Analysis Of The Development Of Tourism Potential In The Accommodation And Food And Drink Sector In Sleman Regency

Iwan Kurniawan[1], Melati Dewi Asri[2], Laksmi Fitriani[3], Ramdani Priatna[4]

{iwan.kurniawan@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id[1]}

Politeknik STIA LAN Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract. The aim of this research is to analyze the potential and contribution of the accommodation and food and drink provision sectors so that they influence the economic competitiveness and Original Regional Income of Sleman Regency. The research method used in this research is descriptive quantitative using secondary data. The data analysis technique used is a combination to see all potential, namely shift share, Location Quotient, and Porter's Diamond. The results show that the contribution of some sectors in Sleman Regency and Yogyakarta Special Region Province has increased. During the 2020-2022 period, the accommodation and food and drink sector has slow growth but has quite good competitiveness. The LQ value of the accommodation and food and drink sector in Sleman Regency between 2020-2022 varies between 1.03-1.04. Apart from that, the contribution of the accommodation and food and drink sector to the formation of Sleman Regency's GRDP between 2020-2022 is in the range of 8.63 - 9.43 percent and provides 2.01 to 4.01 percent of the total labor absorption in Yogyakarta. All factors have become advantages in the accommodation and food and drink sector of Sleman Regency. The contribution of hotel and restaurant taxes to Sleman Regency's Original Regional Income (PAD) varies between 4 percent to 13 percent with an annual average of 8.69 percent and 10.31 percent.

Keywords: potential; tourism; accommodation and food and drink

1 Introduction

Tourism is an activity that includes travel, visits, and recreation. According to [7] tourism can simply be defined as the travel of individuals or groups of people from one place to another with a plan within a certain period of time for the purpose of recreation and entertainment so that their desires are fulfilled. The [6] said the same thing The activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose. The existence of tourists will be influenced by tourist visits, both domestic and international. According to Spillane [5] tourism is divided into several types including: Pleasure Tourism, Recreation Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Sports Tourism, Business Tourism, and Convention Tourism.

When a holiday arrives at a certain location, tourist spending is focused on various industrial and service sectors. The effect will be seen in the amount of money tourists spend. This also affects job opportunities, income, and foreign acceptance at tourist attractions. Apart from that, the tourism industry is also one that has links with other development sectors.

Tourism development needs to be increased after the world experiences the Covid 19 pandemic through expansion, utilization of resources, and tourism potential so that it can motivate and mobilize other economic sectors [4]. Several tourism sectors were formed with the existence of hotels and restaurants because they positively contribute to foreign exchange earnings. The following is the development of foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector in Figure 1.
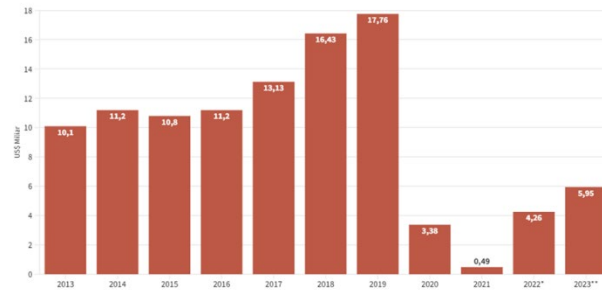

Fig.1. Foreign Exchange Income from the Indonesian Tourism Sector (2013-2023)
Source: Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy

*) temporary number
**)very temporary number

The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy noted that foreign exchange earnings from the Indonesian tourism sector will reach US$4.26 billion in 2022. This value has jumped by 769.39% compared to the previous year which was only US$0.49 billion. This value is also three times higher than the target for 2022. In 2022, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy is targeting tourism sector foreign exchange earnings of US$1.7 billion.

As shown by the previous explanation, the role of tourism in foreign exchange earnings and its contribution to the formation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is very large. Tourism has the potential to become a reliable development force. For this reason, development policies must focus on developing this sector so that it becomes a mainstay sector. Table 1 shows that the tourism sector has a large and increasing contribution to GDP formation in the accommodation and food and drink provision sector.

