TOURISM SECTOR ANALYSIS OF ORIGINAL INCOME OF THE GRESIK

DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

In realizing national development, the central government and local governments also have an important role in the success of national development, so the central government imposes decentralization which aims to provide full discretion to the regions in realizing responsible autonomous regions, to regulate and manage the interests of the community in accordance with the conditions and potential possessed by the region. One of the decentralization can be seen from the number of visits, the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotels in the Gresik Regency area.The research was conducted on the number of visits, the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotels in Gresik Regency. This study uses primary data with secondary data collection techniques. The analysis test was carried out with classical assumptions, hypothesis testing and data processing using SPSS version 25. The results of the data analysis test indicate that simultaneously the number of visits, the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotels have an effect on local revenue. And partially the number of visits, the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotels together have an effect on local revenue.The conclusion of this study is that the independent variables, namely the number of visits, the number of tourist objects, and the number of hotels, simultaneously and partially affect the dependent variable, namely local revenue in Gresik Regency.

Keywords: Number of Hotels; Number of Visits; Number of Tourism Objects; Regional Original Revenue

INTRODUCTION

In realizing national development, the central government and regional governments also have an important role in the success of national development, so the central government implements decentralization which aims to provide full freedom to regions in creating responsible autonomous regions, to regulate and manage the interests of the community in accordance with the conditions and potential they have. by the area.

Regional governments are expected to minimize the level of dependence on the central government regarding the management of regional revenues and expenditures. An important source of revenue for regional governments is Regional Original Income (PAD), the components of which consist of original regional income, balancing funds, regional loans and other legitimate income. With decentralization, the region can finance its needs so that the region is able to regulate and manage its own interests. Tourism has a positive impact on the national economy. This can be seen from the contribution of tourism to national GDP and the employment absorption capacity in the tourism industry sector. With tourism, of course it will have various impacts, including social, cultural and economic environmental impacts. From an economic perspective, tourism brings various kinds of impacts including direct and indirect impacts. The direct impact of tourism is workers in the area .

including local government. In Gresik Regency, economic growth has increased, this can be seen from PAD revenues from the tourism sector which continues to increase every year. PAD from the tourism sector in 2013 reached 1 trillion rupiah, an increase compared to 2011 which amounted to 606.75 million rupiah and in 2012 it increased to 800 million rupiah. PAD growth from the tourism sector from 2011-2013 was quite large, namely 73.05% (Disbudporta, 2015). According to Pendit (in Haryati, 2019) tourism can be divided into 7 types which have different attractions based on tourist motives, one of which is cultural tourism.

The distribution of cultural tourism includes Gresik City and Bawean Island Cultural Tourism. Gresik City Cultural Tourism is in the Gresik Old City area. According to Tjiptoatmojo in Ariestadi (1995), the history of Gresik Regency, which was a center of trade as well as a center for the spread of Islam, contributed to the occurrence of cultural heterogeneity in Gresik City. Heterogeneity in Gresik can be seen in the development of multi-ethnic villages. This village, which is also a tourist attraction, is a village in the village category within the city. The number of tourist visits in Gresik district is very good. Shows that tourism can provide benefits both for visiting tourists and the regions that manage tourism.

Based on the description above, local revenue is related to the condition of the tourism sector and its supporters, such as the number of tourist visits, number of tourist attractions, number of hotels.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

Regional Original Income (PAD)

According to Law no. 23 2014, the definition of Regional Original Income (PAD) is regional income which is collected based on Regional Regulations in accordance with regional regulations and regulations. Regional Original Income (PAD) is the accumulation of tax revenue posts containing regional taxes, regional revenue receipts, non-tax revenue posts containing regional business results, and investment receipts and management of natural resource resources. Regional income is funds used to finance regional development which in reality does not contribute enough to regional progress, thus requiring regional governments to continue to develop and increase regional income, especially PAD sources (Rahman, 2005). Then, according to Halim (2007), original regional income is the original regional income that originates from the original regional economic resources. Original regional income is regional income that originates from regional tax revenues, retribulization results, the results of management of separated regional assets and other forms of original regional income that are legitimately used in exploring funding in the implementation of regional autonomy as a form of implementation and the principle of decentralization.

Number of Tourist Visits

The large number of tourists who visit a particular tourist area is proof that the area has a large tourist attraction. Several experts have tried to define the word tourist, but before discussing the meaning of tourist, we should first understand the meaning of tourism.

