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THE INFLUENCE OF TOURISM VARIABLES ON REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME IN DISTRICTS/CITIES OF EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE (NTT)

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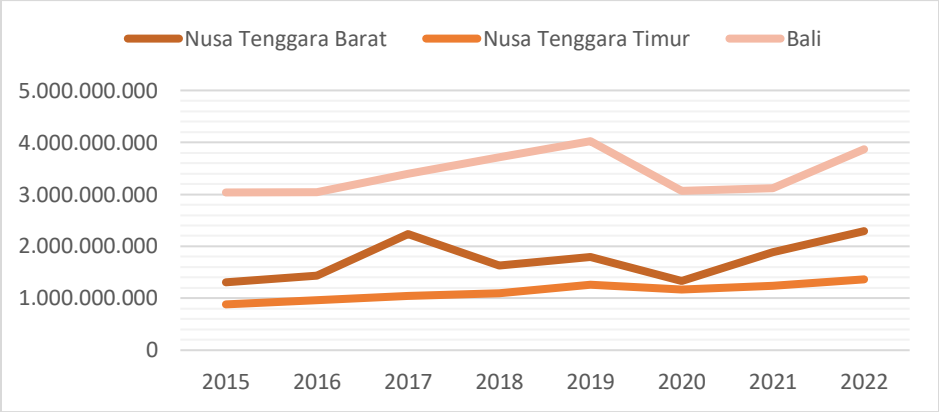
Abstract

East Nusa Tenggara Province is a fairly well-known tourist destination. Tourism is an important sector in regional economic development in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province. NTT's various natural, cultural and special interest tourism potentials are highlighted as attractions for tourists. However, even though this potential is large, there are disparities in development between regions in NTT. Some regions have experienced a significant increase in regional economic contribution, while other regions still need to evaluate economic development strategies. With the increase in the number of hotel rooms and restaurants which are not only a place to stay but also as a driver of development and regional income generation. The aim of this research was to evaluate the influence of several tourism variables such as the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants on Regional Original Income (PAD) in NTT. This research design uses a quantitative approach in associative form. The data collection method is by non-behavioral observation and the number of observations is 176. The types of data used are qualitative data and quantitative data. The data source used in this research is secondary data. This research uses a panel data analysis method. The research results found that the number of tourist attractions, the number of hotel rooms and the number of restaurants simultaneously had a significant effect on Regional Original Income (PAD) in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province. The number of tourist attractions partially has a positive and significant effect on Original Regional Income (PAD) in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province. The number of hotel rooms partially has a positive and significant effect on Regional Original Income (PAD) in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province. The number of restaurants partially has no effect on Regional Original Income (PAD) in Districts/Cities of NTT Province.

Keywords: Number of Tourist Attractions, Number of Hotel Rooms, Number of Restaurants, Regional Original Income

INTRODUCTION

The most famous Indonesian tourism destination is Bali. As time goes by, tourism in Bali has also had a positive impact on surrounding areas such as East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). NTB is one of the provinces that has great capabilities in the tourism sector. Arts and cultural tourism, nature tourism, culinary tourism and other tourism. In this regard, NTT Province's PAD is still said to be low compared to Bali Province and NTB Province, even though in reality tourism in NTT is no less beautiful than NTB and Bali. The following is a comparison of the PAD of Bali, NTB and NTT Provinces.

