



The Influence Of The Tourism Sector On Economic Growth And Labor Absorption In The Province Of Bali

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Abstract

Currently, many countries are discussing the possibility of recession and depression in their respective countries. Including Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of the variable Number of Tourist Visits on Economic Growth, to know the influence of the variable Number of Hospitality Accommodations on Economic Growth, to know the influence of the variable Number of Tourist Visits on Labor Absorption, to know the effect of the variable Number of Hospitality Accommodations on Labor Absorption, to know the influence of the variable Economic Growth on Labor Absorption, Type The research methodology is quantitative. Quantitative research involved the use of numerical data in the form of numbers or statements that are assessed and analyzed by statistical analysis. Quantitative data consists of the number of tourist visits, the number of hotel accommodations, the economic growth of Bali Province, and the labor absorption of Bali Province. Quantitative research is research that uses data in the form of numbers or statements that are assessed and analyzed by statistical analysis. The number of accommodation businesses has a positive influence on economic growth. Together the independent variables affect economic growth in Bali. Partially independent variables of tourist visits do not have a significant influence on labor absorption in Bali.

Abstrak

Saat ini banyak negara memperbincangkan kemungkinan terjadi resesi dan depresi di negaranya masing masing. Indonesia termasuk diantaranya. Tujuan penelitian ini Untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel Jumlah Akomodasi Perhotelan terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan terhadap Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja, Untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel Jumlah Akomodasi Perhotelan terhadap Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja, Untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel Pertumbuhan Ekonomi terhadap Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja, Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian ini ialah kuantitatif. Penelitian kuantitatif yaitu penelitian yang menggunakan data berupa angka atau pernyataan yang dinilai dan dianalisis dengan analisis statistik. Data kuantitatif terdiri dari Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan, jumlah akomodasi perhotelan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Bali dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Provinsi Bali. Penelitian kuantitatif adalah penelitian yang menggunakan data berupa angka atau pernyataan yang dinilai dan dianalisis dengan analisis statistik. Jumlah usaha akomodasi memberikan pengaruh positif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. secara bersama-sama variabel independen mempengaruhi pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Bali. secara Parsial variable independen kunjungan wisatawan tidak memberikan pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap penyerapan tenaga kerja di Bali

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, many countries are discussing the possibility of a recession and depression in their respective countries. Indonesia is one of them. Signals of the occurrence of recession and depression can be seen in the weakening of real-sector economic activity in the country. The occurrence of recessions and depressions is a normal phenomenon in a long-term economy whose economy continues to grow (Miraza, 2019). A recession is marked by a weakening of the global economy and will have an impact on the domestic economy of countries around the world. A country is more likely to experience a recession if its economy is dependent on the global economy (Suaidah & Marliyah, 2022). Economic indicators for 2019 show serious signs of a global recession and the threat of recession.

The Economic Journal announced the headlines on August 17, 2019. That same month, the U.S. central bank's board lowered interest rates again since the 2008 crisis to ensure capital amid market jitters. At the start of the pandemic, interest rates had been lowered before the last drop to 0% in March 2020. In Indonesia, growth slowed in 2019, before the pandemic began, from 5.2% in 2018 to 5.0% in 2019. The Jokowi administration initiated the omnibus law as an economic tool. It is adopted in the future. The fate of the Indonesian economy is closely related to the global economic situation. Indonesia supplies raw materials to many developed countries and supplies finished products such as shoes and textiles. In 2019, world interest declined in energy and non-energy commodity prices. Global energy prices fell 21.2% in the third quarter, nearly doubling in the second quarter. This has an impact on Indonesia's export revenue, which fell 8.5% in the third year of 2019 after falling 8.1% in the second year of 2019 (Ramaditya et al., 2021). The global economic crisis that occurred began to trigger concerns about the growth of the tourism sector. Weakening the purchasing power of the people of a country

will encourage them to postpone or cancel plans to travel abroad, including to Indonesia (Dwita & Rahmidani, 2012).

