FENOMENA Journal of the Social Sciences e-ISSN: 2656-7369 | p-ISSN: 1412-5439

Fenomena: Journal of the Social Sciences
Vol. 23 No. 2 (2024) : 103-114
Available online at https://fenomena.uinkhas.ac.id/index.php/fenomena/

Measuring Intention to Build a Creative City Based on Theory of Planned Behaviour and Readiness to Change

Nurul Jannah Lailatul Fitria[1], Ferdy Aprilyandi[2], Shanty Bunga Adinda[3]
[1]Pascasarjana Universitas Majalengka, Indonesia
[2]Aligarh Muslim University, India
[3]Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Indonesia
Email: nuruljannahlailatulfitria@gmail.com[1], another.side691@gmail.com[2], shantybunga.adinda@gmail.com[3]

DOI: 10.35719/fenomena.v23i2.177

Received: April 14, 2024	Revised: July 30, 2024	Accepted: August 7, 2024	Published: Nov 6, 2024

Abstract :

The Creative City concept is community-based sustainable development, social and cultural inclusion, strengthening local identity and supporting the development of insight and creativity. Probolinggo City directs the development of the Creative City concept. However, currently Probolinggo City has not been included in the cities listed in the Creative Word and has not conducted the PMK3I Test. This is interesting to conduct a depth study. This research is designed as a descriptive quantitative approach and supported by data processing with SEMPLS. The attitude variable has a negative influence on the development intention variable. The variables that influence intention positively and significantly in this study are subjective norms, behavioural control, and readiness to change. It can be concluded that there are two variables from the Theory of Planned Behaviour and Readiness to Change variables that have an influence on the intention to develop a creative city in Probolinggo City. In addition, there is one variable from TPB, namely the attitude variable that does not have a significant influence on the intention to develop a Creative City in Probolinggo City.

Keywords: *Readiness, Creative, Intention, Development, TPB*

Abstrak:

Konsep Kota Kreatif berfokus pada pembangunan berkelanjutan yang berbasis komunitas, inklusi sosial dan budaya, penguatan identitas lokal, serta mendukung pengembangan wawasan dan kreativitas. Kota Probolinggo sedang mengarahkan pembangunan berdasarkan konsep Kota Kreatif ini. Namun, saat ini Kota Probolinggo belum termasuk dalam daftar kota-kota yang tercantum dalam Creative World dan belum melakukan Uji PMK3I. Hal ini menarik untuk dikaji lebih mendalam. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dan didukung oleh pengolahan data dengan SEMPLS. Variabel sikap memiliki pengaruh negatif terhadap variabel niat pengembangan. Variabel-variabel yang mempengaruhi niat secara positif dan signifikan dalam penelitian ini adalah norma subjektif, kontrol perilaku, dan kesiapan untuk berubah. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat dua variabel dari Teori Perilaku Terencana dan variabel Kesiapan untuk Berubah yang berpengaruh terhadap niat untuk mengembangkan kota kreatif di Kota Probolinggo. Selain itu, terdapat satu variabel dari TPB, yaitu variabel sikap, yang tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap niat untuk mengembangkan Kota Kreatif di Kota Probolinggo.

Kata Kunci: *Kesiapan, Kreatif, Niat, Pengembangan, TPB*

Correspondent Author: nuruljannahlailatulfitria@gmail.com (Nurul Jannah Lailatul Fitria)

How to cite: Fitria, N. J. L., Aprilyandi, F., & Adinda, S. B. (2024). Measuring Intention to Build a Creative City Based on Theory of Planned Behaviour and Readiness to Change. *Fenomena*, *23*(2), 103–114. https://doi.org/10.35719/fenomena.v23i2.177

INTRODUCTION

The city is an area that functions as a center of community activities (Waney et al., 2021; Faradila et al., 2020). The city's problems are related to poverty levels, inequality, and few job opportunities (Ramadhani et al., 2017). So an appropriate handling strategy is needed so that the city becomes better (Sarosa, 2020; Lubis, 2021). Moreover, currently each region has the authority to regulate cities or regions according to regional autonomy rules and regulate political behaviour (Mukhlis et al., 2023; Anggraini et al., 2022; Mahadiansar et al., 2020). The right way to manage the city and deal with problems in the city by orienting to local excellence and potential.

