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Analysis Of Factors Influencing Green Economic Growth In Dumai City

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ABSTRACT

Growth economy green can achieved with utilise potential that exists in various sector as in the sector agriculture , forestry and fisheries . However For reach growth sustainable economy , is needed understanding deep to factors that influence it. Research This aiming For know influence foreign investment, domestic investment and exports Good in a way partial and also simultaneous to growth economy green in Dumai City. Population in study This is report data statistics sector agriculture , forestry and fisheries of Dumai City in the period 2009-2023, with amount sample as many as 15 data. The analysis model used is analysis multiple linear regression , which is processed with SPSS software assistance . Research results show that foreign investment and domestic investment partial No influential significant to growth economy green in Dumai City . While export influential positive and significant to growth economy green in Dumai City . Foreign investment , domestic investment and exports in a way together influential positive and significant to growth economy green in Dumai City.

INTRODUCTION

Dumai City is one of the cities in Riau Province known as an important gateway for international trade due to its strategic position as a port city. The abundant potential of natural resources, especially in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, makes Dumai City a regional economic driving force that is able to contribute to the regional economy. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (2024), the economic growth of Dumai City, especially in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, has consistently increased in the last five years, namely in the period 2010 to 2023. The potential of the three sectors, which is reflected in the increasing GRDP value, is the basis for the importance of studying in depth the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in Dumai City. Although the economic growth reflects economic progress, on the other hand, this rapid increase will have a negative impact on the environment such as air pollution and decreased water quality. Data from the Dumai City Environmental

Service explains that the level of air pollution in Dumai City is in the moderate category with an index of 63 (IQ Air, 2024) . This situation is below the safe threshold set by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), but it is still necessary to implement a more environmentally friendly development strategy to achieve green economic growth so that it can be in the safe category. According to Anwar (2022) , there are several main economic sectors to achieve the transition to a green economy, namely the first forestry sector to reduce deforestation, increase reforestation, certification of forest products and payments for environmental services. Second, the agricultural sector to change the practice of processing fertilizers, water, seeds, comprehensive management of pesticides and nutrients. And the fisheries sector to produce increased sustainability from innovative production activities and financing to reduce excessive fishing. Green economy is an economy that results in increased human welfare and social welfare, and significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcity. In other words, green economy is an economic condition that is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive (Suparman, 2020) . The implementation of the concept of green economy that is directed and comprehensive is something that must be considered by the Indonesian Government, because it aims to maintain environmental sustainability in Indonesia in particular and globally in general (Parmawati, 2019) .

The green economy is not only to protect the environment, but also has broad benefits in various aspects, such as increasing employment, because investment in the green economy is estimated to be able to create 7-10 times more jobs than conventional investment. This is because green sectors tend to use more human labor, aka labor-intensive. Second, waste reduction, where the green economy contributes to reducing waste, with an estimated reduction of 18-52% compared to conventional businesses. This has an impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 126 million tons of carbon dioxide. As well as more stable food security, where the green economy has a positive impact on national food security. By implementing the principles of the green economy, climate change that has a negative impact on agricultural and marine products can be prevented, so that food security becomes more stable (Rosmalah et al., 2024) .

To achieve sustainable green economic growth, it is important to understand the main factors that influence its success, the first factor is foreign investment. According to Azis et al. (2018) , foreign investment (PMA) plays an important role in driving green economic growth because foreign investment often brings modern technology and best practices in more environmentally friendly natural resource management. For example, in the plantation sector, foreign investment can help introduce technology that reduces the use of hazardous chemicals and increases production efficiency. In addition, foreign investment also plays a role in the development of green infrastructure that can reduce carbon in an area.

