



# Determinant of the Number of Visits by Domestic and Foreign Tourists on Economic Growth in Indonesia

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**Abstract:** Tourism emerges as a pivotal sector with the potential for rapid contributions to the economy, fostering the prospect of sustainable economic development. This study seeks to conduct an in-depth analysis of the impact of domestic tourist visits and foreign guests in both star and non-star hotels on Indonesia's overall economic growth. To accomplish this, panel data from the Indonesia Statistics Center (BPS) spanning 2015 to 2019 across all 34 provinces is employed. The method used is random effects with multiple regression model, OLS analysis model. The results show that partially and together, there is a significant and positive effect of the number of visits by domestic tourists and the number of foreign guests staying in star hotels and non-starred hotels on the Indonesian economy. Economic Growth is affected by as much as 66.0 byrom variable the number of visits by domestic tourists, the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels with the *ceteris paribus* assumption. The variable with the most significant influence on the economy is the number of Indonesian tourists, followed by the number of foreign tourists staying in non-star hotels, and finally, foreign tourists visiting in-star hotels. So, the cooperation of the government, the private sector, stakeholders, and the community will be able to encourage improving marketing strategies for domestic and foreign tourists to increase economic growth.

**Keywords:** Domestic Tourist, Foreign Tourist, Economic Growth.

## 1. Introduction

Tourism is one of the world's largest economic sectors (Alhowaish, 2016). It is also one of the sectors that generate income, employment, infrastructure development, and private sector development (Eugenio-Martin, Martín Morales, & Scarpa, 2011). In the end, the positive impact of increasing the tourism sector can increase a country's economic growth (Lee & Chang, 2008). The increase in the economy due to tourism is expected to contribute to sustainable development.

Research on the relationship between tourism and economic growth has been carried out by many researchers in the past two decades (Del P. Pablo-Romero & Molina, 2013). Research with time series data such as Gunduz and Hatemi-J (2005) reveals a long-term relationship between tourism in the form of an indicator of the number of tourist arrivals to Turkey and economic growth (accurate GDP indicator). He shows that the tourism-led growth hypothesis is proven. (Chen & Chiou-Wei, 2009) shows that the tourism-led economic growth hypothesis is supported for Taiwan. Marcella, Wijaya, and Noor (2022), using the multiple linear regression method, shows that the number of tourists has a significant effect with positive results on the Gross Regional Domestic Product in Samarinda City. In line with that, Mumu, Rotinsulu, and Engka (2020) show that the number of tourist visits has a positive and significant impact on economic growth in the province of North Sulawesi. Apart from that, (Naseem, 2021) found that tourism receipts and tourism expenditures have a long-term positive and significant relationship in economic growth. time series data by Suhel and Bashir (2018) also found that the number of tourists, the added value of the tourism sector, and the tourism spending of the tourism sector affect economic growth in North Sulawesi. Likewise with Yoga and Wenagama (2012), Azhari (2018), Ksamawan, Maskie, and Kaluge (2019) found the same.

In addition to testing with time series data, some researchers use panel data, such as research according to Soukiazis & Proença (2008), which reveals that the GMM Model and the Random Effect Model show that the number of accommodations in the tourism sector affects the growth of per capita income in Portugal. Similar results using real GDP in economic indicators are shown in a study by Chou (2013) proving that the amount of expenditure spent on tourism is significant for the increase in GDP per capita in Cyprus, Latvia, and Slovakia. In line with that, Rasool, Maqbool, and Tarique (2021) found that International tourism receipts per capita had a significant positive effect on economic growth for the five BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) both in the long and short term. Alhowaish (2016) revealed that the tourism-led growth hypothesis holds for Bahrain, while the GCC of other countries is not significant in terms of economic sustainability.

Bicer and Gunawan (2018) differentiated foreign and domestic tourists for independent variable. They found that the number of foreign tourists had a significant positive effect on economic growth. In addition to Bicer and Gunawan (2018), Holik (2016) with a random effect model suggest that the number of tourists to ASEAN

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countries significantly affects GDP at constant prices. In addition, Brida, Punzo and Risso (2009) also revealed that there is a causal relationship between the number of tourist visits and per capita GDP in Brazil. Research from Khan et al. (2021); and Rasool et al. (2021) also use foreign tourists or international tourism variables on economic growth which show a significant relationship.

