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The Economic Impact of International Tourism to Overcome the Unemployment and the Poverty in Indonesia

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Abstract:
The tourism sector has an important role in the Indonesia economy for the income resources, to create a job and to decrease the poverty. The research objective is to evaluate the factors impact of tourism Indonesia economy and give the government policy to overcome unemployment and poverty. He statements of problem in this research is to answer the current problem in Indonesia to decrease the number of unemployment and poverty through in increasing the tourist sector. Using the econometric model, the relationship among of the variables will have impact to other variable as unemployment, poverty when is given shock to any variable in tourist sector. The result research (1) the increasing consumption price index 10% will increase inbound tourist of Singapore, Australia is followed the expenditure and other impact increasing the poverty and unemployment, cost of hajj. (2) the increasing of the exchange rate 10 % will increase inbound tourist of Malaysia, Japan but decrease from Singapore and Australia and other impact increasing of cost of hajj. (3) the decreasing of rupiah the exchange 10% will increase inbound tourist of Singapore, Australia is followed the expenditure and other impact decreasing the poverty and unemployment. The conclusion is the variables CPI and Exchange rate will give the impact to inbound-tourist, unemployment and poverty which is important for the government’s policy.

Keywords: consumer price index; econometric, exchange rate poverty; unemployment

JEL Classification: A12; J64; Z31

Introduction
The tourism sector has an important role in the Indonesian economy for the income resources, to create a job and to decrease the poverty. The tourism sector is also one of the largest contributions in the state foreign exchange earnings for Indonesia. The Increasing of inbound tourists to Indonesia will have a positive impact on the national economy, because the presence of inbound tourists helped to increase the revenue business hotel, transportation, sights, food and handicrafts. When compared to income generated from the ten major commodities, namely (1) oil and gas, (2) palm oil, (3) processed rubber, (4) clothing, (5) power tools, (6) textile, (7) and paper goods of paper, (8) processed foods, (9) wood, (10) of the chemical, it turns out, the foreign exchange earnings gave the contribution in the sixth in 2006, fifth in 2007 and continued to increase until 2008 to reach the fourth order.
Based on data submitted by the Central Statistics Office, the number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia in 2012 reached 8.044 million people. Previously, the government is targeting a number of foreign tourists in Indonesia in 2012 as many as 8 million people. Compared with the year 2011, the number of inbound tourists who stayed to Indonesia increased by 5.16%. Most of the foreign tourists came from Singapore as much as 1.27 million people (15.79%), Malaysia 1.13 million people (14.05%), Australia 909,176 tourists (11.30%), China 618 223 tourists (7.66%), and Japan as many as 445,066 people (5.53%).

On the other side of balance of payments (BOP) has a very strong strategic role in the economic development of Indonesia. In the era of globalization and free trade tourism will be more important with the growing trade and investment abroad. However, the services account deficit always happen, Tourism which includes part of the balance of services performed is the only one that gives a positive contribution. However, this tourism account surplus continues declining tendency.

To anticipate fluctuations in foreign exchange earnings in the tourism sector need for statistical estimation methods that can be forecasted so that the direction of national policy in this sector is more focused. With this econometric models can be simulated to see especially to decrease number of unemployment and poverty, when the indicators economic factor changed.

Research objectives:
- to evaluate the factors that affects the number of inbound and outbound tourist visiting to Indonesia.
- to analyze the impact of inbound and outbound tourist to overcome number of unemployment and poverty in Indonesia.

1. Literature review

Tourism is one industry that is able to provide rapid economic growth in terms of employment, income, live rates, and in turn the other production sectors in the host countries.

According to Law No. 9 1990 on Tourism, which is meant to tourism are as follows: (1) Tourism is travel activities or some of these activities are carried out voluntarily and to enjoy objects are temporary or tourist attraction. (2) Travelers are people who do tourist activities. (3) Tourism is everything related to tourist, including the operation of objects and attractions as well as related efforts in the field. (4) Tourism is everything related to tourist operation. (5) Business tourism is an activity aimed at providing services.

