CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

INVESTMENT AND MINIMUM WAGES: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA FOOD AND BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Volume: 5
Number: 4
Page: 58 - 67

Article History:
Received: 2025-11-24
Revised: 2025-12-14
Accepted: 2025-01-17

Muchammad Bintang Cahyo Andhika RACHMAN[1], Mohammad WASIL[2]
[1,2]Economics, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia
Corresponding author: Muchammad Bintang Cahyo Andhika Rachman
E-mail: muchammadbintang.22005@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Abstract:
This study analyzes the effect of Domestic Investment, Provincial Minimum Wage, and Foreign Investment on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Food and Beverage Processing Industry in Indonesia during the period 2014–2024. The research employs a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Panel data from 38 provinces are utilized, and the Random Effect Model is selected as the most appropriate estimation method. The results indicate that Domestic Investment does not have a significant effect, while the Provincial Minimum Wage and Foreign Investment have a significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Processing Industry. These findings are in line with the current government priority programs, namely industrial downstreaming and the Free Nutritious Meal Program. Therefore, this study is expected to provide policy recommendations for the government in strengthening industrial competitiveness, improving workers' welfare, and supporting the success of current and future government programs.

Keywords: Domestic Investment, Provincial Minimum Wage, Foreign Investment, GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's economy has shown significant growth in recent years. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2025) indicate that Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased by an average of 5 percent annually. This growth is driven by government efforts to accelerate economic development in achieving predetermined targets through various strategic policies aimed at improving public welfare. According to Musgrave (1959), the government performs three essential functions in the economic system, namely allocation, distribution, and stabilization.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is one of the factors influencing national GDP. GRDP represents the accumulated value added of all business units within a region, reflecting the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic activities in that area (Sjahruddin et al., 2024). Currently, Indonesia is preparing to shift from a primary sector–based economy toward secondary or manufacturing sectors. One approach to increasing GRDP is through the development of the domestic manufacturing industry. Continuous efforts to develop the manufacturing sector are expected to improve public welfare and promote better living standards (Nurhayani, 2022).

Based on BPS data (2025), the manufacturing sector consistently occupies the highest contribution position each year, with an average share of 19.29 percent, and the food and beverage manufacturing industry serves as the largest contributor compared to other subsectors. Furthermore, BPS (2025) reports that the growth of GRDP in the food and beverage manufacturing industry has tended to increase over the past decade. This increase has been accompanied by rising realizations of domestic investment, provincial minimum wages, and foreign direct investment during the 2014–2024 period. These conditions potentially enhance purchasing power and create

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI Directory of Research Journals Indexing OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS INTERNATIONAL Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

opportunities for more inclusive and sustainable growth of the food and beverage manufacturing GRDP. This phenomenon constitutes the main research challenge addressed in this study.

Previous studies have reported mixed results regarding the relationship between Domestic Investment, Provincial Minimum Wage, and Foreign Investment with GRDP. Studies by Christono and Denada (2021) and Sadid et al. (2024) found that Domestic Investment has a significant effect on GRDP. In contrast, research conducted by Ayunani and Nuraini (2025) and Setyaningsih et al. (2024) reported the opposite findings, indicating that Domestic Investment does not significantly affect GRDP. These inconsistencies across studies suggest the need for more accurate and comprehensive research.

Similar discrepancies are also observed in the Provincial Minimum Wage variable. Studies by Rabbani and Hasmarini (2024) and Lupu et al. (2023) revealed that Provincial Minimum Wage significantly influences GRDP. However, Kurniawan and Niniek (2025) as well as Samutpradit (2024) reported contrasting results, showing no material effect on GRDP. It further highlights the divergence in empirical findings that warrants deeper investigation.

In addition, empirical evidence on the impact of Foreign Investment also remains inconclusive. Research by Nguyen and Darsono (2022) and Lazaj et al. (2024) found a positive and significant relationship between Foreign Investment and GRDP. Conversely, studies by Yuan et al. (2025) and Huynh and Tran (2025) reported that Foreign Investment does not have a substantial impact on GRDP.

