Comparative Analysis of the Tourism Sector on Poverty with GRDP

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Abstract

The tourism sector is one of the largest and fastest growing sectors in the world that can boost the economy, create new jobs and reduce poverty. The provinces of DI Yogyakarta and Central Java have the highest percentage of poor people in Java and are provinces with leading tourism sectors that can compete at the world level. This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of the tourism sector on the number of poor people through GRDP as an intervening variable in 2012-2022. This research is a type of quantitative research with the Path Analysis research method. The results showed that: (1) The number of tourist attractions has a positive and significant effect on GRDP in Central Java and DI Yogyakarta. (2) The number of hotel rooms has a positive and significant effect on GRDP in Central Java and Yogyakarta. (3) GRDP has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Central Java and Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Poor Population, GRDP, Tourist Attraction, Hotel Room, Path Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that has a wide variety of tourism objects in various corners of the region. As a mainstay sector, Indonesian tourism is very potential to continue to be developed, because it can bring many effects in development in various sectors and is believed to be an industry of the future that can improve the quality of life of the community towards a better direction (Rapii & Hindriani, 2022). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism states that the tourism sector is needed to encourage equitable business opportunities and benefit and is

expected to be able to face the challenges of local, national and global changes.

John M. Bryden (1973), in (Darmawan & Yunanto, 2016) said that theoretically tourism development and economic growth have contributed to reducing poverty, where the three have a mutual relationship. have a contribution in reducing poverty, where the three have a mutual relationship. Bryden (1973) asserts that an organization of tourism activities and tourist attractions can provide six positive impacts (Waluya, 2013).

Where the six positive impacts consist of Tourism as a contributor to the country's foreign exchange, expanding development, creating jobs, spurring economic growth through a multiplier effect, broadening people's insights about nations in the outside world and encouraging increased education and skills of the population.

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has estimated the long-term contribution of travel & tourism to the annual global economy to grow by 5.8 on average percent in the period 2022-2032. In addition to contributing to the economy, WTTC also mentioned that in the same period the travel & tourism sector will create 126 million new jobs, and Indonesia is marked as one of the countries with the 4th position which is expected to create new jobs by 4.2 percent.

Even in 2021 Indonesia has become one of the G20 countries with the 19th largest travel & tourism contribution to GDP, which is 28.9 percent. In the previous year, 2019, Indonesia was also ranked as the country with the 4th highest employment in travel & tourism, and 3rd in 2021. The achievements obtained by the Indonesian tourism sector are certainly not easy, because the implementation of its development requires a careful plan and a long process. Not only that, competition between countries is also considered very heavy when compared to developed countries, facilities and infrastructure in Indonesia are still fairly far behind. far behind. To to catch up, until now Indonesia is still continuing to carry out developments in various regions.

The main goal of the government in carrying out development is of course to reduce poverty. The development of the tourism sector will not be carried out if it is carried out by the government alone, but the role of the local community is also needed. The community certainly knows better the advantages and disadvantages of their environment. By involving the community, it can also help them in terms of opening new jobs, or in other words, the tourism sector can be used as a driving factor in the creation of business opportunities based on local communities. Sanaubar et al.

al., (2017) asserted that in line with the opening of employment and employment opportunities for the community, there is a possibility of influence on the level of economic income and community productivity, especially in tourism. Bappeda DI Yogyakarta, (2017) also argues that the tourism sector has a contribution in alleviating poverty, as evidenced by the results of his research which shows the amount of influence given by tourism, which reaches 41.2 percent. According to him, tourism is one of the economic sectors that is quite calculated in development, mainly to improve the economy in developing countries such as Indonesia.

The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) revealed that the percentage of poor people in Java Island fluctuates every year. Judging from its development, the highest poverty rate in Java Island is found in DI Yogyakarta Province, which

for the last eleven years has an average of 13.32 percent, followed by Central Java Province, which occupies the second position with an average poor population of 12.65 percent with the highest percentage of poor people in Central Java Province occurring in the last eleven years.