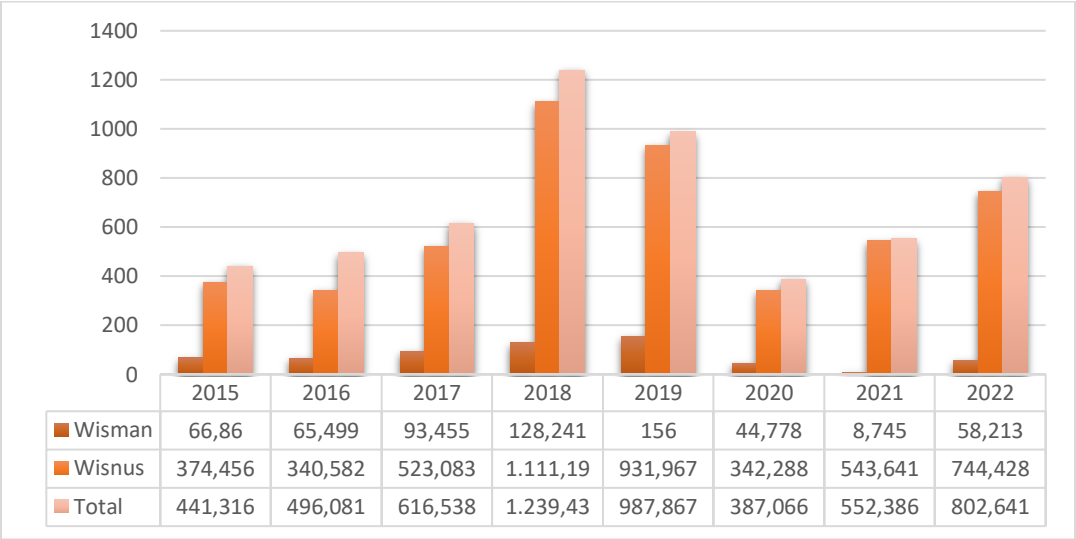


Source: Central Statistics Agency for NTB, NTT and Bali

Figure 1. Comparison of PAD for NTB, NTT and Bali Provinces 2015-2022

East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has various kinds of tourism potential. NTT Province has 21 districts and 1 city. According to the Directorate General of Government, the tourism potential in NTT Province consists of natural, artificial, cultural and special interest tourism. Natural tourism potential is an attraction that originates from the beauty and richness of nature such as the Kelimutu Three Color Lake in Ende and the Komodo National Park in West Manggarai Regency. Artificial tourism potential is attractions made by human hands such as swimming pools and water rides. Cultural tourism potential is an attraction that originates from culture, such as historical heritage, museums, artistic attractions and other objects related to culture. In NTT there is a lot of cultural tourism potential, for example the Wae Rebo Traditional Village, the Caci dance arts attraction and the Bena traditional village . Meanwhile, the potential for special interest tourism is that its attraction originates from the special interests of the tourists themselves, for example songket weaving in Alor, traditional dance studios, etc. This tourism potential can attract many tourists to come to visit, both domestic and foreign tourists.

The large number of tourist attractions in NTT will of course affect the number of tourist arrivals, and will also influence the increase in NTT Province's Original Regional Income (PAD) and foreign exchange for the country. Below we will present data on the number of tourist visits from East Nusa Tenggara Province for 2015-2022.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Wisman	66,86	65,499	93,455	128,241	156	44,778	8,745	58,213
Wisnus	374,456	340,582	523,083	1.111,19	931,967	342,288	543,641	744,428
Total	441,316	496,081	616,538	1.239,43	987,867	387,066	552,386	802,641

Source: NTT Provincial Central Statistics Agency

Picture 1.Data on the Number of Tourist Visits for East Nusa Tenggara Province 2015-2022

In Figure 2, the number of tourist visits in 2018 was the highest, namely 1,239,432 people, followed by 2019 with a number of tourist visits of 987,867 people, but it fell quite significantly in 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, namely the implementation of the lockdown and various restrictions imposed. by the government. Regarding the number of tourists, this will have an impact on Regional Original Income and can open up opportunities as well as challenges for tourism. Special steps are needed to keep opportunities open, especially when natural events occur that do not benefit tourism. The potential for an increase in tourists can still occur and may exceed expectations, so it is necessary to prepare infrastructure and facilities that support tourism activities to welcome the arrival of tourists, especially in tourist attraction areas, so that visitors or tourists can feel comfortable at the tourist attraction.

The number of tourist attractions in all Regencies/Cities of NTT Province has enormous potential in the tourism sector. This potential can be seen from the continued increase in the number of tourist attractions in NTT Province until the highest will be in 2022 as many as 1,582 tourist attractions. The number of tourist attractions at any time may decrease, and it can be seen that this is due to several things, namely the possibility that the tourist attraction is less developed or the

number of tourists visiting is small, but it will increase if conditions in an area of the object experience development, then the object provide opportunities for district/city governments to develop. So, it is possible that the number of tourist attractions in each Regency/City can remain stable from year to year (NTT Provincial Central Statistics Agency).

