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Economic Development in Makassar City: Urbanization, Migration, Investment, and Human Capital

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Abstract
The city of Makassar, as the economic center of Eastern Indonesia, has experienced rapid growth driven by urbanization and migration. This phenomenon brings opportunities for increased labor and demand, but also has the potential to cause problems such as unemployment, inequality, and infrastructure pressure if not managed properly. This study aims to analyze the effects of urbanization, migration, investment, and human capital on Makassar's economic growth, using endogenous growth and agglomeration theory approaches. The research method uses a quantitative approach with time series data. Data analysis was performed using multiple linear regression with SPSS to test the partial and simultaneous effects of the four independent variables on economic growth. The results prove that urbanization, migration, investment, and human capital simultaneously have a significant and positive effect, explaining 81.8% of the variation in economic growth. Urbanization has the most dominant effect, followed by human capital, migration, and investment. The proposed policy recommendations are the need for sustainable urbanization management, targeted migration policies, increased investment in strategic sectors, and strengthening human capital through education and vocational training to create inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: *Economic Development; Sustainable Development; Urbanization; Migration; Economic Investment; Human Capital*

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I. Introduction

The city of Makassar is the largest economic center in eastern Indonesia. As the capital of South Sulawesi Province, Makassar plays an important role in supporting trade, industry, and service activities, causing people from various regions to migrate and settle in Makassar. Rapid economic growth, infrastructure development, and greater job opportunities compared to surrounding areas are the main factors driving rapid urbanization in the city of Makassar (1,2). The economic development of Makassar City has been complexly influenced by the phenomena of urbanization and migration. Although urbanization has the potential to increase economic productivity due to an increase in the labor force and growth in the industrial and service sectors, an increase in population that is not balanced with good planning can cause various problems, including economic inequality, unemployment, and pressure on infrastructure and public services (3,4).

Increased economic activity in various fields, such as trade, services, and manufacturing, is one of the benefits of migration and urbanization. The influx of people from various regions brings with it a potential workforce that can help local industries grow. In addition, population growth leads to increased demand for goods and services. Ultimately, this will result in an overall economic improvement in the city of Makassar (5,6). However, uncontrolled urbanization can also cause significant social and economic problems (7,8). Rising unemployment is a major problem caused by an imbalance between the available labor force and the capacity to absorb new jobs.

Many migrants who come to Makassar City do not have the skills required by the job market, making it difficult for them to find formal employment. As a result, they prefer to work in the informal sector, which is less stable and generates low income. In addition, increased urbanization puts pressure on city infrastructure such as transportation, housing, sanitation, and other public facilities. To provide adequate housing for a growing population, Makassar faces challenges. Densely populated and slum areas are evidence that population

growth is not always in line with the readiness of city infrastructure (9). Furthermore, social and economic inequality is influenced by migration and urbanization (10), and access to education and skills training can trap migrants in a cycle of poverty. Due to the increasing number of workers in the market, the native population of Makassar City, who previously had greater employment opportunities, may now face stiffer competition.

If managed properly, urbanization can be a catalyst for economic growth from an investment and economic perspective (11). To maximize the benefits of urbanization for economic growth, the Makassar city government must formulate appropriate policies. Training and job education programs for migrant workers and local residents, sustainable infrastructure development, and increased investment in strategic sectors can be part of these policies.

The city of Makassar, as the center of economic growth in Eastern Indonesia, faces major challenges and opportunities from the surge in urbanization and migration. If not managed properly, this phenomenon could trigger various social and economic problems, such as increased unemployment, income inequality, and pressure on public infrastructure (e.g., housing and transportation). The dynamics of urbanization and migration create a complexity that requires in-depth study. Several crucial issues that need to be further examined include the reciprocal relationship between urbanization, migration, and economic growth (12). In addition, it is important to identify the main impacts of urbanization and migration on unemployment rates, especially in key sectors. This research explores how urbanization affects economic inequality and community welfare, so that development does not only focus on growth, but also on equity (13). Finally, strategic policies are needed to maximize the benefits of urbanization (such as innovation and workforce diversity) while reducing its negative impacts (e.g., pressure on infrastructure and social problems) in order to achieve sustainable economic development in Makassar.