Prioritizing and optimizing the local potential of each city or region is the concept of Creative City (Murad et al., 2021; Herawati et al., 2020; Sucahyo & Fitria, 2023). Creative cities manage all local potential accompanied by creative resources and creative action (Landry & Bianchini, 1995; Ramadhani et al., 2017; Murad et al., 2021; Prayudi et al., 2020). The Creative City concept has been a program of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) since 2004. The direction of this program is to introduce and establish city collaboration that favours forms of creativity in urban development (Sari & Wijaya, 2016; Septiandika & Fitria, 2022; Fitria & Nawangsih, 2023). The Creative City concept is used as a development program that includes sustainable development, community-based development, social and cultural inclusion, strengthening local identity and supporting the development of insight and creativity (Jufra et al., 2021; Ulumuddin et al., 2020; Dipa et al., 2020). Creative cities have distinctive characteristics, including orientation to creativity and ideas; explore and engage creative communities; There is a continuous relationship between creation, production, distribution, consumption, and conservation. Creativity is an important capital to face global challenges (Sopanah et al., 2018). Three important aspects that can nurturing and developing the potential of the Creative Economy, nurturing the Creative Class, and planning and developing the Creative Environment (Undiana, 2020).

Table 1: Data on Creative Districts or Cities in Indonesia

Indicator	Total
District or City Has Taken the Picking Test	63 District or City
Number of Districts or Cities Have Joined	361 District or City
Creative Actors Have Been Registered	5970 District or City

Source: (KEMENPAREKRAF, 2022)

Previous research by Satria, et al. (2023) entitled Sustainable Environment-Based Creative City Management in Padang City Through PLS-SEM Analysis with STATA. Discussing the results of factor analysis shows that the environment affects creative cities through Human Resources in multi-stakeholder synergy (hexa helix). This research, however, does not discuss the value of the Theory of Planned Behaviour and the Readiness of the parties involved. The second research by Herawati, et al., (2020) with the title Madiun City Readiness for the Implementation of the Gastronomy Creative City Concept. The results of the research on the unpreparedness of these variables are caused by the lack of support from the government and industry players to create a city environment that can develop the ideas of the residents of Madiun City

in implementing the concept of a gastronomic creative city. However, this measurement is not linked to other variables.

Previous research by Fitria (2023) with the title Analysis of the Readiness of Probolinggo City Towards a Creative City (Sustainable Development Study with the PMK3I Creative City Concept) with the results of research by the Probolinggo City Government implementing strategies towards a creative city. Creative city indicators include creative economy, creative groups, and creative environment. The role of actors involved in the development of the Creative City is needed. The participation of five actors or parties includes the Probolinggo City Government, academics, business people or businesses in Probolinggo City, the media, and the community or people of Probolinggo City. This research has no discussion in measuring development intentions with the theory of planned behaviour and readiness towards the Creative City of Probolinggo.

Probolinggo City has implemented several efforts towards a Creative City. Such as optimizing culinary and non-culinary production based on local potential. Organizing activities that are solid with regional skills and arts. All activities are carried out in cooperation between the government, private parties, academics, and the community. Probolinggo City has not yet entered the city that has participated in the picking test from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (KEMENPAREKRAF, 2022). Currently, Probolinggo City is stepping on strengthening local wisdom and local identity. So this attracts researchers to conduct in-depth research related to the concept of planned behaviour and the level of readiness towards Probolinggo City. So that you can find out the intention to build a creative city and the level of readiness of Probolinggo City.

METHOD

This study aims to determine the relationship between Theory of Planned Behaviour and Readiness to Change variables by applying quantitative methods. Data information was collected by distributing questionnaires to the people of Probolinggo City. Data Collection Techniques with Primary Data as the main data from the research object directly by wearing a measuring device and the object used as a source of information (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Primary data is collected by filling out questionnaires by respondents (Sugiyono, 2017). And secondary data is data to support research such as archives and photos (Sugiyono, 2019). The research will be conducted within two months in January and February 2024. The location of this research was carried out in Probolinggo City.

