

The Effect of the Quality of Accessibility and Facilities on the Decision to Visit Gope Beach, Serang-Banten City

Nurlatifah Ismail¹, Rahmat Ingkadijaya², Sri Mariati³

^{1,2,3}Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Trisakti, Indonesia

nurlatifah.ismail@gmail.com, rachmatingkadijaya@stptrisakti.ac.id, cicisrimariati@gmail.com

Abstract

The city of Serang does have a marine beauty that can be taken into account, one of which is the coastal marine tourism area of Gope Karangantu, this beach tourism destination is one of the marine tourism destinations of the Serang city government which is managed by the Karangantu Archipelago Fisheries Port under the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, but based on data The results obtained for five years, namely 2016 to 2020, this beach visitor is unstable and even tends to decrease and only in certain months this beach is crowded with visitors. Research Objectives: 1) To determine the effect of Accessibility Quality on the decision to visit Gope Beach tourism object. 2) To determine the effect of facilities on the decision to visit Gope Beach tourism object. 3) To determine the effect of the quality of accessibility and facilities simultaneously on the decision to visit Gope Beach tourist attraction. 4) To determine the most dominant influence among the variables of accessibility, quality and facilities on the decision to visit Gope Beach tourist attraction. This research is a quantitative study using the reliability formula, multicollinearity, multiple correlation, coefficient of determination, multiple linear regression analysis, T test and Y. From the research results, Quality of Accessibility and Facilities simultaneously have a strong influence on the decision to visit Gope Beach tourism objects, the R value is (0.806).

Keywords

accessibility quality; facilities; visiting decision



I. Introduction

Tourism is a service (*trade a service*), where services are used as marketed products, such as lodging services, transportation services, food and entertainment services, including services for introducing culture and community traditions that are able to accelerate economic growth and provide jobs for the community and increase standard of living and provide impetus to other productive sectors to continue to develop. Economic growth is still an important goal in a country's economy, especially for developing countries like Indonesia (Magdalena and Suhatman, 2020).

In Indonesia, the tourism sector is one of the four sectors that contribute to the country's largest foreign exchange after oil and gas, until 2019 tourism contributed to 20% of the national GDP and earned IDR 275 trillion in foreign exchange and one of the contributors to this tourism sector is marine tourism because marine tourism is able to contribute USD 1 billion in foreign exchange, this amount can be continuously increased by implementing consistent and integrative tourism management between the central government and regional governments and business actors in the midst of sluggish development of productive sectors such as manufacturing, trade, and others caused by the current global economic crisis. is being experienced by almost all countries in the world, especially developing countries.

Banten Province is one of the potential sea routes where there is the Sunda Strait which is one route that can be passed by large ships connecting Australia, New Zealand, with Southeast Asian ports such as Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. In Indonesia, namely Java and Sumatra, when it comes to geographical position and government, the Banten area, especially Tangerang City and Tangerang Regency, is a buffer area for the State Capital, also has several seaports which were developed in anticipation of accommodating excess capacity from seaports in Jakarta and very may be an alternative port from Singapore and this province is one of the provinces that has many beaches in Indonesia so that the development of tourism in this province is focused on marine tourism and one of the developments of marine tourism in this province is in the city of Serang.

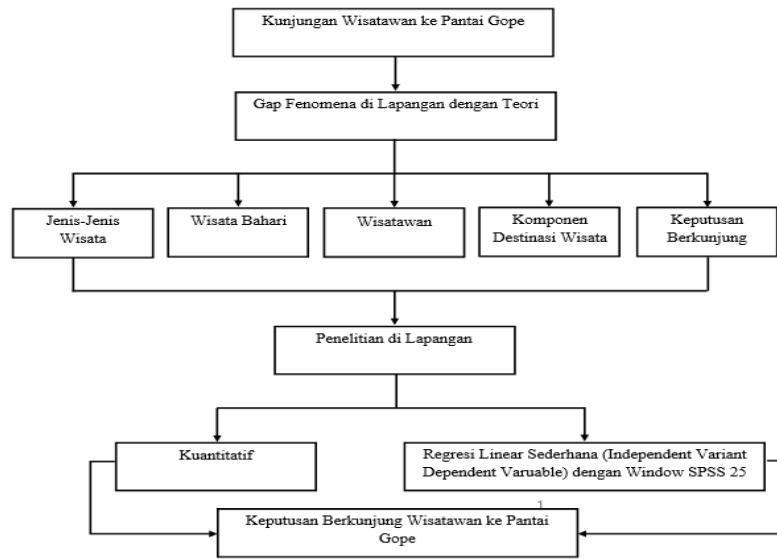
Study This article entitled *The Effect of Accessibility and Facilities Quality on Tourist Interest in Visiting Gope Beach Tourism Objects*, hopefully it can provide knowledge, benefits and more information for scientific development facilities and for other researchers, this research is useful for conducting further research with variables that different. Hopefully, this research can be one of the benchmarks for considering the management and development of Gope Beach Tourism Objects so that more attention is paid to several factors that influence the interest of visiting tourists, so that in the future they can make tourists interested in revisiting these attractions . This research is expected to help the public to know more about the factors that influence the interest of returning tourists, including tourism in the city of Serang so that they can provide support for the existence of Gope Beach Tourism Object. This research will be a place to apply the knowledge that has been learned during lectures to compare theory with reality and add insight into tourism.

