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THE INFLUENCE OF THE NUMBER OF TOURIST VISITS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF TOURIST STAY AND THE NUMBER OF RESTAURANTS/EATING HOUSES ON THE REGIONAL INCOME OF WEST MANGGARAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Since the establishment of the Komodo National Park as one of the new Seven Wonders of the Natural World, NTT has become the entry point for Indonesian tourism apart from Bali, which is already very well known. The local government in West Manggarai Regency has adopted a policy to carry out development in the tourism sector which is expected to make a sufficient contribution to regional development. The aim of this research is to further examine the influence of the number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants/restaurants, on Regional Original Income (PAD) in West Manggarai Regency. This research design uses an associative quantitative approach. The research location is West Manggarai Regency, Flores, NTT. This research uses regression data. The number of observations in this research is 8 years in the 2015–2022 time period multiplied by quarters so = 32 observations. The results of this research found that the number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants/restaurants simultaneously influence regional original income. The number of tourist visits partially has a positive and significant effect on local income (PAD), the average length of stay of tourists partially has a negative and insignificant effect on local income, the number of restaurants/restaurants has a positive but not significant effect on local income (PAD).

Keywords*:* PAD, Tourist Visits, Tourist Stay Length, Number of Restaurants.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, in 2007-2008 there were 13,466 islands that had been verified and submitted to the UN for official recognition. With so many islands, Indonesia has the potential to become a tourist destination. Tourism development in an area can provide economic, social and cultural benefits for the community. Tourism is not only entertainment, but is also considered a business with economic value, because it creates added value to goods and services. According to Law no. 23 of 2014, Regional Original Income (PAD) is income obtained by the region based on regional regulations in accordance with the law. PAD includes revenue from regional taxes, levies, regional company profits, investment, and natural resource management. Abdul Halim (2007) states that PAD is all revenue originating from original regional economic sources. Currently, the Regional Government of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province is preparing its region as a new world tourist destination. After Komodo National Park was designated as one of the New Seven Natural Wonders of the World, NTT became the entry point for Indonesian tourism apart from Bali. The existence of Komodo dragons in Komodo National Park has attracted world attention as an ancient species that is still alive. This opportunity is utilized by

holding various national and international events to make NTT a superior destination.

The law on regional autonomy gives full authority to regional governments to regulate and manage the interests of local communities in accordance with their aspirations and applicable regulations. This encourages local governments to seek and exploit the potential of their regions. Regional governments are expected to increase Regional Original Income (PAD) by exploring all sources of income, thereby reducing dependence on the central government. PAD consists of revenues originating from regional taxes, levies, the results of separated regional wealth management, and other legitimate sources of PAD (Artana, 2015).

Table 1. Data on Original Regional Income for West Manggarai Regency 2015 – 2022

Year	Target	Realization
2015	3,400,000,000.00	2,836,432,000.00
2016	3,946,356,250.00	3,416,549,643.00
2017	5,500,000,000.00	4,884,096,889.00
2018	12,525,000,000.00	8,340,637,840.00
2019	20,000,000,000.00	18,456,451,878.00
2020	9,000,000,000.00	2,672,490,000.00
2021	3,000,000,000.00	2,496,720,000.00
2022	13,500,000,000.00	9,436,060,000.00

Source: BPS-RI, Regency/City Government Financial Statistics, year*2015-2022*

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the realization of Regional Original Income (PAD) in West Manggarai Regency has still not reached the target. Therefore, the government must be more optimistic in utilizing the tourism sector to increase PAD in West Manggarai Regency. Considering the public's perception that the eastern region is a backward region, the role of the Regional Government is very important to change this view. By optimizing tourism potential in West Manggarai, PAD can be increased, even though currently tourism development by the regional government has not been optimal. In fact, with large tourism potential, PAD and the economic level of the community should be able to increase further. Increasing the tourism sector is one way to increase PAD, community income, reduce unemployment, create jobs, and improve community welfare (Udayantini, et al. 2015). According to Suastika and Mahendra Yasa (2017), tourism is a potential sector to be developed as a source of regional income. Therefore, the government needs to develop and facilitate tourism attractions so that this sector can contribute to economic development. According to Aneldus et al. (2020), the number of tourist visits greatly influences the development of the tourism industry and PAD, so that domestic and foreign tourists are interested in visiting. Fund allocation support from the government each year provides an opportunity for the tourism sector to encourage an increase in PAD, with a positive trend in tourist visits which increases regional income (Mohammad, 2011).

