The Effect of Income, Mileage, Vehicles Used, Sources of Information and Consumption on Tourist Expenditures to Tirta Tourism Objects Karo Regency

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Abstract. The destination of the excursion will affect the expenditure of tourists in the destination of the excursion. Any increase in tourist spending will increase demand for output. Tourism activity generates demand, either consumption or investment, which in turn will lead to the creation of goods and services. The tourism industry is also expected to be a pioneer in determining the economic situation. The purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of income, distance traveled, means of transportation used, and eating or drinking on the expenditure of tourists to the Karo Regency water tourism field. The analysis procedure used in this research is multiple regression analysis with 93 respondents. The results of the research show that income has a positive and significant impact on tourist spending on the subject of the Tirta tourism field in Karo Regency. Mileage has a positive and important impact on tourist spending on the subject of the Karo Regency water tourism field. The vehicles used have a positive and important impact on tourist spending on the subject of the water tourism field in Karo Regency. Eating or drinking has a positive and important influence on tourist spending on the subject of the Karo Regency water tourism field.

Keywords: Income; Mileage; Expenses; Water Excursions

1 Introduction

In the period of regional independence, regional development plans are needed that have expertise in empowering local abilities and personalities who are able to compete both nationally and globally. According to the progress that has been made, the fulfillment of demand for services will also increase which causes a lot of social, economic and cultural movement. One that has the potential to create this situation is the development of tourism zones. There are many types of natural tourism zones in Indonesia, ranging from the subject of seaside excursions, mountains, natural arcs, and so on. With the many types of natural tourism options that Indonesia has, the tourism zone is one of the bases for the country's foreign exchange. Tourist expenditures must be planned and tried according to the abilities and expertise of the region to organize the concept and manage in the best way according to the resources they have. A field trip subject should have various kinds of performances, whether it

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is a performance of natural beauty, the greatness of the cultural manifestation that Overall it is a strong reach for tourists from all over the world. There are no field trip subjects that are not worth selling. Like selling a product, tourism needs a professional and targeted sales strategy.

The province of North Sumatra is listed as a province that has many natural resources that can be used as the subject of hope tourism. One of the areas that has the capability of being in the tourism zone is Karo Regency. The subject of Tirta excursion is one of the interesting subjects of nature tourism, assisted by natural scenery as the subject of a favorite excursion that has not been well regulated. There are also water excursions in Karo Regency such as Lau Kawar (hot water swimming pool), Sikulikap Waterfall, Lau Kawar Lake, Ari Turun Sipiso-Piso. And in the management of the most important favorite tourism, it requires a source of human energy and an operating budget to generate income, there is also a source of income for the destination that can be obtained from tourist expenses when visiting the field of tourism. Tourist spending, which is mainly to produce greater benefits by using less energy resources, and reducing unwanted effects, is expected to influence regional development policies that prioritize natural preservation by reducing the negative effects caused by area tourism activities. In essence, tourism is closely related to the socio-economic status of residents because the purpose of tourism development is related to the view of regional development through increasing the safety of residents.

There is also a distance from the City of Area to Karo Regency along 60 kilometers or close to 3 (3) hours of travel so that it is automatically carried out as long as the tourists make expenses on the expedition. Tourist spending in Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province is expected to be an additional figure that can be experienced for local residents cheaply. Keagungan said that the length of stay of foreign tourists is one aspect that determines the amount of income or foreign exchange earned by a country that relies on foreign exchange from tourism factories. For Oroh, tourists in carrying out field trips need temporary housing (facilities) that will be used as temporary homes, and meals as long as they are located outside the house where they usually live or during a field trip [1]. Winanda said that tourist spending can be referred to as the consumption pattern of tourists in the tourist destination area. Tourist expenditure is the amount of money spent in a tourist destination. Anuar et navy (AL) said tourists are all people who leave their homes for sightseeing purposes and make money at tourist sites [2].

