Analysis of the Influence of the Tourism Sector on the Level of Labor Absorption in Central Lombok Regency 2002-2022

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ABSTRACT

In Central Lombok Regency, the purpose of this study is to assess the influence that the number of hotels, the number of tourists, the number of tourist attractions, and the number of restaurants have on the level of labor absorption in a simultaneous and partial manner. This study makes use of secondary data that was obtained from the official website of the Central Statistics Agency of Central Lombok Regency and the Culture and Tourism Office over the period of 2002-2022. For the purpose of this investigation, a method of data analysis known as multiple linear regression analysis is utilized, and the SPSS application is utilized as the evaluation instrument. The findings of this research reveal that the degree of labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency is simultaneously influenced by the variables of the number of hotels, the number of tourists, the number of tourist attractions, and the number of restaurants. To a certain extent, the variable number of hotels has a negative and significant effect on the level of labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency in the period of 2002-2022. On the other hand, the number of tourists has a negative and insignificant effect, the number of tourist attractions has a positive and insignificant effect, and the number of restaurants has a positive and significant effect.

Keywords: Labor Absorption, Number of Hotels, Number of Tourists, Number of Tourist Attractions, Number of Restaurants

1. INTRODUCTION

The expansion of tourism in a region will provide numerous advantages to the local population, including economic, social, and cultural advantages. On the other hand, if its development is not well prepared and managed, it will actually produce a variety of problems that will make it difficult for the community to deal with, and it may even be destructive to the community. In order to guarantee that tourism can develop in a manner that is both appropriate and sustainable, as well as to offer advantages to the community and to limit any potential adverse effects, the development of tourism must be preceded by an in-depth study, namely by doing research on all of the resources that are responsible for its development [1].

The growing number of tourists who visit tourist locations is a good measure of how well the tourism industry is doing in terms of its development. If there are a greater number of tourists who come to visit, then the business will be more profitable, particularly in terms of finances. Therefore, every region that possesses unique tourism attractions will make every effort to make the most of the potential it possesses and to develop it to the fullest extent feasible in order to attract tourists from both the local and international communities [2].

Due to the fact that tourism is an important source of revenue, the various tourism development programs that are being implemented by both the government and the private sector will be geared on increasing the number of tourists who visit this area. The degree of job prospects in a region is positively impacted by the growing number of tourists who visit that region, particularly in the tourism industry. As a result, the tourism industry requires assistance from a number of tourism support sectors, including those in the transportation sector, the lodging and

service sectors, including the hotel and restaurant sectors, and the transportation sector. Through the provision of tourism support, it is anticipated that the number of visitors that visit will increase, which will ultimately result in the establishment of employment chances and business opportunities. Additionally, tourism assistance has the potential to influence the degree of community productivity in economic activities, particularly in the tourism industry [3].

One of the areas that is often visited by tourists for travel or tourism is the West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB). West Nusa Tenggara has the potential for cultural and natural tourism that allows for the growth and development of prospects for tourism development. West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB) has 10 districts with very diverse cultures, one of which is Central Lombok Regency which is located on the island of Lombok which is famous for having a very beautiful natural tourism icon, the tourism icon in Central Lombok is Kuta Mandalika. Kuta Mandalika is one of the popular tourist destinations in Central Lombok Regency, so many tourists come to visit tourist attractions in Central Lombok Regency.

Table 1. Data on the Number of Tourists in Central Lombok Regency During 2002 – 2022

Year	Number of Domestic Tourists	Number of Foreign Tourists	Number of Tourists
2002	2,944	15,061	18,005
2003	4.969	16,445	21,414
2004	3.945	13,743	17,688
2005	8,807	22,564	31,371
2006	9,769	25.143	34,912
2007	11,594	29,375	40,966
2008	11,969	30,326	42,294
2009	17,021	33,007	50,028
2010	13.126	37,140	50,266
2011	17,298	49,509	66,807
2012	23,535	58,364	81,899
2013	25.150	77,278	102,428
2014	49,766	54,954	104,720
2015	53,820	46,908	100,728
2016	59,148	49,769	108,917
2017	113,959	86,524	200,483
2018	83,176	70,539	153,715
2019	66,581	80,982	147,563
2020	26,710	17,849	44,559
2021	3.002	38.154	41,156
2022	27,770	63,522	91,292

Source: Central Lombok Regency Culture and Tourism Office

Based on Table 1, the number of domestic and foreign tourists in Central Lombok Regency has increased as seen from 2002, the number of domestic and foreign tourists was only 18,005 people, increasing to 21,414 people in 2003 and continues to increase every year. In 2017, the number of domestic and foreign tourists increased drastically by 200,483 people, but experienced a significant decline in 2021 by 41,156 people due to the Covid_19 pandemic and increased again in 2022 by 91,292 people.

