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THE EFFECT OF PER CAPITA INCOME, EXCHANGE RATES AND COUNTRY DISTANCE ON THE ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN TOURISTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA IN 2010 - 2020

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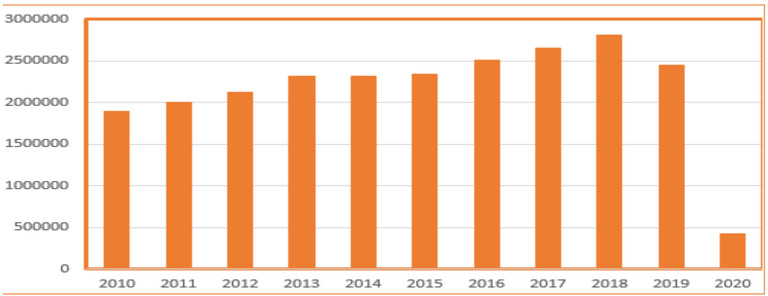
Abstract:
This study aims to analyze the effect of per capita income of tourists and the exchange rate of the country's currency of origin with the rupiah currency country, and the geographical distance of the country on the arrival of foreign tourists in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. Methods This research uses secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency, the World Bank and Google Maps, in the form of panel data from 2010 – 2020 in 10 countries with the largest tourist visits to DKI Jakarta Province with a descriptive quantitative model. Because in 2020 there was a COVID-19 pandemic, in this study using a dummy variable. Based on the results of the partial analysis of income per capita variables have a positive and significant effect, while the exchange rate, country distance and the dummy the pandemic has a negative and significant effect on the arrival of foreign tourists in Jakarta, which is seen from the probability that is smaller than (0.05). Simultaneously all research variables have a significant effect on tourist arrivals and have an influence shown by R2 of 91.20%, this shows that the research variables can explain the variable of tourist arrivals and the remaining 8.80% is influenced by other factors.
Keywords: Tourism, GDP Per capita, Exchange Rate, Distance, Jakarta

Background

The tourism sector is a sector that can be relied upon to earn foreign exchange. Revenue from tourism has shown significant progress and continues to grow, thus having a high impact on the Indonesian economy. The number of foreign tourist arrivals is an important indicator for the growth of the tourism sector in Indonesia related to the increase in the country's foreign exchange. The arrival of foreign tourists to Indonesia is certainly a demand for domestic goods and services related to the tourism sector, this has a positive impact on the Indonesian economy. Moreover, the arrival of tourists visiting the DKI Jakarta Province of course also has a positive impact on regional economic growth from the tourism sector (Utami & Hartono, 2016).

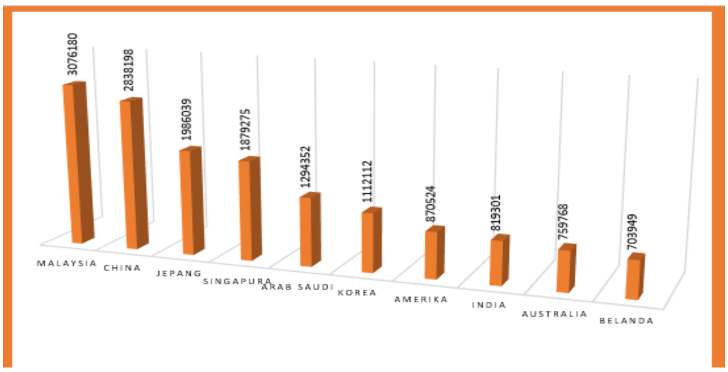
The arrival of tourists, both foreign and domestic tourists, is the main source of tourism. The circulation of money from the existence of tourism activities contributes economically to the community. Tourism can not only increase foreign exchange earnings, but also create jobs (Afifi, 2019). foreign tourists as an export category provide hard foreign currency to destinations and have a positive impact on the balance of payments. Therefore, tourism can act as a trigger for national and international economic development (Astuti & Indrajaya, 2016).

