

The Analysis of Influence Factors to Tourist Visit And its Effect on the Development of Micro, Small, Middle Industries and its Implication to Job Creation as Well as Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta

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Abstract: The research objective was to study and analyze the relationship among tourism activities (security and macro economics policy, tourism budget policy, development strategy of tourism object destination, development strategy of supporting facilities, programs of stays). Specifically, the research analyzed the degree of either partial or simultant impacts of tourism activities to domestic and foregin tourism visits, the degree of either partial or simultant impacts of domestic and foreign tourism visits on the development of micro, small, middle industries, the degree of either partial or simultant impacts the development of micro, small, middle industries on job creation and regional revenue of tourism sector in DKI Jakarta. The research was conducted in DKI Jakarta in 2009. The research population was of corporation of tourism sector adding up to 350 institution, consisting of 120 travel agencies, 70 hotels and 160 restaurants. The research sample was collected through *propotionale stratified random sampling* and was determined to 172 corporations (big, middle and small). This research also used secondary data from DKI Jakarta Tourism Agency, Association of Indonesia Tourism & Travel Agency (ASITA), Association of Indonesia Hotel and Restaurant Agency (APHRI) in the form of time series data ranging from since 1988 to 2007. This research used descriptive analysis as well as inferential. The research type was of explanatory research through which path analysis was applied to explain the degrees of direct and indirrect contribution among variables. To support the efficiency and accurate of data processing, statistical software, SPSS Ver 16.00 was used. The results of this research indicated there was significant relationship among the variables within tourism activities. There was either partial or simultant impact of the tourism activities on foreign and domestic tourism visits very significantly. There was either partial or simultant impact of foreign and domestic tourism visits on the development of micro, small, middle industries very significantly. There was a very significant impact the development of micro, small, middle industries on job creation and regional revenue. The results of this research brought about implication that there was a need to create good business climate supported by policy and regulation, tourism information centre, human resources quality improvement and the development of micro, small, middle industries capital aid. Besides, the business network development, tourism support participation, improvement of tourism workers welfare and good cooperation among other provinces in Indonesia are some necessary aspects to consider when developing national tuorism industries.

Keywords: Tourism, Industry, Visit, Job Creation, Jakarta.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background:

Tourism is an industry that has multidimensional linkages with other sectors. This multidimensional nature resulted in any kind of tourism product consists of several products that can be assessed both quantitatively and qualitatively. In Law 10 th 2009 Tourism is defined as an integral part of national development is done in a systematic, well-planned, sustainable

and responsible while still providing protection against religious values, cultures living in the community, sustainability and quality of the environment, as well as national interests. Tourism is the overall activities related to tourism is multidimensional and multidisciplinary emerging as a manifestation of the needs of each person and the country as well as the interaction between tourists and the local community, fellow tourists, government, local authorities and employers.

Factors that affect the acceptance of the local revenue of the tourism industry either comes from tourists and foreign tourists, will be associated with a number of government budget spent to fund tourism infrastructure, the size of the budget for promotion both domestically and abroad, in addition to the influenced by the number of visits by tourists including length of stay, the influence of the attraction sights unggulan in terms of both the amount and excellence of products on offer (tourism packages), facilities to reach attractions such as transportation (land, sea, river and air), accommodation in destination locations (hotels, restaurants, places selling souvenirs, etc.), the information provided (catalogs, print media, electronic media and others), other supporting institutions such as the bureau travel, passport services and others.

The reception area of the tourism sector directly impact on the availability of activities and business units around the micro, small and medium tourism service process to a tourist destination so that the increase in this activity can develop the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the opportunity to be able to increase employment. The number of poor people in Indonesia in 2007 (BPS) reached 37.17 million (16.58%) with unemployment expected to reach 10 million workers and some are unemployed in Jakarta range from 200,000 people with employment of about 15,000 people in 2005. tourism activities also have a significant impact on the activities of other businesses such as hotels, restaurants, other entertainment facilities, transport companies, travel agencies, gift shop, and the type and other business activities. It is estimated that the impact of business activities in addition to increasing the reception area of Jakarta also increase the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and employment which have a direct impact on improving the competitiveness of tourism in Special Capital Region (DKI) of Jakarta.

