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DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN REGENCIES/CITIES OF BALI PROVINCE

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Abstract: Economic growth, besides being a reflection of economic conditions, is a basic element that supports social progress and the welfare of the population. This study aims to analyze (1) the differences in economic growth before, during, and after the pandemic in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, (2) the simultaneous effects of PAD, labor quality, investment, and technology utilization on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, (3) the partial effects of local revenue, labor quality, investment, and technology utilization on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, and (4) the role of technology utilization in moderating the effect of investment on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province. This study employs a quantitative approach. The number of observations in this research is 81. Data collection methods include observation and in-depth interviews. Data analysis techniques consist of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (ANOVA and panel data regression analysis). The results show that (1) there are differences in economic growth before, during, and after the pandemic in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, (2) PAD, labor quality, investment, and technology utilization have a significant simultaneous effect on economic growth, (3) PAD, labor quality, and investment have a positive effect on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, while technology utilization does not have a positive effect on economic growth, and (4) technology utilization does not moderate the effect of investment on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province.
Keywords: Economic Growth, Local Revenue (PAD), Labor Quality, Investment, Technology Utilization

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth, besides being a reflection of economic conditions, is a basic element that supports social progress and the welfare of the population. Economic growth also contributes to enhancing competitiveness at the international level. Countries that are able to increase their production capacity and innovate will become more competitive in the global market. This makes the country more attractive to foreign investment, which in turn can strengthen the domestic economy.

In several cases, Economic growth is often linked to the well-being of local communities and the success of regional macroeconomic policies, which ultimately have a positive impact on both central and local governments. This is in line with the statement by Perkins (2001) that government efforts to boost the economy are not only aimed at improving public welfare but also serve as an argument to honor the state and its rulers.

Bali Island, with its beautiful natural environment, has become a popular tourist destination for both domestic and international travelers. The tourism sector in Bali plays a crucial role in regional development and economic growth, not only in Bali but also for Indonesia as a whole. This sector has significantly contributed to foreign exchange earnings, increased employment opportunities, and created business opportunities for the local population. Tourism is one of the largest revenue-generating sectors for the country and provides strong momentum for the movement of human resources, goods, and capital (Pertiwi, Budhi, & Saskara, 2017).

Higher economic growth reflects a greater regional capacity to improve the welfare of its population. One of the factors that plays a role in driving regional economic growth is fiscal capacity, particularly through Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD). PAD holds a significant role in regional income in Bali Province. Most of Bali's PAD comes from the tourism sector, such as hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, and entertainment taxes. This makes PAD highly vulnerable to economic dynamics, particularly those related to tourist mobility. When the tourism sector grows, PAD increases, enabling regional governments to expand development spending. However, during the pandemic, PAD has decreased, resulting in an economic slowdown.

COVID-19 pandemic caused a drastic decline in Bali's economic growth, as COVID-19 had a severe negative influence on the tourism sector, which is Bali's leading sector. Economic growth in 2020 declined significantly due to the direct impact of lost tourism income and decreased consumer purchasing power. Many workers in the tourism sector lost their jobs due to layoffs or were forced into unpaid leave.

The Bali economy has undergone three main phases: (1) Before the COVID-19 pandemic (2015–2019), characterized by stable growth driven primarily by tourism; (2) During the COVID-19 pandemic (2020–2021), marked by a drastic contraction due to heavy dependence on tourism; and (3) After the COVID-19 pandemic (2022–2023), a significant recovery due to the revival of the tourism industry.

BPS of Bali Province recorded that in 2020, Bali's economic growth plummeted to -9.34 percent, with Badung Regency being the most affected region (-16.55 percent). The tourism sector, which had been the main engine of growth, collapsed, leading to decreased income, increased unemployment,

and weakened consumer purchasing power.

Although Bali still experienced economic contraction in 2021 at -2.34 percent, subsequent years indicated a recovery process. The years 2022 and 2023 marked an important phase in Bali's economic revival. The reopening of international flights, increased mobility, and various economic recovery policies had a positive impact, with Bali's economic growth returning to a positive rate of
4.84 percent in 2022 and rising to 5.71 percent in 2023, approaching pre-pandemic levels.

Human resources (HR) are one of the main factors determining the sustainability and quality of a country's economic growth. HR refers to the labor force available in an economy, encompassing aspects such as skills, education, health, and individual productivity that contribute to economic activities. Countries with high-quality labor tend to experience more stable and sustainable economic growth compared to those with unskilled and low-productivity labor. Skilled labor can enhance productivity, innovation, and efficiency across various industrial sectors. This has a direct impact on increasing the output of goods and services, which is a key component of economic growth.

