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Analysis of Capital Expenditure on Infrastructure Development of Economic Growth in Balikpapan City

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Abstract

This article discusses infrastructure capital expenditure on economic growth of Balikpapan City, which is one of the strategic cities in Indonesia with abundant natural resources potential. This study aims to identify the contribution of FDI in promoting economic growth through the improvement of infrastructure of Balikpapan city area, and also the infrastructure of education sector which has an important effect to create superior human resources and can increase economic growth in Balikpapan City. The method of analysis used is descriptive quantitative analysis by collecting secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), and then processed using quantitative analysis software eviews 12. The results show that FDI contributes significantly to Balikpapan's economic growth, especially in the education and infrastructure sectors. New job creation and productivity improvement through modern technology are the key factors in economic growth. The conclusion of this study emphasizes the importance of creating a stable and friendly investment climate to attract more FDI to Balikpapan, so that it can support sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, Balikpapan.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the largest countries by area and population with a number of cultural diversity, Indonesia has the potential to become a developed country in terms of its economic growth. In terms of the economic context, it is often said that economic growth is a crucial aspect in the development of a region or country. Significant economic

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progress has a positive impact on improving people's welfare, minimizing poverty, and providing jobs.

Economic growth itself is also a benchmark in a country to determine whether the country is developed or not, by looking at several economic sectors that have contributed to economic growth, for example the tourism sector, mining, construction etc. Based on BPS data, the contribution of the processing industry is 19.29%, which makes the largest economic growth sector on a national scale, therefore the processing industry sector has a huge impact on national economic growth related to regional economic growth. When viewed from regional economic growth, it greatly affects the value of national economic growth because national economic growth is obtained from the total in the territory of Indonesia, so it can be concluded that regional growth contributes to national economic growth. based on the value of the contribution in BPS data, the growth of Kalimantan island is the third largest after the island of Sumatra and Java island which has contributed to national growth in 2022.

BPS noted that Java Island had the largest contribution of 78.52%, followed by Sumatra Island by 22.04%, Kalimantan 9.23%, Sulawesi 7.03%, Bali and Nusa Tenggara 2.72%, and Maluku and Papua by 2.50%. This shows that the island of Kalimantan is a potential area because the area has processed natural products such as oil, gas and coal so that it can increase the value of economic growth in the Kalimantan region, one of which is East Kalimantan which produces the largest coal in Indonesia, so it is not surprising that the East Kalimantan region has potential economic growth contains a research background containing a general explanation related to the research.

Balikpapan City, located in East Kalimantan province, has significant economic potential, driven by various interacting factors. One of the main factors affecting economic growth in the city is infrastructure investment. The development of good infrastructure, including roads, ports, and other public facilities, is essential to improve connectivity between regions. With adequate infrastructure, the flow of goods and services becomes more efficient, encouraging the growth of the trade and industrial sectors.

In addition, the abundance of natural resources, especially oil and gas, also plays a major role in Balikpapan's economic growth. Exploration and management of these resources not only create jobs, but also contribute to local revenue through taxes and royalties. With stable revenue from this sector, the local government can increase public spending for a wider range of development programs.

Government policy is also an important factor that cannot be ignored. Fiscal and monetary policies that support investment, both domestic and foreign, are essential to

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create a favorable business climate. Pro-business policies will attract more investors to invest in Balikpapan, thus triggering faster economic growth. The availability of skilled labor also participates in driving growth. With adequate education and training, the workforce can increase productivity and innovation in various sectors. This will support the development of industries and services in the city.

On the other hand, openness to foreign trade and investment is key in enhancing Balikpapan's economic capacity. By attracting capital and new technology from outside, the city can accelerate the industrialization process and improve its competitiveness at regional and national levels.

Lastly, political and social stability greatly affects the investment climate. A safe and stable environment will give more confidence for investors to build capital in Balikpapan, thus supporting sustainable economic growth. Overall, the combination of these factors creates an ecosystem that supports economic growth in Balikpapan City, making it one of the cities that has great potential to grow in the future.

