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Tourism-Based Socio-Economic Transformation of Urban Communities in Kota Yogyakarta

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Abstract: This study aims to examine the socio-economic transformation of urban communities in Kota Yogyakarta driven by tourism development, focusing on the effects of tourism activity intensity, economic involvement, and infrastructure support. A quantitative approach was applied using a survey of 124 respondents consisting of MSME actors, tourism workers, and local residents. Data were collected through validated Likert-scale questionnaires and analyzed using multiple linear regression, preceded by classical assumption tests. Hypotheses were tested using t-tests, F-tests, and the coefficient of determination (R^2). The results show that tourism activity intensity ($\beta = 0.390$; $t = 7.641$; Sig. 0.000), economic involvement ($\beta = 0.361$; $t = 7.748$; Sig. 0.000), and infrastructure support ($\beta = 0.295$; $t = 5.869$; Sig. 0.000) have positive and significant effects on socio-economic transformation. Simultaneously, the variables significantly influence the dependent variable ($F = 295.170$; Sig. 0.000). The model demonstrates strong explanatory power ($R^2 = 0.881$), indicating that 88.1% of socio-economic transformation is explained by the three variables. The study is limited to one urban area and selected variables. The findings highlight the importance of inclusive and sustainable tourism policies. This research provides empirical quantitative evidence of tourism-driven urban socio-economic transformation in Indonesia.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Transformation, Tourism Development, Urban Community, Infrastructure, Economic Involvement.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism constitutes a strategic sector in economic and social development, creating spaces for economic activities that stimulate community livelihoods, including employment generation, small business networks, and the expansion of creative economy dynamics in both rural and urban areas (Kurnianingtyas & Pratama, 2023). In many developing countries, the tourism sector has become a relatively rapid development instrument in facilitating local

economic transformation from traditional sectors toward experience-based service industries (Muharis, 2024). However, such economic transformation inevitably entails social change; therefore, careful consideration is required to ensure that this transformation remains sustainable and inclusive (E. D. H. Putri et al., 2022).

In the Indonesian context, tourism represents a vital component of the national development agenda (Fadilla, 2024), as it significantly contributes to regional economic growth and community-based economic development. Several regions in Indonesia experiencing accelerated tourism growth are characterized by strong cultural and historical identities, one of which is Kota Yogyakarta (Mali, 2021). The city is deeply embedded in its historical legacy and local cultural traditions, positioning it as one of Indonesia's primary tourist destinations (Mali, 2021). Tourist arrivals, both domestic and international, have stimulated the expansion of various economic sectors, including services, trade, and creative industries within local communities (Siregar et al., 2025).

The development of tourism in Yogyakarta City has also altered the occupational structure of local residents. Communities previously engaged in non-tourism-related activities have increasingly shifted toward tourism-oriented sectors (Virgo, 2022) such as culinary enterprises, homestay accommodations, local transportation services, and souvenir trading. This transition reflects a broader process of local economic restructuring, whereby urban economies become more deeply integrated into the wider tourism market system. Nevertheless, such structural shifts have also heightened economic dependence on fluctuations in tourist arrivals (Khair & Pratama, 2025). Beyond economic implications, tourism development generates significant social consequences, shaped by the intensity of interaction between local communities and visitors. These interactions contribute to transformations in communication patterns, cultural adaptation processes, and lifestyle orientations. Concurrently, new social dynamics emerge, including business competition, lifestyle shifts, and the potential erosion of community social cohesion (Noor & Putra, 2025). Thus, tourism functions as a complex and multidimensional agent of social transformation.

Previous studies have predominantly emphasized the economic contributions of tourism to regional income and growth, largely mediated by tourist arrivals (Marlince Seingo et al., 2025). However, empirical investigations that directly explore socio-economic transformations within urban communities from the lived experiences of local residents remain relatively limited, particularly in the context of Yogyakarta City. Against this backdrop, the present study seeks to address this gap by examining how tourism operates not merely as an economic driver but also as a transformative force reshaping urban social structures. Employing a qualitative approach based on in-depth interviews, this research aims to analyze the socio-economic transformation of urban communities in Yogyakarta City as a consequence of tourism sector development. The findings are expected to contribute conceptually to the discourse on socio-economic transformation and to provide policy recommendations for fostering more inclusive and sustainable tourism development.