Central Lombok is also the gateway for tourists using air transportation services visiting this area because of the presence of Lombok International Airport (BIL). BIL is one of the facilities that supports the development of Central Lombok tourism objects in general. Central Lombok Regency

has several tourist destinations, both natural tourism, religious tourism, cultural tourism and even culinary tourism. The data on the number of tourist objects is as follows:

Table 2. Number of Tourist Attractions in Central Lombok Regency from 2002 to 2022

Year	Number of Tourist Attractions (units)
2002	36
2003	36
2004	38
2005	38
2006	38
2007	38
2008	38
2009	40
2010	40
2011	41
2012	43
2013	43
2014	49
2015	50
2016	54
2017	55
2018	56
2019	56
2020	56
2021	59
2022	76

Source: Central Lombok Regency Culture and Tourism Office and Central Lombok BPS

Based on table 2 above, the number of tourist attractions in the Regency Central Lombok has experienced an increase every year, as seen from 2002, the number of tourist attractions was only 36 units, increasing by 38 units from 2004 to 2008, increasing to 50 units in 2015 and continuing to increase to 59 units in 2021. In 2022, the number of tourist attractions increased rapidly by 77 units.

The hotel restaurant sector at this time remains the mainstay of economic activities in Central Lombok Regency, as one of the tourist destinations, both natural tourism and others in Central Lombok Regency. Therefore, with the natural beauty of Central Lombok Regency, it will attract many tourists or visitors who come so that many entrepreneurs are interested in establishing or building a resting place in the form of a hotel equipped with facilities that are always crowded with tourists.

Table 3. Data on the Number of Hotels in Central Lombok Regency 2002-2022

Year	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of Workers
2002	13	267	333
2003	13	270	335
2004	17	347	335
2005	20	334	335
2006	22	544	335
2007	20	264	335
2008	24	359	334
2009	20	333	334
2010	23	359	391

2011	40	447	537
2012	44	447	537
2013	44	447	567
2014	47	528	579
2015	51	686	624
2016	50	672	624
2017	102	1447	895
2018	102	1447	895
2019	102	1447	895
2020	258	1520	612
2021	265	2722	765
2022	445	3323	765

Source: Department of Culture and Tourism, Central Lombok Regency

Based on Table 1.3, the number of hotels in Central Lombok Regency has increased significantly every year, as seen from 2002, the number of hotels was only 13 units and 267 rooms with 333 workers, increasing to 445 units and the number of rooms reaching 3323 rooms with 765 workers in 2022, which illustrates the large number of hotels and the increase in the number of hotels will increase the absorption of workers in Central Lombok Regency during the period 2002 to 2022. [4] said that the increase in facilities and infrastructure that support the development of the tourism industry such as the construction of hotels and restaurants greatly affects the development of labor absorption if the number of hotels continues to increase every year, then labor absorption and job opportunities will increase.

Table 4. Data on the Number of Restaurants in Central Lombok Regency 2002-2022

Year	Number of Restaurants	Number of Workers
2002	28	127
2003	28	127
2004	28	127
2005	28	127
2006	28	127
2007	28	127
2008	54	154
2009	54	154
2010	54	154
2011	101	274
2012	101	274
2013	97	268
2014	97	266
2015	97	266
2016	97	266
2017	126	576
2018	126	576
2019	92	233
2020	126	576
2021	126	576

2022	126	576

Source: Department of Culture and Tourism, Central Lombok Regency

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the number of restaurants in Central Lombok Regency has increased, seen from 2002, the number of restaurants was only 28 units with a workforce of 127 people, increasing in 2008 to 54 with a workforce of 154 people. In 2011, the number of restaurants was 101, decreasing in 2013 to 97 units with a workforce of 268 people and increasing again in 2022 to 126 with a workforce reaching 576 people. The increase in facilities and infrastructure that support the development of tourism such as restaurants greatly affects the development of labor absorption, if the number of restaurants increases every year, the level of labor absorption will increase.

