CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM INDUSTRY TO LABOR ABSORPTION IN JAMBI CITY

Albetris[1], Nuraini[2]
[1)]Lecture of Universitas Batanghari, Jambi, Indonesia, Albetris90@gmail.com
[2)]Lecture of Universitas Batanghari, Jambi, Indonesia, Nuraini.Fe@unbari.ac.id

Corresponding Author: First Author

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of the contribution of the number of hotels, the number of hotel rooms and tourists to the absorption of labor. Tourism sector is one of the strategic sectors that must be utilized for tourism development as part of national development, having the aim of, among others, expanding business opportunities and opening jobs. The data used in this study is secondary data. The data was obtained from literature related studies in jambi city such as BPS, Department of Culture and Tourism, Youth and Sports, previous research, and other relevant library materials. Data Analysis Method Tested with multiple linear regression models. Based on the results of the study found that Simultaneously independent variable Number of Hotels (X1), Number of Hotel Rooms (X2) and Tourist Visits (X3) affects the variable Absorption of Labor (Y) with a coefficient of determination of 6.5% which means independent variables Number of Hotels (X1), Number of Hotel Rooms (X2) and Tourist Visits (X3) of 6.5% and the remaining 93.5% are influenced by other variables outside this research. And the Number of Hotels had no significant effect on Labor Absorption with a regression coefficient of 0.141.

Keywords: Hotels, Tourists, Absorption of labor.

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is one of the strategic sectors that must be utilized for tourism development as part of national development, with the aim of, among other things, expanding business opportunities and creating job opportunities. In line with the stages of national development. The implementation of the National tourism development is carried out as a whole. Development in the tourism sector has the ultimate goal of increasing community income.

Absorption of labor is one of the supporting factors for economic development carried out by developing countries, which have the aim, among others, of creating equitable economic development. In the main manpower law no. 4 of 1969 states that, manpower is anyone who is able to do work, both within and outside of a work relationship in order to produce goods and

services to meet needs. One of the efforts to increase employment opportunities is through the development of the tourism industry sector.

In connection with efforts to implement development as a whole and globally where all the capital capacity and the potential of natural resources and other resources need to be maximized. This needs to be supported by policies and the right steps to increase greater capacity. It is hoped that tourism development will become one of the reliable foreign exchange earners outside the non-oil and gas sector. If the tourism sector has developed, the number of tourist visits will increase and it is hoped that the impact can be felt on employment.

It is hoped that the development will open up job opportunities and business opportunities which will ultimately affect the level of productivity and income of the people in economic activities, especially in the tourism sector.

Tourism development programmed by the government and by the private sector will be directed at efforts to increase the number of visits by domestic and foreign tourists. Because it is a source of income that is sufficient signifikan.dengan the increasing number of tourists both Dalan and abroad who visit the stricken positively will affect the level of employment, especially in the field of tourism related. Therefore, the tourism sector needs to be supported by several supporting indicators, both in the fields of transportation and accommodation and services. So that the volume of tourists visiting the Jambi area is increasing, which in turn leads to the creation of jobs and business opportunities, and can also affect the level of community productivity in economic activities, especially in the tourism industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW
A. Tourism

Another meaning of tourism is "Tourism is travel for pleasure". The point of tourism is a trip for pleasure, so if the trip is not for pleasure but for other purposes then the trip cannot be categorized as "tourism". (Yoeti, 2001: xx)

In Law No. 9 of 2009 concerning tourism, it is stated that the meaning of tourism is all activities related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in nature which arise as a manifestation of the needs of every person and country as well as interactions between tourists and local communities, fellow tourists, the Government, Local Government, and entrepreneur.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) defines tourism as a human activity who travels to and lives in a destination outside their daily environment. This trip takes place in a period of time not more than one year in a row for the purpose of having fun, business, and more.

1. **Traveler (Tourist)**
   The word tourist (tourist) refers to people. In general, tourists become a subset or part of the traveler or visitor. To be called a tourist, one must be a traveler, but not all travelers are tourists. Traveler has a broader concept, which can refer to people who have various roles in society who carry out routine activities to work, school and so on as daily activities . People in this category at all can not be said to be a tourist. (Pitana & Ketut, 2009: 35).