II. Review of Literature

According to Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism in Article 1 paragraph 3 What is meant by tourism is various kinds of tourism activities and supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government and local governments. Tourism is an activity or trip carried out by one or more people to a certain place the place outside the place stay for temporary time which intended for pleasure, looking for a new atmosphere, calming yourself and your interests other.

The type of tourism can be divided based on the object and its attractiveness and according to Marsono (2018) states that the type of tourism can be divided into 3 namely nature tourism, culture, and special interest. but the type of tourism according to Ismayanti (2020) is tourism Culinary , Travel Sports , Travel Commercial , Tourism nautical . Tour industry , Moon Tour Honey and Reserve Tourism Natural.

2.1 Thinking Framework



Source: Researcher Process

Figure 1. Framework for Thinking

2.2 Hypothesis

Based on the review of the variables described above, the hypothesis developed in this study as follows:

a. Hypothesis 1

H0: There is no influence of Accessibility Quality on the decision to visit tourists to Gope Beach

H1: There is an influence of Accessibility Quality on the decision to visit tourists to Gope Beach

b. Hypothesis 2

H0: Lack of Quality of Facilities on the decision of visiting tourists to Gope Beach

H1: The influence of the quality of facilities on the decision to visit tourists to Gope Beach

c. Hypothesis 3

H0: There is no influence between the quality of accessibility and facilities on the decision to visit tourists to Gope Beach

H1: There is an influence between the quality of accessibility and facilities on the decision to visit tourists to Gope Beach

2.3 Research Contribution (State of the Art)

Gope Beach is a beach located in the Karangantu PPN area, the beach is quite beautiful because it is surrounded by mangrove forests and surrounded by very beautiful small islands. Mangroves in this area function in addition to adding a sense of beauty to tourists who visit the beach, but have other benefits because if viewed ecologically, the mangroves located on the Gope coast serve as protectors of the coastal land from the threat of wind, waves and sea storms or tsunamis and maintain the sustainability of their existence.

Gope Beach is the only marine tourism object in Serang City which is managed by the populist PPN Karangantu because the entrance ticket to this beach is very affordable, and according to the author, the existence of this beach must be preserved because this

beach has the potential to increase regional economic income. especially the residents around the beach, therefore the community around the tourist attraction should excel in terms of skills and creativity so that every visit from tourists can be a new land in developing businesses and improving their welfare, the community is also expected to manage environmental cleanliness and maintain behavior and manners so that visitors feel satisfied, safe and comfortable because sometimes tourists want to revisit tourist objects not only from the access factor and facilities but from the hospitality in serving visitors. different innovations so that the tourist attraction at Gope Beach, Serang-Banten is known by the wider community, and the manager must promote it to various media so that potential tourists can more easily access information about Gope beach besides that the manager must cooperate with the government or the local tourism office In order to create a tourism-aware community, the research that was studied was aimed at and focused on the impact of reduced tourist visits to Gope Beach which was influenced by accessibility and facilities on Gope Beach.

III. Research Method

The approach in this study is a quantitative approach, to describe the influence of the quality of accessibility and tourist facilities on Gope beach on the decision to visit tourists. The time in the research is carried out in the fourth semester in September 2021 – December 2021. This research is carried out in stages to get maximum results and can be applied, as well as beneficial for others. The research schedule table is as follows:

Research _ carried out at Gope Karangantu Beach, Banten Village, Kec. Kasemen, Kab. Attack Prov. Banten. Data collection techniques in this study are through the method of observation and questionnaire. In this study, researchers conducted direct observations to find facts in the field. In this study, data collection was used by giving written questions to respondents who visited Gope beach, Serang city. The measuring scale used in this study is the Likert scale. Measurements for the independent and dependent variables use a scoring technique to assign a value to each alternative answer so that the data can be measured counted.

The population in this study were visitors / tourists who came to Gope beach who coincidentally encountered the object of research when the observation was taking place with different ages, consisting of teenagers, adults and the elderly, from the data obtained in the last 5 years there were 31,452 visitors. . The sample taken in this study was 100 respondents with the consideration that the sample size was representative enough to represent the population.