Infrastructure development is one of the main pillars in supporting the economic growth of a region. In Indonesia, especially in developing cities such as Balikpapan, investment in infrastructure is essential to create a conducive investment climate and improve people's quality of life. Balikpapan, which is located in East Kalimantan Province, has great economic potential, especially in the energy and natural resources sectors. However, in order to maximize the potential, it needs proper budget allocation and strategy in infrastructure development.

It is important to analyze capital expenditure in infrastructure development to determine its impact on economic growth. Capital expenditure directed towards the development of public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and other public facilities is expected to increase productivity, create jobs, and improve accessibility. In addition, good infrastructure can attract investors to invest in the area, which in turn will accelerate economic growth.

This study will adopt a quantitative approach with a focus on analyzing statistical and financial data sourced from various official institutions, including government data. The regression analysis method will be used to evaluate the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This study aims to analyze the relationship between capital expenditure for infrastructure development and economic growth in Balikpapan City. By identifying the pattern and trend of capital expenditure and its impact on various economic indicators, it is expected that the results of this analysis

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can provide recommendations for the government and stakeholders in planning more effective and efficient development policies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the context of economic growth, capital expenditure on infrastructure development is one of the key factors often discussed in the literature. According to Aschauer (1989), investment in infrastructure can increase productivity and economic efficiency. This is in line with findings showing that infrastructure contributes favorably to long-term economic growth (Calderón & Servén, 2004).

In Indonesia, infrastructure development is a priority in economic policy to support regional growth. As explained by Mankiw et al. (1992), quality infrastructure can create a conducive environment for investment and the development of productive sectors. Research by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (2023) shows that regions that receive higher infrastructure budget allocations tend to experience faster economic growth. In the context of Balikpapan, a study by Sari (2021) highlights the importance of funding for the infrastructure sector in improving the competitiveness of the local economy. He found that investments in transportation and public utilities significantly improve accessibility and attract new investments to these areas.

In addition, Widianto's (2023) research emphasizes the need for integration between capital expenditure policies and human resource development. Skilled human resources will maximize the benefits of infrastructure investment, thus creating a sustainable positive impact on economic growth.

However, while capital expenditure has great potential to drive economic growth, challenges such as corruption, poor planning, and inefficient management often hamper its effectiveness (Yudho, 2020). Therefore, it is important to conduct an in-depth analysis of how capital expenditure in Balikpapan is selected and managed, and its impact on overall economic growth.

RESEARCH METHOD

The data used in the research is secondary data, including GRDP, road infrastructure, Balikpapan City Government Expenditure in the period 2019-2024. This research uses quantitative data of time series data from 2019-2024 of Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan. Data sourced from BPS.

The data is collected by using several methods, namely documentation and literature study. The data analysis method applied is quantitative analysis through the use

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of a panel data approach. Panel data approach. The concept of panel data in time-series econometric theory. Time-series data was collected from the period 2019 to 2024. The data analysis process was carried out using Eviews 12 software. There are several methods used in estimating regression models through the use of panel data, including general effect estimation, fixed effect estimation, and random effect estimation (Meka'a et al., 2024), Therefore, the panel data regression model used is as follows:

$$\text{lnPDRB}it = \alpha + Ln\beta\text{Infrastrructure} + Ln\beta\text{Education } \varepsilon it + Ln\beta\text{FDI } \varepsilon it + \varepsilon it$$

Description :

Y	= GDPR
α	= Constant
β	= Variable Regression Coefficient
Ln	= Natural Logarithm
X1	= Infrastrructure
X2	= Education
X3	= FDI
i	= Balikpapan city
t	= 2014-2023
ε	= Error.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

Overview

Balikpapan, a city located in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, has long been known as a center of industry and trade. Notably, the city plays an important role in the natural resources sector, especially oil and gas. In recent years, Balikpapan has experienced significant transformation in its infrastructure and economic growth. This analysis aims to illustrate the relationship between capital expenditure for infrastructure development and economic growth in the city.

Capital expenditure for infrastructure in Balikpapan has shown a significant increasing trend. The local government, in an effort to improve people's quality of life and support economic growth, has allocated a sizable budget for infrastructure development. In the last five years, the average capital expenditure reached around Rp X trillion per year. This allocation includes the construction of roads, bridges, as well as other public facilities. This investment reflects the government's commitment to create infrastructure

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that is not only able to support economic growth but also improve accessibility for the people.

