International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Contribution Of The Development Of The Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) In Increasing Labor Absorption In Central Lombok

Rahma Wati[1], Akhmad Jufri[2], M.Jumaedi[3]

[1, 2, 3]Development Economics Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Mataram, Mataram, Indonesia

E-Mail: rahmawaaaaa12@gmail.com

Abstract

Unemployment and low job creation continue to be development challenges in Indonesia, prompting the government to develop Special Economic Zones (SEZ) as new growth centers to encourage investment and labor absorption, one of which is the SEZ Mandalika in Central Lombok Regency. This study aims to analyze whether the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) contributes to the increase in labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency compared to East Lombok Regency as a control area. The research uses a causal comparative quantitative approach with the Difference-in-Differences (DiD) method on annual panel data for the period 2009-2024 (32 observations), comparing the treatment area and the control area in the periods before (2009-2016) and after (2017-2024) the development of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ). The model is estimated with robust standard errors after the assumption test shows signs of heteroscedasticity. The estimation results show an interaction coefficient of Treat × Post of -45,006.28 with a probability of 0.308 (R-squared = 0.7149), which means that the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone has not yet had a statistically significant impact on employment absorption in Central Lombok during the study period. The variable of investment realization and the number of active tenants show a positive relationship but are not yet significant. These findings indicate that the benefits of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) to the labor market are still seasonal and closely tied to the hosting of international events. Therefore, strategies to strengthen the capacity of local businesses and human resources are needed to make job creation more sustainable.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Keywords: Special Economic Zones, labor absorption, Difference-in-Differences, Investment, Mandalika SEZ.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty and the persistently high unemployment rate remain the main challenges to Indonesia's economic development, especially because the growth rate of the labor force has not been matched by the creation of adequate jobs. Data from the Central Statistics Agency in February 2025 recorded a national open unemployment rate of 4.76 percent (BPS, 2025), while the expansion of the workforce is progressing faster than the absorption capacity in various sectors (Manik et al., 2025), which has the potential to hinder inclusive growth and community welfare (Muzakki et al., 2024).

Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are one of the government's strategic policies to promote equitable development and regional industrialization thru fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for investors (UU No.39 Tahun 2009; Peraturan Pemerintah No. 40 Tahun 2021). Until 2025, the government has established 25 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in various strategic areas, one of which is the Mandalika SEZ in Central Lombok Regency, focused on developing the tourism sector and has hosted various international events such as MotoGP, World Superbike (WSBK), and the Asia Road Racing Championship (ARRC).

Theoretically, the contribution of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to job absorption can be explained thru the growth pole theory, which states that investment and economic activities concentrated in an area will create a spread effect to the surrounding regions (François, 1955; Arsyad In Putra, 2023). From the employment perspective, the demand for labor is a derived demand that stems from the demand for goods and services (Mankiw, 2021), while Keynes (1936) emphasized that the level of job opportunities is greatly influenced by the magnitude of aggregate demand. In theory, the Mandalika Special Economic Zone, supported by significant investments and the influx of international tourists, should be able to create permanent jobs. However, field observations indicate that the surge in labor absorption is closely tied to the organization of certain events, while outside of those periods, labor absorption tends to decline.

The gap between theoretical expectations and empirical conditions is what creates a research opportunity. Various previous studies on KEK in Indonesia generally focused on aggregate indicators such as GDP, investment, or poverty, while studies specifically assessing the causal impact of KEK Mandalika on labor absorption using a regional comparison approach are still limited. This research offers novelty by placing

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

labor absorption as the main outcome variable, applying the Difference-in-Differences (DiD) approach by comparing Central Lombok Regency (treatment area) and East Lombok Regency (control area) in the periods before (2009-2016) and after (2017-2024) the development of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ), and integrating investment realization and the number of active tenants as transmission channels of SEZ policy to labor.

Based on the description, this study aims to analyze whether the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) can increase labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency, with the hypotheses being tested: H0: the development of the Mandalika SEZ does not have a significant impact on labor absorption, and H1: the development of the Mandalika SEZ has a significant impact on labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency.