The second factor that can influence green economic growth is domestic investment (PMDN). According to the OECD (2019) , local investors have a strategic role in developing sectors such as organic farming, sustainable plantations, and environmentally friendly fisheries processing, because with the support of the government and financial institutions, PMDN can play a role in accelerating the adoption of green economic practices in various sectors, while creating jobs for local communities. The third factor that can also affect green economic growth is export activities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory Economic growth

Growth economy related with increase in output per capita . In matter this , there is two the necessary side be noted , namely from the total output side (GDP) and the amount population. The process of increasing output per capita must analyzed with see what happened with total output and quantity population . Another aspect of definition of " growth " economy "

is perspective time . A economy grow if in term quite a long time experiencing increase in output per capita . At a certain moment of course Can happen output decline , but if during term enough time long the output per capita show increasing trend , then can it is said that happen growth economy (Boediono , 2013:33) .

Green Economic Growth

Green economy is system economy that aims For balancing growth economy with preservation environment . Green economy focus on utilization source Power natural in a way sustainable and reduction greenhouse gas emissions glass . This means that in economy green , activities economy done with notice the impact to environment . The goal is For reach growth sustainable economy without damage natural (Nature) et al ., 2024:101) . Green economy is economy that produces improvement welfare Human and Welfare social , as well as in a way significant reduce risk environment and scarcity ecology . In other words, economy green is condition low economy carbon , efficient source power and inclusive in a way social (Suparman , 2020:55) .

Foreign Direct Investment (PMA)

Term foreign investment is translation from Language English namely foreign investment. Constitution Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2007 Concerning Capital investment Article 1 paragraph 3, explains that foreign investment (PMA) is activity invest capital for do business in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia carried out by foreign investment , whether using foreign capital fully or those who join together with domestic investors . Foreign direct investment (PMA) or investment foreign is activity capital flow obtained from party moving outside to field from investment foreign . The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) defines foreign investment like investments made by companies within the country towards companies in other countries for the purposes of manage operation companies in the country (Kairupan, 2018:2) .

Domestic Investment (PMDN)

Domestic investment (PMDN) is one of the source income current investment originating from from domestic , which is done For develop business in the Indonesian region with using source capital Power humans who are in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. PMDN activities can contribute in development the country's economy through mapping income between areas in the country (Agustin et al ., 2022:43) .

Export

Export is activity emit goods from in Indonesian region or also known as designation area customs go out Indonesian region or go out from area customs . In other words, every goods out from Indonesia to another country, whether carried out legally and illegal (Berata , 2018:30-31) . According to Hidayaturrahman (2021:86) , export is expenditure goods from circulation community and send to overseas according to with provision government and expect payment in form of foreign currency . While according to Benny (in Hidayaturrahman , 2021:86) , export is purchase of other countries goods artificial companies in the country . Factors important thing that determines export is ability from the country For emit items that can be compete in marketing overseas .

METHODS

The type of research used is quantitative. The population in this study is 15 statistical report data of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector of Dumai City in the period 2009-2023. The sampling technique used is saturated sampling or census, so that the entire

population of 15 samples of statistical report data of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector of Dumai City in the period 2009-2023 in the form of foreign investment value, domestic investment, exports and green economic growth. The data analysis model in this study is multiple linear regression analysis. Data processing in this study uses SPSS software.

RESULTS

Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is a prerequisite test that must be met first, aiming to determine the feasibility of the regression model used in the research, so that the data used is not biased and the test can be trusted in drawing conclusions (Purnomo, 2016) .

Normality Test

Table 1 Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		15
Normal Parameters [a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	57329,99659510
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,139
	Positive	,139
	Negative	-,132
Test Statistics		,139
Asymp . Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 [c,d]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source : Processed Secondary Data Researcher , 2024.

Table 1 shows that the significance value obtained is 0.200 > 0.05, this means that the data in this study have been normally distributed. Because the results of the normality test have met the requirements, the data in this study are worthy of being continued to the next test.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 2 Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients [a]			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	PMA	,500	2,002
	Domestic Investment	,936	1,069
	Export	,477	2,096
a. Dependent Variable: Green Economic Growth			

Source : Processed Secondary Data Researcher , 2024.