Table 1. Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product Per Quarter 2022

Sektor	PDB Serie 2010 (Billion Rupiah)									
	Constant Price 2010 2022					Current Price 2010 2022				
	Tri I	Tri II	Tri III	Tri IV	Tah unan	Tri I	Tri II	Tri III	Tri IV	Tah unan
1. Provision of accommodation	15146.8	16263.3	171 77.9	18247.8	668 35.8	23679.8	255 00.3	270 43.9	288 43.6	105 067.6
2. Providing food and drink	66665.1	69596.8	697 01.1	75145	281 108	86410.5	907 19.4	912 44.7	986 22.4	366 997

Source: [2]

Yogyakarta Province is a tourist destination that has a strong cultural image to develop its regional potential. Yogyakarta is famous for its tourism diversity, especially cultural, natural, shopping, and culinary tourism. This tourism potential has an impact on the local economy directly and indirectly.

To encourage economic growth in a region, the most efficient approach is to encourage the growth of certain sectors that have a significant influence on the local economy. Tourism is one of Yogyakarta's economic potentials. It is hoped that the development and utilization of the tourism sector can improve Yogyakarta's economy by influencing the formation of GRDP.

Table 2. Yogyakarta GRDP Forming Sectors 2021-2022

Sector	Gross Regional Domestic Product According to Annual Business Fields (Million Rupiah)			
	Current Price		Constant Price 2010	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	14521690.79	16517991.32	8584394.59	9076681.91

Source: [2]

GRDP is an economic representation that can be used as a basis for considering development policies, especially those related to the country's economy, and for regional economic evaluation. In addition, GRDP, as defined by [2], is the total gross value added (gross value added) produced from all economic sectors of a region, and this added value is the value added from the combination of production factors and raw materials used in the production process. Table 2 shows the increase in the contribution of the Accommodation and Food and Drink Provision sector to GRDP from 2021 to 2022, both based on current prices and based on constant prices.

Growth in the accommodation and food and drink provision sector will increase from 2021 to 2022. According to 2010 constant prices, in 2021, the GRDP value of the accommodation, food, and drink sector will reach 9.13 trillion, then increase to 10.26 trillion in 2022. The accommodation sector and eating and drinking are in the sixth position as the largest contributor to GRDP in Yogyakarta. Based on current prices, in 2021, the GDP value of the accommodation and food and drink sector will reach 13.69 trillion, then increase to 16.38 trillion in 2022.

The increasingly developing image of Yogyakarta as a tourist destination means that tourist visits tend to increase from year to year. In 2020 there were 1848 accommodations and in 2021 there were 1696 accommodations available [2]. Indeed, there was a decline caused by the Covid 19 pandemic. This condition resulted in a decrease in the workforce absorbed in the accommodation sector because many were laid off due to the lockdown policy and this accommodation was diverted to handling Covid 19.

The accommodation and food and beverage services sector, which is supported by the tourism industry, has been able to improve Yogyakarta's economy as the COVID-19 pandemic recovers. All parties have contributed to increasing GRDP and PAD, which are sources of regional financing to contribute to regional development. Development can be carried out if the income used to finance accommodation and food and drink is available. This PAD in the form of regional taxes and levies is one source of regional financing. This includes taxes on accommodation such as hotels and food and drink providers such as restaurants and cafes.

Judging from geographical and administrative factors, Yogyakarta is divided into five regions, namely Kulonprogo, Bantul, Yogyakarta, Gunungkidul, and Sleman. Of these five regions, the development of the tourism sector in Sleman Regency has increased quite significantly. This can be seen in Figure 1.2. The development of PAD in Sleman Regency has increased consistently from 2011-2018.
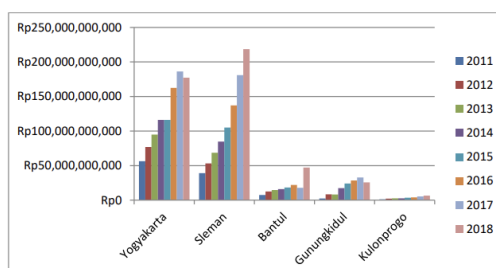

Fig.2. Development of PAD for the Tourism Sector in the DIY Province Region

Looking at various aspects and data from the previous description, researchers want to know how much the tourism sector contributes to all its potential. This tourism potential can be seen from the provision of accommodation and food and drink in the Sleman Regency area. The aim of this research is to analyze the potential and contribution of the accommodation and food and drink provision sectors so that they influence the economic competitiveness and Original Regional Income of Sleman Regency.

