

ABSTRACT

Central Java is a province that has a strategic location on the Java island and has a variety of tourist attractions. However, the number of tourists and average length of stay indicate that the province's tourism sector is less competitive compared to other provinces. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of the number of tourists, the number of tourist attractions, the average length of stay, and the tourism sector labor on the economic growth in the tourism sector in Central Java Province in 2014-2018. This study used secondary data in 35 cities / regencies in Central Java province processed by panel data analysis using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of this study partially show that the number of tourists and the number of tourist attractions have a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of the tourism sector while the average length of stay, restaurants, and tourism sector labor have no effect on the economic growth of the tourism sector in Central Java Province in 2014-2018.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Panel Data Models, Tourism

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