Impact Assessment of the COVID-19 Outbreak on Indonesian Tourism

Ridwan Ridwan  
Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Janabadra  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
ridwan@janabadra.ac.id

Sarwoko Sarwoko  
Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Janabadra  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
sarwoko@janabadra.ac.id

Danang Wahyudi  
Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Janabadra  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
danang_wahyudi@janabadra.ac.id

Alim Syariati  
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business  
Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin  
Makassar, Indonesia  
alim.syariati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Sri Astuty  
Faculty of Economics  
Universitas Negeri Makassar  
Makassar, Indonesia  
sri.astuty@unm.ac.id

Abstract: The global COVID-19 pandemic has brought the world to a standstill, and tourism has been the hardest hit from all major economic sectors. The United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates that by 2020 the arrival of international tourists around the world could decrease drastically in all countries. Foreign tourist visits to Indonesia through all entrances in June 2020 decreased by 88.82% compared to June 2019. This study aims to estimate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on foreign tourist visits to Indonesia. In addition, to find out the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on business actors supporting tourism in Indonesia and to what extent the policy response supports the Indonesian tourism sector during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Hypothetical scenario analysis is used to estimate the decrease in the number of foreign tourists. Two scenarios are presented with relevant alternatives. The first scenario expects a decrease in foreign tourist visits at the same rate compared to the same month in the previous year. The second scenario is that the decline will be in the same proportion for each month after the restrictions on social activities are opened.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, tourism, foreign tourists, estimation, scenario analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

The world is facing an unprecedented global health emergency. The global COVID-19 outbreak has brought the world to a standstill, and tourism has been the hardest hit by all major economic sectors. The United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates that by 2020 the arrival of international tourists around the world could decrease drastically in all countries. The COVID-19 outbreak has had an unmatched and unexpected impact on people's lives, economies and people's livelihoods to the growing risk of a global recession and the loss of many jobs.

The weakening of the tourism industry due to the coronavirus has also occurred in Indonesia. Several tourist destinations, such as Bali, Yogyakarta and Lombok, experienced a drastic decrease in visitors. Foreign tourists visiting Indonesia through all entrances in February 2020 totaled 885,067 visits or decreased by -28.85% compared to February 2019, which totaled 1,243,996 visits. Visits of foreign tourists at 3 (three) large doors of the 26 main entrances in February 2020 compared to February 2019, namely: Ngurah Rai decreased by -17.88%; Soekarno Hatta has decreased by -33.21%; and Batam has decreased by -40.18% [1].

Meanwhile, ASEAN member countries reported a decline in tourism performance of about 36 percent in the first quarter of 2020, compared to the same period in 2018 and 2019. International tourist arrival rates have decreased by around 34 percent, and hotel room occupancy rates are currently at lowest point and a lot of cancellations in the tour and travel industry [1].

At the time this research is being conducted, it is too early to estimate the full impact of COVID-19 on the tourism industry. For the initial assessment, for example, UNWTO took the 2003 SARS scenario as a benchmark, taking into account the size and dynamics of global travel and current disruptions, the geographic spread of COVID-19 and its potential economic impact. UNWTO underlines that any estimate must be treated with caution because of the unstable and uncertain evolution of the outbreak that could lead to uncertain changes in the future.

The SARS epidemic mainly attacked countries in Asia, namely China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. The SARS epidemic is estimated to have cost these four countries a GDP loss of US $ 20 billion, and a reduction of more than 70% across Asia, even in those countries no cases were detected [2]. Industry data show that international tourism to China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Vietnam fell 58 percent in the first quarter of 2003 [3]. After the SARS epidemic, Singapore's tourism gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 43% and the number of tourism-related jobs lost was 17,500; Hong Kong's tourism GDP decreased by 41% and tourism-related job losses were 27,000; China's tourism GDP decreased by 25% and tourism-related job losses were 2.8 million, and Vietnam's tourism GDP fell by 15% and tourism-related job losses were 62,000 [4].

Furthermore, [5] reported that the extent of damage in Taiwan and China was less visible than in Hong Kong and Singapore, indicating that the government's reaction and strategies to deal with this serious disease could result in varying degrees of damage. For example, [6] asserted that...
the impact of SARS on Hong Kong's tourism industry was said to be more devastating than the events of 9 September or the 1997 Asian Financial crisis. In Singapore, visitor arrivals fell dramatically for the April 2003 to June 2003 quarters, reaching a rare figure, which is more from 70% lower than the previous year in May [7]. Also, Canada is another country infected with SARS with 251 cases and 41 deaths. In Canada, during the April 2004 to June 2004 quarter, international visitors fell 14%, spending by international visitors fell 13%, the international travel deficit rose to more than $ 1.1 billion and tourism employment fell 2.4% [8].

