THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDONESIAN GDP, TOURISM RECEIPTS, AND FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS

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ABSTRACT

Tourist activities are considered to be one of the sources of economic growth in the world income. On an international scale, tourism has been recognized as the largest export in trade for many nations. At the country level, tourism has enabled economic restructuring by shifting the labor force from primary sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing to the service sectors. Tourist activities are also part of the economic growth to develop the infrastructures or add new destinations and landmarks to attract more foreign and local tourists. This study aims to determine the extent of tourism receipts & foreign tourists on economic growth in Indonesia. The method used in this study is a quantitative method, using secondary data from 1990-2020 in Indonesia. The analysis used is multiple regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that tourism receipts and foreign tourist arrivals have a positive and significant effect on GDP. The factors that have the most dominant influence on economic growth in Indonesia are the two independent factors, namely tourism receipts and foreign tourist arrivals.

Keywords: Tourism Receipts, Foreign Tourist Arrivals, GDP, Economic Growth, Tourism

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Tourist activities are considered one of the sources of economic growth in world income (Belloumi, 2009). On an international scale, tourism has been recognized as the largest export in trade for many nations. Tourism has enabled economic restructuring at the country level by shifting the labor force by creating more jobs from primary sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing to the service sectors.. this shifting labors will cause the contribution to the economy by aslo dereasing unemployment rate. (Jackman, 2012). Tourist activities are also part of the economic growth to increase the infrastructure or add new destinations or landmarks to attract more foreign or local tourists. The Asia Pacific region is the largest market for global tourism, with a 24% share in tourist arrivals and a 29% share of tourism receipts (UNWTO, 2018).

The rapidly increasing tourism sector is an important driver of economic prosperity for the region, not only for its revenue but also for its contribution to employment and entrepreneurship. The main reasons for this growth are increased consumer purchasing power, advances in air connections, affordable travel options, and easier visa procedures (UNWTO, 2018). In many countries, tourism is the fastest growing economic sector in exchange earnings and job creation (Hathroubi, 2011). The number of tourists worldwide was recorded at 1.5 billion tourist arrivals in 2019 and a four percent increase was also forecasted for 2020. In that sense, it confirms tourism as a leading and resilient economic sector, especially in current uncertainties.

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with infinite beauty and natural wealth, so it is undeniable that the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) places Indonesia's tourist destinations in the top 10 of the world. According to data from the Ministry of Tourism (2018), it was recorded that foreign tourists visiting Indonesia had a significant increase from 2015 to 2018. In 2015, there were 10.41 million foreign tourists, in 2016 it increased to 12.01 million foreign tourists, and in 2017 there were 14.04 million. Until its peak in 2018, the number of foreign tourist visits was recorded to be 15.81 million. This shows that Indonesia has tremendous potential in the tourism sector. Take an example for Bali in Indonesia; many foreign tourists come to Bali for other authentic tourism alternatives besides the beaches. In responding to the tourism development, higher education in Bali opens the tourism department considering Bali as an International Tourist Destination (DTW), likened to a tourism 'living laboratory' in Indonesia (KEMENPPAREKRAF, 2020).

Based on the World Travel and Tourism Council, Indonesia's tourism contribution to GDP accroding to the foreign tourist arrivals made trasaction in 2014 was Rp325,467 billion (3.2% of GDP). It was expected to increase by 6.0% to Rp345,102 billion in 2015. Indonesian tourism also contributed to the workforce in 2014 with 3,326,000 workers (2.9% of the total workforce). It was expected to increase by 2.3% in 2015 and 1.4% per year to 3,905,000 workers (3% of the total workforce) in 2025. In addition, Indonesian tourism contributes to visitor exports by earning Rp132,159.0 billion (5.6% of total exports) in 2014. It was expected to grow by 5.5% in 2015 and by 5.5% per year, from 2015-2025 to Rp238,606 billion by 2025 (6.5% of the total). Indonesian tourism also brings investment; in 2014, the investment made was Rp167,435 billion or 5.3% of the total investment, and increased by 5.7% in 2015, and is expected to increase by 7.1% per year for the next ten years to Rp352,910 billion in 2025 (6.0% of the total). This reflects the economic activity generated by hotels, travel agencies, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, directly supported activities in the restaurant and entertainment industry (WTCC, 2016).