Spillane (1987) defines tourism as a journey from one place to another, temporary, done individually or in groups, as an attempt to find a balance or harmony with the environment or happiness in the social, cultural, and natural sciences. The types of tourism, according to Spillane (1987) found in tourist destinations that attract customers to visit it so it can also be a known type of tourism that may be feasible to develop the types of facilities and infrastructure that support the tourism activities. Kind, including (1) Tourism to enjoy the trip (pleasure tourism) (2) Tourism for recreation (recreation sites) (3) Tourism for culture (cultural Tourism) (4) Tourism for sports (sports tourism) (5) Tourism for big trade (business tourism) (6) Tourism for convention (convention tourism).

Tourism demand effect on all sectors of the economy such as individual (individuals), small and medium enterprises, private companies, and government sectors (Sinclair and Stabler 1997). Tourism demand can also be affected by tourism demand in the previous year as an alternative to visiting other places constrained by the limited information of the destination area. It is often assumed that the more information about the tourist destination will be more and more tourists who visit it.

Two problems that are being faced by many developing countries around the world including Indonesia, is the problem of unemployment and poverty. Unemployment and poverty are the two things that are related to each other. People who are unemployed or do not have a job usually also poor. People are poor because they may not have the income due to unemployment or do not have a job. Saunders (2002) suggests that unemployment is a matter that is not for economy, to society and also to the unemployed themselves. Unemployment will be a cost for the economy as a whole because the goods and services that can be produced is reduced. The World Bank defines poverty is the inability of a person to reach a minimum standard of living. According to Statistics Office (2007) poverty is determined by the ability of the population to meet the minimum basic needs, which refers to the minimum
food requirement for 2100 kcal per capita per day coupled with a minimum non-food basic needs that a person's basic needs which include shelter, clothing, schools, transport and household goods and other basic individual.

Mankiw (2007), economic growth is measured using the data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the total income of everyone in the economy. Gross Domestic Product include of 4 components as follows: (1) consumption, consisting of goods and services bought by households (2) Investments, consists of items purchased by future users (3) Purchase of Government, in the form of goods and services purchased by central and local government (4) Net Exports, is the value of goods and services exported to other countries subtracted value of imported goods and services. Previous Research

Laksono (2011) conducted a study on the economic impact of tourism on the economy of Indonesia; the results showed that the variables GDP and the exchange rate is very influence Indonesian economy due to the number of foreign tourists entering Indonesia which is foreign earnings for the country.

Lurent (2007) econometric model of tourist demand, entitled in French produce that there is a positive relationship between tourist spending to GDP and a negative relationship between tourists spending with relative prices.

Yep Chialy (2010) titled econometric analysis of the demand of domestic tourists in Australia with domestic tourist research results consume at 737% of the services and goods produced by the Australian foreign tourist but only by 23.6%. From this it is concluded that domestic tourists is important for all sectors of the Australian economy.

Son and Kakwani (2004) conducted a study on the relationship between economic growth and poverty using the poverty elasticity. The results showed that economic growth have a greater impact in reducing poverty.

Meyer, Daniel Francois and Natanya (2016) in their research about The Relationship between the Tourism Sector a Local Economic Development (LED): The Case of the Vial Triangle Region, South Africa. The result that a positive relationship exists between the regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) and tourism development. The tourism sector and LED experience different challenges; however, if they work in a coordinated manner, this could contribute significantly to economic growth and development in any region.

Hendijani, Roozbeh Babolian, Yuliana (2016) conducted a study the Local People's Perception regarding Tourism Development: The Case of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The findings propose new insights into the different impacts of tourism and community development practices. These findings show the positive and negative aspects of tourism on the local community. This study concludes that although the host population perceives different point of views with tourism development, overall the Yogyakarta residents are happy about the economic benefits it brings to their community. Finally, the results of this research present some managerial implications and practical information for both the Ministry of Tourism and stakeholders in the tourism industry.

Shusheng Li and Zhao-hui Liang (2009) this paper investigates the relationship between the development of tourism and economy growth. Both two-time series are non-stationary, meaning there are unit root in both series and their 1st difference series are stationary. From 1994 to 2007, there is stable relationship between these two series and the number of inbound visitors is the granger reason of the change of foreign exchange income on tourism. So we can get the idea that if we wish to improve the foreign income from tourism, the only way is to attract more inbound tourists.

