

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF TOURISM INDICATORS ON GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PROBOLINGGO REGENCY, PASURUAN REGENCY, MOJOKERTO REGENCY, LUMAJANG REGENCY, JEMBER REGENCY AND BANYUWANGI REGENCY

Mochammad Bastomi¹, Riko Setya Wijaya²
UPN "Veteran" East Java^{1,2}

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Tourism, Gross Regional Domestic Product, Number of Tourist Attractions, Number of Hotels, Number of Restaurants and Number of Visitors Tourist Attractions</p> <p>E-mail: mochammadbastomi@gmail.com</p>	<p>This research aims to analyze the influence of the number of tourist attractions, number of hotels, number of restaurants and number of visitors to tourist attractions on gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency in a 10-year period. years starting from 2012 to 2021. The results of this research show that the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotels do not have a significant effect on gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency, while the number restaurants and the number of visitors to tourist attractions have a positive and significant effect on gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. All independent variables simultaneously influence regional gross domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency</p> <p>Copyright © 2023 Economic Journal. All rights reserved. is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)</p>

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the mainstay sectors in Indonesia. There are many areas that have tourism potential. (Yoeti, 1996) [17]. Tourism marketing is promoted by the government in Indonesia's tourism development, including the tourism industry, tourism destinations, tourism marketing and tourism institutions. This is done with the aim that tourism destinations and tourism marketing in Indonesia can be optimal and attract tourists, both local and foreign, which will have a positive effect on national economic growth. Marketing carried out by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy includes promotions carried out on social media, Indonesian tourism services in the form of a website containing Indonesian tourism and also cinematic videos are intended to attract tourists to visit this place. The more tourists who visit, the greater the state's income from the tourism sector. (Anggraini, 2022)[6]

The tourism sector is one of the sectors that drives economic growth in a country. This has its own strategic role in supporting tourism commodities such as transportation, hotel and lodging accommodation, entertainment, services and so on. Therefore, ultimately the existence of factors supporting the tourism sector can influence economic growth. For example, the tourism sector can encourage economic growth, namely by creating new jobs and contributing to the progress of existing businesses in tourist attraction areas.

In East Java, the tourism sector experienced a drastic decline. This happened due to the Corona Virus or Covid-19 where the global economic sector weakened. Economic activities such as production activities, buying and selling activities, and in the tourism sector, many tourist attractions are temporarily closed to reduce the spread of this virus. East Java itself is known as a province that is rich in tourism and

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continues to increase its tourism by developing the leading tourism sector through developing the potential for natural tourism, historical tourism, culinary tourism and cultural tourism as a destination. Tourism in East Java has good prospects, therefore the tourism sector is aimed at having a positive influence on regional income and creating jobs,(Chairunisalda, 2021)^[8]. According to BPS, administratively East Java has an area of 47,803.49 km² with 29 districts and 9 cities. With its vast area and many districts/cities, East Java certainly has diverse tourism potential. East Java itself as of 2021 has a total of 1316 tourist attractions, with a distribution of 449 natural tourist attractions, 354 cultural attractions and 513 artificial attractions.(East Java Culture and Tourism Department, 2021)^[10]. This should certainly make a positive contribution to the development of the tourism sector in East Java. In 2021, East Java Province received a total of 155,114,120 domestic tourist visits out of a total of 603,020,000 or 25.72% of the total national domestic tourist visits. And the total number of foreign tourists in East Java is 9,766 people out of a total of 163,619 foreign tourists visiting Indonesia.(Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2021)^[13].

