

## A review of the tourist industry's role in Indonesia's GDP growth

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### ABSTRACT

*This research was conducted to know the development of the tourism sector in Indonesia in recent years and to find out how much the tourism sector contributes to national income in Indonesia. The type of research used in this research is quantitative descriptive. The kind of data used in this research is secondary data. The secondary data is recorded systematically in the form of time series data. This research used data on the number of domestic tourist visits, the number of foreign visits, and the tourism sector's contribution to Indonesia's GDP from 1999-2022. Data sources are a means of finding the required data. Data from official publications is obtained based on information compiled and published by certain agencies, namely the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other agencies. The findings in this research are that state revenues from the tourism sector are starting to improve as the pandemic ends. Several travel restrictions have begun to be removed so that the tourism sector has already started to provide income for the country through all its economic activities. The tourism sector's contribution to the Indonesian economy is still minimal. In the last 3 years, tourism has contributed no more than 2% of Indonesia's total Gross Domestic Product.*

*Keywords: GDP, tourism, contribution, economy, Indonesia*

### I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism has a crucial role in fostering growth in Indonesia. In 2022, the Indonesian economy's sector, measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices, amounted to IDR 19,588.4 trillion. The GDP per capita reached IDR 71.0 million or US\$ 4,783.9. In 2022, the Indonesian economy expanded by 5.31 percent, surpassing the growth rate of 3.70 percent achieved in 2021. The Transportation and Warehousing Business Field experienced the most considerable production growth, with a significant 19.87 percent increase (Susilawati et al., 2020).

Regarding spending, the Export of Goods and Services Component experienced the highest growth rate of 16.28 percent. In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Indonesian economy grew by 5.01 percent compared to the same period in 2021 (year-on-year). The Transportation and Warehousing Business Field achieved the highest production growth rate of 16.99 percent. Regarding spending, the Export of Goods and Services Component saw the most significant increase of 14.93 percent. The Indonesian economy experienced a 0.36 percent quarter-on-quarter growth in Q4-2022 compared to the preceding quarter. The Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security Business Sector had the highest production growth rate of 10.56 percent. The Government Consumption Spending Component

(PK-P) had the highest growth rate of 30.13 percent in spending. In 2022, the provinces on Java Island significantly influenced the Indonesian economy's structure and performance. They contributed 56.48 percent to the overall economy and had a growth rate of 5.31 percent (quarter-to-quarter) (Astuti & Mahardhika, 2020).

Year	Economic Growth (%)	Year	Economic Growth (%)
1999	0.79	2011	6.48
2000	4.92	2012	6.26
2001	3.64	2013	5.78
2002	4.50	2014	5.02
2003	4.78	2015	4.80
2004	5.03	2016	5.02
2005	5.69	2017	5.07
2006	5.50	2018	5.06
2007	6.34	2019	4.97
2008	6.01	2020	-2,17
2009	4.62	2021	5,03
2010	6.22	2022	5,01

Efforts to discover and harness new sources of growth, such as the tourism sector, are crucial for fostering continuing economic progress. Tourism is a pivotal industry in the national economy that can stimulate economic expansion inside a country. Tourism has become a significant and integral sector, particularly in social and financial activities (A. Khan et al., 2020). Tourism has emerged as one of the most outstanding global sectors, characterized by a substantial increase in tourist visits and the revenue generated from international tourists, particularly in Indonesia (Fadli et al., 2022).

The Indonesian domestic tourism sector is seeing a slow recovery, as seen by a 19.82 percent increase in the number of domestic tourist journeys in 2022 compared to 2021. Furthermore, there has been a 1.76 percent growth compared to the pre-pandemic year 2019. In March 2022, there were a record-breaking 80.23 million domestic tourist journeys. The domestic tourist sector in Indonesia experienced sustained improvement in 2022, coinciding with a decline in the transmission of COVID-19. This is characterized by a 19.82 percent increase in domestic tourist trips compared to the previous year. A total of 734.86 million domestic tourist trips were documented during 2022. Domestic tourist journeys experienced a growth rate of 1.76 percent as compared to pre-pandemic conditions in 2019. In March 2022, there were a record-breaking 80.23 million domestic tourist journeys. This amount exceeds the most significant number of domestic tourist excursions before the COVID-19 epidemic (June 2019) by almost 1.5 million trips (Koerner et al., 2023). Typically, tourist travel inside Indonesia is primarily concentrated on the island of Java. This is supported by the fact that 76.54 percent of domestic tourist trips originate from the island of Java.