Economic growth is a process of increasing the production of goods and services in all economic activities in a country over a certain period of time (Kusumawati & Wiksuana, 2018; Saputro & Meirinaldi, 2021). The main objective of development is to create social welfare, which can be seen from increased economic growth and an even distribution of income (Junaidi, 2018; Oka & Yasa, 2012). Good economic growth shows that an area or region has been able to develop all sectors, both its management and organization (Aponno, 2020; Desmawati et al., 2016). The tourism sector, as one of the sectors that drives a country's economic growth, certainly has a strategic role related to the availability of tourism-supporting commodities such as accommodation, entertainment, services, and so on (K. M. Ayu & Destiningsih, 2022; Mudrikah et al., 2014).

Tourism is a journey undertaken by individuals or groups for a while; there is a movement from one place to another (Putri, 2020; Sari, 2016). Tourism is an environmentally friendly and renewable alternative that can improve the community's economy, conserve natural resources, and introduce culture (Sari, 2020). The arrival of tourists in a tourist destination area has provided prosperity and welfare for the local population (Rahma & Handayani, 2013; Sulastri, 2020). Tourism is considered a strategic asset to encourage development in certain areas that have tourism potential because it has several aspects of influence, namely economic aspects (source of foreign exchange, taxes), social aspects (job creation) (Boby et al., 2021; Yakup, 2019).

Bali is an international tourist destination that is one of Indonesia's tourisms and that attracts quite a number of tourists, both foreign and domestic, every year. Bali is an international tourist destination that is one of Indonesia's tourisms and which attracts quite a lot of tourists, both foreign and

domestic, every year. The number of tourist visits to Bali has increased from year to year because of the tourist attraction in Bali, which has been famous and has become a *prima donna* for world tourist destinations. Besides that, the conditions of peace, comfort, security, regional situation, economy, politics, and friendliness of the population are also the main supporting capacities that affect the interest of tourists coming to Bali (Ernawati, 2011; Pratama & Jember, 2020; Shantika & Mahagangga, 2018). But the number of Balinese tourists dropped dramatically in 2020 due to health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic can make the number of tourists decrease significantly as people become concerned about the risk of contracting the virus while traveling (Amrita et al., 2021). Bali is one of the islands in Indonesia that has its own charm with its natural beauty and all the cultural tourism it has (Suweta, 2020; Yuendini et al., 2019). The uniqueness of the island of Bali is not only due to historical factors but also geographically; Bali is located in the westernmost of the Nusa Tenggara islands and is one of the links in the volcanic mountain chain that connects mainland Southeast Asia with Australia (Soritua, 2015). The Balinese people have a cultural sociology which is the foundation of their tourism strength in almost all aspects of their lives, which can be an inspiration material to be used as an attraction for tourists (Malik et al., 2016; Ningsih et al., 2020).

Tourism sector is a sector that absorbs labor, involves people's economic businesses and tourists (Putri & Abdillah, 2019). the role of tourism arrivals, besides being able to increase micro, small, and medium enterprises, is also to absorb labor, thereby reducing the unlabored absorption rate in the Province of Bali (Rahmadhany, 2013; Yudha & Purbadharmaja, 2019). The development of the tourism sector in the Province of Bali is one of the steps to improve the welfare of its people, through job opportunities created in the tourism sector (Fitri, 2018; Octariza, 2018).

This research is important because, Bali Province is a province that is famous for having a very superior tourism sector compared to other provinces in Indonesia. According to the DISPARDA of Bali Province, the market share of Bali tourism contributed 40.98% in 2016, 40.58% in 2017, 38.40% in 2018, 38.96% in 2019 and 2020 amounted to 26.59% of the total Indonesian tourists. Tourism development is one of the developments that needs to be developed because with the development of this sector can be obtained an increase in state foreign exchange receipts, resulting in rapid economic growth in terms of providing labor absorption, increasing income, living standards, and stimulating other factors of production This theory is supported by (Astina & Artani, 2017). This study was conducted to prove from previous research whether tourism, has a significant effect on economic growth and labor absorption. Thus that it can be a comparison between previous research and future research. Previous studies are a reference for the author to conduct and make this research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to several research journals that have been reviewed, tourism affects economic growth and labor absorption. Through the tourism industry, the country's economy can increase such as state foreign exchange, people's income, labor absorption (Elsa, 2017). Tourism can be attributed to excursions, that is, the trip of a person to a place to carry out activities that are not related to getting a reward. The influence of tourist activity is enormous on the economy, social, and environment (Khasanah & Nugraha, 2021).