Both foreign and domestic tourists are familiar with the Jakarta Capital Region because this city is the main destination for local and international tourists. Jakarta is one of the provinces in Indonesia which is famous for its business and economic center in Indonesia as well as its modern tourist destinations in this country as well as natural tourism from island ideas in the Thousand Islands. A person or group of people who visit on a tour must have a specific purpose in making the trip such as seeking pleasure not for earning income, activities such as enjoying natural beauty and adventuring, cultural diversity, sporting events, or by attending meetings such as seminars, congress concertiums, national deliberation, work meetings and so on this can trigger pleasure in making visits (Arjana, 2016)



From the picture above, data from the Central Agency DKI Jakarta provincial statistics explain that in the last 10 years the number of tourists visiting Jakarta from 2010 to 2018 has always increased in terms of the number of visits, while in 2019 it decreased from what was previously in in 2018 amounted to 2,811,974 people to 2,445,427 people. In 2020 the number of visits experienced a very significant decrease, namely 421,247 foreign tourists, this was due to the existence of PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) in order to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus that has been experienced until now. This proves that the capital city of Indonesia, namely Jakarta, is a tourist destination that is in demand by foreign tourists because of its popularity in the world.

According to (Nugraha et al., 2019) it is undeniable that part of the income of the people of Jakarta comes from the tourism business. The large number of tourists visiting Jakarta is the main source of income for local people and immigrants to Jakarta who work in the tourism industry. Marketing "Enjoy Jakarta" can generate tourism potential, if it continues to be carried out by local governments both on a promotional scale at home and abroad. Tourists visiting the province of Jakarta from abroad each year experience a fairly consistent increase.



The picture shows that countries such as Malaysia, China, Japan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, the United States, India, Australia, and the Netherlands are the countries with the largest number of tourists during the last 10 years visiting Jakarta.

Economic growth is considered an important indicator of development. In the end, high economic growth will prosper the community because according to (Afifi, 2019) economic growth can also be defined as an increase in per capita income and national product. Foreign tourism (outbound tourism) in relation to the economy includes economic growth which can be seen from its per capita income as the psychological basis of tourists. It is hoped that this can help tourists in aligning tourists in terms of psychology and economy. Tourist consumption is an economic aspect in outbound tourism activities where tourists will spend their money on consuming activities while on vacation abroad. The relationship between changes in foreign exchange rates and tourism has attracted the interest of policy makers and tourists as it plays an important role in economic development. The relationship between tourism and exchange stems from the fact that the depreciation and appreciation of the domestic currency makes travel for foreign tourists cheaper or more expensive (Irandoust, 2019). Geographical location of Indonesia, which is a strategic country with abundant natural wealth, especially its natural beauty and culture, which attracts foreign tourists to visit Indonesia. The distance between countries is often a problem in someone visiting abroad, therefore the government should make public services such as airports and ports as comfortable as possible so that distance is no longer an obstacle for the state in the journey of tourists.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "The Effect of Per capita Income, Exchange Rates and Country Distances on Foreign Tourist Arrivals in the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta in 2010-2020.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Tourism Demand

In economics, the term demand has its own meaning and always refers to the relationship between the amount of goods people want to buy and the price of those goods. Demand is the amount of goods available and can be purchased at various price levels within a certain period of time (ceteris paribus). In tourism, demand is the total number of people traveling to locations far from their homes and workplaces using tourism facilities and services. Tourism demand is influenced by several factors such as price, alternative prices, income, preferences, advertising costs, population density, socio-political conditions, security, distance and fixed transportation (accessibility) which certainly have a significant effect (Carey, 1991).

