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Analysis of The Influence of The Tourism Sector on The Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bali Province 2017-2023

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Abstract

The economic performance of a nation can be assessed using indices of economic growth. Different economic sectors combine to generate economic growth, which are a reflection of the level of economic growth that is occurring. The purpose of this study was to ascertain and examine the impact of the tourism sector, consisting of variables such as the international visitor visits, quantity of hotels, airlines, on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali Province. In this study, a quantitative descriptive method was adopted. The secondary data used in this study was gathered from a number of official sources such as BPS Indonesia, BPS Bali Province, and the Bali Tourism Office from 2017-2023. This study uses a time series data regression analysis method with the Error Correction Model (ECM). This study uses eviews 10 as an analysis tool. The results show that in the short term, the number of foreign tourist visits has a noteworthy beneficial impact GRDP, while the number of hotels and flights has no effect and has a detrimental impact on GRDP. At long term, the three independent variables have no effect and have a negative effect on GRDP.

Keywords: tourism sector, GDP, economic growth, time series data

1 Introduction

One indicator of successful development is economic growth. Economic growth also plays a crucial role in people's lives. This is because economic growth can improve people's standard of living, enabling them to meet their daily needs without lowering their standards (Palmer, 2012). One factor contributing to a country's economic growth can be seen through the development of its tourism sector. There are several benchmarks used to determine the rate of economic growth over a given period, one of which is Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The measured GDP growth rate plays a role in determining government performance in the economic sector. Regionally, a region's economic success can be measured at a macro level through Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

GRDP can be divided into 2 types, these are the GRDP at Constant Prices (ADHK) & GRDP at Current Prices (ADHB). GRDP in the tourism sector comes from 3 sub-sectors, namely the segment of the processing industry, the wholesale & trading in retail sector, the food and beverage accommodation provider sector. These sectors have an important role in GRDP in providing entertainment services with various things such as tourism travel businesses and tourist shows (Marta & Sutrisna, 2014).

Bali is one of Indonesia's provinces with a thriving tourism sector. Not only domestic tourists visit, but many international tourists also choose Bali as a destination for leisure and recreation. With a predominantly Hindu population, Bali is also known as the "Island of a Thousand Temples." In 2022,

5.89 million international tourists visited Indonesia, of which 46.72 percent chose Bali as their preferred destination (BPS, 2022).

Table 1 GRDP of the Tourism Sector in Bali Province (Billion Rupiah)

Year	Bali Province Tourism GRDP
2017	80.928,56
2018	88.463,44
2019	95.533,78
2020	75.976,61
2021	71.690,24
2022	82.676,52
2023	96.374,52

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province (processed data)

Initially, the tourism sector was not a major economic driver in Bali, but rather the agricultural sector. However, with the persistent delay in production capacity growth, the tourism sector has become increasingly dominant and experienced growth. One tangible contribution of Balinese tourism is the creation of new jobs and investment by both foreign and local investors.

Table 2 The International Visitor Visits, Quantity of Hotels, Airlines in Bali Province 2017-2023

Year	The International Visitor Visits (in millions)	Quantity of Hotels (in units)	Number of Flights (in units)
2017	5.697.739	4.874	146.413
2018	6.070.473	4.874	162.624
2019	6.275.210	4.419	155.334
2020	1.069.473	4.487	56.173
2021	51	3.345	43.521
2022	2.155.747	3.846	87.577
2023	5.273.258	3.895	147.081

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province (processed data)

Table 2 shows that each variable in the tourism sector experienced significant fluctuations in growth and decline. No single variable consistently experienced growth each year. In 2020, all variables experienced declines. The COVID-19 pandemic was to blame for this, which caused nearly every area of tourism to experience drastic declines, all of which had a knock-on effect. This study focuses on determining the impact of independent factors including the international visitor visits, quantity hotels, airlines in the tourism sector on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Bali Province.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Tourist

In general, tourism can be defined as a journey that is taken by individuals or groups to an area outside their place of residence, for recreational, business, cultural, or other purposes for a certain period of

time. Activities contained in tourism are complex and involve various aspects of life such as environmental, social, cultural, and economic (Spilane, James J, 1987).