B. Problem Identification:

Tourist attractions in Jakarta include conference travel, shopping tours, historical tours, cultural tours and other excursions. The object lacks distinctiveness that can be highlighted by local government due to funding problems and hit the tourism workforce (eg promotion and tourist guide / tour guide). In addition, a tourist attraction in the city has received less attention in terms of information and care so that its historical value less appeal both domestic and foreign tourists. The low cost of the promotion of tourist destinations in various regions of Indonesia and Jakarta led to less well-known tourist destinations and foreign tourists. Implementation of the strategy of tourism development and supporting infrastructure development strategy of tourism in Indonesia and Jakarta in particular in order to increase the length of stay for tourists Foreign and domestic tourists have not been optimal. Lack of infrastructure (infrastructure), particularly regarding the ease of transportation that is safe and comfortable, centers of tourist shopping centers are attractive and affordable lodging visitors to reach the area in the location of Jakarta travel between tourists complicate access to the major tourist destinations. The number of tourist arrivals in Indonesia has not shown a significant increase in the number in the last 7 years. The average period of stay of tourists Abroad Indonesia from 2000 to 2007 tended to decrease, as well as the amount of funds expended in each visit. Besides the amount of funds expended per day slightly increased. Conditions perceived to be unsafe and uncomfortable, and the negative impression of tourists about political stability and security in Indonesia in general and the condition of the city of Jakarta in particular is suspected to be the cause of reluctance to visit a tourist destination. The limited public awareness in Jakarta against the appreciation of the importance of the tourism sector, even less so become a disturbing factor to the tourists themselves, which gives discomfort and concerns over the security of tourists. The number of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones (tornado), landslides, volcanic activity, as well as accidents on land, sea and air affect the image for foreign tourists to visit Indonesia and intended. Jakarta is known as an area prone to flooding during the rainy season, the traffic jam every day (high levels of air pollution), dense population, the spread of the bird flu virus, dengue fever, slums and high crime areas causing territory that is less comfortable to visit both domestic and foreign tourists. Efforts made by the government in creating stability and macro-economic stability, increased tourism budget is not optimal because of weak laws, regulations and policies that have been issued by the government on tourism as well as the volatility of the rupiah against foreign currencies, especially against the US Dollar exchange rate also affecting the tourism industry. The government's efforts in the form of relief and development of SMEs development of tourism sector in Jakarta had not been optimal to create new jobs and increase local revenues from tourism.

C. Problem Scope:

This study is limited to factors Variable Stability macroeconomic policy and security, policy and budget tours, tourism development strategy, strategy development facilities and supporting infrastructure, programs to increase the length of stay of tourist arrivals, the tourism sector SMEs Development, Job Creation Tourism, and Regional Revenue from Tourism Sector. While the object of the study was conducted in Jakarta, which includes North Jakarta, West Jakarta, Central Jakarta, East Jakarta, South Jakarta and Kepulauan Seribu.

D. Problem Statement:

1. How is the relationship between the Security and Stability Variables Macroeconomic policies, Policies and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures, Enhancement Program Length of Stay.
2. The extent to which partial and simultaneous from the Security and Stability Variables Macroeconomic policies, Policies and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures, Enhancement Program Length of Stay of the Foreign Tourist arrivals in Jakarta.
3. The extent to which partial and simultaneous from the Security and Stability Variables Macroeconomic policies, Policies and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures, Enhancement Program Length of Stay against tourists visit the archipelago in Jakarta.
4. The extent to which partially and simultaneously of Variable Variable foreign tourist arrivals and domestic tourists visit for SMEs Business Development Tourism sector in Jakarta.
5. The extent to which SMEs Business Development of the Tourism sector Job Creation Tourism sector in Jakarta
6. The extent to which SMEs Business Development Tourism sector of the Local Revenue Enhancement Tourism Sector in Jakarta.

E. Research Purpose:

1. To identify and analyze the relationship between the Security and Stability Variables Macroeconomic policies, Policies and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures, Enhancement Program Length of Stay.
2. To identify and analyze the massive and simultaneous partial effect of variable security and stability of macro economic policy, budget policy and tourism, tourism development strategy, strategy of supporting facilities and infrastructure development, improvement programs long stay on Foreign tourist arrivals in Jakarta.
3. To determine the amount of influence and analyze partial and simultaneous Variable Stability of Security and macro-economic policy, budget policy and tourism, tourism development strategy, strategy of supporting facilities and infrastructure development, increase in long-stay program for tourists visiting the archipelago in Jakarta.
4. To determine the magnitude of the effect and partial and simultaneous analyzes of Variable Variable foreign tourist arrivals and domestic tourists visit for SMEs Business Development Tourism sector in Jakarta.
5. To determine the amount of influence and analyze the business development of the tourism sector SMEs Job Creation Tourism sector in Jakarta
6. To know the magnitude of the effect and analyze the business development of the tourism sector SMEs Regional Acceptance Tourism Sector in Jakarta

II. LITERATUR REVIEW

A. Previous Research:

The previous research that relevant to this research could be shown in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Previous Research

Title and Research Result	Researcher, Year
Cultural Heritage Tourism. The Villagers's Prespective : A Case Study from Ngada, Flores explained that Ngada society is not homogeneous and traditions of the past are not visible now, but the formation of society or reshaping can help the various parties.	Stroma Cole (1997)

Socio-economic potential of Culture in the Development of Tourism Industry explain the potential to support the development of tourism in tourist destination areas Kutai (Cape Isuy) and Lombok Barat (Narmada) Potential Economic Social Culture in the Development of Tourism Industry explain the potential to support the development of tourism in the Region of Interest Travel Kutai (Cape Isuy) and Lombok Barat (Narmada)	Tim Peneliti PMB LIPI (1998)
The influence of lake tourism product components on the number of visits, length of stay and the amount of tourist spending and its impact on regional revenue in the province of West Sumatra. It is known that together the number of visits and length of stay significantly influence the travel expenses.	Fazril (2005)
Potential Tourism Development Cirebon as Heritage Tourism Destination explained that the Mayor of the City of Cirebon is meant to make the values and traditions of all the Mayor's which appear in Cirebon culture became a central theme of urban development including tourism object	Myrza Rahmanita (2001)
Tourism and Local Economic Development in the Era of Indonesia's Decentralization shows the transformation of the national development goals into the role of local government. Tourism and Local Economic Development in the Era of Indonesia's Decentralization shows the transformation of the national development goals into the role of local government.	Christopher Silver (2002)
Creating Experiences for Our Visitor: Tourist Guide Licensing and Training in Singapore explained that the method of granting a license in Singapore is closely monitored and as a significant element for the training of tour guides.	Joan Handerson (2002)
Ecotourism in Indonesia: A Strategy for Regional Tourism Development explains the case study in West Papua, Indonesia. Ecological tourism development strategies, the benefits include labor, welfare, and environmental conservation, including protection of rare fauna and flora, the creation of a sustainable industry in the long term.	Bruce Prideaux dan Malcolm Cooper (2002)
The Impact of Tourism on the Development of Ubud Art Painting shows that the development of art in Ubud, especially painting showed rapid development. In the long term history of art proves not only formed by the aspect of something related to aesthetics, but also deal with political, economic and social factors that will determine the shape of art.	Salmon Priaji Martana (2002)