2. Research background

The preparation of this study will use an econometric model approach, to analyze the factors that affect the amount of inbound and outbound tourism and policy simulations. In this study, the data used to develop an econometric model based on the number of people and the average spending of foreign tourists and the Indonesian travelers inbound.

Based on the number of people and the average expenditure, each inbound and outbound structured equation model econometric. Econometric model simulation was conducted to determine the impact of changes in the endogenous variables include spending foreign tourists visit. From the simulation results will be analyzed in the balance sheet impact of tourism and its impact on the domestic economy by looking at the change in value before the shock given to a particular variable with the value after the shock. As for spending premises as long as they are resident abroad and spending Hajj will be used to analyze the balance of eco-tourism.
The conceptual framework at Figure 1 used beginning with the increasing foreign travelers from several countries who came to the premises and Indonesian travelers who go abroad. This increase will affect the spending and the number of travelers, which is a change from the country's balance of payments. Thereby increasing economic growth and will further affect the widespread employment of labor requires that a decline in unemployment. With the availability of decent jobs will result in an increase in well-being or in other words lower the poverty.

![Figure 1. Conceptual framework](image)

**Research variables**

Prices tourism actually consists of the price of various types of goods and services making it difficult to get a single number on this price. Therefore, the price of tourism can be represented by the destination country's consumer price index divided by the consumer price index divided by the traveler's home country currency exchange rate into two countries (Choyakh 2008).

Previous studies used variables that affect the tourism sector and other number of tourist arrivals, expenditure on marketing, event dummy variables, arts, culture and sports, political changes in the country visited, the government and security policies. Most of the studies on tourism demand using a single equation with a number of tourist visits to a destination is a function of income, tourism prices, currency exchange rates with the country of origin country of destination, tourist visits.

In this study, the data used to develop an econometric model based on the number of foreign and domestic tourists, the average expenditure during the tour, the data from the country of origin of the travelers such as GDP, exports, value of imports, population, household consumption, investment, consumer price index, foreign exchange earnings, the money supply and related variables.

Furthermore, to state data collected consisted premises tourist going abroad and who perform of Hajj consists of a number of departures, the value of exports, the value of exports, GDP, exchange rates, consumer price index, household consumption, the Indonesian population, income per capital, investment, money supply, government spending, interest rates, foreign exchange expenditures, number of departure of Hajj, cost of hajj, labor supply, labor demand, the number of unemployment, economic growth, world oil prices, the amount of poverty in rural and city and government spending on infrastructure.

The result of the whole equation will be validated before simulation. Further econometric model simulation conducted to determine the impact of policies on the endogenous variables.
3. Methodology

The statistical method of the study used an econometric model approach, to analyze the factors that affect the number of inbound and outbound tourist to Indonesia. The Simultaneous equation models consisting of 32 equations which are distinguished in the 9 blocks that are 4 blocks inbound equations major countries, 1 block outbound non Hajj, 1 block for Hajj and 1 block for Demand and supply of manpower and 2 blocks unemployment and poverty equation.

**Block: Four Countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, Australia)**

\[
\begin{align*}
    DW_i &= a_0 + a_1 GDP_i + a_2 X_i + a_3 P_i + a_4 POP_i + a_6 DW_{i-1} + U_{1i} \\
    KONS_i &= b_0 + b_1 P_i + b_2 INV_i + b_3 KONS_{i-1} + U_{2i} \\
    INV_i &= c_0 + c_1 POP_i + c_2 ER_i + c_3 INV_{i-1} + U_{3i} \\
    G_i &= d_0 + d_1 GDP_i + d_2 X_i + d_3 G_{i-1} + U_{4i} \\
    X_i &= e_0 + e_1 GDP_i + e_2 ER_i + e_3 U_{5i} \\
    M_i &= f_0 + f_1 GDP_i + f_2 ER_i + f_3 IHKI + f_4 M_{i-1} + U_{6i} \\
    GDP_i &= KONS_i + INV_i + G_i + X_i - M_i \\
    POP_i &= g_0 + g_1 POP_{i-1} + U_{7i} \\
    IHKI_i &= i_0 + i_1 R_i + i_2 MS_i + U_{9i} \\
    ER_i &= j_0 + j_1 Y_i + j_2 CPI_i + U_{10i}
\end{align*}
\]