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative approach to examine the effect of tourism development on the socio-economic transformation of communities in Yogyakarta City. The research population comprises micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) actors, tourism service workers, and local residents engaged in tourism-related activities. The sample was determined using a probability sampling technique, and data were collected through a Likert-scale questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability.

The variables in this study consist of a dependent variable (Y), namely socio-economic transformation, and three independent variables: (X1) intensity of tourism activities, (X2) economic participation, and (X3) infrastructure support. Data were analyzed using multiple

linear regression, preceded by classical assumption tests. Hypothesis testing was conducted through partial significance tests (t-test), simultaneous significance tests (F-test), and the coefficient of determination (R^2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classical Assumption Tests

Prior to conducting multiple linear regression analysis, classical assumption tests were performed to ensure that the regression model satisfied the necessary statistical requirements. These diagnostic procedures are essential to confirm that the estimated model meets the underlying assumptions of regression analysis, thereby ensuring that the results are reliable and free from bias (Mardiatmoko, 2024).

1. Normality Test

The normality test is employed as a statistical procedure to assess whether the research data are normally distributed. This test is essential to ensure that the residuals of the regression model conform to the assumption of normal distribution, thereby supporting the validity of subsequent parametric analyses.

Table 1. Results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test

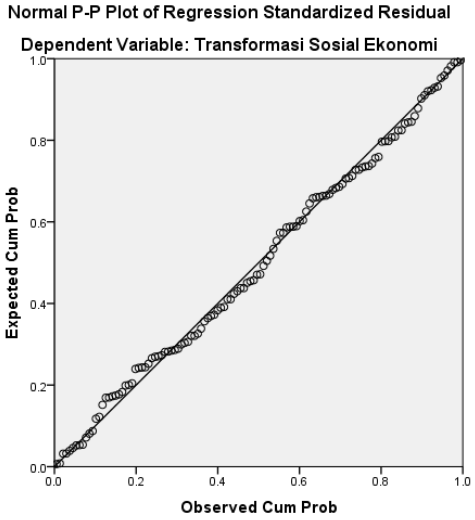
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		124
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.90542963
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.045
	Positive	.037
	Negative	-.045
Test Statistic		.045
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on the results of the One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.200, which exceeds the significance threshold of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the residual data are normally distributed. The test statistic value of 0.045, given the existing sample size, further indicates that there is no significant deviation from normality. This finding is corroborated by the Normal P–P Plot, which demonstrates that the residual points are dispersed around and closely follow the diagonal line. Accordingly, it can be affirmed that the normality assumption of the regression model has been satisfied.



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Figure 1. Results of the Normal P–P Plot Test

2. Multicollinearity and Heteroskedasticity Tests

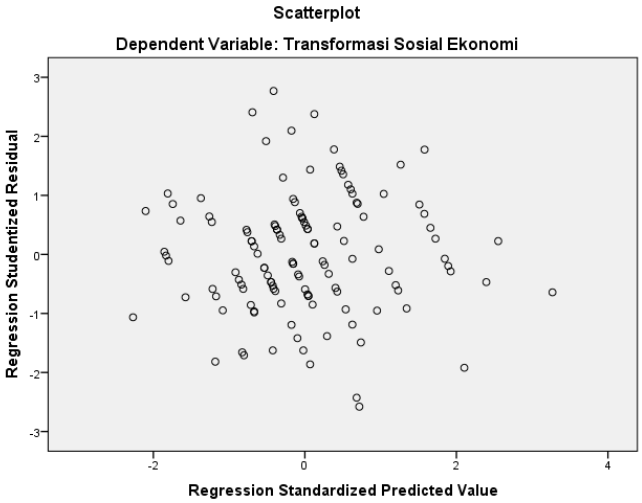
The multicollinearity and heteroskedasticity tests were conducted to ensure that the regression model is free from strong correlations among independent variables and from issues related to unequal variance of residuals. These diagnostic tests are essential to confirm the robustness and reliability of the estimated regression model.

