

# The Interplay of Knowledge, Tourism Dependency, Resident Support, and Government Support in Shaping the Future of Sport Tourism Development in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** This study investigates the moderating effects of government support and tourism dependency on the relationship between knowledge and resident support for sport tourism development in Indonesia. A quantitative approach was employed, using purposive random sampling to collect data from 237 local residents through a Google form questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SmartPLS. The results revealed that knowledge about sport tourism had a significant positive influence on resident support. Tourism dependency was found to moderate the influence of knowledge on resident support, with destinations heavily reliant on sports tourism having more engaged local communities. Government support also moderated the relationship between resident support and future sport tourism development, reinforcing the positive impact of local community support. The findings highlight the importance of considering tourism dependency and government support in developing sustainable sport tourism strategies. This study contributes to the understanding of the complex interplay between knowledge, tourism dependency, resident support, and government support in shaping the future of sport tourism development in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** sport tourism, knowledge, tourism dependency, resident support, government support

## **1. Introduction**

Sports tourism has become a significant global phenomenon in the last decade, contributing to the economy and building the image of a tourism destination. This growth has brought about complex changes in local communities, especially for locals who may experience the direct impact of sports tourism activities. Giango et al. (2022) stated, sports tourism is when people from all over the world come to visit a place because of sports. It helps bring in money and helps people learn about different cultures. Fourie & Santana-Gallego (2011) stated, big sports events happen once a year in different places, and they are a big deal for the cities and countries that host them. Many countries want to host these events because they bring good things, like money and other benefits, even though they can be expensive to put on. Gibson et al (2012) stated, hosting a small sports event that fits well with a community's resources and people could be a good way to help tourism in a way that lasts a long time. Soedjatmiko (2015) stated, the growth of tourism and sports in Indonesia is limited by insufficient promotion, inadequate training of personnel, transportation difficulties, and poor infrastructure. Developing sports tourism in Indonesia faces challenges such as globalization, geographical location, security concerns, technological proficiency, and infrastructure enhancements. Sports tourism provides entertainment, creates economic opportunities, improves the destination's image, and positively impacts local communities (Getz and Fairley, 2004). With the growing interest of society and related industries, a deep understanding of the factors influencing community support and the future development of sports tourism is essential. Therefore, understanding the influence of knowledge, tourism dependency, resident support, and government support is crucial in designing sustainable policies and ensuring maximum benefits from the development of sports tourism.

This study explores the relationship between knowledge and tourism dependency as the main factors influencing resident support. Local knowledge of the sports tourism industry can be a solid foundation for building local community support. A study to see how people who live in a place feel about tourism, using a theory that looks at how people think about the good things and bad things that tourism brings, and how that affects how much they like tourism. (Gursoy et al. 2002; Jurowski et al., 1997; Nunkoo & Gursoy, 2012). Organizations that promote certain places (DMOs) have found ways to use sports to attract visitors to their communities. Pouder, Clark and Fenich (2018) talked to people who work at DMOs and found four main things that these organizations think about when they try to attract sports events and visitors. Moradi et al. (2022) stated, to make a place popular for sports tourism, organizations that manage destinations should think about four things. These are: making the place better than other places, thinking about money, thinking about how people feel about the place and the government, thinking about the environment, and thinking about how things work. Fourie and Santana-gallego (2022) stated, big sports events still get a lot of attention from cities and countries who want to host them. They think that hosting these events can bring good things, like more people coming to visit before, during, and after the event. The study of Rasoolimanesh et al. (2021) presents an integrated model of the factors that influence community support for sustainable tourism development in the region. This study shows that community support for sustainable tourism development in rural areas is influenced by a number of interrelated factors, including economic benefits, cultural and environmental preservation, participation and involvement, education and awareness, and good destination management.

On the other hand, the level of dependence of residents on sports tourism can also shape their perception of the activity. Local knowledge of sports tourism is a critical element in shaping the attitudes and support of local communities. Gursoy et al. (2017) show that a high level of knowledge about the sports tourism industry can provide a solid foundation to support the activity. This knowledge involves understanding the economic benefits, environmental impact, and positive contributions that sports tourism can bring locally. Knowledge of sport tourism plays a vital role in shaping the attitudes and support of local communities. The research suggests that higher knowledge can increase local support

for sports tourism. Residents who understand the economic value, positive social aspects, and long-term benefits of sports tourism activities tend to support various related initiatives and events more.

