



THE EFFECT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY ON POVERTY IN BALI PROVINCE

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KeyWords

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to analyze the direct and indirect effects of the number of tourist visits, hotel occupancy rates, tourist expenditure on poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth in Bali Province. The data used in this study are time series data from 2000-2019. The analysis technique used is path analysis. The results showed that the number of tourist visits directly had a negative effect on poverty in Bali Province. The number of tourist visits does not indirectly affect poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth in Bali Province. Hotel occupancy rates and tourist expenditure have no effect on poverty through unemployment and economic growth in Bali Province.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that is included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The problem of poverty occurs especially in developing countries like Indonesia. In Indonesia, poverty is still a problem that continues to be striven for, as evidenced by the provisions in Articles 33, 34 and 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution obliging the government to prevent and reduce poverty. Not only that, from the 2010 data, the initial percentage was 13.33% to 9.22% in 2019. The progress of poverty alleviation is still being pursued and has resulted in a slow decline.

Indonesia's poor population with the lowest percentage of 9.22% in September 2019, proves that the efforts made in poverty alleviation are quite maximal even though they have not reached the target target of 7% to 8% in 2019 (RPJMN 2015-2019). This effort is a contribution from all provinces in Indonesia, one of which is Bali.

The province of Bali experienced a decrease in the percentage of poor people from 8.15% in 2001 to 3.19% in 2019. However, there was an increase in 2013-2015. Although the target for the percentage of poor people at the end of 2018 of 2.8% -2.6% as stated in the Bali Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan for the 2018-2023 Regional Plan has not been achieved, the local government is optimistic that the poverty rate can be reduced relatively significantly in 2018-2023. The poverty rate target in Bali Province in 2023 is 1% -1.5%.

The percentage of poor people in Bali is low when compared to other provinces in Indonesia, but it remains a major problem in the development of Bali Province. When a condition has reached a low enough level (hard rock poverty) it is very difficult to eradicate as well as the poor in Bali. Based on the development of pull factors and push factors that tend to move in a positive direction, it is estimated that the poverty rate can be reduced relatively significantly in 2018-2023.

Hawkin and Mann (2007) state that the main thing in development and the strategy used to reduce poverty is through tourism. In accordance with the results of research conducted that 80% of 56 countries in poverty reduction, tourism as an option. Bali Province which is famous for its tourism and proven by the amount of GRDP that comes from trade, hotels and restaurants is the biggest contributor to GRDP of Bali Province. On average, 32% of Bali Province's GRDP comes from trade, hotels and restaurants.

The tourism industry is a mainstay of economic growth and regional development in Bali (Dharma Yoga and Wenagama, 2015). The advantages possessed by Bali are a special attraction for tourists and are expected to be a mainstay in optimizing economic growth. The importance of the tourism industry in an economy is not only related to GDP, but its role in driving economic growth (Suryahadi, 2013). The multiplier effect created from the tourism industry can increase economic growth (Suartha, 2017).

Increased production of goods and services reflects economic growth in a region and is usually measured through Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP development describes the rate of economic growth in an area (Taufik and Eny, 2014). The GRDP growth of Bali Province every year has increased on average. The highest increase occurred in 2006 amounting to 9.55%. Bali makes the tourism sector a sector that is expected to be the biggest contributor to PAD every year. According to Mills and Pernia (1994), it shows that poverty will be lower if economic growth is high. This PAD acquisition is used to develop regions and reduce poverty.

Tourism development and economic growth have mutual relations in poverty alleviation. Darmawan and Yunanto (2016) reveal that tourism and income per capita have a significant effect on reducing poverty. Every 1% increase in the contribution of tourism has an effect on reducing poverty by 0.005% and every 1% increase in per capita income has an effect on reducing poverty by 0.085%. However, other researchers expressed uncertainty about the role of tourism in poverty alleviation (Damanik, et. Al., 2005).

The development of tourism in Bali opens up investment opportunities for investors to meet tourist demand. Investments are needed in the fields of transportation and communication, hospitality and accommodation, the handicraft industry and the consumer product industry, the service industry, and restaurants (Spillane, 2004). This indicates that tourism opens up opportunities to invest and opens up wider employment opportunities in tourist destinations. Communities around tourist objects also have the opportunity to increase their income by providing tourist needs, such as food, drinks, vehicle rental, shows, souvenirs. Not only that, the construction of hotels, restaurants, money changers, vehicle rental businesses, tour package providers and tour guides is a service business that requires a lot of workers. The opening of new employment opportunities has an impact on increasing labor absorption and reducing the number of unemployed in Bali Province. Samimi (2011) states that the tourism industry increases foreign exchange earnings, creates jobs, therefore it can trigger economic growth.