Alegre and Cladera said that every dollar spent by foreign tourists in a tourist destination will encourage economic activity in the tourist destination area visited [3]. Accordingly, consuming tourists generally leads to increases in output, prices and rewards in areas that sell goods and services to tourists [4]. Gjorgievskiet et al.(AL) said that the share of tourism factories in the economy can be seen from tourist spending on goods and services in tourist destinations [5]. Angappapillai and Shanmugasundram say that tourist spending can have an effect, either directly or indirectly [6]. The trade zone, lodging and restaurants is one of the important zones in economic development in Indonesia. This can be seen from the growth of tourism factories, especially in some areas where there are many tourist attractions and making it a hope in creating regional income [7].

The development of tourism is an important aspect for long-term economic development [8]. Antara and Pitana said that the number of foreign tourists visiting a tourist destination area will affect tourist spending in the tourist destination area [9]. Any increase in tourist spending will increase demand for output. Tourism activity generates demand, either consumption or investment, which in turn will lead to the creation of goods and services. Tourism factories are also expected to be the pioneers in improving the economic situation [10].

2 Conceptual Framework

2.1 Tourist Expenses

Tourism can be viewed as something abstract [11]. Tourism can be seen as a sign that describes the movement of many people in their own country (domestic tourism) or to other countries (foreign tourism). Yoeti describes it as follows: tourism is an expedition that is attempted for a while, which is carried out from one place to another with the meaning not to do business (business) or make a living in the place visited, but just to enjoy the expedition for the first time. and excursions to fulfill various desires [12].

Tourism activities include activities that originate from the interaction of tourists, tourism entrepreneurs, local authorities and local residents in attracting and hosting tourists and other tourists. Those activities made up some of the events for Mc. Intosh in Gartner [13]. For Wahab, tourism in relation to economic development is one of the newest types of factories that can provide rapid economic development in terms of activity opportunities, income, standard of living and in activating other areas of creation in the tourist acceptor country [11]. On the other hand, Damanik and Weber reported that from an economic perspective, tourism arises from 4 main factors that are closely related or run ties in a system [14], namely:

a. Request or need
b. Ijab or venting the desire to travel itself
c. Markets and institutions that function to provide both
d. The actor or movie star who moves the three parts.

In a normative way, Law No. 9 of 1990 concerning tourism (Article 1), provides the interpretation that tourism is everything related to excursions (expedition activities or some of these activities which are carried out sincerely and with character while to enjoy the subject and the energy to achieve excursions). Includes the subject business and the energy of obtaining a diploma and the related businesses in that area.

The development of tourism zones is aimed at improving the quality of life and safety and can provide benefits to fulfill the wishes of the residents. By increasing the tourism zone, it is also hoped that it will be able to provide participation to the government, especially in the field of financing the implementation of obligations and functions of the authorities. Freuler in Yoeti defines the interpretation of tourism by defining the boundaries as "Tourism in the modern sense is an event from the present era which is based on the desire for health and climate change, sober evaluation and increasing love for natural beauty and in particular caused by increasing the association of various nations and categories of people as a result of the progress of commerce, trade and the improvement of means of transportation" [12].

Tourism is an expedition that is tried to make while the duration is carried out from one place to another, with the meaning not to try or make a living in the place visited, but just to enjoy the expedition for sightseeing or sightseeing and to cover various desires. This interpretation can be understood that the main factors of tourism are the existence of expedition factors, place factors, expedition activities, duration factors, place and destination factors and the release of desires [12].

Tourist spending is meant as an activity to promote a place or area that is thought to need to be arranged in such a way that it maintains the existing growth or produces something new. As a result, tourist spending is an effort to create integration in the use of various sources of tourism energy, combining all forms of perspectives outside of tourism that are directly related to the sustainability of tourist spending [15]. For Pitana, 4 (4) Important views that must be had are [15]:

a. Attraction or performance is an important product of a destination.
b. Accessibility or accessibility is a tool and infrastructure to get to a destination.
c. Amenity or amenity are all supporting facilities that can fulfill the wishes and desires of tourists as long as they are located in the destination.
d. Ancilliary, relates to the availability of an agency or many people who take care of the destination.