Number of Tourist Attractions

According to research by Wardiyant (2006), a tourist attraction is something that is the center of attraction for tourists and can provide satisfaction. This takes the form of: originating

from nature such as natural landscapes, mountains, forests, etc., in the form of cultural products such as temples and museums and in the form of daily community activities such as customs, dances and carnivals. According to research (Suwantoro, 2004) states that tourist attractions are a driving force for tourist arrivals in a tourist destination area. Tourist attractions must be built and managed professionally so that they can attract tourists to come.

Number of Hotels

Number of Hotels According to Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 2 of 2006 concerning Hotel Tax, what is meant by hotel is a building specifically provided for people to be able to stay, rest, obtain services and/or other facilities for a fee, including other buildings that integrated, managed and owned by the same party, except for shops and offices. The number of hotels can be interpreted as the number of accommodations used for overnight stays which are managed commercially.

Hypothesis Development

The influence of the number of tourist visits on Regional Original Income

The influence of consumption in the tourism sector is the goods and services consumed by tourists to fulfill their needs, desires and hopes. live in the tourist destination area visited starting from travel packages, accommodation, food and drinks, transportation, cultural recreation and sports, shopping, and others (Chairunisalda, 2021)

H1: The number of tourist visits influences Regional Original Income

The Influence of the Number of Tourist Attractions on Regional Original Income

Tourism object income is a source of tourism object revenue originating from entrance ticket fees, parking fees and other income that legally originates from tourism objects. According to Law no. 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies states that mandatory contributions to the Regions owed by individuals or bodies of a coercive nature are used to finance the administration of Regional government and Regional Development. The tourism sector is the sector with the most potential because a person's need to travel is a need that may not be able to be stopped. The tourism sector contributes income through taxes and levies on services provided by local governments for tourists.

H2: The number of tourist attractions influences Regional Original Income

The Effect of the Number of Hotels on Original Regional Income

The Influence of the Number of Hotels on Regional Original Income Hotels are one type of business that provides services for the community and tourists. Apart from that, hotel tax will also provide a fairly large contribution to regional income. Another factor that influences regional original income is regional levies. According to Sutrisno (2013) in his research on the Influence of the Number of Tourist Attractions, Number of Hotels, and GRDP on Regency/City Tourism Levy in Central Java, increasing tourism levies will provide additional Regional Original Income so that it will increase capital for development in the area.

H3: The number of hotels influences regional original income

RESEARCH METHODS
Types of research

In this research, the approach used is a quantitative approach in the form of numbers, statistical data and data that can be analyzed. The quantitative approach itself is defined as a type of research that can produce discoveries that can be obtained by using statistical procedures or other means and is based on the philosophy of positivism (Sugiyono, 2017).

Data Types and Sources

The type of data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is a variety of information that previously existed and was deliberately collected by researchers which is used to complete research data needs. For data on local original income (PAD), the number of hotels or accommodation and the number of tourist attractions were obtained through the Department of Tourism and Creative Economy, Culture, Youth and Sports. Then population data was obtained through the East Java Central Statistics Agency. Meanwhile, data on the number of tourism visits was obtained through the Gresik City Central Statistics Agency.

Research variable

Number of Tourist Visits

The number of tourist visits to a tourist attraction is a group of people who visit a particular tourist attraction, according to the tourist attraction chosen to enjoy their tourist trip. In this research, the tourism in question is tourism in the city of Gresik.

Number of Tourist Attractions

The number of tourist attractions is the number of places visited by visitors because they have resources, both natural and man-made, such as natural beauty or mountains, beaches, flora and fauna, zoos, ancient historic buildings, monuments, temples, dances. dances, attractions and other typical culture. In this research, the tourist attraction in question is a tourist attraction in the city of Gresik

Number of Hotels or Lodgings

The number of hotels or lodgings is the number of types of places to stay on a trip where people have to stay away from home for more than one day, including places to sleep, rest, safety, places to stay away from cold weather or rain, storage of goods, as well as access to basic functions in household. In this research, the hotel or accommodation in question is a hotel or accommodation found in Gresik City.