B. Hypothesis:

1. There is a significant relationship between the variables Security Stability and Macroeconomic Policy, Policy and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures Tourism, Enhancement Program Length of Stay.
2. There is a partial effect and simultaneous significant variable security and stability of macro economic policy, budget policy and tourism, tourism development strategy, strategy of supporting facilities and infrastructure development, improvement programs long stay on tourist arrivals.
3. There is a partial effect and simultaneous significant variable security and stability of macro economic policy, budget policy and tourism, tourism development strategy, strategy of supporting facilities and infrastructure development, program improvement to length of stay of tourists visit the archipelago.
4. There is a partial effect and significant simultaneous Improved variable tourists visit the archipelago and tourist arrivals to the SME sector development Tourism
5. There is a significant effect of the variable Enterprises MSME sector development Tourism against Employment Tourism.
6. There is a significant influence of the variables of Business Development of the Tourism sector SMEs Regional Acceptance of the Tourism Sector.

C. Research Framework:

The research framework explained relation of all research variables in this paper could be shown in figure 1 below:

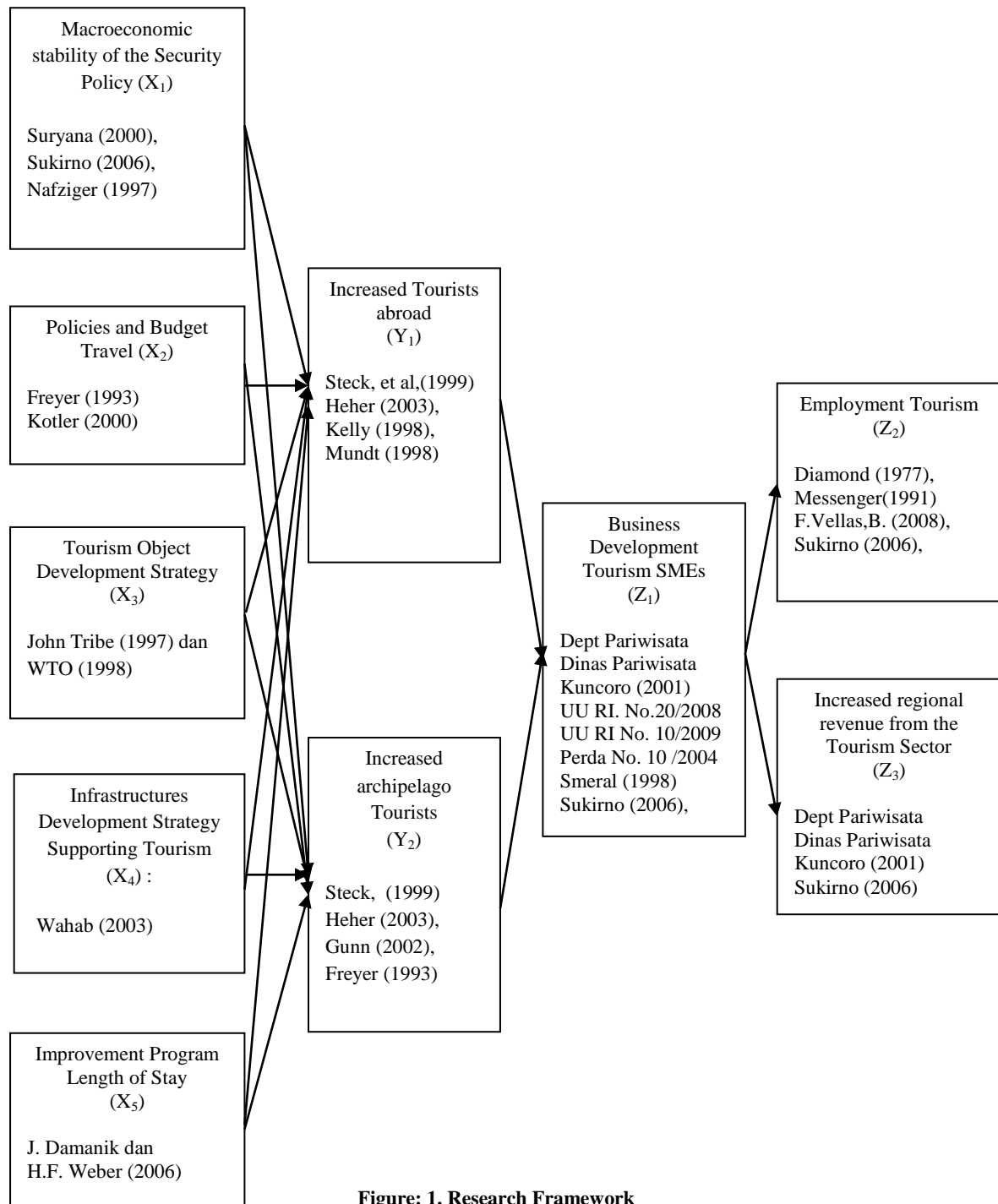


Figure: 1. Research Framework

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Objects and Places:

The object of research that tourism businesses and SMEs conducting tourism sector in Jakarta. Subjects in this study were the leaders / managers, and entrepreneurs of SMEs, as well as other parties concerned.