Sharpley & Telfer (2015) emphasize that knowledge includes facts and information and an understanding of the local values and cultural identities involved in sports tourism. People with in-depth knowledge of the history, traditions and meaning of sports activities in the local context tend to have a stronger sense of ownership of sports tourism, which can be reflected in their support of various events and initiatives. Another variable used in this study is the role of resident support. Resident support, or local community support, plays a crucial role in the future development and sustainability of the sports tourism industry (Chang et al., 2020). The positive influence of resident support can create an environment that supports growth, creates economic opportunities, and strengthens the attractiveness of destinations. In the context of future sports tourism, the support of local communities is a crucial factor that shapes and guides the development of the sports tourism sector in a sustainable direction. Baduria et al. (2021) explained that resident support directly impacts the image of sports tourism destinations. When locals wholeheartedly support the existence and development of sports tourism, they indirectly help build a positive image of their destination.

The understanding and support of local communities create the perception that the destination is welcoming to visitors, promotes safety, and offers positive experiences that can enhance the appeal of sports tourism in the future. The support of residents is also reflected in their active participation in sporting events and events. When local communities actively organize and participate in events, it creates a welcoming atmosphere for visitors and enhances the quality of the tourism experience. Supportive residents will be more likely to participate as volunteers, spectators, or even participants, positively contributing to the atmosphere and sustainability of sporting events. In the context of future sports tourism, resident support is a critical element that forms the foundation for the growth and sustainability of the sports tourism industry. Local community support creates a positive environment, motivates participation in events, increases economic impact, and ensures the preservation of cultural values (Perdue et al. 1990). Therefore, it is important for stakeholders, including local governments, industry players, and communities, to work together to build and maintain strong local community support for a sustainable future in sports tourism.

Furthermore, this study focuses on tourism dependency and government support as moderator variables. Tourism dependency is considered a mediator that influences local support for sports tourism. Sharpley & Telfer (2015) state that the level of dependence of residents on sports tourism can shape their perception of the industry. The involvement of local communities in sports tourism activities can increase a local sense of belonging and pride, which in turn can support various tourism initiatives and policies. Tourism dependency is an essential mediator in understanding the relationship between knowledge and the support of local communities. Sports tourism destinations that are highly dependent on the presence of tourists will have different dynamics in shaping the attitudes and support of local communities. Research by Chi and Qu (2008) states that tourism dependence can moderate the influence of knowledge on local people's attitudes and support.

Not only that, supporting factors that can influence the future of sports tourism are government support is considered as a mediator that affects the potential growth of sports tourism. Hall (2005) emphasized the role of government in shaping policy and providing support to develop the potential of sports tourism. Government involvement can include infrastructure investment, event licensing, and sports tourism promotion as part of a tourism development strategy. Through a deep understanding of the interaction between local knowledge, dependence on tourism, community support, and government support, this study aims to provide a comprehensive view of the factors influencing the dynamics of sports tourism. Detailing the influence of knowledge, resident support, tourism dependency, and government support as mediators on the future of sport tourism is expected to guide decision-making and sustainable policy formulation in the development of sports tourism.

This study aims to investigate the effect of knowledge of sport tourism on resident support, with tourism dependency and government support as moderator variables, and their implications on future sport tourism development in Indonesia. This research is expected to significantly contribute to tourism literature and destination development, especially in the context of sports tourism. The study can provide a more comprehensive view of how destinations can optimise their sports tourism potential by understanding the role of knowledge, traveler dependence, and government support. The results of this study can have practical implications for sports tourism destination managers, local governments, and related industry players. Increasing the knowledge of local communities, managing reliance on tourism wisely, and building strong government support can be key strategies to advance sports tourism.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **Knowledge**

Cooper (2015) stated, the realm of knowledge management has long been embraced by academia, yet the tourism industry has only recently recognized its invaluable potential. By embracing knowledge management, tourism organizations and destinations can unlock remarkable advantages in terms of fostering innovation and enhancing their competitive edge. Wijesinghe, Mura, & Bouchon (2019) stated, no scholarly articles authored by tourism academics hailing from or based in non-Western regions, discussing the impact of colonial or neocolonial power structures on the production of tourism knowledge beyond the Western world, have been published.

Knowledge sport tourism refers to the level of knowledge and understanding about the sports tourism industry possessed by the community, government, and other related parties (Abdullah et al., 2015). It includes understanding various sporting activities, events, economic and social impacts, and the benefits and challenges associated with sports tourism in a destination. Knowledge Sport Tourism includes technical information about sports and involves understanding the social, economic, and cultural aspects associated with this tourism phenomenon. Anand et al. (2023) stated, this level of knowledge can vary from a general understanding of sports and sports tourism destinations to an in-depth understanding of the technical, cultural, and sustainability aspects of sports tourism.