Table1. Data on the number of foreign and domestic tourists in West Manggarai Regency for 2015-2022

Year	Number of Tourist Visits
2015	61,257
2016	83,712

2017	111,773
2018	163,054
2019	256,609
2020	44,505
2021	60,439
2022	170,354

Source: BPS East Nusa Tenggara Province 2015-2022

Based on Table 2 above taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the 2015-2022 period, it can be concluded that the level of number of tourist visits each year has experienced significant changes. In 2015-2019 tourist visits in West Manggarai experienced a good increase. Where 2019 was the year with the most tourist visits, namely 256,609 thousand people. In 2020, tourist visits experienced a very drastic decline, namely 44,505 thousand, this was due to the Covid-19 outbreak resulting in the implementation of a lockdown and various restrictions imposed by the government. In the following years, namely from 2021 to 2022, the progress of tourist visits has increased again, this is because there are various efforts made by the West Manggarai Regency government to improve the quality of the tourism sector. According to the Head of the Labuan Bajo Tourism Office, Mr Agustinus Rinus, his party will implement a health protocol based on Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Sustainable Environment (CHSE) for all tourism business actors. The implementation of CHSE is an effort to revive the tourism industry environment to make it more conducive. This step also shows the progress of tourism in West Manggarai, which has now become one of the premium tourist areas in Indonesia. The increase in the number of tourists in West Manggarai Regency has an impact on increasing Regional Original Income (PAD) from the tourism sector, which ultimately contributes to the overall PAD of the district. Muzzafer (2015) states that the amount of foreign exchange earned by a region is influenced by the length of stay of tourists. The longer a tourist stays in an area, the more consumption he does (Sirisack, 2014). Hotels not only function as a place to stay for tourist purposes, but also for other activities such as business, seminars, or just looking for peace. With tourism supporting facilities, tourists' comfort in staying and vacationing will increase. Below we will present data on the average length of stay for foreign and domestic tourists in West Manggarai Regency from 2015 to 2022.

Table 2. Average length of stay for foreign guests and domestic guests in West Manggarai Regency 2015-2022

Year	Foreign Guests	Domestic Guests
2015	1.89	1.51
2016	2.36	1.84
2017	1.88	1.5
2018	1.95	1.59
2019	2.23	1.84
2020	1.33	1.35
2021	2.37	1.82
2022	2.06	1.72

Source: BPSWest Manggarai Regency 2015-2022

The length of stay of tourists, both foreign and domestic, in West Manggarai Regency has fluctuated. From 2015 to 2022, the average tourist stays only 1-2 days. This is caused by tourists who come to West Manggarai usually only to relax and vacation for 2-3 days, and the cost of living in this area is quite high, so they cannot stay longer. Since Komodo National Park was designated as one of The New Seven Wonders of Nature, NTT, especially West Manggarai Regency, has become the entry point for Indonesian tourism apart from Bali. This has had a positive impact on the NTT region, especially West Manggarai. Restaurants are an important service for tourists to fulfill their eating and drinking needs while visiting tourist attractions. West Manggarai, as one of the districts in East Nusa Tenggara Province, still has considerable potential for the development of its tourism sector. Therefore, one of the sectors that can increase West Manggarai Regency's Original Regional Income (PAD) is the number of restaurants or eateries available.

Table3. Table of Number of Restaurants/Eating Houses in West Manggarai Regency 2015-2022

Year	Number of Restaurants / Restaurants
2015	33
2016	33
2017	106
2018	75
2019	109
2020	109
2021	109
2022	109