B. Population, Sample and Sampling:

The collection of primary data obtained from the questionnaires to the respondents obtained from Tourism Office of Jakarta, Indonesia Tour and Travel Association (ASITA), Employers' Association of Indonesian Hotels and Restaurants (APHRI). The sampling technique used is stratified random sampling propotionale. The number of respondents who specified in the study of 175 respondents representing large enterprise, medium enterprise, and small companies. But data

collected only 172 respondents (3 respondents obtained data deemed ineligible / defective / broken). Secondary data collected are used for descriptive analysis of the complete sequence (time series) starting from the year 1988 to 2007 were obtained from Tourism Office of Jakarta, Indonesia Tour and Travel Association (ASITA), Employers' Association of Indonesian Hotels and Restaurants (APHRI), the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Jakarta, Jakarta Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Labor Jakarta.

C. Research Instruments:

Primary data were obtained through questionnaires, secondary data obtained from the study of literature, Tourism Office of Jakarta, Jakarta BPS, ASITA, APHRI, Kadin Jakarta, Jakarta Manpower Office, website: www.bps.go.id; www.asita.co.id; www.aphri.co.id; www.kadin.co.id; www.depakerDKI.go.id; www.aseanjournal.com; www.frescoverde.com. Besides visits and field observations (observation) at a tourist attraction, the efforts of SMEs.

D. Research Design:

The study design using descriptive comparative analysis of quantitative and path analysis was used to test the amount of the contribution shown by the path coefficient at each diagram the path of a causal relationship between independent variables with the dependent. Correlation analysis is the basis for the calculation of the path coefficient. The statistical tests used in this study include parametric test F values and parametric test t.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Analysis Questionnaire:

1. Descriptive analysis of all respondents' answers to all the questions in the questionnaire items:

- a. The number of questionnaires distributed 175 questionnaires, but nevertheless decent for further analysis only as much as 172 questionnaires.
- b. Most respondents in this study is the sex male - male as many as 139 respondents (81.00%), while the rest of the female gender 33 respondents (19.00%).
- c. Respondents of all items of questions, most answered with a score of between 3 to 5.
- d. The majority of the Association's main business partners engaged in the tourism sector and companies engaged in the private tourism sector, is part of the government. Therefore, good cooperation, will add to the confidence of the various parties, including the trust of the users of services and the parties relating to the development agency, supervision and development of the tourism sector.
- e. Given Jakarta as the center of government, business and educational center, the Jakarta have had a better quality of human resources from other provinces, as well as having a high accessibility and the ability to obtain employment in various fields.
- f. The growth of tourism business activity in Jakarta is getting no hope and progress very rapidly, it is in the show by a number of companies that are members of the Association of tourism and the increasing number of tourist arrivals and the archipelago.
- g. Cultivated fields undertaken by SMEs tourism sector more and more specific, so that the quality of human resources demands a more educated and more skilled in producing tourist products and improving service quality menhadapi consumers.
- h. Limited availability of infrastructure and maintenance of infrastructure services is a necessity, so demand is increasing and the increase in the amount of APBN / APBD in infrastructure that increase is high.
- i. The efforts of central and local government to develop the tourism sector by way of additional budget funds. However, with the increased budget providing opportunities for SMEs to obtain additional capital, additional guidance and development, improvement of monitoring and additional promotional programs for domestic and foreign.
- j. In the current conditions, where the global financial crisis impact on the deterioration of Indonesia's economy now and in the future. SMEs need to be more creative and inovati as an effort to lift and encourage opportunities for him in dealing with the level of competition.

k. Economic globalization and the development of SMEs in the tourism sector DKI Jakarta contributed greatly to the creation of the labor force, either working directly in the tourism sector, as well as those working in the sector support.

l. Increasing acceptance for employees implications for the increase in state revenue through taxes and fees, while the increase and acceptance of the company to contribute to state revenues from taxes, fees and foreign exchange.

