The Effect Of Covid-19 On The Occurrence Of All Star Hotels On The Island Of Java-Bali During The Pandemic

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Abstract:

Covid-19 is an epidemic that is sweeping across the country right now. The community is greatly affected by this pandemic, especially in the tourism sector, from flights to hotels which are usually crowded with visitors from outside the region and from abroad. Until now, the government is still trying to get the Covid-19 virus to immediately break the chain. The purpose of this analysis is to find out how the influence of Covid-19 on hotel occupancy rates on the islands of Java and Bali. The research sample was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analysis technique in this study uses regression analysis. From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that there are significant changes in hotel occupancy rates from before and during Covid19. Thus showing that Covid12 has an effect on the hotel economy.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Occupancy Rate, Hotel Java Bali*

1. Introduction

At the end of 2019 there was a lot of information that abroad there was an intensive Covid-19 virus which had not yet spread to Indonesia until news came back that Covid-19 had spread to Indonesia in early 2020, precisely in March 2020 which is commonly called the corona virus. , has claimed many lives (Panday, 2020). On March 2, 2020, President Joko Widodo announced that there were mothers and children affected by the Covid-19 Virus, until the end of March there were 1,528 patients who were declared positive including 136 patients who had died.(www.kompas.com, 2020).

This virus spreads to humans and animals. Then it will attack the respiratory tract which initially in humans is with flu symptoms to cause severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). This disease can be spread by droplets from coughing or sneezing. (Severe Acute Respiration Syndrome (SARS)). The virus showed a very significant rapid spread and caused many deaths. The virus has already infected in China and other countries, so WHO confirmed the virus on January 30, 2020. This situation was increasing rapidly every day until March 11, 2020. WHO declared the current outbreak a global pandemic. (Communication for Healthcare (WHO, 2020).

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Due to this virus, many people have been affected, thus causing poverty which is gradually increasing causing a crisis for Indonesia, with economic growth becoming negative based on ideas (Jonnadi, Arius, Amar, Aimon, 2012).

Many business and business sectors have been affected by Covid19. One of the business and business sectors is hospitality, where the large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) for traveling have resulted in reduced hotel occupancy. This has an impact on hotel revenues, and overall impact on the hotel industry. As in the results of previous research by (Tambunan and Panday, 2021) if Covid-19 affects hotel occupancy rates in Central Java Province. With a wider reach, this study was conducted to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on the occupancy rate of star hotels on the island of Java and Bali during the pandemic.

2. Theoritical Background

Economy
Economy is one of the most influential factors in human life. Human life is closely related to economic needs such as housing, food, clothing and others related to human life. A country must regulate economic policies for its country because this is very closely related to the life of its people and national development. (LPPM Batanghari University, 2020).

The losses experienced by Indonesia due to Covid-19 have made the economy worse off with that the government is trying to keep the economy stable with the New Normal system where both community life activities wherever they are must comply with existing protocols and limited activities resulting in employee reductions and salary cuts. Due to this, the percentage of unemployment has increased, production activities have decreased, and state income has decreased which has led to a lack of visitors/tourists to travel to Indonesia. (Panday, 2021).

The economic sectors affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia were numerous, such as layoffs at various companies, decreased salaries for each employee, limited activities in exporting/importing goods, inflation in the country's economic activities, limited air, land and sea transportation activities. , there are thousands of hotels experiencing a decrease in placement / occupancy, as well as the loss of tourism foreign exchange due to a reduction in visitors. (Tambunan, 2021)

From the economic impact during the Covid-19 Pandemic, it is very clear that Covid-19 greatly affects economic activities, both for the community and the state. If this pandemic takes a long time, it will make the country even more in economic crisis with a larger percentage.

Hospitality

According to the Decree of the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication No. KM94/HK103/MPPT1987, the definition of a hotel is one type of lodging accommodation that provides lodging services, provides food and drinks as well as commercial services for hotels. The hotel is a building that provides in no time. Hotel comes from the word hostel which generally comes from the old French language which means "a shelter for immigrants". Currently, hotels are increasingly modern and synonymous with developments that over time the facilities follow current trends with quite a lot of enthusiasts before the pandemic.(www.kompas.dampakhotel business).

