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THE EFFECT OF POPULATION SIZE, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TABANAN REGENCY

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Abstract: Economic growth is an important indicator in measuring the development performance of a region. Tabanan Regency experienced fluctuations in the rate of economic growth despite an increase in population, Human Development Index (HDI), and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). This study aims to analyze the effect of population, HDI, and FDI on economic growth in Tabanan Regency for the period 2011-2024, both simultaneously and partially. The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis based on time series data. The results of the analysis showed that simultaneously the variables of population, HDI, and FDI had a significant effect. Partially, population has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency, while HDI and FDI have a positive but insignificant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency. The results of this study emphasize the importance of the government's role in expanding employment opportunities through investment in various economic sectors, as well as simplifying business licensing to encourage labor force participation in Tabanan Regency. The government can also expand access to education and improve the transparency and consistency of regulations to reduce uncertainty and increase foreign investor confidence.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Population Size, Human Development Index, Foreign Direct Investment

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth refers to a continuous process of change in a country's economic condition, aimed at achieving a better state over a certain period (Lesfandra, 2021). This indicator serves as one of the key aspects for evaluating economic performance, both at the national and regional levels. According to Sukirno (2016), economic growth is associated with a physical increase in the production of goods and services in a country, such as the rising quantity of industrial goods, infrastructure development, the increasing number of schools, service sector output, and the growth of capital goods production.

Developing countries or regions typically concentrate on economic growth to overcome underdevelopment and achieve their long-term goals, as it is often used as a benchmark for national success. A country or region's economy is considered to be growing if the total return on production factors in a given year is higher than the previous year's national income.

All regions aspire to achieve economic growth, marked by an increase in the output of goods and services. Economic growth is a central expectation for all nations. When a

country experiences economic growth, it generates positive synergy across various sectors, as growth contributes to a rise in national income (Kristina et al., 2022).

Numerous efforts are made to identify economic factors and sectors that influence the outcome of economic growth by examining Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Setyowati & Khoirudin, 2022). The percentage change in GDP is used to measure national-level economic growth, while GRDP is used at the regional, city, or provincial levels. GRDP is an essential indicator for understanding the economic condition of a region over a given period. The value of GRDP reflects how well a region manages and utilizes its resources (Yunianto, 2021).

Economic growth fluctuations in Indonesia are caused by several factors. In 2015, the GDP growth rate declined significantly due to weak export performance, which was impacted by the global economic slowdown and declining commodity prices. Indonesia's exports in 2015 were recorded at US$150.25 billion, down from US$175.98 billion in 2014 (BPS, 2016). High interest rates also contributed to weakened consumer purchasing power. According to Bank Indonesia, the interest rate was 7.5% in 2014 and increased to 7.75% in 2015. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 had a widespread negative impact on Indonesia's economy, with almost all sectors contracting, particularly transportation and warehousing (-15.04%) and accommodation and food services (-10.22%) (BPS, 2021). In 2022, Indonesia's GDP began showing positive signs, supported by relaxed social restrictions that stimulated a recovery across all sectors.

Stable economic growth from 2011 to 2016 in Bali Province was largely due to the dominance of the tertiary sector, which contributed 68.62% in 2016, with the highest share from accommodation and food services, driven by rising international tourist arrivals. According to BPS Bali, foreign tourist visits reached 442,800 in 2016, compared to 370,640 in 2015. However, in 2017, Bali experienced a notable decline in economic growth due to disruptions in transportation services following Mount Agung's eruption, which led to Ngurah Rai Airport's temporary closure. Tourist arrivals fell to 315,909 in 2017 (BPS, 2017).

The economy of Bali Province remained sluggish in 2020–2021, largely due to ongoing COVID-19 variants and the imposition of public activity restrictions (PPKM) and mandatory PCR testing, severely affecting the service sector. The contribution of the tertiary sector fell from 69.71% in 2019 to 65.21% in 2021 (BPS, 2022). A clear sign of recovery appeared in 2023, driven by a resurgence in international tourism and service exports approaching pre-pandemic levels.

Tabanan Regency experienced its highest economic growth rate in 2014, largely due to significant value-added contributions from agriculture (23%), tourism (21%), and construction (9.5%) (BPS, 2020). However, from 2016 to 2019, the growth rate declined due to setbacks in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries caused by shrinking land area and stagnant agricultural prices. BPS Bali reported a reduction in agricultural land from 21,714 hectares in 2015 to 21,452 hectares in 2016.