The sample taken in this study was 100 respondents with the consideration that the sample size was representative enough to represent the population. The sample size of this study was formulated using the theory formulated using the Sloven formula as following:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information:

n = sample

N = Population (average of tourists visiting Gope Beach in a year)

n : Number of Samples

e : Set precision 10%

N : Total Population

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$= \frac{6291}{(1+6291) \times (0,01)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6291}{62,92}$$

$$= 99,984$$

$$= 100$$

So the number of respondents required in this study is 100 respondents Gope Beach Karangantu Kab. Attack. The sampling technique that will be used by researchers in this study is *accidental sampling*.

Variables and Measurement Scale

This study uses 2 independent variables, namely Quality of Accessibility, Quality of Facilities (X). While the dependent variable is the decision of visitors/tourists to visit Gope Beach (Y). And all variables in this study were measured using the Ordinal scale and Likert interval using *multiple regression analysis*, using SPSS 25. The summary of research variables, indicators, and measurement scales is as follows:

Table 1. Variables and Measurement Scale

Variable	Indicator	Measurement Scale
Accessibility Quality (X1) Suwanto(2015)	Easily accessible	Liker Scale 1-5 Ordinal
	Mileage	
	There are clear directions	
	Good road conditions	
Facilities (X2) Main (2017)	Main Facilities Beautiful tourist attraction	Liker Scale 1-5 Ordinal
	Clean tourist attraction	
	Supporting facilities Lodging Restaurant Shopping/souvenir shop	

Variables and Measurement Scales (Continued)

Variable	Indicator	Measurement Scale
	Complementary Facilities Public toilet Worship place information Center Tour guide Parking	
Gope Beach Tourist Visits Decisions (Y) (Soewantoro, 2017)	Tourism Infrastructure.	Liker Scale 1- 5 Ordinal
	Tourism Facilities.	
	Management (service, safety, and comfort)	
	Tourist Attractions and Attractions (ODTW)	

Source: Processed Data (2021)

The data analysis technique that will be used in this research is to use a simple linear regression method, to test the effect of the independent variable (*independent variable*) on the dependent variable (*dependent variable*), through the help of the computer program SPSS 25 for windows.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Description of Research Area

Overview of Gope Beach Serang-Banten

a. History of Gope Karangantu Beach, Banten Village, Kasemen District, Serang City, Banten

Gope Karangantu Beach is located in the Banten bay area, Karangantu is one of the marine areas which is located not far from Banten Lama (now known as Banten New), after the former Sultanate of Banten was revitalized as a place of spiritual recreation. By having natural resources in the form of the ocean, Karangantu itself is used as one of the fishing centers in Banten as well as a port where ships and fishing boats rest, which becomes a connecting transportation for the community on islands such as islands two, three, tunda, and others and can facilitate the people who live in the area. want to travel to these islands. Karangantu also has a coastal marine tourism recreation area that can be accessed by all people, known as 'Gope Beach' because people can enter the area only by paying five hundred rupiah, they can already enjoy the beauty of the sea.

Marine tourism activities in the Karangantu PPN area have been developing since the last seven years and in this area marine tourism activities in addition to providing a beautiful stretch of sea surrounded by mangrove forests and other tourist attractions also provide various other facilities such as fishing facilities that can be carried out on the beach or can be done on the beach. on the islands that surround the coast which are not too far from Gope beach by boat or engine boat, the position of the islands is still in the operation of the Karangantu PPN, while the ships that operate to serve marine tourism for tourists are as follows:

Table 2. Operational Vessels Serving Marine Tourism between Islands

NO	SHIP NAME	OWNER	DESCRIPTION
1	KM. Anita Jaya	Tarsono	Island Tour
2	KM. Anwar Barokah	DG. Magazine	Island Tour
3	KM. Asila Express	H. Sinalang	Island Tour
4	KM. Azahra	Haerudin	Island Tour
5	KM. Arise Aruna	Abdul Latif	Island Tour
6	KM. Buana Express	Andi	Island Tour
7	KM. Beautiful	Robot	Island Tour
8	KM. Indra Ria	Tahir	Island Tour
9	KM. On Elo	Allimudin	Island Tour
10	KM. RF Jaya	Ahmad Fauzi	Island Tour
11	KM. New Business	yes	Island Tour

Data on Vessels that Operate Serving Inter-Island Maritime Tourism

Source: Karangantu VAT Statistics (2021)

And from observations made by the author before entering the Gope Beach area, the access road to Gope Beach is very good, there are many road signs to make it easier for tourists to go to the area, but it is quite crowded because the Old Banten tourist area is in

one access road, alternative roads which actually requires a long travel time of about 1 hour to 1 hour 10 minutes, the price set is fairly cheap, after entering the Gope Beach gate that's where the payment to enter the tour is valued at Rp. 500 for motorbikes and the same price for cars, which is Rp. .500 but over time the price of the entry fee has changed.