In this pandemic era, the hotel's economic activities are affected quite heavily due to the lack of hotel occupants. This is due to the government's demands to follow the existing protocol, namely Social Distancing. Social Distancing is one of the protocols that urges people to stay at home and not travel except in very urgent circumstances. In addition, the implementation of Lockdown so that travel routes are tightened both in and out of an area, limiting and even eliminating all activities that result in large crowds of people so that the environment remains conducive (Tambunan, 2021)

3. **Methodology**

The main object of this research are star hotels on the islands of Java and Bali. This type of research data uses quantitative data. Quantitative data is a type of research which is the basis of research using deductive - inductive data. This data is a theory whose framework, ideas, and research are based on data developed from the problems to be solved to obtain the truth from the results of the field (Thesis Compiler of STAIN Tulungagung, 2012).

In this study, the data source used is secondary data, which is data obtained from other parties such as websites, knowledge books and articles that are used to solve problems. (Research methodology, Burhan, 2005). The data collection technique uses data on the website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), which is a non-ministerial government agency responsible for reviewing, compiling and formulating policies in the field of statistics which is open through its website in the form of data on the occupancy rate of Java-Bali star hotels in January. – December period 2019 to 2021 (wikipedia.org/Badan_Pusat_Statistik, 2020).

In this study, the data analysis technique used is simple linear regression, which is a statistical method that serves to test the extent of the causal relationship between the Causing Factor Variable (X) and the Resulting Variable. The causal factor is generally denoted by X or also known as the Predictor, while the Effect Variable is denoted by Y or also known as Response. Simple Linear Regression or often abbreviated as SLR

(Simple Linear Regression) is also one of the statistical methods used in production to forecast or predict the characteristics of quality and quantity. Variable X in this study is Covid-19 and variable Y is the occupancy rate of Java-Bali hotels.

4. Empirical Findings/Result

In this study, the data collected was from the BPS website for Java and Bali and analyzed using SPSS. The following is a description of the overall data related to research data with details per month in the period 2019, 2020 and 2021, namely:

Table 1. Number of Covid-19 Patients in 2019

JUMLAH PASIEN COVID-19 TAHUN 2019					
	Jakarta	Jawa Timur	Jawa Barat	Jawa Tengah	Bali	**Total Terinfeksi/Bulan**
Januari						-
Februari						-
Maret	54	15	42	20	5	136
April	87	38	75	41	15	256
Mei	95	49	88	52	19	303
Juni	132	78	112	76	22	420
Juli	165	98	139	91	30	523
Agustus	178	126	151	120	37	612
September	197	132	157	131	41	658
Oktober	180	98	130	118	24	550
November	165	75	124	81	15	460
Desember	151	61	88	51	9	360

Source: BPS website, 2021

From this data, it can be seen that the emergence of Covid-19 in Indonesia, especially Java-Bali, was in March. With the increase in Covid-19 patients, it continues to increase every month and there is a decline at the end of the month due to the government's efforts with the lockdown system.

Table2. Number of Covid-19 Patients in 2020

JUMLAH PASIEN COVID-19 TAHUN 2020					
	Jakarta	Jawa Timur	Jawa Barat	Jawa Tengah	Bali	**Total Terinfeksi/Bulan**
Januari	250	50	67	22	4	393
Februari	487	69	87	31	15	689
Maret	747	93	119	46	19	1024
April	4175	951	862	449	186	6623
Mei	7383	4848	2157	1350	363	16101
Juni	9525	12695	3091	2766	1369	29446
Juli	12787	18720	5423	3899	2351	43180
Agustus	18465	22376	6987	4971	5610	58409
September	20722	25343	9034	6721	7234	69054
Oktober	23954	28716	10234	7895	9871	80670
November	24782	29817	11002	8124	10231	83956
Desember	25987	31092	12890	9890	11239	91098

Source: BPS website, 2021

From this data, it can be seen that at the beginning of the year there was an increase again due to the lifestyle of many people who did not follow government instructions such as doing activities outside with large crowds at New Year's celebrations. This has resulted in a significant increase in impact continuously until the end of the year, because 2020 is the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