2   Methods

The data used in this research is secondary data and primary data for the period 2021-2022. The year 2021-2022 is used as material for evaluation and development of tourism after being affected by the Covid 19 pandemic. The data collected is in the form of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for Sleman and Yogyakarta, Taxes for Accommodation and Food and Drink Providers for Sleman and Yogyakarta, Regional Original Income (PAD) Sleman and Yogyakarta, and the number of tourist visits in Sleman and Yogyakarta during the 2021-2022 period.

Secondary data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency for the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Sleman, the Yogyakarta and Sleman Bappeda, the Yogyakarta and Sleman Financial and Asset Management Revenue Service, the Sleman and Yogyakarta Tourism and Culture Service, as well as the Sleman District and Community Empowerment Service and other related agencies. related to this research. The primary data used in this research was obtained by interviews with the agencies involved in this research.

According to Priyarsono et al. [1] one of the analytical tools used to find sources of economic growth in terms of income and labor during two certain time periods is shift share analysis. Analysis used to see the growth of economic sectors in a region over a certain period of time. This analysis was carried out in the Yogyakarta area between 2021-2022. Shift share analysis has six steps that must be taken, including the following:

a.   Determine the area being analyzed
     The area of analysis carried out in this research is Yogyakarta and its surroundings in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province.

b. Determine economic activity indicators and analysis period
    In this research, the indicator used is income in an area which is reflected in the GRDP value.
c. Determine the economic sector to be analyzed
    At this stage the sectors that are the main focus are the accommodation and food and drink providers sectors.
d. Calculate changes in economic activity indicators, using the following formula:

Yogyakarta Special Region Province has 5 regions (j = 1,2,3,4,5), namely Koya Yogyakarta, Gunung Kidul Regency, Kulonprogo Regency, Sleman Regency, and Bantul Regency. There are 18 economic sectors in the Yogyakarta Special Region Province (I = 1, 2, … , 18), namely the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector, Mining and Quarrying Sector, Processing Industry Sector, Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector, Water Supply Sector, Waste Management , Waste and Recycling, Construction Sector, Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorbike Repair, Transportation and Warehousing Sector, Information and Communication Sector, Financial Services and Insurance Sector, Real Estate Sector, Corporate Services Sector, Government Administration Sector, Defense and Mandatory Social Security, Education Services Sector, Health Services Sector and Social Activities , Other Services Sectors, and Accommodation and Food and Drink Provision Sectors.

a. Production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) from sector i in 2021.

$$Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m} Y_{ij}$$

Where: Y_i = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) from sector i in 2021, Y_{ij} = production from sector i in region j in 2021

b. Production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) from sector i in 2022.

$$Y'_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m} Y'_{ij}$$

Where:
Y'_i = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) from sector i in 2022,
Y'_{ij} = production from sector i in region j in 2022.

c. Production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) in 2021 and 2022 is formulated as follows:
    1. Production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) in 2005.

$$Y.. = \sum_{i=1}^{m} Y_{ij} . \sum_{j=1}^{m} Y_{ij}$$

Where:
Y.. = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) in 2021,
Y_{ij} = production from sector i in region j in 2021

2. Production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) in 2022.

$$Y'_{..} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} Y'_{ij} . \sum_{j=1}^{m} Y'_{ij}$$

Where:
Y'.. = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) in 2022,
Y'$_{ij}$ = production from sector i in region j in 2022

d. Changes in production in sector i in region j are formulated as follows.

$$\Delta Y_{ij} = Y'_{ij} - Y_{ij}$$

Where:
ΔY_{ij} = change in production of sector i in region j,
Y_{ij} = production from sector i in region j in 2021,
Y'_{ij} = production from sector i in region j in 2022.

e. The percentage change in GDP in sector i is as follows.

$$\%\Delta Y_{ij} = \frac{Y'_{ij} - Y_{ij}}{Y_{ij}} . 100$$

f. Calculate the ratio of indicators of economic activity (Production).