The role of tourism is very important to optimize so that it can encourage economic activity and improve Indonesia's image, improve the welfare of local communities, and provide more job opportunities. This was carried out by the regional government in order to achieve its regional development mission, namely creating a prosperous, independent and just society and building NTT as a gateway and center for national tourism development. The strategy that can be implemented is through improving the quality of tourism facilities and infrastructure, developing tourist destinations and tourism marketing as well as strengthening human resources, institutions and the creative economy.

The existence of hotels or accommodation can support the tourism sector, especially for tourists from outside the area who want to make long journeys to get to tourist destinations. With the hope that tourists can rest before traveling or before returning to their home area after traveling. Hotel and accommodation service providers in NTT Province are taking advantage of this opportunity by providing attractive hotels/lodging for tourists.

The number of hotel rooms in NTT Province from 2015-2022 has increased quite significantly. The increase in the number of rooms should also be balanced with an increase in good service to visiting tourists, so that the existence of the hotel or accommodation can provide regional income in Regional Original Income (PAD) through hotel tax revenues. There are criteria for star and non-star hotels. Star hotels are hotels that have a minimum number of 15 rooms and are equipped with facilities such as entertainment and restaurants, while non-star hotels are hotels with a number of rooms ranging from 5 to 14 rooms only (NTT Provincial Central Statistics Agency).

According to Windriningrum (2013) functionHotels are not only for staying overnight for tourist purposes but also for other purposes, such as carrying out business activities, holding seminars or just for peace of mind. Hospitality also has a role as a driver of regional development, it needs to be developed properly and correctly so that it can increase industrial income, absorb labor and expand business opportunities. Hotels are one type of business that provides services for the public and tourists. If the number of hotel rooms available is adequate and when the hotel feels comfortable to stay in, it will also feel comfortable to stay longer, so that the tourism industry and activities related to accommodation will increase tourism income. If

tourists are more comfortable and stay longer, it will increase regional revenues through income tax (Ibrinati, 2016). The number of hotel rooms available will of course contribute to regional revenues through hotel taxes paid by business owners as well as employment for the local community. The development of hotels in NTT Province needs to be balanced with tourism support facilities, one of which is the existence of restaurants which are expected to also contribute to regional revenues through taxes on restaurants and restaurants.

The development of the number of restaurants in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province has fluctuated from 2015-2022. Kupang City is the area with the highest number of restaurants, followed by Sikka Regency and the South Middle East. Central Sumba Regency is the area that has the lowest number of restaurants. This condition illustrates that there is still development inequality between regions in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province. In research by Andhiny and Djoni (2020) it is stated that the food and beverage provider sector is the leading sector of all sectors related to tourism. In research, Bartosch and Pope (2002) show that the number of restaurants has a significant influence on regional income (NTT Provincial Central Statistics Agency).

Regional Original Income (PAD) is a collection from sources originating in a region. PAD is a levy sourced from regional taxes, regional levies and other legitimate Regional Original Income collected based on Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which provides great opportunities for regions to manage their natural resources in order to provide optimal results. The implementation of regional government is carried out by providing the broadest possible authority, accompanied by the granting of rights and obligations to implement regional autonomy within a unified system of state government administration. Therefore, to maximize income from the tourism sector, the government must create a resource development program for all existing tourist attractions.

Regency/City PAD in NTT Province from 2015-2022 shows significant variations in income. During this period, there are striking differences in regional economic contributions, with some districts/cities showing consistent increases, while others have not shown significant increases. Diverse factors, such as local economic structure, leading sectors, local government policies, and socio-economic conditions, likely play a key role in describing this pattern of variation. Districts/cities that have succeeded in increasing their PAD may have succeeded in optimizing local resource potential, developing potential economic sectors, and implementing policies that support economic growth. On the other hand, districts/cities that have not shown significant improvement may need to carry out an in-depth evaluation of their economic

development strategies. Further analysis of this data can provide in-depth insight into the economic factors and regional policies that influence the level of Original Regional Income in all Regencies/Cities in NTT Province over the last eight years (NTT Provincial Central Statistics Agency).