Table 2 shows that the tolerance value of the three independent variables, namely foreign investment, domestic investment and exports > 0.10, and the VIF value of the three independent variables, namely foreign investment, domestic investment and exports < 10, this means that the data from the three independent variables in this study are free from multicollinearity. Because

the results of the multicollinearity test have met the requirements, the data in this study are worthy of being continued to the next test.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients [a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	16355,840	41926,394		,390	,704
	PMA	-,424	5,195	-,030	-,082	,936
	Domestic Investment	-,003	,003	-,309	-1,149	,275
	Export	4,707	5,098	,348	,923	,376
a. Dependent Variable: RES2						

Source : Processed Secondary Data Researcher , 2024.

Table 3 shows that the significance value of the independent variables, namely foreign investment, domestic investment and exports > 0.05, this means that the data from the three independent variables in this study are free from heteroscedasticity. Because the heteroscedasticity test has met the requirements, the data in this study is worthy of being continued to the next test.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 4 Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary [b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,817 [a]	,667	,577	64676.95890	1,819
a. Predictors: (Constant), Export , PMDN, PMA					
b. Dependent Variable: Green Economic Growth					

Source : Processed Secondary Data Researcher , 2024.

Table 4 shows that the DW value in this study is 1.819, while the dU value in this study is 1.750. In this case, the dU value <DW <4-dU or 1.750 <1.819 <2.250. This means that the data in this study does not have autocorrelation, so the data is worthy to be continued in the next test.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This study uses multiple linear regression analysis to predict how far the value of the dependent variable, namely green economic growth, will change if the value of the independent variables, namely foreign investment, domestic investment and exports, increases or decreases.

Table 5 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients [a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	955700,705	80254,876		11,908	,000
	PMA	6,565	9,944	,162	,660	,523
	Domestic Investment	,002	,006	,074	,410	,689
	Export	26,119	9,758	,674	2,677	,022
a. Dependent Variable: Green Economic Growth						

Based on table 5, the multiple linear regression equation can be formulated as follows:

Y = 955700.705 + 6.565 X1 + 0.002 X2 + 26.119 X3

The results of the analysis can be concluded as follows:

1. The constant value in this study is 955700.705, which means that if the variables of foreign investment, domestic investment and exports are constant or do not change, then the value of the green economic growth variable is 955700.705.
2. The foreign investment variable in this study shows a coefficient value of 6.565. This means that if there is an increase in the value of the foreign investment variable by 1%, the value of the green economic growth variable will also increase by the multiplier variable, namely 6.565, assuming that other independent variables are considered constant.
3. The domestic investment variable in this study shows a coefficient value of 0.002. This means that if there is an increase in the value of the domestic investment variable by 1%, the value of the green economic growth variable will also increase by the multiplier variable, namely 0.002, assuming that other independent variables are considered constant.

The export variable in this study shows a coefficient value of 26.119. This means that if there is an increase in the value of the export variable by 1%, the value of the green economic growth variable will also increase by the multiplier variable, which is 26.119, assuming that other independent variables are considered constant.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

Table 6 Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

Coefficients [a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	955700,705	80254,876		11,908	,000
	PMA	6,565	9,944	,162	,660	,523
	Domestic Investment	,002	,006	,074	,410	,689
	Export	26,119	9,758	,674	2,677	,022
a. Dependent Variable: Green Economic Growth						

Source : Processed Secondary Data Researcher , 2024.

Table 6 shows that the coefficient of determination value expressed by the r-square value in this study is 0.667 or 66.7%, this means that green economic growth can be explained by the variables of foreign investment, domestic investment and exports by 66.7%, while the remaining 33.3% is explained by variables not examined in this study.