2.2 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is one of main indicators used to measure the economic performance of a region within a specific time period. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is classified into two main types based on the type of price used as a reference in calculating its values, these are GRDP of current prices (ADHB) & GRDP of constant prices (ADHK). GRDP is not only determined by production factors such as labor and capital, but also by institutional and structural variables that are non-economic in nature, but have a significant influence on the business climate and productivity of economic sectors (Kuncoro, 2013).

2.3 International Visitors

International tourists is any anyone who spends a maximum of twelve months traveling to a place other than their home country with the primary goal of other than to earn a living in the country visited. Furthermore, tourism sector growing, driven of international tourist visits, creates jobs, encourages investment, and stimulates the growth of other supporting sectors such as transportation, accommodation, and culinary (Goeldner and Ritchie, 2012).

2.4 Hotel

A hotel is a type of lodging that is run for profit and offered to anyone who needs accommodation, food beverages, and provides public services in exchange for a fee (Yoeti, 1996). The star rating system helps travelers gauge expectations regarding the quality of services and facilities. Non-starred hotels typically do not meet the standards of the rating system, but still meet basic accommodation needs (Walker, 2010).

2.5 Airlines

Air travel is means of transporting passengers or goods from one region to another by air. In the world of tourism, aviation is an important element in supporting tourist mobility, especially for inter-country and inter-island travel. Air travel is the movement of people or goods using an aircraft, which is characterized by high speed over long distances, and is very important in establishing international and inter-regional connectivity (Button, 2010).

2.6 Research Gap

Even while a number of earlier studies have demonstrated that tourism boosts economic growth, depending on the local context, some studies have found negligible or negative benefits. This suggests that although they have not been extensively investigated experimentally, elements including area economic structure, tourism potential, and shock resistance play a significant influence. In order to provide a more thorough and contextualized understanding of the tourism sector's contribution to regional economic development, this study attempts to close this gap by examining the impact of international visitor visits, quantity of hotels, and airlines on Bali Province's gross regional domestic product.

3 Research Method

3.1 Types and Approaches of Research

In this study, a quantitative descriptive method was adopted. This research attempts to ascertain the impact of the independent variables consisting of the international visitor visits, quantity of hotels, airlines at dependent variable, namely Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). The location used in this research is Bali Province.The time period used in this study has a time span of 7 years starting from 2017-2023 with the structure of time series information. The study's population consists of all annual data representing the international visitor visits, quantity of hotels, airlines, and the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Bali Province in the period 2017 to 2023. Secondary data from several official government entities is used in this study. The main source of information on Bali Province's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is Statistics Indonesia (BPS), specifically the GRDP numbers based on constant prices by industrial sectors (ADHK). Through their yearly statistical reports, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy and BPS Bali Province provide information on quantity of hotels and international visitor visits. Meanwhile, BPS Bali Province also provides information on the quantity of flights. The number of observations is limited and is time series data, causing the sample determination to be conducted by creating a research sample from the entire population using the comprehensive sampling technique.

3.2 Definition of Variables Operationally

Table 3 Operational Research Variables

No	Variable Name	Operational Definition	Unit
1	The International Visitor Visit (X1)	Many tourists from abroad travel to tourist destinations	People
2	Quantity of Hotels (X2)	Star and non-star hotel accommodation used by tourists for temporary stopovers	Unit
3	Airlines (X3)	The number of planes arriving and departing in Bali	Unit
4	Gross Regional Domestic Product (Y)	Bali Province's GRDP tourism sector based on current prices	Billions of Rupiah

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province (processed data)

3.3 Data Analysis Techniques

The Error Correction Model (ECM) is the examination of the data method employed in the research, which examines both of short-term and long-term correlations between variables in time series data. The test was conducted using the Eviews 10 application by importing data that had been entered via Excel. The analysis procedure was carried out through the following stages:

1. Stationarity Test
   This study uses the Phillips-Peron test to determine stationarity. This test aims to determine whether a unit root exists in the data. A variable is considered stationary if the ADF he value of the statistic is smaller (more negative) than the critical value at 1%, 5%, or 10% significance level. The stationarity test consists of two steps:
   A. Unit Root Test
      When the probability value is smaller than $\propto$=10%, then the data can be proven to be at a stationary level.
   B. Degree of Integration Test
      Testing the degree of integration is done in stages through the available levels: zero, first difference, and second difference. If the data is still non-stationary when testing the second difference, it is invalid and cannot be used in the research.
2. Cointegration Test

The purpose of the cointegration test is to ascertain whether a cointegration relationship exists within the model with Engle Granger method

3. Error Correction Model
   The Error Correction Model (ERC) is used to determine the long-term and short-term relationships between variables
4. Classical Assumption Test
   The classical assumption test on this data was used to ensure that the estimated model produced BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) parameters. The tests conducted in this study were normality and heteroscedasticity tests.

3.4 Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in the Tourism-Led Growth Hypothesis (TLGH), which posits that tourism can serve as a driving force for economic growth through increased foreign exchange earnings, job creation, and investment stimulation. In this context, international tourist arrivals represent the demand side of tourism, where higher demand for destinations such as Bali is expected to enhance economic activity. Meanwhile, the number of hotels and flights reflects the supply side, indicating the region's capacity to provide services and infrastructure that support tourism. By integrating these three theoretical perspectives, this study examines how the interaction between tourism demand and supply contributes to regional economic growth as reflected in the GRDP of Bali Province.

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Stationarity Test Results

1) Unit Root Test

Table 4 Unit Root Test Using Phillips-Peron Test Method at Level

ADF statistic	T-statistic	Probability	Results
GRDP	0.375719	0.7590	Not stationary
Number of Foreign Tourist Visits	-0.805603	0.3256	Not stationary
Number of Hotels	-0.879130	0.2949	Not stationary
Number of Flights	-0.487871	0.4618	Not stationary

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

All variables have been tested, and the results do not remain stationary at the data level. This is because the probability values for all variables are > alpha.$\propto$ = 10% which is not a significant result.

2) Degree of Integration Test

Table 5 Degree of Integration Test Using the Phillips-Peron Test Method at the First Difference Level

ADF statistic	T-statistic	Probability	Results
GRDP	-1.540422	0.1100	Not stationary
Number of Foreign Tourist Visits	-1.320657	0.1529	Not stationary
Number of Hotels	-2.951761	0.0124	Stationary
Number of Flights	-1.259489	0.1676	Not stationary

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

Data can be said to be stationary when the probability value < alpha ∝ = 10%. In the tests conducted, only the number of hotels variable had stationary data at the first difference level. The GRDP, number of international tourists, and number of flights variables were non-stationary because their probability values were > alpha.∝ = 10%. Therefore, the next step is to retest the degree of integration on the second different.

Table 6 Degree of Integration Test Using the Phillips-Peron Test Method at the Second Difference Level

ADF statistic	T-statistic	Probability	Results
GRDP	-1.912364	0.0635	Stationary
Number of Foreign Tourist Visits	-1.877902	0.0666	Stationary
Number of Hotels	-4.874416	0.0020	Stationary
Number of Flights	-1.746618	0.0798	Stationary

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

All variables have been tested and the results are stationary at the second difference level. This is because the probability values for all variables are < alpha.∝ = 10%.

4.2 Cointegration Test Results

Table 7 Cointegration Test Using the Eagle Granger Method

Null Hypothesis: ET has a unit root
Exogenous: None
Bandwidth: 2 (Used-specified) using Bartlett kernel

		Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic		-4.229380	0.0018
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.007406	
	5% level	-2.021193	
	10% level	-1.597291	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

This study found that the data exhibited cointegration and that Both the variables had positive short- and long-term associations with one another. This was because the probability value (0.0018) < alpha.∝ = 10%.

