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Factors Affecting the Number of Tourist Arrivals as Well as Unemployment and Poverty on Jambi's Economic Growth

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***Abstract**: Tourism and economic growth are connected in various ways, where tourism can contribute to regional economic development. The benefits of the tourism sector in economic growth are the creation of jobs for local people. This study aims to determine the factors that affect the number of foreign and domestic tourist visits (X1), unemployment (X2) and poverty (X3) to Jambi's economic growth (Y). The method used in this quantitative research was conducted with the time series 2012-2022 and the data source used was secondary data. From the data collected, the results of this study indicate that the number of tourists, poverty, and unemployment have an effect but are not significant on economic growth in Jambi Province.*

***Keywords**: tourism, growth, poverty, tourists, unemployment.*

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector in Indonesia is currently considered to have an effective role in increasing regional income in Jambi Province. The growth of human needs for tourism causes this sector to be considered to have great prospects in the future. The tourism sector can revive the economy of the surrounding community. The role of the tourism sector is very important in line with the development of the structure of the Indonesian economy which is increasingly oriented towards the service sector. Tourism has succeeded in appearing as one of the sectors capable of making a sizable contribution to the national economy, such as employment, to income generation [1], [2].

Expenditure from tourists is directly or indirectly a source of income for several companies, organizations or individual communities doing business in the tourism sector. The government earns income from the tourism sector in several ways, namely by absorbing labour. Many individuals benefit from the tourism sector. Tourism is a sector that cannot stand alone but requires support from the government or other sectors [2].

Development in the tourism sector needs to be increased by developing and utilizing regional tourism resources and potential so that they can become reliable economic activities to increase local revenue, expand and equalize business opportunities and employment opportunities, especially for the people of Jambi Province [3], [4]

Jambi Province, whose capital is the city of Jambi, has 9 regencies and 2 municipalities, 141 sub-districts, 163 sub-districts and 1,399 villages with a population of 3.64 million in June 2022. Jambi has excellent tourist attractions such as Telun Berasap Waterfall, Muaro Jambi Temple, Merangin Geopark, Rimbo Park, Kampoeng Radja, Lake Kaco, Rawa Bento, Hesti's Garden, and Jambi Paradise [5].

The increase in the new labour force which is greater than the available jobs continues to show a gap (GAP) that continues to grow. This condition worsened after the economic crisis. With the economic crisis, not only was the gap between the increase in new workforces and the provision of a new workforce with low employment opportunities continuing to deepen but also layoffs (PHK). this causes the unemployment rate in Indonesia to continue to be higher from year to year [6], [7]

The problem of unemployment is indeed very complex to discuss and is an important issue because it can be linked to several indicators. indicators that affect the unemployment rate include the economic growth of the country concerned, the rate of inflation, poverty, and the prevailing wage rate. If a country's economic growth increases, it is expected that it will also affect the decrease in the number of unemployed. while the high inflation rate will affect the increase in the number of unemployed [8], [9]

Poverty is a problem faced by all countries in the world, especially developing countries. Poverty is a complex problem that is influenced by various interrelated factors, including people's income levels, unemployment, health, education, access to goods and services, location, geography, gender, and environmental location [10].

Based on the background of the problems in this study, the formulation of the problem raised is How is the number of tourist visits on economic growth in Jambi Province? Is there a significant effect of the object on the level of unemployment and poverty in Jambi Province? How to overcome the unemployment rate through employment opportunities in the tourism sector in Jambi Province?

So there are several objectives of discussing this research, namely as material to find out the number of tourist visits on economic growth in Jambi Province, then to find out things that affect the object of unemployment and poverty levels in Jambi Province. As well as creating good tourism so that it can be used as new jobs to reduce unemployment [11].

LITERATURE REVIEWS

According to experts that economic growth means the development of activities in the economy which causes the goods and services produced in society to increase and the prosperity of society to increase. The problem of economic growth can be seen as a long-term macroeconomic problem from one period to another [2], [6], [12]

Sustainable growth must consider the social, environmental and welfare impacts on society as a whole. Inclusive growth means ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are felt by all levels of society, including vulnerable and marginalized groups [2], [13].

According to Bryan Aditya, revenue is "an increase or increase in assets and a decrease or decrease in a company's liabilities which are the result of operating activities or the procurement of goods and services to the public or consumers in particular. The concept of income focuses on the inflow of assets as a result of the company's operations. The concept of income focuses on the creation of goods and services and the distribution of other consumers or producers, so this approach considers income as an outflow of goods and services [14].