The number of tourists in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency is still far behind compared to Malang Regency, although if you look at the tourism potential of these 6 regencies, they are not inferior to Malang Regency. This comparison was made because Malang Regency is a leader in the tourism sector in East Java. If we look at the number of tourist attractions, the number of hotels and the number of restaurants, the conditions in the districts of Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency, Banyuwangi Regency are not much different from Malang Regency but in terms of the number of visitors the attraction tourism is still different when compared with Malang district, therefore it is necessary to ask why the number of tourists is so different. However, almost every year, the number of visitors to tourist attractions in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency, both foreign and domestic, increases every year. This can certainly contribute to increasing regional income. In line with research conducted by Andriyani (2022), it is stated that a high number of tourists will increase GRDP, triggered by the level of tourist spending. Therefore, correct tourism development is needed to advance the tourism sector in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency.(Subardini, 2017)^[16].

The increasing tourism will certainly increase the GRDP in the region. The development of the tourism sector has a significant influence on economic development, especially GRDP(Princess, 2020)^[15]GRDP has a crucial role in increasing the economic growth of a region, if the GRDP of the region is classified as high then it can be said that economic growth is also high. By increasing tourism aspects such as tourist attractions, number of restaurants, number of hotels and number of visitors, tourist attractions will increase GRDP in districts/cities in East Java. By increasing GDP, economic growth can increase.

The aim of this research is that Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency are areas with superior tourism in East Java Province and have enormous tourism potential to be developed and can become areas with good tourism. competitive, but so far the management has not been optimal(East Java Culture and Tourism Department, 2021)^[10]. Given these problems, further research is needed regarding how much influence the number of tourist attractions, number of hotels, number of restaurants and number of visitors to tourist attractions has on Gross Regional Domestic Product.

Literature Review

Gross Regional Domestic Product

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In general, Gross Regional Domestic Product or what is usually abbreviated as GRDP itself is basically an important indicator in gaining knowledge about the economic situation in a region in a certain period, both on the basis of current prices and on the basis of constant prices. GRDP itself is the amount of added value obtained from all economic sectors in a certain area, or said to be the total value of goods and services at the end of the period (1 year) obtained from all economic sectors in a certain area. (Central Statistics Agency, 2010)^[7]. Todaro in (Putra, 2018)^[14] explains that GRDP is the sum of all final output values produced by the economy in a particular region (either by residents of that region or by residents of other regions who live in that region). The GRDP value itself is very crucial to determine, because it can be used as an analysis tool for development planning and also as a barometer in measuring the results of economic development that has been implemented.

Number of Tourist Attractions

Tourist attraction itself is actually another word for tourist attraction, but in accordance with Indonesian government regulations, Law No. 10 of 2009, the word tourist attraction is no longer used and states that one tourist destination area uses the word "Tourist Attraction". The tourist attraction itself is based on Law No. 10 of 2009 means everything that has uniqueness, beauty and value in the form of a diversity of natural, cultural and man-made products that are the target or purpose of tourist visits. A tourist attraction, also called a tourist attraction, is the potential that drives the presence of tourists to a tourist destination. Meanwhile, according to (Yoeti, 1991)^[17], tourist attraction is everything that attracts people to visit a particular area. Tourist attractions themselves are one of the basic parts of tourism. If there is no attraction in a certain area or place, tourism will be difficult to develop.

Number of Hotels

Hotels are one of the businesses providing accommodation. According to the Decree of the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Number: KM. 94/HK.103/MPPT – 87 concerning Business Provisions and Hotel Classification of the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications, a hotel is a type of accommodation that uses part or all of a building to provide accommodation, food and drink services and other services for the public, which managed commercially, and meets the specified requirements. Maryani in (Hadiningtyas, 2020)^[11] states that the existence of hotels is included in one of the conditions that attract tourists in developing tourism potential in an area, namely "what to stay" which means how tourists stay while on holiday in the tourist destination area. So there is a need for accommodation or hotels and so on.