where, \(DW_i\) = inbound tourist country \(i\) (people), \(GDP_i\) = gross domestic product (million US$, fixed price 2000), \(X_i\) = export (million US$), \(P_i\) = proxy price tourism in Indonesia, \(POP_i\) = population country \(i\) (thousand people), \(KONS_i\) = household consumption (million US$); \(KONS_{i-1}\) = lag household consumption (million US$), \(INV_i\) = Investment Negara \(i\) (US $ dollar), \(R_i\) = interest rate in year (%), \(G_i\) = government Expenditure million (US$), \(ER_i\) = exchange rate to US $, \(M_i\) = import (million US$), \(M_{i-1}\) = lag import (million US$), \(IHKI_i\) = price consumption index Indonesia (%), \(IHK{i'}\) = price consumption index country \(i\) (%).

**Block: Indonesian going abroad**

\[
\begin{align*}
    KWI_i &= o_0 + o_1 GDP_i + o_2 POP_{i-1} + o_3 ER_{i} + o_4 IHKI_{i} + U_{15i} \\
    KONS_i &= p_0 + p_1 INV_i + U_{16i} \\
    INV_i &= q_0 + q_1 RI_i + U_{17i} \\
    GI_i &= r_0 + r_1 INV_i + r_2 INV_{i-1} + U_{18i} \\
    X_{i} &= s_0 + s_1 GDP_i + s_2 ER_i + s_3 IHKI_i + s_4 X_{i-1} + U_{19i} \\
    M_{i} &= t_0 + t_1 YINA_i + t_2 ER_i + t_3 IHKI_i + U_{20i} \\
    GDP_i &= o01 + o02 KONS_i + o03 INV_i + o04 GI_i + o05 X_{i} + o06 M_{i} \\
    POP_{i} &= u_0 + u_1 POP_{i-1} + U_{1i} \\
    IHKI_i &= w_0 + w_1 RI_i + w_2 MS_i + U_{22i} \\
    ER_{i} &= y_0 + y_1 GDP_i + x_2 IHKI_i + U_{23i} \\
    R_{i} &= x_0 + x_1 GDP_i + y_2 IHKI_i + U_{24i} \\
    RPTWISMAN_i &= u001 + u002 ER_i + u003 IHKI_i + U_{24a}
\end{align*}
\]

where, \(KWI_i\) = outbound tourist (people), \(X_{i}\) = lag export Indonesia (million US$), \(GDP_i\) = gross domestic product Indonesia (million US$, fixed price 2000), \(ER_{i}\) = exchange rate rupiah to US$, \(GDP_{i-1}\) = lag Gross Domestic Product Indonesia (million US$, fixed price 2000), \(KWI_{i-1}\) = lag outbound tourist (people), \(X_{i}\) = export Indonesia (million US$), \(M_{i}\) = import Indonesia (million US$), \(POP_{i}\) = Population Indonesia (thousand orang), \(M_{i-1}\) = lag import Indonesia (million US$), \(IHKI_{A}\) = price consumption index Indonesia (%), \(KONS_{i}\) =...
household consumption (million US$), POPlt-1 = lag population Indonesia (thousand orang), KONSEt-1 = lag household consumption (million US$), INNAV = investment Indonesia (million US$), INVi,t-1 = lag investment Indonesia (million US$), MSI, = Money Supply Indonesia (Sin$), GI = government expenditure Indonesia (million US$), MSI,t-1 = lag money supply Indonesia (Sin$), GI,t-1 = lag government expenditure Indonesia (million US$).

Hajj Travel

\[
\text{JHAIJ}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{GDP}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{POPI}_{t} + \alpha_{3}\text{ONHI}_{t} + U_{26u}
\]

\[
\text{ONHI}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{ERI}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{IHKL}_{t} + U_{27u}
\]

where, JHAIJt = Number of Hajj (people), ONHI = Cost of Hajj (Rupiah).