Several factors that affect the tourism sector on labor absorption as found in previous studies. Research conducted by [5] found research results that tourism competitiveness affects labor absorption. [6] found results that the variables number of hotels, number of restaurants, number of tourist attractions have a positive and significant effect.

The variable number of tourists, on the other hand, has a favorable effect but does not have an influence on the amount of labor that is absorbed by the tourism industry. Research that was carried out by [7] According to the findings of this research, the factors of number of hotels, number of travel agents, and number of tourist attractions all have a beneficial impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed by the tourism industry. The varying quantity of tourist attractions, on the other hand, is a topic that has not been adequately researched. The varying number of tourist attractions has a considerable impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed, according to the research presented in [8]. Although this is in contrast to the findings of the study that was carried out by [9], the varying number of tourist attractions does not have a substantial impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed.

Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the analysis of the influence of the tourism sector on workforce absorption in Central Lombok Regency in 2002-2022.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Labor Absorption

The acceptance of labor to perform work is referred to as labor absorption, and it is also a condition that indicates the availability of jobs that are ready to be filled by individuals who are looking for work [10]. The term "labor absorption" refers to the capacity of the labor market to take in workers who are interested in the job market and who meet the requirements for that position. The amount of labor absorption can be the same or even smaller than the number of available job opportunities. If the number of job opportunities is the same as the number of job absorption, there will be no unemployment. However, if the number of labor absorption is smaller than the number of job opportunities, unemployment will occur [9]

2.2 Hotel

A hotel is a type of accommodation in the form of a building that is managed commercially to provide service facilities for lodging, food, drinks and other services. which is included in the service facilities for guests staying at the hotel [11].

2.3 Traveler

A tourist is someone who travels and visits places. certain for vacations, business, sports, medical treatment, and even studying [12].

2.4 Tourist Attraction

The term "tourist attraction" refers to anything that is intended to serve as a destination for tourists and possesses characteristics such as uniqueness, attractiveness, and value in the form of natural, cultural, and man-made diversity [13].

2.5 Restaurant

In accordance with Atmodjo, a restaurant is a location or structure that is arranged for commercial purposes and that offers satisfactory service to all customers, both in terms of the food and beverages that they eat.

3. METHODS

3.1 Types of Research

Research of this kind is known as associative research. An example of a quantitative research method is known as associative research, and its primary objective is to establish the nature of the connection or connection between two or more variables [14]. The purpose of this study was to assess the impact that the number of hotels, the number of tourists, the number of tourist attractions, and the number of restaurants have on the level of labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency during the course of the period of time spanning from 2002 to 2022.

3.2 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis in this study is multiple linear regression analysis processed using the SPSS 13 application. The equation model is as follows:

$$\text{Log}(Y) = a + b1 \text{ Log } X1 + b2 \text{ Log } X2 + b3 \text{ Log } X3 + b4 \text{ Log } X4 + e$$

Information:
Log Y: Labor Absorption (people)
Log X1: Number of Hotels (units)
Log X2: Number of Tourists (people)
Log X3: Number of Tourist Objects (units)
Log X4: Number of Restaurants (units)

a: Constant Coefficient
b: Regression coefficient
e: Term error

The classical assumption test is a statistical requirement that must be met in multiple linear regression analysis based onordinary least square (OLS). There are at least four classical assumption tests, namely the normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test. There is no definite provision about the order of which tests must be met first. Analysis can be done depending on the available data. For example, an analysis is carried out on all classical assumption tests, then see which ones do not meet the requirements. Then improvements are made to the test, and after meeting the requirements, testing is carried out on other tests (Ansofino, 2016).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Multiple Linear Regression

The equation model is as follows:

Log(Y) = a +b1 Log X1+b2 Log X2 +b3 Log X3 +b4 Log X4+ e

Table 5. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis
Coefficientsa

Model		UnstandardizedCoefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error		
1	(Constant)	-2,152	8,251	-,261	,798
	Number of Hotels	-4514	1,404	-3,214	,005
	Number of Tourists	-1,367	1,031	-1,326	,204
	Number of Tourist Attractions	4,495	6,226	,722	,481
	Number of restaurants	3,645	1,513	,809	,028