However, not all studies show that positive tourism indicators significantly affect the economy. Bicer & Gunawan (2018) revealed that the number of domestic tourists is insignificant in the economy. Khan, Naseem and Khan (2021) show that there is no long-term relationship between tourism growth and tourism expenditure and economic growth for the five GCC Countries panel data (UAE, BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, OMAN, SAU). In line with that, Ksamawan, Maskie and Kaluge (2019) also show that the number of people visiting does not significantly affect GDP in America. Nurmazeli (2020) uses panel data on The City Districts of Jambi Province, showing that the number of tourists and objects does not significantly affect the GRDP of Jambi Province.

Time series research by Mahiroh (2019) using the Vector Autoregression (VAR) method which includes the Granger-Causality Test, Johansen Co-Integration Test, Impulse Response Function (IRF) and Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD) found that there is no relationship between the number of foreign tourists with Indonesia's economic growth with data from 1969-2017. Sabrina and Mudzhalifah (2018) found the same thing for the City of Palembang that the number of tourists did not have a significant partial effect on PAD. Sugiarto, Manalu and Pakpahan (2023) also found no significant effect of the number of tourists on economic growth in North Tapanuli Regency. Azhari (2018) and Mumu, Rotinsulu and Engka (2020) with the variable occupancy rate not significant to economic growth.

**Table 1.** Number of Indonesian Tourists, number of foreign star hotel and non-starred hotels guests and developments in 2015-2019.

Year	Number of domestic tourists (people)	The of Domestic Tourists Growth (%)	Number of Foreign Guests staying at Non-starred hotels (people)	The Number of Foreign Guests staying at Non-starred hotels Growth (%)	Number of Foreign Guests staying at the Hotel (person)	The of Foreign Guests staying at Star hotels growth (%)
2015	256,419,006		10,66,438		10,869.7	
2016	264,337,518	3.09%	2,545,096	138.65%	11,466.71	5.49%
2017	270,522,003	2.34%	2,861,247	12.42%	12,420.25	8.32%
2018	303,403,888	12.15%	3,418,559	19.48%	16,700.19	34.46%
2019	722,158,734	138.02%	3,283,278	-3.96%	11,307.43	-32.29%

Source: BPS Indonesia (2023).

BPS 2023 revealed that Indonesian tourism was able to contribute foreign exchange to the tourism sector in 2019, amounting to 16.91 billion US dollars or in total from 2015-2019 to Indonesia, which was 68.45 billion US dollars. This is thought to be influenced by the number of tourist visits in Indonesia. Table 1 shows that the number of Indonesian domestic tourists has increased from year to year, even in 2019 it exceeded 100%, namely 138.02%. Meanwhile, when viewed from the perspective of foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels, there are fluctuations in development, even in 2019 it experienced negative growth, namely -3.96% for non-starred hotels foreign guests and -32.94% for foreign hotel guests.

**Table 2.** Indonesia's GDP and development in 2015-2019.

Year	Indonesia's GDP (billion rupiah)	Economic growth (%)
2015	8982517.1	
2016	9434613.4	5.03%
2017	9912928.1	5.07%
2018	10425852	5.17%
2019	10949155	5.02%

Source: BPS Indonesia (2023).

Table 2 shows the development of the Indonesian economy, it can be seen that Indonesia's GDP from 2015-2019 has increased but Indonesia's economic growth has fluctuated. BPS data also shows that when viewed based on 34 provinces in Indonesia, the number of domestic tourists and non-starred hotels and foreign hotel guests as well as the GDP in each province experiences fluctuating movements.

Drawing upon the gap theory, which highlights the varying impacts of tourism on the economy, encompassing both significant influence as well as fluctuations in movement, this study explores the effects of domestic and foreign tourism in Indonesia. Specifically, it delves into how the number of domestic tourists and

foreign tourists, gauged by the number of foreign tourists staying in both starred and non-starred hotels, shape the economic landscape. What set this research apart is its innovative approach of incorporating foreign tourist variables, characterized by the number of foreign guests residing in starred and non-starred hotels, in the context of Indonesia. This study also distinguishes itself by utilizing a more recent research period, offering insights within the contemporary landscape. Moreover, it employs panel data analysis, which harnesses a wealth of data to examine the intricate relationships among variables across all Indonesian provinces, including the presence of foreign guests in both star-rated and non-starred hotels. In essence, this research endeavors to shed light on how the interplay of domestic and foreign tourism, with a focus of hotel stays, influences Indonesia's economic dynamics, presenting fresh perspectives and valuable insights into this multifaceted relationship.

## 2. Methodology

This study uses panel data, which consists of several objects and covers several-periods. The data needed in this writing is economic growth data as seen from GRDP at constant prices in 2010, the number of domestic tourists, the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels, and non-starred hotels in 34 Indonesian provinces in 2015-2019. This data was obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS).