The economic growth of Makassar City is influenced by a series of interrelated and highly complex factors. First, urbanization and migration play a major role as drivers by attracting human resources and labor from other regions, which can increase the labor supply and expand the consumer base. Second, the role of economic investment, both in the form of direct investment (infrastructure development) and indirect investment (investment in financial markets), is very important in providing the capital needed to finance development, create jobs, and encourage the community to determine the productivity and competitiveness of the city, because a skilled and highly educated workforce is capable of driving high value-added economic sectors. Therefore, this article aims to unravel and analyze how these four factors urbanization, migration, investment, and human capital not only work partially but also simultaneously and influence each other to encourage or hinder the pace of sustainable economic growth in Makassar City.

Analyzing the relationship between urbanization, migration, investment, and human capital in the context of Makassar's economic growth is very important because it provides a comprehensive and holistic understanding. This analysis enables the government and stakeholders to identify how each factor uniquely contributes and how the interaction between them can be optimized. For example, understanding that investment will not have maximum impact without adequate skilled labor (human capital), or that unmanaged urbanization can create a burden on infrastructure and hinder economic growth (14). Thus, this analysis provides a strategic basis for formulating integrated, efficient, and sustainable policies that not only promote GRDP growth but also improve the overall welfare of the community.

II. Literature Review

Regional and Urban Economic Growth

Regional and urban economic growth can be explained through several major theories, which have evolved from a focus on physical capital to the role of endogenous factors. One of the early foundations was the Neoclassical Theory, represented by the Solow-Swan model. This theory states that the long-term economic growth of a region is driven by three main factors: the accumulation of physical capital (such as machinery and infrastructure), labor force growth, and technological progress (15). At the end of the 20th century, the Endogenous Growth Theory developed by economists such as Paul Romer and Robert Lucas emerged, arguing that technological progress is not exogenous, but rather a result of economic activity itself. Subsequently, the Urban Economic Development Theory emerged, focusing on the role of economic agglomeration (12). This theory states that the concentration of population and economic activity in a city creates economies of scale and positive externalities. This phenomenon explains why large cities often become engines of national economic growth.

Systematically, the evolution of these theories shows a shift in focus. Initially, attention was focused on measurable physical factors, such as capital and labor. Later, analysis developed to include more complex qualitative factors, such as innovation and knowledge, which are contained in human capital (14). Finally, urban development theory integrates all these elements to explain the phenomenon of agglomeration that occurs in cities. The combination of these theories provides a robust framework for analyzing regional and urban economic growth as a dynamic and interconnected system.

The role of urbanization and migration in economic growth

Urbanization and migration are two interrelated demographic phenomena that have a significant impact on economic development, especially in large cities in developing countries. In general, urbanization is understood as the process of population movement from rural to urban areas, resulting in population growth in cities. Meanwhile, migration encompasses the movement of people both between regions within a country (internal migration) and between countries (international migration) (15).

In the context of internal migration, research shows that migration from rural to urban areas is often accompanied by remittance transfers to the area of origin (7). These remittances can serve as an important source of income for families in rural areas, reducing poverty and even encouraging investment. On the other hand, migration can also cause inequality in destination areas, where newcomers who lack adequate skills are often trapped in the informal sector with low wages (16). Focusing on the city of Makassar, it is evident that this city has unique characteristics as a center of migration and an economic hub in Eastern Indonesia. Reports from BPS and research results indicate that Makassar has experienced significant population growth due to urbanization and migration from surrounding provinces (8). This growth correlates positively with an increase in Regional Gross Domestic Product (PDRB), especially in the trade, services, and construction sectors. This growth is in line with the theory that large cities attract investment and become engines of growth.

Urbanization, migration, and economic growth are among the most fundamental topics in regional economic development. Urbanization, as the process of increasing the proportion of people living in urban areas, is often a physical manifestation of economic growth. Migration, particularly from rural to urban areas, is the main mechanism driving urbanization (17). This phenomenon creates a concentration of population and economic activity in urban centers, which in turn triggers growth through various mechanisms.

One classic theory explaining this relationship is the Todaro-Harris model. This model states that internal migration, especially from rural areas to cities, is driven by expected wage differentials, not just actual wages. Individuals in rural areas are motivated to move to cities because they perceive higher employment opportunities and wages, even though the risk of unemployment in cities also exists (18). This flow of migrants provides the labor supply needed by rapidly growing urban industries and service sectors. Thus, migration becomes a catalyst that accelerates urbanization and supports urban economic expansion.

