

## THE IMPACT OF THE TOURISM SECTOR ON THE ECONOMY OF BANTEN USING THE INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL

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**Abstract:** This study aims to analyze the role and impact of the tourism sector on the Banten economy. The analytical method used is the 2016 Banten Province Input-Output analysis, for the classification of 52 industrial sectors and 17 business fields. The approach used,; analyzing backward and forward linkages which are key and superior sectors in the Banten economy, multipliers (output, income and employment), describing the priority scale for developing tourism sectors in Banten, describing shock analysis of government policy, if there is an increase in the tourism budget and its impact on Banten economy. The results of the study show that the backward and forward linkage analysis of all tourism-related sectors is very strong with IKBL (backward linkage index) and IKDN (forward linkage index) values above 1, the highest forward linkage value is 2.6 in the air transport sector. The highest value of backward linkage is 1.55 in the rail transport sector. Business fields related to the tourism sector in Banten are a key and superior sector in the Banten economy, as is the electricity sector. The highest value of the multiplier lies in income, namely; information and communication sector with a value of 5.06. The next highest multiplier value lies in the output and labor multiplier in the transportation sector. If an additional budget is given, the highest multiplier value (output, income and employment) lies in the accommodation and food and drink provision sector. So, the most appropriate policy is, if government spending and private investment, focus on opening new businesses in sectors related to tourism through prioritizing the provision of accommodation and food and drink, transportation (air transportation, rail transportation, warehousing and supporting services). transportation, postal and courier, land transportation, sea transportation, river, lake and ferry transportation), information and communication sector, corporate services and other services.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Input-Output Model, Economic Growth.

## INTRODUCTION

The primary role of the tourism sector is to reduce income inequality by creating new job opportunities and absorbing labor in case of increased investment and tourism services (Zhang Hongru, Yang Yang, 2023). The role of tourism contributes positively to regional job creation in the accommodation and food and beverage sectors (Kronenberg, Mathias, 2021). Several studies related to the economic impact of tourism, which are regularly conducted, generally estimate the contribution of the tourism sector to economic growth and development (Comerio & Strozzi, 2019). Travel and tourism are expected to be a key sector for economic growth in the next ten years and can provide 300 jobs worldwide (WTTC, 2023).

Several previous studies on the impact of the tourism sector on the economy in Indonesia include that the tourism sector can drive economic output creation in North Sulawesi Province and generate income for the community (Siswanto and Muryani, 2020). The increase in entrepreneurship contributes to global economic growth (Ostasilva et al., 2023). The claim that entrepreneurship is crucial for economic growth and social stability in developing countries is supported by research (Mafud et al., 2020; Ostasilva et al., 2023). Entrepreneurship is a creative and innovative activity with the potential to bring new and additional value to

goods and services, increase productivity, create new jobs, revitalize and diversify markets, enhance social welfare, and advance national economic growth (Ostasilva et al., 2023).

Economic development planning and evaluation for a region usually use macroeconomic data indicators, namely GRDP, inflation, and social data such as poverty and unemployment (Ali S and Mardiana A, 2020; Astutik et al., 2023). In the current digital era, every country worldwide is facing the biggest challenge—not only to sustain economic growth and development but also to ensure quality growth. The definition of quality growth refers to economic growth that significantly increases job availability (pro-job) and reduces poverty rates (pro-poor) (BPS, 2023). Pro-poor economic growth, according to the World Bank, is economic growth that directly contributes to poverty reduction (Ravallion, 2004; BPS, 2023). Pro-growth refers to the presence of local/national economic growth (Taufik et al., 2016).

The economic growth of Banten in the first quarter of 2023 was 4.68% (y-on-y). From the production side, some business sectors experienced very high growth, including transportation and warehousing, which grew by 19.4%; other service sectors, which grew by 9.98%; and accommodation and food and beverage provision, which grew by 9.91%. Meanwhile, other major contributing business sectors that experienced growth included the manufacturing industry at 4.12%, wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair at 4.23%; construction at 1.65%; real estate at 2.97%; and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries at 3.38%. Given the high growth rate of business sectors related to tourism, these sectors currently have economic potential in Banten due to their significant contribution to Banten's GRDP (BPS, 2023).