1. Sector i production ratio in the Sleman Regency (RI) area

$$r_i = \frac{Y'_{ij} - Y_{ij}}{Y_{ij}}$$

Where:
r_i = production ratio of sector i in the Sleman Regency area,
Y_{ij} = production from sector i in the Sleman Regency area in the year 2021,
Y'_{ij} = production from sector i in the Sleman Regency area in the year 2022.

2. Production ratio (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) sector i (Ri)

$$R_i = \frac{Y'_i - Y_i}{Y_i}$$

Where:
R_i = production ratio (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) sector i,
Y_i = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) from sector i in 2021,
Y'_i = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) from sector i in 2022.

c. Production ratio (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) (Ra)
Where:

$$R_a = \frac{Y'_{..} - Y_{..}}{Y_{..}}$$

Ra = production ratio (Yogyakarta Special Region Province),
Y.. = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) in 2021,
Y'.. = production (Yogyakarta Special Region Province) in 2022.

g. Calculating Regional Growth Components

1. National Growth Components (PN)
PNij = (Ra) Yij
Where:

PN = growth component of Yogyakarta Special Region Province sector i for the Yogykarta City area,

Yij = production from sector i in the Sleman Regency area in 2022.

2. Proportional Growth Components (PP)

PPij = (Ri – Ra) Yij

Where:

PPij = proportional growth component of sector i for the City area Yogyakarta,

Yij = production from sector i in the Sleman Regency area in 2022.

3. Components of Regional Share Growth (PPW)

PPWij = (ri – Ri) Yij

Where:

PPWij= growth component of sector i area share for the Sleman Regency area,

Yij = production from sector i in the Sleman Regency area in 2022.

If:

PPWij > 0, then sector i in the Sleman Regency area has good competitiveness compared to other areas for sector i.

PPWij < 0, then sector i in the Sleman Regency area cannot compete well compared to sector i in other areas

By using this analysis, researchers can determine whether the accommodation and food and beverage provider industry is a base or non-base activity. This method identifies base and non-base sectors by calculating the income of sector i in the lower area compared to the total income of all sectors in the lower area and the income of sector i in the upper area compared to the total income of all sectors in the upper area. In this research, Yogyakarta Special Region Province is at the top and Sleman Regency is at the bottom. The LQ value can be calculated mathematically using the following formula:

$$LQ = \frac{S_{ib} / S_b}{S_{ia} / S_a}$$

Information:

S_{ib} = Sector i income of Sleman Regency

S_b = Total income of all sectors of Sleman Regency

S_{ia} = Sector i income of Yogyakarta Special Region Province

S_a = Total income of all sectors of Yogyakarta Special Region Province.

LQ value range:

a. If the LQ value is > 1, it means that the sector is a base sector, which indicates a sector is able to serve markets both inside and outside Sleman Regency.

b. If the LQ value < 1, it means that the sector is not a base sector, which indicates that a sector is not yet able to serve the market in Sleman Regency.

Looking at the large contribution of the Category to GRDP is (Mulyawati, 2019):

$$Ki = \frac{Category}{PDRB} . 100\%$$

Where:

Ki: Contribution to category i

GRDP: Gross Regional Domestic Product

3 Result and Discussion

The economic contribution of Sleman Regency and the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province increased significantly between 2020 and 2022. Both the GRDP of Sleman Regency and the GRDP of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province have different ratios. The values Ra, Ri, and ri indicate this ratio.

The Ra value is 0.11 (Table 3) between 2020 and 2022, which is calculated by dividing the total GRDP of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province in 2020 by the total GRDP of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province in 2020. This value shows economic growth in the Special Region of Yogyakarta of 0 .11, or 11.0 percent.

