

Bali Economic, Mobility, Transportation and Hotels to The end of 2021 Tren

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Based on the Bali Economic Quarterly Development document for the second quarter of 2021 by BPS, the Covid-19 pandemic has become a greater distortion when compared to past events in the Province of Bali. The economic crisis in 1998, the Bali Bombing I in 2002, the Bali Bombing II in 2005, and the eruption of Mount Agung in 2017 can have a lighter impact

Design/methodology/approach: Restrictions on transportation routes and calls to stay at home recommended throughout the country should negatively shock the tourism sector

Findings: This number experienced a decrease of 7 visits or a decrease of -28.00 percent compared to the previous quarter. The decline in Bali tourism on a quarter to quarter basis is also in line with year on year conditions.

Paper type: Research paper

Keyword: Bali, domestic guests, foreign tourists, hotel room, tourist arrivals

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the second quarter of 2021, the ROR for star hotels was recorded at 12.37 percent. This amount has increased by 2.24 points compared to the previous quarter, recorded at 10.13 percent. According to the classification of five-star hotels, five-star hotels are the hotels that achieve the highest TPK among other hotel classifications. The ROR for five-star hotels in the second quarter of 2021 was 15.11 percent. At the same time, the lowest ROR was recorded in one-star hotels, which reached 8.49 percent. A small proportion of TPK based on the classification of five-star hotels has increased on a quarter to quarter basis. The highest increase occurred in five-star hotels, which recorded an increase of 10.43 points. On the other hand, two-star hotels were listed as the hotel classification that experienced the deepest decline, which was 0.63 points. Regarding non-star hotels, the average total length of stay in the second quarter of 2021 was 1.58 days, lower than the previous quarter's 2.18 days. Based on the guest category, foreign guests' average length of stay was 2.81 days, while domestic guests were 1.48 days. The Non-Star TPK also followed the decline in the Non-Star RLM. The amount of TPK in this quarter was recorded at 5.91 percent, 0.77 points lower than the previous quarter (Ikhsan Setiawan, Muhammad, Durrotun Nasihien, R., Mohammad Razi, M. A., & Ting, 2020) (Ikhsan Setiawan, Muhammad, Sukoco, A., Harmanto, D., Halim, P., Mursidi, A., & Ting, 2018) (Setiawan, M.I., Nasihien, R.D., Razi, 2020)