Several business sectors related to tourism contributed to Banten's y-on-y economic performance growth of 4.68% in the first quarter of 2023. This was due to growth across all business sectors, with the highest growth achieved by tourism-related business sectors, such as transportation and warehousing at 19.42%, driven by the strong performance of the air and rail transportation subsectors. Furthermore, other service sectors, accommodation and food and beverage provision, and information and communication all grew above 5% y-on-y in the first quarter of 2023. Thus, all business sectors related to tourism can be considered to have a strong influence and role in Banten's economic growth (BPS Banten, 2023).

Previous studies related to the impact of the tourism sector on the economy of Banten are very limited, with most studies only covering district or city levels. Earlier research on the tourism sector indicates that tourism is a future economic driver for every region, including Banten, due to its role in accelerating the circulation of goods and services in tourist destinations (Bahruliana Fajrin, Setiobudi, 2022). Another previous study related to tourism suggests that tourism is one of the largest sectors for boosting a region's economy. Complementary business sectors supporting tourism, such as the accommodation, hotel, and restaurant sectors, transportation, handicraft industries, and others, will accelerate economic growth and job creation (Cahyani et al., 2021).

Banten Province has attractive tourism potential for both domestic and international tourists, boasting 344 types of natural tourism, such as beaches, seas, caves, waterfalls, and mountains; 591 types of religious tourism, including cultural history and pilgrimage tourism; and 231 types of artificial and special interest tourism (Syahrizal, 2021). Popular beach tourism destinations include Anyer, Carita, Bagedur, Sawarna, and others, while well-known religious tourism sites among foreign and domestic tourists include the Banten Lama Grand Mosque area, located in Banten village, Kasemen District. Serang City is also known for its historical significance as a representation of the glory of the Banten Sultanate (Nurfadhila and Suganda, 2021). Previous research on tourism development in the Banten Lama area has shown its impact on the local economy through increased income, which is influenced by the growing number of tourists (Falaqi Bahruliana and Setiobudi, 2022).

The development of tourism in a region can boost its economy by creating jobs and contributing to GRDP. However, GRDP contributions across Java are still dominated by DKI Jakarta at 29.60%, East Java at 24.99%, West Java at 22.35%, Central Java at 14.54%, Banten at 6.96%, and the Special Region of Yogyakarta at 1.55%. The larger the GRDP value of a region, the better its economic condition. Based on the GRDP distribution in Java, Banten has the second lowest GRDP value after the Special Region of Yogyakarta compared to DKI Jakarta, East Java, West Java, and Central Java. Furthermore, in 2023, the GRDP contribution by business sector in Banten's tourism sector was 1.92%, broken down as follows: transportation and warehousing at 1.01%, accommodation and food and beverage provision at 0.24%, information and communication at 0.46%, corporate services at 0.06%, and other services at 0.15% (BPS, 2023).

Several issues related to tourism development in Banten include its inability to drive a strong and prosperous economy, as indicated by the high poverty rate in the province. Poverty refers to the inability to meet basic human needs, both food and non-food. The number of people living below the poverty line in Banten has increased annually. In September 2022, the poverty line rose by 9.36% compared to the previous year (BPS, 2023).

Banten Province's tourism development faces increasing competition among regions in creating attractive tourism destinations to draw tourists and investors, alongside rapid advancements in information and communication technology. Tourism development also struggles with suboptimal regional destination preparedness for global market competition, inadequate utilization of information and communication technology (ICT) for tourism marketing and promotion, low quality and quantity of tourism human resources, lack of professionalism in competing in global markets, low levels of investment in tourism, and suboptimal partnerships and cooperation between the government and the private sector, including public-private partnerships (Dispar Banten, 2017).

Tourism development represents an opportunity for economic improvement, partly supported by the national economic recovery budget (PEN) of IDR 455.62 trillion in 2022. Additionally, the management and development of tourism in Banten Province received a specific budget allocation of IDR 52,303,870,000 for tourism governance, which will be analyzed in relation to various tourism-related business sectors.

This study aims to examine the role and impact of the tourism sector on Banten's economy, including multiplier effects (output, income, and employment), priority scales for tourism sector development, and the budget shock of government tourism policies in Banten Province using the Input-Output model.