The success of tourist spending is determined by 3 aspects, as stated by Yoeti [12], as follows:
a. Availability of subjects and energy to achieve field trips.
b. Accessibility facilities are tools and infrastructure, thus allowing tourists to visit an area or field trip area.
c. The establishment of amenities is a tourism target that can provide comfort to residents.

Demand for tourism is closely related to consumers or customers (tourists). Tourists are referred to as markets, because tourists are targets or targets to be addressed in a tourism agreement. As a result, the aspects of requests that arrive from tourists greatly affect the progress of tourism.

Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism Paragraph I Article 1; It is claimed that excursions are expedition activities undertaken by a person or group of people by visiting a specific place for the purpose of sightseeing, individual development or to study the energy characteristics of a field trip that is visited for a short period of time. Based on the description above, basically excursions have the following factors: (1) Expeditionary activities; (2) Tried sincerely; (3) Tenacious nature; (4) Expeditions are wholly or partly intended to enjoy the object and energy of achieving excursions.

Energy interpretation gain excursions for Law No. 10 of 2009 is everything that has characteristics, beauty, and numbers in the form of a diversity of natural resources, customs and creations of people who are the target or destination of excursions. The subject of excursions is a place that becomes a tourist visit because it has accessible resources, whether natural, or man-made, such as natural beauty or mountains, seaside flora and fauna, fauna fields, ancient buildings have, monuments, temples, dances, performances and other distinctive cultures .

2.2 Tourist Attraction

The subject of excursions is a place that becomes a tourist visit because it has accessible resources, whether natural or man-made, such as natural beauty or mountains, seaside flora and fauna, fauna fields, ancient buildings, monuments, temples, dances dances, performances and other distinctive cultures. For Fandeli, the subject of excursions is the concretization of people's creations, ways of life, arts, culture and national origins and places or natural conditions that have the energy to reach tourists [16]. On the other hand, the subject of nature tourism is the subject of excursions whose attractiveness comes from the beauty of the natural energy base and environmental regulations. A field trip subject for Yoeti must meet 3 requirements [12], namely:
a. The area must have what is called "something to see". That is, in that place there must be a field trip subject and a field trip performance that is different from what is owned by other areas (natural landscapes, traditional ceremonies, beauty) that can be observed by tourists.
b. In that area there must be what is called "something to do" (something to work on). That is, in that place there are sightseeing facilities that make them happy to stay longer in that

place (sufficient hotels or inns, swimming pools, water bikes) so that they can do something that cannot be tried at home or in other field trips.

c. In that area there must be what is called "something to buy". That is, in that place there must be facilities for buying and selling (shopping), especially souvenirs and people's crafts as luggage to be brought back to their respective places of origin.

Observed from the perspective of people's lives, the subject of tirta excursions is a form of tourism with the subject and reach of its energy in the form of natural scenery. The grouping of types of field trip subjects will appear from the distinctive identity that is highlighted by each field trip subject. In Law No. 9 of 1990 concerning Tourism, it is stated that tourism objects and attractions consist of:

a. Subjects and energy to reach excursions created by the One God, in the form of natural conditions, and flora and fauna.
b. Subjects and energies get man-made excursions in the form of museums, original assets, agro-tourism, water excursions, pursuit excursions, nature adventure excursions, sightseeing grounds and entertainment venues.
c. The basic materials that tourism factories need to have are divided into 3 forms, namely:
    1. The subject of natural tourism (natural resources): The form of this subject is in the form of natural panoramas such as mountains, seaside, flora and fauna or other forms. The illustrations are the seaside of Parangtritis, Purwahamba Bagus, Mount Merbabu and others.
    2. The subject of customary tourism or people (human resources): this subject is more influenced by the area or people's lives such as museums, temples, beauty, faith ceremonies, traditional ceremonies, burial ceremonies or other forms. The illustrations are Borobudur temple, Yogyakarta Palace, nature charity ceremonies.
    3. The subject of excursions created by people (man made resources): this subject is strongly influenced by human activities so that its form is related to human creativity such as places of worship, musical instruments, museums, field trips that are formed such as Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, Yogya Kembali Monument, Taman Ria Safari.