Regional Original Income (PAD)

According to the Directorate General of Financial Balance, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, Regional Original Income (PAD) is regional income which is collected based on regional regulations in accordance with statutory regulations. In this research, the PAD that will be discussed focuses on PAD from the tourism sector

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is the ultimate test to find out whether there is a correlation between the regression model and independent variables. It is said to be good if there is no correlation. The ultimate criteria can be based on the tolerance value or the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value. The basis for taking the results of the multicollinearity test is:

Based on tolerance value

1. If the tolerance value is greater than ($>$) 0.10 then there is no multicollinearity

2. If the tolerance value is less than ($<$) 0.10 then there is multicollinearity

Based on VIF (Variance Inflation Factor)

1. If the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value is less than ($<$) 10 then there is no multicollinearity

2. If the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value is greater than ($>$) 10 then there is multicollinearity

The results of the multicollinearity test for each independent variable and bound variable studied are as follows:

Tabel 4

Coefficients[a]

		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Numbers of visits	1.000	1.000
2	Numbers of tourist	1.000	1.000
3	Numbers of hotels	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: PAD

It can be seen from the results of SPSS 22 data processing that the tolerance and VIF values of the variables number of tourist attractions, tourist attractions and number of hotels are respectively around 1,000 and 1,000. So it can be concluded that the tolerance value is 1,000 > 0.10 and the VIF is 1,000 < 10, so this does not occur or there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heeteeroskeedastistas test is a test that aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the results of one observation to another observation. The results of the heeteeroskeedity test for each independent variable and bound variable studied are as follows:

Tabel 5
Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-209.345	878.340		-.238	.818
	Numbers of visits	-6.737E-5	.000	-.588	-1.937	.094
	Numbers of tourist attractions	.000	.001	.685	.817	.087
	Numbers of hotels	.435	.425	.170	1.076	.283

a. Dependent Variable: abs_res

It can be seen from the results of SPSS 22 data processing that the sig value on the variable number of tourist attractions (X1) is approximately 0.094 and the sig value on the variable number of tourist objects (X2) is approximately 0.087 and the number of hotels is approximately 0.283. So it can be concluded that the sig value on the variable number of tourist attractions (X1) is approximately 0.094 > 0.05 and the sig value on the variable number of tourist objects (X2) is approximately 0.087 > 0.05 and the number of hotels (X3) is approximately 0.283 > 0, 05. So heeteeroskedastitas does not occur.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

Determination coefficient (R sqularee or R culadrat) in multiple linear analysis means the contribution of the influence that a free variable exerts on a bound variable. The value of the coefficient of deteermination of the ball is ultimately used to predict and see how much bigger the contribution of variable X is to the variable ariabeel toadstool.

The results of the examination of the deetermination coefficient (R sqularee or R culadrat) for each independent variable and bound variable studied are as follows:

Tabel 6

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.976[a]	.952	.939	206.357

a. Predictors: (Constant), Jumlah Penduduk, Jumlah Kunjungan

It can be seen from the results of SPSS 22 data processing that the value of the coefficient of deetermination/Adjulsteed R is approximately 0.939, which means that the influence of the in-depth variable (X) or the total of output (X1) and the number of culnjulngan (X2) on the in-depth variable or original regional income (Y) is as large as 93.9%.

Partial Test (t Test)

The T test is a test that is carried out to understand the multiple linear regression data which has a significant influence from each variable partially on the results of the research results. The ultimate level of significance level is 90%, which means the level of trustworthiness is as large as 90%. Beerikult explanation of the basics of taking keepultulsan:

1. If the value of titulng is greater than ttabeel then the variable has a significant impact on the variable Y

2. If the titulng value is smaller than ttabeel then the terseebult variable does not have a significant effect on variable Y

 The T Test results for each independent variable and bound variable studied are as follows:

Tabel 7

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-21111.146	1988.506		-10.617	.000
	Numbers of visits	3.731E-5	.000	.039	3.584	.002
	Numbers of tourist attractions	.056	.001	.368	15.203	.000
	Numbers of hotels	.064	.002	.435	5.576	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PAD

It can be seen from the results of SPSS 22 data processing that the titulng value on the number of results variable is around 0.474 and the value of the thitulng on the number of results variable is around 11.703. So it can be concluded that

1. The value of influence on the total income variable is $3.584 > 2.44691$, which means that it has a significant influence on the regional original income variable (Y)

2. The calculated value of the number of tourist objects variable is $15.203 > 2.44691$, which means that there is a significant influence on the regional original income variable (Y)

3. The calculated value of the hotel number variable is $5.576 > 2.44691$, which means that there is a significant influence on the regional original income variable (Y)

F test

The test carried out in this F test is the β parameter test (correlation test) using the F-statistical test.