2. **Tourism industry**

The definition of the tourism industry in Ismayanti (2010 , 19) is a collection of tourism businesses that are interrelated in producing goods and or services to meet the needs of tourists in tourism delivery. In the tourism industry there are various tourism businesses, namely the business of providing goods and or services to meet the needs of tourists and tourism administrators. A person or group of people who carry out tourism business activities is called a tourism entrepreneur. The tourism business is a business activity that is directly related to tourism activities so that without its existence , tourism can not run well. The existence of a tourism business is certainly supported by other businesses because the tourism industry is a multi-sector industry.

B. Employment

1. **Labor**

Fildzah (2015 ; 12 -15) divides the power of work is divided into two groups, namely:

a. Workforce.
   Unemployed People who do not have a job or are trying to find work and have not worked at least one hour during the past week.
b. Not the Labor Force.
   The population is of working age but not working, not having a job or looking for a job. Not the workforce consisting of groups who attend school, groups that take care of the household, and other groups or income recipients and this group is also often referred to as the labor force at times can offer their services to work.

2. **Labor Demand**

The Marginal Value of the Physical Product of Labor or VMPP is the value added to the marginal output of labor. P is the selling price of goods per unit, DL is labor demand, W is the wage rate, and L is the amount of labor. The increase in demand for labor depends on the increase in public demand for the goods it consumes. Increasingly high demand for people to be a certain item, then the amount of labor demanded a business field will increase assuming a fixed wage. (Case and Fair, 2007)

Increasing the number of workers in a business field is not carried out for short-term demand, even though public demand for the products produced is quite high. In the short term, employers maximize the number of workers employed by the addition of working hours , while in the long term the increase in the number of community demands will be responded to by increasing the number of workers employed. This means that there is an increase in the absorption of new workers. (Case and Fair, 2007).

C. Hotel

1. **Hotel**

According to the regulation of the minister of tourism and creative economy of the republic of Indonesia number pm.53 / hm.001 / mpek / 2013 regarding hotel business standards, hotels are accommodation facilities in the form of rooms in a building, which can be equipped with food and drink services, activities entertainment and / or other facilities on a daily basis with the aim of making a profit.

2.   **Hotel classification**

According to the regulation of the minister of tourism and creative economy of the republic of Indonesia number pm.53 / hm.001 / mpek / 2013 concerning hotel business standards, the classification of hotels is divided into two, namely:

a. Star Hotels are hotels that have met the assessment criteria for class classifications of one, two, three, four and five star hotels .
b. Non-star hotels are hotels that do not meet the evaluation criteria for classifying a hotel as a one-star hotel.

RESEARCH METHODS
Types and Sources of Data

The data used in this study are secondary data. Data obtained from related literature studies in Jambi City such as BPS, the Department of Culture and Tourism, Youth and Sports, previous research, and other relevant library materials.

Method of collecting data

Literature study, according to Nazir (2013: 93) data collection techniques by conducting a review study of books, literature, notes, and reports that have to do with the problem being solved. This technique is used to acquire the basics and a written opinion made by way of studying the literature dealing with the problems examined. This is also done to obtain secondary data that will be used as a basis for comparison between theory and practice in the field. Secondary data through this method is obtained by browsing the internet, reading various literature, the results of studies from previous researchers, lecture notes, and other relevant sources.

Data analysis method

Based on the theoretical basis and to achieve the research objectives and proposed hypotheses, testing was carried out with multiple linear regression models, namely:

1. Regression analysis
2. Hypothesis test
3. F test
4. Test - t
5. Correlation
6. Coefficient of Determination (R2)
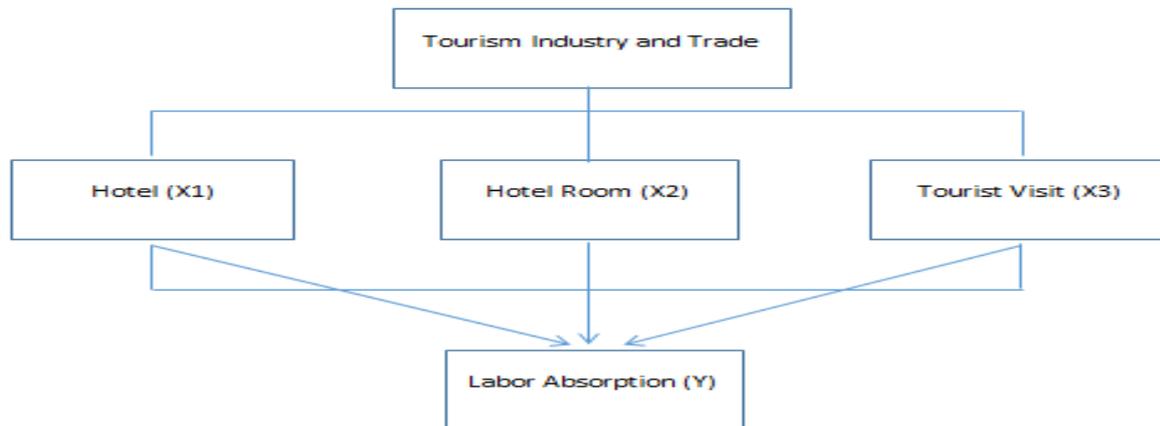
Figure 1. Framework

Hypothesis

The hypothesis in this study is as follows:

1. It is suspected that the number of hotels has a significant effect on labor absorption in Jambi City?
2. Is it suspected that the number of hotel rooms has a significant effect on employment in the city of Jambi?
3. It is suspected that tourists have a significant effect on employment in the city of Jambi?
4. Anticipated number of hotels, hotel rooms and the number of travelers significantly affect employment in Jambi city is simultaneously?

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Table 1.
Area and Division of Administrative Areas by Districts in Jambi City in 2017:

District Area	Area (Km^2)	Sub District	RT
Kota Baru	77,78	10	316
Jambi Selatan	34,07	9	307
Jelutung	7,92	7	231
Pasar Jambi	4,02	4	58
Telanaipura	30,39	11	256
Danau Teluk	15,70	5	43
Pelayangan	15,29	6	46
Jambi Timur	20,21	10	221
Sum/Total	**2015,38**	**62**	**1.484**

Source: https://jambikota.go.id/new/geografis/

Table 2.

Area and Division of Administrative Areas by District in Jambi City in 2018

Population of Jambi City

District in Jambi City	Man	Woman	Man + Woman
	2018	2018	2018
KOTA BARU	89,387	86,991	176,378
JAMBI SELATAN	69,817	69,908	139,725
JELUTUNG	31,936	31,856	63,792
PASAR JAMBI	6,094	6,404	12,498
TELANAIPURA	49,673	49,982	99,655
PELAYANGAN	6,020	6,103	12,123
DANAU TELUK	7,111	6,583	13,694
JAMBI TIMUR	40,528	39,710	80,238
KOTA JAMBI	**300,566**	**297,537**	**598,103**

Source: bps.go.id/dynamictable/2019/

Based on the city of Jambi in Figures 2018, the population of the city of Jambi amounted to 598.103 inhabitants with a population density of 54 , 48 people per km2. Meanwhile, the population growth rate of Jambi City in 2018 compared to 2010 was 0.88 percent per year. For 2018 based on the projection results of Jambi City's population of 598,103 people.

Descriptive Research

Table 3.
Development of Jambi City Hotel Tax in 2010 - 2019

Year	Target	Realisasi	Persentase
2010	1.900.000.000	1.150.000.000	88%
2011	2.150.000.000	1.800.000.000	79%
2012	2.740.000.000	2.000.000.000	74%
2013	3.900.000.000	4.500.000.000	102%
2014	6.250.000.000	4.500.000.000	72%
2015	10.000.000.000	7.000.000.000	70%
2016	12.000.000.000	8.450.000.000	75%
2017	13.000.000.000	11.550.000.000	73%
2018	13.700.000.000	12.500.000.000	79%
2019	14.150.000.000	13.600.000.000	78%
Total	79.070.000.000	Rp. 67.000.000.000	

(Source : DISPENDA Jambi City, 2020)

Based on the table above, the hotel tax revenue in Jambi City for 10 years continues to increase, this is accompanied by the growth of hotel development in Jambi continuously.This hotel tax in Jambi City is one of the sectors that are expected to contribute to Jambi City's PAD, whose aim is that with the current development of the hotel business sector, it can increase and support the increasing PAD of Jambi City.