Zhang et al. (2023) stated, the different names given to types of tourism by experts and people who work in the industry show different ways of thinking about tourism and hold a lot of information about it. Tribe & Liburd (2016) stated the different names given to types of tourism by experts and people who work in the industry show different ways of thinking about tourism and hold a lot of information about it.

Loehr & Becken (2021) found, the systems approach is a way of looking at things that helps us understand how different factors affect tourism and climate change knowledge. By using this approach, we can see where the differences are in what we know about these topics and how they are connected. It also helps us identify problems that make it difficult for scientists, policymakers, and people who work in the field to work together effectively. Abidin et al. (2022) found, the intention to visit a destination is greatly influenced by one's understanding of tourism and their willingness to take risks. However, the perception of health risks can deter individuals from pursuing their desired travel plans.

Moreover, the positive correlation between having a thorough knowledge of tourism and the intention to engage in ecotourism activities is influenced by both the perception of health risks and one's attitude towards taking risks. (Wijesinghe et al. (2019) delve into the profound influence of prevailing global power structures on the emerging generation of Asian tourism scholars, using the lens of critical theories such as Eurocentrism and capitalism. Otowicz et al. (2022) explained, the importance of tacit knowledge in driving competitive advantage and the complexity involved in managing it effectively. Knowledge management in the tourism sector has faced criticism for its lack of clarity, use of technical jargon, and disconnect from the practical needs of industry professionals in both the public and private sectors.

## **Resident Support**

Resident support refers to the level of support or approval given by residents or local communities to the existence and development of tourism in their destinations (Kim et al, 2021). This support can include positive responses to tourism attendance, participation in tourism initiatives, and levels of support for policies or projects related to the tourism industry. Lee (2013) explained that local communities that support the presence of tourism in a friendly and friendly manner can be considered as a form of resident support. This includes a positive attitude and acceptance towards the visitors. When local people are actively involved in tourism activities or events, for example, volunteering or contributing to organizing events, this reflects the level of resident support for the tourism industry. Kim et al. (2015) stated, it is important for people in a community to feel good about hosting big sports events in order for everyone to be supportive of them.

Baltacı (2020) found that the environmental attitudes of local residents were a significant factor in determining their behavior and support for sustainable tourism development in Alanya. The study also concluded that local people's behavioral roles and environmental attitudes can be used to predict their support for sustainable tourism development. Nugroho et al. (2022) stated, the residents are divided into two groups - tourism supporters and cautious supporters - based on their differing levels of agreement on the benefits, costs, and health risks associated with tourism. These distinct clusters of opinions and interests suggest that policies and interventions should be tailored to the specific needs and concerns of each group. Radhika & Bagyalakshmi (2021) stated, the perception of risk and cost of tourism has a negative impact on community support, while the perception of benefits has a positive impact.

Yu et al. (2018) stated, the positive effects of sociocultural and environmental benefits enhance the overall living experience of the host community. The support for tourism development by residents is influenced by the economic and sociocultural benefits it brings, as well as the negative impacts on sociocultural and environmental aspects, and the impact on the quality of life within the community. Ranasinghe & Pradeepamal (2019) stated, the involvement of local residents is crucial in the development of a successful destination. Qi et al. (2023) explained, residents' willingness to tolerate events plays a role in how perceived benefits impact their support for events, while it completely influences how perceived costs affect their support.

McCartney & In (2016) explained, a lot of people in Macao rely on tourism to make money, but this study found that some people are starting to not like the tourism industry, especially the casinos. Even though the casinos bring in a lot of money, the study showed that people are more worried about things like too much traffic, too many people, and things costing too much. They want better ways to get around and more fun things to do, instead of just more casinos. Zheng et al. (2021) explained, destinations try to attract tourists by creating and promoting places for them to visit. They also want to involve the local community in these tourist activities and make sure that residents are happy and not angry about the changes that tourism can bring.

Wong & Lai (2021) explained, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Macao government did six things to make people feel safe and happy. These things were: doing the right actions, doing them at the right time, being good leaders, making sure the actions could keep going, working together with other important people, and being clear about what they were doing. These actions made some people feel more satisfied and trusting of the government, which made them more likely to support bringing tourists back to Macao. Nugroho & Numata (2020) found, the level of support for tourism development among residents is largely influenced by their perception of economic benefits and their level of community involvement. Additionally, the perceived benefits and costs play a significant role in mediating the relationship between community attachment, involvement, and support for tourism development.