Based on the findings above and previous studies, Banten's tourism development should be more seriously enhanced to contribute to the economy, particularly in job absorption and income growth. Studies on the impact of the tourism sector on Banten's economy remain limited, particularly those employing the Input-Output model, which has motivated the author to conduct this study. This study will use the Input-Output analysis method, first developed by Leontief in 1986, to:

1. Analyze the role of tourism as a key sector in Banten's economy.
2. Determine the tourism sector's multiplier effects (output, income, and employment) in Banten Province.
3. Analyze priority scales for tourism sector development in Banten Province.
4. Assess the shock or impact of increased tourism financing on changes in output, income, and employment.

## METHODS

The study employs an open Input-Output model analysis. The basis of the analysis is the 2016 Input-Output table of Banten Province at producer price levels. The study utilizes 52 business sectors and 17 industries. The method is used to analyze the role of the tourism sector as a key sector in Banten's economy, determine the multiplier effects (output, income, and employment) in the tourism sector of Banten Province, analyze the priority scale for developing tourism-related sectors in Banten Province, and examine the shock or impact of increased tourism sector funding on changes in output, income, and employment.

The impact analysis assesses how additional budget allocations to the tourism sector affect changes in output, income, and employment in Banten's economy. It aims to analyze the role and impact of the tourism sector as a key economic sector in Banten, determine the multiplier effects (output, income, and employment), and describe the shock analysis of government policy in increasing the tourism budget. Details of the 52 sectors are provided in Appendix 1, while the 17 industries are listed in Appendix 2. The multiplier analysis can be conducted on output, income, and employment. The output multiplier is derived from the calculation of the Leontief Inverse Matrix (IKBL). Meanwhile, the income multiplier is calculated by first determining the income matrix using the concept of wage coefficients per sector. To determine the employment multiplier, the same concept is applied by finding the income multiplier but using the employment matrix based on employment coefficients.

The analysis will focus on 11 tourism-related sectors from the 52 business sectors and 5 tourism-related sectors from the 17 industries listed in domestic transactions at producer prices. The 11 tourism-related sectors from the 52 business sectors include:

- (34) Rail Transport,
- (35) Land Transport,
- (36) Sea Transport,
- (37) River, Lake, and Ferry Transport,
- (38) Air Transport,
- (39) Warehousing and Transport Support Services, Courier Services,
- (40) Accommodation Services,
- (41) Food and Beverage Services,
- (42) Information and Communication Services,
- (48) Business Services,
- (52) Other Services.

Meanwhile, the 5 tourism-related sectors from the 17 industries include:

- (H) Transportation and Warehousing,
- (I) Accommodation and Food and Beverage Services,
- (J) Information and Communication,
- (M,N) Business Services,
- (R,S,T,U) Other Services.

Table 1 presents the formulas for output, income, and employment multipliers, which are used to determine their coefficients, followed by matrix calculations to derive the initial effect, first-round effect, industrial support effect, consumption industry effect, total effect, and subsequent effects.

**Table 1. Output, Income, and Employment Multiplier Formulas**

Value	Multiplier		
	Output (Rp)	Income (Rp)	Employment (People)
Initial Effect	1	$h_j$	$e_j$
First Round Effect	$\sum_i a_{ij}$	$\sum_i a_{ij} h_i$	$\sum_i a_{ij} e_i$
Industrial Support Effect	$\sum_i \alpha_{ij} - 1 - \sum_i a_{ij}$	$\sum_i \alpha_{ij} h_i - h_j - \sum_i a_{ij} h_i$	$\sum_i \alpha_{ij} e_i - e_j - \sum_i a_{ij} e_i$
Consumption Induction Effect	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} - \sum_i \alpha_{ij}$	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} h_i - \sum_i \alpha_{ij} h_i$	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} e_i - \sum_i \alpha_{ij} e_i$
Total Effect	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij}$	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} h_i$	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} e_i$
Subsequent Effect	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} - 1$	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} h_i - h_i$	$\sum_i \alpha^*_{ij} e_i - e_i$

Info:

- $A_{ij}$  = Output Coefficient
- $h_i$  = Household Income Coefficient
- $e_i$  = Employment Coefficient
- $\alpha_{ij}$  = Leontief Inverse Matrix (Open Model)
- $\alpha^*_{ij}$  = Leontief Inverse Matrix (Closed Model)

The matrix  $(I-A)^{-1}$  represents the Leontief inverse matrix, which indicates the output multiplier effect, meaning the impact of an increase in production in one sector on the additional production of other sectors. The concept includes the Backward Linkage Index (IKBL) and the Forward Linkage Index (IKDN). The calculation of IKBL and IKDN values can be performed by summing each column and row of the Leontief inverse matrix.

