

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC EDUCATION AND SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT (ICONSIDE)

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ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN TOURIST VISIT ON TOURISM ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NUSA TENGGARA

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Abstract

Tourism plays an important role in driving regional economic growth by increasing the consumption of goods and services, creating jobs, and encouraging local investment. This study aims to determine the extent of influence of foreign tourist visits on the economic growth of the tourism sector in the Nusa Tenggara region, which includes the provinces of Bali, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). This study uses a quantitative approach with a panel data regression method (Ordinary Least Squares) that combines time series data (2015–2024) and cross-section data from three provinces. The variables used include the number of foreign tourist visits (X) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) as an indicator of economic growth (Y). The results of the study show that foreign tourist visits have a positive and significant influence on regional economic growth, especially in Bali Province which has a more developed tourism infrastructure and strong international promotion. Meanwhile, the contribution of the tourism sector in NTB and NTT is still limited due to accessibility constraints and limited supporting facilities. This finding is in line with Solow's economic growth theory which states that capital, labor, and technology are important factors in economic growth. Foreign tourists are seen as a source of consumer capital inflows that drive productive activities in related sectors. Therefore, targeted tourism development needs to be continuously improved to strengthen regional economic growth in the Nusa Tenggara region.

Keywords: International Tourists; Economic Growth; Nusa Tenggara; GRDP

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is the activity of a person traveling to a place outside the usual environment for less than one year and the general purpose is travel and not to earn income in the place he will visit. tourism is one of the things that continues to be developed because it has a very significant influence in increasing income through foreign exchange earnings and also has a huge impact on tourism actors,

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especially service providers in tourist attractions that tourists go to.(Fitruallah et al., 2019). Foreign tourist arrivals are one of the key factors in the development of a country's tourism sector. In the context of globalization, foreign tourists have a significant impact on the economy and social exchange between countries.(Riwanto, 2024)



Figure 1 Foreign Tourist Visits to Indonesia 2023-2024

In December 2023 to December 2024, foreign tourist arrivals in Indonesia have reached Data on foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia continues to show an increase over the previous period. The graph illustrates the development of foreign tourist arrivals from December 2023 to December 2024. In December 2023, the number of visits was recorded at 978.52 thousand, then decreased in January 2024 to 931.23 thousand. Fluctuations occurred throughout the year, with a significant increase in February (1,144.54 thousand) and a peak in October 2024 with the highest number of visits of 1,339.95 thousand tourists. Although it fell in November, the number of visits increased again in December 2024 to 1,244.37 thousand. On an annual basis, there was an 8.72% increase in visits in December 2024 compared to December 2023, signaling a positive trend in the international tourism sector.

The increase in foreign tourist visits to Indonesia not only has a national impact, but is also felt directly by various regions that have superior tourism potential. One of the regions that shows significant development in the tourism sector is Nusa Tenggara. The province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is Lombok and Sumbawa. Lombok with all its beauty is known as the island of a thousand mosques and has become an icon of halal tourism in Indonesia since it was designated as the World Best Halal Tourism Destination and World Best Halal Honeymoon Destination at the 2015 World Halal Travel Summit representing Indonesia. (Diwanti & Wijayanto, 2023) While Sumbawa Regency is the largest regency on Sumbawa Island which has become one of the symbols of tourism in West Nusa Tenggara, because it has many types of potential, In order to meet the

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needs of local communities for tourism and make tourism an important alternative economic sector in the future, various existing tourism assets still need to be improved in terms of quantity and quality.(Purwadinata & Ambarwati, 2023)

Figure 2 Foreign Tourist Visit to NTB 2023-2024

The graph shows the number of foreign tourist arrivals to West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) through Zainuddin Abdul Madjid International Airport (BIZAM)



from August 2023 to August 2024. In general, the number of visits fluctuates every month. The lowest visit occurred in January 2024 with 4,958 people, while the peak visit occurred in July 2024 with a total of 8,652 people. In August 2024, the number of foreign tourists was recorded at 8,122 people, a decrease of 6.13 percent compared to the previous month (July 2024). However, when compared to the same period the previous year (August 2023), there was a significant increase of 30.06 percent. This shows that despite the decline in monthly visits, the annual trend shows an increase in foreign tourists' interest in NTB as a tourist destination.



