

## Pola keruangan pergerakan wisatawan di Kabupaten Malang Jawa Timur = Spatial pattern of tourist movement in Malang Regency East Java / Poppy Marlina Monica

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Pariwisata tidak hanya sekedar objek dan daya tarik wisata tetapi juga tentang perpindahan wisatawan dari tempat tinggal menuju tempat wisata. Ketidakmerataan pergerakan wisatawan disebabkan oleh faktor karakteristik objek wisata yang dikunjungi dan faktor wisatawan itu sendiri. Penelitian ini mengkaji pola keruangan pergerakan wisatawan dan faktor yang mempengaruhi pergerakan wisatawan dengan analisis keruangan dan analisis korelasi chi-square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola keruangan wisatawan single pattern tidak bergerak ke berbagai arah dan pergerakannya paling terbatas dibandingkan dengan wisatawan multiple pattern. Sedangkan pola keruangan wisatawan multiple pattern tidak hanya mampu bergerak ke berbagai arah objek wisata alam dengan jarak fisik yang bervariasi tetapi juga berbagai jenis objek wisata alam. Wisatawan dengan sub-tipe stopover paling luas bergerak dibandingkan chaining loop dan base site dengan menjangkau hampir seluruh objek wisata alam pada jarak yang dekat hingga jauh. Sedangkan wisatawan dengan sub-tipe base site memiliki luas ruang gerak yang paling terbatas dibandingkan stopover dan chaining loop dengan bergerak pada jarak yang dekat. Faktor yang mempengaruhi pergerakan wisatawan di Kabupaten Malang adalah aksesibilitas, atraksi objek wisata, daerah asal wisatawan, lama kunjungan di objek wisata, pilihan moda transportasi, motivasi wisatawan dan pengalaman berkunjung. Sedangkan faktor jumlah teman seperjalanan tidak mempengaruhi pergerakan wisatawan di Kabupaten Malang.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Tourism is not just objects and tourist attraction but also tourist movement from their homes to tourist attractions. Inequality tourist movements caused by characteristic of tourist attraction and tourist itself. This study examines the spatial pattern of tourist movement and the factors that affect the movement of tourist with spatial analysis and statistical correlation analysis. The results showed that the spatial pattern of single type is not moving in different directions and the most limited movement than the multiple pattern. While the spatial pattern of multiple type is not only able to move into different directions with varying physical distances but also various types of natural attractions. Sub-type of the multiple: stopover, tourist with sub-type stopover not only has the most widely move than chaining loop and base site but also reach almost all the natural attractions in near and far distance. While tourist with sub-type base site has the most limited space than stopover and chaining loop also moving in near distance. Tourist movement in Malang influenced by accessibility of natural destination, attraction of natural destination, origin of tourists, duration of visits in natural attractions, modes of transportation, tourist motivation and experience of visited. Meanwhile the number of tourist companion is a factor that not affect a tourist movement in Malang. , Tourism is not just objects and tourist attraction but also tourist movement from their homes to tourist attractions. Inequality tourist movements caused by characteristic of tourist attraction and tourist itself. This

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