The development of the hotel sector will of course have an effect on the increase in Regional Original Revenue (PAD) of Jambi City, to determine the development of Jambi City's Regional Original Revenue (PAD) for the last 10 years, it will be known through the following table:

Table 4
Development of PAD Sector in Jambi City
Year 2010 – 2019

Year	PAD Target / Year	PAD Realization / Year	Growth (%)
2010	90.500.500.000	65.889.650.345	98,56
2011	150.989.565.000	70.842.049.687	90,98
2012	180.300.350.000	98.999.979.980	85,36
2013	290.300.350.000	113.090.049.675	82,38
2014	350.000.500.000	149.098.878.560	72,14
2015	400.268.360.000	246.450.890.154	85,32
2016	512.719.262.500	263.980.545.125	86,54
2017	1.317.624.313.000	287.560.650.125	93,85
2018	1.557.626.165.000	1.007.626.165.064	61,73
2019	1.500.450.861.500	1.361 940 689 524	66,35
Total	6.000.779.972.000	3.443.673.747.240,00	66,34

Source: DISPENDA Jambi, 2020

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the PAD of Jambi City during the last 10 years has continued to experience significant increases, with efforts to suppress hotel tax revenues, and supported by other taxes, so that these efforts will continue to be carried out by the Regional Government.

The effectiveness of increasing hotel tax revenue on PAD needs to be done considering the number of revenue / realization targets set each fiscal year. Contribution of hotel taxes to PAD Contribution analysis is a tool to calculate hotel tax contributions with PAD revenues. An analysis that describes the comparison between the amount of local hotel tax realization, with PAD revenues. The contribution of local taxes, especially hotel taxes, is calculated using the following formula :

Realization of hotel tax for 10 years is Rp. 67,000,000,000 and the realization of PAD was Rp.

$$\text{Contribution} = \frac{Hotel \text{ Tax}}{\text{PAD}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Contribution} = \frac{Rp. \quad 67.000.000.000}{Rp. \ 3.443.673.747.240} \times 100 = 5{,}13\%$$

The increase in the contribution of hotel taxes to PAD Surakarta City for 10 years was 5.13 %. But on the other hand that this development is supported by increasingly increasing hotel occupancy and also the problem of the growing development of hotels and accommodations in Jambi City.

The Influence of the Number of Tourists on Local Own Income (PAD) from the Hospitality Sector in Jambi City.

To find out the number of tourist visits who stay at hotels in Jambi City, it can be seen in the table as follows:

Table. 5
**Development of Hotel Occupancy Rates in Jambi City Year 2010 – 2019**

Year	Guest Hotel Target (People)	Realization Guest Hotel (people)	Growth (%)
2010	3.900.700	2.900.700	-
2011	4.100.000	3.100.000	11,05
2012	4.200.000	3.200.000	10,32
2013	4.350.000	3.350.000	10,46
2014	5.500.500	4.500.500	13,43
2015	5.950.000	4.950.000	9,80
2016	6.050.000	5.050.000	10,20
2017	7.800.500	5.800.500	11,48
2018	8.900.750	6.900.750	11,89
2019	8.500.700	7.500.700	10,86

Source: DISPENDA Jambi City, 2020

Based on the table above, it can be emphasized that the realization of hotel occupancy rates in Jambi City for 10 years continues to increase, where the average hotel occupancy for 10 years with an average of 9.99% hotel occupancy rate in Jambi City.

Analysis of Research Results

Research result
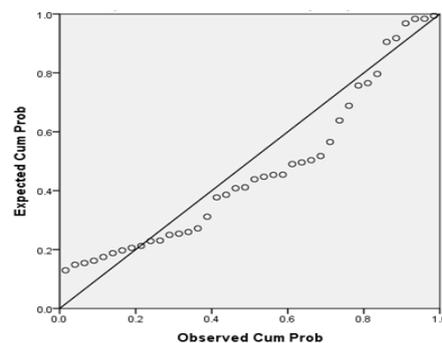
Figure 2. Normality P-Plot

Based on the results of the normality test, it can be seen from Figure above (Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual) that the dots spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line (do not scatter far from the straight line), this shows that the model

regression is feasible because it meets the normality assumption of normally distributed data, because the points in the image spread around the diagonal line and their direction follows the diagonal line