Research variables consist of independent variables that can affect or as a source of cause of change or which is the cause of changes in the dependent variable (bound) (Sahir, 2021; Nursalam, 2017). As well as dependent variables that receive influence or are the result, because of the independent variable (Sahir, 2021; Nursalam, 2017).

Definition of Concept and Operational Variables

Table 2: Variable Operational Table

Variable	Operational Definition	Indicator	Measurement
Attitude	Attitude is an evaluation to determine the positive or negative value of individuals towards	a. Confidence in action b. Assessment on actions	Questionnaire using Likert scale

	Behaviour (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975).		
Subjective Norms	Subjective norms are the influence experienced by individuals by other communities or other individuals who have interests or are closest (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975).	a. Normative power of confidence b. Encouragement to obey	Questionnaire using Likert scale
Control of accepted Behaviour	Perceived Behavioural control is related to the expertise experienced personally to perform an action (Ajzen, 1991).	a. Power in control or control in trust b. Power in the ability to control forms of trust	Questionnaire using Likert scale
Readiness to change	Readiness for change is multidimensional influenced by beliefs (Holt et, al (2007).	a. Apply changes b. Changes according to the organization c. Leaders committed to change d. Change is beneficial to the organization	Questionnaire using Likert scale
Intention to act	Intention is a personal impulse in action. The intention to perform actions by individuals in theory is a form of interaction between attitudinal components on objects in acting and subjective norms about actions (Widayati, 2011)	a. The degree of intention in action b. Design related to intent to act c. Attempts at intent to act	Questionnaire using Likert scale

Population is a generalization area including objects or subjects whose exact criteria match the characteristics determined by the researcher for assessment and follow-up by drawing the essence (Sugiyono, 2019). The population applied in this research is the people of Probolinggo City who are specialized in the group of craftsmen and MSMEs of Probolinggo City who are members of the Umik Hebat application in Probolinggo City (Humas Probolinggokota.go.id, 2022) The sample is part of the whole and contains population characters (Sugiyono, 2019). In this research, the sample is the people of Probolinggo City. The sample size in this study was determined by

$$n = \frac{z^2}{4(moe)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1.96^2}{}$$

$$4(0,1)^2$$

n =96,04

Description:

n = Number of samples

z = The level of confidence required in sampling (95%=1,96)

Moe= *Margin of Error (10%)*

The calculation are 96 and rounded up to 100 respondents. Simple random sampling is a sample collected so that each research unit or element unit of the population has the opportunity to become a respondent without considering the strata in the population (Sugiyono, 2019).

Research instruments are tools applied in data collection (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Questionnaire with closed ended questions is a series of questions while providing choices (Notoatmodjo, 2014). In order to get accurate data research, they apply the Likert scale. Researchers apply questionnaires to measure variables through the Likert scale and make changes to indicators on items (Sugiyono, 2015).

Data analysis in this research applies descriptive data analysis. The goal is to interpret respondents' arguments against answers from questionnaires. Descriptive analysis in this research becomes a process of transforming research data in the form of tabulations to make it easier to understand and interpret data. Further data analysis in this research with PLS (Partial Last Square) analysis (Evi & Rachbini, 2022). PLS analysis is a multivariate statistical technique that applies comparisons between multiple dependent and independent variables.

Research Hypothesis

1. Ho1: Attitude variables have no influence on the intention to build a city.
   Ha1: Attitude variables have an influence on the intention to build a city.
2. Ho1: Subjective Norm Variables have no influence on City Building Intentions.
   Ha1: Subjective Norm Variables have an influence on the Intention to Build a City.
3. Ho1: Behavioural Control Variables have no influence on City Building Intentions.
   Ha1: Behavioural Control Variables have an influence on the Intention to Build a City.
4. Ho1: The variable of Readiness to Act has no influence on the Intention to Build the City.
   Ha1: The variable of readiness to act has an influence on the intention to build the city.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

This research applies data review with path calculation techniques and uses the SMART PLS application. (Pering, 2020) Model Evaluation consists of Outer Model. The outer model is applied to present the reliability and validity values of the indicators that form the latent construct. Evaluation of measurement models with reflective models can be on testing: Convergent validity is a form of testing that shows the relationship of each reflective item with its latent variables (Sholihin & Ratmono, 2013). Each indicator is classified as convergent validity if the loading factor value > 0.5.

