

Analysis Of Indonesia Tourism Trends In The New Normal Era 2020-2024

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze trends in Indonesian tourism in 2020-2024 and to analyze the influence of tourism on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019. This study uses secondary data obtained from the Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS). The data analysis technique used in this research is trend analysis technique and multiple linear regression analysis technique. The results of this study indicate that the tourism trend in Indonesia is experiencing an increasing trend in 2020-2024 and there is a positive and significant influence simultaneously and partially between the foreign exchange of the tourism sector and investment on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019. The implication of this research is that the Indonesian government can make strategic plans for Indonesian tourism, especially in the new normal era..

Keywords: *Tourism, Tourism Foreign Exchange, Investment.*

1. Introduction

Indonesia's GDP growth rate continues to increase every year. The highest increase occurred in 2018, namely 5.17%. This increase in income is certainly supported by various sectors. The agricultural, industrial and service sectors are still the three main sectors supporting Indonesia's economic growth [1]. According to BPS data (2020), the GDP growth rate for the second quarter of 2020 against the second quarter of 2019 experienced a growth contraction of 5.32 percent (y-on-y). Then in the third quarter of 2020, Indonesia's GDP growth rate showed a significant improvement, namely growing by -3.49 percent (y-on-y). The government must be able to increase state revenue, one of which is by increasing the number of tourist visits, the average amount of foreign tourist expenditure, and the high amount of investment.

The tourism sector can directly contribute to foreign exchange with the number of foreign tourists who come. The growth in foreign exchange reserves will make the development process run more smoothly. Indirectly,

tourism can create many job opportunities [2]. The arrival of these foreign tourists can contribute to GDP and will provide even greater income to countries that declare tourist visiting countries.

The tourism sector is the fastest growing sector in the world and has an important role in the economy and regional income. The tourism sector is one of the sectors that has the potential to be developed as a source of income for a country, it is hoped that this tourism potential development program can contribute to the country's economic development. Many programs have been created to develop tourism resources and potential which in turn are expected to increase a country's income [3]. Indonesia's tourism growth, which is considered fast, has attracted many investors to invest in a number of tourism projects. Investment in the tourism sector can improve facilities and infrastructure in a number of Indonesian tourism objects.

2. Literature Review

Adhitya, Bayu, and Morina, [4]

Shows the Indicators of international tourism acceptance and tourism capital investment have a significant and unidirectional influence on economic growth..

Rukini, Arini, and Esthitasari [5]

Which states that in the context of restoring the tourism sector, it is necessary to have innovation in the field of tourism promotion both in terms of promotional methods and development of tourism products in order to increase the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia.

Afdi Nazir [6]

Stated that the growth of tourism foreign exchange reserves will boost Indonesia's economic growth in the coming year.

3. Problem Formulation

The hypothesis of this project is:

- i. Visits of foreign tourists, the average expenditure of foreign tourists, the foreign exchange of tourism, investment, and Indonesia's GDP have an increasing trend value in 2020-2024.
- ii. Tourism sector foreign exchange and investment simultaneously had a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019.
- iii. Tourism sector foreign exchange and investment partially have a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019.

4. Research Methodology

- This research is used to analyze the influence of foreign exchange in the tourism and investment sector on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019 and to see the trend of foreign tourist visits, the average expenditure of foreign tourists, tourism sector foreign exchange, investment and Indonesia's GDP in 2020-2024.
- The objects in this study are the amount of foreign exchange in the tourism sector, investment, and Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019 and the growth trend of foreign tourist visits, average foreign tourist spending, tourism sector foreign exchange, investment, and Indonesia's GDP in 2020-2024.
- The data analysis technique used is trend analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. Trend analysis is used to analyze trends in foreign tourist arrivals, the average expenditure of foreign tourists, tourism sector foreign exchange, and investment in 2020-2024. While multiple linear regression analysis is used to analyze the influence of foreign exchange tourism and investment on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019.

5. Analysis Result

Based on the calculation of trend analysis it can be predicted that in 2020 the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia will reach 14,053,935 people, then in 2021 it will increase to 14,622,835 people, in 2022 it will reach 15,191,736 people, in 2023 it will reach 15,760,636 people, and in 2022 In 2024 it is estimated that the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia will reach

16,329,536 people. This means that foreign tourist visits to Indonesia have an increasing trend value in 2020-2024.

The coefficient of trend analysis for the average expenditure of foreign tourists is US \$ 9.400 and is positive, which indicates that the average increase in spending by foreign tourists is US \$ 9.400 per year. Based on these calculations it can be predicted that in 2020 the average foreign tourist expenditure will reach US \$ 1,287, then in 2021 it will increase to US \$ 1,305.8, in 2022 it will reach US \$ 1,324.6, in 2023 it will be US \$ 1,343.4, and In 2024 it is estimated that the average foreign tourist expenditure will reach US \$ 1,362. This means that the average expenditure of foreign tourists has an increasing trend value in 2020-2024.