Overall, previous studies have not yet provided consistent and in-depth findings. This phenomenon is of particular interest to be examined further in order to determine the magnitude of the effects of Domestic Investment, Foreign Investment, and Provincial Minimum Wage on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia during the 2014–2024 period.

This study employs domestic investment, foreign direct investment, and provincial minimum wages as independent variables to analyze their effects on the GRDP of the food and beverage manufacturing sector. By focusing on this dependent variable, the present research offers a deeper analysis compared to previous studies. This research is important in providing updated empirical evidence on the impacts of the selected variables. The findings are expected to contribute to the academic literature and provide policy recommendations for the government and industry stakeholders in formulating future strategies.

METHODS

This study employs a quantitative research design using panel data analysis to examine the effects of domestic investment, provincial minimum wages, and foreign direct investment on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the food and beverage manufacturing industry in Indonesia. The study utilizes secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The dataset covers the period from 2014 to 2024, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of both cross-sectional and time-series variations. Panel data are chosen to capture regional differences across provinces as well as changes over time.

The sample consists of all 38 provinces in Indonesia, making this research a census study rather than a partial sampling approach. Therefore, the findings represent national conditions of the food and beverage manufacturing industry. The research location covers all provinces in Indonesia as administrative regions observed annually during the study period. The dependent variable in this study is the GRDP of the food and beverage manufacturing industry, measured in constant prices to reflect real economic performance. The independent variables include:

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

1. Domestic Investment (DI) is measured by the value of domestic capital investment realized in each province.
2. The value of foreign investment inflows in each province measures Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
3. Provincial Minimum Wage (PMW) is measured by the annual minimum wage determined by each provincial government.

To analyze the relationship between variables, this study applies a panel regression model expressed as follows:

$$Yit = \alpha + \beta 1it + \beta 2it + \beta 3it + \varepsilon it$$

Information:

Y= Dependent variable (GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry)

a= Regression constant

X1= Independent variable 1 (Domestic Investment)

X2= Independent variable 2 (Provincial Minimum Wage)

X3= Independent variable 3 (Foreign Direct Investment)

T= Time period

I= Individual unit (district/city or province)

E= Eror Term

In the data processing stage, the researcher used the data to analyze the influence among variables using a quantitative approach. Gujarati (2012:289), panel data regression is a regression model that uses panel data as the basis of analysis, namely observations of the same cross-sectional units (such as individuals, companies, or countries) over a certain period of time. Panel data estimation is conducted using three alternative models: Pooled Least Squares (Common Effect Model), Fixed Effects Model, and Random Effects Model. In the panel data regression model, the variables of Domestic Investment, Provincial Minimum Wage, and Foreign Investment are transformed into natural logarithms. Gujarati (2012:26), the use of natural logarithm facilitates the interpretation of regression coefficients because the coefficient values can be directly interpreted as elasticities.

Model selection is performed using statistical tests, including the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange Multiplier test. The results indicate that the Random Effects Model (REM) is the most appropriate estimation technique for this study. All data processing and statistical analyses are performed using Stata v. 17, which is commonly used for econometric analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study employs three independent variables, namely Domestic Investment (X1), Provincial Minimum Wage (X2), and Foreign Investment (X3), as well as one dependent variable, namely the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry (Y).) Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Industri Pengolahan Makanan & Minuman (Y).

Table 1. Analysis Regresision Panel Data

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistic	Prob. (p-value)	Information
PMDN (lnX1)	**0,6665**	0,0419	15,91	0,000	Significant
UMP (lnX2)	**–1,5370**	0,2015	–7,63	0,000	Significant
PMA (lnX3)	**0,1259**	0,0411	3,07	0,002	Significant
Constant	24,9397	2,8935	8,62	0,000	–

Source: Stata-V17, processed (2025)

Based on the estimation results obtained, the next step is to conduct tests to determine the most representative panel data regression model. These tests are carried out using three procedures, namely the Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Lagrange Multiplier test. The purpose of these tests is to identify the model that best fits the data characteristics and provides valid results for further analysis.