The tourism industry is said to develop if tourists visiting tourist destinations have increased. With the presence of tourists, according to Kreishan (2014) tourism is able to make a substantial contribution to the economy such as providing jobs, increasing income, and being a driver of economic growth that encourages other economic sectors to synergize with the tourism industry. The Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province noted that the average tourist visit has increased by 7.9% per year. Foreign tourist arrivals have increased by an average of 9% and domestic tourists by 7.6% over the last twenty years (2000-2019). In 2019, foreign tourists who came to Bali reached 6,275,210 people, an increase of 344% from 2000. Over the past twenty years, the highest increase in foreign tourist visits to Bali was in 2004 at 48.23%. The increase occurred due to the efforts made by the government in promoting that Bali was safe after the Bali Bombing I tragedy in 2002 and the bird flu pandemic, sars in 2003.

An increase in the number of tourists accompanied by a certain length of stay has a positive impact on hotel occupancy rates. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the number of hotels that have been classified as star-rated hotels in Indonesia in 2019 was recorded at 3,516 businesses. Bali is the province that has the most star hotels in Indonesia, as many as 507 hotels or 14% are in Bali. The average increase in the occupancy rate of star hotels in Bali was 0.65% during 2000-2019. The highest occupancy rate occurred in 2018 amounting to 65.13%. The higher the hotel occupancy rate, the higher the revenue received by the hotel. This is expected to have a positive impact on the economy in Bali Province. To achieve the expected occupancy rate, it is necessary to consistently increase the internal factors of the hotel which become a benchmark for the increase in income that will be received (Abdullah and Hamdan, 2012).

The consumption patterns of tourists are goods and services purchased by a tourist to fulfill their needs while staying in a tourist destination (Gjorgievski, et. Al, 2013). Meeting this need requires the sacrifice of an amount of money which is called tourist expenditure. The needs of tourists for goods and services during their tour can lead to demand in the goods and services sector which has an impact on GRDP which is a reflection of economic growth. According to Wang Jiqing, the direct effect of tourist spending is to generate income for businesses. Increases in output, wages and prices usually depend on tourist consumption (Ardahaey, 2011).

Comparison of the number of tourists visiting Bali between domestic and foreign tourists, domestic tourists reach twice as many as foreign tourists. However, from the total expenditure of tourists, foreign tourists' expenditure is three times the average expenditure of domestic tourists. The average expenditure of foreign tourists has continued to increase in the 2000-2019 period. The lowest tourist expenditure occurred in 2002 at US \$ 68.75 per day per person.

The island of Bali as a tourist destination is supported by four main components or what is known as "4A", namely: attractions, amenities, access and ancillary services (Cooper, et al. 1993), is expected to reduce the number of poor people.

Research purposes

This research aimed to analyze the direct and indirect effects of the number of tourist visits, hotel occupancy rates, and tourist expenditure on poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth in Bali Province.

Theory and Concepts

1. Number of Tourist Visits, The number of unemployed, Economic Growth and Poverty

Edy and Devi (2014) state that the development of the tourism industry in an area can support the creation of more jobs, besides being able to generate foreign exchange, increase income, and the standard of living of the community. Meanwhile, according to Fikri (2015), it is stated that the chain of activities related to the tourism industry will be able to generate foreign exchange and can be used as a means to absorb labor which can ultimately reduce unemployment.

According to Lie (2004), the development of the tourism industry in an area depends on the number of tourists visiting. The number of tourist visits is one measure of the success of the tourism industry which can have a positive impact on local government and society. One indicator to measure the success of the tourism industry which can have an impact on local government and society is the number of tourist visits (Kusumaningrum, 2009). The increasing number of tourist visits has led to an increase in demand for hotels, transportation, food, and service providers in tourist objects (Wahab, 2003). This increase in demand has been responded by investors to open transportation service businesses, restaurants, places to eat, money changers, tour guides, and renew services at tourist attractions.

New job opportunities arise from the construction of new infrastructure that has been built. Of course, labor absorption occurs which has an impact on decreasing the number of unemployed (Wahab, 2003). What's more, business in the service sector requires a lot of workforce. The increase in the number of tourist visits every year does not only open new businesses but existing businesses will grow. This also opens up new job opportunities for the unemployed. In line with the opinion of Robert Christie (2000) and Zaei (2013) tourism can encourage the development of small businesses. The absorption of labor from the development of small businesses can reduce the number of unemployed. Not only formal businesses that develop due to increased tourist visits but informal businesses will be affected. Understanding the pattern of tourist needs encourages people to offer their services as motorcycle taxi drivers, massages, braids, tour guides, surfboard rental, souvenir traders who are individual businesses with the aim of increasing income. This is supported by the results of research by the World Tourism Organization (2015) which states that tourism as an industry plays a role in creating employment, both directly and indirectly. The increase in community income obtained is used to meet the needs of life so that the people's standard of living increases (Yanti, 2011; Lee and Chang, 2008).