In the tourist area of Gope Beach, there are many sellers of fishermen's catches to be used as souvenirs for tourists and these activities are used as one of the livelihoods of the surrounding population which has a positive economic impact, Gope beach tourism has several facilities including parking lots for motorbikes and cars. , providing resting and culinary places, mobile cars, prayer rooms, toilets, mangrove forest tours at a price of Rp. 5,000 but from the results of research in the field on the Gope beach there are facilities and infrastructure that need to be developed such as a parking area which is somewhat less spacious.

b. Sociological Condition

Judging from the sociological condition, from the Banten village there are several areas that need to be known, namely:

1. Religious Affairs

The religious life of Banten Village K a rangantu City of Serang Province Banten is quite religious, because it was formed long ago, although not all of the population is Muslim. To build a religious spirit, the people of Banten Karangantu village often conduct recitation activities at the ta'lim assembly, and hold celebrations for Islamic holidays.

2. Economy

Village Residents Banten Karangantu Serang City Banten Province, in terms of income, in general are fishermen, farm laborers, and traders, besides the three professions there are also people who are looking for other professions.

c. Gope Beach Visitor Data

Broadly speaking, it can be concluded that tourist visits If you want to travel on the Gope beach, which is in Karangantu VAT, it tends to decrease every year, the data regarding this explanation can be seen from the table and figure below:

Table 3. Visitors

Year	Number of visitors
2020	5.366
2019	7,215
2018	6.110
2017	6.337
2016	6.427

Source: Karangantu VAT (2021)

Table 4. Profile of Gope Beach Visitors

No	Home town	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	City. attack	17	17
2.	Regency. attack	17	17
3.	City. Concise	9	9
4.	Regency. Lebak	3	3
5.	Regency. Pandeglang	8	8

6.	Cilegon City	13	13
7.	Tangerang	8	8
8.	DKI Jakarta	13	13
9	Other cities	12	12
TOTAL		100	100%

Source: VAT Karangantu (202 1)

4.2 Influence Accessibility Quality and Facilities together on Tourist Visiting Decisions

a. Overview of Respondents

To find out the description of the respondents, it will be discussed about the gender and age of the respondents in the research conducted which consists of gender and age as follows:

1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Deployment questionnaire which researcher do, started on Early October 2021 until mid-December 2021, by distributing questionnaires directly which aims to make it easier for respondents to answer questions given by researchers and each respondent can fill out the questionnaire given, will but researcher make Questions asked to prospective respondents who filled out and answered questionnaires distributed based on male and female. The following is a description of the characteristics of respondents based on gender in the research conducted at Gope Beach Tourism Object, which is presented in the following table:

Table 5. Respondents by Gender

No	Gender	Amount	Percentage
1	Man	31	31%
2	Woman	69	69%
Total		100	100%

Source: Author's Processed Data (2021)

2. Respondent Criteria According to Respondent Age

In this study, the criteria for respondents were based on age starting from adolescence to adulthood (> 40 years) and for more details, it can be seen from table 6.

Table 6. Respondents Age

No	Gender	Amount	Percentage
1	< 20 Years	25	25%
2	20 Years – 30 Years	34	34%
3	30 Years – 40 Years	35	35%
4	> 40 Years	6	6%
5	Total	100	100%

Source: Author's Processed Data (2021)

b. psi Data description

The overall description of the data in Chapter IV is shown from the results of calculations and tests carried out with the help of a computer through the SPSS 25 application program, as well as its analysis and interpretation.

Table 7. psi Description of Research Data n
Statistics

		Accessibility Quality	Facility	Tourist Visiting Decision
N	Valid	100	100	100
	missing	0	0	0
mean		35.27	35.47	38.75
Std. Error of Mean		,817	,800	,698
median		36.00	35,50	39,00
Mode		36	30 ^a	39 ^a
Std. Deviation		8.172	8.002	6,975
Variance		66.785	64,029	48,654
Range		29	28	24
Minimum		21	22	26
Maximum		50	50	50
Sum		3527	3547	3875

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

c. Validity and Reliability Test

1. Validity Test

a) Test the Validity of Tourist Visiting Decisions

The number of statement items on the visiting decision variable is 10 statement items, before conducting research on 100 respondents, validity tests were carried out with 20 people outside the respondents first, to find out whether the questionnaire was valid or not with a significant level of 5% or 0.05 and (N = 20) then obtained r table of 0.444. From the results of the analysis of the 10 statement items after the calculation using the Product Moment formula, it turns out that the 10 statements are said to be valid. Because the result of $r_{\text{arithmetic}} > r_{\text{table}}$. Thus the 10 items of the statement are appropriate to be used to collect research data on the decision to visit tourists, while the calculation of the item validity test for the decision variable to visit with 20 non-respondents is in the appendix. The full recap of 20 non-respondents can be seen in the table below:

Table 8. Validity of Tourist Visiting Decisions

No Respondent	R _{count}	R _{table}	Information
1	0.832	0.444	Valid
2	0.712	0.444	Valid
3	0.722	0.444	Valid
4	0.736	0.444	Valid

Table 9. Validity of Tourist Visiting Decisions (Advanced)

No Respondent	R _{count}	R _{table}	Information
5	0.819	0.444	Valid
6	0.834	0.444	Valid
7	0.691	0.444	Valid

8	0.522	0.444	Valid
9	0.832	0.444	Valid
10	0.712	0.444	Valid

Source of Author's Processed Data (2021)

b) Accessibility Quality Validity Test

The number of statement items for the Accessibility Quality variable is 10 statement items, before conducting research on 100 respondents, the validity test was carried out with 20 people outside the respondents first, to find out whether the questionnaire was valid or not with a significant level of 5% or 0.05 and (N = 20) then obtained r table of 0.444. From the results of the analysis of the 10 statement items after the calculation using the Product Moment formula, it turns out that the 10 statements are said to be valid. Because the result of $r_{\text{arithmetic}} > r_{\text{table}}$. Thus the 10 items of the statement are suitable to be used to collect research data on the Accessibility Quality variable, while the calculation of the item validity test for the Accessibility Quality variable with 20 non-respondents is in the appendix. The full recap of 20 non-respondents can be seen in the table below:

Table 10. Accessibility Quality Validity

No Respondent	R_{count}	R_{table}	Information
1	0.652	0.444	Valid

Table 11. Accessibility Quality Validity (Advanced)

No Respondent	R_{count}	R_{table}	Information
2	0.726	0.444	Valid
3	0.496	0.444	Valid
4	0.873	0.444	Valid
5	0.910	0.444	Valid
6	0.910	0.444	Valid
7	0.868	0.444	Valid
8	0.704	0.444	Valid
9	0.814	0.444	Valid
10	0.812	0.444	Valid

Source: Author's Processed Data (2021)

c) Facility Validity Test

The number of statement items for the Facility variable is 10 statement items, before conducting research on 100 respondents, the validity test is carried out with 20 people outside the respondents first, to find out whether the questionnaire is valid or not with a significant level of 5% or 0.05 and (N = 20) then it is obtained r table is 0.444. From the results of the analysis of the 10 statement items after the calculation using the Product Moment formula, it turns out that the 10 statements are said to be valid. Because the result of $r_{\text{arithmetic}} > r_{\text{table}}$. Thus the 10 items of the statement are appropriate to be used to collect research data on the Facility variable, while the calculation of the item validity test for the Facility variable with 20 non-respondents is in the appendix. The full recap of 20 non-respondents can be seen in the table below:

Table 12. Facility Validity

No Respondent	R _{count}	R _{table}	Information
1	0.917	0.444	Valid
2	0.925	0.444	Valid
3	0.942	0.444	Valid
4	0.964	0.444	Valid
5	0.863	0.444	Valid
6	0.747	0.444	Valid
7	0.725	0.444	Valid
8	0.802	0.444	Valid
9	0.784	0.444	Valid
10	0.795	0.444	Valid

Source: Author Processed Data (2021)

2. Reliability Test

Reliability is a tool to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answer to a question is consistent or stable over time. Reliability testing was carried out using Cronbach Alpha. By using the formula:

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \right) \left(\frac{S_t^2 - \sum p_i q_i}{S_t^2} \right)$$

A construct or variable is said to be reliable if it gives a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.70 (Ghozali, 2012)

a) Tourist Visiting Decision Reliability Test

Known:

$$\sum p_i q_i = 13.2$$

$$S_t^2 = 70$$

$$n = 10$$

Then Reliability:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{11} &= \left(\frac{10}{10-1} \right) \left(\frac{70-13,2}{70} \right) \\ &= (1,11)(0,811) \\ &= 0.90 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the test results of the instrument, obtained data or a value of 0.90 which states $r_{11} > 0.70$ then the instrument has reliable results.

b) Accessibility Quality Reliability Test

Known:

$$\sum p_i q_i = 13.8$$

$$S_t^2 = 81.1$$

$$n = 10$$

Then Reliability:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{11} &= \left(\frac{10}{10-1} \right) \left(\frac{81,1-13,8}{81,1} \right) \\ &= (1,11)(0,829) \\ &= 0.92 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the test results of the instrument, obtained data or a value of 0.92 which states $r_{11} > 0.70$ then the instrument has reliable results.

c) Facility Reliability Test

Known:

$$\sum p_1 q_i = 13.8$$

$$S_e^2 = 98.3$$

$$n = 10$$

Then Reliability:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{11} &= \left(\frac{10}{10-1} \right) \left(\frac{98.3-13.8}{98.3} \right) \\ &= (1,11)(0,859) \\ &= 0.95 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the test results of the instrument, obtained data or a value of 0.95 which states r_{11} 0.70 then the instrument has reliable results.