Figure 3 Foreign Tourist Visits to Bali by Sea 2023-2024

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the first graph shows foreign tourist arrivals through the air gate (airport) from January 2023 to April 2024. In general, the number of visits through the air gate experienced an up-and-down trend, with the highest peak occurring in July 2023 with 541,272 visits. Compared to the January-April period, the number of visits in 2024 was 1,836,090 people, an increase of 28.92% compared to the same period in 2023

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(1,424,151 people). This shows a significant increase in air travel. Meanwhile, the second graph shows foreign tourist arrivals by sea from January 2023 to April 2024. Visits through the sea route look very fluctuating and tend to be smaller than the air route. The highest peak occurred in July 2023 with 5,632 visits. However, on an annual basis, visits by sea actually decreased by -11.28%, from 13,248 visits (January-April 2023) to 11,728 visits in the same period in 2024.

Data on tourist arrivals shows that both NTB and Bali have experienced an increase in the number of foreign tourists, reflecting their strategic role as leading destinations in Indonesia. NTB is starting to show significant development as infrastructure and promotion improve, while Bali remains the main icon of national tourism. Their interconnectedness can be seen from their position as complementary destinations in strengthening Indonesia's tourism image in the eyes of the world. In addition to NTB and Bali, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province also has great tourism potential. Destinations such as Komodo National Park, Lake Kelimutu, and the beauty of the beaches on Sumba and Alor islands are a special attraction for foreign tourists. Although the development of infrastructure and promotion in NTT has not been as fast as Bali and NTB, data shows an increase in tourist visits from year to year. (Husein & Aisyah, 2024) This also encourages local economic growth through increased community income and tourism business activities. Therefore, it is important to analyze and compare the effect of foreign tourist visits on tourism economic growth in the three Nusa Tenggara regions, namely Bali, NTB, and NTT.

METHOD

The panel data analysis method used in this study is to use the classic assumption test (Ordinary Least Square). The research method uses panel data regression model data because this study uses time series data and cross section data. The use of time series data in this study is on a ten-year time period, from 2015-2024 and the use of cross-sectional data in this study is on the number of foreign tourist visits (X), on economic growth.

Description :

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k X_{kit} + e_{it}$$

Y_{it} = The i-th cross section unit of time period t.

β_0 = intercept

β_k = Slope coefficient for all units

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X_{it}	= Predictor variable for the i-th cross section of the time period
e_{it}	= Error or error component at observation unit i and time t
i	= Unit <i>Cross Section</i> (1,2,3,...,N)
t	= Unit <i>time series</i> (1,2,3,...,T).
k	= Number of predictor variables (1,2,3,..., n).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Uji Model

Chow Test

The Chow Test is used to choose between the CEM or FEM model that is feasible to use in the chow test hypothesis research, namely as follows: H0 = CEM model is accepted if the Chi-Square probability value > 0.05 H1 = FEM model is accepted if the Chi-Square probability < 0.05.

Table. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	2.078262	(2,26)	0.1454
Cross-section Chi-square	4.449143	2	0.1081

From the output above, the probability value of the Chow Test Chi-Square is 0.1081 > 0.05, which means that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, thus, CEM is a model that fits this study.

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

Multicollinearity test is used to see whether or not there is a high correlation between the independent variables. If in a model there is a correlation between independent variables, the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable will be disturbed.

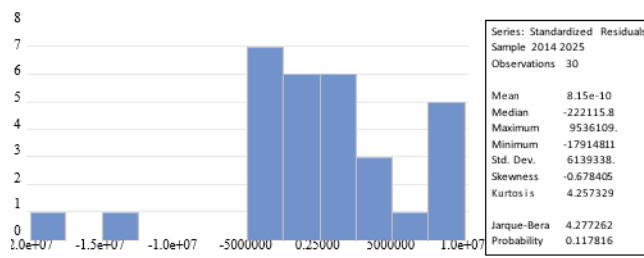
Table. Normality Test

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Source: Eviews 12 data processing