2.3 Definition of Tourist and Tourism

Tourists are customers or consumers of products and services [14]. Tourists are people who go on expeditions to a place for fun or recreation. As Gartner said that a person who travels or travels a certain distance from his home can be considered a tourist. Tourists are divided into 2 groups, namely [13].

Foreign tourists and domestic tourists. Foreign tourists are people who travel from one country to another to carry out travel activities. For Mc. Intosh in Gartner foreign tourists are foreign tourists (foreign tourists) are people who travel to another country and live in that country for at least 24 hours. On the other hand, domestic tourists are tourists who go to a place in their country to travel [13].

The term tourism is usually closely related to tourists, in this case people as actors in tourism activities. Some interpretations of the term tourist have often been said. For Ogilvie in Pendit (2003), tourists are defined as follows: tourists are All those who meet the conditions, it is the first that they leave their homes for a period of less than one year and secondly, that while they are walking they make money in the place they visit without meaning to make a living in that place. This limit is modified by Norwal in Pendit (2003) who says that a tourist is a person who enters a foreign land area for any purpose except for permanent residence or

for regular businesses across the periphery and which make money in the country visited. which money has he obtained not in that country but in another country.

The interpretation of tourism in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 1990 concerning tourism is an expedition activity or part of that activity which is carried out sincerely and with character, while to enjoy the subject and energy of the field of tourism, on the other hand tourists are many people who carry out excursion activities. Another interpretation is given by Mathiesen and Wall in Fandeli that excursions are walking activities from and to other destinations outside their homes [16].

2.4 Expenses (Travel Cost Method)

At first, the expenditure was used to calculate the benefits that residents received from the use of local objects and services. This approach also reflects the willingness of residents to pay for the goods and services provided by the area compared to the services of the area where they are located at that time. Many illustrations of the energy source of the area estimated with this approach relate to area services for outdoor excursions which are often not given exact figures. For tourist sites, usually only a card price is charged which is not enough to reflect the service value of the area and also does not reflect the willingness to pay by tourists who use this natural energy source. To make it more perfect, it is necessary to take into account the number of happiness obtained by the tourists involved [17].

In speculating on the number of excursion sites, it must be related to the duration and fees sacrificed by tourists in getting to and leaving the field trips. As the distance between the tourists and the excursion site becomes far, the demand for the excursion site will continue to be small. The application that is defined is the effective application coupled with the ability to buy. Tourists who are closer to the field of excursions will definitely want to go more often visiting the field trip with a more economical fee that can be seen in the expenses incurred. In this case, it can be said that tourists get a surplus of customers. Customer surplus is the advantage of willingness to pay over a predetermined price. Therefore, the customer surplus that is owned by tourists who live far from the excursion site will be smaller than those who are closer to their place of residence from the excursion site [17].

The travel cost approach is widely used in estimating the number of a tourist destination using various elastics. Initially, information was combined about the number of tourists, expenses incurred, and other aspects such as income levels, levels of learning, and possibly religion and culture and ethnic groups and the like. The information or data was obtained by interviewing the tourists in the field trips to obtain the information needed [17].

2.5 Previous Research

Some of the previous research that has carried out research on tourism is Arianti conducting research on "The Impact of Tourism Zones on the Economy and Spatial of Bukittinggi City (Input Output Analysis Approach)" [18]. This research was carried out with an input output analysis approach, to examine how the impact of the tourism zone and its relationship with other zones on the economy of the city of Bukittinggi. In addition to that, spatially it will also be observed how the tourism zone affects the pattern and shape of the Bukittinggi city space. The impact of the tourism zone on the economy of the city of Bukittinggi proves that the position of the tourism zone for all applications is 40, 86% if the business square is classified as an agricultural zone & mining zone, factory zone, tourism zone and service zone. The dependence of the tourism zone with other zones is observed from

the distribution energy indicator and the sensibility section, all zones related to tourism activities have a distribution energy indicator >1. But the indicator of the sensibility section >1. only occurs in wholesale & hawker retail and transportation areas, while lodging, restaurants and entertainment & excursions have indicators< <1. The multiplier effect of all zones linked to tourism activities has a relatively large effect on the effect of a good multiplier of output, household income and activity power. Financial input script application, showing the impact of the tourism zone on the economy of Bukittinggi City will be greater if financial inputs are allocated more to the tourism sectors, either in the form of government spending or capital expenditures. The presence of tourism subjects near the city center has influenced the shape of the city, where activities and efforts related to tourism are attracted to being close to the field of tourism. However, the pattern of city progress towards the east, north and south of the city is more influenced by the presence of a network of lanes.