4.3 Hasil Error Correction Model (ECM)

Table 8 Short-Term Error Collection Model Estimation Results

Dependent Variable: D(Y)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 07/09/25 Time: 12:42
Sample (adjusted): 2018 2023
Included observations: 6 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(X1)	0.008297	0.002216	3.744207	0.1661
D(X2)	-3.022886	1.919315	-1.574981	0.3601
D(X3)	-0.231635	0.116658	-1.985588	0.2970
ECT(-1)	-0.798345	0.278396	-2.867658	0.2136
C	2305.702	834.3470	2.763481	0.2210

R-squared	0.995870	Mean dependent var	2574.333
Adjusted R-squared	0.979351	S.D. dependent var	12459.54
S.E. of regression	1790.414	Akaike info criterion	17.69319
Sum squared resid	3205583.	Schwarz criterion	17.51966
Log likelihood	-48.07957	Hannan-Quinn criter.	16.99852
F-statistic	60.28508	Durbin-Watson stat	1.856478
Prob(F-statistic)	0.096263		

Source: E-views 10 Data Processing Results

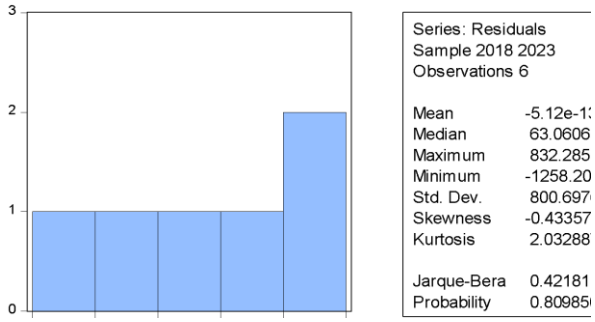
Considering the short-term ECM results that have passed the test, all variables, namely X1, X2, and X3 have a negative and insignificant effect because probability value is >10% significance level. The ECT value indicates that probability is not significant to alpha. The negative ECT coefficient shows that there is a short-term association within the paradigm of regression.

4.4 Results of the Classical Assumption Test in the Short Term

1) Normality Test

The Jarque-Bera Test was used to perform the normalcy test, and the significance level was ∝= 10%. One way to describe data is normally distributed if probability value is > the significance level.∝ = 10%.

Table 9 Results of the Normality Test of the Jaqrue-Berra Method



Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

The outcomes of the short-term normality test of ECM model indicate the data is normally distributed. This is because the probability value of 0.809850 is >∝ = 10%.

2) Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is performed using the White test. Data can be said to have no heteroscedasticity problem at ECM model "In the event that the p-value associated with the Obs*R-squared statistic is >∝ = 10%

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Table 10 Heteroscedasticity Results of the White No Cross Terms Method

Heteroskedasticity Test: White

F-statistic	0.600851	Prob. F(4,1)	0.7334
Obs*R-squared	4.237060	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.3749
Scaled explained SS	0.060783	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.9995

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

The outcomes of the short-term heteroscedasticity test for the ECM model indicate that there is no heteroscedasticity problem. This is because the chi-square probability value is 0.3749 >∝ = 10%.

4.5 Statistical Test Results

The purpose of statistical tests is to ascertain the degree of significance based on the variables in the study. Statistical tests include t-statistic tests, coefficient of determination (R).^{2}), and simultaneous F test of the obtained estimation results.

Table 11 Short Term Estimation Results

Dependent Variable: D(Y)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 07/09/25 Time: 12:42
Sample (adjusted): 2018 2023
Included observations: 6 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(X1)	0.008297	0.002216	3.744207	0.1661
D(X2)	-3.022886	1.919315	-1.574981	0.3601
D(X3)	-0.231635	0.116658	-1.985588	0.2970
ECT(-1)	-0.798345	0.278396	-2.867658	0.2136
C	2305.702	834.3470	2.763481	0.2210

R-squared	0.995870	Mean dependent var	2574.333
Adjusted R-squared	0.979351	S.D. dependent var	12459.54
S.E. of regression	1790.414	Akaike info criterion	17.69319
Sum squared resid	3205583.	Schwarz criterion	17.51966
Log likelihood	-48.07957	Hannan-Quinn criter.	16.99852
F-statistic	60.28508	Durbin-Watson stat	1.856478
Prob(F-statistic)	0.096263		

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

1) Determinant Coefficient $(R)^2$)

The estimation results show that the R value^2 of 0.995870 represents X1, X2, and X3 as independent variables collectively explain 99.5870% of the variation in the dependent variable Y. The unexplained 0.413% is due to influences not captured by the independent variables.