Source: Bps West Manggarai Regency 2015-2022

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the number of restaurants/restaurants in West Manggarai Regency continues to increase every year. This increase is due to Labuan Bajo, which is located in West Manggarai, becoming a premium tourist area that is known both domestically and internationally. Restaurants are an important supporting factor in tourism because they are linked to various other sectors such as hotels and the food and beverage industry. Apart from that, the existence of restaurants also supports recreation and entertainment venues as well as various events being held. West Manggarai Regency, as part of East Nusa Tenggara Province, has a lot of tourism potential that has not been utilized and developed optimally. Some potential tourist attractions in West Manggarai include Pink Beach in Loh Wency, Batu Cermin Tourism, Pede Beach in Gorontalo Village, Bidadari Island, Wae Rana, Wae Cecu, Komodo Island, marine tourism, and others. Apart from that, West Manggarai also offers interesting cultural tourism attractions, such as the regional arts Caci Dance and Sanda Dance. The regional government has adopted a policy to develop the tourism sector with the hope of being able to make a significant contribution to regional development. The success of this effort is not only measured by the success of planning and implementing tourism development programs, but also by how much this sector can contribute to Regional Original Income (PAD). Therefore, further research needs to be done on this matter. "The Influence of the Number of Tourist Visits, Average Length of Stay of Tourists, and Number of Restaurants/Eating Houses on Original Regional Income of

West Manggarai Regency".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research design uses a quantitative approach in associative form. According to Sugiyono, (2017; 11), associative research is used to determine the relationship between two or more variables. In this research, associative research was used to determine the effect of the number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants/restaurants on the local income of West Manggarai Regency using the multiple regression analysis method. The research location was carried out in West Manggarai Regency, Flores, NTT. This research uses regression data. The number of observations in this research is 8 years in the 2015–2022 time period multiplied by quarters so = 32 observations.

The method used in collecting this data is non-behavioral observation. Non-behavioral observation is an observation that collects data that is available by bodies or institutions such as the NTT Province District/City Central Statistics Agency, the West Manggarai Regency Tourism and Creative Economy Service, and research-related agencies, where researchers are not directly involved. This data collection was carried out by observing, recording and studying descriptions from books, scientific works such as theses, articles and documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Test Results

Test Results Descriptive statistical analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis is statistics used to analyze data by describing or describing or illustrating the data that has been collected. The information displayed in descriptive statistical analysis is in the form of a description of the samples used in the research in terms of the average (mean), minimum and maximum values, and standard deviation. The results of descriptive statistical analysis can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PAD	32	41,949,067,000	405,019,779,000	164,185,774	136.66
Number of Visits	32	394	298,866.00	7,838.00	103.27
long stay	32	,000	2.53	1.87	,420
Number of Restaurants	32	5.00	28.00	21.21	8.23
Valid N (listwise)	32				

Source: SPSS output results

Based on the results of descriptive statistical analysis, the data shown in table 5 can be described as follows:

The PAD (Y) variable has a minimum value of 41,949,067,000 and a maximum value of 405,019,779,000. With an average of 164,185.774 and a standard deviation of 136.66. An average

value that is higher than the standard deviation indicates that the distribution of data in a categorical variable is good.

Tourist Visits (X1) has a minimum value of 394 and a maximum value of 298,866.00. With an average of 7,838.00 and standard deviation103.27. An average value that is higher than the standard deviation indicates that the distribution of data in a categorical variable is good.

The Length of Stay variable (X2) has a minimum value of,000and the maximum value is 2.53. With average1.87and standard deviation 0.20. An average value that is higher than the standard deviation indicates that the data distribution in the variable is in a good category.

The variable Number of Restaurants (X3) has a minimum value of 5.00 and a maximum value of 28.00. With a mean of 21.21 and a standard deviation of 8.23. An average value that is higher than the standard deviation indicates that the data distribution in the variable is in a good category.

Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is a regression model that includes more than one independent variable (Ghozali, 2018). Multiple linear regression analysis techniques were used to determine the influence of the variables number of tourist visits, length of stay of tourists, and number of restaurants/restaurants on Regional Original Income in West Manggarai Regency, consisting of the F test (simultaneously) and t test (partially).

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

Coefficientsa					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	14,607	1,640		8,909	,000
Visit Traveler	,205	,064	,493	3,190	,003
Length of Stay	1,723	,646	,430	2,668	.013
Number of Restaurants	.51	,022	,398	2,382	.024
a. Dependent Variable: PAD					

Source: SPSS output results

The results of data processing using the SPSS program obtained the following multiple linear regression equation:

$Y = 14.607 + 0.205 (X_1) + 1.723 (X_2) + 0.51 (X_3)$

S(β) = (0.64) (0.646) (0.22)

t = (3,190) (2,668) (2,382)

Sig = (0.003) (0.13) (0.24)

R2 = 0.64 F = 5.838 Sig = 0.000

Based on the results obtained from the SPSS output, it shows that the Fcount value is 5.838 with a significance level of 0.000. This identifies that the variables number of tourist visits, length of stay of tourists, and number of restaurants/restaurants have a significant effect on local original income in West Manggarai Regency. The value of the determinant coefficient is 0.64, which means that 64% of local original income is influenced by tourist visits. , length of stay, and number of restaurants and the remaining 36% is influenced by other factors.