Encouraging progress in regional economic development, especially increasing PAD, requires optimization in advancing the tourism sector. It cannot be denied that the tourism sector in NTT Province is a fairly large contributor to PAD, especially income from tourism business taxes and levies. According to research by Swastika and Yasa (2017), the tourism sector is a sector that has the potential to be developed as a source of Regional Original Income. According to research by Angriani Lombogia (2016), it is stated that the contribution of hotel tax revenue and restaurant tax to PAD makes a good contribution to PAD. Research conducted by Fiqh Umi Zakiah (2019) states that the number of tourist attractions has a significant and influential effect on PAD.

The tourism sector contributes to regional taxes and regional levies through Regional Original Income (PAD). The large contribution of regional government spending to regional economic development should be an opportunity that can be utilized optimally to encourage the regional economy. Tourism has an impact on regional economic conditions, as in NTT Province, the higher the income obtained by each region, the better the economy in NTT Province will be. Based on the background described above, this research is entitled "The Influence of Tourism Variables on Original Regional Income in Regencies/Cities of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province". This research focuses on the influence of variables, with the variables used being the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants on Regional Original Income (PAD) in the Regency/City of East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT).

RESEARCH METHODS

In completing this research, the researcher used an associative qualitative approach. This means that this research aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables. This research was conducted to determine the effect of the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants on Regional Original Income (PAD) in the Regency/City of East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT). The research location was carried out in the Regency/City of NTT Province because the tourism sector is one of the leading sectors using data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the East Nusa Tenggara Province Tourism Office which are related to the research object. The choice of this location was based on the fact that

Regional Original Income (PAD) in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province still tends to be low compared to surrounding provinces such as NTB and Bali, because as we know, tourism in NTT is already well known on the world stage, such as the Komodo National Park, Kelimutu 3-colored lake and so on.

The method used in collecting this data is non-behavioral observation. Non-behavioral observation is an observation that collects data that is available by agencies or institutions such as the NTT Province District/City Central Statistics Agency, the NTT Province 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.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the panel data analysis method. This analysis method is a method that combines data across time (time series) and across regions (cross section).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis Results

Panel Data Regression Analysis

This research uses panel data analysis and as a data processing tool using the Eviews 10 program. Panel data is a combination of time series data and cross section data. There are three estimation models in panel data regression, namely the common effect, fixed effect and random effect models. This research uses three independent variables, namely the number of tourist attractions (X1), the number of hotels (X2), and the number of restaurants (X3) and one dependent variable, namely Regional Original Income (PAD) (Y).

To choose the most appropriate model for managing panel data, there are three (3) tests that need to be carried out, namely the Chow test, Langrage multiplier test, and Hausman test.

1. Test Chow

Carrying out the Chow test aims to determine between the Common Effect Model or Fixed Effect Model that can be used in this research by comparing the cross-section probability values f anda= 0.05 (5%). Hypothesis:

H_0 : Prob. Cross-section F > a = 0,05 (5%) = *Common Effect Model*

H_1 : Prob. Cross-section F < a = 0,05 (5%) = *Fixed Effect Model*

Table 1. Chow Test Results

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Cross-section fixed effects test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	7.079376	(21,151)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-section	120.628931	21	0.0000

Source: Data processed with Eviews 10, 2024

Nilai prob. Cross-section chi-square is 0.0000 < 0.05 then H_0processed and H_1accepted. So the appropriate model for panel data regression is the fixed effect model (FEM). Because FEM was selected, it was necessary to continue with the Hausman test.

2. Hausman test

The Hausman test will determine whether the random effect model or fixed effect model is the best to use in this research. Hypothesis:

H_0 : Prob. Cross-section Random > a = 0,05 (5%) = *Random Effect Model*

H_1 : Prob. Cross-section Random < a = 0,05 (5%) = *Fixed Effect Model*

Table 2. Hausman Test Results

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Cross-section random effects test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	1.596340	3	0.6602

Source: Data processed with Eviews 10, 2024

Based on the regression results above, it is known that the value of prob. Random cross section is 0.6602 > 0.05 thenH_0accepted and H_1rejected. So the appropriate model for panel data regression is the random effect model (REM). Because REM was selected, it was necessary to continue with the Langrage Mutiplier test.