Gravity Models

The basic principle of the gravity model in international trade begins with the theory of gravity in physics known as Newton's law of gravity. Tinbergen (1962) stated that the gravity model utilizing the concept of gravitational force as an analogy to explain the volume of trade, capital flows, and migration of people between countries in the world is considered the most appropriate empirical tool for understanding trade and other economic flows in the world economy Newton proposed the "Law of Universal Gravity" (Raharti & Agustina, 2020). with the formula

$$F_{ij} = G\frac{m_i m_j}{D_{ij}}$$

F_{ij} = the attractive force
$m_i m_j$ = the mass of the two objects,
D_{ij} = distance between two objects from i to j or vice versa
G = gravitational constant whose magnitude depends on the units of measurement

Tourist Motivation

Law UU No. 10 of 2009 Tourism is a travel activity of a person or group in visiting a certain place with the aim of having fun or recreation, developing himself and learning the uniqueness of tourist attractions in the places he visited in a short period of time (Wisnawa et al., 2019).

According to Robert W. MacIntosh, the motivation of tourists to travel is at least divided into four basic categories. Physical Motivation: in traveling, they need to rest and relax and do sports so that they can return to their enthusiasm for activities. Cultural Motivation: Tourists are motivated to travel because they want to see and experience the cultural evolution of a country, both past and present cultures. You can also see the country's lifestyle and customs that are different from that of the country. Personal motives: People travel because they want to meet relatives. Status and prestige motives: Some believe that travel increases the status and prestige of the family (Yoeti, 2008).

Tourist Income

Income in other words is a payment made by a company to a person or household to provide compensation for physical capital and labor belonging to a person or household in other words using factors of production from the household dividends (Acemoglu et al., 2019). According to (Dritsakis, 2012) the income of tourists can be explained as, when the income of tourists increases, the purchasing power of the tourists also increases. "Tourists will consume a lot and look for tourist destinations with high product quality.

Exchange Rate

Each country has its own currency where the value of a currency is certainly different from other countries." The exposure of foreign currency values is increasingly explained in line with "increasing exchange rate market volatility stemming from the higher level of economic interrelationships of the country (He et al., 2021). According to (Fikri et al., 2019) mentions the factors that influence the variation of the exchange rate of a country with other countries. Changes in the Inflation Rate, Interest Rates, Income level.

Tourist decisions can be influenced by changes in exchange rates in considering their tourist destinations, (Agiomirgianakis et al., 2015) said that the decisions of tourists and tour operators to a greater extent "because of high volatility while the smaller influence on the flow of tourist arrivals is due to changes that less than the exchange rate.

Country Distance

Tourists visiting other countries will certainly be hindered by distance but now there is transportation that makes it easier for us to cross the distance between countries. Distance is a natural thing that is used as a barrier. Same with location, distance is divided into relative distance and absolute distance. Relative distance is distance, also known as mileage, in terms of both the travel time required and the transportation costs required. Called relative because the measured value is not always determined in the calculation. Absolute distance is the distance between two points measured on a straight line in the air using a map scale (Damanik & Weber, 2006).

The Effect of Per capita Income on International Tourist Arrivals

According to (Sinclair & Stabler, 1997) tourism demand is influenced by income and prices. The impact on most types of tourism and destinations should be positive due to the increase in income compared to relative prices. Income has a significant influence on the decision of tourists to visit a tourist destination. Purchasing power on the demand curve is determined by the standard of living and the intensity of travel. In other words, the higher the available tourist income, the more likely they are to travel as they wish. From this, we find that there is a significant relationship between income levels and number of tourists, and that changes in income levels lead to changes in tourist numbers.

The Effect of Exchange Rates on International Tourist Arrivals

Decisions in tourist arrivals can be influenced by changes in exchange rates in considering their tourist destinations, (Agiomirgianakis et al., 2015) said that the decisions of tourists and tour operators to a greater extent "because of high volatility while the smaller influence on the flow of tourist arrivals is due to smaller changes in the exchange rate. Multiple interpretations can occur because of changes in the exchange rate, whether it is decreasing or increasing against other countries' currencies. This is in accordance with what was revealed (Meo et al., 2018) namely that an increase in the value of the currency of the country of origin of tourists is called an appreciation of the value of the currency which has a negative effect on tourism demand.

The Effect of Country Distance on International Tourist Arrivals

The journey that must be taken by tourists to visit a tourist destination is one of the factors that influence tourist visits. The distance of the attraction is related to the travel time of the tourist attraction from the tourist origin area which is different from the host tourist attraction. In general, the farther away an object is, the more likely tourists are to visit it (Mc. Intosh 1995) .