Based on the results obtained from the SPSS output, it shows that partially the tourist visit variable (X1) has a calculated t value of 3.190 with a significance of 0.003, which means that the significance value of t (0.003) is less than 0.05, so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. The results of this research show that the variable number of tourist visits (X1) partially has a positive and significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

Based on the results obtained from SPSS, it shows that partially the tourist length of stay variable (X2) obtained a t-calculated value of 2.668 with a significance of 0.13, which means that the significance value (0.13) is greater than 0.05, so H_0 is accepted. The results of this research show that the tourist length of stay variable (X2) partially has a positive but not significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

Based on the results obtained from the SPSS output, it shows that partially the variable number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) has a calculated t value of 2.382 with a significance of 0.024, which means that the significance value (0.024) is smaller than 0.05, so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. . The results of this research show that the variable number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) partially has a positive and significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

Classic Assumption Test Results

1) Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model should have a normal or close to normal distribution. The normality test was carried out using the Kolmogrov-Smirnov sample test method. The results of the normality test can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		32
Normal Parameters, b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.83212087
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.127
	Positive	.127
	negative	-.089
Statistical Tests		.127
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: SPSS output results

The residuals can be said to be normally distributed if the Asymp value. Sig (2-tailed) > level of significance. Table 7 shows the results of Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) is 0.200, which means the value 0.200 is greater thanα= 0.05 so it can be said that the residuals analyzed are normally distributed or have passed the normality test.

2) Autocorrelation Test

If a regression model contains symptoms of autokerlation, the predictions made with that model will not be good, or can provide deviant prediction results. Therefore, to detect whether there is autocorrelation, the Durbin - Watson test can be used. If the DW value lies between the limits (du) and (4-du) or (du<DW<4-du), then the regression model is said to be free from autokerlation. The results of the autokerlation test can be seen in Table 8 as follows.

Table 8. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.620[a]	,385	,319	.8755647	1,835

a. Predictors: (Constant), Number of Restaurants, Number of Visits, Length of Stay
b. Dependent Variable: PAD

Source: SPSS output results

Based on Table 8, it can be seen that the Durbin Watson value (d-count) is 1.835. With a significance of 0.05, and N = 32 and the number of independent variables = 3, then the value du = 1.6505 is obtained, the value (4-du) is 4 - 1.6505 = 2.3495. Therefore, the Durbin Watson value (d-count) of 1.835 is between 1.6505 and 2.3495 so it can be concluded that there is no positive and negative autocorrelation.

3) Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to show that there is a perfect or definite linear relationship between some or all of the explanatory (independent) variables of the multiple regression model. In this research, the multicollinearity test uses the Variance Inflatin Factor (VIF) with the following decision making criteria:

a. There is no multicollinearity problem in the data if the VIF value is < 10 or
b. The data experiences multicollinearity problems, if the VIF value is > 10

Table 9. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficientsa

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Tourist Visits	,919	1,088

Length of Stay	,847	1,180	
Number of Restaurants	,787	1,270	
a. Dependent Variable: PAD			

Source: SPSS output results

Based on Table 9, it is known that each independent variable has a tolerance value of more than 0.10 or a VIF of less than 10, so that the regression model can be said to be free from symptoms of multicollinearity.

4) Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in a regression model there is inequality in the variance from the residuals of one observation to another. The heteroscedasticity test was carried out using the Glejser test by regressing the independent variables on the residual absolute value. If the significance level is greater than 0.05, then the regression model is declared free from symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in table 10.