Table 2. Chow test

Test	Statistical Value	Probability	Decision	Selected Model
F test (Fixed Effect vs Pooled OLS)	**F = 931.41**	**0**	Tolak H0	**Fixed Effect Model (FEM)**

Source: Stata-V17, processed (2025)

Referring to the model testing results using the Chow test in Table 4, the cross-section Chi-Square probability is recorded at 0.0000 < 0.05, indicating that the most appropriate model is the Fixed Effects Model (FEM). Therefore, the Hausman test is subsequently conducted to determine whether the fixed effects model or the random effects model should be selected.

Based on the Hausman test results, the cross-section Chi-Square probability value is 504.12 > 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the appropriate model selection is the Random Effects Model (REM). Since the selected model is REM, it is necessary to conduct the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test.

Table 3. Lagrange Multiplier test

chibar	931.34
prob > chibar 2	0.0000

Source: Stata-V17, processed (2025)

Based on the findings from the Lagrange Multiplier test in Table 3, the probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05, indicating that the selected reference model is the Random Effects (RE) model. Since the chosen model is RE, it is not necessary to perform classical assumption tests. It is supported by Wooldridge (2010), who states that in the RE model, classical assumption tests are not mandatory unless there is a strong indication of model misspecification. In addition, Gujarati and Porter (2009) explain that the estimation is conducted using the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) method, which is specifically designed to address heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation, making classical assumption tests less strict or not mandatory compared to Ordinary Least Squares (OLS).

Table 4. Partial test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

PMDN	-0.0093765	0.0078182	-1.20	0.231
UMP	0.5941381	0.040171	14.79	0.000
PMA	0.0448687	0.0086323	5.20	0.000
C	-0.1304387	0.5399875	-0.24	0.809

Source: Stata-V17, processed (2025)

Based on Table 4, the t-test results show the significance levels of the variables Domestic Investment (PMDN), Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP), and Foreign Investment (PMA) on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry as follows:

1. The PMDN variable has a p-value of 0.231 (> 0.05), indicating that PMDN does not have a significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia.
2. The UMP variable has a p-value of 0.000 (< 0.05), indicating that UMP has a positive and significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia.
3. The PMA variable has a p-value of 0.000 (< 0.05), indicating that PMA has a positive and significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia.

Table 5. Simultaneous test & Coefficient of Determinant test (R Square)

F-Statistic	154.63
Prob F-Statistic	0.0000
R-Squared	0.5658
Adjusted R-Squared	0.5621

Source: Stata-V17, processed (2025)

Based on Table 5, the simultaneous test results show an F-statistic value of 154.63 with a probability of 0.0000. The R-Square value is 0.5621 (56%), indicating that variations in the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry can be explained by Domestic Investment (PMDN), Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP), and Foreign Investment (PMA), while other variables influence the remaining variation.

Furthermore, the R-Square test results indicate a coefficient of determination of 0.5658, which means that the independent variables explain 56.58% of the variation in the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia.

Effect of Domestic Investment on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry. The hypothesis testing results indicate that Domestic Investment does not have a significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia. This finding is not entirely consistent with Musgrave's (1959) theory regarding the allocation function of government investment in promoting economic growth. However, the result remains in line with Keynesian investment theory, which states that the impact of investment on output is not always immediate and tends to materialize in the long run.

Several factors influence the insignificance of Domestic Investment. First, during the previous period, domestic investment allocation was largely directed toward government priority sectors, such as infrastructure, resulting in limited absorption in the food and beverage manufacturing sector. Second, the industry's high dependence on imported raw materials, such as wheat, sugar, and soybeans, has constrained the ability of incoming investment to optimally increase output.