Research Hypothesis

Ha1 : There is a positive influence of per capita income on tourist arrivals foreign countries to the province of DKI Jakarta.

Ha2 : There is a negative effect of the exchange rate on tourist arrivals foreign countries to the province of DKI Jakarta.

Ha3 : There is a negative effect of country distance on tourist arrivals foreign countries to the province of DKI Jakarta.

Ha4 : There is a negative effect of the pandemic dummy on tourist arrivals foreign countries to the province of DKI Jakarta.

METHOD

This study analyzes three factors that are estimated to have an effect on tourist arrivals as measured by the number of foreign tourists visiting adjusted. The variables used in this study are income per capita, exchange rate, and country distance. Variable income per capita is measured by GDP per capita. The exchange rate variable is measured by the median value of the selling rate and the buying rate. Meanwhile, the country distance variable is measured by the distance between Soekarno-Hatta international airport and the capital airport in the country of origin.

This study uses quantitative methods. Quantitative method is a research method which can be interpreted as a research method based on philosophy positivism to research several populations or samples, data analysis quantitative for the purpose of testing established hypotheses (Suryani & Hendryadi, 2015). The data used in this study uses panel data in the form of time series during the 2010-2020 period and a cross section of 10 countries with the largest visits

RESULT

For the selection of a suitable model in the panel data regression analysis, the following tests must be carried out:

Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: FEM
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	51.051153	(9,92)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	189.822829	9	0.0000

Based on the test results using the Chow test, the cross section probability value f = 0.0000 < 0.05 is smaller than 0.05. Then it can be concluded that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) was selected in the test, so that H0 was rejected, H1 was accepted.

Hausman Test

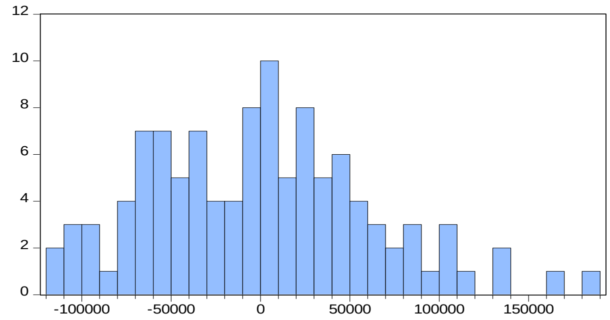
Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	55.514195	4	0.0000

Based on the results of the Hausman test, the probability value of a random cross section f = 0.0000 < 0.05 is smaller than 0.05. Then H0 is rejected or it can be concluded that the Fixed Effect Model was chosen to be the best model in this study, so there is no need to proceed to the lagrange multiplier test.

UJI ASUMSI KLASIK

Normality Test



Series: Standardized Residuals
Sample 2010 2020
Observations 110

Mean	-1.90e-11
Median	-13.46875
Maximum	189255.1
Minimum	-118825.6
Std. Dev.	62253.54
Skewness	0.435007
Kurtosis	3.029766
Jarque-Bera	3.473293
Probability	0.176110

Based on the results of the Normality test conducted by the researcher, the Jarque-Bera probability value calculated is 3.473293, the result is greater than 0.05, which means that it accepts H0. So that it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed or free from the symptoms of the Normality Test.

Multycollinearity Test

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	1.78E+08	5.039181	NA
X1	0.083669	3.854373	1.121532
X2	0.959183	2.719191	1.086742
X3	5.473247	3.468917	1.173936
DUMMY	4.13E+08	1.105464	1.001175

Based on the results of the Multicollinearity Test above, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value is not above 10 (VIF value ranges from 1.001 to 1.173). so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

Heterokedastisitas Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-2579506.	1754346.	-1.470352	0.1447
X	1.588801	0.903317	1.758852	0.0818
X2	-1.437072	3.101324	-0.463374	0.6441
X3	-671.2228	458.9156	-1.462628	0.1468
DUMMY	-15223.75	10979.39	-1.386576	0.1688