Source: Results of Data Processing with SPSS 13

Based on table 4.5, the multiple linear logarithmic equation model can be formulated as follows:

Log (Y) = 2.152 – 4.514Log(X1) – 1.367Log(X2) + 4.495Log(X3) + 3.645Log(X4) + e

Based on the regression model, the following explanation can be outlined.
1. The constant of -2.152 shows that if the value of the variable number of hotels, number of tourists, number of tourist attractions, and number of restaurants is 0, then the labor absorption rate is -2.152.
2. Variable coefficient Number of Hotels (X1) is worth-4,514 shows that every 1% increase in the number of hotels, then the absorption of labor experienced a decrease of4.514%.
3. Variable coefficient Number of Tourists (X2) is worth-1,367 shows that for every 1% increase in the number of tourists, then labor absorption will experience a decline of 1.367%.
4. Variable coefficient Number of Tourist Objects (X3) is worth 4.495shows that every 1% increase in the number of tourist attractions, then the absorption of labor will increase by 4.495%.
5. Variable coefficient Number of Restaurants (X4) is worth 3,645shows that for every 1% increase in the number of restaurants, then the absorption of labor will increase by 3.645%.

4.2 Classical Assumption Test
The classical assumption test aims to ensure that the model obtained truly meets the basic assumptions in multiple linear regression analysis.

Normality Test With Kolmogorop-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		21
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,58885814
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,157
	Positive	,106

	Negative	-,157
Test Statistics		,721
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)c		,676

Source: Data Processing Results with SPSS 13

Based on the table above, it shows that the Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) value is greater than 0.05, which is 0.676. Thus, the residual data is normally distributed and the regression model has met the normality assumption.

Multicollinearity Test Results Using Tolerance and VIF Methods

Coefficientsa

Model		UnstandardizedCoefficients		Standardization of Coefficients			CollinearityStatistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	31,930	27,089		1,179	,256		
	Number of Hotels	9,929	2,493	1,109	3,983	,001	,157	6,382
	Number of Tourists	10,268	3,068	,589	3,347	,004	,393	2,546
	Number of Tourist Attractions	-52,171	31,594	-,489	-1,651	,118	,134	7,485
	Number of Restaurants	3,449	4,159	,148	,829	,419	,383	2,611

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty
Source: Data Processing Results with SPSS 13

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test that has been carried out, the following test results were obtained.

1. Number of hotels (X1): Tolerance value 0.157 > 0.10 or VIF value 6.382 < 10.00, so there is no multicollinearity.
2. Number of tourists (X2): Tolerance value 0.393 > 0.10 or VIF value 2.546 < 10.00, so there is no multicollinearity.
3. Number of tourist attractions (X3): Tolerance value 0.134 > 0.10 or VIF value 7.485 < 10.00, so there is no multicollinearity.
4. Number of restaurants (X4): Tolerance value 0.383 > 0.10 or VIF value 2.611 < 10.00, so there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results with Park Test

Coefficientsa

Model		UnstandardizedCoefficients		StandardizedCoefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	11,673	12,158		.960	,351
	Number of Hotels	-3,078	1,653	-1,105	-1,862	,081
	Number of Tourists	,199	,921	,049	,216	,832
	Number of Tourist Attractions	,364	6,917	,027	,053	,959
	Number of Restaurants	-5,880	9,027	-,252	-,651	,524

Source: SPSS 13 Data Processing Results

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test that has been carried out, the following results were obtained:

1. Number of Hotels (X1): significance value 0.081 > 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity.

2. Number of Tourists (X2): significance value 0.832 > 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity.
3. Number of Tourist Objects (X3): significance value 0.959 > 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity.
4. Number of Restaurants (X4): significance value 0.524 > 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test Results with Runs Test
Runs Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Valuea	,01150
Cases < Test Value	10
Cases >= Test Value	11
Total Cases	21
Number of Runs	8
Z	-1,336
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,182

a. Median

Source: SPSS 13 Data Processing

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test that has been carried out, the test results were obtained where the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value was 0.,182> 0.05, then there is no autocorrelation.