Key sector analysis identifies sectors with strong interconnections both upstream and downstream, characterized by IKBL and IKDN values greater than one. Multiplier analysis will be conducted on output, income, and employment. The output multiplier is derived from the calculation of IKBL. Meanwhile, the income multiplier is obtained by determining the income matrix using the wage coefficient concept per sector. Subsequently, the employment multiplier is calculated by determining the employment matrix using the employment coefficient concept.

The analysis for establishing investment/sectoral policy priority scales involves summing the overall priority rankings of each sector based on the multipliers mentioned above. The government policy shock analysis for output involves applying a shock to the Leontief inverse matrix using the allocated tourism budget. For income and employment, the analysis first determines the coefficient matrices for income and employment, which are then subjected to shocks using the Leontief inverse matrix, followed by applying a shock with the allocated tourism budget.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Economic Growth in Banten

In 2022, the economy in Banten experienced growth of 5.03% higher than the previous year in 2021 (4.49%). The growth of business fields that experienced a significant increase was the transportation and warehousing sector by 26.68%, followed by accommodation provision by 8.09%, information and communication 5.71% and financial services 4.69%. The three sectors related to tourism (transportation and warehousing, accommodation provision and information and communication turned out to be the mainstay of economic growth in Banten (BPS, 2023).

### B. Development in Banten

In 2022, the number of tourists visiting Banten increased by about 5 times or 471 percent from the previous year (BPS, 2023). Based on Hamid's information, exactly one month after Eid in 2023, the number of tourists visiting Banten beaches reached 2.9 million tourists, there are 900 tourist attractions in Banten that

have the potential to be visited, but during the Eid holiday that was monitored and recorded there were 329 destination points, favorite tourist attractions that are often visited by tourists are beach tourism and religious tourism such as Anyer, Carita, Tanjung Lesung, Bagedur, Sawarna, and religious tourism in Old Kebanten (Hamid, 2023).

Entrepreneurship in rail transportation, land transportation, sea transportation, river transportation, lakes, crossings, air transportation, warehousing and supporting services, transportation and couriers, provision of accommodation, provision of food and beverages, information and communication services, company services, are part of the tourism and creative economy sectors (Astutik et al. 2023).

The reality of Banten's economic growth during the 2018-2022 period, when viewed from the creation of labor, is indeed not pro-job. This situation can be seen in the comparison between the jobs created and the increase in the number of workers. Jobs created per one percent of economic growth, on average apply to 54,655 people. This indicates that it is lower when compared to the average increase in the workforce per one percent of economic growth which reaches 56,991 people. As a result, the number of unemployed increases by 2336 for every percent of economic growth (BPS, 2023).

The increasing number of tourist visits to an area will certainly improve the economy of the area, increase the income of local people, and will provide opportunities for business growth in industrial sectors related to tourism such as the accommodation, food and beverage, land and water transportation sectors, and others, in accordance with the results of previous studies, that there is a direct influence of the tourist visit variable on the income variable of street vendors (PKL) in the Great Mosque area of Old Banten (Nurfadhila and Suganda, 2021).

### 1. Analysis of the role of the tourism sector as a key sector in the economy of Banten Province

In the research conducted (Malba et.al, 2016) showed the results of the study that there were no sectors related to the tourism industry that had high interconnectedness, so that the shock to the tourism sector did not significantly increase the use of output and production in other downstream sectors. Other studies related to the tourism industry produced strong forward and backward linkage analysis, this shows that the tourism-related business sector in the North Sulawesi economy is a leading sector (Key Sector) (Muryani and Siswanto, 2017). While the current study produced a good linkage analysis with upstream and downstream as well as very strong forward and backward linkages with IKBL (backward linkage index) and IKDN (forward linkage index) values above 1, so it can be concluded that the business fields related to tourism in Banten are key and leading sectors of the regional economy after the electricity sector.