Tourist visits to tourist objects have an effect on increasing regional income. Tourist objects in Bali collect fees in the form of entrance tickets to tourist areas, parking tickets, rental of merchant stalls which become regional income (villages, sub-districts, districts) and are used for infrastructure development, maintenance and preservation of tourist objects, development of areas around tourist objects and assistance for the poor around the tourist area. The tourist objects offered in Bali are not only temples, lakes, or culture. But traditional housing complexes, rice fields, fisheries are also tourism destinations. This provides additional income for farmers who own rice fields in rice field tourism areas such as Jatiluwih, Tegalalang, Pancasari by selling agricultural products directly to tourists.

Tourists who visit Bali not only play a role in increasing local fees, but also in foreign exchange that can be used by tourist destinations as a source of development (Spillane, 2004; Durberry, 2002; Khan and Cheong, 1990; Uysal and Gitelson, 1994; Kareem, 2008). Previous research was guided by Mill and Morison's (1985) tourism system model. The Mill and Morison tourism system model is like a spider web model, where there are 4 subsystems contained therein, namely the market (market), travel (travel), marketing (marketing) and tourist destinations (destination), where each component is interrelated with one another. The growing development of the tourism sector has an impact on increasing regional income (Archer, 2000; Nicely and Palakurthi, 2012). An increase in regional income from tourism which results in increased economic growth in the area.

Opening employment opportunities and increasing government foreign exchange earnings stimulate economic growth (World Bank, 2013). The number of unemployed people absorbed from the opening of new jobs in the tourism sector and increasing economic growth has an impact on reducing the level of poverty in tourist destination areas. Not only because of job creation, additional income, higher wages, but the available infrastructure that is developed as part of a tourist area also improves people's lives (Zaei, 2013; Sakai, 2006).

The existence of tourist visits to an area provides the greatest benefit for improving the welfare of the community. Thus tourism will be able to contribute greatly to poverty alleviation by increasing the income of people in various areas that have natural and cultural potential

for tourism interests (Marpaung, 2002).

2. Hotel Occupancy Rate, The number of unemployed, Economic Growth and Poverty

Hall (2000) argues that the tourism system consists of 2 major parts, namely supply and demand, each part is a subsystem that interacts closely with one another. The demand subsystem (demand) is related to the culture of tourists as individuals. Supply as a subsystem of the tourism system consists of components such as a developing tourism industry, national, regional, and local government policies, sociocultural aspects and natural resources, each of which is actually a separate system. interacting inward and outward (Subanti, 2011; Crouch and Ritchie, 1999; Li, 2013; Middleton, 2009).

Tourism opens up various opportunities through the entry of investment. The opening of employment opportunities and increasing foreign exchange earnings boost economic growth (World Bank, 2013). This opinion is the same as that expressed by Clark, 1991; Gokovali and Bahar, 2006; Jayathilake, 2013; Kadir and Karim, 2012. The opening of new jobs is due to the increasing need for tourists in the field of accommodation. Construction of hotels, inns, villas, guest houses as temporary residences for tourists during their tour. Moreover, the accommodation business is a service business that requires a lot of labor. Research results from the World Tourism Organization (2015) state that tourism as an industry plays a role in creating jobs, both directly and indirectly.

According to Salah Wahab (2003), the tourism industry is able to increase rapid economic growth considering that the development of the tourism industry will create new jobs. The impact of this industry is able to increase people's living standards and also stimulate other productivity sectors, thereby encouraging economic growth (Samimi, 2011; Zaei, 2013; Booth, 1990; Suryahadi, et al, 2013; Spillane, 2004). In line with the opinion of Klytchnikova and Dorosh (2014), tourism development can also benefit local residents through indirect effects, such as changing land prices.

Wijaya (2011) states that the length of stay of tourists is one of the indicators that determines the amount or size of income or foreign exchange received by a country that relies on foreign exchange from the tourism industry. The increasing number of tourist visits accompanied by the length of stay certainly has a good impact on the occupancy rate of hotel rooms. According to Rohaeti (2012) activities from the trade, hotel and restaurant (PHR) sector are a source of demand.

High hotel occupancy rates require hotels to increase the number of employees to maintain good performance in order to stay ahead of competitors. The longer the tourists stay in a hotel is one of the factors that the hotel performance is good. The higher the occupancy rate of a hotel room, the more income is earned (Austriana, 2005). The increase in income earned by hotel businessmen has an impact on increasing the service received by hotel employees (Hasibuan, 2010). An increase in employee income means that an increase in demand for goods and services consumed by the community triggers economic growth. When the hotel occupancy rate is high in an area, it will give rise to new competitors, namely the construction of new hotels. New hotels indicate that new job opportunities are opened, new tax sources for local income can reduce unemployment and promote economic growth.