Partial Test

Table 7 Partial Test Results

Coefficients [a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	955700,705	80254,876		11,908	,000
	PMA	6,565	9,944	,162	,660	,523
	Domestic Investment	,002	,006	,074	,410	,689
	Export	26,119	9,758	,674	2,677	,022
a. Dependent Variable: Green Economic Growth						

Table 7 shows that the foreign investment (PMA) variable has a regression coefficient value of 6.565 which is positive, has a t-count value of 0.660 < t-table 1.795, and has a sig value of 0.523> 0.05. This means that the foreign investment variable does not have a significant effect on green economic growth.The domestic investment (PMDN) variable has a regression coefficient value of 0.002 which is positive, has a t-count value of 0.410 < t-table 1.795, and has a sig value of 0.689> 0.05.

This means that the domestic investment variable does not have a significant effect on green economic growth. The export variable has a regression coefficient value of 26.119 which is positive, has a t-count value of 2.677> t-table 1.795, and has a sig value of 0.022 <0.05. This means that the export variable has a positive and significant effect on green economic growth.

Simultaneous Test

Table 8 Simultaneous Test Results

ANOVA [a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	92358302688,461	3	30786100896,154	7,360	,006 [b]
	Residual	46014199134,316	11	4183109012,211		
	Total	138372501822,777	14			
a. Dependent Variable: Green Economic Growth						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Export , PMDN, PMA						

Source : Processed Secondary Data Researcher , 2024.

Table 8 shows that the f-count value obtained is 7.360 > f-table 3.59, and has a significance value of 0.006 < 0.05. This means that the variables of foreign investment, domestic investment, and exports together have a significant effect on green economic growth.

DISCUSSION

The Influence Of Foreign Investment On Green Economic Growth In Dumai City

Based on the results of the hypothesis test that have been presented previously, it shows that foreign investment has a positive regression coefficient value, has a t-count value that is smaller than the t-table value, and has a significance value that is greater than the specified standard error. This means that foreign investment does not have a significant effect on green economic growth in Dumai City, so Ha1 in this study is rejected and H01 in this study is accepted.

The researcher's findings show that the value of foreign investment (PMA) in Dumai City from 2009 to 2023 which fluctuated up and down every year was unable to provide a significant influence on green economic growth as proxied by the GRDP value. The maximum value of foreign investment of IDR 8,598.12 was in 2021, this means that the value of foreign investment in Dumai City was highest in 2021. According to Indra Gunawan as the Regional Secretary of Dumai City, in 2021 the Pekanbaru-Dumai Toll Road has been operated, making the flow of goods smoother and logistics costs lower so that foreign investors are increasingly interested in investing in Dumai City (Frislidia, 2021) . Meanwhile, the minimum value of foreign investment of Rp 642.64 was in 2015, this means that the lowest value of foreign investment in Dumai City was in 2015. According to Sunaryo as the deputy chairman of the Riau DPRD, in 2015 there were many investment values that should have entered Dumai City but were ultimately held up or canceled because they did not get permits (Media Center Riau, 2015) . The researcher's findings are not in line with the results of research conducted by Wani et al. (2024) in their research entitled "impact of green technology and energy on green economic growth: role of FDI and globalization in G7 economies", which concluded that foreign direct investment (foreign investment) makes a positive contribution to green economic growth (green economic growth) both in the long term and the short term. According to Yuliani (2019) , the success of foreign investment in influencing the green economy is highly dependent on the quality of existing government institutions and policies. If environmental policies in the recipient country do not support or there are insufficient incentives to encourage investment in green sectors, then even if there is an inflow of foreign investment, it will not have a significant impact on green economic growth. In many cases, weak regulations or a lack of commitment to the green economy can limit the potential positive impact of foreign investment.

In line with Qizi's explanation (2021) , if a country does not have strong environmental regulations, FDI tends to enter sectors that are more financially profitable, without considering its impact on environmental sustainability. So it can be concluded that even though there are fluctuations in the value of foreign investment, it does not necessarily affect green economic growth directly if the market does not provide the right incentives for environmentally friendly investment. So the size of foreign investment in the agriculture, forestry and plantation sectors will not have a significant impact on green economic growth in Dumai City in the period 2009 to 2023.