Meanwhile, swine flu was first recorded in Mexico in March 2009 and then spread to the mottled areas of the Americas and then to further areas, especially Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia [9]. Also [10] reported that Brunei lost nearly 15% of tourist demand from June 2009 to May 2010 (post swine flu). Furthermore, the swine flu pandemic had a significant negative effect on UK tourism demand in all tourist home countries, especially mainland China, Japan, South Korea and Russia, in the second quarter of 2009 [9].

Furthermore, the 2014 Ebola outbreak which started in Guinea in December 2014, spread to other West African countries, namely Sierra Leone and Liberia. During the Ebola outbreak, tourist arrivals across the African continent were reduced by 2% in 2014, and a further 5% in October 2015, following the Ebola outbreak [11]. Meanwhile [12] mentioned about a 20% to 70% drop in bookings in 2014 as a result of the Ebola outbreak in Kenya.

Tourism is one of the most sensitive sectors to crises such as wars, terrorist attacks, natural disasters and other kinds of unwanted phenomena. Normally, tourism demand and forecasts could be done by some objective methods, but coronavirus pandemic has changed all the circumstances and affected all the conditions in the economic cycle.

At this point, forecasting tourist demand with subjective or hypothetical methods could be seen as a solution. This study aims to forecast short-term effects of COVID-19 pandemic on foreign visitors' demand for Indonesia by using scenario analysis technique. The short-term effects of COVID-19 pandemic on foreign visitors' demand for Indonesia was analysed by using scenario analysis technique and some suggestions were made in the conclusion section. This study could be seen as an early prediction related to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic on tourism mobility to Indonesia. It has seen in the results that, decision-makers still have time to recover the effects of the pandemic in 2020.

II. METHOD

The data used in the study are secondary data on foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in the last three years. Data sources were obtained from the Statistics of Indonesia, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenparekraf), the United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), The International Air Transport Association (IATA), and other sources from various media both offline and online.

Scenario analysis is a technique used in economics, finance, or other fields to predict the future. In accounting, finance and economics, it is important to estimate the future for any investment decisions such as capital investment or portfolio selection. This technique is also used for risk management in finance [13]. In accounting, it is also used for the budgeting process to estimate costs and revenues [14]. This technique is widely studied in economics-based papers. Based on the information mentioned above, this study aims to make projections to see the impact of COVID-19 on the number of foreign tourist visitors to Indonesia in 2020 within the scope of alternative scenarios. In this context, the researcher uses two hypothetical scenarios in which the rate of change in tourism demand is constant for each month or the decline will recover by the same proportion from the low level through December 2020. Each scenario has a set of alternatives that include border closure and each alternative is calculated for the rate a three base drop. This study only includes estimates of monthly Indonesian international tourist visits in 2020 compared to 2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hypothetical Scenarios. Two scenarios are presented with relevant alternatives. The first scenario expects a decrease in foreign tourist visits or at the same level compared to the same month in the previous year. In the second scenario, for each month after the opening of the border, demand will recover from the decline evenly. The second scenario is that the decline will be in the same proportion for each month after the border opens. This hypothetical scenario implies that demand will fall by a hypothetical percentage for the first month after the border is opened, and then will recover evenly.

Scenario A. The decrease in foreign tourist visits is at the same level for each month:

A1. There is no policy prohibiting foreigners from entering Indonesian territory;
A2. Enforcement of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for one month (April 2020);
A3. PSBB is enforced for two months (April - May 2020);
A4. The enforcement of PSBB for six months (April - September 2020).

Scenario B. The decrease in foreign tourist visits will recover in the same proportion from month to month:

B1. There is no policy to prohibit foreigners from entering Indonesian territory;
B2. Enforcement of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for one month (April 2020);
B3. The enforcement of PSBB for two months (April - May 2020);
B4. The enforcement of PSBB for six months (April - September 2020).

UNWTO has announced expectations claiming that international tourist arrivals will fall by 20% to 30% for 2020 when compared to 2019 due to travel restrictions [15]. On the other hand, tourism actors hope that the COVID-19 pandemic will end soon [16]. Based on the expectations of the government and tourism actors, it is estimated that the projection of international tourist arrivals to Indonesia will be at a different level of decline. The number of monthly foreign tourist visits is calculated using Formula (1) as shown below [17].

Number of Foreign Visitors\textsubscript{t} = Number of Foreign Visitors\textsubscript{t-1} \times (1 + r) \quad (1)

$tm$ is the calculated month, and $tm-1$ is the same month of the previous year. $r$ is the change rate. This calculation
has been done for each forecasted month. The number of yearly arriving foreigners has been calculated as the sum of monthly data for 2020. Lastly, forecasted yearly data for 2020 was proportioned to 2019 as shown in formula (2) to put forth the rate of change percentage.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As shown in Table I, if the number of foreign tourist arrivals is assumed to decline by 30% constantly for each month from the rest of the year, it is estimated that the annual rate of change will be -44% compared to 2019 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, if the effort to restore the demand for foreign tourist arrivals with the same proportion from month to month from the base rate, the rate of change would be -33%. If the level of monthly demand for foreign visits to be 80% compared to the previous year, as a constant decrease, the demand will decrease by 39%. If there is a recovery from the baseline, the demand will decrease by 31%. As can be seen in Table I, the number of tourists will decrease by 29% even if demand remains the same.