The results of the next research were stated by Jalil, et al., regarding "Tourism–Growth Nexus in Pakistan: Evidence from ARDL Bounds Tests". The results of the study prove that the number of foreign tourists or global tourists has a positive influence on economic development in Pakistan [19]. Research conducted by Atan and Arslanturk on “Tourism and Economic Growth Nexus: an Input Output Analysis in Turkey”. The results of the research show that tourism as measured by the growing sub-sector caused by tourism is the hotel and restaurant which then grew rapidly and contributed a large part to the economic development in Turkey through the hotel and restaurant tax [20].

2.6 Framework

There is also a niche and frame of view in the application of this research which can be interpreted in figure 1 as follows:

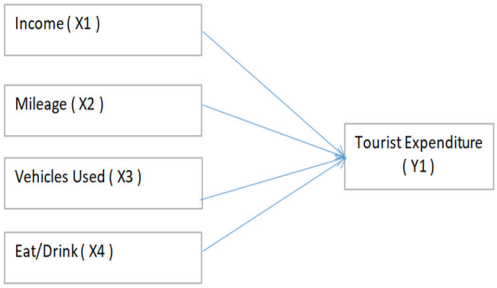

Fig. 1. Framework

2.7 Research Hypothesis

In line with the conclusions of the case and the research objectives described above, the following research conclusions can be formulated: Income, distance traveled, vehicles used, and eating or drinking have a positive effect on tourist spending to the Tirta tourism object in Karo Regency.

3 Methodology

3.1 Types of Research

This research for the type of information and its analysis can be grouped into quantitative information. Quantitative information is information in the form of value or qualitative information which is numbered (scoring). The type of research for the level of explanation is quantitative or associative or correlational, namely the analysis of the information using inferential statistics, with the aim of identifying the bond section and the effect between the free elastic and the bound elastic. because this research intends to identify elastic accompaniment bonds of 2 or more [21].

3.2 Research sites

The research was carried out in Karo Regency with the research subject "The Effects of Tourism Activities on tourist spending in the Tirta Tourism Subject, Karo Regency". The positioning was tried based on Karo Regency, which is one area that has the ability to spend on tourists.

3.3 Population and Research Illustration

The population is an abstraction area consisting of points or subjects that have special qualities and characters that are applied by researchers to be studied after which conclusions are drawn [22]. The population in this research is the number of tourists who visit the water field tourism subject. Based on information from the Tourism Bureau in 2020, the number of tourists who visited the subject of the tirta excursion was 1274 people. The sample is a subset (subset) of the population [23]. The sample size was determined using the Slovin method [24], as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Nd^2} = \frac{1.274}{1+(1274 \times 0{,}01)} = 1.274/13{,}74 = 92{,}72 = 93 \quad (1)$$

Information :
n = Sample
N = Population
d = Procession 910%) = 0.1

3.4 Data Types and Sources

This type of information is obtained from the base of basic information and inferior information. The basic information is obtained from questionnaires distributed to tourists. Inferior information bases are obtained from the offices of the above institutions or bureaus, daily newspapers, and text books related to research.

3.5 Method of Collecting Data

Information collection methods used are:

a. Bibliography Research, is reading and collecting materials, deeds, diaries and books that share data related to this research.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Nd^2} = \frac{1.274}{1+(1274 \times 0{,}01)} = 1.274/13{,}74 = 92{,}72 = 93$$

b. Monitoring, is collecting data by conducting direct observation in the field alun-alun to the activities of the research subjects in the tourism area.
   The information collection tools used in this research are:
   1. The principle of question and answer, is trying to dig up data in depth through the fundamental issues that are used by researchers.
   2. Questionnaire, which is a method of distributing a closed questionnaire, is a questionnaire that contains notes on problems that have been carried out in lieu of responses.

