# ANALYSIS OF TOURISM REVENUE CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME AND GROWTH ECONOMY IN PADANG CITY

# ANALISIS SUMBANGAN PENDAPATAN PARIWISATA TERHADAP PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH DAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DI KOTA PADANG

**Arieska Ayu[1], Ansofino[2], Lovelly Dwinda Dahen[3]**
Pendidikan Ekonomi, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Binis, Universitas PGRI Sumatera Barat
*email*: arieskaayu27@gmail.com

**Abstract**
*This research was conducted to determine the effect of the tourism sector's income contribution, namely the number of tourist visits, number of tourist attractions, number of hotel accommodations, number of restaurants/restaurants, and number of souvenir shops on local revenue and economic growth in the city of Padang. This research was conducted in Padang City using secondary data for the last twenty years, namely 2003-2022. The data analysis technique used is Two Stage Least Square using Eviews 8. The research results show: 1) the number of tourist visits has a positive effect on local revenue and economic growth. 2) the number of tourist attractions has a positive effect on local revenue and economic growth. 3) the number of hotel accommodations has a positive effect on local revenue and economic growth. 4) the number of restaurants/restaurants has a positive effect on local revenue but has a negative effect on economic growth. 5) the number of souvenir shops has a negative effect on local revenue and economic growth.*
**Keywords:** *Tourism Sector, Regional Original Income, Economic Growth*

**Abstrak**
Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh sumbangan pendapatan sektor pariwisata yaikni jumlah kunjungan wisatawan, jumlah objek wisata, jumlah akomodasi hotel, jumlah restoran/rumah makan, dan jumlah toko souvenir terhadap pendapatan asli daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di kota padang. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kota Padang dengan menggunakan data sekunder selama dua puluh tahun terakhir yaitu 2003-2022. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah *Two Stage Least Square* dengan menggunakan *Eviews 8.* Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) jumlah kunjungan wisatawan berpengaruh positif terhadap pendapatan asli daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi. 2) jumlah objek wisata berpengaruh positif terhadap pendapatan asli daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi.3) jumlah akomodasi hotel berpengaruh positid terhadap pendapatan asli daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi. 4) jumlah restoran/rumah makan berpengaruh positif terhadap pendapatan asli daerah tetapi berpengaruh negatif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. 5) jumlah toko souvenir berpengaruh negatif terhadap pendapatan asli daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi.
**Kata kunci:** Sektor Pariwisata, Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi

## I. INTRODUCTION

*Indonesia consists of thousands of islands or is known as a maritime country which contains a wide variety of ethnicities, cultures, languages, flora, fauna and other natural beauty. Basically, the diversity of islands in Indonesia has unique characteristics that have the potential to become tourist attractions. One of them is Padang City, which is the capital of West Sumatra Province which has various tourist destinations such as: historical and cultural tourism. Culinary tourism, natural beauty and other. Padang is the largest city on the west coast of Sumatra Island and the capital of West Sumatra Province, Indonesia. Padang City is one of the largest cities in West Sumatra Province.*

*Regional Original Income*

*Regional income is one of the main sources for regional governments to meet routine spending needs and development costs. Regional Original Income (PAD) has a crucial role in supporting regional obligations to finance various development activities and maintain operational continuity. Funds originating from PAD are not only a supporting factor, but also a vital instrument for optimizing resource allocation for regional development. Apart from that, PAD also acts as an effective mechanism to stimulate regional economic growth, by directing investment to sectors that support socio-economic development and community welfare.*
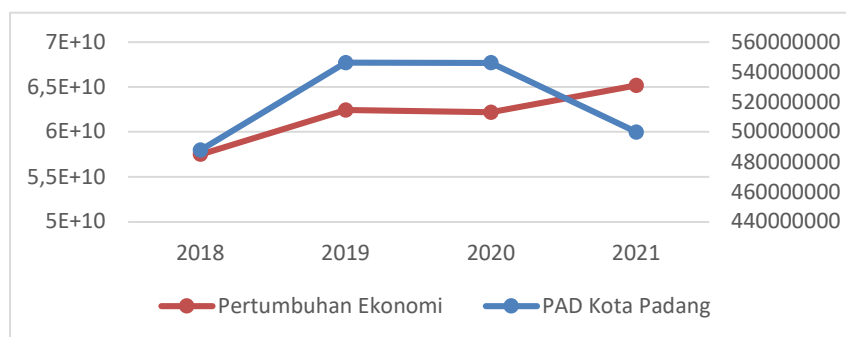