Table 3. Number of Covid-19 Patients in 2021

JUMLAH PASIEN COVID-19 TAHUN 2021					
	Jakarta	Jawa Timur	Jawa Barat	Jawa Tengah	Bali	**Total Terinfeksi/Bulan**
Januari	30423	34287	16352	12949	15790	109801
Februari	31278	35920	17038	13029	16830	114095
Maret	26090	23098	15930	10838	12804	88760
April	23490	22810	13893	8152	10735	79080
Mei	20889	18632	10738	7729	8256	66244
Juni	15802	13070	6209	4283	4529	43893
Juli	9370	8272	3520	1028	2038	24228
Agustus	5289	3640	1038	989	1009	11965
September	1730	1091	872	520	439	4652
Oktober	548	346	129	83	76	1182
November	115	84	78	54	40	371
Desember						-

Source: BPS website, 2021

From this data, it can be seen that at the beginning of the year the number of Covid-19 patients was still quite high even though the government had implemented PSBB. Because as usual people do a lot of activities with large crowds at the beginning of the new year. However, with good cooperation between the government and the

community, the number of patients continues to decline until the end of the month and until now.

Table 4. Number of Occupancy of Java-Bali Hotels in 2019

JUMLAH HUNIAN HOTEL PADA COVID-19 TAHUN 2019					
	Jakarta	Jawa Timur	Jawa Barat	Jawa Tengah	Bali	**Total Hunian/Bulan**
Januari	6984	5152	4533	4249	5327	26245
Februari	6337	5265	5157	4417	5648	26824
Maret	5956	5347	5269	4532	5543	26647
April	5892	5301	5317	4586	6033	27129
Mei	5432	4096	3879	3523	5156	22086
Juni	5051	5773	5313	4914	6037	27088
Juli	6415	6008	5469	4702	6171	28765
Agustus	5811	5449	4958	4515	6710	27443
September	5897	5418	5060	4499	6322	27196
Oktober	6267	5993	5607	4840	6330	29037
November	6417	6425	5895	5218	5946	29901
Desember	6159	6277	6240	5329	6255	30260

Source: BPS website, 2021

From this data, it can be seen that the number of hotel visitors is still within normal limits, but still experienced a decline at the beginning of the pandemic. As described in the table above.

Table 5. Number of Occupancy of Java-Bali Hotels in 2020

JUMLAH HUNIAN HOTEL PADA COVID-19 TAHUN 2020					
	Jakarta	Jawa Timur	Jawa Barat	Jawa Tengah	Bali	**Total Hunian/Bulan**
Januari	4112	3863	2916	2473	1115	14479
Februari	4153	3639	3715	2664	899	15070
Maret	4511	4020	4037	3327	1024	16919
April	4659	3888	3840	3218	1009	16614
Mei	4523	3500	3572	2811	1035	15441
Juni	5190	4416	3819	3195	1668	18288
Juli	3172	2625	1948	1522	523	9790
Agustus	3080	2939	2749	2011	477	11256
September	4262	4119	4459	3468	946	17254
Oktober	4433	4209	4357	3505	953	17457
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desember	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: BPS website, 2021

From this data, it can be seen that the number of hotel visitors continues to decline by up to 50% from 2019. At the peak of the year the Covid-19 occurred, the government forbade tourists or tourists to visit, so this had an impact on the number of hotel visitors, especially the Java-Bali islands. which is called a metropolitan area.

Table 6. Number of Occupancy of Java-Bali Hotels in 2021

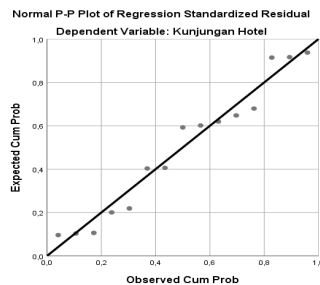|	Jakarta	Jawa Timur	Jawa Barat	Jawa Tengah	Bali	Total Hunian/Bulan
JUMLAH HUNIAN HOTEL PADA COVID-19 TAHUN 2021						
Januari	4474	3141	3304	4485	5297	20701
Februari	44243	3190	3798	4428	6666	62325
Maret	4177	3951	4121	4339	6119	22707
April	4291	3643	3618	4690	6353	22595
Mei	4561	3008	2838	4181	6755	21343
Juni	3248	3888	3104	4616	7032	21888
Juli	5879	3767	3778	4744	7440	25608
Agustus	5412	3843	3597	4531	7383	24766
September	4833	3547	4153	4446	6952	23931
Oktober	4872	4114	4222	4616	6806	24630
November	5429	4173	4614	4660	5592	24468
Desember						-

Source: BPS website, 2021

From this data, it can be seen that the number of hotel visitors has approached normal limits as in early 2019, because according to data the number of Covid-19 patients has also decreased, so the government does not set a lockdown and activities outside the home can be carried out even though they are still with restrictions.