Despite the decline in agriculture, the construction sector rose by 10.18% in 2019 due to accelerated infrastructure investments, including roads, bridges, and irrigation systems (BPS, 2020). However, in 2020, Tabanan's economy contracted sharply due to the pandemic, with agriculture and tourism shrinking by -1.20% and -24.84%, respectively (BPS, 2020). Economic recovery began in 2023, as most sectors showed positive growth.

Population growth is one of the key determinants of economic growth. According to the Solow-Swan model, population growth increases the demand for goods and services and boosts the labor supply needed to meet this demand (Najiya & Hasri, 2023).

Population growth has a positive impact on economic growth by enlarging both the labor force and the consumer base.

Although Tabanan's economic growth has fluctuated, its population has continued to rise. Population growth is driven by fertility, mortality, and migration (Darma & Wulansari, 2021). This trend is evident in annual population data published by BPS Tabanan.

In 2024, Tabanan's population reached 4.7 thousand. The most rapid increase occurred in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. This suggests that despite the crisis, population growth persisted due to high birth rates, declining mortality rates, and migration. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) dropped from 16 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 11.44 in 2020. Migration also played a role, with millennials (born 1981–1996) comprising the largest share (20.60%), followed by Generation X (14.60%) and Generation Z (9.70%) (BPS, 2023).

Besides population, another critical factor is the Human Development Index (HDI), which measures quality of life based on three aspects: life expectancy, education (measured by expected years of schooling and average years of schooling), and standard of living (measured by per capita expenditure). HDI plays a pivotal role in modern economic development by enhancing human productivity (Wadana & Prijanto, 2021).

From 2011 to 2024, Indonesia's HDI grew by an average of 0.75% annually. It increased from 67.70 in 2011 to 75.02 in 2024. Bali Province saw similar gains, with its HDI rising from 71.00 in 2011 to 77.76 in 2024 (BPS). Tabanan also recorded a high HDI, exceeding 70, which indicates good human development. These improvements reflect progress in education, health, and living standards.

The rise in Tabanan's HDI is attributed to longer life expectancy (from 74.72 in 2021 to 75.67 in 2024), improved schooling (expected years increased from 13.01 to 13.62, and average years from 9.14 to 9.54), and rising per capita expenditure (from 14,326 in 2021 to 15,297 in 2024) (BPS, 2024).

To accelerate growth, external investment—particularly Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is essential. FDI, including both direct and portfolio investments, brings in capital from abroad (Rawung et al., 2022). FDI supports local economic development by expanding industrial sectors, creating jobs, transferring technology, and increasing productivity. It also enhances regional competitiveness through capital flows, innovation, and market access. BPS Bali reports that FDI remains dominant in Tabanan compared to Domestic Investment (DI).

FDI dominance reflects the shift in Tabanan's economy from agriculture to tourism. In 2023, accommodation and food services grew by 11.12%, while agriculture, forestry, and fisheries contracted by -0.21% (BPS, 2024). The local government now prioritizes tourism investments, including hotel and villa development and transportation infrastructure.

The three key variables—population, HDI, and FDI—are interrelated and synergistic in driving economic growth. Despite increases in these factors, Tabanan's economy remains volatile. Population growth, for example, can expand the market and promote specialization, which enhances productivity and technological advancement (Lubbock et al., 2022). However, it can also become a burden if not managed well (Malida & Marselina, 2023).

The impact of population growth on economic performance depends on human capital development and labor market integration (Olufemi et al., 2024). HDI reflects whether a growing population can be transformed into a productive force or becomes a

liability (Damanik & Lubis, 2022). Quality human capital enhances productivity and improves living standards (Maulana et al., 2022).

Population and HDI are major attractions for FDI. Foreign investors tend to enter regions with large, well-educated labor pools. FDI meets domestic investment needs and can introduce advanced technology and capital (Huong, 2022; Nurvira & Ichsan, 2021).

Simarmata & Iskandar (2022) found that population and investment positively and significantly influence economic growth in Indonesia. Prameswari et al. (2021) also reported that HDI has a positive effect. However, Damanik & Lubis (2022) found otherwise—population and HDI had negative and insignificant effects, while Lesfandra (2021) noted that FDI had no significant impact due to limited investor interest in key sectors.

Tabanan's growing population presents a challenge in turning this demographic shift into an economic advantage. This requires adequate education, skills development, and infrastructure. Enhancing FDI also depends on improving investment ease and focusing on high-potential sectors.

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative approach using an associative method to examine the relationship between population size, Human Development Index (HDI), and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on economic growth in Tabanan Regency. This approach is chosen because the data analyzed are numerical and processed using statistical techniques. According to Sugiyono (2013), the quantitative method is appropriate for investigating relationships among variables within a specific population or sample, with the aim of testing hypotheses. The study is conducted in Tabanan Regency, which consists of ten districts, selected due to the fluctuations in economic growth during the 2011–2024 period that are considered worthy of further investigation (Rusiadi, 2016; Sujarweni, 2014).