Based on the output above, the probability value of the Jarque-Bera rice test is $0.117816 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the data in this study are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is used to see whether or not there is a high correlation between the independent variables. If in a model there is a correlation between independent variables, the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable will be disrupted

Table Multicollinearity Test

	PDRB	KUNJUNGA...
PDRB	1	0.42390248...
KUNJ...	0.42390248...	1

The correlation coefficient between X1 and X2 is $1.000000 < 0.423902$, so it can be concluded that it is free from multicollinearity or passes the multicollinearity test.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	27165.96	4599194.	-0.590668	0.5600
LOG(KUNJUNGANWISATAWAN)	492609.2	365973.3	1.346025	0.0190
R-squared	0.067574	Mean dependent var	3300000.	
Adjusted R-squared	0.030277	S.D. dependent var	5713863.	
S.E. of regression	5626699.	Akaike info criterion	33.99513	
Sum squared resid	7.91E+14	Schwarz criterion	34.09112	
Log likelihood	-456.9343	Hannan-Quinn criter.	34.02367	
F-statistic	1.811783	Durbin-Watson stat	1.098832	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.190374			

The results of the heteroscedasticity test using the Glesjer test above, it can be seen that the probability value of each independent variable is greater than 0.05.

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Where the probability value of the number of Tourist Visits = 0.0190 So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in this study.

Panel Data Regression Test

RESABS=2716596.20058 +492609.208438*LOG(KUNJUNGANWISATAWAN)

The regression model concluded that foreign tourist arrivals have a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Nusa Tenggara; the constant shows the value of economic growth around 27,165,996.20 when tourist arrivals are zero, while the coefficient of tourist arrivals of 492,609.20 indicates that every 1% increase in visits has the potential to increase economic growth by 492,609.20%, in line with Solow's theory that sees tourist arrivals as capital inflows that drive growth through various economic mechanisms and innovation for long-term competitiveness.

Hypothesis Test

Partial t test

Partial t-test table

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	27165.96	4599194.	-0.590668	0.5600
LOG(KUNJUNGANWISATAWAN)	492609.2	365973.3	1.346025	0.0190

The test results with panel data regression analysis using the panel data above show the t-count value of 1.346025 > t-table 2.04841 and a probability value of 0.0190 < 0.05 causing Ha1 to be accepted and H0 to be rejected. So it can be concluded that there is an influence between the number of foreign tourist visits and economic growth in Nusa Tenggara.

Uji Koefisien Determinasi

Tabel Uji Koefisien Determinasi

R-squared	0.067574	Mean dependent var	3300000.
Adjusted R-squared	0.030277	S.D. dependent var	5713863.
S.E. of regression	5626699.	Akaike info criterion	33.99513
Sum squared resid	7.91E+14	Schwarz criterion	34.09112
Log likelihood	-456.9343	Hannan-Quinn criter.	34.02367
F-statistic	1.811783	Durbin-Watson stat	1.098832
Prob(F-statistic)	0.190374		

Based on the table above, the value of R² is 0.030277. this shows that economic growth can be explained by the variable (number of foreign tourist visits) by 3.03% while the rest (100%-3.03% = 96.97%) is explained by other factors outside the research variables.

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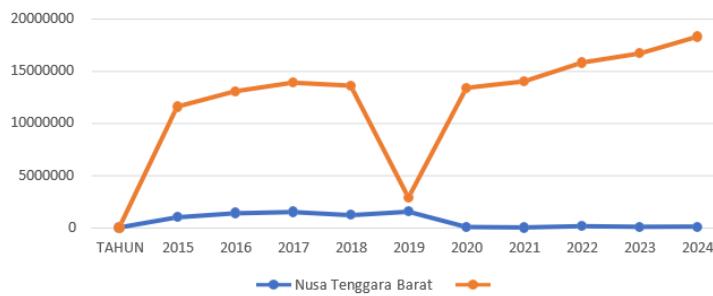
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CONCLUSION

The results of the panel data regression analysis show that the number of foreign tourist arrivals has a significant and positive effect on economic growth in Nusa Tenggara, evidenced by the *t* value greater than the *t* table and the probability value below 0.05, in line with previous research in East Nusa Tenggara which also found a significant positive impact of foreign tourist arrivals on economic growth; this finding supports the view that foreign tourists act as productive capital flows that encourage local economic activity, especially in the service sector, trade, and tourism infrastructure, so that targeted tourism investment and development needs to be increased to maximize economic impact throughout the Nusa Tenggara region.

