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Analysis of the Influence of the Paok Motong Tobacco Factory Agglomeration (APHT) on the Level of Employment Opportunities in East Lombok Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the influence of production capacity, number of industrial workers, production productivity, and prices of tobacco raw materials on the level of employment opportunities in East Lombok Regency in the Paok Motong Tobacco Factory Agglomeration (APHT) area. This research uses a quantitative approach with explanatory research. The data used is time series data for the period 2023–2025 obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), KPPBC TMP C Mataram, and field observations. The data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression with the help of the EViews application. Before regression analysis is carried out, the model is tested using classic assumption tests including normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation tests to ensure the model meets the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) criteria. The research results show that production capacity has a negative but not significant effect on the level of employment opportunities. This condition shows that increasing production capacity is achieved more through operational efficiency than adding new workers. Meanwhile, the number of industrial workers, production efficiency and the price of tobacco raw materials have a positive and significant effect on the level of employment opportunities in East Lombok Regency. Simultaneously, all independent variables have a significant effect on the level of labor absorption. Research findings show that the presence of the APHT Paok Motong area makes a significant contribution to employment opportunities and regional economic development. Therefore, local governments need to encourage the development of labor-intensive industries, improve workforce skills, and stabilize the supply of raw materials to increase employment opportunities in a sustainable manner.

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Keywords: Opportunity Work, Industry Results Tobacco, Agglomeration Industry

INTRODUCTION

Economic development area basically marked by change structure economy from primary sector towards sector secondary and tertiary. Transformation structural the become indicator important in the development process modern economy because show existence improvement productivity and diversification activity economy. Todaro and Smith (2020) explain that development economy No only related with improvement income society, but also change structure production, distribution power work, and improvement quality life society. Transformation the No only influence pattern production and distribution economy, but also affects labor market structure work, level productivity and opportunities Work society. In perspective regional economy, success development an area is not only measured from growth economy, but also from the capabilities of the region in create chance productive and sustainable work .

East Lombok Regency is one of the areas in West Nusa Tenggara Province that have an economic base strong in the sector agriculture, in particular commodities tobacco. Although sector agriculture capable absorb power Work in amount big, characteristic work that is of a nature seasonal cause level stability income public relatively low. Condition the show that sector agriculture Not yet fully capable create chance sustainable work. Dependence to primary sector causes structure economy area Still face various challenges, such as low productivity power work, height domination informal sector, as well as limited chance ongoing formal work . Although sector agriculture tobacco capable absorb power Work in amount big, nature his job tend seasonal so that Not yet capable create stability income public .

In context mentioned, development sector industry processing become an important strategy For strengthen structure economy area and improve chance work. Industry results tobacco own characteristics as industry congested work that requires power Work in amount big in the production process. Therefore that, development industry results tobacco potential become a driving force growth economy at a time instrument creation field work in the area.

One of form development industry results tobacco done through formation Agglomeration Paok Tobacco Products Factory (APHT) Motong in East Lombok Regency. Marshall (1920) explains that agglomeration industry give profit external in the form of the formation of a labor market centralized work, convenience access to material standard, and occurrence overflow knowledge intercompany. In context industry results tobacco, the presence of APHT is expected capable increase efficiency industry and expand chance Work public local. Agglomeration industry is concentration activity economy in a particular area that provides various profit external, such as efficiency cost production, convenience input access , as well as the formation of a labor market more work broad and integrated . Concept This in line with theory agglomeration developed by Marshall and later expanded through Krugman's new economic geography approach.

The existence of APHT Paok Cut expected capable increase efficiency industry results tobacco through concentration activity production in One area planned. Besides that, development area industry it is also expected that can increase absorption power Work local and expanding chance Work the community in East Lombok Regency. However Thus, to what extent is the existence of APHT capable of increase level chance Work Still need testing empirical.

Research on industry results tobacco in Indonesia during This more Lots focus on aspects fiscal, revenue excise and contributions to growth economy national. Research that is specific study connection between agglomeration industry results tobacco with level chance work at the level regency Still relatively limited, especially in the Indonesian region east. Therefore that, research This important done For give proof empirical about influence agglomeration industry to power market dynamics Work area.