Table 3. GRDP Ratio of Yogyakarta Special Region Province and Sleman Regency 2020-2022

Business Field	Ra	Ri	ri
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.11	0.06	0.07
B. Mining and Quarrying	0.11	-0.01	-0.04
C. Processing Industry	0.11	0.02	0.03
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.11	0.09	0.09
E. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.11	0.10	0.10
F. Construction	0.11	0.16	0.17
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0.11	0.06	0.06
H. Transportation and Warehousing	0.11	0.21	0.01
I. Provision of accommodation and food and drink	0.11	0.21	0.21
J. Information and Communication	0.11	0.21	0.21
K. Financial Services and Insurance	0.11	0.07	0.08
L.Real Estate	0.11	0.03	0.04
M,N. Corporate Services	0.11	0.16	0.16
O. Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	0.11	0.03	0.02
P. Education Services	0.11	0.06	0.07
Q. Health Services and Social Activities	0.11	0.09	0.08
R, S, T, U. Other services	0.11	0.40	0.47
Total	0.11	0.11	0.11

The Ri value is obtained from calculating the difference between the GRDP of Yogyakarta Special Region Province sector i in 2022 and the GRDP of Yogyakarta Special Region Province sector i in 2020 and divided by the GRDP of Yogyakarta Special Region Province sector i in 2020. Because their contribution has increased, all sectors The economy of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has a positive Ri value. This entire sector is growing due to the good performance of the Yogyakarta Special Region Government after the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. However, the mining and quarrying sector is different from other sectors. This can be seen from the negative Ri which indicates a significant decline in this sector because DIY Province is

developing the tourism sector with all its components such as providing accommodation and food and drink, transportation and the service industry.

Apart from that, the ri value is obtained from calculating the difference between the GRDP of sector i in Sleman Regency in 2022 and the GRDP of sector i of Sleman Regency in 2020 divided by the GRDP of Sleman Regency sector i in 2020. Table 5.1 shows that almost all economic sectors in Sleman Regency experienced an increase in contribution so that almost all sectors have a positive ri value, except for the mining and quarrying sector which has a negative ri value, namely -0.04. This is caused by the reduction in mining or quarrying land in Sleman Regency which has shifted to residential areas and business land other than mining or quarrying so that the contribution of the mining or quarrying sector to GRDP is decreasing from year to year.

The proportional growth component is obtained from the product of Yogyakarta City GDP sector i in 2005 with the difference between Ri and Ra. The calculation results can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Shift Share Analysis Based on Business Field

Business Field	Regional Growth (PR)		Proportional Growth (PP)		Regional Share Growth (PPW)	
	Million (Rp)	%	Million (Rp)	%	Million (Rp)	%
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	243381.69	11.00	-110628	-5	30462.95	1.38
B. Mining and Quarrying	13399.41	11.00	-14617.5	-12	-3364.15	-2.76
C. Processing Industry	471386.25	11.00	-385680	-9	24786.98	0.58
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	4868.4493	11.00	-885.173	-2	98.7133	0.22
E. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1777.2205	11.00	-161.566	-1	-6.275	-0.04
F. Construction	407952.95	11.00	185433.2	5	47503.01	1.28
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	276517.64	11.00	-125690	-5	11190.61	0.45
H. Transportation and Warehousing	155362.39	11.00	141238.5	10	-284794	-20.16
I. Provision of accommodation and food and drink	322024.17	11.00	292749.2	10	1199.772	0.04
J. Information and Communication	507000.35	11.00	460909.4	10	19433.52	0.42
K. Financial Services and Insurance	116805.43	11.00	-42474.7	-4	8420.512	0.79
L.Real Estate	320570.27	11.00	-233142	-8	20374.19	0.70
M,N. Corporate Services	64322.853	11.00	29237.66	5	-1619.44	-0.28
O. Government Administration, Defense and	217406.82	11.00	-158114	-8	-16156.5	-0.82

Mandatory Social Security						
P. Education Services	415543.51	11.00	-188883	-5	32430.47	0.86
Q. Health Services and Social Activities	114458.95	11.00	-20810.7	-2	-13063	-1.26
R, S, T, U. Other services	76922.772	11.00	202796.4	29	52126.24	7.45
Total	3729701.1	11.00	31277.68	8	-70976	-11