2. Inductive analysis of the data results of the questionnaire:

2.1. The relationship between the factors X1, X2, X3, X4 and X5:

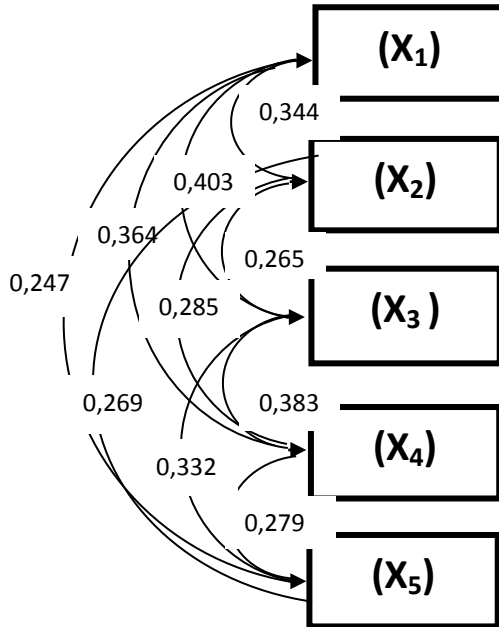


Figure 2. Relationship between Factors: Security and Stability Macroeconomic policies, Policy and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Infrastructure Support, Program Improvement Length of Stay

2.2. Analysis of the influence of the independent variables with the dependent variable:

2.2.1. Simultaneously influence and Partial Variable X1, X2, X3, X4 and X5 → Y₁

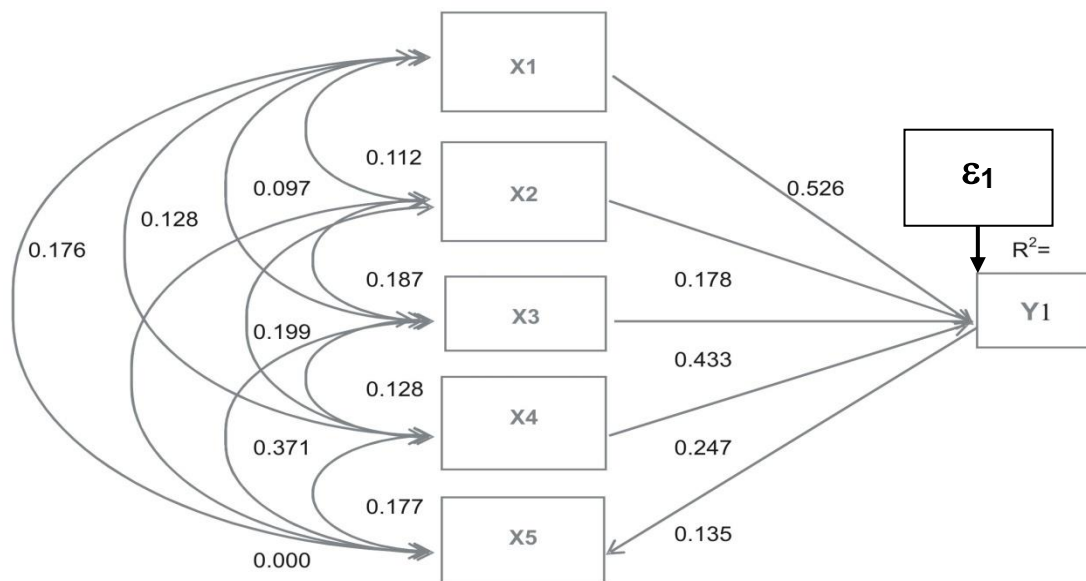


Figure 3. Security and stability variables influence Macroeconomic policy, Policies and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy spirit, Supporting Infrastructure Development Strategy, Program Improvement Length of Stay for tourists visiting Abroad

2.2.2. Simultaneously influence and Partial Variables X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 dan $X_5 \rightarrow Y_2$:

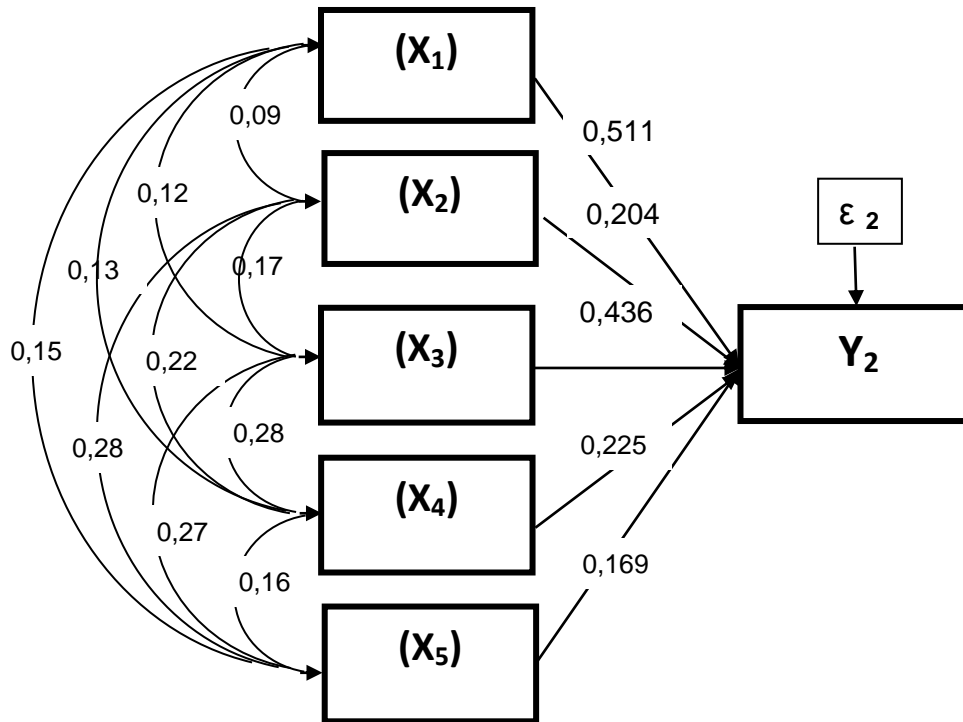


Figure 4. Security and stability variables influence Macroeconomic policy, Policies and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy spirit, Supporting Infrastructure Development Strategy, Program Improvement Length of Stay for tourists visiting the archipelago