Figure 1 regional original income and economic growth Chart 2018-2021

*In 2019 local revenue and economic growth in Padang City experienced a significant increase. In 2020, Padang City's PAD and economic growth experienced a modest decline. In 2021, Padang City's original income will experience a drastic decline, while Padang City's economic growth will increase compared to the previous year*

*In the context of the local economy, realizing an increase in local original income (PAD) and sustainable economic growth is the main goal. The increase in original regional income each year provides an illustration of the region's ability to optimize local economic resources and potential. Likewise with positive economic growth, which reflects success in spurring regional economic activity in a sustainable manner. Thus, achieving an increase in local original income and positive economic growth is an important basis for understanding the economic dynamics of a region (Jolianis, 2012).*

*The biggest regional problem in managing fiscal matters both in terms of regional revenues and expenditures is that regional expenditures are still influenced by political dynamics so that they are not optimal in achieving development targets that support a sustainable increase in regional original income (PAD). Regional original income (PAD) plays a major role in funding for regional governments in efforts to create and renew infrastructure in their regions. PAD contributions provide a financial foundation that enables local governments to implement development projects that will improve the quality of life of communities and advance local economic potential (Sri Mulyani & Ramdini, 2021).*

*Definition regional original income*

In an effort to meet financing needs independently, each region is required to collect funds as optimally as possible to support sustainable development. The success of a region in planning and implementing development is highly dependent on the availability of adequate financial and human resources. The initial step was taken through a decentralization process, where authority was transferred from the central government to regional governments. This decentralization process, which began with the handover of various authorities, requires significant diversion of financing, especially involving Regional Original Income (PAD) as the main component in supporting sustainable regional development (Sudarmana & Sudiartha, 2020).

Regional Original Income (PAD) is obtained and collected in accordance with the provisions regulated in Regional Regulations, carrying out evaluations of the use of government revenues is a necessity, especially when connected to various social outputs that are of public benefit. The importance of this assessment aims to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of regional revenue funds, while strengthening the government's accountability to the community in achieving shared prosperity (Juniawan, M.A., & Suryantini, 2018).

*Economic Growth*

Explains that an economic situation can be said to experience economic growth if there is an increase in the amount of production of goods and services. In order to guide economic development, the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) adjusted to constant prices is used. This independentization helps to eliminate the impact of price changes, so that the figures obtained reflect changes in the quantity of goods and services produced over the period of observation (Rahardja, 2008).

The development of economic development in economic activities actually reflects the physical balance of production of goods and services in a country. This includes an increase in the number of industrial goods productions, infrastructure balance, an increase in the number of schools, an increase in the production of the service sector, and an increase in the production of capital goods (Sukirno, 2008).

*Number of Tourist Visits*

The definition of tourist includes individuals who travel or stay temporarily in a place for less than 24 hours to a maximum of 6 months. It is important to note that the number of tourists has a significant impact on the income and economic development of the areas visited. The existence of a correlation between the length of a tourist's stay and its positive impact on regional revenue receipts is an aspect that needs to be paid attention to. The longer tourists stay, it directly contributes to increasing regional income receipts, creating greater potential for economic growth at the local level (Pratiwi, 2018).