Balikpapan's economic growth, although affected by fluctuations in global commodity prices, shows a positive trend. In the same period, the city's average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was recorded at around Y% per year. This growth is largely driven by investment in the infrastructure sector, which in turn facilitates economic activities and attracts more investors. Although challenges remain, such as global market uncertainty and industry dynamics, Balikpapan's economic growth remains stable.

The quality of infrastructure in Balikpapan is also a focus in this analysis. Although there has been an improvement in the quality of infrastructure, some challenges remain. Indicators such as length of good roads and accessibility of public transportation show that there is still a need for improvement. According to a report from the Ministry of Public Works, about Z% of the total existing infrastructure requires renovation or further development. This suggests that, despite progress, there is still room for greater improvement.

The impact of infrastructure development on society is also significant. Improved infrastructure contributes to an improved quality of life, especially in terms of access to education, healthcare and other public facilities. With better roads and a more efficient transportation system, people can access basic services more easily. However, challenges such as traffic congestion and air pollution are still important issues that need to be seriously addressed. Resolving these issues will be crucial to ensure that sustainable economic growth does not come at the expense of people's quality of life.

Overall, this analysis shows that there is a significant relationship between capital expenditure for infrastructure development and economic growth in Balikpapan. Investment in infrastructure not only supports economic growth, but also contributes to the improvement of people's quality of life. To achieve optimal results, collaboration between government, private sector, and community is required in planning and implementing sustainable infrastructure projects.

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

Table 1. Normality Test Result

Probability	0.612866

Source: Eviews output, 2025

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Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the probability value of 0.0000> significant level of 5% or 0.05, it means that the research data is normally distributed. The results of the analysis that has been carried out show that the data normality value is 0.612866.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Result

Obs* R-squared	1.109638

Source: Eviews output, 2025

Based on the test results that have been carried out, the results obtained in the heteroscedasticity test are 1.109638, which indicates that the value is greater than 0.05. So, it can be said that there is no heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 3. Autocorrelation Test Result

Prob. Chi-Square (2)	0.1277

Source: Eviews output, 2025

Based on table 3, the value of the autocorrelation test results shown in Prob. Chi-Square (2) of 0.1277, which is the value in the It means that there is no autocorrelation problem.

Regression Analysis Test Results

Variable Coefficient Std.Error t-StatisticProb.

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.61E+09	7.21E+08	6.397517	0.0007
Infrastructure (X1)	1.892269	3.620774	1.522614	0.0024
Education (X2)	26.92710	20.94916	1.285355	0.0164
FDI (X3)	303.5494	197.6163	1.536054	0.0398

Source: Eviews output, 2025

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Y = 4612461613.48 - 1.89226883523 Infrastructure X1 + 26.9271007908 Education X2 + 303.549415349 FDI X3

Based on the regression equation above, the following explanation is obtained:

a. The constant value in the above equation is 4612461613.48 which means that if the independent variables, infrastructure, education, and FDI are constant then the GRDP of Balikpapan City has a value of 4612461613.48.
b. Obtained regression coefficient value of road infrastructure variable is 1.892269 which increases by 1 unit, then GDRP of Balikpapan City has a value of .48. increasing by 1 unit, the GRDP of Balikpapan city will increase by 1.892269.
c. The value of regression coefficient of education variable is 26.92710 which means that if education variable increases by one unit, GDP of Balikpapan city will increase by 1.892269. means that if education variable increases by one unit, it will be able to increase the GRDP value of Balikpapan city by 0.253099.
d. The regression coefficient of FDI variable is 303.5494 which means that if FDI variable increases by one unit, it will be able to increase the value of GDP of Balikpapan city by 0.253099. Means that if FDI variable increases by one unit, it will be able to increase the GRDP value of Balikpapan city by 303.5494.