The opinion of Nizar (2015) states that the relationship between tourism and poverty can be shown by two linkages of tourism to welfare. First, tourism has a direct impact on the economy, among others, on job creation, income retribution and strengthening the balance of payments. The creation of employment and income retribution has implications for reducing poverty in communities around tourist attractions. Second, the stimulating effect or induced effects on certain product markets, the government sector, taxes and also the imitation or imitation effect on the community. One of the local communities that is expected from tourism is its significant contribution to increasing community income and increasing new jobs around tourist attractions that can improve the economy and reduce unemployment.

3. Tourist expenditure, The number of unemployed, Economic Growth and Poverty

The consumption pattern of tourists, namely goods and services purchased by a tourist to fulfill their needs while living in a tourist destination affects the amount of money spent by tourists (Gjorgievski et. Al., 2013). As Ardahaey (2011) argues, the increase in output, wages and prices usually depends on tourist consumption. According to Wang Jiqing, tourist spending generates income for businesses. Understanding the consumption patterns of tourists encourages people to offer their services as motorcycle taxi drivers, massages, braids, tour guides, surfboard rental, souvenir providers that have business entities or are only household scale. In line with the opinion of Robert Christie (2000) and Zaei (2013) tourism can encourage the development of small businesses. The absorption of labor from the development of small businesses can reduce the number of unemployed.

The number of unemployed people who are absorbed from the opening of new jobs in the tourism sector reduces the poverty rate in tourist destination areas. The increase in community income obtained is used to meet the needs of life so that the people's standard of living increases (Yanti, 2011; Lee and Chang, 2008).

There are a number of studies on the role of tourism in alleviating poverty in various countries or regions (Suardana, 2011; Ashley, 2006; Darma Putra and Pitana, 2010; Sudiarta, 2011; Madiun, 2010; Patera, 2016). However, not a few research results state that they are not sure about the role of tourism in alleviating poverty (Ashley, 2001; Damanik and Kusworo, 2005; Jamieson, 2004; Mbaiwa, 2005). Madiun (2010) states that tourism has resulted in local communities being marginalized in seizing business opportunities and being defeated by big entrepreneurs. With various limitations of society, such as communication, capital, network, competence, and being unable to compete with the strong pressure of the tourism market. This has resulted in the failure of local communities to participate in the tourism industry as a form of local community-based tourism.

Tourism affects economic growth because the amount (volume) of tourist spending creates a direct impact on the trade, hotel and restaurant sector. The development of the tourism industry has an impact on increasing regional income (Archer, 2000; Nicely and Palakurthi, 2012). Tourist expenditure in the form of tourist consumption in tourist destination areas is in the form of total consumption caused by the implementation of a tour to a place, from planning to departure to returning from the tour. Consumption of tourists during a trip consists of travel packages, accommodation, food and beverage, transportation, shopping which increases demand for output in tourist destinations so

that it has an impact on economic growth (General Guideline for Developing the Tourism Satellite Account (WTO), 2014).

Bryden (1973) states that tourism development and economic growth have a mutual relationship to alleviate poverty. The same opinion was expressed by Ashley (2001), that tourism is an effective means of reducing poverty. PPT or the tourism industry that sided with the poor had a significant effect on the opening of new employment opportunities, increased income, community welfare, growth in micro-economic activities, and a reduction in the number of poor people.

Jamieson (2004) examines the impact of the PPT strategy on poverty reduction. The results of his research show that tourism is not significantly evident in poverty alleviation, it is still necessary to strengthen indicators in theory and economic concepts to show that tourism can reduce poverty. This is similar to research by Mbaiwa (2005) which states that tourism does not contribute to poverty alleviation in Bostwana-Africa, because the tourism sector is dominated by foreign investment so that strategic positions are dominated by foreigners while local people only work in low positions and income. In addition, Bostwana's economy is also dominated by the diamond mining sector so that the tourism sector does not significantly contribute to poverty alleviation.

The global tourism industry is increasingly increasing the turmoil of competition between tourist destinations. The more competitive the tourist destinations of an area will attract more tourists to visit and spend more money in tourist areas. As a result, the Gross Domestic Product, economic growth and economic welfare of the community have increased which has an impact on the decline of the poor. So efforts were made to attract more tourists who came and tourist expenditure (Crouch and Ritchie, 1999; Dwyer, 2000; Li, 2013).

