

INTISARI

Kontribusi pariwisata yang menjanjikan, membuat pemerintah mulai mengembangkan industri pariwisata di berbagai daerah. Salah satu pengembangan industri pariwisata di daerah adalah penetapan desa wisata. Daerah yang banyak ditetapkan desa wisata setelah pandemi covid-19 adalah Kabupaten Boyolali. Pengembangan pariwisata di Boyolali yang meningkat, menjadikan permintaan terhadap tanah untuk dialih fungsikan menjadi sarana dan prasarana untuk menunjang pariwisata juga ikut meningkat. Oleh karena itu, penulis ingin mengevaluasi perbedaan peningkatan harga tanah di daerah yang ditetapkan sebagai desa wisata dan daerah yang tidak ditetapkan desa wisata.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *quasi experimental* melalui metode *Difference in Difference* (DiD). Metode ini membandingkan perubahan hasil dari waktu ke waktu antara kelompok *treatment* (Waduk Cengklik) dan kelompok *control* (Kali Pepe Land). Teknik analisis menggunakan *Difference in Difference* dengan aplikasi STATA. Hasil *Diff-in-Diff* intervensi desa wisata terbukti dapat meningkatkan rata-rata harga tanah sebesar Rp 365.237. Terdapat beberapa covariate yang berpengaruh terhadap harga tanah yaitu Jarak ke Pendidikan, Jarak ke CBD, Lebar Jalan, Jarak ke Transportasi Umum.

Kata Kunci: *Pariwisata, Difference in Difference, Harga Tanah, Desa Wisata.*

ABSTRACT

The promising contribution of tourism has made the government begin to develop the tourism industry in various regions. One of the developments in the tourism industry in the regions is the establishment of tourist villages. The area that has been designated many tourist villages after the co-19 pandemic is Boyolali Regency. The increasing tourism development in Boyolali has increased the demand for land to be converted into facilities and infrastructure to support tourism. Therefore, the author wants to evaluate the difference in the increase in land prices in areas designated as tourist villages and areas that are not designated as tourist villages.

This research uses a quasi experimental approach through the Difference in Difference (DiD) method. This method compares changes in outcomes over time between the treatment group (Waduk Cengklik) and the control group (Kali Pepe Land). The analysis technique uses Difference in Difference with STATA application. Diff-in-Diff results of tourist village intervention proved to increase the average land price by IDR 365,237. There are several covariates that affect land prices, namely Distance to Education, Distance to CBD, Road Width, Distance to Public Transportation.

Keywords: Tourism, Difference in Difference, Land Price, Tourism Village.