Study it also has urgency practical Because East Lombok Regency is one of the areas with amount force Work the largest in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Its size amount force Work the need balanced with development sector economy productive so as not to cause problem unemployment and underemployment unemployment. With Thus, the development of APHT can become a development strategy economy areas that are not only improvement - oriented production industry, but also on creation field quality work.

METHOD

Study This use approach quantitative with type study explanatory research . Approach quantitative chosen Because study aim For test connection cause and effect intervariable through analysis statistics inferential . Sugiyono (2021) stated that study quantitative is method research used For test theory through measurement variables in a way objective and testing hypothesis based on numerical data . Creswell and Creswell (2018) also explain that study explanatory used For explain pattern relationship and direction influence intervariable in something population certain . Research This carried out in the area Agglomeration Paok Tobacco Products Factory (APHT) Motong , East Lombok Regency , West Nusa Tenggara Province during the period March until April 2026. The data used in the form of sequential data monthly time series 2023–2025 period sourced from from primary data and secondary data . Primary data is obtained through observation structured interviews direct with party management industry , as well as documentation internal company . Meanwhile that is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Lombok Regency and KPPBC TMP C Mataram . Variables study consists of on level chance Work as variables dependent (Y), whereas capacity production (X1), quantity power Work industry (X2), efficiency production (X3), and price material standard tobacco (X4) as variables independent .

Data collection techniques were carried out through observation structured and documented For obtain relevant quantitative data with objective research . According to Sugiyono (2021), engineering data collection is step systematic For get relevant information through instrument research , while Creswell and Creswell (2018) emphasized that study quantitative use instrument standardized so that the data can be analyzed in a way objective use method statistics . Data analysis techniques in study This use multiple linear regression based Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method . Gujarati and Porter (2021) explain that multiple linear regression used For estimate connection structural

intervariable economy based on time series and cross-section data. Before done estimate regression , the model is tested using assumption tests classic tests which include normality , multicollinearity , heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation tests For ensure the model meets Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) criteria.

Steps data analysis was performed in a way gradual and systematic . Stage beginning started with **data processing** , including secondary data collection from source official , data compilation in form tabulation , as well as checking completeness and consistency of data. Furthermore done **analysis statistics descriptive** For give description general about data characteristics , such as average value , value maximum and minimum, as well as trend development variables research . Analysis descriptive This aim For understand pattern initial data before done testing connection between variables . In study this , all variables analyzed in sequential data form time (*time series*) with frequency monthly . Therefore that , is necessary adjustment to variables that have frequency different through technique interpolation , so that all over variables can analyzed in framework same time . Four variables free to use in study This will show equality as following :

Formula : Equation Model Regression

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X1_t + \beta_2 X2_t + \beta_3 X3\, t + \beta 4$$

Assumption Test Classic

Stage next is initial regression model testing with testing assumptions classic For ensure feasibility of the research model . Testing This is done so that the regression model fulfil BLUE (*Best Linear Unbiased Estimator*) criteria . According to Gujarati and Porter (2021), the fulfillment of assumptions classic become condition it is important that the regression parameter estimates nature No bias, efficient , and consistent . Testing assumptions classic in study This includes normality test , multicollinearity test , heteroscedasticity test , and autocorrelation test with help device EViews software .

Normality Test

Normality test aim For know whether residual distribution in the regression model follow normal distribution . Assumptions normality of residuals is important For ensure validity testing statistics parametric . Brooks (2020) explains that non- normal residual distribution can influence accuracy inference statistics especially in terms of quantity sample limited . In study this , normality test done using the Jarque– Bera test in the EViews application . The data is said to be normally distributed if mark probability *value* is greater big from level significance \((\alpha = 0.05)\).