Table 3: Loading Factor

Variable	Indicator	Loading Factor	Status
Attitude	X1	0,907	Valid
	X2	0,817	Valid
Subjective Norms	Y1	0,824	Valid
	Y2	0,795	Valid
Control of accepted Behaviour	M1	0,887	Valid
	M2	0,761	Valid
Readiness to change	K1	0,859	Valid
	K2	0,791	Valid
	K3	0,778	Valid
	K4	0,585	Valid
Intention to act	N1	0,852	Valid
	N2	0,846	Valid
	N3	0,806	Valid

Based on the table above, the value of loading factors on each variable indicator of Attitude (X1), Subjective Norms (X2), Attitude Behaviour Control (X3), Readiness to Change (X4), and Intention (Y), > 0.5. So the indicator is classified as valid as a measure of the latent variable.

The discriminant validity test in this research applies cross loading and square root average (AVE) values with the target of testing valid research tools in describing latent variables.

Table 4: Discriminant validity

Variable	Attitude	Subjective Norms	Control of accepted Behaviour	Readiness to change	Intention to act	Status
S1	0,907	0,754	0,715	0,575	0,478	Valid
S2	0,817	0,596	0,516	0,523	0,350	Valid
N1	0,565	0,795	0,558	0,500	0,447	Valid
N2	0,711	0,824	0,887	0,553	0,479	Valid
P1	0,459	0,647	0,761	0,363	0,341	Valid
P2	0,711	0,824	0,887	0,553	0,479	Valid
K1	0,492	0,505	0,418	0,895	0,625	Valid
K2	0,572	0,644	0,540	0,791	0,636	Valid
K3	0,588	0,596	0,536	0,778	0,521	Valid
K4	0,214	0,124	0,160	0,585	0,369	Valid
N1	0,424	0,530	0,454	0,580	0,846	Valid
N2	0,433	0,457	0,395	0,657	0,852	Valid
N3	0,363	0,448	0,420	0,573	0,806	Valid

The discriminant validity test results in the table above show the results of cross loading calculations, cross loading values on each indicator of the variables Attitude (X1), Subjective Norms (X2), Attitude Behaviour Control (X3), Readiness to Change (X4), and Intention (Y), have higher cross loading values than other latent variables. All values are more than 0.5, then the research instrument is classified as valid. Another test is discriminant validity by comparing AVE values. The AVE value > 0.5 then the variable is classified as having good discriminant validity.

Table 5: Table AVE

Variable	√AVE	Status
Attitude	0,863	Valid
Subjective Norms	0,809	Valid
Control of accepted Behaviour	0,826	Valid
Readiness to change	0,760	Valid
Intention to act	0,835	Valid

Based on the table above, the value of √AVE on the variables Attitude (X1), Subjective Norms (X2), Attitude Behaviour Control (X3), Readiness to Change (X4), and Intention (Y), has a value of √AVE > 0.5. Then the above variables are classified as valid.

Evaluation of composite reliability by processing the value of composite reliability from the construct measurement indicator and the value of Cronbach's alpha (Abdillah & Jogiyanto, 2015) (Abdillah & Hartono, 2015). A construct is classified as reliable if the composite reliability value is above 0.7 and Cronbach's alpha value must be more than 0.6.