II. METHODOLOGY

Based on the Bali Economic Quarterly Development document for the Second Quarter 2021 by BPS and the tourism sector, export, and import performance has also experienced significant pressure due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In the second quarter of 2021, Bali's exports were recorded at US\$ 121.76 million, while the import value was recorded at US\$ 8.12 million. Thus, the net export-import in the second quarter of 2021 was recorded at US\$ 113.63 million. On a quarter to quarter basis, the development of exports and imports showed the same conditions. The magnitude of the decline in the two activities was recorded as deep as 0.71 percent and 40.87 percent, respectively. Although both exports and imports declined, it turned out that the opposite condition was recorded from the net side. Net export-import in the second quarter of 2021 recorded an increase of 4.35 percent compared to the conditions in the first quarter of 2021. In terms of year on year or comparing the same quarter in the previous year, exports and imports in the second quarter of 2021 experienced further developments. Exports recorded an increase of 44.05 percent, while imports decreased by 25.90 percent. Thus, net exports in the second quarter of 2021 experienced a fairly high y-o-y increase, 54.47 percent. When viewed by country of destination, in the second quarter of 2021, Bali's exports to the United States still dominate, with an export share reaching 37.88 percent. In the second position, exports to Australia with a share of 8.98 percent. The next position is occupied by Japan, which has an export contribution of 5.78 percent. In terms of imports, the United States was the country that contributed the most in this quarter (Ikhsan Setiawan, Muhammad, Durrotun Nasihien, R., Mohammad Razi, M. A., & Ting, 2020) (Setiawan, M I, Sukoco, A., Halim, P., Hermanto, D., Bin Bon, A. T., Wan Ibrahim, M. H., Mohammad Razi, M. A., Othman, N. B., Bin Juki, M. I., Bin Mohd Ali, A. Z., & Utomo, 2019) (Setiawan, M I, Sukoco, A., Mudjanarko, S. W., Nasihien, R. D., Suyono, J., Hermanto, D., Bin Bon, A. T., & Ibrahim, 2019) (Setiawan, M.I., Hasyim, C., Kurniasih, N., Abdullah, D., Napitupulu, D., Rahim, R., Sukoco, A., Dhaniarti, I., Suyono, J., Sudapet, I. N., Nasihien, R. D., Wulandari, D. A. R., Reswanda, Mudjanarko, S. W., Sugeng, & Wajdi, 2018a) (Setiawan, M.I., Hasyim, C., Kurniasih, N., Abdullah, D., Napitupulu, D., Rahim, R., Sukoco, A., Dhaniarti, I., Suyono, J., Sudapet, I. N., Nasihien, R. D., Wulandari, D. A. R., Reswanda, Mudjanarko, S. W., Sugeng, & Wajdi, 2018b) (Setiawan, M.I., Hasyim, C., Kurniasih, N., Abdullah, D., Napitupulu, D., Rahim, R., Sukoco, A., Dhaniarti, I., Suyono, J., Sudapet, I. N., Nasihien, R. D., Wulandari, D. A. R., Reswanda, Mudjanarko, S. W., Sugeng, & Wajdi, 2018c) (Setiawan, M.I., Dhaniarti, I., Utomo, W. M., Sukoco, A., Mudjanarko, S. W., Hasyim, C., Prasetijo, J., Kurniasih, N., Wajdi, M. B. N., Purworusmiardi, T., Suyono, J., Sudapet, I. N., Nasihien, R. D., Wulandari, D. A. R., Ade, R. T., Atmaja, W. M. T., Suge, 2020) (Setiawan, M.I., Surjokusumo, S., Ma'Soem, D. M., Johan, J., Hasyim, C., Kurniasih, N., Sukoco, A., Dhaniarti, I., Suyono, J., Sudapet, I. N., Nasihien, R. D., Mudjanarko, S. W., Wulandari, A., Ahmar, A. S., & Wajdi, 2020) (Setiawan, M Ikhsan, Dhaniarti, I., Hasyim, C., T Atmaja, W. M., Sugeng, S., Mulyo Utomo, W., Sukoco, A., Mudjanarko, S. W., Suyono, J., Sudapet, I. N., Durrotun Nasihien, R., Wulandari, D. A. R., T Ade, R., Prasetijo, J., Kurniasih, N., & Wajdi, 2019)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The share of imports from the United States was recorded at 26.94 percent. It contributed more than a quarter of the total imports in the second quarter of 2021. The next highest contribution was China with a share of 24.27 percent and Australia with 10.93 percent. Bali's export commodities are dominated by fish and shrimp, which account for 25.67 percent (US\$ 31.25 million). Besides fish and shrimp, Bali's export commodities with the next highest share were non-knitted garments with a percentage of 12.73 percent (US\$ 15.50 million) and jewelry/gems with a percentage of 12.04 percent (US\$ 14.66 million). When viewed from the import side, the quarter imports were dominated by machinery and mechanical equipment, which was recorded at 21.75 percent (US\$ 1.77 million). Bali's next largest imported commodities include machinery and electrical equipment at 15.97 percent (US\$1.30 million) and jewelry/gems recorded at 14.66 percent (US\$1.19 million).

Based on the Monthly Socio-Economic Data Report of the Province of Bali in August 2021 by BPS, foreign tourists who came to Bali in June 2021 recorded only one visit originating from I Gusti Ngurah Rai airport. The number of foreign tourists to Bali Province in June 2021 decreased by 87.50 percent compared to the record in May 2021. Likewise, when compared to June 2020 (y-o-y), the number of foreign tourists to Bali was recorded to have decreased by 97.78 percent. The collection of Hotel Room Occupancy Rate data is carried out face-to-face by observing strict health protocols, following the recommendations for the new custom order Concerning the government's recommendation to carry out physical distancing to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. Such as using Personal Protective Equipment by data collection officers, always maintaining a distance, and washing hands. As a result of the decline in the accommodation and hotel business

at a fairly deep level, the data collected is limited to only a few hotels still operating. Therefore, to enforce certain statistical principles, detailed information by district/city cannot be submitted. The Room Occupancy Rate for five-star hotels in Bali in June 2021 was recorded at 16.68 percent, an increase of 6.33 points compared to May 2021, which was recorded at 10.35 percent. Based on hotel classification, all five-star hotel classes have increased. The increase in Room Occupancy Rate in 5-Star Hotels, which rose by 10.18 points, was recorded as the highest increase. Compared to June 2020 Room Occupancy Rate (y-o-y), June 2021 Room Occupancy Rate increased by 14.61 points. The increase in room occupancy rate year on year was also recorded in almost all-star hotel classes. The highest increase was recorded in the 5-star hotel class, which rose by 20.81 points. Meanwhile, only the 1-star hotel class experienced a decline, which was 6.66 points. Based on the absolute value of the Room Occupancy Rate in June 2021, the Room Occupancy Rate for 5-star hotels, which amounted to 22.61 percent, was recorded as the highest value among other star hotel classifications. The lowest room occupancy rate was recorded in 1-star hotels, which achieved 10.82 percent. Meanwhile, at the non-star hotel level, the Room Occupancy Rate in June 2021 for non-star hotels was recorded at 6.79 percent, an increase of 1.50 points compared to May 2021, which was recorded at 5.29 percent. The average length of stay of foreign and Indonesian guests (aggregate) at five-star hotels in the Province of Bali in June 2021 was recorded at 1.88 days. This figure decreased by 0.14 points compared to the average length of guests' stay in May 2021. Meanwhile, when compared to June 2020 (y-o-y), the average length of stay was recorded to have decreased by 0.27 points. Based on the type of guest, foreign guests' average length of stay was higher than Indonesian guests' average length of stay. In June 2021, the average length of stay for foreign guests was 2.50 days, while the average length of stay for Indonesian guests was 1.85 days. The average length of stay of foreign and Indonesian guests (aggregate) at non-star hotels in Bali Province in June 2021 reached 1.71 days, an increase of 0.19 points compared to the previous month. International Tourists' arrival to Bali 2020 is based on monthly reports of arrivals of people entering the Bali Province from the Immigration Office in Bali Province, namely the Denpasar Immigration Office, Singaraja Immigration Office, and the Special Class I Immigration Office of Ngurah Rai Tuban Badung. Foreign tourists are defined as anyone who travels to a country, less than one year, motivated by a primary purpose (business, vacation, or other personal purposes), other than to work for residents of the country visited. The definition refers to the 2008 International Recommendations Tourism Statistics (IRTS) published by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). This definition includes 2 (two) categories of foreign guests, namely:

1. Tourists which include every visitor as defined above who stays for at least 24 hours, but not more than 12 (twelve) months at the place visited to visit, among others:
 - a. Personal: vacation, recreation, visiting friends or family, study or training, health, sports, religion, shopping, transit, and others.
 - b. Business and professional: attending meetings, conferences or congresses, trade shows, concerts, shows, etc.
2. Travelers (Excursionists) include every visitor defined above who stays less than 24 hours in the place visited (including cruise passenger, every visitor who arrives in a country by ship or train). They do not stay at the accommodation facilities available in that country.

IV. CONCLUSION

Bali was named the first best destination in the world-beating London according to the 2021 Travelers' Choice Awards and one of the top tourism wishlists in 2020 (as quoted from Travel Trend for the 2020s). It gives confidence that the existence of Bali in the world of tourism has received international recognition. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the travel restriction policy issued by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, which took effect on April 2, 2020, impacted closing access to Indonesia. It caused the number of foreign tourist visits to Bali to fall in 2020. The number of foreign tourist arrivals in Bali Province during the last five years (2015 – 2019) increased every year, from 4,001,835 people in 2015 to 6,275,210 in 2019. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of foreign tourist arrivals was not like in previous years, which was above 4 million visits, according to records. In 2020, foreign tourist visits could only stay at 1,069,473 visits. In percentage terms, in 2020, the conditions for changes in the number of foreign tourist arrivals fell at -82.96 percent compared to the number of foreign tourist arrivals in 2019. Massive restrictions on space for movement, such as travel restrictions, issued by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to suppress the spread of COVID-19, also contributed to the decline in the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in general, and Bali in particular. Of the number of foreign tourists (tourists) in 2020 recorded as 1,069,473 visits, most foreign tourists came through I Gusti Ngurah Rai airport. From 2015 to 2020, the portion

of foreign tourists arriving by air was recorded at over 90 percent. In 2020, the proportion of foreign tourists arriving by air was recorded at 99.04 percent or in absolute terms as many as 1,059,198 people, while those by sea only recorded 0.96 percent or 10,275 people. Foreign tourists traveling by air have increased every year, until 2019. However, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a sharp decline in 2020. The main market share of Bali Province foreign tourists in 2020 was not much different from the previous year. The top ten countries of origin for foreign tourists are Australia, China, India, Russia, Japan, the United States, Britain, South Korea, Malaysia, and France. The share of foreign tourists from the ten countries was recorded at 720,283 visits or 67.35 percent of the total foreign tourists who came directly to Bali Province in 2020. In 2020 if sorted from the number of arrivals from the most foreign tourist countries, foreign tourists from Australia occupy the top position with the number of arrivals as many as 226,945 visits or 21.22 percent of the total foreign tourists, followed by China in the second position, which recorded as many as 118,617 visits or 11.09 percent. Foreign tourists from India ranked third with 68,199 visits or 6.38 percent. The next seven in the order are foreign tourists from Russia 57,817 visits (5.41 percent), Japan 48,800 visits (4.56 percent), the United States 47,996 visits (4.49 percent), Britain 47,680 visits (4.46 percent), Korea South of 42,856 visits (4.01 percent), Malaysia 31,587 visits (2.95 percent), and foreign tourists from France recorded as many as 2.79 visits (2.79 percent). Compared to 2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic, all countries of origin for major foreign tourists recorded a decline of more than 50 percent. The deepest decline was recorded in the number of foreign tourists from China, minus 90.00 percent.

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