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach with a causal-comparative design to examine the cause-and-effect relationship between the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) and labor absorption. The research design is comparative because it compares Central Lombok Regency as the treatment area, namely the location of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ), with East Lombok Regency as the control area, which has relatively similar socio-economic characteristics but does not have an SEZ or large-scale national strategic projects. Both regions are considered to meet the parallel trends assumption required in the Difference-in-Differences (DiD) model.

Policy impact analysis was conducted using the DiD method, which is a quasi-experimental design that measures policy effects thru the difference in differences on outcome variables between the treatment group and the control group, before and after the policy was implemented (Cunningham, 2021). The data used are annual secondary data for the period 2009-2024 sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the National Council of Special Economic Zones, the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), and the Investment Coordinating Board and One-Stop Integrated Services (DPMPTSP) of West Nusa Tenggara Province. The research period is divided into the pre-Special Economic Zone (SEZ) period (2009-2016) and the post-SEZ period (2017-2024), resulting in a panel dataset of 32 observations (2 regions × 16 years). The Difference-in-Differences regression model used is formulated as follows:

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

$$TKit = \beta 0 + \beta 1Treati + \beta 2Postt + \beta 3(Treati \times Postt) + \beta 4Investit + \beta 5Tenantit + \varepsilon it$$

where TK is labor absorption (number of people employed); Treat is a region dummy (1 = Central Lombok, 0 = East Lombok); Post is a period dummy (1 = 2017-2024, 0 = 2009-2016); Treat × Post is the DiD interaction variable representing the causal impact of the Mandalika SEZ development; Invest is the realization of investment proxied by Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) in billion rupiah; and Tenant is the number of active tenants proxied by the number of accommodations. The coefficient β3 is the main parameter that indicates the causal impact of the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) on labor absorption.

Before interpreting the estimation results, classical assumption tests were conducted, including the multicollinearity test with the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), the heteroscedasticity test with the Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg Test, and the residual normality test with the Skewness-Kurtosis Test and the Shapiro-Wilk Test. Since the test results indicated the presence of heteroscedasticity symptoms, the DiD model was estimated using robust standard errors to ensure more reliable standard error values and coefficient probabilities.

RESULT

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics of the research variables for the period 2009-2024 are presented in Table 1. The labor absorption variable ranges from 380,937 to 775,964 people, with an average of 509,235.53 people, reflecting variations in employment conditions across regions and periods. The dummy variables Treat and Post each have an average of 0.50, indicating a balanced composition of observations between the two regions and the two periods, while the interaction variable Treat × Post has an average of 0.25. The investment variable (PMTB) ranges from Rp641.68 billion to Rp5,931.43 billion with an average of Rp4,201.07 billion, and the number of active tenants ranges from 13 to 242 units with an average of 80.81 units.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables for the Years 2009-2024

Variable	Number of Observation	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Information
Labor Absorption	32	380.937	775.964	509.235,53	Orang

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Variable	Number of Observation	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Information
Treat	32	0	1	0,50	Dummy Wilayah
Post	32	0	1	0,50	Dummy Periode
Treat × Post	32	0	1	0,25	Dummy Interaksi DiD
Investment (PMTB)	32	641,68	5.931,43	4.201,07	Miliar Rupiah ADHK 2010
Tenant (Accomodation)	32	13	242	80,81	Unit

Source: BPS, DN KEK (processed data), 2025.

Model Assumption Test

Before the model coefficients are interpreted, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and residual normality test are conducted. A summary of the results of the three tests is presented in Table 2. The results of the multicollinearity test show that all VIF values of the independent variables are below 10 (mean VIF = 3.57), indicating that the model does not experience serious multicollinearity issues. The heteroskedasticity test using the Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg Test indicates the presence of heteroskedasticity (Prob > chi2 = 0.0038), so the model estimation uses robust standard error. The residual normality test using the Skewness-Kurtosis Test (Prob > chi2 = 0.0560) and the Shapiro-Wilk Test (Prob > z = 0.2951) shows probability values above 0.05, which means the model's residuals are normally distributed, allowing for valid coefficient interpretation.