This finding is consistent with studies by Setyaningsih et al. (2024) and Ayunani and Nuraini (2025), which conclude that Domestic Investment does not have a significant effect on economic

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

growth. In addition, fluctuations in Domestic Investment during the 2017–2018 period due to changes in government policy further support these results, as capital flows to the food and beverage manufacturing sector relatively declined.

Effect of Provincial Minimum Wage on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry. The hypothesis testing results indicate that the Provincial Minimum Wage has a significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia. This finding is consistent with Musgrave's (1959) theory regarding the government's distribution function through wage policy, as well as Commons' (1934) view that wage determination is administrative in nature and influenced by institutional roles.

Economically, the positive effect of minimum wages can be explained by the Efficiency Wage Theory (Shapiro & Stiglitz, 1984), which suggests that higher wages can increase worker loyalty and productivity, thereby stimulating industrial output growth. This result is also supported by studies conducted by Rabbani and Hasmarini (2024) and Lupu et al. (2023), which find that minimum wages have a significant impact on economic growth.

These findings are consistent with empirical conditions, where minimum wage increases of 5–7% during the 2020–2022 period led to higher household consumption and labor productivity. In addition, firms in the food and beverage manufacturing sector adapted and innovated to meet market demand. It indicates that the policy of increasing the Provincial Minimum Wage has the potential to positively affect sectoral GRDP through increased purchasing power and adaptive firm responses (Heykal et al., 2024).

Effect of Foreign Investment on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry. The hypothesis testing results indicate that Foreign Investment has a significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia. This finding is consistent with Musgrave's (1959) allocation function theory, in which Foreign Investment not only serves as a source of capital but also facilitates technology transfer, process innovation, and improvements in managerial efficiency. The presence of foreign firms encourages the adoption of global production standards, quality certification, and the enhancement of labor skills, thereby creating spillover effects for domestic firms.

This result is supported by studies conducted by Nguyen and Darsono (2022), Lazaj et al. (2024), as well as Christono and Denada (2021), which conclude that Foreign Investment has a positive and significant impact on economic growth and GRDP.

Empirical evidence further strengthens these findings, as the increase in Foreign Investment in 2018 was driven by Presidential Regulation No. 20 of 2018, which facilitated the entry of skilled foreign workers. Subsequently, the surge in investment in 2022 was encouraged by post-pandemic economic recovery and rising purchasing power. Although there was a decline in 2023 due to global economic uncertainty and geopolitical tensions, Foreign Investment continued to contribute to productivity improvements in the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia.

Effect of Domestic Investment, Provincial Minimum Wage, and Foreign Investment on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry. The F-test results indicate that Domestic Investment, Provincial Minimum Wage, and Foreign Investment simultaneously have a significant effect on the GRDP of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Industry in Indonesia (Prob > F = 0.0000). This finding suggests that these three variables jointly play an important role in driving the performance of the sector.

Conceptually, Domestic Investment serves as a source of domestic financing that has the potential to contribute to long-term economic growth, although its short-term impact is not

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

significant. The Provincial Minimum Wage functions as a policy instrument that affects workers' welfare, labor productivity, and purchasing power, which in turn influence production and sectoral GRDP. Meanwhile, Foreign Investment plays a role not only as a source of capital but also as a channel for technology transfer and improvements in production efficiency.

This finding is consistent with Solow's (1956) growth theory, which emphasizes the role of capital accumulation, labor expansion, and technological progress in increasing economic output. Nevertheless, the coefficient of determination indicates that GRDP is also influenced by other factors outside the model, such as the availability and prices of raw materials.

The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Setyaningsih et al. (2024), Lazaj et al. (2024), and Rabbani and Hasmarini (2024), which highlight the significant roles of Foreign Investment and minimum wages in economic performance, thereby strengthening the validity of this research.