## **Tourism Dependency**

Tourism dependency refers to the level of dependence of a destination on the tourism sector as the main source of income or economic sustainability (Archer & Ruhanen, 2005). (Gossling et al. 2013)

explain that destinations that depend on income from tourism for the most economic income can be considered destinations with a high level of tourism dependency. This includes revenues from accommodation, restaurants, tourism activities, and other related sectors. While the concept of tourism dependency is generally used in the context of the economic impact of tourism, it also includes other elements such as social and cultural. Increased tourism dependency can create economic opportunities, but it can also provide challenges related to sustainability and economic resilience to tourism market fluctuations (Page, 2012). Chang et al. (2020) stated, place image and knowledge about tourism positively influence residents' support for sport tourism development, both relationships are moderated by tourism dependency. Badurina & Frleta (2021) examined how residents' dependence on tourism impacts their satisfaction with local tourism governance, including the organization of public and private tourism stakeholders, as well as their involvement in tourism planning and decision making.

Tourist dependency Refers to the condition where an area is highly dependent on the tourism industry as the main source of income. Although the tourism industry can provide significant economic benefits, over-reliance on this sector can also have negative impacts. Regions that rely heavily on tourism are vulnerable to global economic damage and changes in tourist trends. When there is an economic crisis or a decline in tourist interest, regional income can be significantly affected, causing instability in the local economy (Gössling & Hall, 2006). Dependence on tourism can create social disconnection among local communities, with increasing disparities between those directly involved in the tourism industry and those who are not. This can cause social tension, economic competition, and cultural conflict within society (Hall & Page, 2006).

### **Government Support**

Government support refers to government support or involvement in supporting the development or sustainability of a sector, including tourism (Inskeep, 1991). This support can include policies, regulations, incentives, and various measures governments take to promote the growth of a particular sector or achieve certain goals. The government that supports the development of tourism infrastructure, such as roads, airports, and other supporting facilities, is a fundamental form of support to increase the competitiveness of destinations (Allaberganov et al 2021). In addition, the form of government support can also be in the form of support in the promotion and marketing of destinations through campaigns managed by national or regional tourism institutions is a strategic step of the government to increase tourism visits (Faulker & Russel, 2000).

Giango et al. (2022) stated, governments learned important information to make plans for helping sports tourism grow with the help of people in the area. Silisna & Susant (2020) stated, the central and local governments in West Sumatera are working together to make the region a better place for sports tourism. They are providing money, organizing events, and improving things like roads, transportation, and places to stay to make it easier for people to visit and enjoy sports in the area. Supaat et al. (2019) found, government support and intervention play a crucial role in assisting SME entrepreneurs in the halal industry by fostering strong connections and quick interactions, ultimately shaping the intentions and success of these businesses. McKee & Wang (2006) stated, government support has the power to greatly impact development activities in businesses. Arina et al. (2022) found, women who believe they have control over their own lives are more likely to be interested in entrepreneurship without government support. Arifin et al. (2019) found, government support can be provided in various ways, such as through regulations, laws, guidelines, and periodic guidance from the government.

## **3. Methodology**

This study utilizes a quantitative methodology, specifically focusing on testing hypotheses through statistical analysis. According to Leedy and Ormrod (2001), quantitative research involves gathering data in order for it to be quantified and statistically tested. The study focuses on local residents living near sport tourism in Indonesia. Data was collected through a purposive random sampling method. The purposive random sampling method is the right approach for this research because it requires

researchers to randomly select respondents from the population who have certain characteristics that are relevant to the research topic. In the context of this research, researchers want to select respondents from various levels of society who have knowledge or involvement in the tourism industry, and have diverse views or experiences regarding government support. By using a purposive random sampling method, researchers can ensure that the samples taken cover a variety of viewpoints and experiences relevant to the research topic, so that the results can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between government support, population support, and the future development of sports tourism.

The sample size in this research is 237 tourists. According to Hair et al., (2014) the sample size should be 100 or larger. As a general rule, the minimum sample size is at least five times larger than the number of question items to be analyzed, and larger sample sizes will be acceptable. In this research there are 21 question items, so the minimum sample size required is  $21 \times 10 = 210$  minimum samples. In collecting data, the researcher first explains the objectives and procedures related to the research clearly. Participants must be provided with adequate information and understand their right to refuse to participate or withdraw at any time without negative consequences. Second, researchers also maintain the confidentiality and anonymity of participants. Researchers must ensure that the data collected is stored securely and only accessed by those authorized. Information that could identify participants, such as names or addresses, should be removed or encrypted to protect their privacy. Furthermore, researchers also respect the cultural rights and values of local communities. Researchers must respect the customs, traditions and beliefs of local communities in conducting research. They must maintain cultural sensitivity and ensure that research does not cause harm or abuse to local communities. Data will be analyzed using SmartPLS 3.0. SmartPLS analysis in this research uses the bootstrapping method. Bootstrapping is a common technique used to test the statistical significance of structural models built with SmartPLS.