. F test values from Ftable and Fcount. If the value Fcount > Ftable is obtained then it is stated that variable

Tabel 7

ANOVAª

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5938802.226	2	2969401.113	58.423	.000ᵇ
	Residual	298081.874	7	42583.125		
	Total	6236884.100	9			

a. Dependent Variable: PAD

b. Predictors: (Constant), Jumlah Penduduk, Numbers Visits

It can be seen from the results of SPSS 22 data processing that the Fhitulng value in the variables number of sales (X1) and number of customers (X2) is as large as 58.423. So it can be concluded that Fhitulng is about 58.423 > Ftabeel is about 4.74, which means that the variables for the number of tourist attractions (X1), the number of tourist objects (X2) and the number of hotels are both equal to the variables for local original income (Y).

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the analysis test above, the conclusion can be drawn that:

1. The influence of the number of visits on original regional income from the partial test or t test shows that the variable This means that the variable Number of Visits has an influence on Regional Original Income. This is due to the attraction of visitors which can influence local revenue. This is also proven by the fact that with the number of visits that attract attention, there will be more and more visitors to Gresik Regency and this will affect local revenue in Gresik Regency.

2. The influence of the number of tourist attractions on original regional income from the partial test or t test shows that the variable This means that the variable number of tourist attractions has an influence on regional original income. This is because there is a beautiful environment in Gresik Regency so that the number of visitors increases which can influence the level of the number of tourist attractions in the Gresik Regency area. This is also proven by the increase in Regional Original Income as a result of the number of tourist attractions visited by many visitors. With the beautiful environment that has been provided through the large number of tourist attractions previously, potential visitors will consider their decision to visit the tourist attractions in Gresik

Regency. So the more visitors who visit tourist attractions in Gresik Regency, the higher the level of local income in Gresik Regency.

3. The influence of the number of hotels on original regional income from the partial test or t test shows that variable This means that the variable Number of Hotels has an influence on Regional Original Income. This is because there are good and good services in Gresik Regency so that the number of visitors increases which can influence the level of the number of tourist attractions in the Gresik Regency area. This is also proven by the increase in Regional Original Income as a result of the number of hotels visited by many visitors. With the good and excellent service that has been provided through the large number of hotels previously, prospective visitors will consider their decision to visit hotels in Gresik Regency.

4. The relationship between the number of visits, number of tourist attractions and number of hotels on local revenue.

From the f or bel test, it can be seen that the variables X1 (Number of Visits), X2 (Number of Tourist Attractions), and If we look at the contribution of these three variables, the influence of these three variables contributes 93%. This can be seen from the Determination test of 93.9. Meanwhile, the remaining 6.1% was influenced by variables not studied. These three variables show that all of them have an influence on the Regional Original Income in Gresik Regency, namely the number of visits, the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotels. The three variables have the same strength in influencing the local original income variable in Gresik Regency, this can be shown by the number of significant values in the variables number of visits, number of tourist attractions and number of hotels whose values have the same influence on local original income in Gresik Regency.

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CONCLUSIONS AND ADVICE
CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out through the data collection process, data processing, and data analysis process regarding the Tourism Sector Analysis of Original Income in the Greesik District, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The number of tourist visits affects local original income in Gresik Regency

2. The number of tourist attractions influences local revenue in Gresik Regency

3. The number of hotels or accommodation has an influence on local revenue in Gresik Regency

ADVICE

Based on the results of the research and discussion outlined above, the researchers can provide several suggestions as follows:

1. After the research has been carried out, it is hoped that the results of this research will be able to contribute to the discussion in terms of thinking regarding the Analysis of the Tourism Sector on Original Income in the Greesik Kabulpateen Region.

2. After the research has been carried out, it is hoped that the regional government will be able to see that there is an influence between the number of tourist attractions, the number of tourist objects and the number of hotels on local revenue, in this way it is hoped that the regional government will be able to further take advantage of the opportunity to ultimately increase impact on local original income .

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a. References are written in alphabetical order beginning with the name of the author or institution

b. References are written in the basic format, namely the author's name. Year of publication, title of writing example:

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