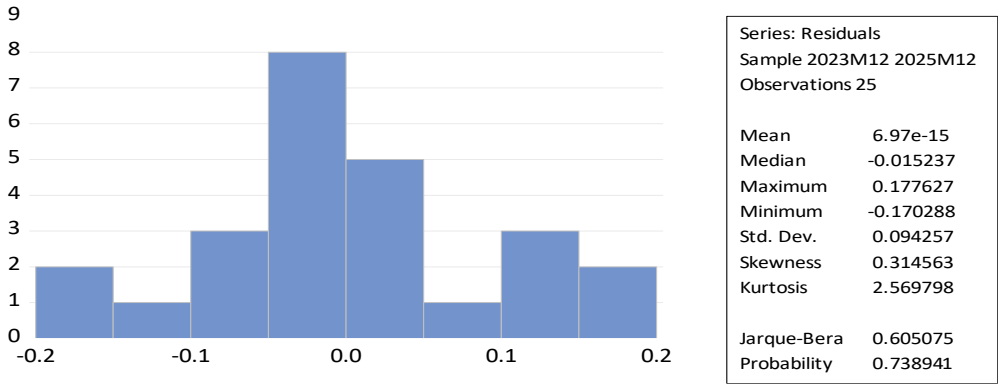
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In area Agglomeration Paok Tobacco Products Factory (APHT) Cut there is a number of companies that have own permission official , namely CV. Raka Dimas Santoso, CV. Aga Indo Jaya, UD. Lumbung Selaparang , and CV. Adua which are engaged in the production of hand- rolled kretek cigarettes (SKT) as industry congested work absorber power work . This area equipped with various facility supporters like warehouse production , laboratory testing , facilities health , places of worship, offices Customs and Excise services , system CCTV surveillance , as well as room consultation customs and excise . Activities The main activities in the APHT area include the production process

results tobacco , training power work and service administration as well as supervision by KPPBC TMP C Mataram . The existence of APHT Paok area Cut give contribution important to economy area through improvement mark plus sector tobacco and expansion chance Work society , so that area This relevant made into location study related influence activity industry to level chance work in East Lombok Regency.

Normality test done For test whether residual distribution in the regression model follow pattern normal distribution . Assumptions normality become important Because related with validity testing statistics , especially in testing hypothesis using the t test and the F test. Testing normality in study This use the common Jarque- Bera approach (JB Test) used in analysis econometrics . Test results can seen in the table following :

Table 4.1 Normality Test Values



Source : EViews Output Results

Based on table 4.1, obtained mark probability as big as 0.738 which is more big from level significance 0.05. Therefore That can it is said that the data in study This normally distributed . A normal residual distribution indicates that the regression model No experience distortion caused by deviation data distribution . Conditions This strengthen validity results estimates , especially in testing significance of model parameters. Therefore that , regression model in study This worthy used For analysis continued.

Table 4 .2 U test value Multicollinearity

Variance Inflation Factors

Sample: 2023M12 2025M12

Included observations: 24

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	0.030906	73.97439	NA
X1	1.52E-15	23.42935	4.778456
X2	8.68E-07	88.74587	2.357140
X3	1.27E-10	2.815842	2.598050
X4	3.02E-12	22.14479	1.287433

Source : EViews Output Results

Based on table 4.2 , all variables independent own the VIF value is below threshold limit 10. This is show that No there is strong linear relationship between variables independent in the model. With No found symptom multicollinearity , then every variables independent in study This can explain variables dependent in a way relatively independent . Condition This allows interpretation coefficient regression done in a way more accurate and not experiencing bias due to connection between variables free .

Table 4 .3 U test value Heteroscedasticity

Heteroskedasticity Test: White

Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	0.365343	Prob. F(4,20)	0.8304
Obs *R-squared	1.702327	Chi-Square Prob.(4)	0.7903
Scaled explained SS	0.855139	Chi-Square Prob.(4)	0.9309

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID^2

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 2023M12 2025M12

Included observations: 25

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.009604	0.017738	0.541448	0.5942
X1^2	3.69E-15	5.15E-15	0.715674	0.4825
X2^2	2.12E-08	2.99E-07	0.070714	0.9443
X3^2	-1.93E-10	2.58E-10	-0.747148	0.4637
X4^2	1.27E-13	2.25E-12	0.056563	0.9555
R-squared	0.068093	Mean dependent var		0.008529
Adjusted R-squared	-0.118288	SD dependent var		0.010906
SE of regression	0.011533	Akaike info criterion		-5.910272
Sum squared residual	0.002660	Schwarz criterion		-5.666497
Log likelihood	78.87840	Hannan-Quinn criter .		-5.842659
F-statistic	0.365343	Durbin-Watson stat		1.848035
Prob(F-statistic)	0.830377			