Data Kunjungan Wisatawan Mancanegara
dan PDRB BALI



Data Curve of Foreign Tourist Visit and GRDP of BALI

The province-by-province analysis shows that Bali, as the region with the highest foreign tourist arrivals in Nusa Tenggara, has a positive relationship between tourist arrivals and economic growth reflected in the GRDP, where the increasing and decreasing trends both before and during the pandemic are correlated and recovering post-2021 as tourism revives; this high contribution is supported by mature infrastructure, cultural and natural diversity, and strong promotion, which drives economic activity in various sectors and is in line with Solow's theory where foreign

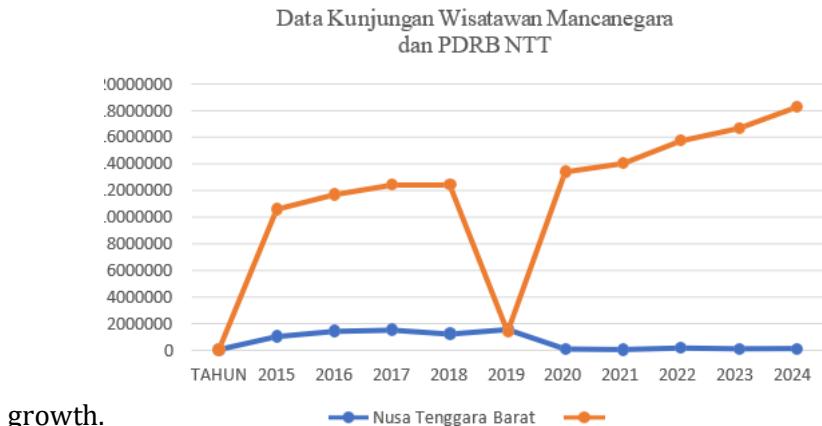
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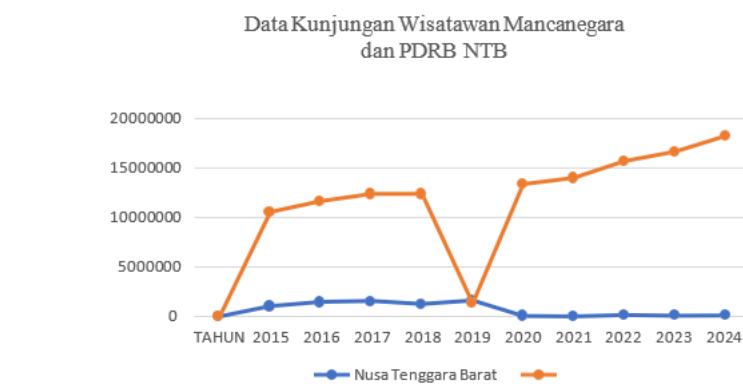
tourists act as a significant source of consumptive capital for Bali's regional economic



growth.

Data Curve of Foreign Tourist Visit and NTT GRDP

In East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province, the influence of foreign tourist arrivals on economic growth is relatively low compared to Bali and NTB due to the smaller and fluctuating number of arrivals, influenced by limited accessibility, the lack of direct international flights, and the lack of global promotion; however, NTT's GRDP still shows an increasing trend dominated by other sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and government, but its unique natural and cultural tourism potential remains a great asset for future tourism development..



Data Curve of Foreign Tourist Visit and NTB GRDP

The province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) shows a more limited contribution of foreign tourist arrivals to economic growth compared to Bali, due to limited international flight access, lack of global promotion, and tourism infrastructure that is not as established as Bali, which was exacerbated by the drastic decline in arrivals during the pandemic; although NTB's GRDP continues to increase due to the support of other sectors such as agriculture and mining, the Mandalika area has great potential to drive economic growth through international tourism development in the future.

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