The coefficient of analysis of the foreign exchange trend of the Indonesian tourism sector is US \$ 404.90 and has a positive value which indicates that the average increase in foreign exchange of the Indonesian tourism sector is US \$ 404.90 per year. Based on these calculations, it can be predicted that in 2020 the average foreign exchange of the tourism sector will reach US \$ 404.90. Based on these calculations it can be predicted that in 2020 the foreign exchange of the Indonesian tourism sector will reach US \$ 17,722.25, then in 2021 it will increase by US \$ 18,532.26, in 2022 to US \$ 19,342.07, in 2023 it will reach US \$ 20,151.89, and in 2024 it is estimated that the amount of foreign exchange in the Indonesian tourism sector will reach US \$ 20,961.71. This means that the foreign exchange of the Indonesian tourism sector has an increasing trend in 2020-2024.

The coefficient analysis of Indonesia's investment trend is IDR 137,249.74 billion and has a positive value which indicates that the average increase in Indonesian investment is 137,249.74 billion rupiah per year. Based on these calculations, it can be predicted that in 2020 the average investment in Indonesia will reach 5,052,898.67 billion rupiah, then in 2021 it will increase to 5,327,398.35 billion rupiah, in 2022 it will reach 5,601,897.85 billion rupiah, in 2023 it will be 5,876,397.34 billion rupiah, and in 2024 it is estimated that Indonesia's investment will reach 6,150,896.84 billion rupiah. This means that Indonesian investment has an increasing trend value in 2020-2024.

The coefficient of trend analysis for Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is IDR 299,936.07 billion and is positive, which indicates that the average increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 299,936.07 billion rupiah per year. Based on these calculations it can be predicted that in 2020 the average value of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will reach 11,583,535.29 billion rupiah, then in 2021 it will increase to

12,183,407.44 billion rupiah, in 2022 it will reach 12,783,279.58 billion rupiah, in 2023 amounting to 13,383,151.72 billion rupiah, and in 2024 it is estimated that the value of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will reach 13,983,023.86 billion rupiah. This means that Indonesia's GDP has an increasing trend value in 2020-2024.

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be seen that foreign tourist visits, the average expenditure of foreign tourists, the foreign exchange of tourism, investment, and Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will experience an increasing trend in 2020-2024.

Based on the results of testing the classical assumptions, it can be concluded that the residual value in the regression model tested is normally distributed, there is no autocorrelation between residual values, there is no multicollinearity in the test, and there are no symptoms of heteroskedasticity in the regression model used in the study.

With an R-Square (R^2) of 0.913 or 91.3 percent, which means that 91.3 percent of Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019 was influenced by foreign exchange from the tourism and investment sector, while 8.7 percent was influenced by other variables not included in this research model. Based on the results of foreign exchange tourism's t test, it is found that the value of $\alpha = 0.05$, $t_{table} = 1.739$ and $t_{count} = 2.038$.

Based on the results of the calculation, it can be concluded that $t_{count} (2.038) > t_{table} (1.739)$ then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted. This means that the tourism sector foreign exchange has a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019. The value of unstandardized coefficients of tourism sector foreign exchange earnings (b_1) of 0.510 means that if there is an increase in foreign exchange in the tourism sector by one percent, Indonesia's economic growth will increase by 0.510 percent. The value of standardized coefficients for the foreign exchange beta of the tourism sector is 0.319, which means that the foreign exchange of the tourism sector contributes 31.9 percent to Indonesia's economic growth. Then, based on the results of foreign investment sector's t test, it is found that the value of $\alpha = 0.05$, $t_{table} = 1.739$ and $t_{count} = 4.222$. Based on the results of these calculations it can be concluded that the value of t count ($4.222 > t_{table} (1.739)$) then H_0 is rejected or H_2 is accepted. This means that investment has a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019. The value of unstandardized coefficients for investment beta (b_2) of 0.556 means that if there is an increase in investment of one percent, Indonesia's economic growth will increase by 0.556 percent. The value of standardized coefficients beta for investment is 0.661 which means that foreign exchange in

the tourism sector contributes 66.1 percent to Indonesia's economic growth. This means that the investment variable has a greater influence and contribution to Indonesia's economic growth than the tourism sector foreign exchange variable.

6. Conclusion

Visits by foreign tourists, the average expenditure of foreign tourists, the foreign exchange of tourism, investment, and Indonesia's GDP will experience an increasing trend in 2020-2024. There is a positive and significant influence simultaneously between the foreign exchange of the tourism sector and investment on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019. There is a partially positive and significant influence between the foreign exchange of the tourism sector and investment on Indonesia's economic growth in 2000-2019. This result is in accordance with the theory which states that the value of foreign exchange and investment has an influence on the income of a country which affects the rate of economic growth of the country itself. In addition, the investment variable is the variable that has the greatest influence on the dependent variable, namely economic growth. This is in accordance with the theory which states that investment in various economic sectors will increase the rate of economic growth of a country.

7. References

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