3.6 Data Analysis Method

To respond to the formulation of the problem and research assumptions, using multiple regression linear analysis, are:

$$Y = a + bX1 + bX2 + bX3 + bX4 + bX5 + \quad (2)$$

Information :
Y = Tourist expenditure
X1 = Income
X2 = Distance traveled
X3 = Vehicle used
X4 = Eat/drink
a = Constant
b = Coefficient of variables
μ = Error Effect

3.7 Classic assumption test

Before trying to test assumptions using regression analysis, it is necessary to test classical assumptions including:

a) Normality Test
   Normality experiments aim to identify the distribution of information in elastics used in research. Good and appropriate information used in research is information that has a fair distribution. To try whether the distribution is normal or not, it can be observed through normal flow probability by equating hidden distribution and normal distribution. Normal information will form a straight diagonal line, and plotting information will be compared to a diagonal line. If the distribution of information is reasonable, then the line that describes the information will actually explore the diagonal line. The statistical experiment was attempted with the one sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, if the significant Kolmogorov Smirnov score was above = 0.05, until Ho was obtained, which means that the residual information is fairly distributed [25].
b) Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity experiment intends to test whether in the form of a regression there is a comparison of the residual variance of one observation period to another observation period. A good form of regression is a form of regression that has a residual variance match between an observation period and another observation, or homoscedasticity, in other words there is no heteroscedasticity. The method of calculating the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity in a shape can be observed from the scatter pattern of the flow of the shape. If the points are sown in a random way, do not create a real special pattern, and scatter well above or below the value 0 on the Y axis, there is no heteroscedasticity. Statistical experiments were tried with the Glejser experiment, if the independent elastic was not important statistically it affected the finite elastic Absolute Ut (AbsUt) number, so that heteroscedasticity was not established [25].

c) Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity experiments are needed to determine whether there is a free elastic that has similarities with other independent elastics in one form. In addition, the discovery of multicollinearity also aims to avoid bias in the way of collecting effect determinations in the partial experiment of each independent elastic to the finite elastic. The finding of multicollinearity in a form can be observed if the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) number is not more than 10 and the Tolerance number is not less than 0.1, so that the shape can be said to be free from multicollinearity. VIF = 1 or Tolerance, until when VIF = 10 to Tolerance = 1 or 10 = 0, 1 [25].

3.8 Hypothesis Test

3.8.1 Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Testing assumptions using Experiment F or commonly known as Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). ANOVA testing or Experiment F is usually done with 2 methods, namely by looking at the level of significance or by equating the F number with the F chart. Experiment F is used to identify whether there is a simultaneous effect of the independent variables on the finite elastic. The test benchmark used is if the probability value (p value)< 0.05, until Ha is obtained and if the p value is 0.05, then Ha is rejected.

Experiment F can also be tried by equating the F-count and F-table numbers. If F-calculate F-table, until Ha is obtained. That is, by statistical means the available information can be sure that all free elastics affect the finite elastic. If F- count< F-table, until Ha is rejected. That is, by statistical means the available information can be sure that all independent elastics do not affect the finite elastic.

3.8.2 Partial Test (T Experiment)

Experiment t is used to determine the effect of each independent elastic on a finite elastic. The test benchmark used is when p value & lt; 0.05, until Ha is obtained and if the p value is 0.05, then Ha is rejected. The t experiment can also be tried by equating t total with t chart. It is tried with the determination that if t is the number of t chart (α 0.05) until Ha is obtained and Ho is rejected, if t is the amount < t chart(α 0.05) until Ho is obtained and Ha is rejected.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Classic Assumption Test

4.1.1 Normality Test

The information normality test aims to identify whether in the form of elastic regression the confounder or the residual has a fair distribution. To test whether this research information is properly distributed or not, it can be identified through two methods, namely diagrammatic analysis and statistical analysis. An easy way to assess the normality of the residuals is to look at the probability of the path that equates the hidden distribution of the normal distribution. Normal distribution will create a straight diagonal line and plotting residual information will be compared to diagonal lines. Not only that, to see the normality of the residuals, it can also be tried by looking at the histogram diagram which equates monitoring with a fair distribution that is close to a normal distribution.