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Based on the test results, the probability value of the independent variable is greater than 0.05, which means that H0 is accepted, which means that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	0.35916	Prob. F(2,99)	0.87370
Obs*R-squared	0.98850	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.83420

The autocorrelation test used was the Breusch-Godfrey test. This test is used because it is more appropriate to use for observations above 100 observations. Based on the test results above, the value of Prob. Chi-square is 0.83420 > 0.05 then there is no autocorrelation problem

Hypothesis Test

Panel Data Regression

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	824469.5	111063.6	7.423398	0.0000
X1	0.796102	0.812340	2.924797	0.0032
X2	-0.613647	2.694385	-3.947644	0.0002
X3	-166966.5	19670.11	-8.488334	0.0000
DUMMY	-133353.9	9434.014	-14.13544	0.0000

Based on the results of data processing, the following results are obtained:

Before Pandemic ***Log (Y)= 824469.5 + 0.796102 Log (X1) - 0.613647 Log(X2) - 166966.5 Log(X3)***

After Pandemic ***Log (Y)= 824469.5 - 133353.9(1) + 0.796102 Log (X1) - 10.63647 Log(X2) - 166966.5 Log(X3)***

Log (Y)* = 691115,6 + *0.796102 Log (X1) - 10.63647 Log (X2) - 166966.5 Log(X3)

If Per capita Income, Exchange Rate, and Country Distance are constant at 0, it will cause the Y value (Tourist Arrivals) as measured by visiting tourists to be 824469.5, If X1 (Percapita Income) increases by 1% then the Y value will increase by 0.796102, If X2 (Exchange Rate) changes by 1%, the Y value will decrease by 0.613647, If X3 (Country Distance) increases by 1%, the Y value will decrease by 166966.5, If during the pandemic the Per capita Income, Exchange Rate, and Country Distance are constant at 0 it will cause the Y value (Tourist Arrivals) as measured by visiting tourists to drop to 691115.6

Uji T

Based on the results of data processing, it is found that the probability value of the variables of Per capita Income, Exchange Rate, and Distance is <0.05. This indicates that the test is significant. This means that the variables of income per capita, exchange rate, and country distance have an influence on the dependent variable.

Uji F

Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.922932	Mean dependent var	141061.1
Adjusted R-squared	0.912042	S.D. dependent var	92207.19
S.E. of regression	27346.62	Akaike info criterion	23.39307
Sum squared resid	6.88E+10	Schwarz criterion	23.74485
Log likelihood	-1225.833	Hannan-Quinn criter.	23.53565
F-statistic	84.74964	Durbin-Watson stat	1.068138
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The probability value of F-count is 0.000000. < 0.0.5 Calculated with 95% confidence level, alpha =

0.05. so that the location of the independent variable simultaneously affects the dependent variable. F-count (84.74964) is greater than F table (2.46). Which means it shows that this model test is feasible to be used in research.

Koefisien Determinasi

Based on the R-squared value of 0.922932, it means that the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable of 92.29% and the remaining 7.71% is influenced by other factors. Adjust R-squared value is R square that has been adjusted to the number of independent variables. In this study, the results obtained by Adjust R square of 0.912042 which means that the dependent variable, namely tourist arrivals, can be explained by the independent variable, namely income per capita, exchange rate, and country distance of 91.20%, while the remaining 8.80% is influenced by other factors.