Tourism can be measured by two indicators, namely the number of tourist visits and the number of hospitality accommodations (Amertha & Budhiasa, 2014). Tourism development, which has been planned by both the government and the private sector, certainly has a target to

increase the number of tourists who visit because with the number of tourist visits increasing, tourism can become a fairly high regional income (Utama & Khoirudin, 2021). The hotel is a facility that can be utilized by tourists when doing travel activities in tourist destinations. The hotel began to grow and constantly change in all aspects, gradually. Hotels are considered one of the key elements that support the tourism, transport industries and other activities. The increase in the number of hotels in Bali Province is due to the high number of tourist visits to Bali Province (Ayu & Sasmitha, 2017).

In previous research one economic growth (Septyana Putra et al., 2021) stated that the number of tourist visits affects economic growth because the large number of tourist visits will have an influence on activities related to travel activities such as the provision of accommodation or lodging, consumption, attractions or entertainment, transportation, as well as souvenirs needed by tourists, so that the activities carried out by these tourists will have an influence on the rise of the economy and support the increase in the economic growth of the region is getting better. In research (Rizkova et al., 2016) it was stated that the number of accommodation businesses has a positive influence on regional economic growth said that economic growth comes from the subcategory of providing accommodation by increasing the number of accommodation businesses in an area. The number of accommodation businesses has a positive influence on regional economic growth. The greater the number of accommodation businesses, the more income the area will come from the accommodation sector.

Then, on labor absorption, research from (Lesmana & Purwanti, 2017) states that the number of tourist visits has a positive effect on labor absorption because the increase in tourist visits and tourist spending can affect economic performance regions, i.e. increasing incomes of economic sectors and the development of labor absorption. High tourist visits indicate high labor absorption in

the tourism sector because tourist visits are an important element for the development of the tourism sector that can expand Labor Absorption opportunities while research from (Ayu & Sasmitha, 2017) states that tourist visits do not have a direct effect on the absorption of labor because there is a lack of increase in the comfort enjoyed by tourists so that tourists are reluctant to visit so that it affects labor supply and this can make the demand for tourism sector workers unable to absorb labor optimally and make the required labor not too much.

On research (Yulianti & Sentosa, 2018) states that the number of hotel accommodations affects labor absorption because the number of businesses is one of the indicators that can help drive job creation. With so many businesses developed, it will also affect the demand for labor by the company. Then, research (Utama & Khoirudin, 2021) states that the number of hotel accommodations has no effect on the absorption of labor because existing hotels tend to be fixed, not experiencing much addition. The manpower needed also has certain criteria so that the absorption of labor in hotels is not so large.

Then, on economic growth, according to research (Sabihi et al., 2021) said that where the variable of economic growth has a positive and significant effect on labor absorption, which indicates if there is an increase in the value of PDRB in sectors of the economy that will be able to increase the number of workers that will be available. With the development and improvement of the economic sector, it will encourage the opening of new jobs.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used is quantitative. Quantitative research is method that uses data in the form of numbers or statements that are assessed and analyzed by statistical analysis (Djollong, 2014). By using quantitative methods, researchers can understand the quantity of a phenomenon that can be used later for comparison.

Quantitative data consists of the Number of Tourist Visits, Economic Growth of Bali Province, and Labor Absorption of Bali Province. Data used as background 2016-2020.

Data Collection Methods

The method of collecting data and information related to the problem in this study uses documentation methods, namely data collection from the web sites of the Bali Provincial Tourism Office, the Central Bureau of Statistics of Bali Province, and journals that discuss factors that have relevance to the problems raised, so that they do not need respondents in this study.