Poverty arises because of inequality in the ownership of the means of production, poverty is also related to certain attitudes, culture of life, and environment in a society. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in the employment indicator, unemployment is a population that is not working but is looking for work or is preparing for a new business or residents who are not looking for work because they have been accepted to work but have not started working [15].

Tourism according to KBBI is related to travel for recreation, travel, and tourism. According to AJ Norwal, a tourist is someone who enters the territory of another country for any purpose other than trying to find work and permanent residence and who spends money in the country of visit and the money spent does not come from that country [9].

METHODOLOGY

This research method uses quantitative methods because the data to be processed is ratio data and the focus of this research is to determine the magnitude of the influence between the variables studied [16]. The type of data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data in research from the literature that discusses this research. Existing data was collected by investigators, agencies and organizations before. Data is obtained from other existing sources, so the authors do not collect data directly from the object being studied. This study uses secondary data. Data sources can be documents and so on. In this study, the sources of data were journals, e-books, articles, printed books, and links from the Department of Tourism and Culture which had something to do with this research [17].

Analyzing the research variables was carried out using the method in the form of table analysis which aims to examine and analyze the Number of Domestic/International Tourist Visits, and Unemployment and Poverty on Economic Growth in Jambi City for the 2012-2020 period [18].

The data used in this study is in the form of a time series (secondary) from 2012 to 2020 (Time Series). Data formats are unemployment data, population growth data, employment data and investment data. Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics and Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics. data analysis in analyzing this study Using a method that is Quantitative analysis method, which describes all data and information that is processed (estimates). related to statistical econometric research objects, in the form of classic hypothesis testing are Normality, Multicollinearity, Autocorrelation, and Heteroscedasticity. statistical test (t and F) [19]–[21]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

hypothesis

The hypothesis is a temporary answer to research where the truth needs to be tested and proven through research. It is said temporarily, because the answers given are only based on relevant theory, not yet based on empirical facts obtained through data collection. So, the hypothesis can also be stated as an empirical answer. The hypothesis is:

H1: The independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable (growth)

H0: The independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable (growth)

Classic assumption test

A model is said to be good as a predictor if it has the best linear unbiased properties of an estimator. In addition, a model is said to be good enough and can be used to predict if it has passed a series of classical assumption tests that underlies it.

Normality test

Normality testing is carried out to test whether, in a research method, the dependent variable and variables or both have a normal distribution or not. A good model is normally distributed or close to normal. Identification of whether or not there is a normality problem is done by looking at the Jarque-Bera value. To see if the data is normally distributed or not, if the Jarque-Bera value < X2, then the data is normally distributed. Vice versa, if Jarque-Bera > X2 then the data is not normal. After the data is processed using the Eviews 12 SV application, the results are as follows:

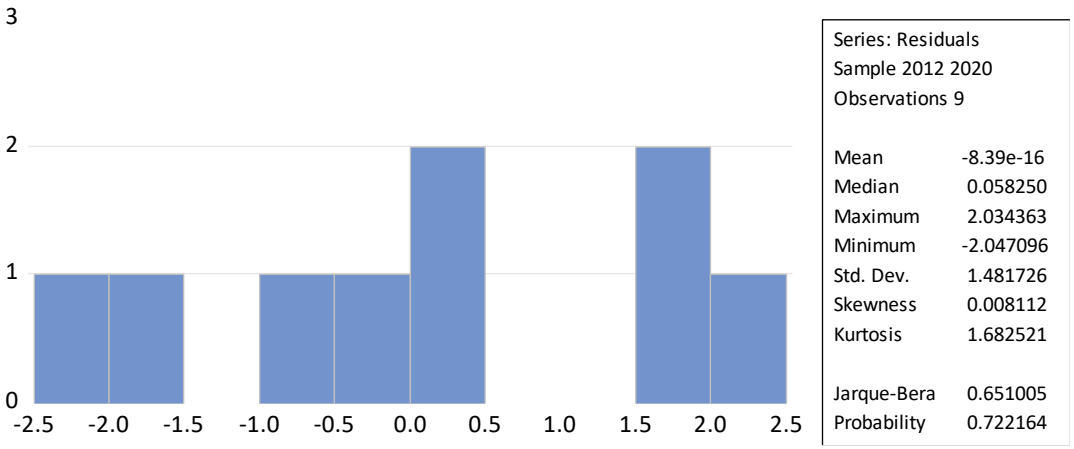

Figure 1. Jarque-Bera Value

From the table above it can be seen that the jarque-Bera value is 0.651005. The X2 value for this data is 0.592755. Based on the jarque-Bera value (0.651005) < X (0.592755), the data is declared to be normally distributed, so that it can be continued to the next test.