Table 2. Results of the Multicollinearity and Heteroskedasticity Tests

Multikolinieritas			**Heteroskedastisitas**
Variabel	Tolerance	VIF	Collinearity Statistics
Constant			.003
Intensity of Tourism Activities	.381	2.626	.099
Economic Participation	.459	2.178	.727
Infrastructure Support	.394	2.538	.113

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, all independent variables exhibit Tolerance values above 0.10 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values below 10, namely Tourism Activity Intensity (Tolerance = 0.381; VIF = 2.626), Economic Participation (Tolerance = 0.459; VIF = 2.178), and Infrastructure Support (Tolerance = 0.394; VIF = 2.538). These findings indicate that there is no evidence of multicollinearity within the regression model. Furthermore, the heteroskedasticity test results show that the significance values for each independent variable exceed 0.05, suggesting the absence of heteroskedasticity. This conclusion is further supported by the scatterplot graph, which demonstrates that the residual points are randomly distributed above and below the zero axis without forming any discernible pattern.



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Figure 2. Scatterplot Results

Regression Results

Table 3 presents the estimated regression coefficients, illustrating the direction and magnitude of the effects of each independent variable on the dependent variable within the research model.

Table 3. Results of the Coefficient Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	.208	.436	
	Intensity of Tourism Activities	.412	.054	.390
	Economic Participation	.331	.043	.361
	Infrastructure Support	.275	.047	.295

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-Economic Transformation

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on the regression coefficient results, the variable Tourism Activity Intensity has a coefficient value of 0.412 with a standardized beta of 0.390, indicating that this variable exerts a positive and relatively the strongest influence on Socio-Economic Transformation. Economic Participation also demonstrates a positive effect, with a coefficient value of 0.331 and a standardized beta of 0.361, suggesting that higher levels of community economic involvement are associated with greater socio-economic transformation. Infrastructure Support records a coefficient of 0.275 with a standardized beta of 0.295, signifying that improvements in the quality and availability of infrastructure significantly contribute to socio-economic change.

Overall, all three independent variables positively affect Socio-Economic Transformation, with Tourism Activity Intensity emerging as the most dominant factor within the research model. These findings indicate that the expansion and intensification of tourism-related activities serve as a primary catalyst in accelerating structural socio-economic changes within urban communities.

Partial Test (t-test)

The t-test aims to determine the extent to which each independent variable individually influences the dependent variable within the multiple linear regression model.

Table 4. Results of the Partial (t-test)
Coefficients[a]

Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.476	.635
	Intensity of Tourism Activities	7.641	.000
	Economic Participation	7.748	.000
	Infrastructure Support	5.869	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-Economic Transformation
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

1. Tourism Activity Intensity

Based on the t-test results, the variable Tourism Activity Intensity (X1) records a t-value of 7.641 with a significance level of 0.000, which is lower than 0.05. This indicates that the variable exerts a positive and statistically significant effect on Socio-Economic Transformation. In other words, the higher the intensity of tourism activities within a given area, the greater the social and economic changes experienced by the community (Kunjuraman et al., 2022). The expansion of tourism activities stimulates employment opportunities, fosters the establishment of new enterprises, and enhances local economic circulation, thereby positioning tourism not merely as a recreational activity but as a driving force of structural economic transformation (Turčinović et al., 2025). These findings are consistent with Bakalo et al. (2025), who demonstrate that tourism activity intensity significantly promotes local economic growth and social transformation through increased household income and the expansion of MSMEs and service sectors. Furthermore, tourism-generated regional revenue enhances local fiscal capacity to finance development and community empowerment initiatives. When managed sustainably, tourism can also function as an instrument for cultural preservation and natural resource conservation, thereby accelerating long-term socio-economic transformation.

2. Economic Participation

The t-test results reveal that the Economic Participation variable (X2) yields a t-value of 7.748 with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05), indicating a positive and statistically significant influence on Socio-Economic Transformation. This suggests that higher levels of community engagement in tourism-related economic activities correspond to more substantial socio-economic changes (Rachmawati et al., 2021). Tourism activities create opportunities for communities to enhance their income through both direct involvement and indirect linkages with related sectors, such as trade and supporting services (D. A. Putri & Hasanah, 2025). Therefore, community economic participation in tourism can be regarded as a strategic factor in accelerating socio-economic transformation, as it not only increases income and welfare but also reshapes livelihood structures, social interaction patterns, and local economic dynamics in a sustainable manner. Consequently, the broader and more intensive the community's economic engagement in the tourism sector, the stronger its contribution to inclusive and sustainable socio-economic transformation.