Supply and Demand of Manpower

\[
\text{SEM}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{POPI}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{UNM}_{t} + \alpha_{3}\text{SEM}_{t-1} + U_{20u}
\]

\[
\text{DEMP}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{WP}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{GDP}_{t} + \alpha_{3}\text{INV}_{t} + \alpha_{4}\text{DEMP}_{t-1} + U_{30u}
\]

\[
\text{DEML}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{AS}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{DEML}_{t-1} + U_{31u}
\]

\[
\text{DEM}_{t} = \text{DEMP}_{t} + \text{DEML}_{t}
\]

where, SEMt = supply manpower (thousand people), DEMt = demand manpower (thousand people).

Unemployment

\[
\text{JANGANGGUR}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{DWTOTAL}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{POPI}_{t} + \alpha_{3}\text{IHKI}_{t} + \alpha_{4}\text{UPAHINDUS}_{t} + U_{32u}
\]

Poverty

\[
\text{JMISKOTA}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{PETEKO}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{POPI}_{t} + \alpha_{3}\text{IHKI}_{t} + \alpha_{4} + \text{JANGANGGUR}_{t} + U_{33u}
\]

\[
\text{JISDESA}_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}\text{PETEKO}_{t} + \alpha_{2}\text{POPI}_{t} + \alpha_{3}\text{IHKI}_{t} + \alpha_{4}\text{JANGANGGUR}_{t} + U_{33u}
\]

\[
\text{TMISKIN}_{t} = \text{UPOV}_{t} + \text{RPOV}_{t}
\]

where, JANGANGGURt = unemployment (thousand people), PERTEKO = economic growth, POILT = price world oil ($US/barrel), JMISKOTA = rural poverty (thousand people), JISDESA = urban poverty (thousand), TMISKINt = Total poverty (thousand people), DWTOTALt = Total inbound (thousand people)

4. Model estimation method

In this study 2SLS chosen because it can produce consistent estimates, simpler, and easier (Gudjarati 1999). Model estimation is done by a computer program SAS version 9.1. (Supriyadi 2014) Criteria for determining the rank condition that an equation is identified if and only if it is possible to form at least one determinant is not zero in order (G-1) of the structural parameters of variables that are not included in the equation.

The model is a system of simultaneous equations, where the behavior of several variables jointly determined; endogenous variables in one equation exogenous variables entered into the other equation. In the simultaneous equations which are interrelated, often in violation of the basic assumptions of regression models, ordinary least squares, as homoscedasticity (Koutsoyianis 1978).

To find and examine whether the explanatory variables are jointly significant effect or not on endogenous variables, then in each equation used statistical tests F. Furthermore, to test whether each significant explanatory variable or not the endogenous variables, then in each equation subset of the statistics t test.

Model validation is an important step in the econometric model. Validation is intended to measure the extent to which the model is constructed able to explain the actual phenomena. The diversity between the actual and simulated conditions can be seen using several statistical criteria, namely: RMSE (Root Mean Square Error), RMSPE (Root Mean Square Percent Error, and U = Theils Inequality Coefficient. To see the closeness direction (slope) between the actual and used simulated R² (coefficient of determination).
Equation model simulation was conducted to determine the impact of policies on the endogenous variables. From the simulation results will be seen in the balance sheet impact of tourism and its impact on the Indonesian economy, especially the effect to overcome unemployment and poverty.

As for the policy simulations conducted on the following variables (1) The Increasing Consumer Price Index by 5%, (2) The becoming strong of the rupiah against the US dollar by 10%, (3) The combination of the Consumer Price Index Increased by 5% and The becoming strong of the rupiah against the US dollar by 10%, (4) The combination of the Consumer Price Index Increased by 5% and the Becoming Weak of the rupiah against the US dollar by 10%.

5. Result discussion

The impact of the growth economic tourism

In 2012, employment in the tourism sector increased its share of the national workforce. Nevertheless, an increasing portion of the total national workforce is not followed by an increase in the portion of the wages of the tourism sector throughout the wages nationally, although nominally the total wages of the tourism sector has increased.