Source: [2] (processed)

Sectors that have fast growth with a PP value > 0 are the construction, transportation and warehousing sectors, provision of food and drink accommodation, information and communication, corporate services, and other services, while sectors that experience slow growth with a PP value < 0 are the Agriculture sector, Forestry and Fisheries, mining and quarrying sector, processing industry sector, Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, Water Procurement sector, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, financial and insurance services, real estate, Government Administration sector, Defense and Mandatory Social Security, Education Services, and Health Services.

In Sleman Regency, the information and communication sector has the largest PP value of Rp. 460,909 million, which requires development because of its fastest growth. On the other hand, the accommodation and food and drink provision sector has a PP value of IDR. 292,749 million, which shows the second fastest growth. The proportional growth rate for each sector is different from the same national or regional growth rate. The service sector experienced growth of 29%, while the hotel sector experienced growth of 10%. This is very natural because hotels are not only used by tourists but are also used to accommodate COVID-19 patients who cannot be treated in hospitals due to limited rooms.

In terms of regional share growth components, sectors with a PPWij value > 0 are considered to have good competitiveness, while sectors with a PPWij value < 0 are considered to have poor competitiveness. Table 5.2 shows that areas with PPW values greater than 0 are the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors, Processing Industry, Electricity and Gas Procurement, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorbike Repair, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Information and Communication, Financial Services and Insurance, Real Estate, Education Services and other service sectors. This indicates that these two sectors are able to compete with the same economic sectors in other cities or districts in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Other sectors such as the Mining and Quarrying sector, the Water Supply sector, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, the Transportation and Warehousing sector, the Corporate Services sector, and the Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sectors are less able to compete. with the same economic sector in other cities or districts in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The sector that experienced the largest regional share growth rate was the other services sector, namely 7.45 percent. The Transportation and Warehousing sector has the smallest Regional Share Growth rate, namely -20.16 percent.

The activity of providing accommodation and food and drink has a PR value of IDR. 322,024 million which is the fifth largest, which means that this activity is also influenced by changes in regional policies or changes in regional production. Proportional growth in Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink has a negative value of IDR. 292,749 million or 10 percent which means that hotel activities have rapid growth. Likewise with the regional share growth value, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink has a PPW value > 0, which

indicates that the hotel sector has quite good competitiveness when compared with other regions. The PPW value from the hotel sector is IDR. 1,199.77 million with a regional share growth rate of 4 percent. This rapid growth and fairly good competitiveness is more due to the Covid 19 pandemic that hit Sleman Regency in 2020-2021, where the need for accommodation and food and drink increased because several tourist support facilities such as accommodation and hotels were converted into isolation places for Covid 19 sufferers.

The Covid-19 pandemic which was announced at the beginning of March has had a significant impact on the economy of Sleman Regency. In the discussion of the previous chapter, it can be seen in the analysis of the regional growth of Sleman Regency in 2020-2022 that the Accommodation and Food and Drink sectors have positive Proportional Growth (PP) values and Regional Share Growth (PPW) values. This indicates that the Accommodation and Food and Drink sector in Sleman Regency has quite good growth and competitiveness.

Based on regional growth analysis, as shown in Table 5, the values of proportional growth (PP) and regional national growth show positive values during the 2021–2022 period. The proportional growth value is 220605.68 million rupiah, or a growth rate of 7%, and the regional share growth value is 234380.45 million, or a growth rate of 7.4 percent.

Table 5. GRDP Ratio and Shift Share Analysis of the Sleman Regency Hotel Sector in 2021-2022

Components		Value	
Shift Share Analysis	Ratio	Million (RP)	%
Ra (Production Ratio of Yogyakarta Special Region Province)	0.05	-	-
Ri (Hotel Sector Production Ratio, Yogyakarta Special Region Province)	0.12	-	-
ri (Sleman Regency Hotel Sector Production Ratio)	0.12	-	-
Regional Growth (PR)	-	157575.48	0.05
Proportional Growth (PP)	-	220605.68	0.07
Share Growth Region (PPW)	-	234380.45	0.074

Based on the proportional growth value (PP) and regional share growth value (PPW), the accommodation and food and drink provision industry in Sleman Regency shows rapid growth in the 2021–2022 period. This is indicated by positive PP and PPW values.