Simultaneously and partially influence of variables Y_1 dan $Y_2 \rightarrow Z_1$:

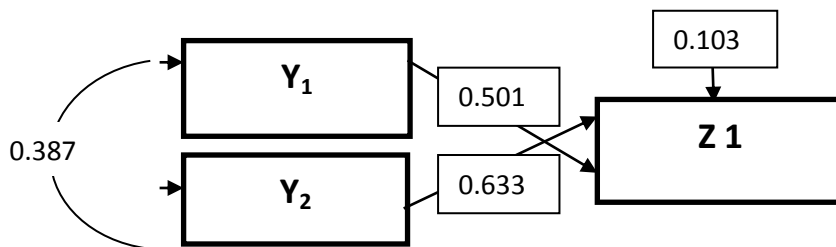


Figure 5. Increase in tourist arrivals and domestic tourists visit for Improved Development of the tourism sector SMEs

Effect of Variable Z_1 to Z_2 :

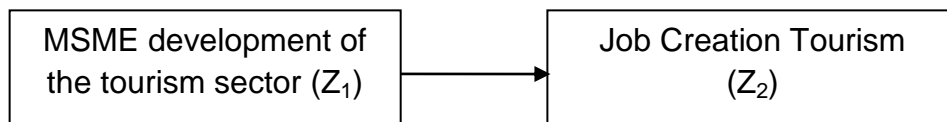


Figure 6. SMEs Development variable path analysis tourism sector to Job Creation variable Tourism

Effect Variable Z_2 to Z_3

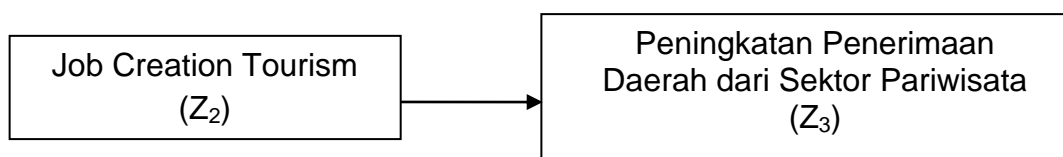


Figure 7. Variable path analysis Job Creation Tourism to variable Daerahdari Revenue Increased Tourism Sector

The combined models as follows :

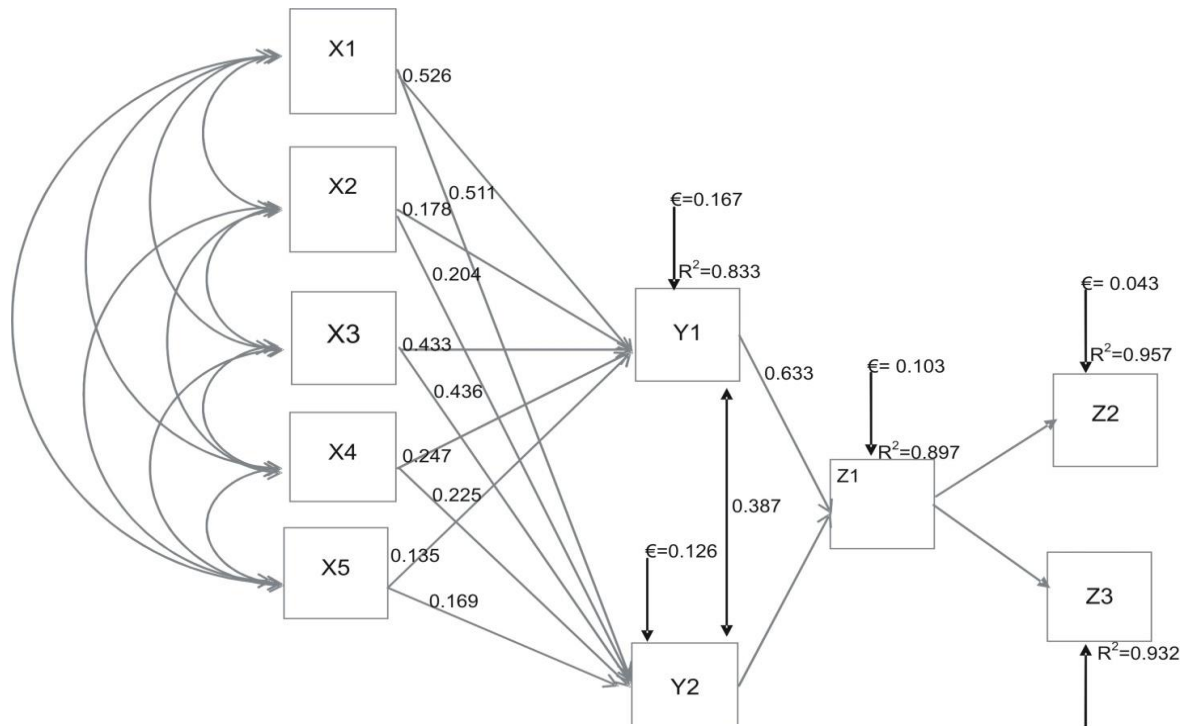


Figure 8. Path Analysis Combined Model

3. TESTING STATISTICAL HYPOTHESES PARTIAL AND SIMULTANEOUSLY

3.1. Testing the effect of partially and simultaneously variables $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \rightarrow Y_1$:

1. Effect of Partial Variable X1 to Y1 indicates the value $t = 7.139$ and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that the security and stability of macroeconomic policies affect the increased tourist arrivals significantly.
2. Effect of Partial Variable Y1 X2 to demonstrate the value of $t = 2.614$ and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that tourism development strategy significantly affect the increase in tourist arrivals.
1. Effect of Partial Variable X3 to Y1 indicates the value $t = 5.880$ and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that tourism development strategy significantly affect the increase in tourist arrivals.
2. Effect of Partial Variable Y1 X4 to demonstrate the value of $t = 3.905$. and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that the development strategy of tourism facilities and supporting infrastructure significantly affect the increase in tourist arrivals.
3. Effect of Partial Variable X5 to Y1 indicates the value $t = 2.132$, and the $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that the increase in long-stay programs significantly affect the increase in tourist arrivals.
4. Effect simultaneously variables X1, X2, X3, X4, X5 to Y1 indicates $F = 122.616$ and $F_{table} = 2.70$. So, $F > F_{table}$ ($122.616 > 2.70$). It can be concluded that there are significant security variables and macro-economic policies, policies and travel budgets, the spirit of tourism development strategy, supporting infrastructure development strategy, a program to increase the length of stay and the number of foreign tourists shopping

3.2. Testing the effect of partially and simultaneously variables $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \rightarrow Y_2$:

1. Effect of Partial Variable X1 to Y2 indicates the value $t = 6.692$ and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that the security and stability of macroeconomic policies affect the increase in tourists visiting the archipelago significantly.
2. Effect of Partial Variable X2 to Y2 indicates the value $t = 3.233$, and the $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that policies and budgets significantly influence the increase in tourists visiting the archipelago.
3. Effect of Partial Variable X3 to Y2 indicates the value $t = 5.462$. and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that tourism development strategy significantly affect the increase in tourists visiting the archipelago.

4. Effect of Partial Variables X4 to Y2 indicates the value $t = 3.754$, and the $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that the development strategy of supporting facilities significantly to the increase in tourists visiting the archipelago.

5. Effect of Partial Variable X5 to Y2 indicates the value $t = 2.840$. and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means long-stay program to improve significantly affect the increase in tourists visiting the archipelago.

6. Effect simultaneously variables X1, X2, X3, X4, X5 to Y2 indicates $F = 122.616$ and $F_{table} = 2.70$. So, $F > F_{table}$ ($122.616 > 2.70$). It can be concluded that there are significant security variables and macro-economic policies, policies and travel budgets, the spirit of tourism development strategy, supporting infrastructure development strategy, a program increase of length of stay for tourists visiting the archipelago

Testing the effect of partial and simultaneously Variables Y_1 dan $Y_2 \rightarrow Z_1$.

1. Effect of partial variables Y1 to Z1 shows the value $t = 7.393$ and $t_{table} = 1.98$. Foreign tourist arrivals meaning of the SMEs Development of the tourism sector significantly.

2. Effect of partial variables Y2 to Z1 to demonstrate the value of $t = 6.248$ and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that tourists visiting the archipelago significant influence on the development of SMEs Increased tourism sector.

3. Effect of variable Y1 and Y2 simultaneously against Z1 shows $F = 38.279$ and F_{table} at 2.70. So, $F > F_{table}$ ($38.279 > 2.70$). This means that tourist arrivals and tourists visiting the archipelago has a significant influence on the development of the tourism sector SMEs.

3.4. Testing the effect of variable $Z_1 \rightarrow Z_2$:

The results show the value of $t = 8.201$ and $t_{table} = 1.98$. This means that the development of the tourism sector SMEs significantly affect job creation tourism.

3.5. Testing the effect of variable $Z_2 \rightarrow Z_3$:

The calculations show t value is 5.339. and t_{table} is 1,98. This means that job creation tourism significantly influence the increase in local revenues from tourism.

B. Discussion of Results Path Analysis, theoretical and Phenomenal:

1. Discussion of the model structure path analysis in research:

a. Structure model 1

Models linking inter-relationship and influence between the independent variables (X1, X2, X3, X4, X5) to variable Y1 with the amount of the influence of other variables outside the model of ϵ_1 .

b. Structure model 2

Models linking inter-relationship and influence between the independent variables (X1, X2, X3, X4, X5) to variable Y2 with the amount of the influence of other variables outside the model of ϵ_2 .

c. Structure model 3

Models linking inter-relationship and influence between the independent variables (Y1 and Y2) to variable Z1 with the amount of the influence of other variables outside the model of ϵ_3 .

d. Structure model 4

Models linking inter-relationship and influence between free variable to variable Z1 Z2 with the amount of the influence of other variables outside the model of ϵ_4 .

e. Structure model 5

Models linking inter-relationship and influence between free variable to variable Z2 Z3 with the amount of the influence of other variables outside the model of ϵ_5 .