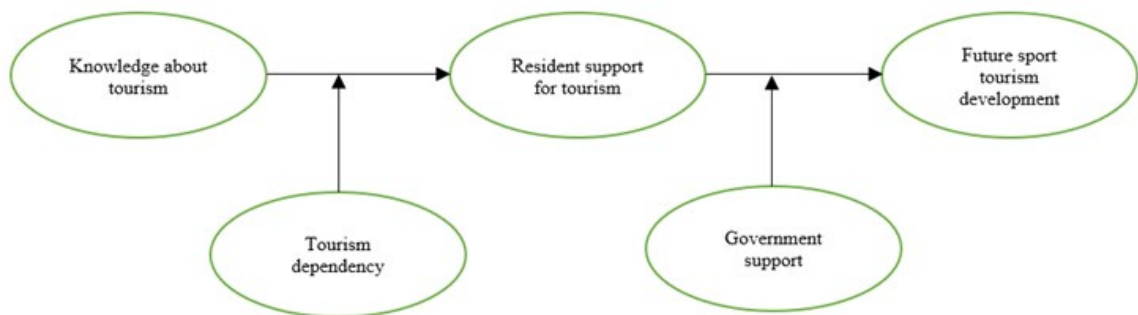


Fig.1: Conceptual model

## 4. Result

### 4.1 Characteristics of Respondents

#### 4.1.1 Characteristics by Gender

Gender	Total
Male	118
Woman	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>

Based on the explanation of table 4.1.1, it can be concluded that the respondents who have the highest percentage are respondents with female gender

#### 4.1.2 Characteristics by Age

Gender	Total
17 – 21 Years	169
22 – 26 Years	24
27 – 31 Years	17
> 32 Years	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>

Based on the explanation of table 4.1.2, it can be concluded that respondents who have the highest percentage are dominated by the age of 17 – 21 years.

#### 4.1.3 Characteristics by Occupation

Gender	Total
Student	185
Private Employees	24
Civil servants	6
Entrepreneur	6
Other	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>

Based on the explanation of table 4.1.3, it can be concluded that the respondents who have the highest percentage are students / students.

#### 4.1.4 Characteristics based on Education

Work	Total
High School / Vocational School	163
D3	18
D4/S1	36
S2	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>

Based on the explanation of table 4.1.4, it can be concluded that respondents who have the highest percentage are respondents with high school / vocational education levels.

#### 4.2 Convergent validity

Convergent validity analysis assesses the validity of an indicator by determining if it accurately measures what it is intended to measure (Ghozali, 2016). According to Hair Jr. et al., (2017) the indicator is considered valid if it has a value greater than 0.6.

Table 1. Convergent Validity.

Variable	Indicator	Outer Loading	Criter ia
<b>Knowledge</b>	KN 1	0.913	Valid
	KN 2	0.875	Valid
	KN 3	0.916	Valid
	KN 4	0.819	Valid
<b>Resident Support</b>	RS 1	0.900	Valid
	RS 2	0.866	Valid
	RS 3	0.881	Valid
	RS 4	0.836	Valid
<b>Tourism Dependency</b>	TD 1	0.900	Valid



Variable	Indicator	Outer Loading	Criter ia
	TD 2	0.901	Valid
	TD 3	0.634	Valid
	TD 4	0.861	Valid
<b>Government Support</b>	GS 1	0.907	Valid
	GS 2	0.920	Valid
	GS 3	0.918	Valid
	GS 4	0.893	Valid
<b>Future Sport Tourism Development</b>	FST 1	0.881	Valid
	FST 2	0.850	Valid
	FST 3	0.911	Valid
	FST 4	0.928	Valid
	FST 5	0.906	Valid

### 4.3 Cross Loading

Ghozali (2016) explains that in the outer model we know Cross Loading. This value is another measure of discriminant validity. The expected value for each indicator has a higher loading for the construct being measured compared to the loading value for other constructs.