Source : EViews Output Results

Based on table 4.3 , value probability *Chi-Square* by 0.7903 more big of 0.05. This is indicates that No there is symptom heteroscedasticity in the regression model . With fulfillment assumptions homoscedasticity , then residual variance can it is said stable at every observation . Condition This important Because inequality residual variance can cause estimate become No efficient and disruptive validity testing statistics .

Table 4 .4U ji value Autocorrelation

Dependent Variable: Y

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 2023M12 2025M12

Included observations: 25

R-squared	0.558108	Mean dependent var	97.30555
Adjusted R-squared	0.469730	SD dependent var	0.141793
SE of regression	0.103253	Akaike info criterion	-1.526410
Sum squared residual	0.213224	Schwarz criterion	-1.282635
Log likelihood	24.08012	Hannan-Quinn criter .	-1.458797
F-statistic	6.314983	Durbin-Watson stat	2.163584
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001868		

Source : EViews Output Results

Based on Table 4.4 , Durbin- Watson value of 2.163584 is between du value (1.7666) and 4 – du (2.2334). This show that No there is autocorrelation in the regression model . No existence autocorrelation show that the residual between period observation nature independent . Condition this is very important in sequential data analysis time , because existence autocorrelation can cause error in taking decision statistics.

Table 4.5 Estimation Results Multiple Linear Regression

Dependent Variable: Y

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 2023M12 2025M12

Included observations: 25

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	95.76573	0.475529	201.3876	0.0000
X1	-0.0000006	0.0000003	-2.061244	0.0525
X2	0.004593	0.002026	2.266916	0.0346
X3	0.000157	0.00007	2.241315	0.0365
X4	0.000007	0.00000017	4.285852	0.0004
R-squared	0.558108	Mean dependent var		97.30555
Adjusted R-squared	0.469730	SD dependent var		0.141793
SE of regression	0.103253	Akaike info criterion		-1.526410
Sum squared residual	0.213224	Schwarz criterion		-1.282635
Log likelihood	24.08012	Hannan-Quinn criter .		-1.458797
F-statistic	6.314983	Durbin-Watson stat		2.163584
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001868			

Source: Output Results EViews

RESULTS

Testing Hypothesis

Test results hypothesis show that variables capacity production own mark coefficient of -0.0000006 with probability 0.0525 (>0.05), so No influential significant to level chance work in East Lombok Regency and Hypothesis 1 (H1) was rejected . Although Thus , the value approximate probability level significance show that capacity production Still own trend

influence level chance work . Next , the variable amount power Work industry own mark coefficient of 0.004593 with probability 0.0346 (<0.05), so influential positive and significant to level chance work , so that Hypothesis 2 (H2) is accepted . Variable efficiency production also has an effect positive and significant with mark coefficient of 0.000157 and probability of 0.0365 (<0.05), so that Hypothesis 3 (H3) is accepted . Meanwhile that , variable price material standard tobacco own mark coefficient of 0.000007 with probability of 0.0004 (<0.05), which indicates that price material standard tobacco influential significant to level chance work , so that Hypothesis 4 (H4) is accepted .

Table 4.7 F Test Value

R-squared	0.558108	Mean dependent var	97.30555
Adjusted R-squared	0.469730	SD dependent var	0.141793
SE of regression	0.103253	Akaike info criterion	-1.526410
Sum squared residual	0.213224	Schwarz criterion	-1.282635
Log likelihood	24.08012	Hannan-Quinn criter .	-1.458797
F-statistic	6.314983	Durbin-Watson stat	2.163584
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001868		

Based on the displayed values In table 4.7 , the F- statistic value obtained was 6.314983 with a probability value of 0.001868. The probability value of 0.001868, which is smaller than 0.05, shows that statistically all independent variables in the model, namely production capacity, number of industrial workers, production efficiency, and tobacco raw material prices, together have a significant effect on the level of employment opportunities. in East Lombok Regency. With Thus , the hypothesis states that that all over variables independent in a way simultaneous influential to variables dependent can accepted . These results also show that the regression model used in study This worthy For used as tool analysis Because capable explain connection between variables in a way overall.