The research objects include economic growth as the dependent variable (Y), and population size (X_1), HDI (X_2), and FDI (X_3) as the independent variables. Each variable is defined operationally: economic growth is measured by the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices; population size is measured in thousands of people; HDI is based on three key dimensions—health, education, and expenditure; and FDI refers to the total value of foreign investment in million rupiahs. The study utilizes secondary data in the form of time-series data over a 14-year period (2011–2024), obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Bali Province and BPS of Tabanan Regency (Sugiyono, 2016; Hadi, 2006; Siregar, 2013).

Data collection is carried out through non-participant observation, in which the researcher does not directly engage with the research subjects but rather observes and records information from official sources. The data analysis technique employed is multiple linear regression using SPSS version 25, aimed at testing both the simultaneous and partial effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable. This regression analysis facilitates the identification of significant factors influencing economic growth in Tabanan in a quantitative and objective manner (Sugiyono, 2013; Siregar, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Analysis and Hypothesis Testing of Research

Classical Assumption Test Results

a) Normality Test Results

Table 1. Results of Normality Test with Kolmogorov-Smirnov Method

	Unstandardized Residual
N	14
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

Based on the analysis results presented in Table 1, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.003. This value is lower than the established significance level of 0.05, thus it can be concluded that the data are not normally distributed. To obtain normally distributed data, the Monte Carlo method can be used as an alternative approach to test normality. The criterion for normality using the Monte Carlo method is that if the significance value is greater than 0.05, the data are considered to be normally distributed.

Table 2. Results of Normality Test with Monte Carlo Method

			Unstandardized Residual
	N		14
nte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Mo ig.	S	0.160

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

After testing with the Monte Carlo method as listed in Table 2, the Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) value was obtained as 0.160. The significance value of 0.160 is greater than 0.05, which indicates that the data is normally distributed.

b) Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Population (X1)	0.106	9,471
HDI (X2)	0.111	9,000
PMA (X3)	0.859	1,165

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

Based on the analysis results listed in Table 3, it can be seen that the population variable (X1) has a Tolerance value of 0.106 and a VIF value of 9.471, the HDI variable (X2) has a Tolerance value of 0.111 and a VIF value of 9.000, and the PMA variable (X3) has a Tolerance value of 0.859 and a VIF value of 1.165. It can be concluded that the three variables have a Tolerance value > 0.10 and have a VIF value <10, so that the results indicate that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity from the regression model and no correlation is found between the independent variables.

c) Autocorrelation Test Results

Table 4. Results of Autocorrelation Test with Durbin-Watson Test

Model	Durbin-Watson Value
Population, Human Development Index, and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Economic Growth	1,209

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

Based on the results of Table 4, it can be seen that the Durbin-Watson value is 1.209 with a dU value for 14 samples with 3 independent variables of 1.7788 and a dL value of 0.7667. So it can be concluded that dL ≤ dw ≤ dU where 0.7667 ≤ 1.209 ≤ 1.7788 so that the test criteria are included in the inconclusive test criteria.

To overcome the symptoms of autocorrelation, there are several ways that can be done, one of which is by using another testing method. One alternative testing method that can be used to overcome the symptoms of autocorrelation, especially in time series data, is the Breusch-Godfrey Test (BG Test). The Breusch-Godfrey Test using SPSS software is done by finding the Lag value of residual 1 which is then regressed as an independent variable together with the residual value 1 which is regressed as a dependent variable. The selection of Lag residual 1 in the Breusch-Godfrey Test is based on the consideration that first-order autocorrelation is the most common form in time series regression models. If autocorrelation is not found in the first order, then it is unlikely that autocorrelation will occur in a higher order. Data is declared free from autocorrelation symptoms when the significance value of Lag residual 1> 0.05.

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test Results with Breusch-Godfrey Test

Variables	Significance
Total population	0.642
IPM	0.707
PMA	0.956
Residual Lag 1	0.251

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

In Table 5, it can be seen that the significance value of Lag Residual 1 is 0.251. The significance value is > 0.05 so it can be concluded that the regression model is free from autocorrelation symptoms.

d) Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variables	Significance
Total population	0.071
IPM	0.317
PMA	0.531

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

In Table 6, it can be seen that the significance value of the population variable is 0.071, the HDI variable is 0.317, and the PMA variable has a significance value of 0.531.