Number of Restaurants

According to Novitri in (Abirawa, Rahmiati, & Zain, 2019)^[1] Restaurants and eateries are business sectors that have the activity of providing food and drinks to the general public, especially tourists in the area. Of course, in this case, restaurants and eateries are one of the main supporters of developing the tourism sector. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2014 concerning Restaurant Business Standards, a restaurant is a business providing food and beverage services equipped with equipment and supplies for the process of making, storing and serving in a fixed place that does not move with the aim of obtaining profit and/or profit. Visits by foreign tourists and domestic tourists at a tourist attraction can increase regional income. Tourist consumption levels can increase output, goods and wages in sectors that sell goods or services to tourists. "Consumption by tourists can create demand for both goods and services which in turn can create goods or service production activities which will provide added value to regional income, especially gross regional domestic product in a region," according to Fajri in (Adhikrisna, 2016)^[14]

Number of Visitors to Tourist Attractions

According to Soekadijo in (Aji, 2021)^[4] explains that visitors to tourist attractions or commonly referred to as tourists are people who travel from their place of residence without staying or staying for a

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short time at the tourist destination. Usually the aim is to have fun by visiting tourist attractions. Meanwhile, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 1990 explains that tourists are people who are carrying out tourism activities, while tourism is a trip or part of the activity that is carried out on a temporary basis and is carried out without any coercion in order to enjoy an object or attraction. tourist attraction

Research Hypothesis

Based on the problem phenomenon in this research, it is known that the hypothesis in this research is:

1. It is suspected that the variable number of tourist attractions has a negative influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product
2. It is suspected that the variable number of hotels has a negative influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product
3. It is suspected that the variable number of restaurants has a positive influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product.
4. It is suspected that the variable number of visitors to tourist attractions has a positive influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product.

2. METHODS

In this research, the research approach used is a quantitative approach, which means an approach that examines certain sample or population data based on hypotheses, data collection and analysis using aspects of measurement, calculations, formulas and numerical data. The objects of this research are Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency with a 10 year research period from 2012-2021.

Table 1. Research Variables

	Variable	Unit	Data source
Y	Gross Regional Domestic Product	Rupiah	Central Bureau of Statistics
X1	Number of Tourist Attractions	Location	East Java Province Culture and Tourism Department
X2	Number of Hotels	Units	East Java Province Culture and Tourism Department
X3	Number of Restaurants	Units	East Java Province Culture and Tourism Department
X4	Number of Visitors to Tourist Attractions	Units	East Java Province Culture and Tourism Department

Source: Data processed in 2023

To find out the research results, data analysis in this study used E-Views Version 10 software. So the data analysis method used is panel data regression analysis, where panel data itself means a combination of time series and cross section data. Where this regression requires a panel data regression model, classical assumption tests, and statistical tests.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classic assumption test

Table 2. Classic Assumption Test Results

Classic assumption test	Test results	Explanation
Normality	Jarque-Berra probability 0.588563 > α = 0.05	Normally Distributed Data
Multicollinearity	The tolerance value for each variable is > 0.9	Multicollinearity does not occur

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Heteroscedasticity	The probability value for each variable is > 0.05	There are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity
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Source: Author, 2023 (processed)

Hypothesis testing

Table 3. Hypothesis Test Results

Test Type	Test results	Explanation
Test R2	R Square = 0.937	The results show that 93.7% of the independent variables can explain the dependent variable, while 6.3% are influenced by variables outside the research.
F test	F = 82.86169; Prob. = 0.0000	F Test Results The independent variable significantly influences the dependent variable simultaneously
T test	Number of Tourist Attractions = 0.3739 Number of Hotels = 0.1725 Number of Restaurants = 0.0093 Number of Visitors to Tourist Attractions = 0.0088	Of the four independent variables, there are two variables, namely the number of restaurants and the number of visitors to tourist attractions which have a significant effect on gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. . And the other two variables have no significant effect.

Source: Data processed in 2023

The Influence of the Number of Tourist Attractions on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency

Based on the panel data regression that has been carried out, the results show that the variable number of tourist attractions has a probability of $0.3739 > 0.05$. With this, the variable number of tourist attractions has a negative and insignificant effect on the gross regional domestic product variable in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. This means that as the number of tourist attractions increases, gross regional domestic product will decrease.