Research methodology

This study uses quantitative data in the form of time series data, with an observation period of 2000-2019 (twenty years). Data were obtained from the Bali Provincial Statistics Agency, the Bali Provincial Tourism Office, and previous studies. The analysis technique used is path analysis with a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

The variables in this study are the number of tourist visits (X_1) measured by the number of foreign tourists visiting Bali Province in one year during 2000-2019 (people); Hotel occupancy rate (X_2) is measured by the percentage of each star hotel room occupied or rented to guests compared to the total number of star hotel rooms rented and calculated in one year in Bali Province during 2000-2019 (percent); tourist expenditure (X_3) is measured by the average amount of money spent by foreign tourists during their tour in Bali Province in one day during 2000-2019 (US \$); the number of unemployed (Y_1) is measured by the number of workers who have not found a job, do not receive regular income every month, work less than 40 hours / week and are not formally bound by a work contract and are calculated in one year during 2000-2019 (people); economic growth (Y_2) is measured by the percentage of growth in annual gross regional domestic product (GRDP) of Bali Province during 2000-2019 according to constant prices (percent); and poverty (Y_3) is measured by the ratio of the population under the poverty line to the population of Bali Province in one year during 2000-2019 (people).

Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework

The structural similarities of this study are:

$$Y_1 = F(X_1, X_2, X_3) \dots \dots \dots (1.1)$$

$$Y_2 = F(X_1, X_2, X_3) \dots \dots \dots (1.2)$$

$$Y_3 = F(Y_1, Y_2; X_1, X_2, X_3) \dots \dots \dots (1.3)$$

From the functional equations (1.1), (1.2), (1.3), it can be described in a nonlinear equation as follows:

$$Y_1 = \alpha_0 X_1^{\alpha_1} X_2^{\alpha_2} X_3^{\alpha_3} e^{\alpha_4 X_2 + \mu_1} \dots \dots \dots (1.1a)$$

$$e^{Y_2} = \beta_0 X_1^{\beta_1} X_2^{\beta_2} X_3^{\beta_3} e^{\beta_4 X_2 + \mu_2} \dots \dots \dots (1.2a)$$

$$e^{Y_3} = \delta_0 Y_1^{\delta_1} X_1^{\delta_2} X_2^{\delta_3} X_3^{\delta_4} e^{\delta_5 Y_2 + \delta_6 X_2 + \mu_3} \dots \dots \dots (1.3a)$$

Nonlinear equations (1.1a), (1.2a), (1.3a), can be expressed in linear form as follows:

$$\ln Y_1 = \ln \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \alpha_3 \ln X_3 + \mu_1 \dots \dots \dots (1.1b)$$

$$Y_2 = \ln \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \mu_2 \dots \dots \dots (1.2b)$$

$$Y_3 = \ln \delta_0 + \delta_1 \ln X_1 + \delta_2 X_2 + \delta_3 \ln X_3 + \delta_4 \ln Y_1 + \delta_5 Y_2 + \mu_3 \dots \dots \dots (1.3b)$$

Furthermore, equations (1.1b) and (1.2b) are substituted for equation (1.3b), then we get:

$$Y_3 = (\ln \delta_0 + \delta_4 \ln \alpha_0 + \delta_5 \ln \beta_0) + (\delta_1 + \delta_4 \alpha_1 + \delta_5 \beta_1) \ln X_1 + (\delta_2 + \delta_4 \alpha_2 + \delta_5 \beta_2) X_2 + (\delta_3 + \delta_4 \alpha_3 + \delta_5 \beta_3) \ln X_3 + (\delta_4 \mu_1 + \delta_5 \mu_2 + \mu_3)$$

$$Y_3 = \rho_0 + \rho_1 \ln X_1 + \rho_2 X_2 + \rho_3 \ln X_3 + \mu_4 \dots \dots \dots (1.3c)$$

Based on equation (1.3c), the effect of each variable is obtained as follows:

- ρ_0 = $\ln\delta_0 + \delta_4\ln\alpha_0 + \delta_5\ln\beta_0$ is a constant..
- ρ_1 = $\delta_1 + \delta_4\alpha_1 + \delta_5\beta_1$ is the coefficient that shows the total effect of X_1 on Y_3 which consists of a direct effect of δ_1 plus an indirect effect of $\delta_4\alpha_1 + \delta_5\beta_1$ through Y_1 and Y_2 .
- ρ_2 = $\delta_2 + \delta_4\alpha_2 + \delta_5\beta_2$ is the coefficient that shows the total effect of X_2 on Y_3 which consists of a direct effect of δ_2 plus an indirect effect of $\delta_4\alpha_2 + \delta_5\beta_2$ through Y_1 and Y_2 .
- ρ_3 = $\delta_3 + \delta_4\alpha_3 + \delta_5\beta_3$ is the coefficient that shows the total effect of X_3 on Y_3 which consists of a direct effect of δ_3 plus an indirect effect of $\delta_4\alpha_3 + \delta_5\beta_3$ through Y_1 and Y_2 .
- μ_4 = $\delta_4\mu_1 + \delta_5\mu_2 + \mu_3$ is the composite random error of equations (1.1b), (1.2b) and (1.3b).