Scatterplot graphics
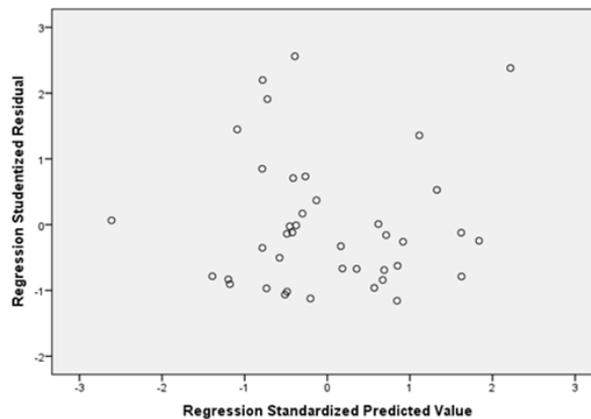
Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on Figure above, it can be seen that the dots spread out randomly, do not take the form of a regular pattern and spread either above or below the number 0 on the Y axis, besides that the dots do not gather in one place, thus in this regression model it means heteroscedasticity does not occur. So that the regression model is feasible for the variable Number of Hotels, Number of Hotel Rooms and Tourist Visits on the dependent variable, namely Labor Absorption.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test results can be seen in the following table :

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test
Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Zscore (Hotel_Number)	.839	1.192
	Zscore (Room_Number_Hotal)	.871	1.149
	Zscore (Visits)	.893	1.120

a. Dependent Variable: Zscore(Labor Absorption)
Source: SPSS Processed Output

Based on Table above, it can be seen that the Tolerance and VIF values show that none of the independent variables have a Tolerance value less than 0 , 10 and none of the independent variables have a VIF value greater than 10. So it can be concluded that did not occur. multicollinearity between independent variables in this regression model.

Autocorrelation Test

The results of the autocorrelation test can be seen in the Model Summary table below :

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test
Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.254[a]	.065	-.013	1.00658060	.857

a. Dependent Variable: Zscore(Labor Absorption)
b. Predictors: (Constant), Zscore(Hotel_Number),
Zscore(Room_Number_Hotal), Zscore(Visitor_Tourism)
Source: SPSS Processed Output

Based on Table above, it can be seen that the Durbin-Watson Test number is 0.857 which is between -2 and 2, so it is identified that there is no autocorrelation.

Panel Data Regression

The results of panel data regression analysis can be seen in Table 4.3 as follows:

Table 8. Panel Data Regression
Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.005 -013	.159		.000	1.000
1 Zscore (Hotel_Number)	.141	.176	.141	.799	.429
Zscore (Room_Number_Hotal)	.211	.173	.211	1.222	.230
Zscore (Visits)	.135	.171	.135	.792	.434

a. Dependent Variable: Zscore(Labor Absorption)
Source: SPSS Processed Output

From the results of data management, the coefficient values of each variable and constant values are obtained as in the table above. So that the panel data regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + e_{it}$$

$$\text{Zscore Y} = 1{,}005 + 0{,}141\, \text{ZscoreX}_1 + 0{,}211\, \text{ZscoreX}_2 + 0{,}135\, \text{ZscoreX}_3 + e$$

Hypothesis testing

1) F test

The following are the results of the F Test processed using SPSS which are presented in the following table :

Table 9. Simultaneous Test (Test F)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	2.525	3	.842	.831	.486[b]
1	Residual	36.475	36	1.013		
	Total	39.000	39			

a. Dependent Variable: Zscore(Labor Absorption)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Zscore(Hotel_Number), Zscore(Room_Number_Hotal), Zscore(Visitor_Tourism)

Source: SPSS Processed Output

The simultaneous testing criterion (Test F) is to compare Fcount

2) t test

The t test is used to partially test the effect of the independent variable Number of Hotels, Number of Hotel Rooms and Tourist Visits on the dependent variable, namely Labor Absorption. The following are the results of the t test that were processed using SPSS which are presented in the following table :

Table 10. Uji Parsial (t test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	1.005 -013	.159		.000	1.000
1	Zscore (Hotel_Number)	.141	.176	.141	.799	.429
	Zscore (Room_Number_Hotal)	.211	.173	.211	1.222	.230
	Zscore (Visits)	.135	.171	.135	.792	.434

a. Dependent Variable: Zscore(Labor Absorption)