There are several factors that influence tourist visits:  (Lakuhati et al., 2018)

1) Accessibility: Accessibility is an important factor influencing tourist visits
2) Destination attractiveness: Destinations that attract tourists, such as natural beauty, cultural diversity, tourist attractions, special events and recreational facilities, will be a significant factor in influencing tourist visits
3) Tourism infrastructure: The availability of adequate tourism infrastructure, such as accommodation, restaurants, shopping places and health facilities, can influence the number of tourists visiting
4) Tourism promotion: Effective tourism promotion efforts, such as destination marketing, promotional campaigns, exhibition activities, and social media, can influence tourists' interest and motivation to visit a place.

5) *Economic factors:* Economic factors can also influence tourist visits, including global and regional economic conditions, currency exchange rates, plane ticket prices or accommodation prices, and tourist expenses during the visit

6) *Political and security factors:* Political and security conditions in a destination can also influence tourist visits. Destinations that are considered safe and stable will be a preference for many tourists, while conflict, unrest, or security threats can reduce the number of tourist visits

7) *Weather and climate factors:* Weather and climate can also influence tourist visits, especially for destinations that are highly dependent on certain weather and climate conditions, such as beach destinations or winter destinations

8) *Tourism service facilities:* The quality of tourism services, including the friendliness and professionalism of tourism industry players, can also influence tourists' experiences and their decisions to visit again or recommend a destination to others

9) *Demographic factors and tourist profile:* Demographic factors, such as age, gender, income, interests and preferences of tourists, can also influence their choice of tourist destination and influence tourists' visits to a place

*Number of Tourist Attractions*

A tourist attraction is anything in a tourist destination that has an attraction, inviting people to visit to experience various experiences such as sightseeing, recreation, seeking peace, or just having fun, as well as other purposes (Jayanti, 2019).

Tourism has become a global phenomenon that has developed rapidly in the world, including in Indonesia. In this context, classification of tourism types is essential for understanding the diversity and characteristics of each destination (Wirawan & Semara, 2021). Travel destinations of tourists can be categorized into 7 detailed types:

1) *Cultural Tourism*
   Involves traveling to understand the conditions of the people, customs, way of life, and arts and culture in the places visited

2) *Maritime or Marine Tourism*
   Related to water sports and aquatic recreation activities such as fishing, sailing and diving, often carried out on lakes, beaches, bays or the sea

3) *Nature Reserve Tourism*
   Organizing trips to nature reserves, protected parks, mountain forests, and so on, which are protected by law, especially for nature lovers and nature photography enthusiasts

4) *Agricultural Tourism (Agrotourism)*
   Involves visiting agricultural projects, plantations, and nursery fields for study or simply to enjoy the beauty of crops and agricultural activities

5) *Convention Tourism*
   Build facilities for conferences, deliberations, conventions or large national or international meetings

6) *Buru Tourism*
   Carried out in areas or forests where hunting is permitted by the government, organized in the form of hunting safaris to certain areas or forests

7) *Pilgrimage Tourism*
   Related to religious activities, history and beliefs of the people, involving trips to holy places, tombs of prominent people, sacred objects and burial places of historical figures

*Number of Hotel Accommodations.*

*In the context of Tourism and Creative Economy regulations, a hotel is defined as a business that provides accommodation in the form of rooms in a building, complete with food and drink services, entertainment activities, and/or other facilities, with the main aim of making a profit, as regulated in Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation Number PM. 53/HM.001/MPEK/2013 concerning Hotel Business Standards.*

*Hotels are a form of commercially managed accommodation. As a building, the hotel provides a number of rooms that can be rented out as a place to stay for people who are traveling. This definition emphasizes that the main function of a hotel is to provide a place to stay, with an emphasis on commercialization as an important aspect of its operations (Harahap et al., 2021).*

*Number of Restaurants*

*According to (Solihin et al., 2021) in his book "Introduction to Hotels and Restaurants", a restaurant is a place that provides food and drinks to guests or customers who come to that place. Restaurants can also have different styles, themes and services, such as fine dining, fast food or casual dining.*