Multicollinearity Test

This test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables. If there is a correlation, then there is multicollinearity (multicol) where a good regression model should not correlate with the independent variables. This situation only occurs in multiple linear regression. Because the number of independent variables is more than one. Whereas in simple regression, this case is impossible because the independent variable only consists of one variable. If the relationship between one independent variable and another is above 0.6, it can be ascertained that there are symptoms of multicollinearity. After the data is processed using Eviews 12 LV, the results are shown in the table below.

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 06/12/23 Time: 16:17
Sample: 2012 2020
Included observations: 9

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	340.3004	871.8647	NA
X1	1.345335	9.330925	1.309105
X2	4.172626	705.4012	1.304024
X3	1.425319	65.35418	1.005830

Figure 2. Correlation value

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the correlation value between the independent variables (tourists) is 1.309105. Because the value is 1.309105 away from the number 10. So there is no collinearity between the independent variables. This confirms that the proposed OLS model can be said to be free from multicollinearity symptoms so that it can proceed to further testing[19].

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation testing is carried out to test whether there is a relationship between the residuals over time in the research model used so that the estimation becomes biased. for n; =21 ; n=21 ; a= 5% ; k = 2, obtained DL 0.8243 and DU 1.3199

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares
Date: 06/12/23 Time: 16:46
Sample: 2012 2020
Included observations: 9

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-10.67720	18.44723	-0.578797	0.5878
X1	0.003635	1.159886	0.003134	0.9976
X2	1.740127	2.042701	0.851875	0.4332
X3	0.392695	1.193867	0.328927	0.7555

R-squared	0.173115	Mean dependent var	5.098889
Adjusted R-squared	-0.323016	S.D. dependent var	1.629467
S.E. of regression	1.874252	Akaike info criterion	4.395399
Sum squared resid	17.56410	Schwarz criterion	4.483054
Log likelihood	-15.77929	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.206239
F-statistic	0.348930	Durbin-Watson stat	1.081742
Prob(F-statistic)	0.792340		

Figure 3. Durbin-Watson values

From the calculation using the Eviews program, the Durbin-Waston (DW) value is 1.081742. Meanwhile, from the DW table, the DL value was 0.8243 and the DU value was 1.3199 so the 4-DL value was 3.1757 and the 4-DU value was 2.6801. after looking at these numbers it is known that the DW value is smaller than the DU value and greater than 4-DU, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem in the model. It can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Durbin-Watson

n	k=1	
	dL	dU
6	0.6102	1.4002
7	0.6996	1.3564
8	0.7629	1.3324
9	0.8243	1.3199

10	0.8791	1.3197
11	0.9273	1.3241
12	0.9708	1.3314
13	1.0097	1.3404
14	1.0450	1.3503
15	1.0770	1.3605
16	1.1062	1.3709
17	1.1330	1.3812
18	1.1576	1.3913
19	1.1804	1.4012
20	1.2015	1.4107

So it is known as follows:

DW =1.081742

DU =1.3199

DL =0.8243

4-DU = 4-0.8243 = 2.6801

4-DL = 4-0.8243 = 3.1757

After doing the DW table, the DW value can be seen where it is located which can be seen in the image below:

Table 2. Processed Durbin-Watson

Positive Autocorrelation	Doubtful	No Autocorrelation	Doubtful	Negative Autocorrelation

0 DL DU 4-DU 4-DL

0.8243 1.3199 1.081742 2.6801 3.1757

Based on the results of Durbin-Waston calculations, the position of DW is between DU and (4-DU) so in this model, there is no autocorrelation.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity testing was carried out to test whether the variances of the two observations in the study were the same (homogeneous) for all the dependent variables and the independent variables so that the estimation results were not biased. Identification of

whether there is a heteroscedasticity problem is carried out through the White heteroscedasticity test.