Definition and Measurement of Variables

In a study, the formulation of variables is one of the important elements because a process of collecting facts or measurements can be carried out properly, if it can be formulated research variables firmly (Nasution, 2017). The variables in this study are as follows:

1. Independent Variable (X): The independent variable in this study is the tourism sector as measured by the number of tourist visits (X1) and the number of hotel accommodations (X2) in Bali Province.
2. Dependent Variable: Related variables are also called dependent variables. The related variable in this study is Growth Economy (Y1) and Labor Absorption (Y2) in Bali Province.

Data Analysis Techniques

Partial and Slimultan Test

These tests include the t test and the f test.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This study used multiple linear regression analysis techniques using the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) method which uses the E-views analysis tool to analyze data.

$$Y_1 = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e_1$$

$$Y_2 = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 Y_1 + e_2$$

- Y1 = Economic Growth
 Y2 = Labor Absorption
 X1 = number of tourist Visits
 X2 = number of hotel accommodations

$\beta_1... \beta_3$ = Regression coefficient for each of the variables X
 e_1, e_2 = error

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Discussion

Figure 1. Number of tourist visits in 2016-2020 Bali Province



Source: BPS processed data

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that the number of tourist visits has fluctuated significantly. This can be seen in 2016, the contribution of the Number of Tourist Visits amounted to 14,5 million people, this increased in 2017 by 17,8 million people and again experienced an increase in 2018 of 20,3 million people and in 2019 it decreased by 20,2 million. Until 2020, the contribution of the number of tourist visits decreased by 3,9 million people due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 2. Number of Hospitality Accommodations in 2016-2020 Bali Province

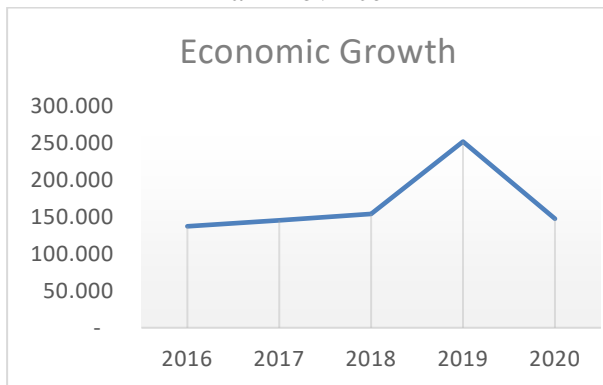


Source: BPS processed data

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that the number of hospitality

accommodations has fluctuated significantly. This can be seen in 2016 when the contribution of the Number of Hospitality Accommodations amounted to 4,311 units, this decreased in 2017 by 4,290 units and again experienced an increase in 2018 of 4,896 units and in 2019 an increase of 5,373 units. Until 2020 the contribution of the number of hospitality accommodations increased by 5,610 units.

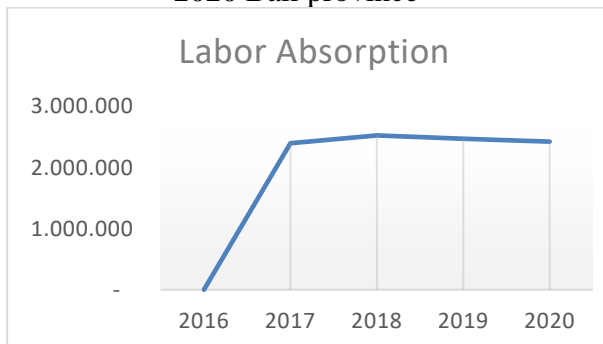
Figure 3. Economic Growth in 2016-2020 Bali Province



Source: BPS processed data

Based on the chart above, it can be seen that Economic Growth has fluctuated significantly. This can be seen in 2016 the contribution of Economic Growth amounted to 137.507 billion rupiah, this increased in 2017 by 145.475 billion rupiah and again experienced an increase in 2018 of 154.124 billion rupiah and in 2019 experienced an increase of 252.355 billion rupiah. Up to the year 2020, contributions Economic growth decreased by 147.795 billion rupiah in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 4. Manpower Absorption in 2016-2020 Bali province