*According to (Subakti, 2014) restaurants have a significant role in food service and are an important part of the tourism accommodation sector. With good and maximum service standards so that guests feel satisfaction not only in terms of food or drink but also from the alertness and friendliness of restaurant employees in serving guests.*

*According to* (Santoso, 2014) *there are several types of restaurants in Indonesia:*

1) *Fast Food Restaurant*
2) *Casual Dining Restaurant*
3) *Fine Dining Restaurant*
4) *Theme Restaurant*

*Number of Souvenir shops*

*According to (Prakoso & Rizkiantono, 2021) a souvenir shop is a type of shop that provides various kinds of goods or products that are sold as keepsakes or souvenirs as a commemoration of a certain place or event. Items usually sold in souvenir shops include small objects such as key chains, glasses, refrigerator magnets, t-shirts, hats, calendars, plates, dolls, and various other souvenirs.*

*According to (Sugeng et al., 2021) souvenir shops are often found at popular tourist attractions, such as tourist attractions, playgrounds, museums, monuments, or special events such as conferences, exhibitions, or festivals. The main purpose of a souvenir shop is to provide visitors or customers with the option to purchase items representing that place or event as a keepsake or gift for someone else.*

*Products in souvenir shops often have characteristics or motifs related to the place or event they represent. For example, a souvenir shop on a beach might sell sea shells, swimsuits, or sand toys, while a souvenir shop in a historic town might offer miniature statues, maps, or history books.*

*Framework*

*The following is a theoretical framework for correlation analysis to measure the relationship between tourism sector variables and local revenue and economic growth.*
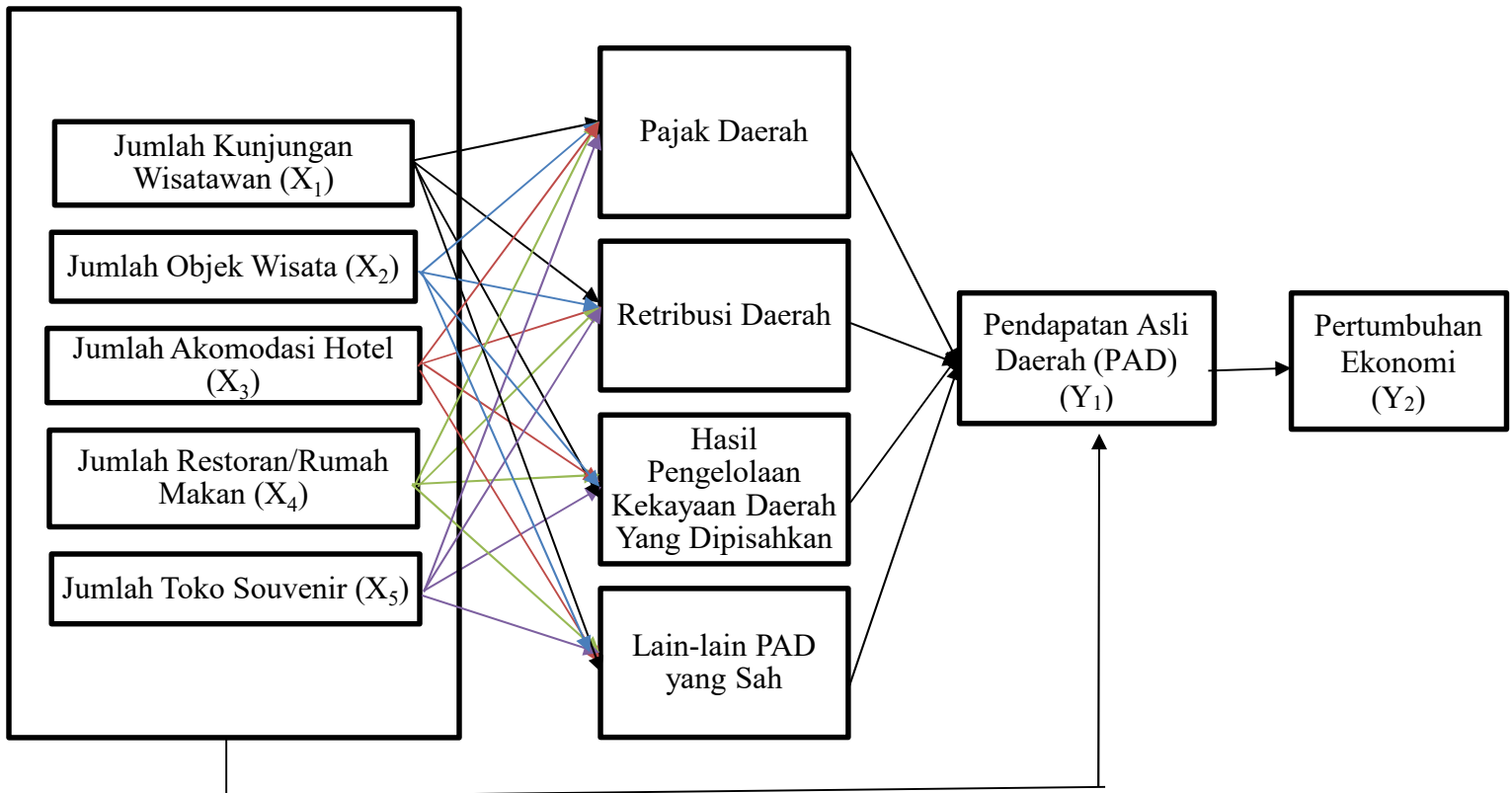