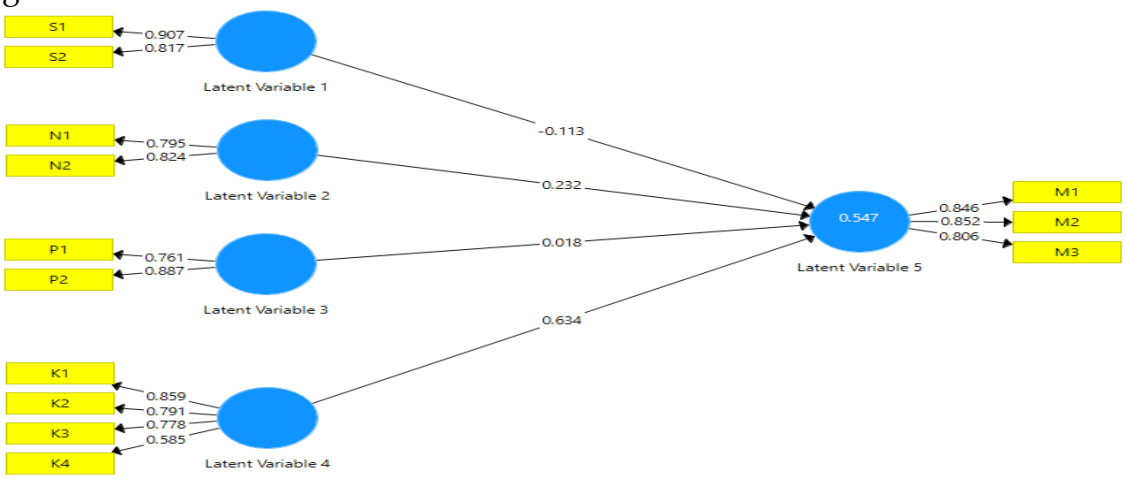
Table 6: Table Composite Reliability

Variable	Composite Reliability	Cronbach Alpha	Status
Attitude	0,853	0,664	Valid
Subjective Norms	0,792	0,674	Valid
Control of accepted Behaviour	0,811	0,646	Valid
Readiness to change	0,843	0,752	Valid
Intention to act	0,873	0,783	Valid

Evaluation of composite reliability by processing the value of composite reliability from the construct measurement indicator and the value of Cronbach's alpha. A construct is classified as reliable if the composite reliability value is above 0.7 and Cronbach's alpha value must be more than 0.6. Based on the test results above, the value of 5 variables analysed is classified as good composite reliability, the value of 5 variables is more than 0.70 for composite reliability and more than 0.6 for Cronbach's alpha. So the analysis is continued by applying the goodness of fit model check and evaluating with the inner model.

The inner model is carried out to predict correlations between latent variables with significance and R-square value techniques from research models.

Figure No. 2: Inner Model



In the figure above, it shows that the path coefficient has a variation in influence, not all of which have a positive and significant influence.

Discussion

Table 7: Table of Evaluating R-square, Full Collinearity VIF, Q-squared dan Effect Size (f2)

	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y
R-squared					0.547
Full Collin. VIF	2.881	1.067	3.266	1,873	2.860
Q-squared					0,357
Effect Size (f^2)	-0,113	0,232	0,018	0,634	

In the table, the R-squared value of variable Y, namely the variable Intention to act in the construction of Creative Cities, is 0.547. The value shows that the variables attitude (X1), subjective norms (X2) and Behavioural control (X3), and readiness to change (X4) have a strong influence on buying interest with a percentage of 54.7%, while the remaining 45.3% are influenced by factors outside this research model. The next evaluation is the full collinearity VIF which is carried out to test the collinearity problem. Full Collin marks. The VIF can be seen on each variable. The condition that must be met for this evaluation is Collin's full score. The VIF must be less than 3.3. Based on table 7, the full value of Collin, VIF on each variable qualifies less than 3.3. Each variable has a full Collin value. VIF of 2.881 for attitude (X1); 1.067 for subjective norm (X2), 3.266 for Behavioural control (X3), 1.873 for intention (X4) and 2.860 for development intention (Y). From the results of this evaluation, it can be concluded that there is no collinearity problem in this research model.