**Table 1. Analysis Of Key Sectors And Tourism-Related Sector Which Plays An Important Role In The Banten Economy**

SECTOR	IKBL	IKDN	SECTOR	IKBL	IKDN	PR	SECTOR	IKBL	IKDN	PR
1) PTP	1,12	1,21	23)IBKL	1,23	1,00		43)JPKS	1,16	1,43	
2) PTH	1,05	1,02	24)IMP	1,29	1,00		44)ADP	1,22	1,14	
3) PST	1,06	1,06	25)IAA	1,26	1,23		45)JKL	1,15	1,10	
4) PTK	1,22	1,33	26)IFT	1,26	1,00		46)JPK	1,17	1,02	
5) JPP	1,18	1,04	27)IPLP	1,38	1,06		47)RLE	1,29	1,22	
6) KPK	1,08	1,00	28)KLT	1,78	2,53		49)APPJS	1,4z9	1,02	
7) PIK	1,06	1,04	29)PGD	1,05	1,27		50)JSP	1,32	1,05	
8) PMG	1,04	1,00	30)PAP	1,49	1,10		51)JKKS	1,26	1,04	
9) PBL	1,21	1,01	31)KST	1,36	1,86					
10)PLB	1,12	1,01	32)PMR	1,19	1,20					
11)PPL	1,25	1,38	33)PBE	1,27	2,29					
12)IBP	1,07	1,02	34)AKR	1,55	1,00	1,11				
13)IMM	1,45	1,81	35)AKD	1,28	1,44	9,03				
14)IPT	1,00	1,00	36)AKL	1,45	1,01	4,10				
15)ITP	1,37	1,23	37)ASDP	1,43	1,12	5,08				
16)IKB	1,22	1,01	38)AKU	1,47	2,16	2,01				
17)IKKS	1,23	1,00	39)PJKP	1,46	1,40	3,04				
18)KBKR	1,57	1,49	40)PYA	1,26	1,02	10,09				
19)IKF	1,12	1,00	41)PYM	1,38	1,20	6,06				

20)IKP	1,36	1,73	42)JIK	1,34	1,84	8,02
21)IBL	1,52	1,55	48)JSP	1,35	1,40	7,05
22)ILD	1,36	1,21	52)JSL	1,22	1,20	11,07

Note : PR: Ranking

Key Sectors Related To Tourism That Play An Important Role In Banten's Economy (Colored green)

Key and leading sectors are sectors that have good linkages with upstream and downstream. So that the backward linkage and forward linkage must be more than one, all sectors related to tourism in Banten have IKBL and IKDN values of more than one, as explained in Table 5 above. The IKBL (Backward Linkage Index) and IKDN (Forward Linkage Index) values of other industrial sectors that are higher are the electricity sector (28; KLT) in blue, which is a supporter of the tourism-related sector in Banten.

Eleven key and leading sectors related to tourism based on the green IKBL value ranking, namely; I) rail transportation (34; AKR), II) air transportation sector (38; AKU), III) warehousing and supporting services for transportation and couriers (39 PJPK), IV) sea transportation (36 AKL), V) river, lake, crossing transportation (37; ASDP), VI) provision of food and beverages (41; PYM), VII) company services (48; JSP), VIII) information and communication services (42; JIK), IX) land transportation (35; AKD), X) provision of accommodation (40; PYA), XI) and other services (52; JSL) play an important role in economic growth in Banten, because its forward linkages are very strong, having a value of more than one.

Eleven key and leading sectors related to tourism based on the IKDN (Forward Linkage Index) or downstream value ranking, namely; I) air transportation (38; AKU), II) information and communication services (42; JIK), III) land transportation (35; AKD), IV) warehousing and supporting services for transportation and couriers (39 PJPK), V) company services (48; JSP), VI) provision of food and drink, VII) and other services (52; JSL), VIII) river, lake, crossing transportation (37; ASDP), IX) provision of accommodation (40; PYA), X) sea transportation (36 AKL), XI) rail transportation (34; AKR).

The highest IKBL (Backward Linkage Index) or upstream linkage is in the tourism sector, the Rail transportation sector (34; AKR), with a coefficient value of 1.55, then air transportation (38; AKU), with a coefficient value of 1.47, then ) warehousing and supporting services for transportation and couriers. The impact of the high coefficient value (IKBL) on the tourism sector, especially the rail transportation sector, will provide opportunities for the increasing need for other sectors, such as the electricity sector, because this sector is closely related to the rail transportation sector in Banten Province which is currently very dependent on electricity, so that the electricity sector will experience a very significant (rapid) impact. Likewise with other sectors, such as; the land transportation and air transportation sectors will also be affected to become sectors that experience development.