The significance value of the three variables has a value > 0.05 so it can be concluded that the regression model is free from heteroscedasticity symptoms.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

The influence of population, HDI, and FDI variables on economic growth can be determined by conducting multiple linear regression analysis. The multiple linear regression equation can be formulated as follows:

$\sqrt[3]{Y}$= a + β1Log10X1 + β2X2 + β3Log10X3 + ei……………………………………….….(4.1)

Information:

$\sqrt[3]{Y}$ = Economic growth
A = Constants
β1, β2, β3 = Regression coefficient of each Log_{10}X1, X2, Log10X3
Log10X1 = Total population
X2 = IPM
Log10X3 = PMA
ei = Error

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

variable	Regression Coefficient	Calculate t value	Significance Value t
Constants	77,138	2,795	0.019
Population (X1)	-14,464	-2,676	0.023
HDI (X2)	0.063	1,554	0.151
PMA (X3)	0.015	0.376	0.715

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis in Table 7, the following regression equation can be obtained:

$\sqrt[3]{Y}$= 77.138 – 14.464 Log10X1 + 0.063X2 + 0.015 Log10X3 + e…………………..….(4.2)

The results of the multiple linear regression analysis equation in Table 7 can be explained as follows:

a. The constant value of 77.138 means that if the economic growth variable () is not influenced by the three independent variables, namely the population variable (Log10X1), Human Development Index (X2), and Foreign Direct Investment (Log10X3), then the magnitude of economic growth () in Tabanan Regency is 77.138.$\sqrt[3]{Y}\sqrt[3]{Y}$
b. The regression coefficient for the population variable (Log10X1) has a negative value indicating an inverse relationship between the population (Log10X1) and economic growth (). The regression coefficient value of the population variable (Log10X1) of -14.464 means that for every 10-fold increase in population, economic growth () in Tabanan Regency will decrease by 14.464.$\sqrt[3]{Y}\sqrt[3]{Y}$
c. The regression coefficient for the HDI variable (X2) has a positive value indicating a unidirectional relationship between HDI (X2) and economic growth (). The regression coefficient value of the HDI variable (X2) of 0.063 means that for every 1 index unit increase in HDI, economic growth () in Tabanan Regency will increase by 0.063.$\sqrt[3]{Y}\sqrt[3]{Y}$
d. The regression coefficient for the PMA variable (Log10X3) has a positive value indicating a unidirectional relationship between PMA (Log10X3) and economic growth

(). The regression coefficient value of the PMA variable (Log10X3) of 0.015 means that for every 10-fold increase in PMA, economic growth in Tabanan Regency will increase by 0.015.$\sqrt[3]{Y}$ ($\sqrt[3]{Y}$)

F Test Results (Simultaneous)

Table 8. F Test Results

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	0.190	3	0.063	5,409	0.018
Residual	0.117	10	0.012		
Total	0.307	13			

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

The formulation of the hypothesis regarding the influence of population, HDI, and FDI on economic growth is as follows:

a) If the F-count probability > 0.05 then H0 is accepted, meaning that there is no simultaneous influence between the variables of population, HDI, and PMA on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
b) If the F-count probability < 0.05 then H0 is rejected, meaning that there is a simultaneous influence between the variables of population, HDI, and PMA on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.

Based on Table 8, it can be seen that the probability value (Sig.) F-count is 0.018. The value of 0.018 <0.05 so that the H0 value is rejected, it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence between the variables of population, HDI, and PMA on economic growth in Tabanan Regency so that the model in this study is worthy of being studied.

t-Test Results (Partial)

Table 7. t-Test Results

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Calculate t value	Significance Value t
Population (X1)	-14,464	-2,676	0.023
HDI (X2)	0.063	1,554	0.151
PMA (X3)	0.015	0.376	0.715

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

1. The influence of population on economic growth in Tabanan Regency
   1) Formulation of Hypothesis
      H0: βi < 0 means that the population has a negative effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
      H1: βi > 0 means that the population has a positive effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
   2) Determination of testing criteria
      a) If the t-count probability > 0.05, then H0 is accepted, meaning that the population size partially does not have a significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
      b) If the t-count probability < 0.05, then H0 is rejected, meaning that the population has a partial significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.

Based on the results of the regression analysis in Table 9, it is known that the regression coefficient value of the population variable is -14.464 with a significance value of 0.023. So the regression coefficient value is -14.464 <0 with a significance value of 0.023 <0.05. So it can be concluded that the population partially has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.