Table. 2. Cross Loading

	<b>Future Sport Tourism</b>	<b>Government Support</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Resident Support</b>	<b>Tourist Dependency</b>
Tourist Dependency 4	0.633	0.615	0.542	0.704	0.861
Tourist Dependency 3	0.375	0.407	0.378	0.457	0.634
Tourist Dependency 2	0.712	0.528	0.632	0.720	0.901
Tourist Dependency 1	0.755	0.584	0.673	0.758	0.900
Resident Support 4	0.660	0.670	0.514	0.836	0.715
Resident Support 3	0.756	0.621	0.578	0.881	0.720
Resident Support 2	0.761	0.545	0.645	0.866	0.661
Resident Support 1	0.829	0.554	0.707	0.900	0.717
Knowledge 4	0.727	0.477	0.819	0.661	0.676
Knowledge 3	0.674	0.529	0.916	0.612	0.597
Knowledge 2	0.586	0.493	0.875	0.573	0.537
Knowledge 1	0.644	0.517	0.913	0.628	0.583
Government Support 4	0.577	0.893	0.474	0.550	0.531
Government Support 3	0.681	0.918	0.581	0.653	0.619
Government Support 2	0.605	0.920	0.510	0.644	0.622
Government Support 1	0.598	0.907	0.509	0.631	0.577
Future Sport 5	0.906	0.629	0.702	0.796	0.690
Future Sport 4	0.928	0.603	0.710	0.792	0.739
Future Sport 3	0.911	0.587	0.676	0.766	0.666
Future Sport 2	0.850	0.565	0.631	0.754	0.644
Future Sport 1	0.881	0.656	0.638	0.768	0.680

The results of table 2 explain that the value of each indicator has a higher value than other constructs.

#### 4.4 Average variance extracted (AVE)

The AVE value is a measurement that can be used to compare different constructs in a model by looking at their correlations. It is important for the AVE value to be greater than 0.5 (Ghozali & Latan, 2014).

Table 3. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Variable	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
<i>Knowledge</i>	0.777
<i>Resident Support</i>	0.759
<i>Tourism Dependency</i>	0.691
<b>Government support</b>	0.827
<i>Future Sport Tourism</i>	0.802

#### 4.4 Composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha

Cronbach's alpha is a measure that can be used to determine the reliability of data. According to Hair et al. (2014), data with a combined reliability value of over 0.7 is considered highly reliable, while Cronbach's alpha is expected to be above 0.6.

Table 4. Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Composite Realibilty
<i>Knowledge</i>	0.904	0.933
<i>Resident Support</i>	0.894	0.926
<i>Tourism Dependency</i>	0.846	0.898
<b>Government support</b>	0.930	0.950
<i>Future Sport Tourism</i>	0.938	0.953

#### 4.5 Effect Size (f2)

Table 5. Effect Size

	<b>Future Sport Tourism</b>	<b>Moderating Government Support</b>	<b>Moderating Tourist Dependency</b>	<b>Resident Support</b>
<b>Knowledge</b>			0.029	0.142
<b>Resident Support</b>	1.065	0.016		

Cohen (1988) says that the recommended Effect Size  $f^2$  is 0.02, 0.15 and 0.35 with exogenous latent variables having small, moderate and large influences on the structural level. From table 4.5 explains that the effect of effect size knowledge on resident support is 0.14 which means the effect of size knowledge on resident support is small. Likewise, moderation of tourism dependency on knowledge and resident support has a moderate effect size with a value of 0.029. while the influence of resident support on future sports has an effect size value of 1,065 which means it has a high category effect. Finally, the effect size of moderator government support for resident support and future sport tourism development has a low effect size with a value of 0.016.

#### 4.6 Hypothesis testing

The test results show a clear cause-and-effect relationship. The arrow symbol ( $\rightarrow$ ) indicates how one variable influences another. Here are the findings from the hypothesis testing.

Table 6. Hypothesis Testing

Variable	Original Sample (O)	P Values
<i>Knowledge <math>\rightarrow</math> Resident Support</i>	0.285	0.000
<i>Knowledge <math>\rightarrow</math> Moderating Tourism Dependency <math>\rightarrow</math> Resident Support</i>	0.676	0.000
<i>Resident Support <math>\rightarrow</math> Future Sport Tourism Development</i>	0.713	0.000
<i>Resident Support <math>\rightarrow</math> Moderating Government Support <math>\rightarrow</math> Future Sport Tourism Development</i>	0.588	0.000

## 5. Discussion

### Knowledge has a significant positive influence on resident support

Sport tourism knowledge includes local people's understanding of various aspects of sports tourism, including the types of activities, the athletes and teams involved, the economic, social, and environmental impacts, and the benefits it can bring. Studies by Gursoy et al. (2017) show that high knowledge of the sports tourism industry can provide a strong foundation to support the activity. Better-informed societies tend to have a more holistic understanding of the benefits and risks associated with sports tourism, which in turn can affect their level of support (Abdullah et al, 2015).

The results of this study explain that knowledge has a significant positive influence on resident support with a p-value of 0.00. This means that the higher the knowledge about sport tourism, the higher the local community's support for sport tourism.