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organizations, Indonesia's international tourist arrivals in 2019 were 15.5 million, an increase of 15.4% in 2018 placed Indonesia rank number 10 in Asia-Pacific tourism. Indonesia has a lot of landmarks and tourist spots to visit (UNWTO, 2019). The tourism receipt data in Indonesia has increase over the past few years and has had an impact on Indonesia’s economic growth. However, this brings to the surface questions on whether tourism growth caused the economic expansion or whether the economic expansion strongly contributed to tourism growth instead (Belloumi, 2010).

The foreign tourists come from different countries. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) data shows that the foreign tourists come from the America (USA, Canada, and Latin America), Europe, and Asia. The average growth of foreign tourist arrivals (tourists) from different countries to Indonesia in the last five years (2014-2018) reached 14% per year. This figure is higher than the average growth of foreign tourist visits in the 2009-2013 period, which was 9% per year. According to BPS (2018), foreign tourists visit in 2009 were reached 6.32 million people. This figure continues to increase to 8.8 million people at the end of 2013. In 2018, the number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia reached 15.81 million people or grew about 2.5 times compared to 2009. T0his year the government is targeting foreign tourist visits to reach 18 million people. According to Kemenparekraf, foreign tourist visits to Indonesia through all entrances in 2020 amounted to 4,052,923 visits or decreased by 74.84% compared to 2019, which totaled 16,108,600 visits.

Based on some of the things above, the researcher will examine the relationship between Indonesia's GDP and tourism receipts and foreign tourist arrivals.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research employed was quantitive approach with secondary data. The author collected quantitative data from the secondary method, which is explained in the data. Quantitative studies examine the relationship between numerically measured variables with statistical techniques (Greener, 2008). Quantitative research is regarded as the organized inquiry about the phenomenon through the collection of numerical data and execution of statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques (Adedoyin, 2020). The indications are how many foreign tourists from their original countries visited Indonesia and how much money is spent which impact Indonesia's economic growth, namely GDP. The study investigated the relationship between tourism and economic growth in Indonesia from 2002-2019. This study is also related to problems or realities in real life, namely, where the tourism sector affects economic growth.

The approach used in this study is the multiple regression approach. Multiple linear regression (MLR), also known simply as multiple regression, is a statistical technique that uses several explanatory variables to predict the outcome of a response variable. Multiple regression extends linear (OLS) regression uses only one explanatory variable (Gujarati, 2003). According to the book of econometrics, “Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach” by Wooldridge (Wooldridge, 2012), multiple regression analysis is more amenable to ceteris paribus analysis because it allows us to explicitly control many other factors that simultaneously affect the dependent variable. This is important both for economic testing theories and evaluating policy effects when we must rely on non-experimental data. Furthermore, because multiple regression models can accommodate many explanatory variables that may be correlated, we can hope to infer causality in cases where simple regression analysis would be misleading. This study uses Indonesian research objects with time series data from 2002 to 2019. Secondary data were gathered from journals and data available by BPS, Kemenparekraf, and Worldbank.