The method used is a random effect model. Using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) equation. Samples were taken from 34 provinces in Indonesia with a period of 5 years from 2015-2019. Data are excluded in 2020 and 2021 due to avoid abnormal distribution due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The t-test, F-test, and adjusted-R square will be analyzed in this study. Based on previous research, the following research framework was found:

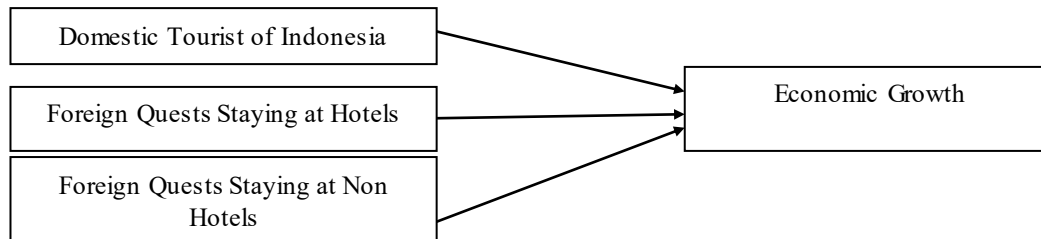


Fig 1. The Research Framework

Then to avoid lancing regression in research according to Gujarati (2010), the natural logarithmic model with the final model is as follows:

$$\ln Y_{it} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_{1it} + \beta_2 \ln X_{2it} + \beta_3 \ln X_{3it} + \mu_{it}$$

Where:

- Y = GDP at constant prices in 2010 in 34 Indonesian provinces (billions of rupiah)
- X<sub>1</sub> = Number of Domestic Tourists in 34 Indonesian Provinces (people)
- X<sub>2</sub> = Number of Foreign Guests staying hotels in 34 Indonesian Provinces (people)
- X<sub>3</sub> = Number of Foreign Guests staying at non- hotels in 34 Indonesian Provinces (people)
- α<sub>0</sub> = intercept
- β<sub>1</sub> β<sub>2</sub> β<sub>3</sub> = independent variable regression coefficient
- μ<sub>it</sub> = error component at time t for unit cross-section i
- i = 1, 2, 3,.....34 ( Provincial cross-section data )
- t = 1, 2, 3,.....5 ( time series data from 2015-2019)

## 3. Results and Discussion

Table 3. Results of descriptive analysis.

Variable	Obs	Means	std. Dev.	Min	Max
GDP	170	294864.9	417484.4	20380.3	1836241
Domestic tourists	169	1.08E+07	1.68E+07	396047	1.07E+08
Foreign hotel guests	170	369.2016	1162.302	0.1	9252.94
Foreign non-starred hotels guests	170	77497.75	316751.4	16	2462937

Source: Data processed by the author (2023).

The table reveals that the average number of visits by domestic tourists from 2015-2019 was 1080 thousand people, the number of foreign hotel guests was 369,2016 people and the number of foreign guests staying at non starred hotels numbers was an average of 77497.75 people.

**Table 4.** Results of random regression and fix effect.

	Fixed Effects	Random Effects
Visiting domestic tourists	0.0988 *** (0.0105)	0.111 *** (0.0127)
Foreign Guest in Hotel Star	0.0136 (0.0129)	0.0373 * (0.0151)
Foreign Guest in Non-starred Hotels Star	0.0158 * (0.00676)	0.0163 * (0.00818)
_cons	10.18 *** (0.173)	9,915 *** (0.235)
N	169	169

Standard errors in parentheses  
 \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$   
 Source: Data processed by the author (2023).

Table 4 shows the results of the significance of the statistical test. The results of random effects are used in this analysis due to the assumption of random effects in the model. The results show that the p-value is less than 0.05, meaning that Ha1 is not rejected, which proves that there is an influence between the number of visits by domestic tourists on economic growth. The coefficient value shows a value of 0.111, meaning that if the number of foreign guests staying at non-starred hotels increases by 1% then economic growth can increase by 0.111% assuming ceteris paribus. Furthermore, the variable number of foreign guests staying at star hotels shows a p-value less than 0.05, meaning that Ha2 is not rejected, meaning that there is an influence between the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels on economic growth. The coefficient value shows a value of 0.0373, meaning that if the number of foreign guests staying at the hotel increases by 1% then economic growth can increase by 0.0373% assuming ceteris paribus. Furthermore, the variable number of foreign guests staying at non-starred hotels shows a p-value smaller than 0.05, meaning that Ha3 is not rejected, meaning that there is an influence between the number of foreign guests staying at non-starred hotels on economic growth. The coefficient value shows a value of 0.0163, meaning that if the number of foreign guests staying at non-starred hotels increases by 1%, economic growth can increase by 0.0163% assuming ceteris paribus. The equation from of random effect model is:

$$\ln Y_{it} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_{1it} + \beta_2 \ln X_{2it} + \beta_3 \ln X_{3it} + \mu_{it} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

$$\ln Y_{it} = \alpha_0 + 0.110 \ln X_{1it} + 0.0372 \ln X_{2it} + 0.00163 \ln X_{3it} + \mu_{it} \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