The research of Gursoy et al. (2017) explains that knowledge is not only about the technical aspects of sports tourism, but also social and economic knowledge. People aware of positive impacts, such as improvements to the local economy, and negative impacts, such as the possibility of increased noise levels or crowds, tend to be more careful and critical in evaluating the benefits and risks associated with sports tourism. Sharpley & Telfer (2015) emphasize that knowledge includes facts and information and an understanding of the local values and cultural identities involved in sports tourism. People with in-depth knowledge of the history, traditions and meaning of sports activities in the local context tend to have a stronger sense of ownership of sports tourism, which can be reflected in their support of various events and initiatives.

Research results showing that knowledge has a significant positive influence on resident support have a variety of practical implications that can influence policy and practice in various fields. First, awareness of the importance of increasing public knowledge about the potential of sports tourism must

be a priority in marketing and education strategies. This can be done through information campaigns, seminars and educational programs in schools and local communities. By increasing understanding of the benefits and added value of sports tourism, the public will be more likely to support sports-related tourism development initiatives.

Second, collaboration between government, the private sector and society is very important. The government needs to facilitate open dialogue between all stakeholders to ensure that community interests and concerns are considered in the planning and implementation of sports tourism projects. By involving communities in the decision-making process, there is the potential to create more sustainable and widely accepted plans. Finally, it is important to adopt a sustainable approach in the development of sports tourism. By considering the environmental, social and cultural impacts of tourism activities, we can ensure that the growth of this sector not only provides economic benefits but also protects and promotes valuable natural and cultural heritage.

### **Tourism Dependency Moderates the influence of knowledge on resident support**

Within the framework of this study, tourism dependency serves as a moderator variable that can moderate the relationship between sports tourism knowledge and local community support. This moderation can generate differences in how much knowledge about sports tourism influences residents' attitudes and support, depending on their dependence on the tourism industry. The results of this study explain that tourism dependency succeeded in moderating the influence of knowledge and resident support with a p-value of 0.004.

Tourism dependency reflects the extent to which local communities depend on the income and opportunities generated by the tourism industry. Sharpley & Telfer (2015) underline that this level of dependence can affect people's perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors towards sports tourism. Tourism destinations that rely heavily on sports tourism tend to have locals who are more involved and have a greater stake in the industry's sustainability.

Gursoy et al. (2017) explain that when sports tourism destinations have a low level of dependence, high knowledge of sports activities can positively affect local community support. Chang et al (2020) explain that Residents may be more open to the economic and social benefits of sports tourism, and higher knowledge can strengthen those positive relationships.

Understanding the effect of tourism dependency as a moderator variable has important managerial and policy implications. Local governments, the private sector, and other stakeholders need to consider the level of dependence of destinations on sports tourism when designing education and promotion programs. This approach can include managing local community expectations, emphasizing sustainability, and developing initiatives that provide long-term benefits to communities.

The research results show that the level of tourism dependence in an area can moderate the influence of knowledge on population support for sports tourism. The implications of these findings have significant impacts for policy makers, industry players and local communities. This means that in destinations that rely heavily on tourism, factors such as environmental conservation, economic sustainability and social security may be more crucial in determining community support for sports tourism development, even if their level of knowledge is high. In light of these findings, practical steps that can be taken include increasing the diversification of local economies to reduce dependence on tourism, investing in infrastructure that supports tourism sustainability, and developing education and training programs for local communities to promote awareness of the importance of environmental conservation and participation in the industry. responsible tourism sport.

### **Resident Support has a significant positive influence on the future of sport tourism**

Resident support refers to the support and positive perception of local residents towards the existence and development of tourism, especially sports tourism. Gursoy et al. (2017) explained that resident support includes positive attitudes, active participation, and local community involvement in

supporting various aspects of the sports tourism industry, from organizing sports events to promoting sports tourism destinations.

The results of this study explain that resident support has a significant positive effect on future sports tourism with a p-value of 0.000. This means that high resident support can create conditions that support promoting and improving sports events in the destination. Local community support can include participation in organizing events, supporting sports tourism promotion efforts, and providing positive feedback to relevant parties. Studies by Sharpley & Telfer (2015) show that supportive residents actively have the potential to become sports tourism ambassadors, helping to increase a destination's visibility and increase attractiveness for potential visitors.

The research results showing that population support has a significant positive influence on the future of sports tourism have important practical implications for tourism managers, local governments and tourism industry players. It is important for tourism managers to actively engage with local communities. They need to hold public consultations, forums and open meetings to listen to community opinions, concerns and aspirations regarding the development of sports tourism. By strengthening relationships between stakeholders and the community, it will be easier to gain strong support from local residents.

Studies by Kim et al (2021) show that locals supporting sports tourism are more likely to be involved in the tourism sector, ranging from direct employment opportunities to related ventures that generate additional income. Such support can also motivate local communities to maintain and preserve their cultural heritage and environment, thereby improving the destination's sustainability.