DISCUSSION

Per Capita Income to Internasional Tourist Arrivals

Based on the test results using the panel data method, it is known that per capita income has a positive influence on foreign tourist arrivals where per capita income is measured by adjusted GDP per capita of the country of origin. Based on the results of the t-test on the Per capita Income variable, the t-count is 2.924797, which is greater than the t-table of 1.65950 and has a probability value of 0.0032, which is smaller than the significant level of 0.05, which means that the Percapita Income variable has a significant relationship to the dependent variable. A positive value on t-count indicates a positive relationship between variables. So it can be concluded that partially per capita income has a significant and positive influence on tourist arrivals in DKI Jakarta Province in 2010-2020. Based on the management of the t test above. The hypothesis that per capita income has an influence on tourist arrivals is acceptable. GDP per capita or commonly referred to as income per capita is an indicator in the macro economy. Per capita income can explain the power of society in a country to reflect the purchasing power of its people. In terms of tourism (Raharti & Agustina, 2020) revealed a tendency that the greater the per capita income of ten countries with large per capita incomes, the more tourists from these countries will come to Indonesia. This is also in line with the opinion(Surugiu et al., 2011) that tourist income will be statically significant, with an expected positive sign. One of the main determinants of tourism demand in Mediterranean countries is the positive income of the European community and also in its economic growth. (Dritsakis & Athanasiadis, 2000) revealed that the income of tourists increases, they will spend more and they tend to look for destinations with higher tourism products. This will happen when income increases, the tendency to do better tourism.

Exchange Rate for International Tourist Arrivals

Based on currency exchange data obtained from Bank Indonesia and BPS shows that countries with large exchange rates compared to the rupiah are the following countries, namely the Netherlands with an average Euro exchange rate of 14,849.47, and the United States US$ of 12,056.30. The Australian dollar was 10,048.30 and the Singapore dollar was 9,242.19 followed by the Malaysian ringgit of 3,283.80, not much different in value, namely the Saudi Arabian riyal of 3,223.53. Furthermore, the Chinese yuan was 1,847.50 for Korea with the won at 1,068.36. The Indian Rupee is 193.02 and the last is the Japanese Yen, which is 118.59 on average.

The results of the test using the panel data method are known that the Exchange Rate has a negative influence on the Arrival of Foreign Tourists. Based on test results t to variable exchange rate produces t count of 3.947644 is greater than the t table of 1.65950 and has a probability value. of 0.0002 is smaller than the significant level of 0.05, which means that the exchange rate variable has a significant relationship to the dependent variable negative value. on t-count signifies. the relationship between variables is negative. It can be concluded. partially exchange rate. have influence significant and negative to tourist arrivals.

In terms of exchange rates (Fadilah, 2021) assumes the exchange rate as a positive component or a negative component. In the positive component of the real effective exchange rate carries the concept of appreciation (that is, the domestic currency appreciates against foreign currencies), while the negative component carries the concept of depreciation. In the same way, the negative component of the number of arrivals carries the concept of decreasing the number of arrivals and the positive component of the number of arrivals carries the concept of increasing the number of arrivals. Exchange rate is the price of a currency of one country measured and expressed in another currency. Exchange rates can experience appreciation or depreciation. For example, the value of the Indonesian currency, the rupiah, depreciates while other currencies, the United States dollar, appreciates, so foreign tourists from the United States will benefit more if they travel to Indonesia because the exchange rate increases and will increase the number of tourists to Indonesia, while Indonesia does not benefit because the value of its currency weakens (Yusuf, 2017). Tourist decisions can be influenced by changes in exchange rates in considering their tourist destinations, (Agiomirgianakis et al., 2016) revealing that tourists and tour operators' decisions are to a greater extent “due to high volatility while less influence on arrival flows. tourists due to smaller changes in the exchange rate.

Country Distance for International Tourist Arrivals

Based on data obtained from google maps show that the closest country to Jakarta is Singapore with a distance of 883 km, Malaysia at 1,126 km. Australia is 3,583 km. India with a distance of 4,485 km, followed by China, Korea and Japan, respectively, with a distance of 5,235 km, 5,260 km and 5,780 km. Then Saudi Arabia with a distance of 7,968 km for the Netherlands 11,313 km away and finally the farthest distance is the United States of 15,882 km.

Test result using the panel data method, it is known that country distance has an influence. negative on International Tourist Arrivals. Based on the results of the t test against country distance variable produces t count of 8.488334 which is bigger than t table. of 1.65950 and has a probability value of 0.0000 which is smaller than a significant level of 0.05, which means the country distance variable. has a significant relationship to the dependent variable A negative value on t-count indicates a negative relationship between variables. So it can be concluded partially distance. country geography has a significant and negative influence on tourist arrivals.