3. Testing Requirements Analysis

Testing the requirements of data analysis carried out in this study is a test of normality, multicollinearity heteroscedasticity between the independent variable and the dependent variable, the explanation is as follows:

a) Data Normality Test

Testing the normality of the data for each sample is tested through the following hypotheses:

H_0 : the data in the sample is normally distributed

H_1 : the data in the sample is not normally distributed

The calculation is done with the help of a computer through the SPSS 25 application program. According to the existing provisions in the program, the criteria for data normality are "if *p value (sig)* > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted", which means the data in the sample is normally distributed. The *p value (sig)* is the number listed in the *sig column* in the results/output table for calculating normality tests by the SPSS 25 program. In this case, the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov method* is used. The calculation results can be seen in Table 13.

**Table 13. Recapitulation of Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Accessibility Quality	Facility	Tourist Visiting Decision
N		100	100	100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	mean	35.27	35.47	38.75
	Std. Deviation	8.172	8.002	6,975
	Most Extreme Differences			
	Absolute	.079	.084	.075
	Positive	.073	.083	.065
	negative	-.079	-.084	-.075
Test Statistics		.079	.084	.075
asympt. Sig. (2-tailed)		.131 ^c	.076 ^c	.185 ^c

Source: SPS 25 (2021)

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

In the table above, it can be seen that the value in the *Sig* column in the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov method* for all samples is greater than 0.05, so H_0 is accepted, in other words that the data from all samples in this study are normally distributed. To strengthen the test results, the Standard Error Normality Histogram, Standard Error Plot Normal Graph, and PP Plot Normal Graph for each sample are displayed.

