ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effects of logistics infrastructure, physical capital growth, human capital, and population growth rate on interregional economic growth in Indonesia during the period 2014–2023, as well as to evaluate the presence of interregional spillover effects. The analysis uses panel data from 34 provinces and employs the Spatial Durbin Model (SDM) with a fixed effect approach. The results indicate that the impact of logistics infrastructure varies by type and region: road length consistently exerts a positive and significant effect across all regions, while airports and seaports tend to have a negative impact, particularly in Eastern Indonesia. Land transport fleets (trucks) contribute positively, although their significance varies across regions. Spatial analysis reveals heterogeneous spillover effects: roads generate positive spillovers, whereas airports, seaports, and truck fleets may induce negative spillovers in some areas. Physical capital has a relatively small and insignificant direct effect, whereas human capital shows a positive and significant impact across all regions, with the largest effect in Eastern Indonesia. Population growth exhibits varying effects: directly negative in Eastern Indonesia and nationally, but total effects can be positive through labor mobility and regional labor market integration. These findings highlight the importance of improving the quality and efficiency of logistics infrastructure, implementing spatially based development planning, and applying affirmative policies to support more equitable economic growth, particularly in Eastern Indonesia.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Logistics infrastructure, Physical capital, Human capital, Population growth rate, Spillover, Spatial Durbin Model.*