The support of locals not only affects organizational and promotional aspects but also plays an important role in creating a positive tourism experience for visitors. High resident support can create a welcoming and welcoming atmosphere for visitors, helping to improve the overall quality of the sports tourism experience. Gursoy et al. (2017) explain that visitors who feel support and hospitality from local people tend to have the intention to return and recommend the destination to others. Therefore, high resident support can positively impact the destination's image and invite more participation in future sporting events. In the context of future sport tourism, resident support emerges as a key element that shapes the direction and development of sports tourism destinations. The support of locals creates a solid foundation for future economic, social and sustainable growth. Therefore, it is important for sports tourism stakeholders, including local governments, private parties, and local communities, to work together to build and maintain support.

### **Government support moderates the influence of Resident Support and Future Sport Tourism Development**

Government support includes measures and policies adopted by the government, both local, regional, and national, to support sports tourism development (Fong et al., 2020). This support can cover various aspects, such as infrastructure investment, organizing sporting events, promoting destinations, and making regulations that support the industry's sustainability. The results of this study explain that the influence of government support moderates resident support and future sports tourism with a p-value of 0.000.

In this context, the relationship between residents and government support is interesting. Strong support from local communities can motivate the government to increase investment and involve itself more deeply in developing sports tourism. Conversely, strong government policies and support can strengthen people's positive perceptions of sports tourism, creating a cycle of mutual support between the two parties.

Gursoy et al. (2017) showed that when government support is high, the positive impact of resident support on the development of future sports tourism can be further strengthened. A government that supports and actively participates in sports infrastructure development, organizes events, and creates policies that support the industry can accelerate the growth of the sports tourism sector. Sharpley &

Telfer (2015) emphasize that the government can create a regulatory framework, provide economic incentives, and coordinate various related parties to achieve the goals of sports tourism development. Government support covers various aspects, including infrastructure investment, event licensing, tourism promotion, and policy development supporting tourism sustainability.

Government support can significantly impact the development of sports infrastructure and the organization of major events. Adequate infrastructure, such as stadiums, training facilities, and accommodation, can enhance a destination's attractiveness as a sports tourism destination. The organization of major sporting events can also be a driver of tourism, attracting international attention and increasing the attractiveness of destinations.

Government support is not only related to economic aspects but also closely related to sustainability principles. In the face of global climate change and environmental conservation challenges, government support can include policies and initiatives supporting sustainable sports tourism. Governments can adopt sustainability policies focusing on nature protection, cultural preservation, and community participation in destination management. Thus, government support can help create sports tourism destinations that are economically successful, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. The study by Hall (2005) highlights that actively involved governments can create training programs for local communities, build adequate sports infrastructure, and provide incentives for tourism industry players. With full support from the government, residents can feel more confident in supporting sports tourism because they see the government's responsibility towards the development of the sector. Government support as a moderator variable plays an integral role in shaping the direction and sustainability of future sport tourism development. Government support can amplify the positive impact of resident support, creating an environment conducive to the growth of sports tourism. Concrete measures, such as investment in infrastructure, organizing events, and promoting destinations, can form a solid basis for developing the sports tourism sector. It is important to remember that good collaboration between governments, local communities, and the private sector is key to achieving future sustainable, inclusive, and successful sports tourism development.

## **6. Conclusion**

This study has shed light on the complex relationships between knowledge, tourism dependency, resident support, and government support in the context of sport tourism development in Indonesia. The findings underscore the importance of fostering local community knowledge and support for sport tourism, while considering the moderating effects of tourism dependency and government support.

The study highlights the need for destination managers and policymakers to develop targeted strategies for building local community support, taking into account the level of tourism dependency and the role of government support. Destinations heavily reliant on sports tourism should focus on engaging local communities and ensuring that they have a stake in the industry's sustainability. Government support, in the form of infrastructure investment, event organization, destination promotion, and sustainability policies, can reinforce the positive impact of local community support on future sport tourism development.

However, the study has some limitations that should be acknowledged, such as the use of a purposive random sampling method and the reliance on an online questionnaire. Future research could employ probability sampling techniques and include a more diverse range of respondents to enhance the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, qualitative methods, such as interviews and focus groups, could provide deeper insights into the perspectives and experiences of local residents and tourism stakeholders.

In conclusion, this study contributes to the growing body of literature on sport tourism development by highlighting the importance of knowledge, tourism dependency, resident support, and government support in shaping the future of the industry. The findings have important implications for destination managers and policymakers, emphasizing the need for a holistic and collaborative approach to sport

tourism development that engages local communities and leverages government support for sustainable outcomes.

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