CONCLUSION

This study examines the effects of domestic investment, provincial minimum wages, and foreign direct investment on the GRDP of Indonesia's food and beverage manufacturing industry during the 2014–2024 period. The findings indicate that domestic investment does not significantly affect industrial GRDP, suggesting that its impact tends to be long-term and less direct on manufacturing performance.

In contrast, provincial minimum wages have a significant influence on industrial GRDP, reflecting the important role of wage policy in enhancing labor productivity and purchasing power. Foreign direct investment also shows a significant positive effect, indicating that FDI contributes not only through capital inflows but also through technology transfer and managerial improvements.

Overall, the results confirm that wage policy and foreign investment are key drivers of growth in the food and beverage manufacturing sector. This study provides updated empirical evidence to support policymaking aimed at strengthening industrial competitiveness and improving workers' welfare.

Future research is encouraged to include additional variables such as human capital, infrastructure, and technological innovation, as well as to apply alternative econometric methods for more comprehensive analysis.

REFERENCES

Amar, H. (2024). Dalam Negeri Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional. 9(2), 41–54.

Ayunani, N. S., & Nuraini, I. (2025). Pengaruh Angkatan Kerja, Industrialisasi, Investasi, Dan Teknologi Informasi Terhadap Pdrb Di Pulau Jawa. *Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Syariah, 12*(1), 282– 301. https://doi.org/10.53429/jdes.v12i1.1260

Ba, Y., Berrett, J., & Coupet, J. (2023). Panel Data Analysis: A Guide for Nonprofit Studies. *Voluntas, 34*(2), 193–208. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11266-021-00342-w

Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal. (2024). Perpres 185 2004. 247768.

Bontot, I. N. (2022). Investasi Untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat: Perspektif Hindu. *Tampung Penyang: Jurnal Ilmu Agama dan Budaya Hindu, 20*(1),1–11. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33363/tampung penyang.v20i1.832

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

Christono, A., & Denada, D. P. (2021). Pengaruh Konsumsi Dan Investasi Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Di Provinsi DKI Jakarta Periode 2010-2019. 11(1), 167–186. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52644/joeb.v11i1.75

Fabre, V. V., & Borgert, A. (2022). Cost Behavior in Local Governments from the Theory of Public Finance Perspective. *Revista Brasileira de Gestao de Negocios, 24*(4), 723–738. https://doi.org/10.7819/rbgn.v24i4.4198

Ghani, U., & Hossain, M. K. (2023). The Role and Importance of Liquidity Preference, Marginal Efficiency of Capital, and Marginal Propensity to Consume in Keynes's General Theory. *International Journal of Science and Business, 20*(1), 58–70. https://doi.org/10.58970/ijsb.2056

Gujarati, & Porter. (2009). Single-equation regression models. In Introductory Econometrics: A Practical Approach.

Hasanah, H., Nachrowi, N. D., Wisana, I. D. G. K., & Siregar, H. (2024). Could the minimum wage policy reduce food insecurity among households of formal workers in Indonesia? *Agriculture and Food Security, 13(*1), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40066-023-00451-3

Heykal, M., Prasetya, S., & Harsanti, P. S. (2024). Pengaruh Kualitas Pelayanan terhadap Kepuasan Pelanggan pada Jasa Wisata (Open Trip) CV Tidung Island. *Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Akuntansi, 30*(1), 250-265. https://doi.org/10.59725/ema.v30i1.226

Huynh, C. M., & Tran, N. H. (2025). Foreign direct investment, economic growth, governance quality and the informal economy: Empirical insights from an emerging economy. *International Economics, 183*(October 2024), 100619. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100619

Kurniawan, M. N., & Niniek, I. (2025). Pengaruh Upah Minimum Kabupaten, Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah, dan Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto di Kabupaten Gresik dan Lamongan. 7(1).