Similarly, when it comes to tourism destinations, 75.49 percent of all domestic tourist excursions are taken on the island of Java. Nationally, domestic tourist trips have shown a favorable increase compared to pre-COVID-19 conditions. Nevertheless, the resurgence of domestic tourists has been observed solely in a few areas, like East Java. The number of trips originating from East Java had the most substantial surge compared to 2019, with a growth rate of 145.16 percent. Furthermore, East Java was documented as the province with the most significant surge in domestic tourist visits in 2022, with a growth of 134.61 percent compared to 2019 (Nanda et al., 2023).

Table 2.  
Data on Domestic and Foreign  
Tourist Visits in Indonesia

\* = data taken until June 2023

Year	Number of Domestic Tourist Trips (million times)	Number of Foreign Tourist Trips (million times)
2002	200,59	5,03
2003	207,12	4,46
2004	202,76	5,32
2005	198,36	5,01
2006	204,55	4,87
2007	222,39	5,51
2008	225,04	6,23
2009	229,73	6,32
2010	234,38	7,01
2011	236,75	7,64
2012	245,29	8,04
2013	250,03	8,81
2014	251,23	9,43
2015	256,41	10,23
2016	264,33	11,51
2017	270,82	14,03
2018	303,41	15,81
2019	722,15	16,11
2020	524,57	4,05
2021	613,29	1,55
2022	734,86	5,88
2023*	433,56	

Indonesia's tourism industry must enhance its role in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to generate higher foreign exchange earnings (as each foreign tourist spends an average of between US\$1,100 and US\$1,200 per visit) and create employment opportunities for Indonesians (according to the most recent data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the unemployment rate in the country was 5.81% in February 2015). According to estimates, approximately 9% of the national labor force is in the tourism industry. The tourist industry in Indonesia accounts for around 4% of the overall economy. The Indonesian Government aims to increase this amount to 8% of GDP by 2019, which would require doubling the number of visitors to around 20 million within the next four years. This target is considered ambitious, and some may argue it is overly ambitious. To attain this objective, the government will prioritize enhancing Indonesia's infrastructure, mainly information and communication technology infrastructure, boosting access, health, and hygiene, and intensifying online promotional activities for international marketing (Junaedi et al., 2023).

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Economic growth*

An economy is said to be experiencing economic growth when there is a rise in the production of products and services. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the economy's total value of products and services (Fatmawati, 2022). The GDP value serves as a metric for assessing the economic status of a nation. Fluctuations in GDP will often reflect variations in the volume of goods and services generated within a specific timeframe (Semieniuk, 2024). Economic growth is shaped by two categories of components: economic factors, which include natural resources, capital accumulation, organization, and technical progress, and non-economic factors, which encompass social factors, human factors, and political and administrative factors (Doughan, 2020). The economic growth of a nation is contingent upon

various factors such as its natural resources, human resources, capital, business, technology, and other relevant elements (Sairmaly, 2023).

Economic growth is not a constant phenomenon but undergoes periods of expansion and contraction. This confluence arises from the endeavors of entrepreneurs who engage in innovative and transformative activities, resulting in the production of goods and services (Gasmi, 2020). There will be an initial investment to achieve this innovation, followed by further investments. These additional investments will contribute to the growth of economic activity (Gherghina et al., 2020). Economic growth can catalyze wealth, ultimately alleviating poverty and its associated issues (Zhu et al., 2022). Education is a strategic investment that has the potential to promote economic development. According to the World Bank, providing education to impoverished children significantly increases their likelihood of escaping poverty (Ayoo, 2022).

### *Tourism*

Tourism refers to traveling to different places for leisure, recreation, or business (Tribe, 2020). Regarding the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 on tourism, specifically in Article 1, paragraph 3, tourism refers to a range of tourism activities backed by diverse amenities and services offered by the community, entrepreneurs, government, and local authorities. Etymologically, tourism is derived from the Sanskrit terms 'pari' and 'wisata'. Pari is a term that signifies a large quantity or multitude, whereas wisata refers to the act of traveling or going somewhere. Tourism is repeatedly or circularly traveling to one or more destinations (Asmoro & Bachri, 2021).