The growth profile of each economic sector is evaluated with the help of four quadrants on the number line. The vertical axis shows the percentage growth in regional share (PPW), while the horizontal axis shows the percentage change in the proportional growth component (PP). Figure 4.1 shows the growth profile of Yogyakarta City's economic sectors during 2020-2022 in four quadrants. The Construction, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Information and Communication, and other services sectors are in quadrant I, which means that this sector is in a positive PP and PPW condition, which means it has a fast growth rate (seen from the PP value) and has competitiveness. which is good when compared with sectors in other regions (judged from the PPW value). Quadrant II, which is in a positive PP and negative PPW position, contains the Transportation and Warehousing sector and the Corporate Services sector

which has a fast growth rate (PP has a positive value) but does not have good competitiveness when compared to sectors in other regions (PPW has a negative value).

In Quadrant III there are the mining and quarrying sectors, the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sectors, the Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sectors, and the Health Services and Social Activities sectors, which means they have slow growth and lack good competitiveness. when compared with other regions (seen through negative PP and PPW values). In the mining and quarrying sector, this is due to the reduction in mining and quarrying land in Sleman Regency which has shifted to residential areas and business land other than agriculture (land conversion and tourism). Meanwhile for the hotel sector, financial sector, rental and corporate services as well as the services sector this is because these three sectors are still rebuilding after the natural disaster that hit the city of Yogyakarta. In Quadrant IV there are the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors, the Processing Industry sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Financial Services and Insurance sector, Real Estate sector, and Education Services sector. Quadrant IV shows that these economic sectors are experiencing slow growth rates (negative PPW) but have good competitiveness when compared with the same sectors in other regions (positive PPW).
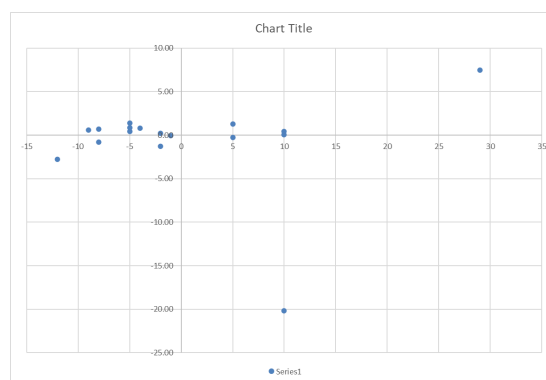

Fig 3. Growth Profile of All Economic Sectors

Based on the results of calculations using the LQ method in Sleman Regency, there are six sectors which are included in the economic base sector. Table 6 shows that the basic sectors are the processing industry sector, the construction sector, the Accommodation and Food and Drink Provision sector, the real estate sector, the corporate services sector, and the education services sector. During the 2020-2022 period, these six sectors have an LQ value > 1, which means that these sectors are able to meet demand for products, both in the form of goods and services, both for needs within the Sleman Regency area and outside the Sleman Regency area.

Table 6. Value Location Quotient

Sector	LQ		
	2020	2021	2022
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.78	0.78	0.79
B. Mining and Quarrying	0.72	0.70	0.70
C. Processing Industry	1.02	1.02	1.02
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.81	0.81	0.81
E. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.47	0.46	0.47

	1.15	1.16	1.17
F. Construction	1.15	1.16	1.17
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0.91	0.91	0.91
H. Transportation and Warehousing	0.97	0.89	0.81
I. Provision of accommodation and food and drink	1.03	1.03	1.04
J. Information and Communication	0.99	0.99	0.99
K. Financial Services and Insurance	0.85	0.85	0.86
L.Real Estate	1.15	1.15	1.16
M,N. Corporate Services	1.68	1.68	1.68
O. Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	0.81	0.81	0.81
P. Education Services	1.19	1.19	1.20
Q. Health Services and Social Activities	0.95	0.94	0.94
R, S, T, U. Other services	0.86	0.86	0.91