3. Langrage Multiplier Test

The multilevel Langrage test will determine whether the common effect model or random effect model is the best to use in this research. Hypothesis:

H_0 : Prob. Cross-section Random > a = 0,05 (5%) = *Common Effect Model*
H_1 : Prob. Cross-section Random < a = 0,05 (5%) = *Random Effect Model*

Table 3. Langrage Multiplier Test Results

Lagrange multiplier (LM) test for panel data
Date: 05/06/24 Time: 15:05
Sample: 2015 2022
Total panel observations: 176
Probability in ()

Null (no rand. effect) Alternatives	Cross-section One-sided	Period One-sided	Both
Breusch-Pagan	104.0841	34.73032	138.8144
	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
Honda	10.20216	5.893244	11.38117
	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
King-Wu	10.20216	5.893244	10.20478
	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
GHM	--	--	138.8144
	--	--	(0.0000)

Source: Data processed with Eviews 10, 2024

Based on the regression results in the table above, it is known that the value of prob. Breusch-pagan 0.0000 < 0.05 then H_0 rejected and H_1accepted. So the appropriate model for panel data regression is the random effect model.

The results of the Chow test, Hausman test and Langrage Mutiplier test show that the best model used in this research is the Random Effect Model.

Classic assumption test

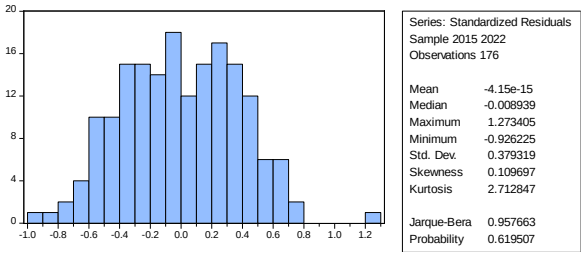
The classical acceptance test is used as a condition for using a regression model so that the regression results obtained are correct. In this research, the classical assumption tests used are normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity tests. These four tests can be described as follows:

Normality test

The normality test aims to determine whether the data used in this research is normally distributed or not. The normality test used in this research is the Jaraue-Berra

method. If the probability value is > 0.05 then it can be said to be normally distributed. If the probability value is <0.05, it can be said that the data is not normally distributed.

Table 4. Normality Test Results



Source: Data processed with Eviews 10, 2024

The jarquee-bera value in the regression model is 0.957663 and the probability value is 0.619507 >a= 0.05 which states that the data is normally distributed or has passed the normality test. The regression model is suitable for use for further analysis.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to see the correlation between independent variables, this can be seen from the correlation value between variables. If the value of each variable is <0.85, it means that all independent variables are free from multicollinearity problems.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000000	0.069936	0.072435
X2	0.069936	1,000000	0.839698
X3	0.072435	0.839698	1,000000

Source: Data processed with EViews 10, 2024

The correlation coefficient X1 and X2 is 0.069936 < 0.85, the correlation coefficient X1 and So it can be concluded that it is free from multicollinearity and passes the multicollinearity test.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test in this study used the Durbin-Watson test. It is known that if the Obs*R-square prob value is <0.05 then it can be concluded that the autocorlation test assumption is not met. On the other hand, if the OBS*R-Square prob value is > 0.05 then the utocorrelation assumption has been met.

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	2.136295	Prob. F(2,2)	0.3188
Obs*R-squared	5.449219	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0656

Source: Data processed with EViews 10, 2024

The Obs*R-square probability value is 0.0656 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the autocorrelation test assumptions have been met or have passed the autocorrelation test.

Heteroscedasticity Test

To find out the results of the heteroscedasticity test, researchers used the Glacier test, namely if the Obs*R-square probability value >a=0.05% means that the data is homoscedastic or the data does not have heteroscedasticity and if the probability valueObs*R-square< = 0.05 is heteroscedasticity.a

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser

F-statistic	1.324898	Prob. F(3,4)	0.3834
Obs*R-squared	3.987307	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2628
Scaled explained SS	2.561722	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.4642

Source: EViews 10 data processing results, 2024

Based on this data, it can be seen that the Obs*R-square probability value is 0.2628 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data does not have symptoms of heteroscedasticity or the assumption of heteroscedasticity has been fulfilled (passed the heteroscedasticity test).

Model Feasibility and Accuracy Testing

In this study, researchers used three hypothesis testing methods, including the t test (partial), the F test (simultaneous), and the coefficient of determination test.

t Test (Partial)

The t test basically shows how far the influence of one explanatory variable or independent variable individually is in explaining variations in the dependent variable or is intended to see the significance of the influence of the variable number of tourist attractions (X1), number of hotel rooms (X2) and number of restaurants (X3) partially on PAD (Y) in Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.