The relationship between urbanization, migration, and economic growth is complex and dynamic. While urbanization and migration inherently drive economic growth through agglomeration and resource transfers, the potential benefits can only be maximized if supported by strategic urban planning and responsive public policies (19) (20). Appropriate policies should aim to manage migrant flows, provide adequate infrastructure and services, and create an inclusive environment so that all segments of society, both native and immigrant, can contribute to and enjoy the fruits of economic growth, ensuring that urbanization and migration contribute sustainably and inclusively to the welfare of the entire community of Makassar (4)(8).

The Role of Investment in the City Economy

Investment plays a central role in driving the city's economy. Investment acts as a key driver of growth, job creation, and modernization. Fundamentally, investment is an injection of capital into the economy, whether in physical development, technology, or human resource development. This capital enables companies to expand, increase production capacity, and innovate (new products and services).

A city's economy comes from two main types of investment: direct investment and indirect investment. Direct investment, such as the construction of new factories, shopping centers, and public infrastructure, has a direct and tangible impact on the local economy. These projects not only create jobs during the construction phase, but also in the long term, triggering a multiplier effect that stimulates related sectors (21). In addition, investment also plays a role in increasing the economic competitiveness of cities. With investment, a city can build and develop high value-added leading sectors, such as investment in technology that can transform a city from a traditional manufacturing center to a technology-based creative industry center, and foreign direct investment that brings in not only capital but also knowledge, technology, and modern management practices from other countries, which have a positive impact on improving the productivity and capabilities of the local workforce (22).

Human Capital as a Driver of Productivity

Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, health, and other attributes possessed by individuals that enable them to generate economic value. This concept was first popularized by economists Theodore Schultz and Gary Becker, who argued that investment in human resources, through education and training, is as important as investment in physical capital such as machinery and technology (23). In other words, human resources are not merely labor, but productive assets whose value can be increased.

Improvements in human capital quality have a direct impact on productivity, innovation, and economic competitiveness. One way to boost human capital productivity is by improving skills and labor efficiency (24). Well-educated and trained individuals have the ability to perform work faster and more accurately with higher

quality, are able to use advanced technology, solve complex problems, and adapt to changes in the work environment. On a large economic scale, this improvement enables the industrial sector to move towards the production of high value-added goods and services that can increase per capita income and overall economic growth.

In addition, human capital is a prerequisite for innovation. Qualified individuals can generate new ideas, develop breakthrough technologies, and find more efficient ways to produce. Without a strong human capital base, a city or country will find it difficult to innovate and will fall behind in global competition. Therefore, investment in education and training is not just an expense, but a strategic investment for the future of the economy.

III. Research Method

Research Location

This research will be conducted in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. This location was chosen based on Makassar City's role as a center of economic growth, trade, and education in Eastern Indonesia. The data collected will be sourced from agencies in the Makassar City area.

Type of Research

This research uses a quantitative approach with descriptive and causal characteristics. Descriptive provides an overview of the conditions of dependent and independent variables (urbanization, migration, investment, human capital, and economic growth) over time. Meanwhile, causal relationships are used to analyze and test the cause-and-effect relationship between independent variables (urbanization, migration, investment, human capital) and dependent variables (economic growth).

Population and Sample

The population of this study is economic and demographic data of Makassar City that is relevant to the research variables. The sample used is time series data for a specific period that allows for in-depth analysis of the interaction between variables over time.

Analysis Method

The collected data will be analyzed using statistical methods, namely Multiple Linear Regression analysis, which is used to analyze the partial and simultaneous effects of independent variables on dependent variables.

IV. Results and Discussion

Results

The data collected in the study was first subjected to a series of statistical analyses to ensure that the regression model used was able to accurately describe the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. This analysis included testing the strength of influence, the direction of the relationship, and identifying the variables that contributed most significantly to changes in the value of Y. Thus, the results presented below reflect a systematic and measurable analytical process, which can be used as a basis for drawing valid and reliable research conclusions.