Variables are the names given to the variance we wish to explain. It is critical to the study because the way the researcher uses or handles them in the research process could determine the nature and direction of the research (Nwankwo, 2017). Closely related to understanding what a variable is the idea of the definition of terms. Dependent variable is a variable that is expected to be affected by the manipulation. A dependent variable is the outcome variable caused, in total or in part, by the input, antecedent variable. This is a major assumption among researchers and statisticians. An Independent variable is the input variable, which causes, in part in total, a particular outcome. It is a stimulus that influences a response, an antecedent, or a factor that may be modified (e.g. under experimental or other conditions) to affect an outcome (Jumoke & Oyebanji, 2017).

the independent variables are Tourism Receipt and Foreign Tourist. The independent variable will change and affect the dependent on changing along with it. The dependent variable is Economic Growth. Therefore, this variable will change by the changing of the independent variable. The data collection relies on literature review. The purpose of a literature review is to understand the existing research and debates relevant to a particular topic or area of study and to present that knowledge in the form of a written report (Sydney University Library Study Smart, 2017). This study used secondary data as the main data source. The data used taken from existing journals, news, the internet, organization's report, and others.

The data are mentioned in years. In regression analysis, many researchers say that there should be at least 30 observations per variable. If we use three independent variables, then a clear rule would be to have a minimum sample size of 30. The minimum sample N for multiple regression is 30 sample data, so the data for the 3 variables is 30 years from 1990-2020. GDP data and tourism receipts data received from worldbank while foreign tourist arrivals received from Badan Pusat Statistic (BPS). Variables GDP, tourism receipts and foreign tourist arrivals in form of percent

In this research, the data are analyzed with the multiple regression method to examine the effect of tourism receipts and numbers for foreign tourists on economic growth. Data were collected, processed, and statistically analyzed using SPSS for macintosh software version 16.0. Normality and linearity tests were carried out as a prerequisite for correlation data analysis. Multiple regression models, that is, the dependent variable, or regression and Y depend on two or more explanatory variables, or regressors. The simplest possible multiple regression model is three-variable regression, with one dependent variable and two explanatory variables (Gujarati, 2003). The study utilizes multiple regression to examine the correlation of independent variables, tourism receipt and foreign tourists, with the dependent variable economic growth in Indonesia.

RESULT

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
GDP	5.3121	1.97335	30
Tourism Receipts	7087994360.0000	4595207368.37032	30
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	7893775.9000	7155648.95930	30

As the descriptive, the author used per variable of the total sample is 30. Once the sample of Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test shows the t value 0.124 with the P Value of the Kolmogorov test of 0.200 > 0.05, then the residual is normally distributed. So the assumption of normality is met. The histogram standardized residual is shaped like a bell or facing up, which means the standardized residual is normally distributed. Residual Normality Test Using normal PP slot plot standardized residual. Shows the plot follows the diagonal line, and there are no plots that move away from other plots or the diagonal line, then the standardized residuals are normally distributed.

Running data of multicollinearity, There is no problem with multicollinearity. Continue to the heteroscedasticity; the result of the first ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) shows there is no problem of heteroscedasticity. However, by using a scatterplot, the plot is not spread around 0, meaning that the model has a heteroscedasticity problem, or the model is non-homoscedastic.

Look at the value of R Square and adjusted R Square. If it is close to 1, the more likely it can explain the dependent variable (GDP). As explained above, the R value or multiple correlations is 0.724. R Square is 0.525 with Adjusted R Square value: 0.489 < 0.5, which indicates that a set of independent vars can explain WEAK var bound and significant because the simultaneous test accepts H1. The magnitude of the effect is 48.9% and 100%-48.9% = 51.1% is explained by variables outside the model. Meaning it is still weak for the independent variable to explain or effect the GDP as the dependent variable.

DISCUSSION

The results of running data explain the two independent variables can explain that tourism receipts and foreign tourists arrivals have a significant effect on GDP. Although foreign tourists arrivals continue to increase steadily, other factors can affect GDP. However, the running data shows a very significant result on GDP. The independent variables, namely foreign tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, prove that these variables greatly affect the dependent variable, namely GDP.