Figure 2. Research Framework

## II. METHODS

*Types of research*

*In this type of research, the main focus is associative, which aims to identify relationships between certain variables. According to (Sugiyono, 2014) associative research looks for correlations between one variable and other variables. In line with the views of (Darna & Herlina, 2018) this research aims to explore the relationship between two or more variables, with the hope of building a theory that explains, predicts and controls the observed symptoms..*

*This research focuses on the Regional Original Income (PAD) of Padang City in the period 2003-2022. With a total of 20 years as the number of periods or n, this research was conducted in Padang City. The aim is to explore and analyze trends and patterns of change in Original Regional Income over a time period spanning more than two decades. By taking Padang City as the research location, it is hoped that this research can provide in-depth insight into the dynamics of the local economy during the specified time period.*

*Data source*

*In this research, secondary data is used as a source of information. According to (Sugiyono, 2014) secondary data is a data source that is not obtained directly by the data collector, but supports primary data needs. This type of data includes books, literature and reading that are relevant to the research. Likewise (silalahi, 2010), secondary data collection was carried out by accessing literature and document studies obtained from related agencies. These documents involve letters relating to the Regional Original Income of Padang City. Researchers obtained data from various sources, including the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), a non-ministerial government agency that reports directly to the president. By utilizing this secondary data, it is*

*hoped that the research can provide rich and relevant information for the analysis of the Regional Original Income of Padang City in the time period studied.*

*Research variables*

*According to Sugiyono (2013), research variables are object attributes that have variations between one another. Meanwhile, according to Nasir in (Utami et al., 2014), variables are concepts that have various values. In correlation analysis, there are two variables defined, namely the independent variable (free) and the dependent variable (bound). The independent variable (free) is the factor that becomes the main problem to be studied. An independent variable is a variable that affects other variables or causes or changes in another variable. The independent variable is a variable whose factors are measured, manipulated, or selected by the researcher to determine its relationship with an observed symptom, (Utami et al., 2021). The dependent variable (bound) also called the criterion variable is a variable whose magnitude depends on the independent variable given and measured to determine whether there is an influence of the independent variable. The dependent variable is the variable that is influenced or becomes the result of the independent variable. The dependent variable is a variable whose factors are observed and measured to determine the effect caused by the independent variable, (Casella et al., 2006). The research uses two dependent variables denoted by (Y) and five independent variables denoted by (X) Original Regional Income (Y1) and Economic Growth (Y2), while the dependent variable involves the Number of Tourist Visits (X1), Number of Tourist Attractions (X2), Number of Hotel Accommodations (X3), Number of Restaurants/Eating Houses (X4), and Number of Souvenir Shops (X5)*