The Influence of Domestic Investment on Green Economic Growth in Dumai City

Based on the results of the hypothesis test that have been presented previously, it shows that domestic investment has a positive regression coefficient value, has a t-count value that is smaller than the t-table value, and has a significance value that is greater than the specified standard error. This means that domestic investment does not have a significant effect on green economic growth in Dumai City, so Ha2 in this study is rejected and H02 in this study is accepted. The researcher's findings show that the value of domestic investment (PMDN) in Dumai City in 2009 to 2023 which fluctuates up and down every year is unable to provide a significant influence on green economic growth as proxied by the GRDP value. The maximum value of the domestic investment variable of Rp 9,300,899.17 was in 2011, this means that the value of domestic investment in Dumai City was highest in 2011. According to Khairul Anwar as the

Mayor of Dumai, in 2011 the price of main commodities such as palm oil and rubber experienced a significant spike in the international market, this encouraged increased investment in the plantation sector and processing of these commodities in Dumai City (Muhardi, 2011) . Meanwhile, the minimum value of the domestic investment variable of IDR 371,285.60 was in 2018, this means that the lowest foreign investment value in Dumai City was in 2018. According to Thomas Lembong, the lack of execution of policy implementation in the previous year had an impact on the slowdown in investment in 2018, in addition to external factors in the form of the licensing transition to the OSS system, more or less influenced the trend of slowing investment this year (DPMPTSP Riau, 2019) .

The researcher's findings are not in line with the results of research conducted by Adejumo and Asongu (2020) , in their research entitled "foreign direct investment, domestic investment and green growth in Nigeria: any spillovers?", which concluded that domestic investment increases green growth (green economy) in the long term and the short term. According to Seftiani (2023) , in some cases domestic investment may not be directed to sectors that support the green economy, such as renewable energy, organic farming or environmentally friendly industries. Without policies that encourage sustainable investment, domestic investment tends to go into more conventional sectors and has the potential to damage the environment. In line with the explanation of Parmawati (2019) , if government policies are inadequate to direct PMDN to the green sector or there are no regulations that encourage sustainability, then even though there is large domestic investment, its growth will not contribute much to increasing GRDP. So it can be concluded that green economic growth depends on the extent to which investment in domestic investment is directed to support environmentally friendly initiatives and sectors, because without strong policies and appropriate incentives, domestic investment is unable to encourage green economic growth. So the size of domestic investment in the agriculture, forestry and plantation sectors will not have a significant impact on green economic growth in Dumai City in the period 2009 to 2023.

The Impact of Exports on Green Economic Growth in Dumai City

Based on the results of the hypothesis test that have been presented previously, it shows that exports have a positive regression coefficient value, have a t-count value that is greater than the t-table value, and have a significance value that is smaller than the specified standard error. This means that exports have a positive and significant effect on green economic growth in Dumai City, so that Ha3 in this study is accepted and H03 in this study is rejected.

The researcher's findings show that the export value in Dumai City from 2009 to 2023, which fluctuates up and down every year, is able to provide a significant influence on green economic growth as proxied by the GRDP value. The maximum export value of IDR 15,446.32 was in 2021, meaning that the highest export value in Dumai City was in 2021. According to Jonedi Ramli as GM of PT Pelindo I Dumai Branch, this year there was the first export activity of CPO shipments using flexibag containers and ISO tanks which made shipping goods more efficient and effective, both in terms of time and logistics costs so that the export value increased (Mimbar Maritim, 2021) .

Meanwhile, the minimum export value of IDR 5,401.34 was in 2009, meaning that the lowest export value of Dumai City was in 2009. According to Joko Supriyono as Secretary General of GAPKI, in 2009 there were still challenges related to infrastructure and logistics that limited the smoothness of exports in Dumai City (Saepudin, 2024) . The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Saleem et al. (2022) in their study entitled "role of financial inclusion and export diversification in determining green growth: evidence from SAARC economies", which concluded that export diversification has a positive effect on green growth (green economy) in SAARC economies.