Figure 1. Percentage of the Number of Poor People in Java Island in 2012-2022
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012-2022

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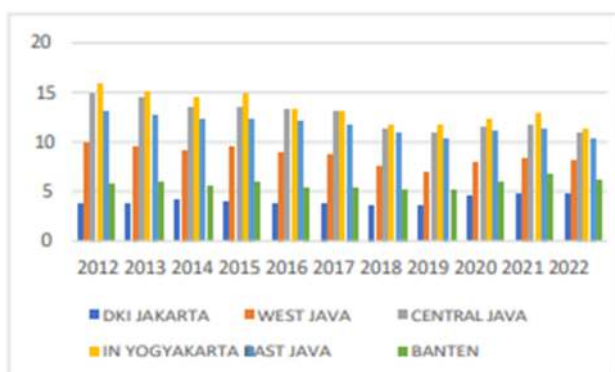
If seen from Figure 1, the percentage of poor people has decreased continuously from 2012 to 2019. Bappeda DI Yogyakarta, (2017) has confirmed this, namely that the poverty rate in DI Yogyakarta Province has decreased since 2012, but the poverty rate is still above the national poverty rate. Bappeda DI Yogyakarta

also emphasized that the number of poor people in urban areas is much higher when compared to rural areas, this is due to the movement of people from villages to cities. The number of poor people in DI Yogyakarta Province before the pandemic was known to be 11.7 percent or 448.47 thousand people in 2019, while in Central Java the number of poor people was 10.8 percent or 3,743.23 thousand people.

The number of poor people has increased again in 2020, this is in line with the spread of the corona virus that Indonesia must face, especially in Java. The increase in the number of poor people is due to economic activities that are not running as usual. Especially since the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy which resulted in all economic activities such as the industrial, agricultural and tourism sectors being stalled, so that not a few people lost their jobs due to massive layoffs.

In 2020, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that the poverty rate in Yogyakarta Province increased by 0.58 percent from the previous year or an increase of 27.25 thousand people. The Regional Government of Yogyakarta Province, Kadarmanta Baskara Aji, revealed that achieving the targets of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) in the 2017-2022 period was very difficult. This is because the pandemic that has attacked Indonesia has hampered various programs made by local governments in reducing poverty.

As a result, the government must try hard to find solutions to reduce the poverty rate, which is increasing day by day. Although in 2021 the government's efforts to reduce the poverty rate can be said to have failed, in 2022 the government succeeded in reducing the number of poor people from 12.80 percent to 11.34

percent. The increase in the number of poor people in 2020 can also be felt by Central Java Province, which increased by 0.52 percent from the previous year or equivalent to 237.67 thousand people.

Although the target percentage of the number of poor people in 2020 of 9.81 percent was not achieved, in the following year the government remains optimistic that it will target a reduction in the poverty rate by an average of 1 percent per year within a period of 5 years. This target has been stated in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Central Java Province for the 2018-2023 period.

The government's target in reducing this figure was successfully achieved in 2022, from 11.79 percent in 2021 to 20.93 percent in 2022. Hawkins & Mann, (2007) stated that the main thing of development and strategies in alleviating poverty can be through tourism. This is in line with the results of his research which shows that in alleviating poverty, 80 percent of 56% of the total population is poor.

countries choose tourism. The World Travel & Tourism Council (2022) also asserts that tourism is one of the largest sectors in the world that is likely to build socio-economies, create jobs, and can reduce poverty. The tourism sector can also drive prosperity through empowering women, minority groups, and the younger generation.

The benefits of tourism itself can directly increase GDP and create new jobs. And indirectly the tourism sector can also affect the development of other sectors such as MSMEs. This is agreed by Putri (2020) who says that the tourism sector also has a contribution to GRDP, which in the results of her research states that the tourism sector is one of the basic sectors or leading sectors in an area.

Figure 2. Growth Rate of GRDP at Constant Prices by Business Field in Central Java Province and Yogyakarta 2012-2022
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012-2022

The development of economic growth in DI Yogyakarta Province is very fast when compared to Central Java Province. As can be seen in Figure 2, in 2020 economic growth in DI Yogyakarta Province and Central Java Province had experienced a decline, which was very rapid compared to Central Java Province especially DI Yogyakarta, which went from 6.59 percent to -2.67 percent after the Covid-19 pandemic. During this time, DI Yogyakarta's economy relied heavily on the tourism and education sectors.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the tourism and education sectors suffered drastic losses, so many people were affected. The source of income received by DI Yogyakarta is from the large number of tourists who come to visit so that it has a positive impact on the MSME sector, transportation, hotels and restaurants. The source of income received from the education sector also comes from the large number of boarding houses, food stalls and other business places.

However, since Covid-19 the number of tourists visiting has decreased dramatically and

students studying in DI Yogyakarta have also chosen to return to their hometowns. The decline in income will have an impact on the decline in people's purchasing power, especially the lower middle class, resulting in increasingly severe spending inequality. In the following year, 2021, economic growth in DI Yogyakarta Province managed to rise from -2.67 percent to 5.58 percent, while Central Java's economic growth rose from -2.65 percent to 3.33 percent. Nurkse in his Vicious Circle of Poverty theory says that poverty can occur due to the underdevelopment of human and natural resources (M.L. Jhingan, 2016).