Next, there is a Q-squared evaluation which is useful to see predictive relevance. This evaluation has two criteria, namely if the value of Q2 > 0 then the model has predictive relevance, on the contrary if the value of Q2 < 0 then the model has less predictive relevance. In the table above, the Q-squared value is 0.357. This shows that the model in this study has predictive relevance. The last evaluation in the table above is to see the value of effect size. Effect size evaluation is used to determine the proportion of variance of exogenous variables to endogenous variables. In the table, the variable readiness to change (X4) has the greatest influence structurally on the intention variable of 0.634. The subjective norm variable (X2) has an intermediate influence of 0.232, while the Behavioural control variable (X3) has a small influence on the intention variable of 0.018. While the attitude variable (X1) has a negative influence on the intention variable, which is -0.113.

Table 8: Table Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Variable	Path Coefficient	P-value	Status
H1	Attitude -> Intention to act	- 0,113	0,363	Rejected

H2	Subjective Norms->Intention to act	0,232	0,000	Accepted
H3	Control of accepted Behaviour-> Intention to act	0,018	0,008	Accepted
H4	Readiness to change->Intention to act	0,634	0,000	Accepted

From the table above, the attitude variable has a negative impact on the buying interest variable with a path coefficient value of -0.113 and a p-value of 0.363. Ideally, the p-value should be less than 0.05, so the attitude variable with a p-value of 0.43 causes the variable to be insignificant and has no direct effect on intention. The variables that influence intention positively and significantly after this research are variables of subjective norms, Behavioural control, and readiness to change. Subjective norm variability with a path coefficient value of 0.232 and a p-value of 0.000. Behavioural control variability with a path coefficient value of 0.018 and a p-value of 0.008. The readiness variable changes with a path coefficient value of 0.634 and a p-value of 0.000.

The results of testing the hypothesis in this study, have concluded that there are two variables Theory of Planned Behaviour and Readiness For Change. Two variables that influence intentions in the development of Probolinggo City positively and significantly are subjective norms, Behavioural control, and readiness for change.

The implication of this research is that it is known that towards the Creative City in Probolinggo City is related to Theory of Planned Behaviour and Change Readiness variables. Especially the subject norm variable on normative beliefs and the urge to obey in driving intentions in the development of creative cities. The second variable is Behavioural control on power in control or control on trust and power in control on the ability to control the form of trust in driving intentions in the development of creative cities. The third variable is readiness to change towards a creative city. As for the attitude variable, it needs to be emphasized to the entire community and government to be consistent in actions and assessments of actions related to Probolinggo City towards the Creative City. The government can provide examples and directions regarding the right attitude towards Probolinggo City.

CONCLUSION

This study uncovers significant findings concerning the determinants of intention to develop a Creative City in Probolinggo. It reveals that within the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and Readiness for Change framework, subjective norms, Behavioural control, and readiness to change significantly and positively influence the intention to develop a Creative City. Conversely, despite its hypothesized relevance, the attitude variable demonstrates a negative and insignificant impact on this intention. This divergence highlights the complexity of Behavioural intentions within urban development contexts, suggesting that the community's beliefs, normative pressures, and perceived control are more influential than personal attitudes toward action.

The significance of this study lies in its methodological integration of TPB and readiness for change within the context of urban development, particularly in emerging economies like Indonesia. By applying SEMPLS for data analysis, this

research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of how various psychological and contextual factors collectively shape developmental intentions. It enriches the conceptual discourse on Creative Cities by emphasizing the pivotal role of communal and structural readiness over individual dispositions. The findings support policymakers and urban planners in identifying key leverage points for fostering creativity-driven urban growth, thereby advancing sustainable and inclusive city planning practices.

However, this study has some limitations. The reliance on self-reported data through questionnaires may introduce response biases, potentially affecting the validity of the findings. Additionally, the cross-sectional design limits the ability to infer causality between the studied variables. Future research should consider longitudinal studies to capture the dynamic nature of Behavioural intentions and the development process. Expanding the sample size and including diverse demographic groups can also enhance the generalizability of the results. Addressing these limitations can provide deeper insights and robust evidence to guide effective strategies for developing Creative Cities in various contexts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to everyone who contributed to this research. To the institutions—Postgraduate Program of Universitas Majalengka, Aligarh Muslim University, and Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember—thank you for your invaluable support and resources. Our sincere appreciation goes to colleagues, mentors, and collaborators who provided insight, expertise, and encouragement throughout the process. Special thanks to all respondents and stakeholders in Probolinggo City, whose willingness to share their perspectives made this study possible. Your efforts and dedication are truly appreciated.