Table 1. Research Variable Validity Test

Variable of Urbanization			
Indicator	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	R Table Value	Description
X1_1	.537	0.130	Valid
X1_2	.617	0.130	Valid
X1_3	.659	0.130	Valid
Migration Variables			
Indicator	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	R Table Value	Description
X2_1	.703	0.130	Valid
X2_2	.710	0.130	Valid
X2_3	.731	0.130	Valid
Economic Investment Variables			

Indicator	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	R Table Value	Description
X3_1	.806	0.130	Valid
X3_2	.793	0.130	Valid
X3_3	.844	0.130	Valid
Human Capital Variables			
Indicator	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	R Table Value	Description
X4_1	.646	0.130	Valid
X4_2	.629	0.130	Valid
X4_3	.739	0.130	Valid
Development Growth Variables			
Indicator	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Nilai R Tabel	Description
Y1	.866	0.130	Valid
Y2	.802	0.130	Valid
Y3	.766	0.130	Valid

Table 1 above shows that all indicators of all variables studied have significant and valid item-total correlations. Therefore, all indicators in the variables studied are considered valid for use in further analysis.

Table 2. Reliability Test

Variable	Value *Cronbach's Alpha*	Standard *Cronbach's Alpha*	Description
Urbanization	0.768	0.60	*Reliabel*
Migration	0.846	0.60	*Reliabel*
Economic Investment	0.905	0.60	*Reliabel*
Human Capital	0.818	0.60	*Reliabel*
Development Growth	0.905	0.60	*Reliabel*

Based on the reliability test results as shown in Table 2, all variables are considered reliable in measuring the constructed variables. Therefore, the data used in this study can be further analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis. The results of the analysis are as follows:

Table 3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
1	(Constant)	.673	.537		1.254	.212		
	Urbanization	.415	.092	.419	4.526	.000	.186	5.370
	Migration	.166	.068	.175	2.445	.016	.311	3.212
	Economic Investment	.146	.050	.165	2.941	.004	.507	1.973
	Human Capital	.219	.067	.243	3.299	.001	.295	3.389

a. Dependent Variable: Development Growth

From the available data, the variables of Urbanization, Migration, Economic Investment, and Human Capital have a significance value (Sig.) of less than 0.05. This indicates that all of these variables significantly affect Economic Growth. Positive regression coefficient values (B) for all independent variables indicate that the higher the level of urbanization, migration, economic investment, and human capital, the higher the economic growth.

Urbanization has the highest Beta value of 0.419, indicating that this variable has the strongest influence on Economic Growth, followed by Human Capital at 0.243, Migration at 0.175, and Economic Investment at 0.165.

Berdasarkan persamaan regresi tersebut, maka diperoleh hasil persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$Y = 0.673 + 0.415X1 + 0.166X2 + 0.146X3 + 0.219X4 + e$$

This equation shows that the regression model is able to explain Economic Growth (Y) through four main factors, namely Urbanization (X1), Migration (X2), Economic Investment (X3), and Human Capital (X4). All coefficients are positive, meaning that X_1, X_2, X_3, and X_4 increase Y. X_1 (0.415) has the greatest influence on Y, followed by X_4 (0.219), X_2 (0.166), and X_3 (0.146). The constant 0.673 shows the value of Y when all X variables are zero.

In the regression analysis process, in addition to obtaining regression coefficient values, the coefficient of determination is also obtained, which shows the extent to which the independent variable influences the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination test can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. Coefficient of Determination Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.908[a]	.824	.818	.969	1.694

The results of statistical analysis show that the linear regression model constructed has a coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) of 0.818 or 81.8%. Thus, approximately 81.8% of the variation in Development Growth can be explained by the independent variables used in the model. Meanwhile, approximately 18.2% of other variations in explaining Development Growth cannot be explained by the independent variables in this model. Next, a hypothesis test will be conducted on the available data to obtain a decision on whether the hypothesis proposed earlier can be accepted or rejected. Hypothesis testing in this study was conducted through partial testing (t-test) based on the criteria of t-count ≥ t-table at α 5% or t-count value at p-value ≤ 5%, then H0 was rejected and Ha was accepted. The results of the hypothesis testing are as follows:

Table 5. Hypothesis Testing

Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.254	.212
	Urbanization	4.526	.000
	Migration	2.445	.016
	Economic Investment	2.941	.004
	Human Capital	3.299	.001

From the available data, we can see that the variables of Urbanization, Migration, Economic Investment, and Education & Skills all have significance values (Sig.) of less than 0.05. These values indicate that the four variables significantly influence the dependent variable, meaning that their relationship is not merely coincidental. Conversely, the Constant has a significance value of 0.212, which is greater than 0.05, so it has no significant effect. Furthermore, based on the t-value, we can see the strength of each variable's influence. Urbanization has the highest t-value of 4.526, indicating that this variable has the strongest influence on the dependent variable compared to the other variables.