The highest IKDN (Forward Linkage Index) or downstream linkage is in the tourism sector, air transportation sector (38; AKU), with a coefficient value of 2.16, then information and communication services and land transportation. As a result of IKDN with a high coefficient, it will provide development opportunities for the information and communication services business sector (42; JIK), land transportation (35; AKD), warehousing and supporting services for transportation and couriers (39 PJPK), company services (48; JSP), provision of food and beverages (41; PYM), other services (52; JSL), accommodation provision services (40; PYA), ) sea transportation (36 AKL), and the rail transportation sector (34; AKR).

It can be said in general that the transportation and warehousing sector is the first leading sector of the tourism sector in Banten, then, information and communication services after that, the food and beverage provision sector, then, corporate services, and finally other services. The backward linkage of the transportation and warehousing sector is network connectivity (other transportation networks), meaning that rail transportation is connected to other transportation networks such as highways, ports and airports. The location of the international airport in Banten Province, and the port of Merak is also in Banten Province, this plays an important role in the course of economic development in the Banten region.

## 2. Multiplier analysis (output, income, and labor) in the tourism sector of Banten Province

### a. Output Multiplier Analysis

Table 2. Partial Output Multiplier Priorities for Tourism Sector from 52 Sectors

Code	Sector	Output Multiplier	Priority
34 (AKR)	Rail Transportation	1.549864600	1
38 (I)	Air Transport	1.471846458	2
39 (PJPK)	Warehousing and supporting services, transportation and couriers	1.455746633	3
36 (AKL)	Sea Transportation	1.453695800	4

37 (ASDP)	River, lake and ferry transportation	1.429148914	5
41 (PYM)	Food and Drink Provision	1.377473262	6
48 (JSP)	Corporate Services	1.352389709	7
42 (JIK)	Information and Communication Services	1.344765515	8
35 (AKD)	Land Transportation	1.283850941	9
40 (PYA)	Provision of Accommodation	1.258188749	10
52 (JSL)	Other Services	1.218038017	11

**Average: 1.32**

Table 2 shows a partial output multiplier table covering sectors related to the tourism sector, namely sectors numbered: (34) rail transport, (36) sea transport, (37) river, lake and ferry transport, (38) air transport, (39) warehousing and supporting services, transport and couriers, (40) Provision of accommodation, (41) provision of food and drink, (42) information and communication services, (48) company services, (52) other services. The full output multiplier table covering 52 sectors.

Table 2 above shows the magnitude of the output multiplier which shows the magnitude of the impact that occurs on output if there is an increase in final demand (either in the form of investment or others) in each of the eleven sectors that make up the tourism sector, based on Table 6 above the greatest impact on output is generated by the rail transportation sector. The multiplier number of 1.5498646 means that every increase in final demand in the tourism sector, the rail transportation business sector worth Rp. 1,000,000, - will cause an increase in the Province's output worth a total of Rp. 1,549,000, -.

Based on the analysis above, if the government wants to pursue a high economic growth target through the development of the tourism sector, then the most appropriate policy is if government spending and private investment prioritize transportation and warehousing services, tourism such as (rail transportation), (air transportation), (warehousing and supporting services, transportation and couriers), (sea transportation), (river, lake and ferry transportation), (food and beverage provision), (company services), (accommodation provision), (information and communication services), (land transportation), other services.

After that, the private sector may invest in the Food and Beverage Provision sector, then in Corporate Services, then Information and Communication Services, Land Transportation, Accommodation Provision and finally in the Other Services sector. The Banten Input-Output (IO) table in 2016 used in the processing and analysis of this research data is still relevant to use, because the 2016 Input-Output table of Banten Province has not experienced any changes in the economic structure of Banten Province to date. This is in accordance with the largest contributor to Banten's economic growth in 2022 and published in 2023 are business sectors related to tourism, especially the type of food and beverage provision business or restaurant which continues to grow from year to year, as shown in Table 2 that the number of restaurant businesses reached 1823 in 2021. Furthermore, the economy in Banten experienced growth of 5.03% higher than the previous year in 2021 (4.49%).