Table 8. T Test Results (Partial)

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares Panel
Date: 05/07/24 Time: 02:01
Sample: 2015 2022
Periods included: 8
Cross-sections included: 22
Total panel (balanced) observations: 176

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	44051714	3042639.	14.47813	0.0000
Number of Tourist Attractions	70836.37	46860.22	1.981653	0.0325
Number of hotel rooms	50872.81	5433.742	9.362391	0.0000
Number of Restaurants	-2407,787	16582.05	-0.145204	0.8847

Source: Data processing results with EViews 10, 2024

1) **Influence of the Number of Tourist Attractions (X1) on PAD in Regencies/Cities of NTT Province (Y)**
   a) Hypothesis Formulation
      H_0 : $\beta_1 \leq 0$, meaning that the variable number of tourist attractions has no partial effect on PAD in the districts/cities of NTT Province.
      H_1: $\beta_1 > 0$, meaning that the variable number of tourist attractions has a partial effect on PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.
   b) Real levela= 5% or 95% confidence level
   c) Testing Criteria
      H_0accepted if the significance value is > 0.05
      H_0 rejected if the significance value is ≤ 0.05
   d) Conclusion
      Because the significance level value obtained is 0.0325 < α = 0.05, it is H_1 accepted and H_0rejected, meaning that the number of tourist attractions partially influences the Regional Original Income in the Regency/City of NTT Province

2) **Effect of Number of Hotel Rooms (X2) on PAD in Regencies/Cities of NTT Province (Y)**
   a) Hypothesis Formulation

H_0 : $\beta_1 \leq 0$, meaning that the variable number of hotel rooms has no partial effect on PAD in the districts/cities of NTT Province.

H_1: $\beta_1 > 0$, meaning that the variable number of hotel rooms has a partial effect on PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.

b) Real levela= 5% or 95% confidence level

c) Testing Criteria

H_0accepted if the significance value is > 0.05

H_0 rejected if the significance value is ≤0.05

d) Conclusion

Because the significance level value obtained is 0.0000 < α = 0.05, it is H_1accepted and H_0rejected, meaning that the number of hotel rooms partially influences the Regional Original Income in the Regency/City of NTT Province.

3) Effect of Number of Restaurants (X3) on PAD in Regencies/Cities of NTT Province (Y)

a) Hypothesis Formulation

H_0 : $\beta_1 \leq 0$, meaning that the variable number of restaurants has no partial effect on PAD in the districts/cities of NTT Province.

H_1: $\beta_1 > 0$, meaning that the variable number of restaurants has a partial effect on PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.

b) Real levela= 5% or 95% confidence level

c) Testing Criteria

H_0accepted if the significance value is > 0.05

H_0 rejected if the significance value is ≤ 0.05

d) Conclusion

Because the significance level value obtained is 0.8847 < α = 0.05, it is H_1accepted and H_0rejected, meaning that the number of hotel rooms partially influences the Regional Original Income in the Regency/City of NTT Province.

Test of Independent Variables with Dominant Influence

To find out which independent variable has a more dominant influence on the dependent variable, it can be seen from the coefficient variable. The independent variable with the largest coefficient value is the variable that has a dominant influence on the dependent variable (Suyana Utma, 2017). Referring to the partial regression test, the test results for the independent variables with dominant influence can be presented in table 9.

Table 9. Test Results for Independent Variables with Dominant Influence

Variables	Coefficient
C	44051714
Number of Tourist Attractions (X1)	70836.37
Number of hotel rooms (X2)	50872.81
Number of Restaurants (X3)	-2407,787

Source: Data processing results with Eviews 10, 2024.

Based on table 9, the coefficient test results for the variable number of tourist attractions (X1) have a value of 70836.37, which is the largest of the other independent variables, namely the variable number of hotel rooms (X2) which has a coefficient value of 50872.81 and the variable number of restaurants (X3) is - 2407,787. So it can be concluded that the variable number of tourist attractions (X1) has a dominant influence on PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.

F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to see whether there is a significant influence between the independent variables, namely the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants on the dependent variable, namely PAD. This test is carried out by analyzing the level of significance, namely α< 0.05.

