

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of the Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI), Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI), political stability index, and regulatory quality index on international tourist visits in the Asia-Pacific region. The analysis method used was a regression of panel data with independent variables of international tourist visits and dependent variables including Global Muslim Travel Index, Travel & Tourism Development Index, political stability index, regulatory quality index. The results of the study show that GMTI has a positive and significant effect on international tourist visits. In contrast, TTDI shows a negative and significant influence on international tourist visits. Furthermore, the political stability index also shows a negative and significant influence on international tourist visits. Meanwhile, the regulatory quality index has been proven to have a positive and significant effect with the largest coefficient compared to other variables. Overall, this study concludes that the competitiveness of tourist destinations is multidimensional, where institutional factors, especially the quality of regulations, have a more dominant role than the physical development of tourism alone.

Keywords: Global Muslim Travel Index, Travel & Tourism Development Index, political stability, regulatory quality, international tourist arrivals, Asia–Pacific.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI), Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI), indeks kestabilan politik, dan indeks kualitas regulasi terhadap kunjungan wisatawan internasional di kawasan Asia–Pasifik. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi data panel dengan variabel independen kunjungan wisatawan internasional dan variabel dependen meliputi Global Muslim Travel Index, Travel & Tourism Development Index, indeks kestabilan politik, indeks kualitas regulasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa GMTI berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kunjungan wisatawan internasional. Sebaliknya, TTDI menunjukkan pengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kunjungan wisatawan internasional. Selanjutnya, indeks kestabilan politik juga menunjukkan pengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kunjungan wisatawan internasional. Sementara itu, indeks kualitas regulasi terbukti berpengaruh positif dan signifikan dengan koefisien terbesar dibandingkan variabel lainnya. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa daya saing destinasi wisata bersifat multidimensional, di mana faktor institusional khususnya kualitas regulasi memiliki peran yang lebih dominan dibandingkan pembangunan fisik pariwisata semata.

Kata kunci: Global Muslim Travel Index, Travel & Tourism Development Index, kestabilan politik, kualitas regulasi, wisatawan internasional, Asia–Pasifik.