4.3 Hypothesis Testing
Partial test (t)

Ttable= t (α/2; n - k –1)= t (0.05/2 ;21 - 4 - 1) = t (0.025 ; 16) = 2.120
Partial Test Results With t-Table
Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
1 (Constant)	-2,152	8,251	-,261	,798
Number of Hotels	-4514	1,404	-3,214	,005
Number of Tourists	-1,367	1,031	-1,326	,204
Number of Tourist Attractions	4,495	6,226	,722	,481
Number of restaurants	3,645	1,513	,809	,028

Source: Results of Data Processing with SPSS 13

Based on the results of partial hypothesis testing that has been carried out, the following results were obtained:

1. Based on the results of the t-test (Partial) on the variable number of hotels, the effect of the number of hotels (X1) on labor absorption (Y) has a Sig value of 0.005, which is smaller than the significance level α= 5% (0.005< 0.05). Therefore, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, it can be

concluded that there is a significant influence between the number of hotels and workforce absorption in Central Lombok Regency during the period of 2002-2022.

2. The impact that the number of tourists (X2) has on the amount of labor that is absorbed (Y) Given that the t-test (Partial) on the variable number of tourists yielded a Sig value of 0.204, which indicates that the value is higher than the significance level, specifically: (0.204 >0.05), the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted while the alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected. As a result, it is possible to draw the conclusion that there is no significant influence between the number of tourists and workforce absorption in Central Lombok Regency during the period of 2002-2022.

3. The results of the t-test (partial) on the variable number of tourist objects have a Sig value of 0.,481, which indicates that the value is greater than the significance level, specifically: (0.481 > 0.05). As a result, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, it is possible to draw the conclusion that there is no significant influence between the number of tourist attractions and workforce absorption in Central Lombok Regency in the period of 2002-2022.

4. The results of the partial t-test on the variable number of restaurants have a Sig value of 0.,028, which indicates that the value is smaller than the significance level, specifically: (0.028< 0.05). As a result, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. That being the case, it is possible to draw the conclusion that there is a significant influence between the number of restaurants and workforce absorption in Central Lombok Regency during the period of 2002-2022.

4.4 Simultaneous Test (F test)

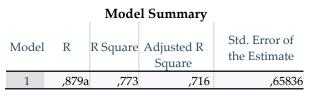**Simultaneous Test Results With F-Table**
ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23,586	4	5,897	13,604	,000b
	Residual	6,935	16	,433		
	Total	30,521	20			

a. Dependent Variable: Labor Absorption

b. Predictors: (Constant), Number of Restaurants, Number of Tourist Attractions, Number of Tourists, Number of Hotels

Source: SPSS 13 Data Processing Results

According to the findings of the computation that was presented earlier, it is possible to observe that the Fcount value is 13.604 and the sig value is in fact 0.000. As a result, the Fcount value was found to be greater than the Ftable value (13.604> 2.96), and the Sig value was found to be 0.000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. As a result, it is possible to draw the conclusion that the H2 hypothesis test is accepted, while the H0 hypothesis test is refused. This provides an explanation for why the number of hotels, the number of tourists, the number of tourist attractions, and the number of restaurants all have a substantial impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed in Central Lombok Regency throughout the period of 2002-2022.

4.5 R2 Determinant Test

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,879a	,773	,716	,65836

a. Predictors: (Constant), Number of Restaurants,

Number of Tourist Attractions, Number of Tourists,
Number of Hotels
Source: Data Processing Results with SPSS 13

According to the findings of the data analysis performed on the labor absorption variable, the adjusted R Square value is 0.716, which is equivalent to 71.6%. This demonstrates that the extent to which the independent variables, which include the number of hotels, the number of tourists, the number of tourist attractions, and the number of restaurants, are able to explain the dependent variable, which is labor absorption, is 71.6%. In addition, the remaining value of the adjusted R square is 28.4%, which represents the influence of additional variables that were not included in this study.