*Variable Operational Definition*
1. *Original Regional Income (Y1)*

   *Original Regional Income (PAD) is revenue originating from sources at the regional level, which is imposed based on regional regulations and applicable laws. PAD consists of several main components, including Regional Tax Results, Regional Levies, Income from Regional Company Profits, and other sources of income that are legally recognized. Regional original income is measured in rupiah per year, and the data used in this research was taken from Padang City for the period 2003 to 2022.*

2. *Economic Growth (Y2)*

   *Economic growth is an increase in aggregate national income or increase in output in a certain period, for example one year. Or in other words, economic growth represents an increase in the physical capacity of goods and services produced within a certain period of time. Economic growth is measured in rupiah units based on current prices per year taken from the Padang City Central Statistics Agency in figures for 2003-2022.*

3. *Number of Tourist Visits (X1)*

   *A tourist is someone who travels to a place other than their place of residence for recreation, vacation, business or other purposes.*

4. *Number of Tourist Attractions (X2)*

   *Tourist attractions are places or destinations visited by tourists for various purposes, such as recreation, entertainment, or increasing knowledge. Tourist attractions can include various types of destinations that attract visitors. Some examples of tourist attractions involve natural beauty, historical sites, theme parks, museums, cultural venues, beaches, mountains, and more.*

5. *Number of Accommodations (X3)*

   *Hotel accommodation is places that provide lodging services for tourists or people who are traveling.*

6. *Number of Restaurants/Eating Houses (X4)*

   *A restaurant or eatery is a place that provides food and drinks to customers by serving dishes*

*that can be consumed on the spot or taken home. The restaurant functions to provide a culinary experience to customers by providing a variety of menu choices.*

7. *Number of Souvenir Shops (X5)*
   *A souvenir shop is a business place or shop that specializes in selling various kinds of products or items which are usually purchased as souvenirs or gifts by tourists.*

*Test Data Pre-Requirements*

1. *Data Stationary Test*
   *According to (Ansofino, 2016) the assumption of time series data is data stationarity. A stochastic process is a process that produces a series of random variable values that describe the behavior of data under various conditions*

2. *Data Cointegration Test*
   *Cointegration refers to a long-term relationship between variables which, although individually are not stationary, the linear combination of these variables can form a stationary time series. The cointegration test provides an understanding of whether two or more economic or financial variables have an equilibrium relationship in the long term*

3. *Granger Causality Test*
   *The Granger causality test is a method used to evaluate whether a dependent variable can be influenced by an independent variable, and vice versa, whether the independent variable can influence the dependent variable. In this context, the two variables can influence each other reciprocally or have a unidirectional relationship, or perhaps even no relationship at all*

*Data analysis technique*

*Data analysis is a critical step in research which aims to provide an interpretation of the data that has been collected, with the aim of answering research questions and uncovering certain social phenomena (Ferdinand, 2014)*

*1. Simultaneous Equation Model*

*According to (Halima and Kusrini, 2022: 703) The simultaneous equation model is a statistical analysis approach that allows the simultaneous assessment of several variables that are interrelated and influence each other.*

*2. Two Stage Least Square (2SLS) Test*

*This research adopts a simultaneous equation modeling approach by applying the Two Stage Least Square (2SLS) method. According to (Kusumawardhani, 2012) defines Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) as a statistical method chosen to replace Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) which cannot be used in estimating an equation in a system of simultaneous equations.*