Table 6 also shows the sectors in Sleman Regency, namely, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors, the mining and quarrying sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, the Water Procurement sector, Waste, Waste and Recycling Management, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorbike Repair, Transportation and Warehousing sector, Information and Communication sector, Financial Services and Insurance sector, Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sector, Health Services and Social Activities sector, and Other Services sector. These eleven sectors have an LQ value < 1 during the 2020-2022 period so they are only able to provide goods and services needed by people who live within the territorial boundaries of Sleman Regency.

The Accommodation and Food and Drink Provision sector has an LQ value > 1 in 2020–2022. In contrast to other sectors where the basis is to export goods or services outside the region, this research shows that this sector is export-oriented because it has a local market and outside the Sleman Regency area. The tourism sector for the provision of accommodation and food and drink meets market needs outside the region by attracting visitors to tourist attractions and carrying out tourism activities.

The contribution of the accommodation and food and drink provision sector in the formation of Sleman Regency's GDP has generally increased from year to year. In 2020, the accommodation and food and drink provision sector contributed 8.63 percent to the total GRDP of Sleman Regency. Furthermore, in 2021 there will be a slight increase compared to the previous year, this is due to the Covid 19 pandemic that occurred in Sleman Regency, so that the provision of accommodation and food and drink has increased in the contribution of GRDP.

Table 7. Contribution of the Business Sector to the Formation of GRDP

Business Sectors	2020	2021	2022
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	6.53	6.23	6.32
B. Mining and Quarrying	0.36	0.32	0.31
C. Processing Industry	12.64	12.08	11.69
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.13	0.13	0.13
E. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.05	0.05	0.05
F. Construction	10.94	11.49	11.57
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	7.41	7.10	7.12
H. Transportation and Warehousing	4.17	3.71	3.79
I. Provision of accommodation and food and drink	8.63	8.81	9.43
J. Information and Communication	13.59	15.06	14.89
K. Financial Services and Insurance	3.13	3.02	3.04

L.Real Estate	8.60	8.22	8.04
M,N. Corporate Services	1.72	1.76	1.80
O. Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	5.83	5.50	5.37
P. Education Services	11.14	11.12	10.74
Q. Health Services and Social Activities	3.07	3.03	2.98
R, S, T, U. Other services	2.06	2.36	2.74
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	100	100	100

The contribution of the accommodation and food and drink provision sector to the formation of Sleman Regency's GRDP in 2021 is 8.81 percent. In 2022, the contribution of the hotel sector to the formation of Sleman Regency's GRDP will increase again, namely to 9.43 percent. The increase cannot be separated from the efforts made by Sleman Regency to revive and develop the accommodation and food and drink provision sector as well as other sectors included in the tourism sector.

3   Conclusions

Based on the results and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded for this research as follows:

a. In the 2020-2022 period, the contribution of some sectors in Sleman Regency and Yogyakarta Special Region Province has increased. During the 2020-2022 period, the accommodation and food and drink sector has slow growth but has quite good competitiveness compared to the accommodation and food and drink sector in other regions in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Growth is slow due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic but this is not too influential because the demand for accommodation and food and drink is quite high. The LQ value of the accommodation and food and drink sector in Sleman Regency between 2020-2022 varies between 1.03-1.04.

b. The contribution of the accommodation and food and drink sector to the formation of Sleman Regency's GRDP between 2020-2022 is in the range of 8.63 – 9.43 percent. The accommodation and food and drink sectors also provide 2.01 to 4.01 percent of the total employment in Yogyakarta.

c. The results of the analysis show that all existing factors, namely Natural Resources, Human Resources, Capital, Physical Infrastructure, Information Infrastructure, Competition, Management, Marketing Strategy, Indonesian Demand, International Demand, Supporting Industries and Related Industries, Opportunity Support, and Government Support have become advantages of the accommodation and food and drink sector in Sleman Regency.

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