Source: BPS processed data

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that Labor Absorption has experienced a significant fluctuation. This can be seen in 2016-2017 the largest contribution of Labor Absorption in 2017 was 2,398,307 million people, this decreased in 2018 by 2,469,006 million people. Until 2020, the contribution of Labor Absorption has decreased by 2,423,419 million people due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Partial Test

Partial test results t Number of Tourists (X1) on Economic Growth parameters (Y1)

H0 hypothesis: $\beta_i > 0$, meaning that the tourist visit variable has a positive effect on economic growth in Bali Province (Y1).

H1: $\beta_i < 0$, meaning that the tourist visit variable has no effect on economic growth in Bali Province (Y1). The value of table t can be obtained by the formula: t table: $t_{\alpha; n-k}$; $\alpha = 5\%$, $N = 45$ = Number of observations, $K = 4$ number of variables including intercepts/ constants, then the degree of freedom (df) is $N - k = 45 - 4 = 41$ then look at the table t distribution = 1.683 and t count = 1.878274 Since t count > t table, then H1 is distorted and H0 is accepted. This means that partially the independent variable of tourist visits (X1) has a significant influence on economic growth in Bali (Y1).

Partial test result t Number of Hotel Accommodations (X2) against economic growth parameter (Y1)

H0 hypothesis: $\beta_i > 0$, meaning that the variable number of hotel accommodations has a positive effect on

Number of Hospitality Accommodations in Bali Province (Y1).

H1: $\beta_i < 0$, meaning that the variable number of hotel accommodations has no effect on economic growth in Bali Province (Y1). The value of t of the table can be obtained by the formula: t table: $t_{\alpha; n-k}$; $\alpha = 5\%$, $N = 45$ = Number of observations, $K = 4$ number of variables including intercepts/constants, then the degree of freedom (df) is $N - k = 45 - 4 = 41$ then look at the table t distribution =

1.683 and t count = 3.833188 Because t count $>$ t table, then H_1 is rejected and H_0 is accepted. This means that partially the independent variable number of hotel accommodations (X2) has a significant influence on economic growth in Bali (Y1).

Simultan F Statistical Test Results

Hypothesis: if F counts greater than critical F , then H_0 rejects, meaning that together the variables X1, X2 affect economic growth in Bali (Y1).

Hypothesis: if F counts less than critical F then failing to reject H_0 means that together the variables X1, X2, have no effect on Economic Growth in Bali (Y1). $\Omega = 5\%$, $N =$ number of data, $K = 4$ Number of variables including intercepts/constants, then the degree of freedom (df) is $N - k = 45 - 4 = 41$ then see F distribution table values = ($\Omega = 0.5$: $k - 1$, $n - k$) = F table = 2,600 F count = 15.92959 Because F counts $>$ F table, then H_1 is rejected and H_0 is accepted. Means that together the indented variables affect economic growth in Bali (Y1)

The Effect of The Number of Tourist Visits on the Economic Growth of Bali Province

The results of the research conducted stated that the number of tourist visits has a significant effect on Bali's economic growth. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted (Septyana Putra et al., 2021) who said that the number of tourist visits will affect the economic growth of the region. This is because the large number of tourist visits will have an influence on activities related to travel activities such as the provision of accommodation or lodging, consumption, attractions or entertainment, transportation, as well as souvenirs needed by tourists, so that the activities carried out by these tourists will have an influence on the rise of the economy and support the improvement of regional economic growth.

The Effect of The Number of Accommodations Hotel Economic Growth of Bali Province

The results of the study stated that the influence of the number of hospitality accommodations has a significant effect on Bali's economic growth because economic growth comes from the subcategory of providing accommodation by increasing the number of accommodation businesses in an area. The number of accommodation businesses providing positive influence on regional economic growth. The greater the number of accommodation businesses, the more income the area will come from the accommodation sector. This research is in line with the research conducted (Rizkova et al., 2016).