Table 10. Heteroskedasticity Test Results

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Q	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2,166	,901		2,405	.023
	Number of Visits	.016	,035	,082	,452	,655
	long stay	-.667	,355	-.355	-1,880	.071
	Number of Restaurants	-.019	.012	-.317	-1,619	.117
a. Dependent Variable: PAD						

Source: SPSS output results

Based on Table 10, it is known that the significance value of the variables tourist visits, average length of stay of tourists, and number of restaurants/restaurants exceeds 0.05, which means there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the model tested. From the classical assumption test, it is stated that the regression model in this research is valid and worthy of further analysis.

F Test Results (Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Test)

The F test was carried out to determine whether the variables of tourist visits, average length of stay of tourists, and number of restaurants/restaurants had a significant effect simultaneously on the regional original income variable. The results of simultaneous hypothesis testing can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11. F Test Results

ANOVAa					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.

1	Regression	13,426	3	4,475	5,838	.003b
	Residual	21,465	28	,767		
	Total	34,891	31			

a. Dependent Variable: PAD

b. Predictors: (Constant), Number of Restaurants, Number of Visits, Length of Stay

Source: SPSS output results

Based on Table 11, namely the results of tests carried out using the SPSS program, the analysis stages used are as follows:

1) Hypothesis Formulation

H_0 : $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$, which means visitstourists (X1), length of stay of tourists (X2), and number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) do not simultaneously influence local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

H_1: at least one of $\beta i \neq 0$, which means the number of tourist visits (X1), the average length of stay of tourists (X2) and the number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) have a significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

2) Determining Real Levels

With a real level (α) = 5% or a confidence level of 95% and degrees of freedom df = (3-1); (32-3) = (2) ; (29) so that F table = 3.33 is drawn

3) Testing Criteria

When $F_{count} \leq$ F table or significance value < α then H_0 is accepted

If Fcount > Ftable or significance value ≤ α then H_0 is rejected

4) Statistical Calculations

The Fcount value can be obtained from the regression results with the SPSS program, Fcount = 5.838

5) Conclusion

Based on the results of regression analysisSimultaneously, it is known that Fcount is 5.838 with a significance of 0.003, which means that the significant value of Fcount (0.003) is smaller than α = 0.05 and Fcount (5.838) is greater than Ftable (3.33). It can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. The results of this research show that the number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, the number of restaurants/restaurants simultaneously influence regional original income in West Manggarai Regency.

T Test Results (Partial Significance Test of Regression Coefficients)

The t test is used to determine the influence of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable or the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable assuming the other independent variables are constant. Partial hypothesis test results can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12. t test results

Coefficientsa		
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients

Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	14,607	1,640		8,909	,000
	Visit	,205	,064	,493	3,190	,003
	Traveler Length of Stay	1,723	,646	,430	2,668	.013
	Number of Restaurants	.51	,022	,398	2,382	.024
a. Dependent Variable: PAD						

Source: SPSS output results

1. The Influence of the Number of Tourist Visits on Original Regional Income in West Manggarai Regency

Based on test resultswhich was carried out using the SPSS program. The stages in the partial test (t test) are as follows:

a. Hypothesis Formulation

$H_0 : \beta_1 \leq 0$, meaning that the variable tourist visits (X1) does not partially have a positive and significant effect on regional income (PAD) in West Manggarai Regency.

$H_1 : \beta_1 > 0$, meaning that the tourist visit variable (X1) partially has a positive and significant effect on local revenue (PAD) in West Manggarai Regency.

b. Real Level

Real level (α) = 0.05 and degrees of freedom df = (α) ; (nk-1) = (0.05) ; (28) so that t table = 2.04841 is drawn

c. Testing Criteria

If tcount ≤ ttableor significance value > α then H_0 is accepted. If tcount > ttable or significance value ≤ α then H_0 is rejected

d. Statistical Calculations

The tcount value can be obtained from the regression results with the SPSS program, tcount = 3.190

e. Conclusion

Based onPartial regression analysis shows that the tcount value is 3.190 with a significance of 0.003, which means that the significant value of tcount (0.003) is smaller than α = 0.05 and tcount (3.190) is greater than ttable (2.04841). It can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. The results of this research show that the variable number of tourist visits (X1) partially has a positive and significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

2. The Influence of the Average Length of Stay of Tourists on Original Regional Income in West Manggarai Regency

Based on the test results carried out using the SPSS program, the partial test can be seen in table 12. The stages in the partial test (t test) are as follows:

a) Hypothesis Formulation

$H_0 : \beta_1 \leq 0$, meaning that the variable average length of stay for tourists (X2) does not partially have a positive and significant effect on regional income (PAD) in West

Manggarai Regency.