Lazaj, A., Teta, J., & Xhafka, E. (2024). Economic growth and foreign direct investment in the Balkans. *Economics of Development, 23*(3), 8–17. https://doi.org/10.57111/econ/3.2024.08

Lin, Y. C., & Park, S. Do. (2023). Effects of FDI, External Trade, and Human Capital of the ICT Industry on Sustainable Development in Taiwan. *Sustainability (Switzerland), 15*(14), 1–24. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151411467

Lube, F., Kalangi, J. B., Tolosang, K. D., Pembangunan, J. E., Ekonomi, F., & Ratulangi, U. S. (2021). lisis pengaruh upah minimum dan PDRB terhadap penyerapan tenaga kerja di kota bitung. *Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi, 21*(03), 25–36.

Lupu, D., Cărăusu, D. N., & Ifrim, M. (2023). Wage share and economic growth: evidence from Eastern Europe. *Applied Economics Letters, 30*(6), 772–779. https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2021.2018398

Mardiatmoko, G. (2020). Pentingnya Uji Asumsi Klasik Pada Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda (Studi Kasus Penyusunan Persamaan Allometrik Kenari Muda [Canarium Indicum L.]). *BAREKENG: Jurnal Ilmu Matematika Dan Terapan, 14*(3), 333–342. https://doi.org/10.30598/barekengvol14iss3pp333-342

Maria, P., Marpaung, K., & Takari, D. (2021). Analisis incremental capital output ratio (icor) pada proyeksi kebutuhan investasi kota palangka raya. *JEPP: Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Pariwisata, 1*(1), 15–26. https://doi.org/10.52300/jepp.v1i1.3504

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP
Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

Masimba, S., Mandeya, T., & Ho, S. (2021). MethodsX Inflation, inflation uncertainty and the economic growth nexus: An impact study of South Africa. *MethodsX, 8*(August), 101501. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mex.2021.101501

Musgrave, R. A. (1959). In Public Finance on theory and Practice. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2012.05.050

Nguyen, H. T., & Darsono, S. N. A. C. (2022). The Impacts of Tax Revenue and Investment on the Economic Growth in Southeast Asian Countries. *Journal of Accounting and Investment, 23*(1), 128–146. https://doi.org/10.18196/jai.v23i1.13270

Nurhayani. (2022). Analisis sektor industri manufaktur di Indonesia Nurhayani. *Jurnal Paradigma Ekonomika, 17*(3), 2085–1960.

OECD. (2024). Fdi in figures. April 2023, 1–12.

Pasaribu, A. K., Fachrezi, M. A., Sabrina, R. I., Surbakti, I. B., Nurlela, & Ayu, D. (2024). Dampak Inflasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia (PDB) Periode 2019-2023. 1(3), 89–96. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61722/jrme.v1i3.1528

Pečarić, M., Kusanović, T., & Šitum, A. (2021). The interaction of GDP growth rate and FDI in the service sector case of Croatia. *Transactions on Maritime Science, 10*(1), 281–288. https://doi.org/10.7225/toms.v10.n01.023

Prabowo, R., & Hasibuan, A. (2025). Kontribusi Industri Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Nasional Industrial Contribution to National Economic Growth. *Variable Research Journal, 2*(1), 212–217.

Putra, S. K., Wahyu Setiani, Dinda Astuti, & Wahjoe Pangestoeti. (2025). Analisis Peran Pemerintah dalam Perekonomian Nasional melalui Tiga Fungsi Utama Fiskal: Alokasi, Distribusi, dan Stabilitas. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Manajemen, 3*(6),408–416. https://doi.org/10.61722/jiem.v3i6.5380

Rabbani, A. S., & Hasmarini, M. I. (2024). Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia dan Kemiskinan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2014-2022. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Akuntansi, dan Perpajakan, 1*(3), 75–97. https://doi.org/10.61132/jeap.v1i3.216

Republik Indonesia. (2007). Undang Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanaman Modal, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 67.

Republik Indonesia, Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan. (2024). Peraturan Menteri Ketenagakerjaan (Permenaker) Nomor 16 Tahun 2024.