According to Todaro (2003) in the study by Lestari & Yasa (2023), economic growth is a function of investment, as economic growth and investment are inseparable and interdependent. The larger the investment, the higher the growth rate achieved. Economic growth is driven by investment, which may consist of foreign direct investment and domestic investment. Tourism contributes to economic growth through various channels, including foreign exchange earnings and by attracting foreign investment into the country (Faradis & Suwandana, 2023).

The use of technologies such as artificial intelligence, automated systems, and IoT has transformed work processes and created a need for new skills in the workplace. (Ningsih, 2024). In today's increasingly advanced era, technology plays a vital role in completing tasks. Technology enables workers to perform their jobs more efficiently and effectively. Optimal use of technology supports various needs in human life, allowing for more dynamic development.

This study aims to analyze (1) the differences in economic growth across the pandemic periods—before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic, (2) the simultaneous effects of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), labor quality, investment, and technology utilization on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, (3) the partial effects of PAD, labor quality, investment, and technology utilization on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, and (4) the role of technology in moderating the effect of investment on economic growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Foundation Solow Swan Theory

Solow-Swan model combines elements such as population growth, capital accumulation, (exogenous) technological progress, and the interacting level of output. Furthermore, In the Solow-Swan model, the production function is formed by the interaction between capital (K) and labor (L). Growth

is obtained through capital accumulation, increased labor, and technological developments Technology reflects improvements in skills and increases productivity. In the Solow-Swan model, technological progress is treated as a function of time.

Harrod-Domar Theory

According to the Harrod-Domar investment theory, capital formation or investment is a crucial factor that determines economic growth. Capital formation can be achieved through savings accumulation. The Harrod-Domar theory posits that in order to accelerate economic growth, new investments are required as additional capital stock.

Endogenous Growth Theory

Romer (1986) argued that economic growth is influenced by the level of human capital through technological development. This theory focuses on the importance of innovation, knowledge, education, and investment in human capital as the primary drivers of sustainable economic growth. In the endogenous growth theory, technological progress and innovation are viewed as integral parts of the economic growth model and can be explained through internal factors. A key component in the growth model developed by Romer (1990) is the inclusion of R&D, which plays a significant role in long-term growth. These models state that technological progress results from R&D activities, accompanied by certain forms of monopoly power.

Concept Framework

Economic growth

Economic growth refers to the increase and development of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over time in order to improve the living standards of the population, as indicated by improved public facilities and the growth of goods and services production (Jayadi and Brata, 2016).

Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD)

PAD is derived from local sources such as regional taxes, regional retributions, results from managing separated regional assets, and other legitimate regional income

Labor Quality

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), labor is defined as every individual capable of working to produce goods and services, whether to meet personal needs or the needs of society. One of the factors that influences economic growth is human resources, which refer to the abilities, skills, and education of the working-age population.

Investment

The term "investment" originates from the English word investment, which in Indonesian translates to investasi or capital placement. All capital placement activities should be directed toward public welfare, aiming to improve the quality of society while encouraging sustainable economic growth, reducing regional economic disparities, and achieving equitable national development with global competitiveness (Baidarus et al., 2018)

Technology Utilization

According to Yusufhardi Miarso (2007), technology is a process that increases added value. The ongoing process may use or generate specific products, which are not separate from existing products.

RESEARCH METHOD

A quantitative approach was applied in this study to examine effects of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), labor quality, investment, and technology utilization on economic growth, as well as to assess the role of technology as a moderating variable. The research location covers all regencies/municipalities in Bali Province, chosen due to Bali's economic characteristics, which heavily rely on the tourism sector and are highly sensitive to global changes. This study uses secondary data from BPS of Bali Province, supported by primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with BPS. The total number of observations is 81, covering 9 years (2015–2023) across 9 regencies/municipalities. The data analysis techniques include descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, namely ANOVA tests (to observe differences in economic growth across three periods), as well as panel data regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Economic Growth Differences Before, During, and After the COVID-19 Pandemic in Regencies/Municipalities of Bali Province

Table 1 aims to analyze the differences in economic growth based on specific time periods. The classification of economic growth periods is divided into three: before the pandemic (2015–2019), during the pandemic (2020–2021), and after the pandemic (2022–2023). These periods illustrate the dynamics of economic growth rates.