The journey that must be taken by tourists to visit tourist objects is one of the factors that influence tourist visits. The distance of a tourist attraction is related to the length of travel of a tourist attraction from the tourist's origin area, which is different from the host tourist attraction. Generally, the greater the distance to a tourist attraction, the greater the unwillingness of tourist visits (Tavares & Leitao, 2017) This is in accordance with the opinion (Fitriani & Wilardjo, 2017) which examines the effect of distance on foreign tourist visits which states that the distance between the top ten countries of origin of tourists is an obstacle. tourists to come to Indonesia. The further away from Indonesia, the fewer tourists come to Indonesia.

Dummy Pandemic for International Tourist Arrivals

Based on the test results using the panel data method, it is known that the dummy variable has a negative influence on the arrival of foreign tourists. Based on the results of the t-test on the dummy variable before and after the pandemic, the t-count is -14,13544 which is greater than the t table of 1.65950 and has a probability value of 0.0000 which is smaller than the significant level of 0.05, which means that the dummy variable has a significant relationship to the dependent variable. A negative value on t-count indicates a negative relationship between variables. So it can be concluded that the partial dummy years before and after the pandemic had a significant and negative influence on tourist arrivals in DKI Jakarta Province in 2010-2020. Based on the management of the t test above. The hypothesis that the dummy variable before and after the pandemic has an influence on foreign tourist arrivals is acceptable. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of domestic and foreign tourists visiting DKI Jakarta has decreased significantly. In this study, which examined the arrival of foreign tourists to DKI Jakarta, they saw a very significant decrease in 2020 which was only 421,247 foreign

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tourists, when compared to 2019 which amounted to 2,445,427 foreign tourists. As a result of the pandemic (Anggarini, 2021) stated that there were several sectors that experienced a slump during the covid-19 pandemic, namely: (1) The accommodation sector and the Culinary Industry experienced a decline in production due to a decrease in the number of domestic and foreign tourists, there were also cancellations of various events such as meetings , conferences, and government and private hotel conferences. (2) Industrial sector Seen from data on exports of food and beverage commodities, the manufacturing sector, namely the food and beverage industry, experienced a decline in production due to a decline in foreign demand. (3) The transportation sector, the decline in rail and air transportation due to the decline in passengers and the cancellation of trains and planes due to the spread of covid-19.

The Effect of Income, Exchange Rate, and Country Distance on International Tourist Arrivals

After the test in the F test shows. that the probability value of F-count. of 0.00000000. Calculated with a 95% confidence level, alpha = 0.05. The probability value is less than 0.05 so that the four variables are independent. namely income per capita, exchange rate, and country distance as well as the dummy year of the pandemic simultaneously affect the variables. dependent, namely tourist arrivals.

CONCLUSION

results Based on research conducted on the effect. Per Capita Income, Exchange Rate, and Country Distance to International Tourist Arrivals to DKI Jakarta 2010-2020. based on the results of the tests carried out can be opened partially:

1. Per capita income has a significant positive effect. on the arrival of foreign tourists in DKI Jakarta Province in. 2010-2020.
2. Exchange rate has a significant negative effect on foreign tourist arrivals in DKI Jakarta Province in 2010-2020.
3. Country distance has a significant negative effect on foreign tourist arrivals in DKI Jakarta Province in 2010-2020.
4. The pandemic year dummy has a negative effect. significant impact on tourist arrivals. foreign countries in DKI Jakarta Province in 2010-2020.
5. Simultaneously per capita income, exchange rate, and country distance have a significant effect on foreign tourist arrivals in DKI Jakarta Province in 2010-2020.

From these results, it can be said that foreign tourist visits as measured by the number of foreign tourist visits based on culture are the result of per capita income variables, exchange rates, and country distances. So that with the visit of foreign tourists, the city of Jakarta has become a special attraction for foreign tourists.

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