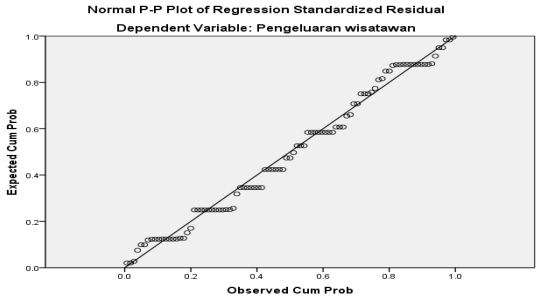

Fig.2. Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual Image
Source: Processed data results, 2021

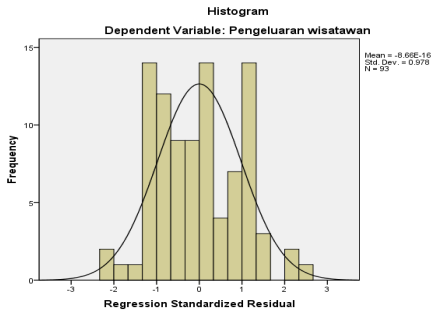

Fig. 3. Tourist Expenditure Histogram Figure
Source: Processed data results, 2021

The results of the normal flow chart form in the figure can be concluded that the information is scattered near the diagonal line and explores the direction of the diagonal line. This case proves the residual information is fairly distributed. Likewise with the results of the

histogram diagram in the figure which proves that the residual information has a fair distribution observed from the painting in the form of an almost perfect (harmonious) bell.

4.1.2 Heteroscedasticity Experiment

The heteroscedasticity experiment intends to test whether the form of regression has an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another observation. To find out whether there is heteroscedasticity, it can be tried by looking at the scatterplot diagram.

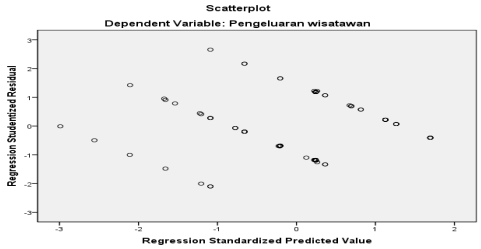

Fig.4. Tourist Expenditure Scatterplots Graphs
Source: Processed data results, 2021

The results of the scatterplot graph prove that the points are sown randomly and are scattered well above or below the 0 value on the Y axis and do not make a special orderly pattern, this can be concluded if there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression form. So it can be concluded by means of totality if the regression form fulfills the provisions of the classical assumption experiment.

4.1.3 The Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity experiment was tried to test whether in the regression form there was an independent elastic accompanying relationship. When a relationship is established, it is known that there is a multicollinearity dilemma. A good form of regression should not have a relationship between independent elastics. Testing for the presence or absence of multicollinearity signs is tried by looking at the relationship matrix numbers obtained during processing the information and the VIF (Aspect Inflation Variance) and Tolerance numbers. The number of VIF is less than 10 and tolerance is more than 0.10 to indicate that there is no sign of multicollinearity. As a result, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity dilemma in this form of regression.

Table 1. The Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Income	.703	1.422
	Mileage	.507	1.974
	Vehicle Used	.600	1.668
	Eat/Drink	.588	1.702

a. Dependent Variable: Tourist Expenditure
Source: Processed data results, 2021

The results of the analysis can be seen that the total openness rate of all free elastics (income, mileage, vehicles used, and eating or drinking) is more than 0.10 and the VIF number is less than 10 so it can be concluded that the independent elastic does not have multicollinearity, so that the shape has meet the classical assumptions in regression analysis, this is due to the determination that if the number VIF< 10 and tolerance 0.10 to no sign of multicollinearity and the values received from the calculations match the VIF and tolerance values.