2. Analysis of the relationship between independent variables:

a. For Structure Structure Model 1 and Model 2

Due to the independent variables of the model structure 1 together with the structure of the model 2, then based on the results of the correlation analysis path analysis among the five independent variables are positive relationship. It can be concluded that all the independent variables have a relationship with each other, with the relationship a low of 0.097 (X1 to X3), while the relationship of the highest of 0.371 (X2 to X5).

b. For Model Structure 3

Based on the results of path analysis correlation analysis between the two independent variables for Structural Model 3, there is a positive relationship, thus it can be concluded that the independent variables have a relationship with each other, with the relationship of 0.387.

c. For Model Structure 4 and Structure Model 5

In both the structure of the model 4 and model 5 there is correlational relationship, given the structure of the model consists of only one variable.

3. Effect Analysis between independent variables with the dependent:

a. Analysis of the variables in the model structure 1:

1) Effect of Partial:

Based on the calculation analysts track and hypothesis testing results in partial contribution of the order of magnitude of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable, can be seen in the following table below:

Table 3. Direct and indirect influence of variable X to Y1

Variable	Direct Effect	Total of Indirect Effect	Total of Effect	Rating of Effect
X1	0.277	0.062	0.338	1 st
X2	0.032	0.036	0.068	4 th
X3	0.187	0.072	0.259	2 nd
X4	0.061	0.045	0.106	3 rd
X5	0.018	0.043	0.061	5 th

2) The effect of simultaneous:

Based on the results analysts track and hypothesis testing results to influence together it can be concluded that the five independent variables have an effect that is high enough / strong enough to influence the amount of 83.30%.

b. Analysis of the variables in the model structure 2:

1) Effect of Partial:

Based on the calculation analysts track and hypothesis testing results in partial contribution of the order of magnitude of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable, can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Direct and indirect influence of variable X to Y2

Variable	Direct Effect	Total of Indirect Effect	Total of Effect	Rating of Effect
X1	0.277	0.067	0.328	1 st
X2	0.032	0.040	0.082	4 th
X3	0.187	0.092	0.282	2 nd
X4	0.061	0.059	0.110	3 rd
X5	0.018	0.044	0.072	5 th

2) The effect of simultaneous

Based on the results analysts track and hypothesis testing results to influence together it can be concluded that the five independent variables that influence high enough / strong enough to influence the amount of 87.40%..

c. Analysis of the variables in the model structure 2:

1) Effect of Partial:

Based on the calculation analysts track and hypothesis testing results in partial contribution of the order of magnitude of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable, can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Direct and indirect influence of variable Y to Z1

Variable	Direct Effect	Total of Indirect Effect	Total of Effect	Rating of Effect
Y1	0.400	0.123	0.523	1 st
Y2	0.251	0.123	0.374	4 th

2) The effect of simultaneous:

Based on the results analysts track and hypothesis testing results to influence together it can be concluded that both the independent variables influence a high enough / strong enough to influence the amount of 89.70%.

d. Analysis of the variables in the model structure 4:

Based on the calculation analysts track and hypothesis testing results independent variables have a significant influence, with the magnitude of the effect of 95.70%, it can be concluded that the independent variables influence a high enough / strong enough.

e. Analysis of the variables in the model structure 5:

Based on the calculation analysts track and hypothesis testing results independent variables have a significant influence, with the magnitude of the effect of 93.20%, it can be concluded that the independent variables have an effect that is high enough.

V. CONCLUSION

There are some conclusions related to the research in this paper are:

1. There is a significant relationship between these variables Security Stability and Macroeconomic Policy, Policy and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures Tourism, Enhancement Program Length of Stay. The relationship which is the lowest variable Security Stability and Macroeconomic Policy with variable Tourism Object Development Strategy, while the highest is the relationship variables Macro Economic Security and Policy, Policy with variable Improvement Program Length of Stay.
2. There is the influence of either partially, or simultaneously of variables Security Stability and Macroeconomic Policy, Policy and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures, Enhancement Program Length of Stay for Increasing Number and tourists Shopping Abroad in Jakarta is very significant. The biggest influence is the Security and Stability Macroeconomic policy was the smallest impact Improvement Program Length of Stay
3. There is the influence of either partially, or simultaneously of variables Security Stability and Macroeconomic Policy, Policy and Budget Travel, Tourism Object Development Strategy, Strategy Development Support Infrastructures, Enhancement Program Length of Stay for Increasing Number and domestic tourist spending in Jakarta is very significant. The biggest influence is the Security and Stability Macroeconomic policy was the smallest impact Improvement Program Length of Stay.
4. There is the influence of either partially, or simultaneously of variables and Expenditures Increased Number of Foreign Tourists and Enhanced Variable Number and Shopping Travelers archipelago towards SMEs Business Development Tourism sector in Jakarta is very significant. The greatest effect is Increasing Number and domestic tourists Shopping is a variable that gives the greatest influence on the development of the tourism sector SMEs.
5. There is the influence of the MSME sector Business Development Job Creation Tourism to the Tourism sector in Jakarta is very significant. Thus, if the variable SMEs Business Development Tourism sector increases, the Employment Creation of the tourism sector will be increased, whether working directly in the tourism sector, as well as those working in the tourism sector can support increased optimally.

6. There is the influence of Job Creation Tourism sector of the Local Revenue Enhancement Tourism Sector in Jakarta is very significant. Thus, if the variable Job Creation Tourism sector increases, Enhanced regional revenue from tourism sector, both direct receipts from taxes and levies from the tourism sector, as well as receipts that are not directly or taxes and levies of supporting tourism sector can be improved optimally.

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