Table 4.8 Test Values of the Coefficient of Determination (R- Square)

R-squared	0.558108	Mean dependent var	97.30555
Adjusted R-squared	0.469730	SD dependent var	0.141793
SE of regression	0.103253	Akaike info criterion	-1.526410
Sum squared residual	0.213224	Schwarz criterion	-1.282635
Log likelihood	24.08012	Hannan-Quinn criter .	-1.458797
F-statistic	6.314983	Durbin-Watson stat	2.163584
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001868		

Source: Output Results EViews

Based on the analysis results in Table 4.8, the R- Square value was obtained as 0.558108 and the Adjusted R- Square value was 0.469730. The R- Square value indicates that 55.81% of the variation in the employment rate can be explained by the independent variables used in the model, namely production capacity, the number of industrial workers, production efficiency, and the price of tobacco raw materials. Meanwhile, the remaining 44.19% is explained by other factors outside the research model.

Based on results data processing using EViews, obtained that capacity production influential negative but No significant to level chance work in East Lombok Regency , while amount power Work industry , efficiency production and prices material standard tobacco influential positive and significant to level chance work . Test results show that capacity production own mark probability of 0.0525 (>0.05), so improvement capacity production Not yet capable increase chance Work in a way significant .

Condition This indicates existence phenomenon *jobless growth* , namely greater increase in production output Lots driven by efficiency operational compared to addition power work . Findings This in line with study Saragi and Sihombing (2024) stated that that improvement mark production No always followed by an increase absorption power Work Because company tend do optimization of the production process . In addition that , the result study this also supports theory Marshall's agglomeration (1920) and Krugman's *new economic geography* (1991) which explain that concentration industry capable create efficiency production through knowledge transfer , savings costs , and improvements productivity .\n\ nIn on the other hand , variables amount power Work industry influential positive and significant to level chance Work with mark probability of 0.0346 (<0.05). This result show that development industry results tobacco in the area Agglomeration Paok Tobacco Products Factory (APHT) Cut capable create field Work new for public local . Characteristics industry Hand- rolled Kretek Cigarettes (SKT) which are congested work cause improvement activity production in a way direct increase need power work , especially in the rolling , packaging and sorting processes product . Findings This show that sector industry results tobacco play a role as *engine of employment* in increase chance work in East Lombok Regency .\n\ nBesides

that , the result research also shows that efficiency production and prices material standard tobacco influential positive and significant to level chance work . Improvement efficiency production allows company increase productivity and expand activity business without reduce use power Work in a way drastically . Meanwhile that , stability price material standard tobacco become factor important in guard sustainability of the production process industry .

Condition the show that existence APHT Paok area Cut No only increase efficiency industry, but also provides impact positive to absorption power work and growth economy area.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that production capacity has a negative but not significant effect on the level of employment opportunities in East Lombok Regency, which shows that the increase in production capacity at the Paok Agglomeration Tobacco Products Factory (APHT) Panggang Banyak was achieved through operational efficiency and optimizing the existing workforce compared to adding new workers. Meanwhile, the size of the industrial workforce has a positive and significant effect on the level of employment opportunities, which shows that the tobacco industry acts as a labor-intensive sector that is able to expand people's employment opportunities. Industrial Labor Productivity also has a positive and significant impact because increasing productivity encourages the expansion of business activities and requires labor. In addition, standard prices for tobacco raw materials have a positive and significant effect on the level of employment opportunities, which shows that the increase in standard prices for raw materials reflects high market demand, thereby encouraging increased production and employment capacity. Simultaneously, all independent variables influence the level of employment opportunities, so it can be concluded that the dynamics of employment opportunities in East Lombok Regency are influenced by a combination of production factors, work energy, efficiency and input market conditions within the framework of industrial agglomeration.

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