Partial test result t Number of Tourist Visits (X1) against Labor Absorption parameter (Y2)

H_0 hypothesis: $\beta_i > 0$, meaning that the tourist visit variable has a positive effect on Labor Absorption in Bali Province (Y2).

H_1 : $\beta_i < 0$, meaning that the tourist visit variable has no effect on Labor Absorption in Bali Province (Y2). The value of table t can be obtained by the formula: t table: $t_{\alpha; n - k}$, $\alpha = 5\%$, $N = 45 =$ Number of observations, $K = 4$ number of variables including intercepts/constants, then the degree of freedom (df) is $N - k = 45 - 4 = 41$ then look at the table t distribution = 1.683 and t count = 0.120793 Since t count $<$ t table, then H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected. This means that partially the independent variable of tourist visits (X1) does not have a significant effect on Labor Absorption in Bali (Y2).

Partial test result t Number of hotel accommodations (X2) against labor absorption parameter (Y2)

H_0 hypothesis: $\beta_i > 0$, meaning that the variable number of hotel accommodations (X2) positively affects.

Labor Absorption in Bali Province (Y2).

H_1 : $\beta_i < 0$, meaning that the variable number of hotel accommodations (X2) has no effect on Labor Absorption in Bali Province (Y2). The value of table t can be obtained by the formula: t table: $t_{\alpha; n - k}$, $\alpha = 5\%$, $N = 45 =$ Number of observations, $K = 4$ number of

variables including intercepts/constants, then the degree of freedom (df) is $N - k = 45 - 4 = 41$ then look at the table t distribution = 1.683 and t count = 0.249583 Since t count < t table, then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. This means that partially the independent variable number of hotel accommodations (X2) does not have a significant effect on Labor Absorption in Bali (Y2).

Results of partial test t economic growth (Y1) against the Absorption of Labor parameter (Y2)

H0 hypothesis: $\beta_i > 0$, meaning that the economic growth variable (Y1) has a positive effect on Labor Absorption in Bali Province (Y2).

H1: $\beta_i < 0$, meaning that the Economic Growth variable (Y1) has no effect on Labor Absorption in Bali Province (Y2). The value of t of the table can be obtained by the formula: t table: $t_{\alpha; n - k}$, $\alpha = 5\%$, $N = 45 =$ Number of observations, $K = 4$ number of variables including intercepts/constants, then the degree of freedom (df) is $N - k = 45 - 4 = 41$ then look at the table t distribution = 1.683 and t count = 2.889984 Since t count > t table, then H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted. This means that partially the variable economic growth (Y1) has a significant influence on Labor Absorption in Bali (Y2).

Simultan F Statistical Test Results

Hypothesis: if F counts greater than critical F, then H0 rejects, meaning that together the variables X1, X2, Y1 affect the absorption of labor in Bali (Y2).

hypothesis: if F counts less than critical F then failing to reject H0 means that together the variables X1, X2, Y1, have no effect on Labor Absorption in Bali (Y2). $\Omega = 5\%$, $N =$ number of data, $K = 4$ Number of variables including intercepts/ constants, then the degree of freedom (df) is $N - k = 45 - 4 = 41$ then see F distribution table values = ($\Omega = 0.5$: $k - 1$, $n - k$) = F table = 2,600 F count = 5.033774 Since F calculate > F table, then H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted. Means that together the indent variables affect the absorption of labor in Bali (Y2)

Effect of the Number of Tourist Visits on the Labor Absorption of Bali Province

From the results of this study, it is stated that the number of tourist visits has no significant effect on the absorption of labor in Bali. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by [Ayu & Sasmita \(2017\)](#) said that tourist visits do not have a direct effect on Labor Absorption because there is a lack of increase in comfort enjoyed by tourists, so that tourists are reluctant to visit, thus affecting labor supply and this can make the demand for tourism sector workers unable to absorb labor optimally and make the required labor not too much.