Tourism, as described in the comprehensive Indonesian language dictionary, pertains to the pursuit of recreational travel (Krisnawati et al., 2021). "tourism" originated from the Second National Tourism Conference held in Tretes, East Java, in 1958. The conference introduced the term "Dharmawisata" to refer to travel activities conducted within cities or domestic tourist sites, while the term "tourism" was designated for describing travel activities abroad. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), tourism is the act of traveling and staying in a location different from one's place of origin for up to one year (Netto, 2009). As a non-traditional export commodity, tourism employs the principles of supply and demand in its analysis. Tourism supply refers to the range of products and services provided to tourists by the country they visit (Zakiah, 2024). Tourism encompasses various types of product features. The initial classification pertains to natural resources, which encompass the distinctiveness of the geographical conditions in a specific region, complemented by the exceptional natural landscapes, climate, and variety of plant and animal species (Dileep, 2018). The following category pertains to the presence of high-quality infrastructure. The infrastructure in this area includes the state of the roads, the quality of hotel facilities, the presence of entertainment places, and the accessibility of clean water.

### *Tourism-Led Growth Hypothesis*

The tourism-led Growth Hypothesis (TLGH) states that international tourism is considered a non-standard export form (Brida et al., 2016). TLGH is a direct derivative of the Export-Led Growth Hypothesis (ELGH) theory, which explains that a country's economic growth can be achieved by increasing capital and labor and the number of exports (Yano et al., 2023). International tourism affects long-term economic development, including a) Tourism as a foreign exchange earner contributing to capital goods used in production. b) Tourism is essential in developing infrastructure investment, human resource quality, and market competition. c) Tourism encourages other industries to develop directly or indirectly. d) Tourism contributes a lot of job vacancies to increase income through a multiplier effect that can finance

the local business cycle. e) Tourism causes a favorable economy of scale. In the Tourism-Led Growth Hypothesis, one of the main levers in tourism development is the condition of natural resources (Wang et al., 2022)

The condition of tourism in continuous development is dominated by the category of allocentric tourists, with the primary purpose of visiting places that are still rarely visited and then utilizing the facilities provided locally by the local community (Hadi & Prasetyo, 2020). The destinations chosen by allocentric tourists tend to prioritize the environment and cultural heritage with high uniqueness (Pásková & Zelenka, 2024). The influx of tourism then encourages the activation and development of various services and infrastructure, so an organized tourism offering system is one of the factors that promotes tourism development (Duxbury et al., 2020).

#### *Tourism Revenue*

Tourism revenue is generated through the economic actions of travelers to acquire the necessary amenities (Wijijayanti et al., 2020). These expenses include lodging, transportation, meals and beverages, guided tours, tour packages, art shows, recreational entertainment tickets, souvenirs, shopping charges, and other items. Tourists or other entities may bear the expenses above (Tribe, 2020). Foreign tourists who engage in consumption activities in the host country contribute to the revenue generated by business owners associated with the tourism industry (N. Khan et al., 2020). The business owner's income is derived from payments made by foreign tourists in exchange for services provided during tourism activities (Çelik & Çevirgen, 2021). This revenue will then augment the government's tax revenue, thereby contributing to the per capita income of the tourism business in the respective country.

### III. METHODS

The type of research used in this study is quantitative descriptive. Data collection uses research instruments. Data analysis is quantitative or statistical to test the established hypothesis (Sugiyono, 2018). These variables are measured so that data consisting of numbers can be analyzed based on statistical procedures. Descriptive research aims to create a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the facts and characteristics of the population of a particular area, which begins with collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data (Ibrahim et al., 2023).

Quantitative methods are data types in the form of numbers starting from the number of years and calculations of the increase in the tourism sector to economic growth (Nunkoo et al., 2020). This study uses a lot of numbers, starting from data collection, data interpretation of the data and the appearance of the results. Conclusions are drawn. The drawn findings only apply to the objects studied.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data. The secondary data used is data that is recorded systematically in the form of time series data. This study uses data on the number of domestic tourist visits, the number of foreign visits, and the tourism sector's contribution to Indonesia's GDP from 1999-2022. Data sources are a means of finding the required data. Data is sourced from official publications based on information compiled and published by certain agencies, namely the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other agencies.