Discussion

The Influence of the Number of Hotels (X1) on Labor Absorption in the Tourism Sector (Y)

According to the findings of the hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it has been determined that the number of hotels in Central Lombok Regency has a significant and significantly negative affect on the amount of labor that is absorbed during the period of 2002-2022. This conclusion is derived from the findings of the t-test, which indicated that the variable number of hotels exerts a partial and significant influence on labor absorption. The significance value for this variable is 0.005, which is less than the threshold of 0.05. The negative impact indicates that the number of hotels that are able to absorb labor is decreasing as the number of hotels increases. This may be the result of a number of factors, including an increase in production and efficiency within the hotel business, the implementation of automation technology, and shifts in consumer preferences towards alternative accommodations, such as application-based accommodations like "Airbnb." These elements have the potential to lessen the demand for workers in the hospitality sector. For this reason, it is recommended that future researchers make use of qualitative research. This is due to the fact that the findings of this study, which utilized quantitative research, do not align with the theories that are now in existence. There is a correlation between this study and research carried out by Siti Maria, which indicates that the variable number of hotels has a negative and small effect on labor absorption. This study is in agreement with that research. In contrast to the findings of research carried out by [15], the variable number of hotels has a positive and significant influence on labor absorption. Furthermore, the effect of increasing the number of hotels has an effect on the increase in labor absorption.

The Influence of the Number of Tourists (X2) on Labor Absorption in the Tourism Sector (Y)

This study found that the variation in the number of tourists has a negative and very minor impact on the amount of work that is taken in by the workforce. This was found to be the case. It is possible to draw the conclusion, on the basis of the results of the t-test, that the variable number of hotels has a negative and relatively moderate influence on the amount of labor that is absorbed. A significance value of 0.204 is greater than 0.05, which indicates that the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted while the alternative hypothesis (HI) is rejected. This is because the null hypothesis is consistent with the data. It is very clear that this proves that there is no relevant connection between the quantity of labor that is absorbed and the number of tourists that visit our location. As a result of the adverse effect, the rate of labor absorption will fall in a manner that is proportional to the number of tourists who visit the region. It has been established from previous research carried out by [16] that the variable number of tourists does not have a direct impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed. This is the conclusion obtained from the research. It can be concluded that the findings of this investigation are in agreement with those outcomes. Similarly, research conducted by [17]

suggests that the variable number of tourists has a negative and moderate impact on the workforce absorption in the tourism sector. This is in line with the previous statement. Because of the increasing number of tourists, business owners and investors would prefer to keep their employees in their current positions. This is the reason for this phenomenon. The total amount of labor that is being absorbed is unaffected by the increase in the number of tourists that are visiting the area. This is as a result of the fact that the rise in the number of tourists does not take place on a daily basis but rather only takes place at particular times, such as during the holiday season. In light of the fact that the increase in the number of tourists poses an excessive level of risk, the management of hotels and restaurants are hesitant to hire additional staff members. This is because it is not known how much money will be made from the increasing number of tourists now visiting the area.

The Influence of the Number of Tourist Attractions (X3) on Labor Absorption in the Tourism Sector (Y)

According to the findings of the hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it has been determined that the Number of Tourist Objects has a favorable influence on Labor Absorption in Central Lombok Regency in the period of 2002-2022. However, this influence is not significant overall. It is possible to draw the conclusion that the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (HI) is rejected based on the findings of the t-test, which showed that the variable number of tourist objects does not have a significant influence on labor absorption. The greater significant value was found to be 0.481, which was greater than 0.05. It is clear from this that there is no correlation between the number of tourist attractions and the amount of labor that is absorbed in the Central Lombok Regency between the years 2002 and 2022. This study's findings are consistent with those of a previous investigation carried out by [18], which found that the quantity of tourist attractions does not have a direct impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed by employment opportunities. This indicates that the rise in the number of tourist attractions does not have an effect on the absorption of labor. This is due to the fact that the quality of tourist attractions is still unable to draw the interest of a large number of tourists, which means that the managers of tourist attractions have not been able to perform their jobs to the best of their abilities.

The Influence of the Number of Restaurants (X4) on Labor Absorption in the Tourism Sector (Y)

According to the findings of the hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it has been determined that the number of restaurants in Central Lombok Regency has a positive and significant influence on the amount of labor that is absorbed and utilized during the period of 2002-2022. This conclusion is derived from the findings of the t-test, which indicate that the variable number of restaurants exerts a substantial impact on labor absorption, with a significance value of 0.028, which is less than the threshold of 0.05. According to the findings of this study, the growing number of restaurants will likely lead to a rise in the number of people who are able to absorb the workforce. The positive relationship that was found in the variable number of restaurants is due to the growing demand for restaurants among tourists. As a result, the expansion of the number of restaurants will lead to an increase in the number of workers that are required. The expansion of the workforce is primarily influenced by the demand that consumers have for the goods and services that they require. The statement that is included in the findings of this study is supported by previous research that was carried out by [18]. In their research, it is explained that the number of restaurants has a positive and significant influence on the absorption of workers in the tourism sector in the Regency/City of NTT Province in the period of 2015-2019.