2) Simultaneous F Test

All independent factors influence the dependent variable if F-statistic's probability value is less than the significance level, which is 10%.

Table 12 F Test Results

	Mark
F-statistic	60.28508
Prob(F-statistic)	0.096263

Source: Eviews 10 Results of Data Processing

According to the findings, the likelihood value (F-statistic) is$0.096263 < 0,1$ ($\propto = 10\%$ thus it may be inferred that the dependent variable Y is significantly impacted by each of the independent variables X1, X2, and X3.

3) Partial Significance Test (T-Test)

The results of this test are the results of 2-sided test at a degree of significance of$\propto = 10\%$.

Table 13 T-Test Results

Independent Variables	T-Statistic	Probability
D(X1)	3.744207	0.1661
D(X2)	-1.574981	0.3601
D(X3)	-1.985588	0.2970
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.096263	

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

1. Test Variable X1

The probability result is 0.1661 divided by 2 is 0.08305 when the probability value is less than the significance level, which is 10%. Variable X1 in the short term has an effect on the dependent variable Y.

2. Test Variable X2

The probability result is 0.3601 divided by 2 is 0.18005 where the probability value is greater than the significance level, which is 10%. In the short term, variable X2 has no effect on the dependent variable Y.

3. Test Variable X3

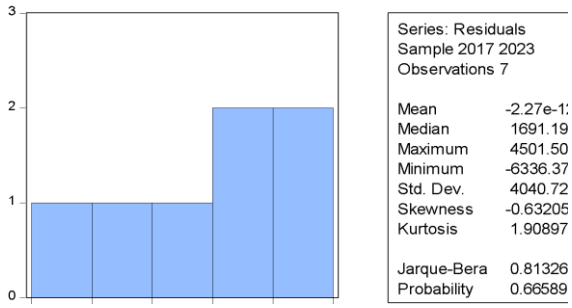
The probability result is 0.2970 divided by 2 is 0.1485 where the probability value is greater than the significance level, which is 10%. Variable X3 in the short term has no effect on the dependent variable Y.

4.6 .Classical Assumption Test Results in the Long Term

1) Normality Test

The Jarque-Bera Test was used to perform the normalcy test, and the significance level was ∝= 10%. One way to describe data is normally distributed if probability value is > the significance level.∝ = 10%.

Table 14 Results of the Long-Term Normality Test Using the Jarque-Berra Method



Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

The outcome of the long-term normality test of the ECM model indicate the data is normally distributed. This is because the probability value of 0.665890 is >∝ = 10%.

2) Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is performed using the White test. Data can be said to have no heteroscedasticity problem in the ECM model if the probability value of Obs*R-squared is >∝ = 10%.

Table 15 Heteroscedasticity Test White No Cross Terms Method

Heteroskedasticity Test: White

F-statistic	0.477057	Prob. F(3,3)	0.7206
Obs*R-squared	2.260846	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.5201
Scaled explained SS	0.188729	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.9794

.Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

The outcome of long-term heteroscedasticity test for ECM model indicate that there is no heteroscedasticity problem. This is because the chi-square probability value is 0.5201 >∝ = 10%.

4.7 Long-Term Statistical Test

The purpose of statistical tests is to ascertain the degree of significance based on the variables in the study. Coefficient of determination (R.2), t-statistic tests, and the simultaneous F test of the estimated findings are examples of statistical tests.