$H_1 : \beta_1 > 0$, meaning that the variable average length of stay for tourists (X2) partially has a positive and significant effect on local revenue (PAD) in West Manggarai Regency.

b) Real Level

Real level (α) = 0.05 and degrees of freedom df = (α) ; (nk-1) = (0.05) ; (28) so that t table = 2.04841 is drawn

c) Testing Criteria

If tcount ≤ttable or significance value > α then H_0 is accepted

If tcount > ttable or significance value ≤ α then H_0 is rejected

d) Statistical Calculations

The tcount value can be obtained from the resultsregression with the SPSS program, tcount = 2.668

e) Conclusion

Based on partial regression analysis, it is known that the tcount value is 2.668 with a significance of 0.13, which means that the significance value (0.13) is greater than α = 0.05 and tcount (2.668) is greater than ttable (2.04841). It can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. The results of this research show that the variable average length of stay for tourists (X2) partially has a positive and significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

3. The Influence of the Number of Restaurants/Eating Houses on Original Regional Income in West Manggarai Regency

Based on the test results carried out using the SPSS program, the partial test can be seen in table 12. The stages in the partial test (t test) are as follows:

a) Hypothesis Formulation

$H_0 : \beta_1 \leq 0$, meaning that the variable number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) does not partially have a positive and significant effect on regional income (PAD) in West Manggarai Regency.

$H_1 : \beta_1 > 0$, meaning that the variable number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) partially has a positive and significant effect on local revenue (PAD) in West Manggarai Regency.

b) Real Level

Real level (α) = 0.05 and degrees of freedom df = (α) ; (nk-1) = (0.05) ; (28) so that t table = 2.04841 is drawn

c) Testing Criteria

If tcount ≤ ttableor significance value > α then H_0 is accepted. If tcount > ttable or significance value ≤ α then H_0 is rejected

d) Statistical Calculations

The tcount value can be obtained from the regression results with the SPSS program, tcount = 2.382

e) Conclusion

Based on partial regression analysis, it is known that the tcount value is 2.382 with a significance of 0.24, which means that the significant value of tcount (0.24) is greater than α = 0.05 and tcount (2.382) is greater than ttable (2.04841). It can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. The results of this research show that the variable number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) partially has a positive but not significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

Discussion of Research Results

The variables of number of tourist visits, average length of stay of tourists, and number of restaurants or eateries are interconnected and influence local income in West Manggarai Regency through expenditure made by tourists while in the destination area. Tourist expenditure is one indicator that influences the value of income obtained from the tourism sector (Munanda and Amar, 2019). Tourist attractions are one of the tourism supporting sectors that can increase a region's income.

Based on the results of data processing through the SPSS program, several explanations can be explained, namely the influence of the number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants/restaurants on the Regional Original Income (PAD) of West Manggarai Regency.

F test results

Effect F test resultsthe number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants/restaurants relative to PAD in West Manggarai Regency, shows that the probability value obtained is 0.003 < 0.05, so the number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants /restaurants have a significant effect on Regional Original Income in West Manggarai Regency from 2015 – 2022. The coefficient of determination (R2) shows that the variables number of tourist visits, average length of stay of tourists, and number of restaurants/restaurants have an effect on Regional Original Income in West Manggarai Regency was 64 percent while the remaining 36 percent was influenced by other variables not included in this research.

The Influence of the Number of Tourist Visits on PAD in West Manggarai Regency.

Based on the test results of the variable number of tourist visits (X1) on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency (Y), it shows a positive regression coefficient of 0.205 on PAD. This means that when there is an increase in the number of tourist visits by 1 person, the total regional original income per quarter will increase by 0.205 million rupiah (Rp. 250,000,000.00). It can be concluded that the variable number of tourist visits has a positive and significant effect on Regional Original Income in West Manggarai Regency, because the significance level for the number of tourist visits is 0.003 < 0.05. In other words, the more the number of tourists increases, the higher the local income in West Manggarai Regency, conversely, if the number of tourist visits decreases, the local original income in West Manggarai Regency will also decrease.