REFERENCES

Abdillah, W., & Hartono. (2015). *Partial Least Square (PLS)*. Andi Yogyakarta.

Abdillah, W., & Jogiyanto. (2015). *Partial Least Square (PLS) Alternatif Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) dalam Penelitian BisniS*. Andi Yogyakarta.

Anggraini, O. A., Bachtyar, A. N., & Sari, C. A. (2022). *Hukum Otonomi Daerah Di Indonesia*. Umsida Press. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21070/2021/978-623-6292-65-5

Dipa, A. K., Hafiar, H., & Sani, A. (2020). Pesan Dalam Program Kota Kreatif Dan Sikap Followers Terhadap Pengembangan Ekonomi Kreatif. *Avant Garde: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, *8*(1), 79–90.

Evi, T., & Rachbini, W. (2022). *Partial Least Squares (Teori Dan Praktek)*. Tahta Media Group.

Faradila, M. N., Takwim, S., & Magfirah, F. F. (2020). Penentuan perkotaan watatu sebagai pusat kegiatan lokal di kabupaten donggala. *Journal Of Urban And Regional Planning Of Tadulako*, *3*(2), 82–92. https://pewekatadulako.fatek.untad.ac.id/index.php/JPWKT/article/view/8

Fitria, N. J. L., & Nawangsih, V. S. A. (2023). Peran Dekranasda Kota Probolinggo Dalam Pengembangan Umkm/Ikm Berbasis Industri Kreatif Lokal. *Dialogue : Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, *5*(1), 528–544. https://doi.org/10.14710/dialogue.v5i1.17458

Herawati, D., Astuti, W., & Rini, E. F. (2020). Kesiapan Kota Madiun Terhadap Penerapan Konsep Kota Kreatif Gastronomi. *Desa-Kota*, *2*(2), 143. https://doi.org/10.20961/desa-kota.v2i2.12940.143-157

Humas Probolinggokota.go.id. (2022). *Kemilau Kriya Kota Probolinggo, Bentuk Komitmen Pemkot Kembangkan Produk Unggulan UMKM*. PROBOLINGGOKOTA.GO.ID. https://probolinggokota.go.id/berita-1-2/2022/kemilau-kriya-kota-probolinggo-bentuk-komitmen-pemkot-kembangkan-produk-unggulan-umkm

Jufra, A. A., Anam, S., Imran, M., & Basri, M. I. (2021). Pengembangan Kota Kreatif di Kota Baubau. *Mega Aktiva: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Manajemen*, *10*(2), 68–85. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.32833/majem.v10i2.169

KEMENPAREKRAF. (2022). *Kata Kreatif*. Badan Pariwisata Dan Ekonomi Kreatif. https://kotakreatif.kemenparekraf.go.id/

Lailatul Fitria, N. J. (2023). Analisis Kesiapan Kota Probolinggo Menuju Kota Kreatif (Studi Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dengan Konsep Kota Kreatif PMK3I). *Jurnal Inovasi Daerah*, *2*(1), 30–48. https://doi.org/10.56655/jid.v2i1.67

Landry, C., & Bianchini, F. (1995). *The Creative City*. Demos.

Lubis, M. S. (2021). *Perencanaan Wilayah Untuk Mendukung Konsep Berkesinambungan "Sustainability Development."* Bircu Publishing.

Mahadiansar, M., Ikhsan, K., Sentanu, I. G. E. P. S., & Aspariyana, A. (2020). Paradigma Pengembangan Model Pembangunan Nasional Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi: Media Pengembangan Ilmu Dan Praktek Administrasi*, *17*(1).

Mukhlis, M. M., Aidonojie, P. A., Paidi, Z., & Tajuddin, M. S. (2023). Democratic State Governance: The Urgency of Implementing Conventions in Constitutional Practices in Indonesia. *Fenomena*, *23*(1).