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	0.702158	Prob. F(3,5)	0.5902
Obs*R-squared	2.667746	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.4457
Scaled explained SS	0.280987	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.9636

Figure 4. Probability value

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the probability value for OBS*R-squared is 2.667746. Because the value > of the degree of error (α) = 5 per cent (0.05), then there is no heteroscedasticity. This tells us that the proposed OLS model does not have heteroscedasticity, so further testing can be continued [18].

2. Multiple Linear Regression Test

The results of multiple linear regression with the number of tourists as the dependent variable with the unemployment rate and population growth rate as independent variables can be seen in the table below:

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares
Date: 06/12/23 Time: 16:46
Sample: 2012 2020
Included observations: 9

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-10.67720	18.44723	-0.578797	0.5878
X1	0.003635	1.159886	0.003134	0.9976
X2	1.740127	2.042701	0.851875	0.4332
X3	0.392695	1.193867	0.328927	0.7555

R-squared	0.173115	Mean dependent var	5.098889
Adjusted R-squared	-0.323016	S.D. dependent var	1.629467
S.E. of regression	1.874252	Akaike info criterion	4.395399
Sum squared resid	17.56410	Schwarz criterion	4.483054
Log likelihood	-15.77929	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.206239
F-statistic	0.348930	Durbin-Watson stat	1.081742
Prob(F-statistic)	0.792340		

Figure 5. Linear Regression

From the table above, multiple linear regression can be formulated as follows. Y = 10.667720*C + 0.003635*X1- 1.740127*X2 +0.392695*X3 Information: Y= growth value C = constant (α) X1 = tourists X2 = poverty X3 = unemployment.

T-test results

Table 3. T-test

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.

	B	std. Error	Betas		
1 (Constant)	-15,926	22.165		-.719	.505
traveller	.392	.633	.255	.619	.563
poverty	2,457	2,610	.388	.942	.390
unemployment	.125	1,575	.030	079	.940

a. Dependent Variable: growth

The results of hypothesis testing (T-test) in the table above show that the significance value of the independent variable is 0.94 which is greater than 0.05. This shows that the independent variable does not affect economic growth.

F test results

Table 4. F test

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	13.218	3	4,406	.717	.583b
	residual	30,712	5	6.142		
	Total	43,929	8			

a. Dependent Variable: growth
b. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, poverty, tourists

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted, and H1 is rejected. This can be seen from the large calculated F value, which is equal to 0.717. While the significance value generated is 0.583 which is greater than 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the multiple regression model is feasible to use and the independent variables which include unemployment, poverty and the number of tourists do not have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable of economic growth [22]–[24]

R2 Test Results (Determination)

Table 5. R test

Summary models

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. The error in the Estimate
1	.549a	.301	-.119	2.47837

a. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, poverty, tourists

Based on the test results of the coefficient of determination in the table above, an adjusted value of 0.119 (11.9%) is obtained. This means that the ability of the independent variables in this study affects the dependent variable by 11.9%, while the remaining 88.1% (1-0.119) is explained by variables other than the independent variables in the study [17].

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of our group's research, it can be concluded that the factors influencing economic growth in tourism in Jambi Province in the 2012-2022 period have increased in various sectors, especially the hotel, restaurant and transportation sectors. The poverty rate in 2017 was 8.19%. Then it decreased until 2020, namely at 7.58%. Furthermore, the increase in the number of unemployed that occurred in 2021, namely at 8.21%, one of the contributing factors was Covid-19. During Covid-19, many people lost their jobs. This sector influenced the unemployment rate in 2018 rising from 3.65% to 4.41% in 2020. The government must be responsive in solving unemployment problems. The problem of unemployment is not easy, the government must involve the tourism sector in reducing the number of open unemployment. Some of the tourism sectors that can reduce

the open unemployment rate are hotels, and restaurants because these sectors have a significant influence on the open unemployment rate. The discussion resulted that the number of foreign/domestic tourists had an influential but not significant impact on economic growth in Jambi Province and increased employment in the tourism sector which could reduce the number of unemployed in Jambi Province. restaurants because the sector has a significant influence on the open unemployment rate. The discussion resulted that the number of foreign/domestic tourists had an influential but not significant impact on economic growth in Jambi Province and increased employment in the tourism sector which could reduce the number of unemployed in Jambi Province. restaurants because the sector has a significant influence on the open unemployment rate. The discussion resulted that the number of foreign/domestic tourists had an influential but not significant impact on economic growth in Jambi Province and increased employment in the tourism sector which could reduce the number of unemployed in Jambi Province.

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