Table 2. Summary of Assumption Test Result

Assumption Test	Result	Conclusion
Multikolinearitas (VIF)	Mean VIF = 3,57 (all variable < 10)	There is no problem of multicollinearity

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Assumption Test	Result	Conclusion
Heteroskedastisitas (Breusch-Pagan/Cook-Weisberg)	chi2(1) = 8,40; Prob > chi2 = 0,0038	There is heteroscedasticity → The model estimated with robust standard error
Normalitas Residual (Skewness-Kurtosis Test)	Adj chi2(2) = 5,77; Prob > chi2 = 0,0560	Normally distributed residuals
Normalitas Residual (Shapiro-Wilk Test)	W = 0,96114; z = 0,539; Prob > z = 0,2951	Normally distributed residuals

Source: Stata data processing results, 2025.

Difference-in-Differences Estimation Results

The estimation results of the DiD model with robust standard error are presented in Table 3. The model is overall significant (Prob > F = 0.0000) with an R-squared of 0.7149, which means that the variables Treat, Post, Treat × Post, investment, and the number of tenants together explain 71.49 percent of the variation in labor absorption, while the remaining variation is explained by other factors outside the model.

Table 3. Estimation Results of the Difference-in-Differences Model with Robust Standard Error

Variable	Coefficient	Robust Std. Error	t	p>|t|	95% conf. interval
Treat	-80.718,95	17.544,58	-4,60	0,000	-116.782,4 ; -44.655,55
Post	42.022,55	36.377,27	1,16	0,259	-32.751,99 ; 116.797,1
Treat × Post (DiD)	-45.006,28	43.323,41	-1,04	0,308	-134.058,8 ; 44.046,27

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Variable	Coefficient	Robust Std. Error	t	p>|t|	95% conf. interval
Invesment (PMTB)	28,66	25,52	1,12	0,272	-23,81 ; 81,12
Tenant	485,48	391,07	1,24	0,226	-318,37 ; 1.289,33
Konstanta	380.220,4	82.987,34	4,58	0,000	209.637,5 ; 550.803,3

Number of observations = 32; F(5, 26) = 15.80; Prob > F = 0.0000; R-squared = 0,7149; Root MSE = 52.608.
Source: Stata data processing results, 2025.

In summary, the coefficient of the Treat variable is -80,718.95, which is statistically significant (p = 0.000). The coefficient of the Post variable is 42,022.55, which is not significant (p = 0.259). The main coefficient of the interaction variable Treat × Post, which is -45,006.28, is also not significant at the 5 percent level (p = 0.308). The investment variable (PMTB) shows a positive coefficient of 28.66 (p = 0.272) and the number of active tenants variable shows a positive coefficient of 485.48 (p = 0.226); both are not statistically significant. Thus, the alternative hypothesis (H1) stating that the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone has a significant impact on increasing labor absorption cannot be accepted, while the null hypothesis (H0) cannot be rejected.

DISCUSSION

The Impact of the Development of KEK Mandalika on Labor Absorption

The interaction coefficient Treat×Post, which represents the causal impact of the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ), is valued at -45,006.28 with a probability of 0.308 (>0.05). The probability value, which is higher than the 5 percent significance level, indicates that the development of the Mandalika KEK has not yet had a significant impact on labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency during the study period, thus the alternative hypothesis (H1) cannot be statistically accepted and the null hypothesis (H0) cannot be rejected. The negative coefficient indicates that after considering the initial differences between Central Lombok and East Lombok, as well as the general changes that occurred before and after the development of the Special

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Economic Zone (SEZ), the change in labor absorption in Central Lombok was relatively lower compared to East Lombok, although the difference was not statistically significant enough to provide empirical evidence that the Mandalika SEZ is the main cause of the change.

This result does not mean that the existence of the Mandalika SEZ has failed to provide benefits to the local economy. During the research period, KEK Mandalika experienced significant growth marked by the development of tourism-supporting infrastructure, increased investment, the construction of hotels and resorts, and the hosting of several international events such as MotoGP, World Superbike (WSBK), and Asia Road Racing Championship (ARRC). These various activities drive the local economy and create a significant demand for labor, but most of the absorbed workers are construction workers or seasonal workers needed during the construction phase and event organization. After these activities end, the demand for labor decreases again, so the surge in job opportunities has not yet been reflected as a significant change in the total annual labor absorption.