So based on the data that has been collected above, the researcher will analyze how the influence of Covid-19 on hotel occupancy rates in Java-Bali using simple linear regression analysis with analysis results as below:

Normality test

Figure 1. Normality Test Results

Source: Processed data, 2021

Test Results The analysis in the picture above shows the results of the Normality Test where the points approach the line and gather around the line.
So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed and feasible to be tested at a later stage.

Fig 2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z . Test Results

		Unstandardized Residual
N		15
Normal Parameters, b	mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	473.70544509
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,129
	Positive	,123
	negative	-,129
Test Statistics		,129
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200c,d

Source: Processed data, 2021

Test Results The analysis in the table above shows the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z test that the results of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.200, so it is more than 0.05.

So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed and feasible to be tested at a later stage.

Coefficient of Determination

Fig 3. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,904a	,817	,803	491.58737

Source: Processed data, 2021

Test results The analysis in the table above shows the results of the Coefficient of Determination Test, namely the Adjusted R Square value resulting in 0.803 or 80.3%, which means that the independent variable has a value of 80.3% and the remaining 19.7% indicates other variables that are not bound in this study. .

Hypothesis Test (F Test)

Fig 4. F . Test Results

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14019078,685	1	14019078,685	58.012	,000b
	Residual	3141555,882	13	241658,145		
	Total	17160634.567	14			

Source: Processed data, 2021

Test Results The analysis in the table above shows a significant value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05 in the equation 0.000 <0.05, it can be interpreted that all independent variables (simultaneously) have an effect on the dependent variable, because probability (sig F) < a (0.05).

Simple Linear Regression Test and t . Test

Fig 5. Results of Regression Test and t Test

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1959,091	490,225		3,996	,002
	Covid-19 patient	,633	,083	,904	7,617	,000

Source: Processed data, 2021

The results of the analysis test above are the effect of Covid-19 on hotel occupancy rates. The significant value from the analysis results produces a value of 0.000 which is lower than 0.05 or in the equation 0.000 <0.05, meaning that it can be concluded that Covid-19 has a partial and significant effect on the hotel occupancy rate, because if the significant value is less than 0.05 then (H2) will be accepted, which means that there is a significant effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

5. Discussion

Based on the results of a simple linear regression test with the help of SPSS, it is explained that Covid-19 has a simultaneous or partial effect on the occupancy rate of star hotels on the island of Java-Bali during the pandemic. This analysis uses simple

linear regression because it only uses one independent variable on one dependent variable.

With the Covid-19, the Government has overcome it with PSBB, Lockdown or PPKM. This causes restrictions on community activities outside the home, closure of tourist areas, closing of visits by foreigners/tourists to Indonesia, restrictions on entry between provinces and between islands.

The existence of such a rule makes five-star hotels, especially the majority on the island of Java-Bali feel the impact, resulting in a decrease in the occupancy rate of the hotel. Because there are no activities or activities that require people to stay, especially hotel visits at tourist attractions.

The results of this analysis are in line with the results of the analysis carried out by Tambunan and Panday (2021) which explained that Covid-19 had an effect on the number of hotel occupancy in Central Java. In addition, the results of this analysis are also in line with the results of the analysis conducted by Sugihamretha (2020) that the Covid-19 outbreak has an impact on the tourism sector in Indonesia.

6. Conclusion

This study aims to analyze whether there is an effect of Covid-19 on hotel occupancy rates on the island of Java-Bali. Based on the analysis test, it shows that the occupancy rate before the pandemic and during Covid19 shows a significant change (in most months). Thus, Covid19 has an effect on hotel occupancy rates on the island of Java-Bali. If the possibility of such a situation persists for a long time, the hotel sector could suffer a very severe loss and the government's treasury will continue to decline.

Based on the analysis and discussion above, there are suggestions as follows:
 a. For the government
    Currently, the government has progress in handling Covid-19 so that this situation does not last any longer. The new normal situation has indeed been implemented, but it is better for the government not to completely shut down hotels. Another way that can be done is to reduce the number of hotel residents so that it is better and there is still income for the hotel and employees in it.
 b. For Society
    In order to carry out existing protocols to reduce the chain of this Covid-19 virus. So that everything will recover with time and activities can return to normal.

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