The Effect of the Number of Hotel Accommodation the Labor Absorption of Bali Province

The results of the research conducted stated that the number of hospitality accommodations did not have a significant effect on the absorption of labor in Bali. this is because existing hotels tend to remain, not experiencing much addition. The hotel's manpower, is not so big. The results of this study are supported by research conducted ([Utama & Khoirudin, 2021](#)).

Effect of Economic Growth on the Labor Absorption of Bali Province

The results of the research conducted that economic growth has a significant influence on the absorption of labor in Bali. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by [Sabihi et al., \(2021\)](#) said that where the variable of economic growth has a positive and significant effect on Labor Absorption, which indicates if there is an increase in the value of PDRB in sectors of the economy that will be able to increase the number of workers that will be available.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study are Partially independent variables of tourist visits (X1) have a significant influence on economic growth in Bali (Y1). Partially independent variables of the number of hotel

accommodations (X2) have a significant influence on economic growth in Bali (Y1). Partially independent variables of tourist visits (X1) do not have a significant influence on Labor Absorption in Bali (Y2). Partially independent variables of the number of hotel accommodations (X2) do not have a significant influence on Labor Absorption in Bali (Y2). Partial economic growth variables (Y1) have a significant influence on Labor Absorption in Bali (Y2).

The number of tourist visits will affect the economic growth of the region because the large number of tourist visits will have an influence on activities related to tourist activities such as the provision of accommodation or lodging, consumption, attractions or entertainment, transportation, as well as souvenirs needed by tourists, so that the activities carried out by tourists will have an influence on the rise of the economy and support. The increase in regional economic growth is getting better and better. Economic growth is derived from the subcategory of accommodation provision by increasing the number of accommodation businesses in an area. The number of accommodation businesses has a positive influence on regional economic growth. The more the number of accommodation businesses, the more of the area's income comes from the accommodation sector. Together the independent variables influence economic growth in Bali.

Tourist visits do not have a direct effect on labor absorption because there is a lack of increased comfort enjoyed by tourists, so that tourists are reluctant to visit which it affects labor supply, and this can make the demand for workers in tourism sector unable to absorb labor optimally and make the required labor not too much. Existing hotels tend to stay, not experiencing many additions. The workforce needed also has certain criteria so that the absorption of labor in hotels is not so large. Economic growth variables have a positive and significant effect on labor absorption, which shows that if there is an increase in the value of GDP in economic sectors that will be

able to increase the number of workers that will be available. With the development and improvement of the economic sector, it will encourage the opening of new jobs. Together the independent variables affect Labor Absorption in Bali.

Suggestions from this research can be given as follows for the government, hopefully the results of this research can be input, evaluation, and formulation of future policies to be able to build more sustainable Bali tourism while maintaining existing local wisdom. So that tourism in Bali can really advance the economy and equitable distribution of regional development, provide economic opportunities and welfare for the community. The high number of tourist visits will force the tourism object manager to provide services. Therefore, it takes manpower to provide these services. More intensively carry out promotional activities and explore the natural beauty of Bali, which can be used as a new tourist attraction to attract more tourists to visit Bali Province. Entrepreneurs in the tourism sector both accommodation, restaurants, recreation, and travel agencies are expected to provide attractive offers to tourists so that tourists who visit will stay longer and automatically spend more funds on consumption activities.

Suggestions from this research can be given as follows for the government, hopefully the results of this research can be used as input, evaluation, and formulation of future policies to be able to build Bali tourism that is increasingly sustainable while maintaining existing local wisdom. So that tourism in Bali can really advance the economy and equitable development of the region, providing economic opportunities and welfare for the community. The high number of tourist visits will force the tourist attraction managers to provide services. Furthermore, it takes manpower to provide these services. More vigorously carry out promotional activities and explore the natural beauty of Bali, which can be used as a new tourist attraction to attract more tourists to visit Bali Province. Entrepreneurs in the tourism sector,

both accommodation, restaurants, recreation, and travel agencies are expected to provide attractive offers to tourists so that tourists who visit will stay longer and automatically spend more funds on consumption activities.

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