The number of workers from the tourism sector from 2000 through 2012 showed a stable condition in 2000 was 8:11% only in 2006 and 2007, which fell by 4.65% and 5.22 then increased again until 2012 which finally reaches 8.46%.

Foreign exchange earnings

The foreign exchange earnings which the inbound tourist to Indonesia has fluctuated from year-year. Never reached its peak in 1995, then declined dramatically in 1998 and 1999, due to the multidimensional crisis that also saw the 1998 riots of 2000 again increased foreign exchange earnings, but decreased again due to various security crisis (11 September 2001), the Bali Bombing 2002, and health issues (SARS). Last position of foreign exchange earnings in 2013 increased to 10.1 billion USD compared to 9.1 billion USD in 2012.

In general, the number of unemployed in Indonesia has decreased from year to year from 2004 as 10.25 million people declined by as much as 7.70 million in 2011 and finally in 2013 only amounted to 7.27 year. As the number of unemployment shows good prospects as well as the level of poverty has decreased from year to year, even during the period of the last 10 years but had reached 37.17 million in 2012 decreased by 29.13 million last years so that the move amounted to 29.56 million people. When compared to urban and rural areas shows that the poverty of the rural population is greater than the poverty in the urban population.

The estimation of tourists from 4 countries: Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and Australia

The econometric equation of inbound tourist includes main countries as Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and Australia. Econometric model consists of the equation from four major countries used as the independent variables are gross domestic product, exchange rate, and price index consumer.

The results of estimation showed that:

- the equation for Singapore’s tourism has the coefficient determination $R^2$ is 91.8% which gave that independent variables are significant under p-value 0.05 includes GDP, exchange rate and price index consumer with p-value 0.0194, 0.0070 and 0.0482.
- the equation for Malaysia’s tourism has the coefficient determination $R^2$ is 97.42% which gave that independent variables are significant under p-value 0.05 includes price index consumer only with p-value 0.01 but others variables are not significant includes GDP, exchange rate
- the equation for Japan’s tourism has the coefficient determination $R^2$ is 69.362% which gave that independent variables are significant under p-value 0.05 includes exchange rate only with p-value 0.077 but others variables are not significant includes GDP, consumer price index.
- the equation for Australian’s tourism has the coefficient determination $R^2$ is 84.96% which gave that independent variables are significant under p-value 0.05 includes consumer price index only with p-value 0.001 but others variables are not significant includes GDP, exchange rate.
The simulation results as the following below:

(1) The increasing in the consumer price index (CPI) of Indonesia at 5% effect is increasing the number of inbound tourists to Indonesia from Australia, Malaysia and Japan with 11.1%, 0.01% and 9%, while inbound tourist from Singapore decrease 6%;
- amount of tourist’s expense increase from countries of Singapore, Malaysia and Japan by 9%, 3% and 2%;
- Indonesia import value decrease 1.4% but export values no change;
- number of people going for Hajj decrease 0.2% and total cost of going Hajj increase 0.2%;
- condition of Indonesia especially on poverty and unemployment also happened increase 0.9% and 0.85%.

(2) The increasing in the consumer price index (CPI) of Indonesia at 5% and exchange rate becoming strong in rupiah to US$ at 10%
- effect is increasing the number of inbound tourists to Indonesia from Australia, Malaysia 13.7% and 13.8% while from Singapore and Japan decrease 16.1% and 4.1%;
- amount of tourist’s expense decrease from countries of Malaysia, Japan and Japan by 7.4%, 19% and 11.9% while only tourist from Singapore increase 13.6%;
- Indonesia import value increase 11.5% but export value decrease 11.3%;
- number of people going for Hajj increase 0.05% and total cost of going Hajj decrease 4.6%;
- condition of Indonesia especially on poverty decrease 4.2% and unemployment also happened increase 0.9%.

(3) The becoming weak of exchange rate in rupiah to US$ at 10%
- effect is increasing the number of inbound tourists to Indonesia from Japan and Singapore 3.8% and 7.5% while from Malaysia and Australia decrease 5.8 % and 3.0%;
- amount of tourist’s expense increase from countries of Malaysia, Japan and Australia by 9.6%, 15.7% and 6.5%;
- Indonesia import and Export value decrease 10.3% and 16.0%;
- number of people going for Hajj decrease 0.7% and total cost of going Hajj increase 6.3%;
- condition of Indonesia especially on unemployment also happened increase 0.09% while poverty decreases 4.2%.