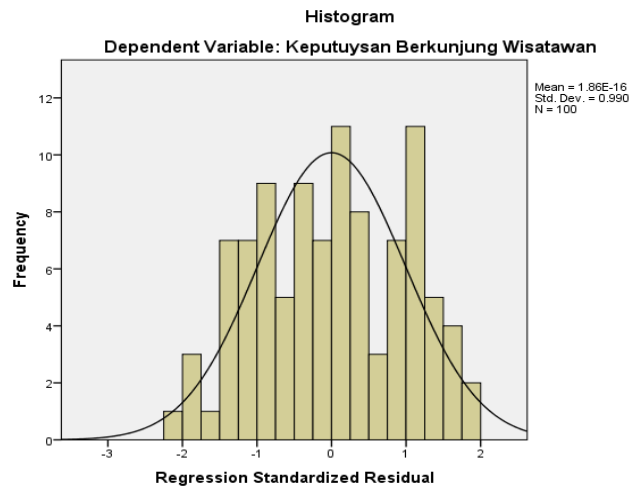


Figure 2. Histogram Standard Error Normality

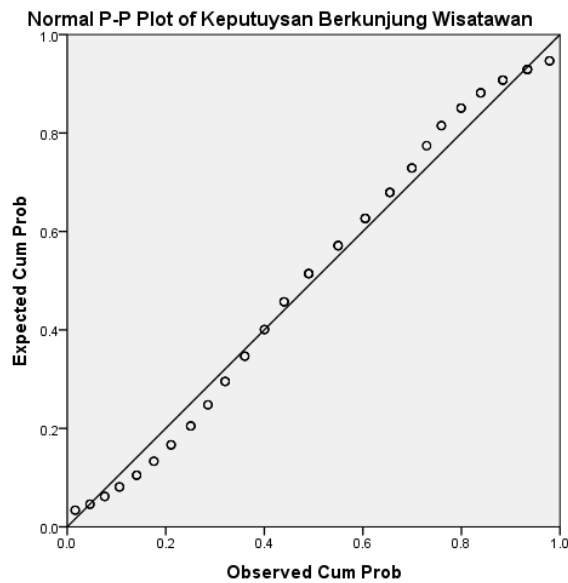


Figure 3. Histogram Normal PP Plot Standard Error Data

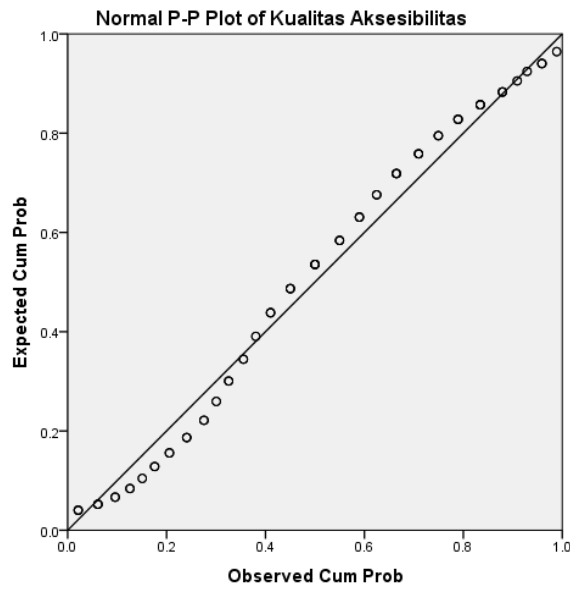


Figure 4. Histogram Normal PP Plot Data Accessibility Quality Score

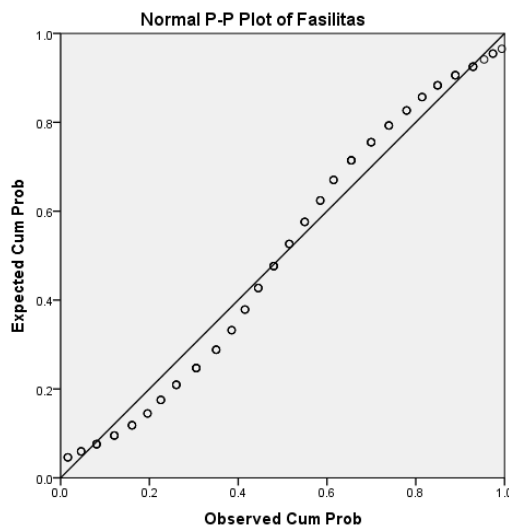


Figure 5. Facility Score

b) Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. A good model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. The following table shows the results of the multicollinearity test.

Table 14. Multicollinearity Test Results
Coefficients^a

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
Accessibility Quality	.325	3.076
Facility	.325	3.076

a. Dependent Variable: Tourist Visiting Decision

From table 14 it can be seen that the two independent variables used have a tolerance value of more than 0.10 and a VIF value of less than 10. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem in the variables used .

c) Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another observation. If the variance of the residual from one observation to another observation remains, it is called homoscedasticity and if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity. Following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test in the table below.

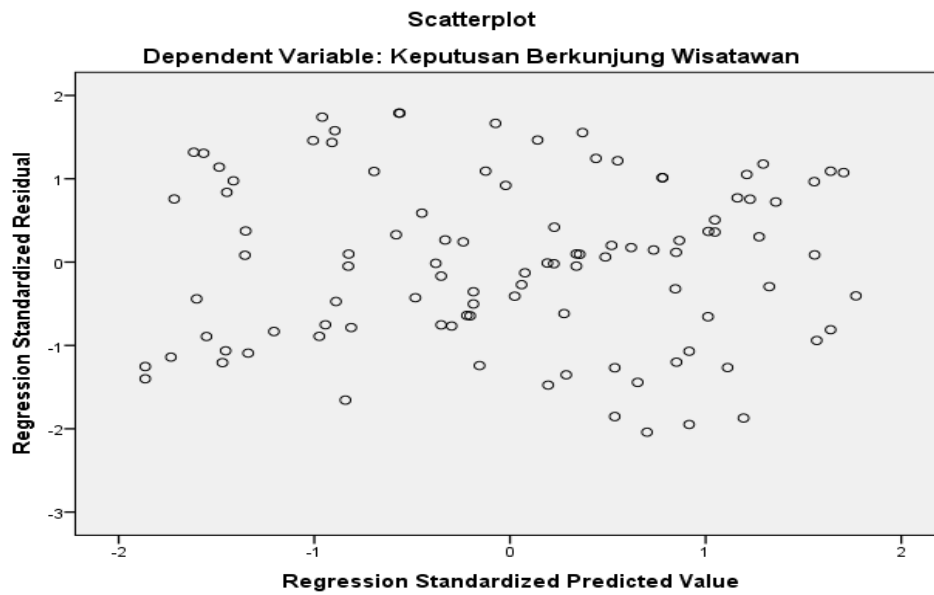


Figure 6. Heroscedasticity Test Histogram

Based on the graph above, it shows that the points spread randomly and do not form certain clear patterns, and are spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. This shows that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so it can be used to predicting Tourist Visiting Decision variables based on Quality of Accessibility and Facilities.

