

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of the tourism sector and economic factors on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the accommodation and food service sector in 27 districts/cities of West Java Province during the period 2021–2025. The independent variables used consist of the number of tourists (JW), the number of starred hotels (JH), the number of restaurants (JR), per capita income (PDRBC), and the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK). This study uses a quantitative method with panel data analysis on 27 districts/cities in West Java Province. The results show that the number of tourists (JW), the number of starred hotels (JH), and per capita income (PDRBC) have a positive and significant effect on the GRDP of the accommodation and food service sector with coefficients of 0.0000724, 26.04257, and 0.049551, respectively. Meanwhile, the number of restaurants (JR) and the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) have no significant effect with coefficients of 0.016429 and -0.000155, respectively. These findings indicate that an increase in the number of tourists, starred hotels, and community income can encourage the growth of the GRDP of the accommodation and food service sector, while the number of restaurants and minimum wage policies have not been proven to be the main determining factors. The results of this study are expected to be input for local governments in formulating tourism and culinary sector development policies, for business actors to improve service quality and innovation, and for future researchers to expand the scope of research with longer periods and additional variables.

Keywords: Tourism Sector, Economic Factors, GRDP Accommodation and Food Service, Panel Data, Fixed Effect Model, West Java.