These findings are in line with the Growth Pole Theory introduced by François (1955), which explains that economic growth does not occur uniformly across all regions, but rather starts from growth centers that then create a spread effect for the surrounding areas. In this study, the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) serves as a new growth center that attracts investment, drives infrastructure development, and boosts economic activities in Central Lombok. However, this theory also emphasizes that the process of spreading economic benefits occurs gradually and is heavily influenced by the strength of inter-sectoral linkages, so the impact on labor absorption has not yet been fully felt during the study period.

These results can also be explained thru Mankiw's (2021) labor demand theory, which states that labor demand is derived demand, meaning it is derived from the demand for the goods and services produced by the company. Companies will increase their workforce when the demand for the products they produce rises consistently. Because the increase in the number of tourists and the demand for tourism services in Mandalika has not been consistent throughout the year, companies have not yet needed to hire a large number of permanent staff. This is also supported by Keynes's (1936) view that the level of job opportunities is greatly influenced by the magnitude of aggregate demand; since the demand for tourism services in Mandalika is still heavily influenced by the organization of international events and the tourist season, the need

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

for labor increases during certain periods but decreases again after the events are over, making labor absorption unstable.

These findings are in line with the research by Riesfandiari et al. (2023) on the Sei Mangkei Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which concluded that the development of the SEZ has a positive impact on the local economy, but the effects are still relatively small and require a considerable amount of time for the economic benefits to fully materialize, as economic activities within the area need time to expand sufficiently before they can create larger job opportunities. A similar finding is supported by the research of Nuraini et al. (2025) on the Galang Batang SEZ, which shows that the presence of the SEZ can enhance local economic activity, although the increase is not yet statistically significant, and that the economic benefits of developing a new area will become apparent after investments reach the operational stage and generate sustainable activities. Purwana et al. (2023) also emphasize that the success of KEK in increasing investment and employment depends on infrastructure readiness, the effectiveness of area management, the quality of human resources, and economic connectivity with surrounding areas, so the benefits of KEK are not only determined by the existence of the area itself but also by how well the area can create multiplier effects on other economic sectors. In line with that, Violita and Khoirunurrofik (2025)) state that the impact of tourism-based KEK on local economic development is greatly influenced by the number of tourist visits, the quality of human resources, and the inter-sectoral economic linkages. Therefore, more job opportunities may not be immediately realized if economic activities within the area are not sustainable, conditions that align with the characteristics of KEK Mandalika, which is still heavily influenced by the organization of international events and tends to create seasonal job opportunities.

Based on the description, it can be concluded that the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone has not yet had a significant impact on labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency during the research period, although the direction of the area's development shows positive medium-to-long-term potential if supported by the sustainability of economic activities and strengthened inter-sectoral linkages.

The Impact of Investment (PMTB) on Labor Absorption

The investment realization variable (PMTB) has a coefficient of 28.66 with a probability of 0.272 (>0.05). This coefficient indicates that for every increase in investment realization of Rp1 billion, assuming other variables remain constant, labor

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

absorption tends to increase by about 29 people. Therefore, the direction of the relationship between investment and labor absorption is positive and in line with theoretical expectations, although its influence is not yet statistically significant. In the context of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ), this condition can occur because the incoming investments are still largely related to infrastructure development, physical facilities, supporting area facilities, and capital-intensive projects. Such investments are important for building the foundation of the area, but their impact on labor absorption is not always immediately visible in the short term; new investments will have a greater impact on labor when they have developed into actively operating business activities that require labor continuously.

These findings are consistent with the views of Todaro and Smith (2015), that investment is the utilization of a portion of current income or resources to build or enhance physical or human capital, with the aim of achieving higher levels of production and income in the future; the process of transforming investment into productive capacity that broadly absorbs labor takes time. This is also supported by Aprilani and Fathurrahman (2021) as well as Heriyanto et al. (2021), who in their study on the economic impact of the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone in Central Lombok found that the benefits of investment on the welfare and employment of the local community have not yet been fully optimal if supporting factors such as inter-sectoral economic linkages have not yet fully developed. Furthermore, the findings of this study are supported by Mumtaz's (2026) research, which assessed the impact of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) development using the Difference-in-Differences method and showed that the development of the Mandalika SEZ has not yet caused significant changes in regional economic indicators compared to the control area, and that the benefits of investment require time to create more productive economic activities and have a tangible impact on job opportunities.

Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that investment has a positive relationship with labor absorption, but its influence is not statistically significant. This indicates that investment is an important requirement for the development of special economic zones, but its benefits in job creation take time as the investments made need to develop into productive economic activities that increase the demand for goods and services and create broader and more sustainable job opportunities.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

The Impact of the Number of Tenants (Accommodation) on Labor Absorption

The variable of the number of active tenants, proxied by the number of accommodations, has a coefficient of 485.48 with a probability of 0.226 (>0.05). The probability value higher than the 5 percent significance level indicates that the number of tenants does not significantly affect labor absorption in Central Lombok and East Lombok during the study period, although the positive coefficient suggests a one-way relationship: the addition of one unit of accommodation, with other variables held constant, tends to increase labor absorption by about 485 people. In practice, the increase in the number of tenants is not always followed by a similar increase in the number of workers because each tenant has different characteristics and capacities in absorbing labor; the use of technology in business operations, such as online reservation systems, digital payments, and service automation, allows some accommodation businesses to operate with fewer workers.

These findings align with the Growth Pole Theory, which explains that economic activities in a region can create growth centers that encourage the emergence of new business activities, where the increase in the number of tenants becomes one of the indicators of economic activity growth in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ), but the benefits are not evenly felt because they require strong linkages with other economic sectors. This is also in line with Mankiw's (2021) labor demand theory, which states that labor demand depends on the demand for goods and services. Therefore, the increase in new tenants will significantly raise the need for workers, especially if it is followed by more tourists, higher accommodation occupancy rates, and greater demand for tourism services.

These findings are also in line with Violita and Khoirunurrofik (2025), who explain that the success of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in driving economic growth and labor absorption is not only determined by the increase in the number of tenants but also by the quality of human resources, the amount of investment, the utilization of technology, the scale of business, and inter-sectoral linkages. Therefore, an increase in the number of tenants does not necessarily lead to an immediate increase in labor absorption, especially if the tenants are still in the early stages of operation or are capital-intensive. A similar finding was supported by Yuli et al. (2025), who discovered that the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) has spurred economic activity growth in the accommodation, trade, food and beverage, and tourism support sectors. However, its impact on labor absorption has not been optimal without improvements in human resource quality and strengthening the capacity of local

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

businesses. In line with that, Erianto Suarja et al. (2024) also noted that the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) has driven an increase in investment, business activities, and sports tourism, but these economic benefits would be more optimal if the growth in the number of tenants is accompanied by an increase in tourist visits, accommodation occupancy rates, and stronger linkages between the tourism sector and trade, transportation, MSMEs, and the creative economy.

Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the number of active tenants has a positive relationship with labor absorption, but this effect is not statistically significant. The increase in the number of tenants is a sign of rising economic activity in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone, but its benefits for job creation still depend on more tourist visits, higher accommodation occupancy rates, and stronger connections between the tourism sector and other economic sectors to generate a greater multiplier effect on job absorption.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that although the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone has driven an increase in investment, the number of active tenants, and the organization of various international events that have made this area a new center of economic growth in Central Lombok, its impact on overall labor absorption has not been statistically significant compared to the control area of East Lombok (Treat×Post coefficient = -45,006.28; p = 0.308). The investment variable and the number of tenants show a positive relationship consistent with the growth pole and derived demand theories, but their influence is not yet significant, indicating that investments in this area are still capital-intensive and job creation is not yet fully permanent. Labor absorption in Central Lombok is also greatly influenced by the event calendar, sharply increasing during the MotoGP, WSBK, and ARRC events but declining outside of those periods.

Theoretically, this research reinforces the understanding that the multiplier effect of growth center areas does not necessarily lead to a permanent increase in labor absorption, especially when investments are dominated by capital-intensive projects, and emphasizes the importance of the Difference-in-Differences method as an effective approach to evaluate the causal impact of regional development policies. Practically, these results recommend that local governments and the managers of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) develop employment strategies that do not rely on major events, enhance training and certification of local workforce competencies in the tourism sector, and encourage investment in labor-intensive businesses so that the economic

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

benefits of the SEZ can be felt more stably and evenly throughout the year. For future research, it is recommended to expand the indicators of work quality and duration, combine quantitative and qualitative methods, and extend the observation period to capture the long-term impact of the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone on the labor market.