In this study, the variable number of tourist attractions has a negative and insignificant effect on the gross regional domestic product variable in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. This means that as the number of tourist attractions increases, gross regional domestic product will decrease. In addition, research conducted by (Aji, Pramono, & Rahmi, 2018)^[5] in his research which discusses the contribution of the tourism sector to the regional economy in the province of East Java, he also explains the importance of information regarding tourist attractions in an area, where the information in question can be in the form of advertisements for tourism objects, which is also balanced with travel agent information. and other information that explains the uniqueness of existing tourist attractions.

The Influence of the Number of Hotels on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency

Based on the panel data regression that has been carried out, the results show that the number of hotels variable has a probability value of $0.1725 > 0.05$. Therefore, the number of hotels variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the gross regional domestic product variable in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency in the 2012-2021 period. This means that the increase in the number of hotels will cause gross regional domestic product to decrease.

(Aji, 2021)^[4] that the number of hotels does not have a significant effect, in this study this occurs because the areas studied do not always experience growth in the number of existing hotels each year. Apart from that, there is also the problem of having lodging accommodation, but not being accompanied by the number of tourists staying overnight will certainly not provide an optimal contribution to gross regional domestic product. Then, when the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, many inns and hotels were

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forced to close down. This of course has a negative effect on gross regional domestic product in these regions. This is in line with the research conducted (Aceh, Ramdhaniah, Sayuti, & Asnidar, 2022)^[2] And (Kawuwung, Kumenaung, & Tolosang, 2023)^[12].

The Influence of the Number of Restaurants on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency

Based on the panel data regression that has been carried out, the results show that the number of restaurants variable has a probability value of $0.0093 < 0.05$. Therefore, the variable number of restaurants has a positive and significant effect on gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency in the 2012-2021 period. This means that the increasing number of restaurants will increase regional gross domestic product.

The results of this research show that the number of restaurants will have a positive and significant effect on gross regional domestic product as stated in the hypothesis. In line with research conducted by (Abirawa, Rahmiati, & Zain, 2019)^[1] explained that the number of restaurants will have a positive and significant effect on gross regional domestic product. This is because visitors to tourism areas will shop or consume at restaurants or places to eat in tourist attraction areas. Apart from that, the growing number of visitors to tourist attractions which creates high demand for food and drink can have positive effects such as creating jobs and increasing the productivity of goods and services which will have a positive effect on gross regional domestic product.

The Influence of the Number of Visitors to Tourist Attractions on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency

Based on the panel data regression that has been carried out, the results show that the variable number of visitors to tourist attractions has a probability value of 0.0088 or < 0.05 . So it can be said that the variable number of visitors to tourist attractions has a positive and significant effect on gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency in the 2012-2021 period. This means that the increasing number of visitors to tourist attractions will cause gross regional domestic product to increase.

Visitors to tourist attractions or tourists can be said to be one of the milestones in creating tourism development in an area. As stated by (Citra, Walewangko, & Maramis, 2023)^[9] said that the number of tourists has a positive and significant influence on gross regional domestic product. The increasing number of visitors to tourist attractions can increase the productivity of both goods and services in the area and can also increase foreign exchange earnings. research conducted by (Aceh, Ramdhaniah, Sayuti, & Asnidar, 2022)^[2] explains that production activities can be created through demands for goods or services in the tourism area so that it can create an influence on added value to the area's gross regional domestic product. The number of visitors to tourist attractions who are consuming in the tourist area can create demand for goods and services so that it can influence the value of gross regional domestic product.

4. CONCLUSION

The research results show that. The results obtained show that the influence of the number of tourist attractions, the number of hotels, the number of restaurants and the number of visitors to tourist attractions simultaneously influences gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. that the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotels do not have a significant effect on gross regional domestic product in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency, while the number of restaurants and the number of visitors to tourist attractions have a positive and significant effect on product gross regional domestic in Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. The coefficient of determination (R^2) value is 93.71%, it can be said that the independent variable can explain the dependent variable well

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