Research result

The test results show that the value degree of freedom (df) of 1 (21-20), so this research model is over-identified or the model can be identified. The data normality assumption is carried out with a critical ratio skewness value and a kurtosis value of -1.96 s.d. 1.96 at the 0.05 (5%) level of significance. The test results showed the lowest skewness value was -1.558 and the highest was 1.128. Meanwhile, the lowest kurtosis value was -1.398 and the highest was 0.606. Because the critical ratio skewness value and kurtosis value are still between -1.96 s.d. 1.96; then the normality assumption is fulfilled (normally distributed data). Furthermore, the goodness of fit test is carried out in accordance with that required by the critical value (cut-off value). The test results can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Evaluation of Goodness of Fit and Cut-Off Value

Goodness of Fit Indices	Cut-off Value	Model Evaluation Results	Classification
X2 Chi Square	< 3.841 ($\alpha=5\%$)	0.606	FIT
Probability	≥ 0.05	0.436	FIT
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	1.000	FIT
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.000	FIT
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.990	FIT
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.783	Marginal
TLI	≥ 0.95	1.048	FIT
CFI	≥ 0.95	1.000	FIT

The results of testing the relationship between variables show that seven goodness of fit criteria are fulfilled and are declared very fit, one criterion is declared marginal. Thus, it means that the complete model and the relationship of these variables indicate a fit / good model. The test results with path analysis can be described as in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Results of Analysis of Variable Relationships

* significant at the level 5%

The estimation result of the effect of the number of tourist visits on the number of unemployed is -0.413 with a probability of below 5%. This shows that the number of tourist visits has a negative effect on the number of unemployed. For every 1% increase in the number of tourist visits, the unemployment rate will decrease by 0.41%, assuming that the other factors remain.

The estimation result of the effect of hotel occupancy rates on the number of unemployed is -0.046 with a probability below 5%. This shows that the hotel occupancy rate has a negative effect on the number of unemployed. For every 1% increase in the hotel occupancy rate, the unemployment rate will decrease by 0.046%, assuming that all other factors remain.

The estimation result of the effect of tourist spending on the number of unemployed is 0.956 with a probability of below 5%. This shows that tourist spending has a positive effect on the number of unemployed. For every 1% increase in tourist spending will increase the number of unemployed by 0.956% assuming that the other factors remain. Observed from data on tourist spending and the number of unemployed, a positive relationship occurred in 2003, 2005, 2010, 2014, and 2019. In 2003 the increase in tourist spending was 42.5%, while the increase in the number of unemployed was 131.74%. Increased tourist spending in 2005, 2010, 2014, 2019 by 2.36% respectively; 6.89%; 8.28%; 22%; while the increase in the number of unemployed was 18.73%; 3.49%; 5.51%; 8.89%.

The increase in the number of unemployed in 2003 and 2005 was mostly in the trade, restaurants and hotels business fields. This is evident from the decrease in the number of people who work in these business fields. This decrease was due to the impact of the Bali Bombing tragedy. Meanwhile, in 2010, 2014, 2019, the largest decrease in the number of people working in agricultural, plantation, forestry and fisheries business fields. It is suspected that the increase in tourist expenditure was responded by residents to shift from farming to traders, tour guides, masseurs, braids and other jobs related to the needs of tourists on an individual scale. The shift of workers from the agricultural, plantation, forestry and fishery business fields is due to reduced land due to conversion to tourism support facilities.

The estimation result of the effect of the number of tourist visits on economic growth is 0.651 with a probability above 5% (0.430). Meanwhile, the estimation result of the effect of hotel occupancy rate on economic growth is -0.106 with a probability above 5% (0.117). This shows that the number of tourist visits and the occupancy rate of hotels have no effect on economic growth. There is no influence on the number of tourist visits on economic growth, presumably because foreign tourists visiting Bali have different goals and budgets. When tourists with minimal budgets such as backpackers visit, the increase in output of goods and services will be small due to low demand. Hotel occupancy rates have no effect on economic growth because not all who stay at the hotel are for traveling. When people stay at the hotel to attend events held in the hotel such as seminars, meetings, training, work, weddings without traveling, consumption of goods and services in Bali will be low.

The estimation result of the effect of tourist expenditure on economic growth is 4.056 with a probability below 5%. This shows that tourist spending has a positive effect on economic growth. For every 1% increase in tourist spending will increase economic growth by 4.056% assuming that the other factors remain.

The estimation result of the effect of the number of tourist visits on poverty is -1.946 with a probability of below 5%. This shows that the number of tourist visits has a negative effect on poverty. For every 1% increase in the number of tourist visits will reduce poverty by 1.946%, assuming that the other factors remain. The results of this study are in line with the results of Bertinadiya's (2019) research; Elitza (2017); Marpaung (2002); Croes and Vanegas (2008); Patera and Suardana (2015); Darmawan and Yunanto (2016); Mahadevana and Suardi (2017); Llorca-Rodriguez, et. Al., (2018). Edy and Devi (2014) state that the development of the tourism industry in an area can support the creation of more jobs, besides being able to generate foreign exchange, increase income, and increase the standard of living of the community. In line with the opinion of Marpaung (2002) that a tourist visit to an area provides the greatest benefit for improving the welfare of the community. Elimination of poverty through increasing the income of people in various areas that have natural and cultural potential for tourism purposes.