Table 16 Long-Term Estimation Results

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares
Date: 07/09/25 Time: 15:21
Sample: 2017 2023
Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1	0.004843	0.010282	0.470970	0.6698
X2	-8.450386	6.196009	-1.363843	0.2659
X3	-0.037156	0.514265	-0.072251	0.9469
C	106300.5	38692.19	2.747336	0.0709

R-squared	0.815606	Mean dependent var	84520.71
Adjusted R-squared	0.631213	S.D. dependent var	9409.925
S.E. of regression	5714.448	Akaike info criterion	20.43494
Sum squared resid	97964738	Schwarz criterion	20.40403
Log likelihood	-67.52230	Hannan-Quinn criter.	20.05292
F-statistic	4.423177	Durbin-Watson stat	1.819755
Prob(F-statistic)	0.126721		

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

1) **Determinant Coefficient (R^2)**
The estimation results show that the R value^2 of 0.815606 represents X1, X2, and X3 are the independent variables that have an 81.5606% impact on the dependent variable Y. However, the factors that were not part of the study's model affected the remaining 18.4394%.
2) **Simultaneous F Test**
The dependent variable is affected by each independent component if F-statistic's probability value is less than the significance level, which is 10%.

Table 17 F Test Results

	Mark
F-statistic	4.423177
Prob(F-statistic)	0.126721

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

The findings indicate that all three independent variables, X1, X2, and X3, do not significantly affect the dependent variable Y, with the probability value (F-statistic) being 0.122721, > 0,1 ($\propto$ = 10%).
3) **Partial Significance Test (T-Test)**
The results of this test are the results of a 2-sided test with a significance level of$\propto$ = 10%,

Table 18 T-Test Results

Independent Variables	T-Statistic	Probability
X1	0.470970	0.6698
X2	-1.363843	0.2659
X3	-0.072251	0.9469
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.126721	

Source: Eviews 10 Data Processing Results

1. Test Variable X1
The probability result is 0.6698 divided by 2, which is 0.3349, where the probability value is > thanlevel of significance$\propto$= 10%. In the long run, the dependent variable Y is unaffected by variable X1.
2. Test Variable X2
The probability result is 0.2659 divided by 2, which is 0.13295, where the probability value is > thanlevel of significance$\propto$= 10%. In the long run, the dependent variable Y is unaffected by variable X2.
3. Test Variable X3

The probability result is 0.9469divided by 2, which is 0.47345, where the probability value is > thanlevel of significance∝= 10%. In the long run, the dependent variable Y is unaffected by variable X3.

5 Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

The following conclusions are reached in light of the findings of the investigation and analysis that have been conducted.

1. Equity In The Short Run
   a. The international visitor visits possesses a substantial positive effect on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali Province.
   b. Quantity of hotels has no effect and is negative on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali Province.
   c. Airlines has no effect and is negative on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali Province.
2. Equality In The Long Run
   a. The international visitor visits has no effect and is negative on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali Province.
   b. Quantity of hotels has no effect and is negative on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali Province.
   c. Airlines has no effect and is negative on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali Province.

5.2 Suggestion

The following recommendations are put forth in light of the examination of the impact that international visitor visits, quantity of hotels, airlines volume have on Bali Province's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP):

1. Through international promotion, the creation of cultural and natural attractions, and enhancements to destination comfort and safety, the Bali Provincial Government is urged to fortify cooperation with tourism stakeholders in order to sustainably boost international visitor visits.
2. In order to support inclusive local economic growth, hotel infrastructure development should prioritize not just expanding the number of rooms but also enhancing service quality, adhering to international standards, and guaranteeing a fair distribution of lodging options throughout Bali's many regions.
3. Expanding air connectivity, modernizing airport infrastructure, and establishing new direct connections to key international markets are all necessary to increase flight availability and quality, facilitate access, and uphold Bali's standing as a popular travel destination worldwide.
4. Other pertinent factors like average duration of stay, hotel occupancy rates, and visitor spending are recommended for further studies. Furthermore, using longitudinal or spatial data analysis could provide a greater comprehension of the dynamic interplay between tourist and local economic growth.

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