The Influence of the Number of Hotels (X1), Number of Tourists (X2), Number of Tourist Attractions (X3) and Number of Restaurants (X4) on Labor Absorption in the Tourism Sector (Y).

It is feasible to note that the Fcount value is 13.604 and the sig value is in fact 0.000, as indicated by the findings of the computation that was presented before. This is something that may be taken into consideration. The Fcount value was found to be higher than the Ftable value (13.604> 2.96), and the Sig value was found to be 0.000, which is lower than the significance level of 0.05. As a consequence of this, the Ftable value was found to be lower than the Fcount value. Since this is the case, it is possible to get the conclusion that the H2 hypothesis test is accepted, whereas the H0 hypothesis test is rejected. During the period of 2002-2022, the number of restaurants, the number of tourists, the number of tourist attractions, and the number of hotels all have a significant impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed in the Central Lombok Regency. This provides an explanation for why these factors have such a significant impact.There is a strong correlation between the conclusions of this study and the findings of the research that was conducted by [7]. The results of this research reveal that the number of tourists, the number of restaurants, the number of tourist attractions, and the number of hotels all have an impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed concurrently (together).

CONCLUSION

1. In the Central Lombok Regency throughout the period of 2002-2022, the number of hotels has a large and negative impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed. There is a considerable relationship between the number of hotels and the amount of labor that is absorbed. The increasing number of hotels has a negative effect, which implies that the amount of labor that is absorbed by the hotel industry diminishes. It may be deduced from this that the number of workers found to be employed in the hospitality industry is not particularly high. The use of automation technologies, increasing productivity and efficiency in the hotel sector, and shifts in consumer preferences toward alternative accommodations such as application-based accommodations such as "Airbnb" are all potential causes of this phenomenon. Additionally, this could be the result of another set of circumstances. These elements have the potential to lessen the demand for workers in the hospitality sector.

2. In the two years between 2002 and 2022, the number of tourists has a negative and minor impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed by the tourism industry in the Central Lombok Regency. This is due to the fact that the increase in the number of tourists does not occur every day but rather only happens at specific times, such as during the holiday season. Therefore, managers of hotels and restaurants are hesitant to hire additional staff members since the rise in the number of tourists poses an excessive amount of risk. This is due to the fact that the money generated from the expansion of the tourist population is unpredictable.

3. Over the period of 2002-2022, the number of tourist attractions in Central Lombok Regency has a positive and minor impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed by the region. There is not a substantial relationship between the number of tourist attractions in Central Lombok Regency and the amount of labor that is in the region. The reason for this is that the quality of tourist attractions is still not able to draw the interest of a large number of people, which means that managers of tourist attractions have not been able to absorb the workforce in the most effective manner.

4. In the period of 2002-2022, the number of restaurants in Central Lombok Regency has a positive and considerable impact on the amount of labor that is absorbed by the region. Based on these findings, it appears that the growing number of restaurants will lead to a rise in the level of labor absorption. Based on this information, it can be deduced that the number of people who are employed in the restaurant industry is rather substantial.

Furthermore, restaurants are among the most prominent tourist supporters in Central Lombok Regency when it comes to the recruitment of workers.

SUGGESTION

1. The government in Central Lombok Regency is expected to continue to carry out promotional activities in the form of seminars that introduce tourism potential in Central Lombok Regency, so that there is an even distribution of the number of tourist visits, so that with this, there is great hope that income at tourist attractions will be higher and lead to the absorption of labor.

2. The government is expected to provide capital support. Facilities and infrastructure for the tourism sector, especially in the restaurant business sector which has the most influence on labor absorption, so that it can increase labor absorption.

3. For further researchers, it is recommended to use qualitative research because it can be seen from the results of this study which uses quantitative research where the variable number of hotels has no relationship or has a negative effect on labor absorption in Central Lombok Regency.

4. If there is further research on the influence of the tourism sector on labor absorption, it must pay more attention to the condition of the sector in an area that is the location of the research and also look at the influence of other variables on labor absorption for more details.

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