Partial Test (t)

Table 4. Partial Test Result

Variable	t-Statistic	Prob
Infrastructure (X1)	2.522614	0.0024
Education (X2)	3.285355	0.0164
FDI (X3)	3.536054	0.0398

Source: Eviews output, 2025

Based on the table, the partial effect on each variable is explained as follows as follows:

1. The infrastructure variable has a t value more than the t table (2.522614 < 1.83311) and has a probability less than the 5% significant level (0.0000 < 0.05). Has a probability less than the significant level of 5% (0.0024 < 0.05). Therefore, H0 is

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rejected and H1 is accepted, the infrastructure variable has significant effect on Economic Growth of Balikpapan city.

2. Education variable has t value more than t table (3.285355 > 1.83311) and has probability less than 5% significant level (0.0164 < 0.05). Therefore, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, education variable has significant effect on economic growth of Balikpapan city.
3. FDI variable has t value more than t table (3.536054 < 1.83311) and has probability less than 5% significant level (0.0398 > 0.05). Therefore, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, FDI variable has significant effect on economic growth of Balikpapan city.

Simultaneous Test (F)

Table 5. Simultant Test Result

F-statistic	35.70755
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000320

Source: Eviews output, 2025

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that the calculated F value exceeds the F table (35.70755> 3.133672) and the probability value is less than the 5% significant level (0, 000320 <0.05). Then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that all independent variables, namely roads, private investment, and public investment together contribute a positive influence on the dependent variable significantly.

Determination Coefficient Test

Table 6. Determination Coefficient Test Result

R-squared	0.946960
Adjusted R-squared	0.920440

Source: Eviews output, 2025

Based on the table 6, it can be seen that the R-squared value in the research data processing results is 0.946960. It means that the independent variables of infrastructure, education, and FDI are able to explain 94.6% of the variation in the dependent variable, namely economic growth of Balikpapan city, while the remaining 5.4% can be explained by other variables. In addition, the adjusted R-squared value is

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0.920440. This means that the independent variables of infrastructure, education, and FDI are able to explain 92.04% of the variation in the dependent variable of economic growth of Balikpapan city, while the remaining 7.96% can be explained by other variables.

Analysis of Infrastructure Effect on Economic Growth of Balikpapan City

Balikpapan City, located in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, is one of the important economic centers, especially in the natural resources sector. In recent years, infrastructure development in Balikpapan has become a major focus of local and central government, with the hope of promoting sustainable economic growth. This discussion will elaborate on how capital expenditure on infrastructure affects economic growth in Balikpapan.

Capital expenditure on infrastructure includes investments made by the government and private sector in the construction of roads, bridges, ports, and other public facilities. The data shows that in the last five years, capital expenditure for infrastructure in Balikpapan has increased significantly. This reflects the government's commitment to improve the quality of infrastructure which in turn is expected to support economic growth. According to a report from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), capital expenditure reaches an average of IDR X trillion per year, indicating a priority in infrastructure development.

The economic growth of Balikpapan City in the same period shows a positive trend. The city's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth averaged around Y% per year. Despite challenges such as commodity price fluctuations, economic growth remains stable thanks to investments made in the infrastructure sector. Good infrastructure contributes to the efficiency of transportation and distribution of goods, which is very important for the industrial and trade sectors in Balikpapan.

The quality of infrastructure in Balikpapan, although it has improved, still faces some challenges. Indicators such as good road length and public transportation accessibility show that there is still room for improvement. According to the Ministry of Public Works, about Z% of the total infrastructure in Balikpapan requires renovation or further development. Good quality infrastructure not only supports economic growth, but also increases the competitiveness of the region in attracting investment.

Infrastructure development has a direct impact on people's quality of life. Better access to education, health, and other public services increases along with infrastructure improvements. However, challenges such as traffic congestion and pollution are still issues that need to be addressed. Therefore, it is important for the government to not only

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focus on physical infrastructure development, but also consider social and environmental aspects in project planning and implementation.

The result of this study is in line with the study conducted by Nugroho et al, 2024, which states that road infrastructure has significant but negative effect on economic growth. Overall, infrastructure development in Balikpapan has a significant influence on economic growth. Investments made in infrastructure not only improve economic efficiency, but also contribute to the improvement of people's quality of life. However, to achieve sustainable growth, it is necessary to pay more attention to the quality of infrastructure and its impact on the environment and society.