They are calculating the tourism sector's contribution to Economic Growth in Indonesia. To determine the contribution of tourism sector revenue to economic growth in Indonesia. Contribution is a tool to measure the contribution given by Regional Taxes and Regional Levies to the receipt of Regional Original Income. And to achieve the research objectives proposed in this study and make it easier to analyze. Contribution of regional taxes to the Regional Original Income (PAD) of Kapuas Regency.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### *Indonesian economic growth*

The Indonesian economy in 2022, calculated based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices, reached Rp19,588.4 trillion. The GDP per capita was Rp71.0 million or US\$4,783.9. The Indonesian economy 2022 grew by 5.31 percent, surpassing the 3.70 percent growth in 2021. From a production standpoint, the highest growth occurred in the Transportation and Warehousing sector, amounting to 19.87 percent.

Meanwhile, the highest growth in expenditure was achieved by the Component of Goods and Services Exports, amounting to 16.28 percent. The Indonesian economy in the fourth quarter of 2022 experienced a growth of 5.01 percent (year-on-year) compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. The Transportation and Warehousing Field experienced the highest growth rate of 16.99 percent from a production standpoint. On the expenditure side, the Component of Goods and Services Exports experienced the highest growth of 14.93 percent.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Indonesian economy experienced a growth rate of 0.36 percent compared to the previous quarter (q-to-q). From a production standpoint, Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security Obligations experienced the highest growth rate of 10.56 percent. From the expenditure perspective, the Government Consumption Expenditure (GCE) component experienced the highest growth of 30.13 percent. Throughout the year 2022, the provinces of Java Island significantly influenced the spatial structure and performance of Indonesia's economy, contributing 56.48 percent and achieving a growth rate of 5.31 percent (c-to-c).

Table 3.  
Indonesia's GDP 1999-2022

Year	Indonesia GDP (Billion US\$)	Year	Indonesia GDP (Billion US\$)
1999	140	2011	893
2000	165	2012	917,9
2001	160,4	2013	912,5
2002	195,7	2014	890,8
2003	234,8	2015	860,9
2004	256,8	2016	931,9
2005	285,9	2017	1.016
2006	364,6	2018	1.042
2007	432,2	2019	1.119
2008	510,2	2020	1.059
2009	539,6	2021	1.186
2010	755,1	2022	1.319

##### *Indonesian Tourism Sector Revenue*

The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy noted that foreign exchange earnings from Indonesia's tourism sector reached US\$4.26 billion in 2022. This value has jumped by 769.39% compared to the previous year, when it was only US\$0.49 billion. This value is also three times higher than this year's target. In 2022, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy targets foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector of US\$1.7 billion.

The surge in tourism foreign exchange is inseparable from the increase in foreign tourist visits as the COVID-19 pandemic subsides. The number of foreign tourists coming to the country was recorded at 3.92 million people until October 2022. The movement of domestic tourists (wines) was 633 to 703 million. With the 2022 Christmas and 2023 New Year holidays (Nataru),

the target for domestic tourist movements was approaching 800 million. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy targets foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector of US\$2.07 billion to US\$5.95 billion in 2023. This aligns with the increasing number of foreign and domestic tourists next year. In detail, the number of foreign tourists is estimated at 3.5 million - 7.4 million people. Meanwhile, domestic tourists are targeted at 1.2 billion - 1.4 billion people.

Table 4.  
Indonesian Tourism Sector  
Revenue

Year	Tourism Sector Revenue (Billion US\$)	Year	Tourism Sector Revenue (Billion US\$)
1999	4,7	2011	8,55
2000	5,7	2012	9,12
2001	5,3	2013	10,2
2002	4,3	2014	11,2
2003	4,0	2015	10,8
2004	4,7	2016	11,2
2005	4,5	2017	13,13
2006	4,4	2018	16,43
2007	5,4	2019	17,76
2008	7,55	2020	3,38
2009	6,29	2021	0,49
2010	7,61	2022	4,26

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's domestic tourism sector will continuously demonstrate a comeback in 2022 following the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Bureau of Statistics (BPS) reported that the country's total number of domestic tourist visits, also known as domestic tourists (wines), in 2022 amounted to 734.86 million trips. This figure experienced a growth of 19.82% in comparison to the preceding year.