4.2 Hypothesis Test

4.2.1 Coefficient of Determination Test Results (r2)

The coefficient of assurance is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression form that can be observed from the Adjusted R Square number. To identify the elastic bond of income, distance traveled, vehicles used, and eating or drinking with tourist expenditures, it can be observed through the magnitude of the coefficient of certainty.

Table 2. Coefficient of Determination Test Results (r2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.739a	.546	.526	.43127

a. Predictors: (Constant), Eating/drinking, Earnings, Vehicles used, Mileage

b. Dependent Variable: Tourist Expenditure

The calculation result of the Adjusted R Square number is 0.526, this means that 52.6 percent of tourist spending can be explained by the independent elastic (income, mileage, vehicles used, and eating or drinking) above, on the contrary, the excess is 6.3 percent described by other elastics not examined in this study, such as residence time.

4.2.2 Simultaneous Test Results (Trial F)

Simultaneous effect experiments are used to determine whether independent elastics jointly or simultaneously affect finite elastics. For more details can be observed in the table.

Table 3. Simultaneous Test Results (Trial F)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.697	4	4.924	26.476	.000[a]
	Residual	16.367	88	.186		
	Total	36.065	92			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Eating/drinking, Earnings, Vehicles used, Mileage
b. Dependent Variable: Tourist Expenditure

Source: Processed data results, 2021

Simultaneous statistical experiments can be observed from a probability level of 0.000, which is <α= 0.05, which means that Ha is obtained. This means that if the elastic is independent of the position of the actors (income, mileage, vehicle used, and eating or drinking) it is simultaneously important in explaining tourist expenditures on the subject of the Karo Regency water tourism field.

4.2.3 Partial Test Results (t-test)

In a statistical experiment with a partial method with a critical value of t at df=(n- k), where n is the number of illustrations and k is the number of free elastics with constants. To try the partial regression coefficients by means of people from each elastic can freely be observed in the table.

Table 4. Partial Test Results (t-test)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.653	.305		2.140	.035
Income	.263	.096	.236	2.752	.007
Mileage	.209	.075	.280	2.780	.007
Vehicle Used	.207	.096	.200	2.156	.034
Eating/ drinking	.200	.089	.210	2.246	.027

a. Dependent Variable: Tourist expenditure

Source: Processed data results, 2021

In the table the results of the t statistical experiment are obtained, as follows:

1. Income elasticity has a positive and important impact on tourist expenditures in the subject of water tourism in Karo Regency.
2. The elasticity of the mileage has a positive and important impact on tourist.
   a. A constant number of 0.653 which means that if there is no free elastic number, in this case income, distance traveled, vehicles used, eating or drinking, and tourist happiness levels are similar to 0 (nil) until the tourist expenditure figures in the subject Karo Regency water tourism field trip will be 0.653.
   b. The income elastic (X1) has a beta coefficient of 0.263 and has a positive mark. This means that each accumulation or increase of one basis of the income elastic rate will increase the number of tourist expenditures in the Karo Regency water tourism field by 0.263 basic figures.
   c. Elastic mileage (X2) has a beta coefficient of 0.209 and marks positive. This means that each accumulation or increase of one basis of the mileage elastic rate will increase the number of tourist expenditures in the Karo Regency water tourism field by 0.209 basis figures.
   d. The elastic of the vehicle used (X3) has a beta coefficient of 0.207 and has a positive mark. This means that each accumulation or increase of one basis for the elastic number of vehicles used will increase the number of tourist expenditures in the Karo Regency water tourism field by 0.207 basis figures.

5 Conclusion

1. Income has a positive and important impact on tourist spending on the subject of the Karo Regency water tourism field.
2. Mileage has a positive and important influence on tourist spending on the subject of the Karo Regency water tourism excursion.
3. The vehicles used have a positive and important impact on tourist spending on the subject of the Tirta tourism field in Karo Regency.

4. Eating or drinking has a positive and important influence on tourist spending on the subject of the Karo Regency water tourism field.

Suggestion

1. The Karo Regency government needs to improve the infrastructure of the route leading to the field trip position because there are currently defective routes.
2. The Karo Regency government needs to improve the equipment or infrastructure in the field tourism subject positions such as rest rooms, prayer rooms.

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