Nurkse argues that the management of natural resources is highly dependent on human capabilities. If the number of poor people is large and education is low, it will result in a scarcity of skills, techniques, knowledge, and activities. Entrepreneurship will automatically cause natural resources to not develop, neglected and can be misused by certain parties. Lack of natural resources will cause poverty, this is because natural resources are the main source of needs in human life.

According to data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics, in the last eleven years an average of 8.92 percent of the GRDP of Central Java Province has been sourced from transportation and warehousing, information and communication, and health services and social activities. In addition, 7.22 percent of the GRDP of DI Yogyakarta Province is sourced from electricity and gas procurement, information and communication, and health services and social activities.

Increased economic growth can occur through tourism development. This is in line with the thoughts of Schubert et al. (2011) who assert that the tourism sector can bring in foreign exchange earnings, spur investment in new infrastructure, competition in the local tourism industry, attract other industries connected to tourism, provide employment, exploit economies of scale, spread technical knowledge, attract research and development, and accumulate human capital.

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) confirms that the tourism sector is one of the largest and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world with most of the GDP consisting of domestic and foreign tourism trips. Bank Indonesia also emphasized that currently the tourism sector is one of the third largest national foreign exchange contributors after palm oil (CPO) and coal exports.

Number of tourist attractions in Java Province Central Java in 2022 as many as 1,330 units, while in DI Yogyakarta Province the number of tourist attractions is 270 units. The development of the tourism sector can be seen in Figure 3 which shows that the number of tourist attractions in Central Java Province and DI Yogyakarta continues to increase every year.

When compared to Central Java, the increase in the number of tourist attractions in DI Yogyakarta can be said to be slow. This is evident that in 2019 the increase in tourist attractions was only two units, which is the least increase when compared to the year before and after, namely 181 units in 2018 to 183 units in 2019.

The tourism industry can be said to be developing if tourists who visit have increased every year, both domestic tourists and foreign tourists. However, the increase in the number of tourists in the provinces of Central Java and DI Yogyakarta must also be balanced with an increase in the supply of hotel or lodging rooms.

So that, it cannot cause a gap between demand and supply. The increase in room supply will certainly have an impact on increasing regional income. In addition, the increasing number of tourists will increase Regional Original Income (PAD) both directly and through hotel taxes (Tendean et al., 2014).

Santoso, (2014) also said that the number of tourists visiting tourist attractions will result in increased demand for accommodation facilities. This can expand employment opportunities and will increase wages or community income. Employment opportunities will encourage people's purchasing power, so as to encourage production (output).

In 2022 the number of hotels in Central Java are 2,047 units classified as star hotels were recorded as 343 with 28,330 rooms, while non-star hotels were 1,074 with 31,710 rooms. In the same year, the number of hotels in DI Yogyakarta was 1,825 units with 172 starred hotels with 16,358 rooms and 1,653 non-starred hotels with 18,162 rooms.

From 2018 to 2020, the number of hotels increased drastically to reach 2,129 units. The influence of the pandemic is very pronounced for the hotel sector, because in 2021 the number of hotels decreased by 433 units. The tourism sector, which is supposed to be the most influential sector for the economy in Java Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method in this study uses path analysis with the help of the Eviews version 9 to determine the direct and indirect effects between GRDP, the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotel rooms on the number of poor people. The study uses time series data from 2012 to 2022 and cross section data consisting of 5 districts in Central Java, as well as 5 districts / cities in DI Yogyakarta. The following is the analysis model used in this study:

$$Y_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon_1$$
$$Y_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_3 Y_1 + \beta_4 X_1 + \beta_5 X_2 + \varepsilon_2$$

Where Y_1 is GRDP, Y_2 is Number of Poor Population, X_1 is Number of Tourist Attractions, X_2 is Number of Hotel Rooms, β_0 is Constant, β_1, β_2,...β_n is Coefficients, ε_1 is Error Equation 1, and ε_2 is Error Equation 2.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of panel data analysis in Central Java Province with the selected model in the form of Random Effect Model (REM) in equation 1 and Fixed Effect Model (FEM) in equation 2, results are obtained shown in table 1.