Republik Indonesia, Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian. (2025). Pemerintah Dorong Implementasi Sejumlah Kebijakan Strategis untuk Akselerasi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Nasional. https://ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/6228/pemerintah-dorong-implementasi-sejumlah-kebijakan-strategis-untuk-akselerasi-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-nasional

Republik Indonesia. (2003). Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 Tentang Ketenagakerjaan, 1, 147–173.

Republik Indonesia. (2021). Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 31 Tahun 2027 Tentang Penataan Tugas Dan Fungsi Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, Dan Teknologi Dan Kementerian Investasi/Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Pada Kabinet Indonesia Maju Periode Tahun 2Oi9-. 106700.

Republik Indonesia. (2023). 3). Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2023 Tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2023.

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP
Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

Sadid, M. A., Hailuddin, H., & Wijimulawiani, B. S. (2024). Analisis Pengaruh Investasi Penanaman Modal Asing (PMA), Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri (PMDN), Belanja Modal, dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi NTB Tahun 2018-2022. *ALEXANDRIA (Journal of Economics, Business, & Entrepreneurship), 5*(2), 209–215. https://doi.org/10.29303/alexandria.v5i2.660

Safitri. (2021). Analisis Incremental Capital Output Ratio Sektor Unggulan di Kota Tomohon. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi, 21*(5), 86–97. https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jbie/article/view/36681

Samutpradit, S. (2024). Employment effects of minimum wages in a dual economy: Evidence from Thailand. *Journal of Development Economics, 168*(April 2023), 103213. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2023.103213

Setyaningsih, A. R., Nasikh, & Wulandari, D. (2024). The Effect of Foreign Investment (FDI) and Domestic Investment (PMDN) on Economic Growth in Indonesia Through Infrastructure as an Intervening Variable in 2017-2023. *Nusantara Economics and Entrepreneurships Journals, 4*(1), 215–227. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55927/fjss.v4i1.83

Shapiro, C., & Stiglitz, J. E. (1984). Equilibrium as a Worker Unemployment Discipline Device. 74(3), 433–444.

Situmorang, F., & Suharianto, J. (2021). Eksplorasi Jejak Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka, Jumlah Penduduk Miskin, Dan Upah Minimum Regional Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara 2002-2022. *Journal of Economics and Regional Science, 1*(2), 109–117.

Sjahruddin, H., Syah, A. R., Munandar, M., Permana, M. A., Miswar, A., & Hamry, A. (2024). Eksplorasi Inflasi Dan Penanaman Modal Asing (Pma) Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb). 17(1). https://doi.org/10.46306/jbbe.v17i1

Tajudin, T. (2023). Pengaruh Belanja Daerah, Pma Dan Pmdn Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Provinsi di Sulawesi. *Equilibrium: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan dan Ekonomi, 20*(01), 20–28. https://doi.org/10.25134/equi.v20i01.7091

Tamam, & Hidayatullah, M. F. (2024). Pengaruh Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri, Penanaman Modal Asing, Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Berau. 8(1), 41–51.

Tarigan, G. I., Widia, & dkk. (2024). The Role of Domestic Investment (DI) and Business, Micro, Small and Medium (MSMEs) In Investment in Indonesia. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanitarian Review, 1*(4), 197–206. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.64578/jsshr.v1i04.78

Wooldridge, J. M. (2010). Econometric Analysis of Cross-Section and Panel Data. In The MIT Press Cambridge (Vol. 16, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1515/humr.2003.021

Word Bank. (2015). Indonesia Economic Quarterly: High expectations (Issue March).

Yuan, M., Ab-rahim, R., & Husaini, D. H. (2025). Does Foreign Direct Investment Foster China's Economic Growth? 15(5), 176–184. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32479/ijefi.19801

Zeng, S., & Zhou, Y. (2021). Foreign direct investment's impact on China's economic growth, technological innovation and pollution. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18*(6), 1–25. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18062839