(0,0126) (0,0150) (0,0081)

Wald chi2= 91.69  
 Prob wald child = 0.000  
 Rsquare overall = 0,6604

The results of the F test show that the probability value is 0.000 < 0.05, meaning that the number of domestic tourists, and the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels can simultaneously influence Indonesia's economic growth. When viewed from the R Square test value of 0.6604, it shows that 66.04% of economic growth is influenced by the number of domestic tourists, the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels, the remaining 33.96% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

**Table 5.** Result of random effect model with the dummy variable.

Province	Coef.	Std. Err	z	P> z
North Sumatra	1,248	0,056	22,160	0,000

Province	Coef.	Std. Err	z	P> z
West Sumatra	0,232	0,046	5,070	0,000
Riau	1,343	0,043	30,950	0,000
Jambi	0,256	0,047	5,400	0,000
South Sumatra	0,870	0,045	19,150	0,000
Bengkulu	-(0,874)	0,059	-(14,800)	0,000
Lampung	0,608	0,044	13,780	0,000
Kep. Bangka Belitung	(0,767)	0,050	-(15,390)	0,000
Kep. Riau	0,274	0,072	3,810	0,000
DKI Jakarta	2,371	0,076	31,120	0,000
West Java	2,122	0,066	32,280	0,000
Central Java	1,763	0,053	33,060	0,000
In Yogyakarta	-(0,351)	0,055	-(6,420)	0,000
East Java	2,226	0,060	37,320	0,000
Banten	1,112	0,061	18,240	0,000
Bali	-(0,014)	0,088	-(0,160)	0,869
West Nusa Tenggara	-(0,313)	0,055	-(5,710)	0,000
East Nusa Tenggara	-(0,654)	0,045	-(14,400)	0,000
West Kalimantan	0,065	0,043	1,510	0,13
Central Kalimantan	-(0,201)	0,045	-(4,510)	0,000
South Kalimantan	0,073	0,047	1,540	0,123
East Kalimantan	1,372	0,045	30,640	0,000
North Kalimantan	-(0,536)	0,054	-(9,880)	0,000
North Sulawesi	-(0,397)	0,047	-(8,510)	0,000
Central Sulawesi	-(0,089)	0,047	-(1,890)	0,059
South Sulawesi	0,782	0,047	16,580	0,000
Southeast Sulawesi	-(0,259)	0,050	-(5,170)	0,000
Gorontalo	-(1,349)	0,053	-(25,550)	0,000
West Sulawesi	-(1,170)	0,069	-(16,870)	0,000
Maluku	-(1,291)	0,046	-(28,260)	0,000
North Maluku	-(1,347)	0,064	-(21,130)	0,000
West Papua	-(0,508)	0,049	-(10,330)	0,000
Papuan	0,331	0,045	7,300	0,000
_cons	9,977	0,177	56,320	0

Source: Data processed by the author (2023).

In addition, the analysis uses the dummy variable in the research. The results show that out of 34 provinces in Indonesia it shows that all provinces except Bali (code 17), West Kalimantan (code 20), South Kalimantan (code 22), and Central Sulawesi (code 26) have the same variables as the number of domestic tourists, the number of foreign guests staying in hotels and non-starred hotels affects the economic growth of their respective regions. This is indicated by the p-value which is smaller than  $\alpha(0.05)$ .

Whereas for Bali the p-value is  $0.86 > 0.05$ , West Kalimantan  $0.13 > 0.05$ , South Kalimantan  $0.123 > 0.05$ , and Central Sulawesi  $0.59 > 0.05$  meaning that the three variables simultaneously do not affect economic growth in the region. It could be that other factors are thought to influence, such as from the expenditure side in the form of consumption, government spending, exports, or from the revenue session which were not examined in this study.

When viewed from the constant value of each province, it shows that if the number of domestic tourists variable, the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels, economic growth constant, so the amount of economic growth is the value of the coefficient values. North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Riau, Kep. Riau, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Banten, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Papuan show provinces with positive economic growth values assuming the three independent variables that affect them are constant, while other provinces have negative values assuming variable Domestic Tourist, Foreign Guest in hotel and non-starred hotels are constant.