The results of the study contradict the results of research by Roy, Hiranmoy (2010); Rakotondramaro and Louisa (2016). The results of Roy's (2010) study show that tourist visits have no significant effect on reducing poverty. It is assumed that the graph of the data period used is the cause of tourism not having a significant effect on reducing poverty. Rakotondramaro and Louisa (2016) estimate that the results are insignificant because the data used is only available and poverty is not specifically defined.

The result of the effect of the effect of hotel occupancy rates on poverty is -0.048 with a probability above 5% (0.188). This shows that the hotel has no effect on the occupancy rate. The results of the study are not in line with the results of Bertinadiya's (2019) study, which states that hotel occupancy rates have an effect and have a negative relationship to poverty. Hotel occupancy rates do not affect poverty in Bali, presumably because the distribution of star-rated hotels in Bali is not evenly distributed among the nine existing districts/cities. Star hotels are located in Badung Regency with 394 hotels, Denpasar City with 50 hotels, Gianyar Regency with 23 hotels, and other areas under 20 hotels. Meanwhile, the poor are mostly in areas with a few star hotels. Karangasem Regency has a poor population of 5.91%, Buleleng Regency 5.32%, Klungkung Regency 4.87%, Jembrana Regency 4.51%.

Nizar (2015) states that the relationship between tourism and poverty can be shown by two links to welfare. First, tourism has a direct impact on the economy, including on employment, income retribution and balance of payments. The creation of employment and income retribution has implications for the community gathering around tourist attractions. Second, the stimulation effect or induced effect on the market for certain products, the government sector, taxes and also the imitation or imitation effect on the community. Based on the opinion that states that the community around tourist attractions is economical due to industrial influence. This means that conditions in Bali, because the poor are more in districts where the tourism industry is not yet developed, tourism has not affected the poor.

Meanwhile, the estimation result of tourist expenditure on poverty is -1.516 with a probability above 5% (0.061). This shows that tourist spending has no effect on poverty. The results of this study also contradict the results of the research of Patera and Suardana (2015) but in line with the results of Azalia's (2019) study that consumption/ expenditure has no effect on poverty levels. There is no influence of tourists on the population in Bali, presumably because the center of Bali tourism is in the Badung Regency area. Well-known tourist attractions, star hotels, entertainment venues are mostly in Badung Regency, Denpasar City and Gianyar Regency. While other districts, the tourism objects offered have not been able to attract many tourists who come. More tourists travel in Badung Regency, Denpasar City and Gianyar Regency. Azalia's research results are based on Yoeti (2008) that the interaction of low-income communities in tourism development programs through the use of handicrafts, livestock, agriculture, tourism products from traditional arts and culture or the development of tourist villages, thematic villages can help reduce poverty levels. It is in line with Yoeti's opinion that in Bali there is still poor interaction of the population in the tourism industry through the production of tourist products from local arts and culture that can increase income.

The results show that there is no influence on the number of tourist visits, hotel occupancy rates, tourist expenditure on poverty, unemployment and economic growth. This is because the number of unemployed and economic growth has no effect on poverty. The number of tourist visits, hotel occupancy rates and spending are able to open up job opportunities for unemployed people, but job opportunities are not for local and poor residents in Bali. Tourist spending is able to encourage economic growth, but economic

growth is not felt by the poor.

The results of the study showed that there was no effect of the number of visits on poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth, in line with the results of research conducted by Rakotondramaro and Louisa (2016); Bertinadiya (2019). Bertinadiya stated that Bali with its tourism excellence continued to increase the number of tourist visits, but there was an increase in poverty data when tourist visits increased. The results of this study contradict the results of research by Darmawan and Yunanto (2016); Elitza (2017); Bryden (1973); Patera and Suardana (2015); Roy, Hiranmoy (2010); Nugraha and Dewi (2020); which states that the number of tourist visits has a negative effect on poverty. The number of tourist visits has no effect on poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth in Bali Province, presumably because the job opportunities that exist because tourist visits cannot be utilized by the poor in Bali.

The poor living in districts that are not the center of the Bali tourism industry are the cause of the lack of influence on the poor in Bali. In line with Cohen's (1984) opinion that tourism development has an impact on the socioeconomic conditions of the community, including the impact on regional income and community income. The tourism sector plays a role in reducing the amount of poverty because it contributes to regional income and jobs for the surrounding community, so that it is able to meet the needs of life which has an impact on increasing community welfare and reducing poverty in tourist destination areas.

