indonesia and Singapore has been proven to have a significant unidirectional relationship to economic growth in both the long and short term (Gandhi et al., 2022). The results of further testing show that the contribution of foreign direct investment to Singapore's economic development is five times greater than that of Indonesia.

Over 70% of FDI flows from developed and developing countries to other developing countries, and 50% of FDI outflows flow to economic source countries. In addition, developed countries mainly invest in other developed countries. Developed countries have a superior ability to transform their operations compared to developing countries. Around 45% of outgoing FDI from developed countries goes to developing countries (Muhammad & Khan, 2019). In addition, developed countries are the primary source of FDI for developing countries. The research results show that FDI inflows and outflows have a significant direct influence on economic growth in Asian countries, so it is recommended that Asian countries should encourage foreign investors to enter their country and also invest in other countries in order to increase their economy as well as increasing trust between the host country and the source country, (Muhammad & Khan, 2019).

The model test results show an inverse and significant relationship between the exchange rate and economic growth. These results align with the findings of Ha and Hoang (2020), which state that the exchange rate has an inverse relationship with economic growth in Asian countries. In their research, Mamun et al. (2021) emphasized that the negative relationship

between the exchange rate and economic growth shows that distortions in the exchange rate from its equilibrium value can reduce economic growth.

Lubis et al. (2017) revealed different results from the five ASEAN countries studied, proving that exchange rate depreciation positively and significantly influences economic growth. Lubis also concluded that developing countries would be better off experiencing exchange rate depreciation to increase their national output levels. The four ASEAN countries experienced a financial crisis in 1997-1998, but this does not mean that the exchange rate depreciation will cause their national output to decline continuously. The positive effect of the exchange rate should be a stimulator for ASEAN-5 countries to encourage national output. However, exchange rate movements need to be monitored with good management. This ensures that no prolonged and excessive depreciation could cause a loss of confidence in other countries investing in the four ASEAN developing countries. Following the success of some developing countries in manipulating their domestic currencies to support economic growth, a growing body of empirical literature provides conflicting conclusions. Competitive exchange rates can play a greater role in driving economic growth in countries with low levels of financial integration (Dai et al., 2017).

The effect of the exchange rate on economic growth can be positive or negative depending on various factors such as the economy's structure, the level of economic openness, and the monetary and fiscal policies implemented by the government. The exchange rate can harm economic growth through currency depreciation, currency appreciation, and exchange rate fluctuations. Exchange rates can harm economic growth if there is a sharp depreciation or appreciation, or if the exchange rate fluctuates and creates uncertainty in the market. However, the impact is highly dependent on the specific economic conditions of a country, including its economic structure, the level of openness to international trade, and the economic policies implemented by the government.

The model test results show that population size empirically has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth. The positive direction shows that an increase in population can encourage increased economic growth, but it is not statistically significant. This positive influence is due to Adam Smith's theory that capital and population growth are the main factors that can encourage economic growth.

The relationship between population and economic growth is complex and varies across various studies. Several previous studies, such as (Akasumbawa et al., 2021), stated that population size positively and significantly affects economic growth. Population growth is not a real problem; it can help economic growth with the large number of available labor forces and the division of labor. However, the problems are related to the government and policymakers due to ineffective policies, which create unemployment problems and cause a lack of education and health facilities (Bereket, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a complex impact on the economic growth of ASEAN countries, showing both positive and negative impacts. Although some aspects show resilience and potential for recovery, the overall

economic trajectory shows significant challenges, especially for the region's least developed countries. Statistically, the COVID pandemic has had a positive but insignificant effect on economic growth. This means that statistically, both before and after the pandemic, there was no difference in economic growth in the ASEAN region.

The impact of the pandemic on economic growth varies across studies. At the same time, some studies show adverse effects due to disruptions in supply chains, decreased demand, and economic uncertainty (Tama et al., 2024). The statement that the pandemic has had a positive but insignificant influence on ASEAN economic growth may refer to several exceptional dynamics that emerged during the pandemic (Dewi et al., 2021). While the COVID-19 pandemic has hurt the global and ASEAN economies, there are several areas where the impact can be considered positive, although not strong enough to boost economic growth significantly. Several reasons for the positive impact of the pandemic on ASEAN economic growth include digitalization and e-commerce, changes in consumption patterns, increased investment in health infrastructure, innovation and start-ups, and resilience of several economic factors. The pandemic disrupted previously observed economic convergence trends among ASEAN countries, particularly impacting poorer countries (D'Aloia & Gugler, 2024).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion results, it can be concluded that the human development index has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Increasing the human development index can encourage economic growth in the ASEAN region. Exports have a positive but not significant effect on economic growth. This means that an increase in exports can encourage an increase in economic growth, but the effect is not statistically significant. Investment has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. This means that increasing investment will increase economic growth in the ASEAN region. The exchange rate has a negative and significant effect on economic growth. This means that a decrease in the exchange rate causes an increase in economic growth in the ASEAN region. Population size has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth. Dummy variables have a positive but not significant effect on economic growth. This means that statistically, before and after the pandemic did not cause differences in economic growth in the ASEAN region. This means that population growth can encourage national output to increase economic growth, but statistically, the effect is insignificant.

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