It can be seen from the results of running data with the data stated that the tourism sector continues to increase because it can create employements. Besides, tourists travel a lot because the costs are very low but very influential on economic growth. By the opening of a tourism object, economic activity will develop. Many jobs could be created, either formal or informal employment. For example, lodging, tour guide, hotel, restaurant, supermarket, souvenir shop, parking officers, and porters. The traveling service sector, for example, gets many benefits and determines the rate of motion of the tourism sector activity. It will be difficult for tourism to find its market share without good and fast transport service. The tourists will be reluctant to visit a place that is difficult to reach with the uncomfortable vehicle (Holik, 2016).

With the increasing number of foreign tourist arrivals (both tourists and foreign businessmen) combined with +5% GDP growth and investment growth, there is a growing demand for hotels and condominiums (which combine the characteristics of apartments and hotels), as well as conference and exhibitions venues. If the Government's target of welcoming 20 million foreign tourists in 2020 is achieved, there is a huge need for the country's hotel industry. Moreover, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), which will commence at the end of 2015, implies more intensive trade relations in the ASEAN region (resulting in greater demand for hotel accommodation, and so on). However, Bali and Jakarta have received heavy investment in recent years (particularly in the high-end market), leading to oversupply. Investors looking to establish hotels in the region (as well as existing ones) need to come up with original and creative concepts to become market leaders (Herle, 2018).

Indonesia's tourism sector has very good growth and influence on the national economy. Foreign exchange earnings, regional revenues, investment absorption, and employment have also become much higher than in previous periods. With the current momentum, the government has also launched five super-priority destinations, which are expected to become the 'new Bali' that can make Indonesian tourism develop much more rapidly. These super priority destinations include Lake Toba, Borobudur Temple, Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, and Likupang (Muzaqi, 2019).

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the result of multiple regression of GDP to foreing tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, shows that:

1. Tourism Receipts positively affect GDP. The increase of transactions that becomes tourism receipt will increase the GDP in Indonesia. Transactions carried out within Indonesia, such as the exchange of money, payment for accommodation and transportation (airplanes, ships) will affect GDP in Indonesia. Employments will increase in the tourism sector, such as becoming a tourist guide, souvenir shop keepers, and porters. With the opening of new jobs will affect the contribution to GDP, such as tax payments.
2. Foreign tourist arrivals have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely GDP. It is concluded that the number of foreign tourists will also effect output. Thus, the total of foreign tourist arrivals that is increasing will also increase the GDP. The reason foreign tourists visit Indonesia is because of the low costs involved. All trips made were leisure travel

and business travel. Therefore, the impacts of tourism development can be measured from tourism contributions to the economy in Indonesia shown in the result of data, including the Gross Domestic Products (GDP) and employment or labor absorption.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the conclusion above and the data, the author recommends that the following issues will need more attention from every party involved, including government and every people regardless the tourism policy in Indonesia.

1. Tourism receipts and foreign tourist arrivals have the potential to increase the economic growth in Indonesia. Every community that has to do with tourism, small and large businesses, will be able to greatly influence economic growth. The author recommends that the tourism community and government can make foreign tourists visit Indonesia in a very persuasive way, such as advertising or showing excellent hospitality that will make economic growth progress starting from the tourism sector as in the 2020 RAPBN points 1 & 2 where the development/construction of national tourism strategic areas, event facilitation, and geo sites. There should be a government plan and big promotion, so foreign tourists are interested in visiting Indonesia as the RAPBN is still not fulfilled for 2021. In order to be implemented in 2021, the RAPBN should be able to focus on 1 or 2 tourist destinations so that they can be developed and make tourist destinations even more feasible (KEMENPPAREKRAF, 2020).
2. For tourism receipts, the six strategic steps were agreed upon in the Central and Regional Government Coordination Meeting with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Bank Indonesia (BI) at the Bank Indonesia Building. The six strategic steps are related to 3A (attractions, amenities, accessibility) and 2P (Promotion and Business Actors). From the above strategy, if the government can improve the quality of amenities, transactions in hotels or other related accommodations within Indonesia will increase.

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