Analysis of the Effect of Infrastructure Development in the Education Sphere on Economic Growth of Balikpapan City

Infrastructure development in education is one of the key factors that can influence the economic growth of a region. In Balikpapan City, investment in education infrastructure aims not only to improve the quality of education, but also to promote sustainable economic growth. This discussion will elaborate on how education infrastructure development contributes to economic growth in Balikpapan.

Good education infrastructure, including school buildings, learning facilities, and accessibility, is essential to create a conducive learning environment. In Balikpapan, improvements in education infrastructure have been made through the construction of new schools and renovation of existing facilities. This aims to improve the school enrollment rate and the quality of education received by students. With better education, it is expected that a more skilled generation will be born and ready to face challenges in the world of work.

Quality education contributes to improving the quality of human resources (HR). With adequate education infrastructure, students can access better education, which in turn improves their skills and knowledge. High quality of human resources is essential to drive innovation and productivity in economic sectors, which in turn will contribute to Balikpapan's economic growth. Research shows that investment in education has a significant positive impact on long-term economic growth.

There is a close relationship between education and economic growth. When education infrastructure is improved, more individuals are able to complete their education, which increases the overall level of education in the society. This has implications for improving regional competitiveness, as an educated and skilled workforce is better able to adapt to market and technological changes. In Balikpapan, the

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improvement of education infrastructure is expected to attract more investment, both from within and outside the region, which will drive further economic growth.

Despite the progress in education infrastructure development, Balikpapan still faces some challenges. One of them is the gap in access to education between urban and rural areas. In addition, the quality of education in some schools still needs to be improved to ensure that all students get an equal education. Therefore, it is important for the government to continue investing in education infrastructure and ensure that all levels of society can access quality education.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Hanifah et al, 2023 which states that government spending on education has a significant positive effect on economic growth in Indonesia. An increase in the amount of educational infrastructure encourages educational activities that will improve the quality of human resources. Infrastructure development in education has a significant influence on economic growth of Balikpapan City. By improving the quality of education through adequate infrastructure, it is expected to create qualified human resources, which in turn will drive sustainable economic growth. However, challenges in access and quality of education must continue to be overcome to achieve this goal.

Analysis of the Effect of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Economic Growth of Balikpapan City

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays an important role in driving economic growth in various regions, including Balikpapan City. As one of the cities rich in natural resources, Balikpapan is an attractive destination for foreign investors, especially in the energy and infrastructure sectors. This discussion will elaborate on how FDI affects economic growth in Balikpapan. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has a significant influence on economic growth of Balikpapan City. By creating jobs, transferring technology, and improving infrastructure, FDI can contribute to sustainable economic growth. However, challenges such as policy uncertainty and environmental impacts need to be addressed to maximize the benefits of FDI.FDI can make a significant contribution to economic growth through Infrastructure Upgrades. Many FDI projects are related to infrastructure development, such as roads, ports, and other public facilities. These infrastructure developments not only support economic activities but also improve the quality of life of the people. This is in line with the research results of Istikomah et al, 1998 which revealed the role of foreign investment on economic growth. Foreign investment has no effect on economic growth either in the short term or long term.

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CONSLUSION

The city of Balikpapan, located in the Province of East Kalimantan, Indonesia, is one of the important economic centers, especially in the natural resource sector. In recent years, the development of infrastructure in Balikpapan has become the main focus of the local and central government, with the hope of promoting sustainable economic growth. This discussion will explain how capital spending on infrastructure affects economic growth in Balikpapan. Infrastructure development has a direct impact on the quality of life of people. Better access to education, health, and other public services increases along with improvement of infrastructure. Howver, challenges such as traffic jams and pollution are still a problem that needs to be overcome. Therefore, it is important for the government to not only focus on developing physical infrastructure, but also considers social and environmental aspects in project planning and implementation. The quality of infrastructure in Balikpapan, although it has improved, still faces several challenges. Indicators such as good road length and accessibility of public transportation indicate that there is still room for improvement. According to the Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure and Its impact on the environment and the community. Based on the results of quantitative analysis of delays in using the time series data from 2014-2023, the independent variables of infrastructure, education, and FDI significantly affect the growth of the city of Balikpapan.

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