The number of tourists greatly influences the income and economy of an area. The longer tourists stay during each tourist visit, the direct economic impact of the tourist's presence will also increase. Furthermore, tourist expenditure becomes a source of income for local governments, entrepreneurs operating in the tourism sector and communities involved in tourism activities. The various needs of tourists during their tour will give rise to consumptive symptoms for products in the tourist destination area. With consumptive activities from both foreign and domestic tourists, it will increase income from the tourism sector of a region (Alyani and Siwi, 2020).

The results of this research are supported by previous research conducted by Ugur and Akbiyik (2020) showing that tourist visits greatly influence a region's income, especially when the Covid-19 pandemic saw a decline in tourist visits, causing a significant decline in regional

income. Research conducted by Suryani (2017) shows that tourist visits have a positive effect on local revenue. Tourist visits are part of tourism awareness which influences regional income (Sihombing et al, 2019).

The Influence of the Average Length of Stay of Tourists on Original Regional Income in West Manggarai Regency.

Based on resultstesting the variable average length of stay of tourists (X2) on local income (Y) in West Manggarai Regency has a positive regression coefficient of 1,723 on PAD. This means that when tourists stay for one to two days in an accommodation, the amount of quarterly PAD will increase by (Rp. 1,723,000) thousand rupiah. It can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between the length of stay of tourists and PAD. Because the significance is 0.13 > 0.05, which means that the average length of stay of tourists has no significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

The results of this research are supported by previous research conducted by Wijaya (2011) which obtained results where the length of stay of tourists did not have a significant effect on local revenue. Thus, the length of stay of tourists has a positive but not significant effect on local revenue in districts/cities in Bali Province.

The Influence of the Number of Restaurants/Eating Houses on Original Regional Income in West Manggarai Regency.

Based on test results fromThe variable number of restaurants/restaurants (X3) on local revenue (Y) in West Manggarai Regency has a positive regression coefficient of 0.51 on PAD. This means that when there is an increase in the number of restaurants by one unit, the quarterly PAD will increase by 510,000 thousand rupiah. It can be concluded that the number of restaurants/restaurants partially has a positive effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency. With a significance value of 0.24 > 0.05, this means that the variable number of restaurants/restaurants has no significant effect. Even though research shows that the number of restaurants does not have a significant effect on PAD in West Manggarai Regency, this does not reduce the importance of the restaurant industry in the tourism context. Restaurants are an integral part of the tourism ecosystem and can influence the attractiveness of a destination. Even though this variable is not directly related to PAD, its existence can provide added value in attracting tourists.

The decrease in the regression coefficient value on the number of restaurants variable can be caused by several factors, including intense competition in the restaurant market, changes in consumer preferences, or external factors such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is important to note that the contribution of restaurants in attracting tourists and creating unique culinary experiences should not be overlooked.

In the context of efforts to increase PAD, focus can be placed on restaurant development and marketing strategies as an integral part of the tourism industry. This may involve promoting local culinary delights, collaborating with other tourism actors, or developing training programs to improve the quality of restaurant services and products. Although the research results show that this variable is not significant in relation to PAD, it does not negate the important role of restaurants in enriching the tourist experience and supporting the local economy.

Based on the test results of the independent variable which has a dominant influence on

the dependent variable as seen from the Standardized Coefficients variable, the variable number of tourist visits (X1) is 0.493 million rupiah (Rp.493,000,000.00) greater than the variable average length of stay of tourists (X2), and number of restaurants/restaurants (X3). So it can be concluded that the number of tourist visits has a dominant influence on quarterly PAD in West Manggarai Regency.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be obtained:

1) The number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants/restaurants simultaneously have a significant effect on local revenue in West Manggarai Regency.

2) The variable tourist visits partially has a positive and significant effect on PAD of West Manggarai Regency, the variable average length of stay of tourists partially has a positive but not significant effect on PAD of West Manggarai Regency, the variable number of restaurants/restaurants partially has a positive but not significant effect on PAD West Manggarai Regency.

3) Among the three variables, namely the number of tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, and the number of restaurants/restaurants, the most dominant influence on the PAD of West Manggarai Regency is the number of tourist visits. This is because this variable has a coefficient value that is greater than other variables.

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