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Research Instrument Test*

*Table 1 Result*

| No | Variabel | Stasioner | Kausalitas | PAD t | Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (EG $_{t-1}$) |
|----|----------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan (JKW) | JKW $_t$ | JTS $_{t-1}$ | 0.064978 | 4.10E-10 |
| 2. | Jumlah Objek Wisata (JOW) | JOW $_{t-1}$ | EG $_{t-1}$ | 0.004397 | 0.000121 |
| 3. | Jumlah Akomodasi Hotel (JAH) | JAH $_{t-1}$ | JRM t , JTS $_{t-1}$ | 0.080726 | 0.000258 |

| 4. | Jumlah Restoran /Rumah Makan (JRM) | JRM $_t$ | JOW | 0.018312 | -1.64E-05 |
| 5. | Jumlah Toko Souvenir (JTS) | JTS $_{t-1}$ | JRM $_t$ , EG $_{t-1}$ | -0.111374 | -0.001621 |

<div align="right">Source: Output Eviews 8</div>

*1) The influence of the number of tourist visits on local revenue in Padang City*
*Based on the research results, the overall regression coefficient value for the variable number of tourist visits (X1) is 0.064978 and the probability value is 0.5347 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. Thus it can be said that there is a positive but not significant influence between variables number of tourist visits (X1) and local income (Y) in Padang City.*
*This research is in line with research conducted by (Efrintya, 2021). The results of the research show that the number of tourist visits does not partially have a significant effect on PAD in the former Madiun Residency. This is because tourists limit spending.*

*2) The Influence of the Number of Objects on Original Regional Income in Padang City*
*Based on the research results, the overall regression coefficient value for the variable number of tourist attractions (X2) is 0.004397 and the probability value is 0.9413 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. Thus it can be said that there is a positive and significant influence between the variable number of tourist attractions. (X2) and local revenue (Y) in Padang City.*
*In line with research conducted by (Dewi, 2018) the number of tourist attractions has a positive and insignificant effect on PAD in Central Java Province in 2014-2018. This insignificant influence is influenced by several factors such as inadequate access to tourist attractions, promotion that is not optimal, and tourist attraction development programs that are still simple. According to the results of research conducted (Efrintya, 2021), the number of tourist attractions does not partially have a significant effect on PAD in the former Madiun Residency. The research results show that the number of tourist attractions has no effect on PAD. The absence of influence is caused by facilities and infrastructure factors in a tourist attraction that are not yet optimal.*

*3) The Influence of the Number of Hotel Accommodations on Original Regional Income in Padang City*
*Based on the research results, the overall regression coefficient value for the variable number of hotel accommodations (X3) is 0.080726 and the probability value is 0.6930 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, thus it can be said that there is a positive and insignificant influence between variables number of hotel accommodations (X3) and local income (Y) in Padang City.*
*This research is in line with research conducted by (Dewi et al., 2018) that the number of hotels is not significant in local revenue because the hotel room occupancy rate is still relatively low. Although hotel construction in Central Java shows an increasing trend during 2014-2018. Even though the number of hotels has increased, it has an insignificant effect on local revenue.*

*4) The influence of the number of restaurants/restaurants on local revenue in Padang City*
*Based on the research results, the overall regression coefficient value for the variable number of restaurants/restaurants (X4) is 0.018312 and the probability value is 0.8246 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, thus it can be said that there is a positive and negative influence. significant between the variables of the number of restaurants/restaurants (X4) and local income (Y) in Padang City.*
*In line with research results conducted (Manalu et al., 2021), the number of restaurants has a positive but not significant effect on PAD. This means that directly the number of restaurants has less of an effect on PAD.*

*5) The Influence of the Number of Souvenir Shops on Regional Original Income in Padang City*
*Based on the research results, the overall regression coefficient value for the variable number of souvenir shops (X5) is -0.111374, which is negative and the probability is 0.6566 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, thus it can be said that there is a negative influence and there is no significant between the variables of the number of souvenir shops (X5) and local income (Y) in Padang City.*

*This is different from research conducted (Akoit & Babulu, 2021) which shows that the number of souvenir shops has a positive and significant influence on local revenue in North Central Timor Regency. Where the growth in the number of souvenir shops will increase local revenue*

## IV. CONCLUSION

*Based on the problem and research statements and discussions, it can be concluded as follows:*