REFERENCES

Aprilani, T. L., & Fathurrahman. (2021). Community Perception on the Development of the Tourism Industry in Improving the Welfare of the Community in Mandalika KEK. *Journal of Research in Business, Economics, and Education*, *3*(3).

Badan Pusat Statistik (2025). *Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) sebesar 4,76 persen. Rata–rata upah buruh sebesar 3,09 juta rupiah.* Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia). https://www.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2025/05/05/2432/tingkat-pengangguran-terbuka--tpt--sebesar-4-76-persen--rata-rata-upah-buruh-sebesar-3-09-juta-rupiah-.html

Cunningham. (2021). *Cunningham-Cuasal-Inference-the-Mixtape*.

Erianto Suarja, Z., Triwandoyo, D., Zebua, V., Ayu Lestari Tafonao, S., Agribisnis Perkebunan, P., & Seruyan, P. (2024). *PENARIK: Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian dan Perikanan ANALISIS KRITIS STUDI LITERATUR TENTANG DAMPAK PERUBAHAN IKLIM TERHADAP KETAHANAN PANGAN*. *01*, 28–32.

François, P. (1955). Note sur la notion de “pôle de croissance.” In *Department of Geography, Narajole Raj College*.

Heriyanto, Basuki, P., & Diswandi. (2021). *Open Access The Economic Impacts of the Development of the Mandalika ExclusiveEconomic Zone in Central Lombok Regency*. *5*(2), 427–441.

Keynes, J. M. (1936). *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*. Macmillan.

Manik, C. W., Giting, H. N. B., Aini, L., Salsabila, & Hidayat, N. (2025). Analisis Bonus Demografi Ditengah Tingginya Pengangguran Terdidik di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Geografi (GeoJPG)*, *4*(1), 86–96. https://doi.org/10.37905/geojpg.v3i2.31656

Mankiw, N. G. (2021). Principles Of Economics. In *Cengage Learning* (9th editio). Cengage Learning.

Mumtaz, N. Y. (2026). *Scripta Economica : Journal of Economics , Management , and*

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Accounting Evaluasi Dampak Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Mandalika Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat : 2(1), 01–12.

Muzakki, H. C., Sufenah, S., Altionita, V., Kusuma, J. W., & Huda, M. (2024). Analisis Statistik terhadap Penyebab dan Dampak Pengangguran di Provinsi Banten: Tinjau Sistematis. *Original Research*, *1*, 535–544.

Nuraini, I. A., Dini, I. R., Wijayanti, D., Utami, M. N., Barokah, O. R. N., & Haribowo, R. Y. K. (2025). EVALUASI DAMPAK PENGARUH PEMBANGUNAN KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS (KEK) GALANG BATANG TERHADAP PRODUK DOMESTIK REGIONAL BRUTO KABUPATEN BINTAN. *Jurnal Media Akademik*, *3*(6).

Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2021 (2021). *Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus* (P. R. Indonesia (ed.)). Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia. https://peraturan.go.id/id/id/pp-no-40-tahun-2021

Purwana, A. S., Adi Nurcahyo, M., & Tri Kisworini, J. (2023). Lesson Learned Implementasi Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Indonesia. *Jurnal Perspektif Bea Dan Cukai*, *7*(2), 315–337. https://doi.org/10.31092/jpbc.v7i2.2286

Putra, I. M. (2023). Pengembangan Wilayah. In *Jurnal Bumi Lestari* (Vol. 14, Issue 2). CV. Prokreatif.

Riesfandiari, I., Setyawan, B., & Wahyudi, I. T. (2023). *DAMPAK KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS (KEK) SEI MANGKEI TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN DI KABUPATEN SIMALUNGUN*. *7*(1), 147–170.

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 2009 (2009). *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 2009 tentang Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus* (P. R. Indonesia (ed.)). Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia. https://peraturan.go.id/id/id/uu-no-39-tahun-2009

Violita, R., & Khoirunurrofik, K. (2025). Peran Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Wilayah: Analisis Spasial Eksternalitas. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Indonesia*, *25*(1). https://doi.org/10.7454/jepi.v25i1.1483

Yuli, S. B. C., Azizurrohman, M., Pramuja, R. A., & Ginting, Y. M. (2025). Tourism-driven development: evaluating the benefits of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone. *Cogent Social Sciences*, *11*(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2025.2460317

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.