The simultaneous test in this study was conducted through an F-test based on the criterion of a p-value ≤ 5%, whereby H0 was rejected and Ha was accepted. The results of the F-test are as follows:

Table 6. F-test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	484.536	4	121.134	129.047	.000[b]
	Residual	103.255	110	.939		
	Total	587.791	114			

Source: data processed by SPSS, 2025

Based on the F test results, a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05 was obtained, so it can be concluded that urbanization, migration, economic investment, and education & skills simultaneously affect development growth.

Discussion

The results of multiple linear regression analysis in this study reveal that the variables of urbanization, migration, economic investment, and human capital collectively have a significant and positive effect on economic growth. This is indicated by an Adjusted R Square value of 0.818, which means that these four

independent variables are able to explain 81.8% of the variation in economic growth. The remaining 18.2% is explained by other factors outside the model.

Urbanization has been shown to have a positive and significant impact on economic growth, with the highest regression coefficient (0.415). This indicates that every one-unit increase in urbanization will drive economic growth by 0.415 units. Urbanization is often followed by labor concentration, increased productivity, and market expansion, which ultimately drive economic activity. However, it is also important to be aware of the negative impacts of urbanization, such as population density and pressure on infrastructure, which are not included in this model.

Migration also has a significant positive impact, albeit with a lower coefficient (0.166). Migration, both internal and interregional, can be a source of additional labor and skills transfer, which in turn supports economic development. These results are consistent with the theory that population mobility can fill labor gaps and encourage the flow of ideas and innovation.

Economic investment has a positive and significant influence with a coefficient of 0.146. Investment, both in physical forms such as infrastructure and non-physical forms such as technology, is the main driver of economic growth. These results reinforce the view that capital accumulation and increased production capacity through investment can drive economic output growth in the long term.

Human capital, measured through education and skills, also has a positive and significant effect with a coefficient of 0.219. This figure shows that improving the quality of human resources through education and training plays a strategic role in driving economic growth. A skilled and educated workforce not only increases productivity but also encourages innovation and technological adaptation.

The simultaneous effect and policy implications of the F-test results show that all four variables simultaneously have a significant effect on economic growth (Sig. 0.000). This confirms that urbanization, migration, investment, and human capital are not only independent factors, but also complement each other in driving development.

From a policy perspective, these findings imply that the government needs to manage urbanization sustainably by strengthening urban infrastructure and equitable development. Open and targeted migration policies can be utilized to meet labor needs and reduce regional disparities. Economic investment—both from the public and private sectors—needs to be continuously encouraged, especially in sectors with high multiplier effects. Human capital development through education and vocational training must be a priority in order to create a competent workforce that is ready to face the challenges of the modern economy.

V. Conclusion

1. Urbanization has the strongest influence in driving Makassar's economic growth, with the highest regression coefficient (0.415). This shows that population concentration and economic activity in cities serve as the main engines of growth, although they also have the potential to cause challenges such as overcrowding and infrastructure pressure.
2. Human capital (measured through education and skills) ranks second as the strongest driving factor (coefficient 0.219). This finding confirms that improving the quality of human resources not only increases productivity but is also a prerequisite for innovation and technological adaptation, which are vital for long-term growth.
3. Urbanization, migration, economic investment, and human capital variables do not work independently, but complement each other and interact simultaneously in driving economic growth. For example, investment will not have maximum impact without the support of a skilled workforce (human capital), and the benefits of urbanization can be hampered without adequate infrastructure investment.
4. Urbanization, migration, economic investment, and human capital are key factors driving economic growth. The synergy between these four variables needs to be taken into account by policymakers in designing inclusive and sustainable development strategies.

VI. Recommendations

The findings of the study imply the need for an integrated and holistic policy approach. The government is advised to: (a) manage urbanization in a sustainable manner, (b) design targeted migration policies, (c) encourage investment in strategic sectors, and (d) prioritize human capital development through education and vocational training to create inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

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