4. Research Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is carried out according to the provisions written at the end of Chapter III. The results of calculations and tests can be seen in Table 15, Table 16, and Table 17 below:

Table 15. Calculation of the Correlation Coefficient Effect of Variables X₁ and X₂ on Variable Y

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.806 ^a	.650	.643	4.168

a. Predictors: (Constant), Facility, Accessibility Quality

b. Dependent Variable: Tourist Visiting Decision

Table 16. Recapitulation of Calculation Results of Regression Line Equation Effect of Variables X₁ and X₂ on Variable Y

Coefficients^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	12,985	1966		6,603	.000
Accessibility Quality	.374	.090	.439	4.166	.000
Facility	.354	.092	.406	3.856	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Tourist Visiting Decision

Table 17. Recapitulation of Calculation Results of Significance Testing of Regression Coefficient Effect of Variables X₁ and X₂ with Variable Y

ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3131.825	2	1565,913	90.149	.000 ^b
	Residual	1684.925	97	17.370		
	Total	4816,750	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Tourist Visiting Decision

b. Predictors: (Constant), Facility, Accessibility Quality

Hypothesis of this effect is:

H₀ : $\mu_1 = 0$ or $\mu_2 = 0$

H₁ : $\mu_1 \neq 0$ or $\mu_2 \neq 0$;

means :

H₀: There is no significant influence on the Quality of Accessibility (X₁) and Facilities (X₂) and jointly on Tourist Visiting Decisions (Y)

H₁: There is a significant influence on the Quality of Accessibility (X₁) and Facilities (X₂) and jointly on Tourist Visiting Decisions (Y)

4.3 Influence Quality of Accessibility to Tourist Visiting Decisions

Hypothesis of this effect is:

H₀: $\mu_1 = 0$

H₁: $\mu_1 \neq 0$

means :

H₀: There is no significant effect of Accessibility Quality on Tourist Visiting Decisions

H₁: There is a significant influence of Accessibility Quality on Tourist Visiting Decisions

To prove the hypothesis is to pay attention to the values / numbers listed in column t or column Sig for the Accessibility Quality row (Variable X₁) in Table 15 according to existing provisions, the regression significance criteria are "if $t_{count} > t_{table}$ then H₀ is rejected" or "if $Sig < 0.05$ then H₀ is rejected", which means that there is a significant effect of the independent variable X₂ on the dependent variable Y. The Sig value is the number listed in the Sig column for the Accessibility Quality row (Variable X₂) in Table 15 The calculated t value is the number listed in the t column for the Accessibility Quality row (Variable X₁) in Table 15 While the value of t_{table} is the value of the t distribution

table for the 5% real level with a degree of confidence ($df = n - 2$) = 98 where n is the number of respondents.

4.4 Facility Effect (X_2) on Tourist Visiting Decisions (Y)

Hypothesis of this effect is:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_1: \rho \neq 0$

means:

H_0 : There is no significant influence Facilities on Tourist Visiting Decisions

H_1 : There is a significant influence Facilities on Tourist Visiting Decisions

To prove the hypothesis is to pay attention to the values / numbers listed in column t or column Sig for the Facility row (Variable X_2) in Table 15 According to existing provisions, the regression significance criterion is "if $t_{count} > t_{table}$ then H_0 is rejected ." or "if $Sig < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected", which means that there is a significant effect of the independent variable X_1 on the dependent variable Y. The value of Sig is the number listed in the column Sig for the Facility row (Variable X_2) in the table 15 The calculated t value is the number listed in column t for the Facility row (Variable X_2) in Table 15 While the value of t_{table} is the value of the t distribution table for a 5% significance level with a degree of confidence ($df = n - 2$) = 98 where n is the number of respondents.

V. Conclusion

The conclusions from the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing carried out by researchers through the help of SPS 25 software are as follows:

1. There is a significant influence on the Quality of Accessibility and Facilities together on the Decision of Tourists to Visit Gope Beach, Serang-Banten , this is evidenced by the value of $Sig = 0.000 < 0.05$ and $F_{count} = 90.149$
2. There is a significant influence of Accessibility Quality on Tourist Visiting Decisions at Gope Beach Serang-Banten , this is evidenced by the value of $Sig = 0.000 < 0.05$ and $t_{count} = 4.166$.
3. There is a significant influence Facilities on the Decision of Tourists to Visit Gope Beach, Serang-Banten , this is evidenced by the value of $Sig = 0.000 < 0.05$ and $t_{count} = 3.856$.

Based on the research findings above which are based on analysis of research data, that the Tourist Visiting Decisions at Gope Beach Serang-Banten can be improved by paying attention to Accessibility Quality and Facilities which is even better.

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