(4) The increasing in the consumer price index (CPI) of Indonesia at 5% and exchange rate rupiah becoming weak to US$ at 10%
- impact is increasing the number of inbound tourists to Indonesia from Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and Australia is 0.07%, 4.9%, 4.1% and 10.2%;
- amount of tourist’s expense increase from countries of Singapore, Malaysia and Japan by 0.2%, 14.32%, 21.3% while Australia decrease 10%;
- Indonesia import value decrease 10.6% but export increases 0.9%;
- number of people going for Hajj decrease 0.1% and total cost of going Hajj increase 0.9%;
- condition of Indonesia especially on poverty and unemployment also happened increase 0.8% and 0.04%.

Conclusions

- The variable of gross domestic product, the exchange rate of Rupiah against the US dollar and the Consumer Price Index affect the visit of inbound tourists visiting to Indonesia and followed by increasing expenditure.
- In general, the other impact includes decreasing unemployment and increasing poverty in Indonesia and increasing cost of Hajj and number of Hajj.

Recommendations:

Required testing among the variables by using path analysis to know so far influence among the variable which is the basis for the next research.
References:


regions of Kazakh ethnic cultural tourism resources district characteristic and division of labor (Omarov 2003, Mirzahan 2006). Therefore, according to the geographical and cultural characteristics of Kazakh ethnic cultural tourism resources spatial layout is divided into the following two key areas:

Large jade Edwards Kazakh culture tourism resources area

International: for travelling along the ancient Silk Road, as the focus of the grassland Silk Road International Tourism zone (China - Kazakhstan - Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan - Turkmenistan - Russia - Iran – Turkey); the spatial connection of Kazakh small jade Edwards distribution area, relatively complete reflection of Kazakh ethnic cultural tourism resources, and all of the information symbols, in the core area of the silk road (Mirzahan 2006, Liu Hun 2007).

Domestic: The upper Ile River in Yusun culture tourism, mainly in the Kazakh big jade Edwards Yusun, Clexane tribal dominated Ile River jade in cultural tourism resources market. The geographical position of Xinjiang is located in the Western Tian shan Mountains north, northeast and Russia, bordering Mongolia, west of the border with the Kazakhstan Republic, Xinjiang and China to Central Asia and western international big channel. Area: the fruit Kengsay-Sairam - Lake - Ile City, country of Narat scenic - Air Grassland - Tekes country - Mongolkure country – Horgas port.

In the jade in Kazakh nationality cultural tourism zone

International:
International Altai Kazakh nationality cultural tourist resources cooperation zone, to ring all Taishan regional based international Altai regional tourism economic cooperation zone. The Altai region is defined, Taishan region, including China's Xinjiang Aletai region, Russia in the Altai territory and the Altai Republic, Kazakhstan, Eastern Kazakhstan and Mongolia province and Bayan olgii Hovd Province, rich in resources, the magnificent, primitive ecological, economic development level is low, open degree is poor, development potential is tremendous (Lu, Jun and Zhang Wenxiang 2006). Most of the inhabitants of Kazak in jade Edwards and jade in, have a common cultural characteristics and historical tradition.

Domestic:
Irish upstream of jade Edwards’s culture tourism for Irish upstream consists mainly of Kazakh in jade Edwards culture tourism. The Irish basin is the cradle of culture of Kazak in jade Edwards. Most of the residents of this tribe is ag. Tourism development starts later, ethnic cultural tourism resources has not been developed, preservation of the integrity of resources (Neigemet 2007). Resources' characteristics: Erqisihe basin natural scenery, historical archaeology, geology and geomorphology, krek tribal folk culture, region: Qinggil ushkol - Taikeshken - Koktogaaimirsana – Qakurte-Bureltogai Ulonggur- Aletai Keran River - Buerqen country - Haba County - Kanas area - Jemenei county.

References:


