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Analysis of Economic, Supply Chain Policy and Environmental Impacts on the Development of "KEK" Kelayang Cape in Belitung Island

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Abstract— The purpose of this research is to analyse the impact of the development of supply chain strategy in the tourism KEK Kelayang Cape as an alternative economy after Tin Mining. The research method is quantitative descriptive design, the number of samples used 80 SME business based on tourism. Analysis of the data using the analysis Confirmatory Factor with PLS method. Research findings indicate that the development of tourism in the Island of Belitung already provide economic impact, social and environment. The impact of the economy has 5 (five) dimensions, social impact has 5 (five) dimensions and environmental impacts have 4 (four) dimensions. The results of this analysis found that the impact of the economy is the most important dimension of measuring the impact of the development of KEK Kelayang Cape with the value of loading factor as the most high. The results of research has implications for the management practices that for economic impact absorption work force indicator is most important. Now the most important indicator of the social impact is positive changes on the values and adat isitiadat. The most important indicator of Environmental impact is the performance improvement/condition of the tourism area. Research Originality: This research conducted in the election of 1 of 10 tourism destination in Indonesia which is KEK , based on tourism in Belitung Island.

Keywords— Economic Impact, Social Impact, Environment Impact, Tourism, Supply chain strategy, KEK, Kelayang Cape.

1. Introduction

Supply chain is a main factor in the industries for sourcing and transferring of the services and products for suppliers and consumers. Tourism is one sector that is expected to propel the people's economy. Not overboard that nowadays tourism is the leading sector (Tourism Is A Leading Sector) it is at least as there are 3 (argumentation) Basic: (1) Increasing investment and tourism destinations, making tourism as a key factor in export earnings, job creation, business development and infrastructure; (2) tourism has experienced an ongoing expansion and diversification, and became one of the largest sectors of the economy and the fastest growing in the world; (3) despite the global crisis occurred several times, the number of international tourist trips still shows positive growth → 25 million (1950) → 278 million (1980) → 528 million (1995) → 1.14 Billion (2014).

In order to achieve the national target that GDP contribution of the tourism sector that initially in the year 2014 is 9%, then targeted 2019 becomes 15%. So it will improve foreign exchange from 2014 US $11 million to 2019 US $20 million. With a target number of tourists overseas and domestically from the year 2014 amounting to 259 million people be 295 million people in the Year 2019. So expect the index of competitiveness of tourism (Tourism Compettiveness Index) will rise in the year 2019 to 30 at first in 2014 is at a point 70.

Prepare a concept of development of tourism area based on the concept of ' great ' (regional development) is one of the important things. This concept refers to an approach to the regional development of tourism that integrates components; such as infrastructure, accessibility, connectivity, activities, facilities, hospitality, and the preference of the market (entrance/door distribution, patterns of movement, the readiness

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and certainty to business and tourism management) to optimize the value of economy and positive impact for communities, businesses, and area. Here there are 10 priority areas that must be prepared in the face of The Coming event Indonesia, among others: 1. Digital tourism (E-tourism) 2. Homestay (Home Tours) 3. Airlines 4. Branding/Pr-ing 5. Top-10 Origination 6. Top-3 Main Destination (15 Destination branding) 7. Development of 10 Priority Destination 8. HR certification and Tourism Awareness Movement 9. Increasing Tourism Investment 10. Managing the crisis center. In addition the strategy 3A (Attractions, accessibility and Amenitas) in tourism which includes natural attraction Attractions, cultural attractiveness and appeal, the accessibility of air, sea and land as well as Amenitas that includes water facilities and settlements, electricity and telecommunications [1-5].

KEK Tourism has been designated by the Central Government in the year 2016, which consists of KEK Kelayang Cape, Lake Toba, Mandalika, Wakatobi, Morotai Island, thousand islands, Komodo Island, Tanjung Lesung, Borobudur and the Bromo Tengger Semeru. Assignment 10 KEK Tourism is one of the Central Government's strategy to create the 10 other Bali Indonesia. Of course with different characteristics in each region. SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES as one of the representation of the people's economy. This is because this sector reach 99%, of the total number of businesses in Indonesia. So when this sector develops well then directly the people's economy will prosper. Indeed there has been no specific surveys that count the number of SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES based tourism among others in the field of hospitality, tours, restaurants, souvenirs, local specialities, entertainment and others largely categorized as creative industries [6-10]

The purpose of the research was to analyze the impact of social, economic and environmental development of the KEK Kelayang Cape Tourism as an alternative to the economic Post Tin mines.

2. Literature Review

2.1. "Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus"- Tourism

KEK tourism will encourage the acceleration of the economy equally a locality [5, 9-11]. In line says Asian Economic Integration Report Special Economic Region has a significant role in improving the industry through the creation of technology, encourage national productivity and structural transformation [3, 12].

KEK is a means used by the State in order to promote trade and development, as well as be able to a large amount of interesting investment [7, 13]. The development of tourism industry in Belitung can deliver multiplier effect is great with how to develop the needs of the tourists. When travelers have an enjoyable experience then it is likely he will return to the tourist destinations will be even greater. Experience is an important predictor of his attitude to always be faithful and back [4, 14-17].

2.2. The Economic Impact

Supply chain strategy in turisim industry The tourism industry is an integrated industry that consists of a number of sectors such as hotels/accommodation, catering, transport, attractions, entertainment, travel agents, retail and other related tourism. One of the challenges faced by small businesses-based tourism in developing countries is the customer satisfaction. But the satisfaction was the deciding factor for those intending to visit again.

Table 2.2.1 Economic Impact

No.	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
1.	Income Improvement	The increase in prices of goods and services
2.	Local Economic Improvement	The increase in prices of land and home
	The Increase of working opportunity	The increase of living cost
	Increased investment, development and infrastructure	The increase in the import of manpower potential
		The cost for the improvement of infrastructure (such as water, gas, electricity, health and others).
	The increase in tax	
	The Increase in Public Utility	Improvement to the maintenance costs of transport.
	The Increase in Public Transport	The risk of an increase in the price of airline tickets and the issue of unemployment.
	The Increase of people purchasing power	
	Economic community directly or indirectly impacts	Price competition in the land use
		The advantage gained by outsiders
	Creating new business opportunities.	Low-paying jobs.
2.	Local Economic Improvement	

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

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2.3. Social Impact of SCS

Positive impact: improved quality of life, the existence of opportunities for increased education, positive changes in values and habits, promote cultural exchanges, increase understanding of difference community, maintain the identity of the nation, increased the demand for the appearance of the history or culture of tolerance, enlarge the social differences that exist, the satisfaction of psychological needs. Disruptive: Overkill in drinks, alcohol and gambling, increased drinkers under, crime, drugs and prostitution, an increase in smuggling, the impact of language and culture, cultural change, unwanted usage permission a place to stay for tourists, negative changes in values and habits, family disruptions, restrictions on locals from natural resources, social structure changes, natural disasters, political change and community relations.

2.4. Environment Impact

The positive impact of (1) the existence of the protection of the natural environment or the prevention of a decrease in ekololgis, (2) presence of maintenance against the building's history and monuments (3) repair against areas that look visually maupu aesthetics. (4) the industry clean, because there's no chimney.

Negative effects: (1) pollution (air, water, solid waste, noise, visual), lose some land for farming due to the development of tourism, loss of open areas, destruction of flora and fauna (including a number of plants, animals, rocks, hills, or the artifact by or for tourists), decreased function of land, historical places and monuments, water shortages, declining morality and behavior.

2.5. Frame of Thinking and Hypothesis

Tourism has become an important industry in this century, if seen in the declining trend of Community expenditure but on spending increases even traveling this proves that they are the more interested to have a tour [8]. Therefore tourism managers must continuously improve its services towards tourists, this is because there is a significant relationship between satisfaction and intention to visit back to destiniasi tours [2].

Furthermore there is a positive and significant impact in the development of tourism so that it can be sustainable hotel. And there is no significant difference in the impact on tourism sustainable hotel development both of age, level of education, income, employment and classification of hotels. So this means a positively to the development of tourism. In addition Adebayo and Anthony, declared 2014 bahwaInfrastruktur tourism is generally regarded as the physical elements that are created or made to serve visitors.

Development of tourist destination around the world has increased international arrivals. Its increase depends on the quality of packaging programs in marketing communication methods such as radio and television, the internet, magazines/newspapers, about the travel destinations. So a study in Nigeria jugai recommend marketing strategies that are more persuasive and compelling that will have a major influence on choice of tourist destination in Cross River State, Nigeria [1].

Micro, small and medium enterprises are the backbone of economic development of countries, which concentrate to meet the demands of the local and the global in giving the uniqueness of the products and services. In India, these sectors performing well and spread throughout the country in accordance dengannn the availability of resources and the traditional methods. Companies with small and micro-scale and medium work constantly in the era of globalization by offering a competitive advantage [6].

Based on the thinking of frame then compiled the following hypothesis:

1. The exchange of foreign currency, government revenue, the absorption of labor, infrastructure development and increasing influence on society economy economic impacts in the development of KEK Kelayang Cape on the Belitung Island.

2. Satisfaction of psychological needs, preservation of local culture, improved understanding of the difference, a positive change of values and customs, improved quality of life to the social impact in the development of KEK Kelayang Cape on the Belitung Island.

3. Protection of the environment, preservation of buildings and monuments, tourist area performance improvements, the industry's net effect on the

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environmental impact in the development of KEK Kelayang Cape on the Belitung Island.

3.   Methods

This research is the study of the economy, particularly in the field of economic management that focuses on the field of entrepreneurial management, strategic management, marketing management, human resource management and organizational behavior. The object and scope of this study included analysis of the maritime economy based on KEK tourism performance of micro and small-based tourism in the era of post-mining Tin. To further investigate the relationship between the variables, this research was designed using quantitative methods.

3.1 The technique of Sampling and Data Collection

With respect to hypothesis testing, measurement techniques the most appropriate samples to use is power analysis techniques. Sample size determination for the SEM using power analysis is formulated as follows:

$$n = \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{RMSEA^2 \times db}$$

Notes:

λ: Max (c-db),

c: 2nF0,

db: Degree of Freedom

RMSEA: Root   Means   Square   Error Approximatetly

Therefore, the minimum sample size will be taken in this study is 80 units of micro and small-based tourism in the island of Belitung (Regency East Belitung Belitung Regency). The sample is divided into seven clusters in the County/city in the island of Belitung, IE 1) hotels and lodging, 2) Tour, 3) 4) entertainment, hotels and restaurants, 5 snack and food) Belitung, 6) 7) craft and Event Organizer. Data was collected through a combination of direct or indirect techniques, including the study of literature, observation, the dissemination of questionnaires, interviews and FGD (Focus Group Discussion).

3.2. Plan Of Quantitative Analysis

Verfication instrument used is the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using LISREL 8.5. SEM consists of five stages, including (1) the specification of the model, (2) identification of the model, (3) estimation of the model, (4) testing the suitability of the model and (5) modifications to the model. The research model is composed of two types of equations, namely the structural equations and the equation of deduction.
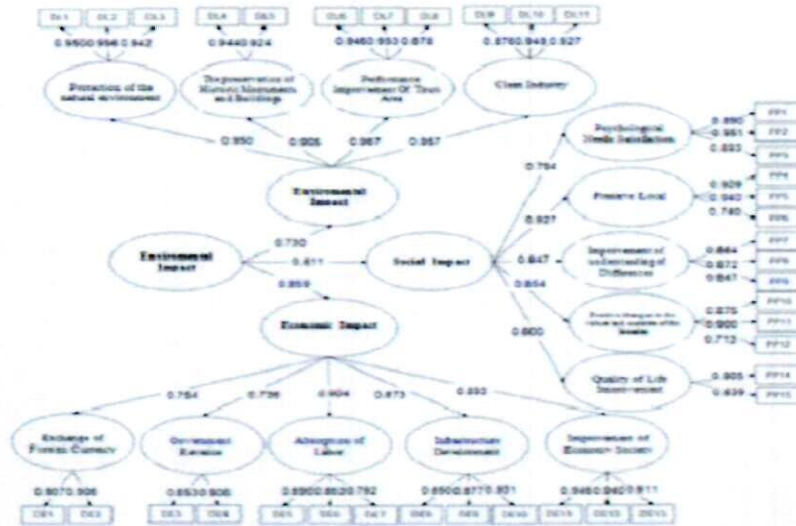
Data analysis use analysis of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), an analysis to see three impacts are the impact of economic, social and environmental development in KEK-based tourism in island of Belitung.

4.   Findings and Argument

4.1. Analysis

The impact variables were measured by three dimensions, namely the impact of economic, social and environmental. Each dimension has its respective sub dimension as illustrated below:

Figure 4. 1. Analysis Model of Variable Measurement Impact

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Table 4.1 The Fit Of The Model Of Impact

	GoF	GoF (Bootstrap)	Standard error	Critical ratio (CR)
Absolute	0.658	0.653	0.044	15.126
Relative	0.845	0.838	0.037	22.794
Outer model	0.993	0.985	0.034	29.540
Inner model	0.851	0.850	0.016	52.866

Sumber : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

In table 4.1 looks to bring the GoF Absolute, Relative, Outer and Inner model model has a value of Goodness of fit with a high value approaching one. For the outer inner model and the model's value is greater than 0,800, indicating the model is excellent in explaining the diversity of the data examined. To model the outer, the value of his GoF 0993 showed that 99.3% of the variation of respondents assessment over the reflected research of variable indicator and dimensions are able to described model was built. While the model has the inner value of GoF 0851 stated that 85.1% impact development model is in accordance with the data examined.

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4.2. The Dimensions Of The Economic Impact

Tabel 4.2 Analysis of the validity and Reliability of the exchange of foreign currency

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
Tourism creates business opportunities money changer in Belitung.	DE1	0.907	0.823	0.177	40.047
Increase the volume of tourism foreign exchange turnover in Belitung.	DE2	0.906	0.821	0.179	28.047
Composite Reliability		0.902			
Average Variance Extracted		0.822			

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to measure the dimensions of the exchange of foreign currency has a value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring the dimensions of foreign currency exchange. Overall, both items have a value of reliability of composite 0902 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0822 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the

second item on the whole reliable in measuring ensi of dim Exchange foreign currency. The value of the composite reliability of 0902 stated that of 90.2% variability foreign currency exchange dimensions can be explained by both the research item. While the value of 0822 AVE stated that 82.2% of the answers of the respondents against the second item of research is the response of the respondent against foreign currency exchange.

Table 4.3 Validity and Reliability Analysis of Government Revenue

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
The tourism sector as the main source of the PAD in Belitung district.	DE3	0.853	0.727	0.273	22.240
KEK-PTK is able to increase income from the receipt of taxes and Levies in Belitung district Area.	DE4	0.906	0.821	0.179	40.821
Composite Reliability		0.873			
Average Variance Extracted		0.774			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to measure the dimensions of government revenue has value loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of government revenue. Overall, both items have a value of reliability of composite 0873 greater than 0.70 and the value of

the Average Variance Extracted amounted to 0774 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the second item on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions of government revenue. The value of the composite reliability of 0873 stated that amounted to 87.3% variability dimensions of government revenues can be explained by both the research item. While the value of the AVE of

77.4% 0774 stated that variations of answers of the respondents against the second item of research is

the responseof the respondent against the income of the Government.

Table 4.4 Analysis of The Validity and Reliability of Absorption of Labor

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK opens up opportunities for new workforce needs	DE5	0.890	0.792	0.208	27.782
KEK-PTK is able to reduce the amount of unemployment	DE6	0.863	0.745	0.255	25.660
KEK-PTK increasing needs for certification terentu	DE7	0.792	0.627	0.373	15.354
Composite Reliability		0.886			
Average Variance Extracted		0.721			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items used for measure labor absorption dimensions have the value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring the dimension of labor absorption. Overall, these three items have a value of reliability of composite 0886 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0721 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third item on the whole

reliable in measuring the dimension of labor absorption. The value of the composite reliability of 0886 stated that amounted to 88.6% variability dimensions of absorption of labor can be explained by these three items of research. While the value of 0721 AVE stated that 72.1% variation of the answer to the respondent against the third item of research is the response of the respondent against the absorption of labour.

Table 4.5 Validity and Reliability Analysis of Infrastructure Development

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK increase construction of hotels and lodging	DE8	0.850	0.722	0.278	19.558
KEK-PTK enhances revitalization and renovation of public facility	DE9	0.877	0.770	0.230	39.021
KEK-PTK increasing widening and opening of the new line	DE10	0.831	0.691	0.309	17.564
Composite Reliability		0.889			
Average Variance Extracted		0.728			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items used to measure dimension of infrastructure development has value loading

factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of infrastructure development. Overall, these three

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items have a value of reliability of composite 0889 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0728 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third item on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions of infrastructure development. The value of the composite reliability of 0889 stated that 88.9% of variability dimensions

of infrastructure development can be explained by these three items of research. While the value of 0728 AVE stated that 72.8% of the variation of the answer to the respondent against the third item of research is the response of the respondent towards infrastructure development.

Table 4.6 Analysis of Validity and Reliability Improvement of Economy Society

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK raises new revenue sources	DE11	0.946	0.895	0.105	59.718
KEK-PTK increase income and family welfare	DE12	0.940	0.884	0.116	55.824
KEK--PTK increase creativity and community productivity	DE13	0.911	0.831	0.169	33.647
Composite Reliability		0.953			
Average Variance Extracted		0.870			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to increase the dimensions of the measure economy society has loading factor value more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of improvement of the economy of the community. Overall, these three items have a value of reliability of composite 0953 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0870 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third item on the whole

reliable in measuring dimensions of improvement of the economy of the community. The value of the composite reliability of 0953 stated that amounted to 95.3% variability dimensions increased economy of society can be explained by these three items of research. While the value of 0870 AVE stated that 87.0% variation of the answer to the respondent against the third item of research is the response of the respondent against the increase in the economy of the community.

Table 4.7 Analysis of Reliability and Validity of The Dimensions of The Economic Impact

Dimens	Standardized loadings	R2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
The Exchange Of Foreign Currency	0.754	0.569	0.431	10.149
Government Revenue	0.736	0.541	0.459	9.598
Absorption Of Labor	0.904	0.817	0.183	18.676
Infrastructure Development	0.873	0.762	0.238	15.820
Improvement Of Economy Society	0.893	0.797	0.203	17.492
Composite Reliability	0.920			
Average Variance Extracted	0.697			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the dimensions that are used for measure the dimensions of the economic impact of loading factor has a value that is more than 0.50 than. These results indicate that all these dimensions are valid in measuring the dimensions of the economic impact. Overall, the fifth dimension of reliability of composite has a value greater than 0.70 0920 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0697 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the fifth dimension overall

reliable in measuring the dimensions of the economic impact. The value of the composite reliability of 0920 stated that amounted to 92.7% variability the dimensions of the economic impact can be explained by the fifth dimension of research. While the value of 0697 AVE stated that 69.7% of the answers of the respondents against the fifth dimension of research is the response of the respondent towards the economic impact.

4.3. Dimension of Social Impact

Table 4.8 Analysisof Validity and Reliability of Quality of Life Improvement

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK enhance happiness and well-being of the family.	DS1	0.880	0.774	0.226	24.415
KEK-PTK improves the quality of healthcare in Belitung..	DS2	0.951	0.905	0.095	79.495
KEK-PTK improve the quality of education in Belitung.	DS3	0.893	0.798	0.202	28.036
Composite Reliability		0.934			
Average Variance Extracted		0.826			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on data processing results retrieved all the items that are used to measure the repair quality of life dimensions have the value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of improvement of quality of life. Overall, both items have a value of reliability of composite 0934 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0826 is greater than 0.50. This result was declared the second item on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions of

improvement of quality of life. The value of the composite reliability of 0934 declared that 93.4% of variability dimensions of quality of life improvement can be explained by both the research item. While the value of 0826 AVE stated that 82.6% of the answers of the respondents against the second item of research is the response of the respondent towards the improvement of quality of life. K PTK-improving the quality of education in Belitung.

Tabel 4.9 Analysis of Validity and Reliability and of the positive changes in values and Customs

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK teaches about a better work ethic.	DS4	0.929	0.864	0.136	49.044
KEK-PTK increase solidarity between fellow	DS5	0.940	0.883	0.117	54.156
KEK-PTK increase positive learning a	DS6	0.740	0.548	0.452	11.505

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new culture from different areas					
Composite Reliability			0.906		
Average Variance Extracted			0.765		

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to measure the dimensions of the positive changes in the values and customs of loading factor has a value that is more than 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of positive changes in values and tradition. Overall, these three items have a value of composite reliability of 0906 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0765 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third item

on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions of positive changes in values and tradition. The value of the composite reliability of 0906 stated that amounted to 90.6% variability dimension of positive changes in values and customs can be explained by these three items of research. While the value of 0765 AVE stated that 76.5% of the variation of the answer to the respondent against the third item of research is the response of the respondent towards positive changes in values and tradition.

Table 4.10 Analysis of Validity and Reliability of Understanding of DifferencesImprovement

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
Tourism has made the community learn from the diverse difference in Belitung	DS7	0.864	0.746	0.254	16.031
Tourism makes a difference as a source of strength	DS8	0.872	0.760	0.240	23.807
Tourism adds to the insights and new knowledge	DS9	0.847	0.717	0.283	24.702
Composite Reliability			0.896		
Average Variance Extracted			0.741		

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items used to repair dimension for measuring an understanding of difference has a value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions the improvement of understanding about the difference. Overall, both items have a value of reliability of composite 0896 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0741 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the second item on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions the improvement of understanding about the difference. The value of the composite reliability of 0896 stated that amounted to 89.6% variability dimensions of

improvement of understanding of the difference can be explained by both the research item. While the value of 0741 AVE stated that 74.1% variation of the answers of the respondents against the second item of research is the response of the respondent towards the improvement of understanding about the difference.

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Table 4.11 Analysis of the Validity and Reliability of Preserving Local Culture

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
Determination of KEK-PTK give effect to know more culture of own	DS10	0.875	0.766	0.234	26.235
KEK-PTK gives local content in every big event tourism	DS11	0.900	0.811	0.189	41.980
KEK-PTK celebrates the cultural traditions of the area on a regular basis	DS12	0.713	0.508	0.492	8.500
Composite Reliability		0.871			
Average Variance Extracted		0.695			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to measure the dimensions of government regulation has a value of loading factor more thanof 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of government regulation. Overall, both items have a value of reliability of composite 0871 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0695 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the second item on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions of government regulation. The value of the composite reliability of 0871 stated that amounted to 87.1% variability dimensions of government regulation can be explained by both the research item. While the value of 0695 AVE stated that 69.5% variation of the answers of the respondents against the second item of research is the response of the respondent against government regulation.

Table 4.12 Analysis of validity and Reliability of psychological Needs Satisfaction

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
The culture itself is a potential beauty and aesthetics	DS13	0.905	0.820	0.180	38.505
Enjoy the wealth of culture is an inner satisfaction	DS14	0.839	0.704	0.296	13.769
Composite Reliability		0.865			
Average Variance Extracted		0.762			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to measure the dimensions of satisfaction of psychological needs have value loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring the dimensions of satisfaction of psychological needs. Overall, both items have a value of reliability of composite 0869 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted amounted to 0762 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the second item on the whole reliable in measuring the dimensions of satisfaction of psychological needs. The value of the composite reliability of 0865 States that amounted to 86.5% variability dimensions of satisfaction of psychological needs can be explained by both the research item. While the value of 0762 AVE stated that 76.2% of the answers of the respondents

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against the second item of research is the response of the respondent against the psychological needs satisfaction.

Table 4.13 Analysis of Validity and Reliabilityof Social Impact Dimensions

Dimensi	Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
Improvement Of Quality Of Life	0.794	0.631	0.369	11.541
Positive changes in the values and customs of the Isitiadat	0.927	0.859	0.141	21.820
Improvement of understanding of Differences	0.847	0.718	0.282	14.075
Preserve Local Culture	0.854	0.729	0.271	14.499
Psychological Needs Satisfaction	0.600	0.360	0.640	6.621
Composite Reliability	0.905			
Average Variance Extracted	0.659			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to measure the dimensions of the economic impact of loading factor has a value that is more than 0.50 than. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring the dimensions of the economic impact. Overall, the five items have a value of reliability of composite 0905 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted amounted to 0659 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the fifth item on the whole reliable in measuring the dimensions of the economic impact. The value of the composite reliability of 0905 stated that of 90.7% variability the dimensions of the economic impact can be explained by the fifth item of research. While the value of 0659 AVE stated that 65.9% of the answers of the respondents against the fifth item of research is the response of the respondent towards the economic impact.

4. 4. Dimensions of Environment Impact

Table 4.14 Analysis of Validity and Reliability of the Natural Environment Protection

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK makes eco-friendly tourism businesses.	DL1	0.950	0.903	0.097	64.185
KEK-PTK improves quality and quantity there.	DL2	0.956	0.914	0.086	57.845
KEK-PTK creating awareness to keep the environment clean.	DL3	0.942	0.887	0.113	41.869
Composite Reliability		0.965			
Average Variance Extracted		0.901			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

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Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to masure the dimensions of the natural environment has value loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring the dimensions of the natural environment. Overall, these three items have a value of reliability of composite 0965 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0901 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third item on the whole reliable in measuring the dimensions of the natural environment. The value of the composite reliability of 0965 stated that amounted to 96.5% variability natural environment dimensions can be explained by these three items of research. While the value of 0901 AVE stated that 90.1% variation of the answer to the respondent against the third item of research is the response of the respondent towards the natural environment.

Table 4.15 Analysis of Validityand Reliability of Preservation of Historic Monuments and Buildings

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK makes historic buildings as a valuable cultural asset	DL4	0.944	0.891	0.109	53.075
KEK-PTK do renovation of historic buildings	DL5	0.924	0.854	0.146	22.406
Composite Reliability		0.932			
Average Variance Extracted		0.872			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items that are used to measure the dimensions of the building and preservation of historic menumen has a value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring the dimensions of the building and preservation of historic menumen. Overall, both items have a value of reliability of composite 0932 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted 0872 sebear greater than 0.50. This result was declared the second item on the whole reliable in measuring the dimensions of the building and preservation of historic menumen. The value of the composite reliability of 0932 stated that 93.2% of variability the dimensions of the building and preservation of historic menumen can be explained by both the research item. While the value of 0829 AVE stated that 87.2% variation of the answers of the respondents against the second item of research is the response of the respondent against the preservation of the historic building and monumen.

Table 4.16 Analysis of Validity and Reliability of Tourist Area Performance Improvement

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK keep and maintain beauty, neatness and cleanliness of tourist area,	DL6	0.946	0.896	0.104	60.313
KEK-PTK maintain the aesthetics of the environment in order to remain beautiful, green and pollution free air	DL7	0.953	0.908	0.092	80.264
KEK-PTK has a regular program for the care of green areas	DL8	0.878	0.770	0.230	18.441

Composite Reliability		0.948
Average Variance Extracted		0.858

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items used to repair performance dimensions measure tourist area has a value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of performance improvement area. Overall, these three items have a value of reliability of composite 0948 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0858 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third item on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions of performance improvement area. The value of the composite reliability of 0948 stated that of 94.8% variability performance improvement area dimensions can be explained by these three items of research. While the value of 0858 AVE stated that 85.8% of the variation of the answer to the respondent against the third item of research is the response of the respondent against the performance improvements of tourist areas.

Table 4.17 Analysis of The Validity and Reliability of Clean Industry

Indicator		Standardized loadings	R²	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
KEK-PTK uses environmentally friendly raw materials	DL9	0.876	0.767	0.233	23.853
KEK-PTK based culinary clean, hygienic, and halal	DL10	0.949	0.901	0.099	57.234
KEK-PTK utilize used goods as raw craft	DL11	0.927	0.860	0.140	36.529
Composite Reliability		0.941			
Average Variance Extracted		0.843			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items used to clean industrial dimension measure has a value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring the dimensions of a clean industry. Overall, these three items have a value of reliability of composite 0941 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0843 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third item on the whole reliable in measuring the dimensions of a clean industry. The value of the composite reliability of 0941 stated that amounted to 94.1% variability clean industry dimensions can be explained by these three items of research. While the value of AVE 0843 States that 84.3% variation of the answer to the respondent against the third item of research is a response to the industry respondents.

Table 4.18 Analysis of Validity and Reliability of The Dimensions of Environmental Impact

Dimensions	Standardized loadings	R²	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
Protection of the natural environment	0.950	0.903	0.097	26.898
The preservation of Historic	0.905	0.818	0.182	18.752

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Monuments and Buildings				
Performance Improvement Of Tourist Area	0.967	0.934	0.066	33.315
Clean Industry	0.957	0.915	0.085	28.959
Composite Reliability	0.971			
Average Variance Extracted	0.893			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the items used to measure environmental impact dimensions have the value of loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all of these items are valid in measuring dimensions of environmental impact. Overall, four items have a value of reliability of composite 0971 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0893 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the fourth item on the whole reliable in measuring dimensions of environmental impact. The value of the composite reliability of 0971 stated that amounted to 97.1% variability dimensions of environmental impact can be explained by four items of research. While the value of 0893 AVE stated that 89.3% variation of the answers of the respondents against the fourth item of research is a response to the respondent's response to the environmental impact.

Tabel 4.19 Analysis of Validity and Reliability of Development Impact

Dimensions	Standardized loadings	R^2	Variance Error	Critical ratio (CR)
Economic Impact	0.859	0.738	0.262	14.835
Social Impact	0.811	0.658	0.342	12.238
Environment Impact	0.730	0.532	0.468	9.423
Composite Reliability	0.843			
Average Variance Extracted	0.643			

Source : the data processed by the researcher (2018)

Based on the results of the processing of data retrieved all the dimensions that are used for the variable measure has the value development of impact loading factor more than of 0.50. These results indicate that all these dimensions are valid in measuring the dimensions of the impact of the development. Overall, these three dimensions have the value composite reliability of 0843 greater than 0.70 and the value of the Average Variance Extracted of 0643 greater than 0.50. This result was declared the third dimension overall dimension in measuring the impact of reliable development. The value of the composite reliability of 0843 stated that amounted to 84.3% variability variable impacts of development can be explained by these three dimensions of research. While the value of 0643 AVE stated that 64.3% of the variation of the answer to the respondent against the third dimension of research is a response to the impacts of the development of the respondents.

The results of this analysis finds that the economic impact of dimension is a dimension that matters most in measuring aspects of impact with the highest factor loading values.

5. Conclusions, Implication, and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

In order to investigate the supply chain effects on the economy performance following results are concluded:

1. The exchange of foreign currency, government revenue, the absorption of labor, infrastructure development and increasing influence on society economy economic impacts in the development of KEK Kelayang Cape on the Belitung island. The results of this analysis finds that the economic impact is the most important dimension in measuring the impact of the development of KEK Kelayang Cape on the Belitung island with the value of the highest factor loading.

2. The satisfaction of psychological needs, preservation of local culture, improved understanding of the difference, a positive change of values and customs, improved quality of life to the social impact in the development of KEK Kelayang Cape on the Belitung island.

3. Protection of the environment, preservation of buildings and monuments, tourist area performance improvements, the industry's net effect on the environmental impact in the development of KEK Kelayang Cape on the Belitung island.

5.2. Implication

The study results have implications to the practice management that for economic impact absorption indicator tenaga employment is the most important. As for the social impact of the most important indicators is a positive change in the values and customs of the Isitiadat. As well as for the environmental impact of the most important indicators is Repairs Performance/condition of the Tourist Area.

5.3. Recommendations

1. Local governments must prioritize the Tourism in its policies in the form of the budget in favour of tourism, HUMAN RESOURCE development and tourism infrastructure improvements are feasible in all tourist destinations.

2. The businessmen should further improve the quality of service to tourists so that they will be satisfied and come back again to the Belitung.

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