Source: SPSS Processed Output

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

From the results of the SPSS calculation, the coefficient of determination is obtained as follows:

Table 11. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.254[a]	.065	-.013	1.00658060	.857

a. Dependent Variable: Zscore(Labor Absorption)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Zscore(Hotel_Number), Zscore(Room_Number_Hotal), Zscore(Visitor_Tourism)

Source: SPSS Processed Output

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion conducted in the previous chapter regarding the effect of the independent variable Number of Hotels (X1), Number of Hotel Rooms (X2) and Tourist Visits (X3) affecting the Labor Absorption variable (Y), several conclusions can be formulated as follows:

1. Simultaneously the independent variable Number of Hotels (X1), Number of Hotel Rooms (X2) and Tourist Visits (X3) affects the Labor Absorption variable (Y) with a determination coefficient of 6.5% which means the independent variable is Number of Hotels (X1), The number of hotel rooms (X2) and tourist visits (X3) was 6.5% and the remaining 93.5% was influenced by other variables outside this study.

2. The number of hotels has no significant effect on Labor Absorption with a regression coefficient of 0.141.

3. The number of hotel rooms does not have a significant effect on labor absorption with a regression coefficient of 0.211.

4. Tourism visits have no significant effect on labor absorption with a regression coefficient of 0.135.

REFERENCE

Abdul Ghofur. Jurnal:Pengaruh Fasilitas Hotel Terhadap Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja di Kecamatan Pacet. 2011.

Adytia, M. N., Wijaya, A., & Roy, J. Penyerapan tenaga kerja perhotelan. Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Mulawarman (JIEM), 2(3). 2018

Agama RI, Departemen. Al-quran dan Terjemahannya. Jakarta Selatan, 2005. Arianti, D. Pengaruh Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Perekonomian dan Keruangan

Kota Bukittinggi (Pendekatan Analisis Input Output). Jurnal Wilayah

dan Lingkungan. 2014

Austriana, I. Analisis faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan daerah dari sektor pariwisata. Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Diponegoro. 2005.

Azhar, Muhamad. Buku Ajar Hukum Ketatanegaraan. Semarang: Akademik Kepolisian Semarang. 2013.

Badan Pusat Statistik, Makassar. 2015

Campolieti, Dkk., "A New Look At Variation In Employment Growth In Canada: The Role Of Industry, Provincial, National And External Factors". Journal. Of Economic Dynamics & Control. 41 (2014). Di Kecamatan Pacet. 2011.

Dinas Pariwisata Dan Ekonomi Kreatif. 2015.

Ekaningrum, Yuniawati. Managemen Hotel. Surabaya: Nsc Press. 2016.

Ficinia, A. Analisa Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja pada Industri Perhotelan di Propinsi Sumatera Barat (Doctoral dissertation, Fakultas Ekonomi). 2008.

Ghaniy, Sanaubur, Dkk. Pengaruh Potensi Pariwisata Terhadap Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Sektor Perhotelan Di 9 Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2012-2015. Jurnal. Ilmu Ekonomi. 2017.

Gunn, Clare A And Turgut, Var. Tourism Planning: Basics, Concepts, Cases. Routledge. 2002.

H. Marpaung, Pengetahuan Kepariwisataan. Bandung: Alfabeta. 2002.

Ida,Ayu, dkk. Pengaruh Kunjungan Wisatawan, Tingkat Hunian Hotel, Pengeluaran Wisatawan Terhadap Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Bali. Jurnal. Ekonomi. Universitas Udayana. 2017.

Indonesia, D. T. K. R. (2003). Undang-Undang RI no. 13 tahun 2003 Tentang Ketenagakerjaan. Cipta Jaya.

Ismiatin, Hestia. Pengarun Perkembangan Industri Sekto Pariwisata (Sub Sekor Perhotelan) Terhadap Pnyerapan Tenaga Kerja Di Kota Batu. 2018

Ivanovic. M., At Al. Tourism Development Fresh Perspectives. Pearson Education And Prentice Hall. 2009.

Liow, Dkk. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Padaindustri Rumah Panggung Kecamatan Tompaso Barukabupaten Minahasa Selatan. Agri-Sosioekonomiunsrat. 12 No 2a. 2016.

Mankiw, Gregory N. Principles of Economics. Pengantar Ekonomi Makro. Edisi Ketiga. Alih bahasa Chriswan Sungkono. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. 2006.

Martono, Nanang. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif. Jakarta : Rajawali Pers, 2010 Menteri Tenaga Kerja Dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia. Perkembangan Ketenagakerjaan Di Indonesia. Jakarta. 2011.

Nizar. Pengaruh Pariwisata Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. Researchgate. 2011.

Nurimansyah, Hasibuan. Ekonomi Industri. FE Universitas Sriwijaya. 1993 Pangastuti. Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Tenaga

Kerja Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Economics Development Analysis Journal. 2015.

Okech, Roselyne N. (2014). Developing Culinary Tourism: The Role of Food as a Cultural Heritage in Kenya. ISBN: 978-1-941505-14-4 Chennai, India 11-13 July 2014 Paper ID: CF412

Pitana Dan Gayatri. Sosiologi Pariwisata. Denpasar: Andi. 2005.

Rahayu, Martha. 2014 Survei Hilton Worldwide, MenyingkapBudaya Wisata Kuliner di Asia Pasifik.

Prayogi, Dian. 2017. Pengembangan Potensi Wisata Kuliner Kota Malang Berbasis Sumber Daya Lokal. ISSN (print) : 1410 – 7252 ISSN (electronic): 2541 – 5859 Vol. 2 No. 01 Juni 2017

Rismiyanto, Edy. 2015. Jurnal MAKSIPRENEUR, Vol. V, No. 1, Desember2015, hal. 46 – 64. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Proklamasi 45 Yogyakarta

Richardson, Robert B. 2010, The Contribution Of Tourism to Economic Growith and Food Security. USAID Mali : Office of Economic Growth : Michigant State University.

Sarnawa, Bagus. Hukum Ketatanegaraan. Yogyakarta: Laboratorium Ilmu Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. 2013.

Simanjuntak, Payman J. Pengantar Ekonomi Sumber Daya Manusia. Jakarta: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia. 2005.

Simanjuntak, Undang-Undang Yang Baru Tentang Ketenagakerjaan. Jakarta: Kantor Perburuhan Internasional. 2003.

Sinangjoyo. Green Hotel Sebagai Daya Saing Suatu Destinasi", Jurnal Nasional Pariwisata. 2013.

Sitompul, Dian."Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Sektor Industri Di Sumatera Utara", Qe Journal. 2012.

Soeroto. Strategi Pembangunan dan Perencanaan Kesempatan Kerja. Yogyakarta: BPFE-Pers. 1986.

Spilane, James DR. Ekonomi Pariwisata: Sejara da Prospeknya. Yogyakarta: Kanisius. 1987.

Subijanto, S. Peran Negara dalam Hubungan Tenaga Kerja di Indonesia. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. 2011

Sujatno, Bambang A. Mensikapi Jogja Dari Sisi Bisnis Hospitality. Makalah Seminar. Perhimpunan Hotel Restoran Indonesia (Phri Bpd Diy). 2018.

Sukirno, Sadono. Ekonomi Pembangunan. Medan: Borta Gorat. 1985. Sulastiyono, Agus. Manajemen Penyelenggara Hotel. Alfabeta. Bandung. 2011

Sumarsono,Sony. Ekonomi Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia dan Ketenagakerjaan. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu. 2003.

Syafri Dan Zulfanetti. Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Di Provinsi Jambi. Jurnal. Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi. 2018.

Syuhada, Dkk. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Pada Usaha Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah (Umkm) Di Kota Jambi. Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan Dan Pembangunan Daerah. 2014.

Tarigan, Robinson. Ekonomi Regional Teoti dan Aplikasi. Jakarta: Penerbit PT. Bumi Aksara. 2004.

Tjiptohariyonto, Prijono. Buku Materi Pokok Ketenagakerjaan dan Berbagai Aspeknya, Jakarta: Karunika, Universitas Terbuka. 2000.

Todaro, Michael, P. Pembangunan Ekonomi Di Dunia Ketiga. Jakarta: Erlangga. 2000.

Wahyu, T. P. Analisis Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Provinsi Sumatera Barat (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Andalas). 2016.