3. Dukungan Infrastruktur

Based on the t-test results, the Infrastructure Support variable (X3) records a t-value of 5.869 with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05), indicating a positive and statistically significant effect on Socio-Economic Transformation (Y). This finding demonstrates that improvements in infrastructure quality substantially contribute to changes in social and economic conditions within the community. Investment in infrastructure constitutes a fundamental factor in supporting competitive tourism destination development (Corbos et al., 2024). Adequate infrastructure such as transportation access, accommodation facilities,

recreational amenities, and supporting utilities not only enhances tourist comfort but also increases length of stay and expenditure at the destination (Ostovskaya et al., 2020). These conditions directly influence local income growth and the expansion of tourism-based enterprises. Moreover, well-managed infrastructure strengthens regional connectivity and promotes a more equitable distribution of economic benefits among surrounding communities. Therefore, tourism infrastructure management must be conducted in an integrated and sustainable manner to maintain long-term destination competitiveness while ensuring balanced socio-economic development in host areas (Apriyanti et al., 2024).

Simultaneous Test (F-test)

The simultaneous test (F-test) is conducted to determine whether all independent variables collectively exert a significant influence on the dependent variable within the regression model.

Table 5. Results of the Simultaneous (F-test)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	744.092	3	248.031	295.170	.000[b]
	Residual	100.836	120	.840		
	Total	844.927	123			

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-Economic Transformation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Intensity of Tourism Activities, Economic Participation, Infrastructure Support

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

The results of the F-test indicate that the calculated F-value is 295.170 with a significance level of 0.000, which is lower than the threshold of 0.05. This finding demonstrates that the regression model is statistically significant. It implies that all independent variables included in the model simultaneously influence the dependent variable. In other words, attraction, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services collectively contribute to shaping tourists' visit intention. Therefore, the regression model employed in this study is considered appropriate and robust in explaining the phenomenon under investigation.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

The Model Summary table presents the coefficient of determination, which is used to assess the extent to which the independent variables collectively explain the variation in the dependent variable within the established research model.

Table 6. Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.938[a]	.881	.878	.917

a. Predictors: (Constant), Intensity of Tourism Activities, Economic Participation, Infrastructure Support

b. Dependent Variable: Socio-Economic Transformation

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 6, the R value of 0.938 indicates a very strong relationship between Infrastructure Support, Economic Participation, and Tourism Activity Intensity and Socio-Economic Transformation. The R Square value of 0.881 suggests that 88.1% of the variation in Socio-Economic Transformation can be explained by the three independent variables included in the model, while the remaining 11.9% is influenced by other factors beyond the scope of this study. Meanwhile, the Adjusted R Square value of 0.878 demonstrates that the

regression model is highly robust and stable in explaining the effects of these variables on Socio-Economic Transformation, with a relatively small standard error of the estimate (0.917), indicating a satisfactory level of predictive accuracy.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, tourism development in Kota Yogyakarta exerts a positive and statistically significant influence on socio-economic transformation within urban communities. Partially, Tourism Activity Intensity records a coefficient of 0.412, a standardized beta of 0.390, and a t-value of 7.641 (Sig. 0.000), identifying it as the most dominant variable. Economic Participation shows a coefficient of 0.331, a beta of 0.361, and a t-value of 7.748 (Sig. 0.000), while Infrastructure Support yields a coefficient of 0.275, a beta of 0.295, and a t-value of 5.869 (Sig. 0.000). Simultaneously, these three variables significantly influence Socio-Economic Transformation, as reflected by an F-value of 295.170 (Sig. 0.000), confirming the appropriateness of the regression model. The R value of 0.938 demonstrates a very strong association between the independent and dependent variables, with an R Square of 0.881 and an Adjusted R Square of 0.878, indicating that 88.1% of the variation in Socio-Economic Transformation is explained by Tourism Activity Intensity, Economic Participation, and Infrastructure Support, while 11.9% is attributable to other factors outside the model.

These findings underscore that the tourism sector serves as a powerful catalyst for socio-economic transformation in Kota Yogyakarta. Accordingly, tourism development strategies should be oriented toward inclusivity, strengthened community participation, and sustainable infrastructure development to ensure that its benefits are equitably distributed while safeguarding local cultural and historical heritage.

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