Table 1 Results of Panel Data Analysis in Central Java Province

Variable	Equation 1		Equation 2	
	Coefficient	Prob.	Coefficient	Prob.
X_1	51.68803	0,0003	0.010849	0.8316
X_2	5.384163	0,0001	-0.012915	0.0162
Y_1			-0.006438	0,0000

Source: Eviews 9, processed

The results of this study are also not in accordance with the hypothesis and also not in line with the results of research from (Njoya & Seetaram, 2018) in his research found the results that tourism can reduce the national poverty rate in Kenya. According to him, poverty in urban areas is faster than in rural areas, where many still work in the agricultural sector.

These results are also not in accordance with the results of research from (Khan et al.,

2020), namely tourism can reduce poverty by 0.51% in the long term. (Darmawan & Yunanto, 2016) also confirmed that the tourism sector has a contribution in reducing poverty levels. These results are different from the results of research from (Rewah et al., 2021) which states that the development of the tourism sector cannot reduce the number of poor people.

Holden, Sonne, and Novelli (2011) in (Alam & Paramati, 2016) assert that tourism has the potential to reduce high levels of poverty, but there are barriers to the development of entrepreneurship and employment in the sector. These barriers can be in the form of a lack of quality human resources, while employers or related parties tend to accept and choose more competent workers. Thus, it is difficult for the community to participate in tourism activities.

To improve the quality of human resources, it is necessary to improve education by establishing vocational education in various regions, especially in the tourism sector. In addition, the government is expected to create a program such as One Community One Product, where each village community must have a characteristic or uniqueness that they create by holding production activities. Each region is required to make one work at least once a year, be it in the form of crafts or food that will be marketed in the tourism industry. This is done with the aim of increasing income opportunities and employment among local communities.

Based on the results of the best model estimation in Central Java Province, it shows that an increase in the variable number of hotel rooms can reduce the number of poor people. These results are in accordance with production theory, namely the number of tourists visiting will result in increased demand for accommodation facilities, so that it can expand employment opportunities and can increase community income. This result is also in accordance with the hypothesis and is also in line with the results of research from (Miranti & Amalia, 2023) which states that the occupancy rate of hotel rooms can either directly or indirectly reduce the poverty rate.

Based on the estimation results which show that the number of tourist attractions can affect the number of poor people through GRDP both in Central Java Province and Yogyakarta Province. These results are in accordance with the hypothesis and theory of tourism, but are not in accordance with the results of research from (Rewah et al., 2021) which states that indirectly the tourism sector cannot alleviate poverty through the economy.

Whereas when viewed from research (Rapii & Hindriani, 2022) the tourism sector can increase the number of workers by 82.7%. (Kim et al., 2016) in their research also confirmed that less developed countries have benefited from the tourism industry in reducing poverty ratios. Given the importance of the tourism industry in terms of adding new employment opportunities, income, foreign exchange reserves and poverty alleviation, it has become an important sector for building the economy and prosperity of the country.

The results of research (Fairizta et al., 2020) say that the tourism sector has a multiplier effect that can move other economic sectors which have an impact on improving the economy, reducing unemployment and alleviating poverty. According to (Zainuri et al., 2021) who said that it takes time for the long-term effects of tourism on economic growth to lead to its contribution to poverty reduction. This is due to the development of adequate infrastructure and connectivity as a supporting

factor for the success of tourism development. The tourism sector itself requires a very large capital development either by making private investment, public investment, and promotion of each product. The size of the investment directly will affect economic growth and employment, which has implications for poverty alleviation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that has been carried out, it can be concluded from the research results, namely the number of tourist attractions and the number of hotel rooms. has a positive and significant effect on GRDP in Central Java and Yogyakarta. GRDP has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Central Java and Yogyakarta.

The number of tourist attractions has a positive but insignificant effect on the number of poor people in Central Java, while in DI Yogyakarta the number of tourist attractions has a negative but insignificant effect on the number of poor people. The number of hotel rooms has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Central Java, while in Yogyakarta the number of hotel rooms has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people.

The number of tourist attractions and the number of hotel rooms affect the number of poor people through GRDP in Central Java and Yogyakarta. Efforts to further increase GRDP through tourism are technology literacy, so that the tourism sector can be promoted through social media. In addition, it is necessary to conduct an event as a form of promotion while opening up opportunities for cooperation and can provide the best service by fulfilling decent and comfortable facilities.

Efforts to alleviate poverty can be through GRDP. By taking action through policies taken by the government to deal with underdeveloped economic sectors by maintaining economic sectors that are already developed and growing. Efforts to reduce the number of poor people through the tourism sector through improving human resources by establishing vocational education, providing training, development of infrastructure, development of facilities and infrastructure, renewal policy wages minimum wage, private investment, and public investment.

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