The results show that the p-value is less than 0.05, meaning that  $H_0$  is not rejected, meaning that number of visits by domestic tourists affect to on economic growth in Indonesia. The coefficient value shows a value of 0.111, meaning that if the number of Domestic tourists increases by 1% then economic growth can increase by 0.111% assuming ceteris paribus. There is a positive and significant relationship between the number of domestic tourists and economic growth in line with Holik's research (2016) Soukiazis and Proença (2008), Chou (2013), Rasool, Maqbool and Tarique (2021), Brida, Punzo and Risso (2009) and Alhowaish (2016). These results reveal that the theory of the tourism-led growth hypothesis applies in Indonesia for visits by domestic tourists. The government plays a very important role in developing the tourism sector in order to achieve sustainable development. The government makes policies that do not harm the private sector in developing

tourism. Is it natural tourism or artificial tourism. Tourism managers, whether private or not, can increase the number of tourist visits by implementing attractive marketing strategies so that visits always increase and support economic growth. In fact, when viewed from the three variables of visits by domestic tourists, it has a greater influence on economic growth, namely 0.111%.

Furthermore, the variable number of foreign guests staying at star hotels shows a p-value less than 0.05(\*\*), meaning that Ha2 is not rejected, meaning that there is an influence between the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels on economic growth in Indonesia. The coefficient value shows a value of 0.0373, meaning that if the number of foreign guests staying at the hotel increases by 1% then economic growth can increase by 0.0373% assuming *ceteris paribus*. Furthermore, the variable number of foreign guests staying at non-starred hotels shows a p-value smaller than 0.05, meaning that Ha3 is not rejected, meaning that there is an influence between the number of foreign guests staying at non-starred hotels on economic growth. Furthermore, there is a positive and significant relationship between the total number of foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels on economic growth. These results are in line with Bicer and Gunawan (2018), Brida et al. (2009), Holik (2016), Khan et al. (2021); and Rasool et al. (2021). This means that the arrival of foreign tourists to Indonesia can play a role in influencing the economy. Tourists indirectly contribute to increasing hotel and non-starred hotels revenues, selling souvenirs, entering natural and non-natural tourism, and other tourist attractions. Down streaming occurs and is significant in sustainable economic development.

When viewed from 34 provinces in Indonesia, it is also shown that 30 provinces are partially able to increase economic growth from these 3 economic variables. So that local governments, stakeholders, the community are expected to work together to support the visits of domestic tourists, and foreign tourists to stay at star hotels and non-starred hotels in the development of their respective regions. Each province identifies its regional tourism potential and develops strategies to increase tourist visits. Tourism development can use the Community Tourism model, identify 6A (Attraction, Accessibility, Amenity, Ancillary, Activity, and Accommodation). Managers of starred and non-starred hotels can improve service quality in attracting tourists to stay at the hotel. The more tourist potential areas that are visited, the better the quality of the hotel, the higher the level of visits and will increase income and end in increasing economic growth.

#### 4. Conclusion

This study analyzes the effect of the number of visits by domestic tourists, the number of foreign guests staying in hotels, and non-starred hotels on economic growth in Indonesia. The method used is ordinary least squares with a random effect model. The data used is panel data from 34 provinces in Indonesia and the 2015-2019 period. The results show that the number of visits by domestic tourists, and foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels simultaneously and partially affects Indonesia's economic growth. F test shows that the probability value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning that the number of domestic tourists, the number of foreign guests staying at Starred Hotels, and the Number of Foreign Guests at Non-starred can simultaneously influence Indonesia's economic growth. In particular, the results show the number of visits by domestic tourist significantly s affected significant to on economic growth (p-value is less than 0.05) assuming *ceteris paribus*. Furthermore, the variable number of foreign guests at non-starred hotels shows that p-value less than 0.05, meaning that there is an influence between the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels on economic growth.

Lastly, the variable number of foreign guests at non-starred hotels shows a p-value smaller than 0.05, meaning that there is an influence between the number of foreign guests staying at non-starred hotels on economic growth. R-Square test value of 0,6604, it shows that 66.04% of economic growth is influenced by the number of domestic tourists, the number of foreign guests staying at star hotels and non-starred hotels, the remaining 33.96% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study. So that local governments, stakeholders, the community are expected to work together to support the visits of domestic tourists, and foreign tourists to stay at star hotels and non-starred hotels in the development of their respective regions. Each province identifies its regional tourism potential and develops strategies to increase tourist visits. Tourism development can use the Community Based Tourism model, to identify 6A (Attraction, Accessibility, Amenity, Ancillary, Activity, and Accommodation). Managers of starred and non-starred hotels can improve service quality in attracting tourists to stay at the hotel.

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