Table 1. ANOVA Test Results

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	1397.23115	2	698.615575	132.13	0.0000
Within groups	412.421672	78	5.28745734		
Total	1809.6528	80	22.6206603		

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Table 2. ANOVA Test Results

Period	Mean	Std. Dev	Freq
Before	5.84	.39622078	45
Moment	-4.4461111	4.2397102	18
After	4.5244444	2.4245878	18
Total	3.2618519	4.7561182	81

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Based on the ANOVA test results presented in Table 4.1, the calculated F-value is 132.13 with a Prob > F of 0.0000. This indicates that there is a statistically significant difference in the average economic growth across the three time periods. Thus, The analysis shows that the research period plays a significant role in influencing economic growth in Bali.

In Table 4.2, pandemic period shows a negative average economic growth rate of –4.446, which is notably different from the positive growth rates

recorded before and after the pandemic. This highlights the contractive impact of pandemic on Bali's economy, which then recovered after the pandemic. The results of the analysis show that the year variable has a significant influence on economic growth. It means, economic growth varied significantly across the observed years.

Analysis of the Simultaneous Effect of PAD, Labor Quality, Investment, and Technology Utilization on Economic Growth in Regencies/Municipalities of Bali Province

Table 3 aims to determine whether variables Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), labor quality, investment, and technology utilization jointly (simultaneously) have a significant effect on the economic growth variable in a regression model.

Table3. Results of Simultaneous Statistical Test (F-Test)

R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.
.461	.433	14.56	0.0000

Referring to the results of panel data regression analysis using the Fixed Effect Model which is determined based on the Hausman test. F(4.60) = 14.56 was obtained with a significance level of 0.0000. This means that the PAD, HDI, investment and technology variables together have a significant impact on economic growth at the district/city level in Bali Province. This implies that economic growth in the region is not determined by a single factor but rather by a combination of various interrelated economic factors. This result is supported by statements from in-depth interviews with BPS, which stated that economic activities tend to reinforce each other across sectors, so an increase in one variable—such as PAD—can stimulate economic activity in other areas.

Analysis of the Partial Effect of PAD, Labor Quality, Investment, and Technology Utilization on Economic Growth in Regencies/Municipalities of Bali Province

Table 4 aims to determine whether each variable—Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), labor quality, investment, and technology utilization—has a positive effect on the economic growth variable

Table 4. Results of Partial Statistical Test (t-Test)

	Coefficients	Std. Error	t	Sig.
PAD	6.00e.09	1.25e-09	4.79	0.000
Quality of Workforce	2.854728	1.192126	2.39	0.019
Investment	3.28e-07	2.41e-07	1.36	0.089
Utilization of Technology	-.338985	.0924501	-3.66	0.000

a) Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD)

Based on these results, the PAD variable has a positive coefficient with a p-

value of 0.0000, indicating significance. This means that the stronger the economy of a region, the higher the economic growth it produces.. These findings are supported by Vianney (2024), who stated that PAD has a positive and significant effect on economic growth: when PAD in a region increases, the region's economic growth will also increase. Consistent with the research by Suebah & Gunawan (2022), which proves the positive influence of PAD on economic growth in Serang City. PAD is one of the primary sources of regional revenue and reflects a region's level of fiscal independence. PAD is derived from various sectors, such as regional taxes, regional retributions, the management of regional assets, and other legitimate local revenues originating from local economic activities. PAD can be both a result of economic growth and a driver of it. This aligns with the Harrod-Domar theory, which posits that higher PAD increases the potential for public investment, ultimately boosting output and driving economic growth.

b) Labor Quality

The Human Development Index (HDI) shows a positive coefficient with a p-value of 0.019, indicating significance. This demonstrates that HDI has a positive effect on economic growth, where higher quality of life among the population will promote economic growth. In this study, labor quality is measured using HDI, which reflects achievements in education, health, and income. The higher a region's HDI, the better the quality of it human resources. This is consistent with Shobri (2022), who stated that HDI has a positive and significant relationship with economic growth. This relationship arises increasing HDI indicates better capabilities among individuals to contribute productively. According to Prayitno & Yustie (2020), labor as measured by HDI has a significant effect on economic growth in East Java's regencies/municipalities. In line with the Solow-Swan theory, improving labor quality will positively impact economic growth through enhanced efficiency and productivity. Based on this, the hypothesis that labor quality positively affects economic growth is theoretically well-founded.

c) Investment

According to the book Application of Quantitative Analysis for Economics and Business by Prof. Dr. I Nyoman Suyana Utama, the initial p-value of 0.178 is halved to obtain a result of 0.089. Since the value 0.089 < 0.10, Analysis proves that investment plays a positive role in driving economic growth at a 10% significance level. This means that an increase in investment, whether in the form of Domestic Investment (PMDN) or Foreign Investment (PMA), will stimulate regional economic growth. This aligns with research by Bondan & Putra (2025), who stated that PMDN and PMA have positive and significant effects on economic growth. According to Murdiah & Bowo (2020), investment is considered a crucial factor in driving and stimulating economic growth in Indonesia, as it creates new jobs and reduces unemployment. Thus, this research finding that investment positively affects economic growth aligns with the Harrod-Domar theory, in which investment (through increased savings and capital formation) leads to higher output and promotes economic growth.