The findings of this study are not much different from the UNWTO, which estimates that international tourist arrivals can decrease by 20% to 30% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the facts show that foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia have decreased since February, and even fell to -64.10% in March compared to the same month in 2019. This indicates that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indonesian tourism has greatly exceeded UNWTO estimates. Therefore, the Indonesian Government then implemented a policy of prohibiting foreigners from entering Indonesian territory which took effect since early April 2020 [18].

Furthermore, the estimated number of foreign tourist arrivals and the annual rate of change are shown in Table II if the government imposes a policy of prohibiting foreigners from entering Indonesia for one month (until 30 April 2020) for two scenarios. As is known, to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia, the Government has restricted travel for foreigners to Indonesian territory based on [18].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>Scenario A1</th>
<th>Scenario B1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>2,322,098</td>
<td>2,322,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,539,507</td>
<td>1,539,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,081,070</td>
<td>1,081,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>825,908</td>
<td>825,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>551,646</td>
<td>551,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>401,242</td>
<td>401,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>345,710</td>
<td>345,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>299,258</td>
<td>299,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>261,862</td>
<td>261,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>236,110</td>
<td>236,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>209,668</td>
<td>209,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>186,101</td>
<td>186,101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table II: The estimated number of foreign visitors and annual change rate (what if borders are closed for one month – April 2020)

| EACR: Estimated Annual Change Rate |
|---|---|
| Scenario A2 | Scenario B2 |
| Hypothetical monthly decline rate and estimated numbers | Hypothetical monthly decline rate for the first month and estimated numbers |
| Months | 30% | 20% | 10% | 0% | 30% | 20% | 10% | 0% |
| January | 1,272,088 | 1,272,088 | 1,272,088 | 1,272,088 | 1,272,088 | 1,272,088 | 1,272,088 |
| February | 863,906 | 863,906 | 863,906 | 863,906 | 863,906 | 863,906 | 863,906 |
| April | 470,970 | 470,970 | 470,970 | 470,970 | 470,970 | 470,970 |

### Calculation results, 2020

If the number of foreign tourist arrivals has reached 70% at the same rate for each month in the remainder of the year (Scenario A), the estimated rate of change is -45% compared to 2019 due to one month’s border closure, but if Scenario B becomes reality, changes in demand will be to -34% (Table II). If the number of foreign visitors decreases by 20% compared to the previous year at the same rate for each month, the demand will decrease by 40% due to one month’s border closure. If Scenario B comes true, demand will fall by 32%. As shown in Table II, the number of foreign tourists will decrease by 30%, even if demand remains the same.

Not much different from the conditions in March, the policy to prohibit foreigners from entering Indonesia in April resulted in a decrease in the number of foreign tourists between 30% - 45% compared to the same month in 2019 based on the A2 and B2 scenarios. However, based on data released by [19] the number of foreign tourist arrivals in April fell drastically compared to the same month in 2019, which was -87.54%. This indicates that the COVID-19 outbreak has had a profound impact on human life in various parts of the world, not only health but also in the economic sector. The prohibition for foreigners to enter Indonesia has reduced the number of travel by people which in turn reduces the number of foreign tourist arrivals.

Next, the estimated number of foreign visitors and the estimated annual rate of change based on the two scenarios (A3 and B3) where the Government starts to impose Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) is shown in Table III. If the number of foreign visitors becomes reality at 70% as a constant for the month same year before, the rate of change will be -46% compared to 2019 due to the two month border closure. However, if demand is to be recovered in the same proportion from the base rate, the change will be -35%. If the level of demand reaches 80% compared to the previous year, which is constant for the same month in 2019, the
demand will decrease by 41% due to the implementation of PSBB. In the case of Scenario B, demand will decrease by 33%. As can be seen in Table III, the number of tourists will decrease by 31% even if demand remains the same.

### TABLE III. The estimated number of foreign visitors and annual change rate (what if borders are closed for two month, April - Mei 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>January*</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March*</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June*</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypothetical monthly decline rate and estimated numbers</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario A</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario B</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EACR (%) 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33%

Hypothetical monthly decline rate for the first month and estimated numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>January*</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March*</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June*</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypothetical monthly decline rate and estimated numbers</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario A</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario B</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
<td>327,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EACR (%) 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33%

Furthermore, if the government policy is extended until September 2020, both scenarios are projected to result in a 59% decrease in annual tourism demand compared to the initial demand in the first month. The estimated reduction in the number of tourists will be 59% due to the closure of the five-month border. If Scenario B becomes reality, demand will drop by 60%. The number of tourists will decrease by 59%, even if demand remains the same as shown in Table IV.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

### REFERENCES