According to Hidayaturrahman (2021) , countries that adopt environmentally friendly practices can take advantage of the growing global demand for sustainable products. By

producing goods and services that meet sustainability standards, countries can enter wider and potentially profitable international markets. Products such as renewable energy, electric vehicles, and recycled materials are increasingly sought after in the global market, encouraging countries to invest in green technology and innovation. In addition, sustainability-based exports can enhance a country's image as a leader in sustainability, attracting further foreign and domestic investment. Thus, by increasing the export capacity of green products, countries not only strengthen their domestic economies but also contribute to global efforts to address the challenges of climate change and preserve the environment.So it can be concluded that export activities will be able to encourage the creation of innovation and the application of environmentally friendly technology in various industrial sectors, which in the end can increase the value of green economic growth. So the greater the export value in the agriculture, forestry and plantation sectors, the more significant the impact on green economic growth in Dumai City in the period 2009 to 2023.

The Influence of Foreign Investment, Domestic Investment and Exports on Green Economic Growth in Dumai City

Based on the results of the hypothesis test that have been presented previously, it shows that exports have a greater f-count value than the f-table value, and have a significance value that is smaller than the specified standard error. This means that foreign investment, domestic investment, and exports together have a positive and significant effect on green economic growth in Dumai City, so that Ha4 in this study is accepted and H04 in this study is rejected. The researcher's findings show that the value of foreign investment, domestic investment, and exports in Dumai City in 2009 to 2023 which experienced fluctuations up and down every year was able to provide a fairly large or significant influence on green economic growth which was proxied by the GRDP value. The maximum value of green economic growth of IDR 1,378,765.08 was in 2023, this means that the highest value of green economic growth was in 2023. According to DJPB (2023) , the existence of government policies that support economic sustainability and diversification provides opportunities for economic growth in Dumai City. While the minimum value of green economic growth of IDR 1,082,265.91 was in 2009, this means that the lowest value of green economic growth was in 2009. According to Antara News (2024) , in 2009 there was a decrease in the prices of several commodities which had an impact on exports and regional income, and infrastructure constraints made the value of economic growth low but still achieved the target realization.

According to Rosmalah et al. (2024) , PMA brings investment and modern technology needed to develop the green sector, accelerate the adoption of sustainable practices, and improve energy efficiency. Meanwhile, PMDN plays an important role in encouraging local innovation and the implementation of sustainable solutions that are appropriate to the context and needs of local communities. With the support of these two forms of investment, the country can produce goods and services that meet sustainability standards, which in turn increases export competitiveness. Exports of environmentally friendly products not only open up new market opportunities but also draw greater attention to the importance of sustainability in business practices.

Therefore, the synergy between PMA, PMDN, and exports is key to creating an ecosystem that supports green economic growth, which contributes to social welfare and environmental preservation. So it can be concluded that the implementation of a targeted and comprehensive green economy is something that must be considered by the Indonesian Government, because it aims to maintain environmental sustainability in Indonesia in particular and globally in general. So the greater the value of foreign investment, domestic investment, and exports together in the agriculture, forestry and plantation sectors, the more significant the impact on green economic growth in Dumai City in the period 2009 to 2023.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussions presented in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Foreign investment does not have a significant impact on green economic growth in Dumai City.
2. Domestic investment does not have a significant impact on green economic growth in Dumai City.
3. Exports have a positive and significant impact on green economic growth in Dumai City.
4. Foreign investment, domestic investment and exports together have a positive and significant impact on green economic growth in Dumai City.

LIMITATION

After done research , researcher realize existence a number of limitations in study This , among others:

1. This research only focuses on the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, so the research results obtained are only... capable describe Dumai City conditions in the sector said , while If seen from lots of data other sectors that also have share on the GRDP value of Dumai City.
2. Growth economy green only capable explained by the influence from foreign investment , domestic investment and exports around 66.7%, meaning Still There is about 33.3% influence from variables that are not investigated in study This .

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