Murad, R. F. P., Dewi, I. K., & Hidayat, J. T. (2021). Implementasi Konsep Kota Kreatif Di Kota Bogor. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Asosiasi Sekolah Perencanaan Indonesia (ASPI)*, *1*(12), 67–74.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2014). *Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Rineka Cipta.

Nursalam. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan: Pendekatan Praktis*. Salemba Medika.

Pering, I. M. A. A. (2020). Kajian Analisis Jalur Dengan Structural Equation Modeling (Sem) Smart-Pls 3.0. *Jurnal Ilmiah Satyagraha*, *3*(2), 28–48. https://doi.org/10.47532/jis.v3i2.177

Prayudi, Ardhanariswari, K. A., & Probosari, N. (2020). Analisis Kota Yogyakarta Sebagai Kota kreatif: Pendekatan Sinergitas Quadro Helix. *Jurnal EKSOS*, *2*(2), 294–306. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v5i2.704

Ramadhani, A. K., Soedwiwahjono, S., & Putri, R. A. (2017). Kajian Kesiapan Penerapan Konsep Kota Kreatif Desain Di Surakarta. *Arsitektura*, *13*(2). https://doi.org/10.20961/arst.v13i2.15622

Sahir, S. H. (2021). *Metode Penelitian*. KBM Indonesia.

Sari, I. K., & Wijaya, S. H. B. (2016). KOTA KREATIF DESAIN DALAM MEDIA KOMUNIKASI (Strategi Penggunaan Media Komunikasi Pemerintah Kota Bandung dalam Rangka Mensosialisasikan Bandung sebagai Kota Kreatif Desain). *Jurnal Kommas*, *1*(1), 1–20.

Sarosa, W. (2020). *Kota Untuk Semua: Hunian Yang Selaras Dengan Sustainable Development Goals And New Urban Agenda*. Expose Publika.

Satria, H., Eri Barlian, & Heldi. (2023). Pengelolaan Kota Kreatif Berbasis Lingkungan

Berkelanjutan di Kota Padang Melalui Analisis PLS-SEM dengan STATA. *Journal of Social and Policy Issues*, *3*(2), 94–98. https://doi.org/10.58835/jspi.v3i2.158

Septiandika, V., & Fitria, N. J. L. (2022). Pengaruh Pelatihan dan Kreatifitas Usaha terhadap Pengembangan UMKM (Riset UMKM Sektor Ekonomi Biru di Kecamatan Mayangan, Kota Probolinggo). *Eksos*, *18*(1).

Sholihin, M., & Ratmono, D. (2013). *Analisis SEM-PLS Dengan WarpPLS 3.0*. Penerbit Andi.

Sopanah, Bahri, S., & Mohammad Ghozali. (2018). Prospek Pengembangan Malang Raya Sebagai Kota. *Conference on Innovation and Application of Science and Technology (CIASTECH 2018) Universitas Widyagama Malang*, *1*(9), 168–177.

Sucahyo, I., & Fitria, N. J. L. (2023). Edukasi Implementasi Peran Quintuple Helix Menuju Kota Kreatif di Kota Probolinggo. *Jurnal Abdimas Prakasa Dakara*, *3*(1).

Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mix Methods)*. Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Untuk Penelitian yang Bersifat: Eksploratif, Enterpretif, Interaktif, dan Konstruktif)*. Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta.

Ulumuddin, I., Biantoro, S., Raziqin, K., & Novirina, R. U. (2020). *Strategi Pengembangan Kota Kreatif Di Indonesia: Perspektif Pemajuan Kebudayaan*. Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. http://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/21583/1/Puslitjak_2020_25_Strategi_Pengembangan_Kota_Kreatif_di_Indonesia.pdf

Undiana, N. N. (2020). Kota Bandung : Pemeliharaan Ruang Individu Kreatif. *Irama*, *2*(1), 25–27.

Waney, E. V. Y., Runtunuwu, S., Mandang, D., & Rangan, J. (2021). Kajian Pertumbuhan Kota Manado dengan Konsep Infrastruktur Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil Terapan*, *3*(3), 133. https://doi.org/10.47600/jtst.v3i3.316