*1) The number of tourist inquiries (X1) in the current year (JKW t) is related to the increase in the number of souvenir shops in the past year (JTSt-1). And the amount of current tourist demand (JKW t) increases the current original income of the current area (PAD t) with a Coefficient value of 0.064978, the coefficient value has a positive sign, meaning that if the current amount of current tourist income (JKW t) increases by one unit of the current original income of the current area (PAD t) will increase by 0.064978. The current total tourist demand (JKW t) increases the current economic economic growth (EiG t-1) with a Coefficient value of around 0.00000000041, the coefficient value has a positive sign, meaning that as the current tourist demand amount (JKW t) increases by one unit, then economic development in one year through (EiG t-1) will increase by 0.00000000041.*

*2) The number of tourist objects (X2) in one year over the past year (JOW t-1) is related to the increase in economic growth in one year over the past year (EiG t-1). The number of tourist objects per year through (JOW t-1) increases the original regional income in the current year (PAD t) with a Coeifficieint value of 0.004397, the value of the coefficient has a positive sign, meaning that if the number of tourist objects per year through (JOW t-1) increases by one unit. then the current local income (PAD t) will increase by 0.004397. The frequency of the number of tourist objects in one year (JOW t-1) increases economic growth (EiG t-1) with a Coeifficieint value of 0.000121, the value of the coefficient has a positive sign, meaning that if the total number of tourist objects (JOW t-1) increases by one unit then the value The economy in one year increased by 0.000121 (EiG t-1)*

*. 3) The number of hotel accommodations (X3) in the past year (JAH t-1) is related to the increase in the number of restaurants/dining houses in the past year (JRM t) and the number of souvenir shops in the past year (JTS t-1). The number of hotel accommodations in the past year (JAH t-1) increases the original regional income in the current year (PAD t) with a coefficient value of 0.080726, the coefficient value has a positive sign, meaning that if the number of hotel accommodations in the past year (JAH t-1) increases per unit then the current known local income (PAD t) will increase by 0.080726. The current number of hotel accommodations in the past year (JAH t-1) has resulted in economic growth in the past year (EiG t-1) with a coefficient value of 0.000258, the coefficient value has a positive sign, meaning that if the number of hotel accommodations in the past year (JAH t- 1) As one-unit increases, the economic growth per year through (EiG t-1) will increase by 0.000258.*

*4) The number of restaurants/food courts (X4) currently known (JRM t) is related to the number of tourist attractions currently known (JOW t). The number of restaurants/dining houses in the current year (JRM t) increases the original regional income in the current year (PAD t) with a Coefficient value of 0.018312, the coefficient value has a positive sign, meaning that if the number of restaurants/dining houses in the current year (JRM t) increases by one unit. So, it is now known that local revenue (PAD t) will increase by 0.018312. The current number of restaurants/dining houses in the current year (JRM t) has influenced the economic growth in the past year (EiG t-1) with a current Coefficient value of -0.0000164, the coefficient value has a negative sign, meaning that if the number of restaurants/dining houses in the current year (JRM t) increases by one unit, then the economic growth is equal to -0.0000164.*

*5) The number of souvenir shops (X5) in one year through (JTS t-1) is related to the number of restaurants/dining houses in the past year (JRM t) and economic development in one year through (EiG t-1). The number of souvenir shops in the past year (JTS t-1) has increased the original regional income in the current year (PAD t) with a coefficient value of -0.111374, the coefficient value has a negative sign, meaning that if the number of souvenir shops in the past year (JTS t-1) increases by one unit then the current known local income (PAD t) will be equal to -0.111374. As the number of souvenir shops in the past year (JTS t-1) increases economic growth in the past year (EiG t-1) with a coefficient value of -0.001621, the coefficient value has a negative sign, meaning that if the number*

*of souvenir shops in the past year (JTS t -1) increases by one unit, then economic growth in one year through (EiG t-1) will imitate a value of -0.001621.*

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