d) Technology Utilization

Technology utilization, on the contrary, shows a significant negative coefficient (p-value = 0.000) toward economic growth, indicating that this

variable does not have a positive effect on economic growth. This suggests that, at present, the use of technology in various regions of Bali has not yet been able to effectively stimulate productive sectors. Most likely, technology is being used more for consumption (e.g., entertainment and social media) rather than for enhancing economic productivity. This finding is consistent with Rochmawati (2023), which proves that technology does not have a positive impact on economic growth. Similarly, Novalia (2022) stated that information technology does not significantly affect economic growth in Indonesia due to the uneven distribution of technology across the country. This contradicts endogenous growth theory.

Analysis of the Role of Technology Utilization in Moderating the Effect of Investment on Economic Growth in Regencies/Municipalities of Bali Province

Table 5 aims to to determine whether the Technology Utilization variable moderates the influence of Investment on Economic Growth.

Table 5. Moderation Test Results

	Coefficients	Std. Error	t	Sig.
Investment*Utilization of Technology	1.48e-08	1.15e-08	1.29	0.201

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The results of the moderation test show that the interaction between the Investment and Technology Utilization variables do not have a significant influence on economic growth in Bali Province. In other words, the technology used has not strengthened the relationship between investment and economic growth. Field conditions indicate that the role of technology has not yet operated optimally.

This finding aligns with research conducted by Fevriera, et al. (2022), technology do not yet been able to drive a positive synergy with investment in supporting economic growth in Java. It is also supported by the study by Amin et al. (2023), which concluded that information technology may not directly moderate the effect of investment motivation, since investment motivation is highly subjective and influenced by individual factors.

Several factors may explain the insignificant moderation effect of technology between investment and economic growth. Technology has not yet been maximally utilized as a tool for productivity in the region's key economic sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, and MSMEs. Much of the technology use among the community remains consumptive—for instance, limited to entertainment or social media—rather than for production activities or business efficiency. The level of digital literacy in several regions is still relatively low. As a result, although technology is available, not all economic actors are able to operate or utilize it effectively.

In other words, the presence of investment does not automatically promote economic growth if it is not accompanied by adequate technological readiness and qualified human resources. Technology can only function as a strengthening factor (moderator) if it is available in an applicable form, relevant to the needs of local economic actors, and can be productively utilized by skilled and adaptive labor.

Therefore, increasing the effectiveness of technology utilization must be accompanied by strengthening digital infrastructure, improving human capital capacity, and expanding digital literacy—especially at the regional level.

CONCLUSION

1) The results of the ANOVA test indicate a significant difference in economic growth across the periods before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic. This implies that the pandemic caused fluctuations in economic growth in the Regencies/Municipalities of Bali Province.
2) The PAD (Local Own-Source Revenue) variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth, indicating that increases in PAD contribute to regional economic development.
3) HDI, which reflects of quality of human resources, has a positive and significant influence, indicating that high-quality human capital tends to engage in sustainable economic activities.
4) Investment shows a significant effect, suggesting that investment is one of the main drivers of economic growth.
5) Technology Utilization does not have a significant effect, indicating that the application of technology to economic activities has not yet yielded direct benefits for economic growth.
6) The interaction between Investment and Technology Utilization does not have a significant effect on economic growth in Bali Province. This suggests that Technology Utilization has not yet strengthened the relationship between Investment and Economic Growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the government is advised to optimize PAD sources by developing local economic potentials that can serve as new revenue streams. Expanding economic potentials will open up job opportunities and absorb labor; therefore, it is essential to strengthen human capital quality through HDI improvement. Enhancing labor quality can also be achieved through education and training by expanding access to formal education and vocational training, especially for the productive-age population. In addition, the government should improve the management and utilization of investment so that it positively impacts economic growth. This includes promoting long-term investments that create real impacts such as job creation and increased local economic value-added. The government should also formulate policies that bridge the digital divide and ensure that technology adoption genuinely supports efficiency and productivity. Since PAD and labor quality have shown significant roles, while investment and technology have not yielded direct effects, this underscores the importance of strengthening internal regional foundations through sound fiscal governance and enhanced human capital capacity. With such a foundation, future investment and technological adoption will be more prepared to contribute effectively to sustainable economic growth.

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