According to BPS, after examining the monthly trend, it was seen that the travel pattern in 2022 differed from the conditions before the Covid-19 epidemic. Typically, there is a rise in domestic tourist travel towards the end of each year, often coinciding with the Eid holiday. Nevertheless, in 2022, March had the most significant volume of domestic tourist excursions, totaling 80.23 million. This statistic accounted for 10.92% of the overall number of domestic tourist journeys in 2022. Based on the figures from BPS, the number of domestic tourist journeys in May 2022 was relatively high compared to other months.

The Eid al-Fitr occasion in May 2022 resulted in a significant increase of 78.83 million domestic tourist journeys, accounting for 10.73% of the total domestic tourist trips in 2022. At the end of 2022, the festivities resulted in a surge of 65.96 million domestic tourist journeys. This accounts for 8.98% of domestic tourist trips made in 2022. The December 2022 achievement showed a month-to-month growth of 22.47% compared to November 2022. Nevertheless, this accomplishment has failed to beat the number of domestic tourist excursions after the year before the COVID-19 outbreak, as the number peaked at 69.83 million in December 2019.

The Central Statistics Agency has published data regarding the number of foreign visitors visiting Indonesia in March 2019, which amounted to 1.34 million. The value of this figure rose by 5.9% compared to the previous month but down by 1.82% compared to March 2018. The number of foreign visitor visits last month was the most in the past three months. In March 2019, Malaysia accounted for the most foreign visitors visiting Indonesia, with 281,401 visits, making up 21.02% of the total. Singapore ranked second with 180,267 visits, accounting for 13.47%. Conversely, China secured the third position with 166,898 visits, representing 12.47% of the total.

### *Contribution to the Indonesian Tourism Sector*

To calculate the tourism sector's contribution to GDP per year, data on the realization of tourism sector revenues in a particular year and the realization of Gross Domestic Product (PAD) revenues for a specific year are used. The formula used to calculate the contribution of the tourism sector to GDP is:

$$\text{Contribution of the Tourism Sector} = (\text{Tourism Sector Revenues}) / (\text{Indonesian GDP}) \times 100\%$$

With this formula, the results of the tourism sector's contribution to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product in 1999 - 2022 are obtained.

Year	Tourism Sector Contribution (%)	Year	Tourism Sector Contribution (%)
1999	3,36%	2011	0,96%
2000	3,45%	2012	0,99%
2001	3,30%	2013	1,12%
2002	2,20%	2014	1,26%
2003	1,70%	2015	1,25%
2004	1,83%	2016	1,20%
2005	1,57%	2017	1,29%
2006	1,21%	2018	1,58%
2007	1,25%	2019	1,59%
2008	1,48%	2020	0,32%
2009	1,17%	2021	0,04%
2010	1,01%	2022	0,32%

According to the estimates, it is evident that the particular tourism sector makes a negligible contribution to the Indonesian economy. Over the past 5 years, the unique tourist sector has failed to reach the 2% threshold of Indonesia's overall Gross Domestic Product. The Covid-19 epidemic significantly impacted the tourism industry, particularly from 2019 to 2021. The state's revenues from this industry are experiencing a continuous drop. The tourism industry surged in 2022 as the pandemic subsided and travel restrictions for tourists were lifted (Junaedi et al., 2023). When considering the overall structure of the Indonesian economy, various sectors significantly impact the country's economic progress. There was no significant alteration in the composition of the Indonesian economy across different economic sectors between 2019 and 2022. During the period, the Manufacturing Industry had the highest average contribution of 19.29 percent, followed by Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries with an average contribution of 13.02 percent, and Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair with an average contribution of 12.93 percent. Construction, Mining, and Quarrying comprised 10.41 percent and 8.72 percent, respectively.

## V. CONCLUSION

The cessation of the pandemic has resulted in a noticeable enhancement of state revenue derived from the tourism sector. Various travel restrictions have been lifted, allowing the tourism sector to generate revenue for the state through its economic operations. The contribution of the tourist sector to the Indonesian economy remains very insignificant. Over the past three years, the tourist sector has accounted for little more than 2% of Indonesia's overall Gross



Domestic Product (GDP).

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