2. The influence of HDI on economic growth in Tabanan Regency
   1) Formulation of Hypothesis
      H0: βi < 0 means that HDI has a negative effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
      H1: βi > 0 means that HDI has a positive effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
   2) Determination of testing criteria
      a) If the t-count probability > 0.05, then H0 is accepted, meaning that the HDI partially does not have a significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
      b) If the probability of t-count < 0.05, then H0 is rejected, meaning that the HDI partially has a significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.

Based on the results of the regression analysis in Table 9, it is known that the regression coefficient value of the HDI variable is 0.063 with a significance value of 0.151. So the regression coefficient value is 0.063> 0 with a significance value of 0.151> 0.05. So it can be concluded that HDI partially has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.

3. The influence of PMA on economic growth in Tabanan Regency
   1) Formulation of Hypothesis
      H0: βi < 0 means that PMA has a negative effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
      H1: βi > 0 means that PMA has a positive effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
   2) Determination of testing criteria
      a) If the t-count probability > 0.05, then H0 is accepted, meaning that PMA partially does not have a significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
      b) If the t-count probability < 0.05, then H0 is rejected, meaning that PMA has a partial significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.

Based on the results of the regression analysis in Table 9, it is known that the regression coefficient value of the PMA variable is 0.015 with a significance value of 0.715. So the regression coefficient value is 0.015> 0 with a significance value of 0.715> 0.05. So it can be concluded that PMA partially has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency.

Results of Determinant Coefficient (R2)

Table 8. Results of Determinant Coefficient (R2)

Model	R	R Square	AdjustedR Square
Population, Human Development Index, and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Economic Growth	0.787	0.619	0.504

Source: Secondary Data Processed with SPSS Version 25, 2025

Based on Table 10, the effect of population size, Human Development Index (HDI), and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on economic growth can be seen from the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R^2). Table 10 shows an Adjusted R Square value of 0.504 or 50.4%. This figure indicates that economic growth in Tabanan Regency is influenced by population size, HDI, and FDI by 50.4%, while the remaining 49.6% is influenced by other factors or variables not examined in this study.

Discussion of Research Findings

1) **The Effect of Population Size on Economic Growth**

The test results of the effect of population size (X_1) on economic growth (Y) show that population size has a negative and significant partial effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency. This implies that an increase in the population leads to a decrease in economic growth in Tabanan Regency, and conversely, a decrease in population is associated with an increase in economic growth. These results are consistent with the findings of Malida & Marselina (2023), who also found a negative and significant relationship between population size and economic growth. This conclusion is further supported by the study of Aprilya & Juliprijanto (2022), which also confirms the negative and significant effect of population size on economic growth.

2) **The Effect of HDI on Economic Growth**

The test results for the effect of HDI (X_2) on economic growth (Y) indicate that HDI has a positive but not significant partial effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency. This means that an increase in HDI tends to be followed by an increase in economic growth, although the effect is not statistically significant. In other words, HDI does not have a substantial or real impact on economic growth. This finding aligns with the research of Najiya & Hasri (2023), who also found that HDI has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth. Similar findings were reported by Kristina et al. (2022), who concluded that HDI has a positive yet insignificant influence on economic growth.

3) **The Effect of FDI on Economic Growth**

The results of testing the effect of FDI (X_3) on economic growth (Y) show that FDI has a positive but not significant partial effect on economic growth in

Tabanan Regency. This indicates that while an increase in FDI tends to be followed by an increase in economic growth, the influence is not statistically significant, meaning that FDI does not have a real impact on economic growth. This result is in line with the study by Lesfandra (2021), which stated that FDI has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth. These findings are also supported by Martadinata (2022), who found that investment has a positive but insignificant effect on economic growth.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion results, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis conducted simultaneously, it was found that the variables of population size, Human Development Index (HDI), and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) have a significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency, with an F-test probability value of 0.018. This indicates that population size, HDI, and FDI collectively influence economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
2. Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis conducted partially, it was found that the population variable has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency, with a regression coefficient of -14.464 and a t-test probability value of 0.023. This indicates that an increase in population size tends to reduce economic growth in Tabanan Regency.
3. Based on the partial multiple linear regression analysis, it was found that the HDI variable has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency, with a regression coefficient of 0.063 and a t-test probability value of 0.151. This suggests that an increase in HDI may enhance economic growth in Tabanan Regency, although the effect is not statistically significant.
4. Based on the partial multiple linear regression analysis, it was found that the FDI variable has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth in Tabanan Regency, with a regression coefficient of 0.015 and a t-test probability value of 0.715. This implies that an increase in FDI may contribute to economic growth in Tabanan Regency, although the influence is not statistically significant.

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