

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH INFLASI, NILAI TUKAR, GDP PER KAPITA NEGARA ASAL WISATAWAN DAN INDONESIA TERHADAP NERACA JASA PERJALANAN INDONESIA

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Sektor pariwisata memiliki peran penting dalam mendorong perekonomian Indonesia, terutama melalui kontribusinya terhadap penerimaan devisa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh inflasi, nilai tukar, GDP per kapita negara asal wisatawan, dan GDP Indonesia terhadap neraca jasa perjalanan Indonesia pada periode Q1 2010 hingga Q4 2023 dengan metode *Autoregressive Distributed Lag* (ARDL). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam jangka pendek, inflasi dan variabel dummy Covid-19 memiliki pengaruh negatif signifikan; sementara nilai tukar, GDP per kapita negara asal wisatawan, dan GDP Indonesia memberikan pengaruh positif yang signifikan. Dalam jangka panjang, inflasi dan GDP Indonesia berpengaruh negatif signifikan, sedangkan GDP per kapita negara asal wisatawan berpengaruh positif signifikan. Nilai tukar dan variabel dummy Covid-19 menunjukkan pengaruh yang tidak signifikan. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya stabilitas ekonomi makro domestik dan eksternal dalam menjaga kinerja neraca jasa perjalanan Indonesia.

Kata kunci : Neraca Jasa Perjalanan, Inflasi, Nilai Tukar, GDP per Kapita Negara Asal Wisatawan, GDP Indonesia, ARDL

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF INFLATION, EXCHANGE RATES, GDP PER CAPITA OF TOURIST ORIGIN COUNTRIES AND INDONESIA ON INDONESIA'S TRAVEL SERVICES BALANCE

By

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The tourism sector plays a crucial role in driving the Indonesian economy, particularly through its contribution to foreign exchange earnings. This study aims to analyze the effects of inflation, exchange rates, GDP per capita of tourist origin countries, and Indonesian GDP on Indonesia's travel services balance from the first quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2023 using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method. The results show that in the short term, inflation and the Covid-19 dummy variable have a significant negative effect; while the exchange rate, GDP per capita of tourist origin countries, and Indonesian GDP have a significant positive effect. In the long term, inflation and Indonesian GDP have a significant negative effect, while GDP per capita of tourist origin countries has a significant positive effect. The exchange rate and the Covid-19 dummy variable show an insignificant effect. These findings underscore the importance of domestic and external macroeconomic stability in maintaining the performance of Indonesia's travel services balance.

Keywords: Travel Services Balance, Inflation, Exchange Rate, GDP per Capita of Tourist Origin Countries, Indonesian GDP, ARDL