The influence of technological advances in information dissemination affects tourist demand. Technology has opened information in the world to be easier for humans to reach and control (Febrian, 2008), including for tourists (Rusdi, 2019). This phenomenon is able to change business patterns that occur in tourism (Rusdi, 2017). The business world, which was previously controlled by business people, is now changing to being dominated by humans with the presence of social media (Barcelos and Senecal, 2019; Jansson, 2018). Booking plane tickets, hotels, and other travel needs can be made online. The facilities offered facilitate promotion but can reduce the role of entrepreneurs and local communities in the tourism sector in Bali. Tourists do not need to use travel services and tour guides in Bali, simply by using a much cheaper online application. This reduces the income and employment opportunities of local people.

The result of this research is that there is no effect of hotel occupancy rate on poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth, contrary to the research results of Jonathan and Jojoh (2007). But in line with the research results of Urbanus and Febianti (2017); Mbaiwa (2005). Mbaiwa (2005) states that tourism does not contribute to poverty alleviation because of the dominance of the tourism sector by foreign investment so that strategic positions are dominated by foreigners while local people only work in low income positions. In line with the opinion of Ramia (2019) that the strategic position for star hotels in Bali is dominated by foreign workers. About 65% of general managers (GM) of hotels in Bali are foreign workers and come from outside Bali. Likewise, the position of local personnel in the Bali tourism industry, especially hotels, is still small. The purpose of people staying at star hotels in Bali is not all for travel, it could also be due to work, training, seminars, invitations from colleagues, and medical treatment. If the goal is to work, the income earned is used more in the country of origin.

Urbanus and Febianti (2017) state that the more tourism develops, the more opportunities for investment from investors with large capital, knowledge and technology, can shift the participation of local communities in taking advantage of existing tourism opportunities. Local communities with minimal mastery of science, technology, and low capital will be eliminated without government intervention and assistance for local communities.

Star hotels, which are mostly in Badung Regency, Denpasar City, and Gianyar Regency, are suspected to be the cause of the indirect effect of the occupancy rate of star-rated hotels on poverty. The existing employment opportunities are prioritized to be filled by unemployed people around the hotel and hotel taxes become revenue for the area where the hotel is located. Meanwhile, the poor live in areas that have few star hotels.

The results of this research show that there is no influence of tourist spending on poverty through the number of unemployed people and economic growth, contrary to the results of research by Croes and Vanegas (2008); Patera and Suardana (2015). Mills and Pernia (1994) state that poverty in a country will be lower if its economic growth is high. According to Elitza (2017) states that tourist visits to Bali can contribute to regional native income through retribution, but tourists have an effect on increasing regional natural income through consumption. The higher the consumption, the higher the Regional Original Income, the better the impact it will be used to develop regions such as increasing the economy, absorbing labor, increasing income, increasing GRDP growth which can ultimately have an impact on poverty reduction. Archer (2000) states that the amount (volume) of tourist expenditure will create a direct impact on the trade, hotel and restaurant sector. The more developed the tourism sector will have an impact on increasing regional income.

Elitza and Archer's opinion applies in the Province of Bali, but when viewed from the nine regencies / cities in the Province of Bali, the unevenness of the tourism industrial area, is thought to be the cause of unequal labor absorption and Regional Original Revenue derived from tourist expenditure. So that it has an impact on the inequality of development in nine districts / cities in Bali Province. This is evident from the higher Regional Original Revenues earned for Badung Regency, Denpasar City and Gianyar Regency because they have many famous tourist objects, star hotels and other facilities needed by tourists. Tourists visiting Bali spend more money in Badung Regency because the international airport, Kuta beach attractions, Uluwatu temple, Sanur beach, Pandawa beach, Garuda Wisnu Kencana (GWK), Tanjung Benoa beach tourist attraction, Jimbaran beach, night entertainment area in Legian is the main destination for tourists visiting Bali.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and analysis carried out, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The number of tourist visits directly has a positive effect on poverty in Bali Province. The number of tourist visits does not indirectly affect poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth in Bali Province. This is presumably because the poor are mostly located in districts that are not districts that have tourist objects as the main tourist destination and the influence of technological advances has reduced the role of entrepreneurs and local communities in the tourism sector.
2. Hotel occupancy rates have no direct and indirect effect on poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth in Bali Province. The absence of this effect is suspected because the location of star hotels in Bali is not evenly distributed in nine regencies / cities and the poor are mostly located in districts / cities with a few star hotels. The strategic position for star hotels in Bali is dominated by foreign workers and not everyone stays at star hotels for the purpose of traveling.
3. Tourist expenditure has no direct and indirect effect on poverty through the number of unemployed and economic growth in Bali Province. The absence of this effect is presumed because the consumption of tourists is mostly carried out in districts/ cities that have well-known tourist objects, facilities needed by tourists and star-rated hotels. Lack of direct involvement of the poor in the tourism industry through the production of tourist products from local arts and culture that can increase income.

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