

ABSTRACT

The study analyze the impact of infrastructure, capital growth, net participation, life expectancy, labor, and information and communication technology on economic growth in Indonesia in 2017–2021. The study uses secondary data from the Central Statistical Agency (BPS) on 34 provinces in Indonesia during 2017-2021. The random effect method is selected based on the chow test and the hausman test. The results show that water infrastructure variables, and foreign direct investment influence economic growth, while road infrastructure, pure participation, life expectancy, domestic capital growth, labour, and information and communication technology variables have no influence on economic growth. The public needs a clean water as an important part of life in Indonesia. The increase of water shows many efforts being made to increase the supply of clean water for personal consumption or production processes. Relying on budgetary funding from a limited government is not enough to carry out development evenly. The government opens up foreign investors to invest capital in Indonesia as a solution to accelerate development.

Keyword: infrastructure, investment, labor, information and communication technology, panel data