The hypothesis is as follows:

H_1: There is a significant influence between the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants on PAD in 22 Regencies/Cities of NTT Province in 2015-2022.

H_0: there is no significant influence between the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants on PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province in 2015-2022.

Table 10. F Test Results (Simultaneous)

R-squared	0.632111
Adjusted R-squared	0.625695
SE of regression	23647156
Sum squared resid	9.62E+16

Log likelihood	-3235.971
F-statistic	98.51086
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: results of data processing with EViews 10, 2024

From the F test results in table 10, the prob value. 0.000000 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted, meaning that the independent variables, namely the number of tourist attractions, the number of hotel rooms and the number of restaurants have a significant effect on the PAD of the Regency/City of NTT Province in 2015-2022.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) is used to find out how much the independent variable influences the dependent variable, namely in this research. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one. If the value of the coefficient of determination is close to one then it can be concluded that the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable well, but conversely if the coefficient of determination is close to zero then it can be concluded that the independent variable cannot explain the dependent variable properly. Good.

Table 11. Determination Test Results (R2)

R-squared	0.632111
Adjusted R-squared	0.625695

Source: results of data processing with EViews 10, 2024

If the number of independent variables is more than two, the value used in the coefficient of determination test is the Adjusted-R2 value. Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test in table 4.15 above, it shows that the R2 value is 0.625695 or 62.5695 percent. The coefficient of determination value shows that the independent variables consisting of the number of tourist attractions, the number of hotel rooms and the number of restaurants are able to explain the regional original income variable in the districts/cities of NTT Province of 62.5695 percent while the remaining 37.404 percent is explained by other variables that are not included. in the research model.

Discussion of Analysis Results

The variables number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants are interconnected in influencing Original Regional Income in the Districts/Cities of NTT Province 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 Regional Original Income through regional levies (Putri, 2020). The large number of tourists visiting an area is considered to be able to increase income in the tourism sector because the presence of tourists can lead to high consumptive activities (Ahmad, 2022). The development of hotels will be able to make tourists want to stay longer in an existing tourist destination area because the facilities provided are very satisfying (Aneldus and Dewi, 2020).

Based on the results of data processing with the help of Eviews 10 software, several explanations can be explained, namely the influence of the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants on Regional Original Income (PAD) in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.

The results of the F test show that the probability value obtained is 0.0000 < 0.05, so the number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants have a significant effect on Regional Original Income (PAD) in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province in 2015-2022. The coefficient of determination (R2) shows that the variables number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants have an effect on local revenue in the districts/cities of NTT Province by62.5696 percent while the remaining 37.404 percent of Original Regional Income in Regencies/Cities of NTT Province is influenced by other variables not included in this research.

The results of the t test on the variable number of tourist attractions (X1) have a positive regression coefficient of 70836.37 on PAD. This means that when there is an increase in the number of tourist attractions by one unit, the amount of Original Regional Income increases by 70,836.37 thousand rupiah. It can be concluded that the variable number of tourist attractions has a positive and significant effect on Original Regional Income in Regencies/Cities of NTT Province, because the significance level of the variable number of tourist attractions is <0.05, namely 0.0325. This is in line with research conducted by Sari, et al (2014) which revealed that there is a significant positive relationship and influence between the number of tourist attractions on the

PAD of Padang City, as well as research conducted by Sabrina (2018) which shows that the number of tourist attractions has a positive impact significant impact on PAD of Palembang City.

The rise and fall of the number of tourist attractions owned by each Regency/City does not determine the amount of local revenue received. The Covid-19 situation that occurred at the beginning of 2020 had a huge impact on the operations of tourist attractions in NTT, even though they were closed due to the pandemic, all parties, both the government and tourism actors, were determined to adapt to this situation. Several tourist attractions in NTT continue to try to make improvements and prepare health protocol facilities for business owners. The high number of tourist visits to a tourist attraction can increase retribution through payment of entry tickets to the tourist attraction so that it can encourage an increase in Regional Original Income. The number of tourist attractions has a positive influence in supporting increased PAD revenues. According to Medlik (1980) and Ariyanto (2005), attraction is the main product in a tourist destination. A managed attraction should be able to provide added value in the form of beautiful attractions to attract tourists to visit tourist attractions in the Regency/City of NTT Province.

The results of the t test on the variable number of hotel rooms (X2) have a positive regression coefficient and a value of 50872.81 for PAD. This means that when there is an increase in the number of hotel rooms by one unit, the amount of Original Regional Income will increase by 50,872.81 thousand rupiah. It can be concluded that the variable number of hotel rooms has a positive and significant effect on PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province, because the significance level of the variable number of hotel rooms is <0.05, namely 0.0000. These results are in line with research Cessario (2013) found that the number of hotel rooms has a positive effect on Regional Original Income (PAD).

The positive and significant influence of the variable number of hotel rooms on PAD in the Regency/City of Bali Province identifies that the number of hotel rooms indirectly plays an important role in PAD revenue. The more tourists who visit and stay in hotels, it will also have an impact on PAD through hotel taxes and other consumption. In 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic, according to BPS NTT Province, tourist visits to NTT reached 387,066 people, dominated by domestic tourist visits. Tourist visits will give rise to consumptive activities from both foreign and domestic tourists which will increase income from a region's tourism sector. Expenditures of visiting tourists can actually contribute to tourism sector revenues directly or indirectly (Adyaharjanti and Hartono, 2020)

The results of the t test on the variable number of restaurants (X3) have a negative regression coefficient with a value of -2407,787 on PAD. This means that when there is an increase in the number of restaurants by one unit, the amount of PAD will decrease by 2407,787. It can be concluded that there is a negative relationship between the number of restaurants and PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province. These results are inversely proportional to research conducted by Siska Kelly (2020) where restaurants have a significant effect on PAD.

This variable number of restaurants may not have a significant effect on PAD for several reasons, for example restaurant quality and standards, because many restaurants do not necessarily reflect high quality or standards. If these restaurants do not meet the standards expected by tourists, they may not contribute significantly to PAD. The next reason is the location of the restaurant, Restaurants that are spread out in less strategic locations or are not close to main tourist attractions may not get enough visitors to contribute significantly to PAD and the reason that is quite important and needs to be considered is the connection with hotels. The lack of cooperation or partnership between restaurants and hotels could be one of the reasons why this variable is not significant. Hotels and restaurants that are not well integrated may not be able to attract and serve tourists optimally. Even though research shows that the number of restaurants does not have a significant effect on Original Regional Income (PAD) in the Districts/Cities of NTT Province, 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 coefficient variable, the variable number of tourist attractions (X1) is 70836.37 greater than the other independent variables, namely the variable number of hotel rooms (X2) and number of restaurants (X3). So it can be concluded that the number of tourist attractions has a dominant influence on PAD in the Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.

Due to the NTT province's PAD which tends to be lower than several other provinces, PAD extensification and intensification policies can be implemented. PAD extensification in the tourism context refers to efforts to expand the income base by increasing the number of tourist attractions, hotels and restaurants. This approach involves the development and exploration of new resources that have not yet been exploited to their full potential. Several steps that can be taken to implement the PAD extensification strategy include opening new tourist attractions, increasing accommodation capacity and expanding the restaurant sector. PAD intensification aims to increase the efficiency and productivity of existing resources. This strategy focuses on improving quality and better management to maximize income from existing assets, for example improving the quality of tourist attractions, optimizing hotel capacity and improving restaurant standards.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis described in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn to answer the problem formulation, namely:

1) Simultaneously, the variables number of tourist attractions, number of hotel rooms and number of restaurants have a significant effect on Original Regional Income (PAD) in the Regency/City of NTT Province, meaning that as the value of the independent variable increases, the value of the dependent variable, namely Regional Original Income in the Regency/City of the Province, increases. Bali.
2) The variable number of tourist attractions partially has a positive and significant effect on Original Regional Income in the Regency/City of NTT Province, the variable number of hotel rooms partially has a positive and significant effect on Original Regional Income in the Regency/City of NTT Province and the variable number of restaurants partially has no effect which is significant for Original Regional Income in Regencies/Cities of NTT Province.
3) Among the three variables, namely the number of tourist attractions, the number of hotel rooms and the number of restaurants, the most dominant influence on Regional Original Income is the number of tourist attractions. This is because this variable has a coefficient value that is greater when compared to other variables.

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