The growth of business fields that experienced a significant increase was the transportation and warehousing sector by 26.68%, followed by accommodation provision by 8.09%, information and communication 5.71% and financial services 4.69%. The three sectors related to tourism (transportation and warehousing, accommodation provision and information and communication turned out to be the mainstay of economic growth in Banten (BPS, 2023).

Research on the impact of tourism on the economy as previously conducted using the Input-Output table method in 2013 with research results showing that the tourism sector, namely the sub-sectors of restaurants, hotels, transportation, communication, travel agency services, and entertainment and recreation services, has a significant impact on the economy of the province in Central Java (Cahaya Nilam, 2020). One of the reasons for the increase in Banten's economic growth is that the number of tourists visiting Banten has increased by about 5 times or 471 percent from the previous year (BPS, 2023). Based on Hamid's information, exactly one month after Eid in 2023, the number of tourists visiting Banten beaches reached 2.9 million tourists, there are 900 tourist attractions in Banten that have the potential to be visited, but during the Eid holiday that was monitored and recorded there were 329 destination points, favorite tourist attractions that are often visited by tourists are beach tourism and religious tourism such as Anyer, Carita, Tanjung Lesung, Bagedur, Sawarna, (Hamid, 2023).

Then, if the output multiplier value of the eleven tourism-related sectors is compared with the average output multiplier of all 52 sectors, where the average of 11 sectors is 1.32, it appears that the multiplier value is greater than the average output multiplier value of the 52 sectors (see attachment 2) which is 1.28. So it can be said that the eleven sectors, especially the (rail transportation) sector, then (air transportation), (warehousing and supporting services, transportation and couriers), (sea transportation), (river, lake and crossing transportation), (food and beverage provision), (company services), (information

and communication services), (land transportation), (accommodation provision), and finally other services are pro-growth sectors that reflect giving impacts to economic growth in the Banten region through their output multipliers.

The implications of the eleven tourism sectors which are leading sectors or can be called key sectors of the Banten Province economy, will have an impact on the Banten economy, as indicated by the eleven tourism sectors contributing to the increase in the Banten Province's GRDP.

**Table 3. Output, Income and Partial Employment Multipliers for 5 Tourism-related Sectors in 17 Business Fields**

Code	Sector	Output Multiplier	Ranking	Revenue Multiplier	Ranking	Employment Multiplier	Ranking	Addition Ranking Priority	Ranking Priority After Addition
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1,427	1	2,4000	2	1,960	1	15	1
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1,355	2	2,3000	3	1,319	3	11	3
J	Information and Communication	1,337	4	5,060	1	1,660	2	6	2
M N	Corporate Services	1,348	3	1,470	4	1,201	4	7	4
RSTU	Other Services	1,213	5	1,170	5	1,043	5	6	5

Based on Table 3 above, the highest multiplier value is the information and communication sector with a value of 5.6. The five sectors related to tourism show that the information and communication sector can be a priority for increasing budget costs for the government, and increasing investment for the private sector in tourism development, but it is better to prioritize the provision of accommodation and food and beverages because the number of accommodation and food and beverage providers that have experienced the most significant development and the number of tourists visiting Banten continues to increase, then transportation and warehousing. company services, information and communication and other services. It is a new finding that there is no difference in the multiplier value between the input-output analysis model of 52 sectors and 17 business fields. If in the input-output analysis of 52 sectors, the output multiplier is all positive, so too in the 17 business fields in the tourism sector, the output multiplier is also positive and the sector ranking tends to be the same.

Furthermore, related to the meaning of the Multiplier number 1.427 in the output multiplier, it means that if there is an increase in the final demand in the tourism sector in the transportation sector of Rp. 1,000,000, then the output of the transportation sector will increase by Rp. 1,427,000. The multiplier number in the income multiplier means that if there is an increase in the final demand in the tourism sector of Rp. 1,000,000, then the income in the transportation sector will increase by Rp. 2,400,000 in -The multiplier number of the employment opportunity multiplier means that if the increase in the final demand in the tourism sector is Rp. 1,000,000, then the employment opportunities in the transportation sector will increase by 1,960,000 people. Other international research related to the impact of tourism on the economy with input-output techniques with findings, MSP (Marine Spatial Planning) activities, namely marine transportation services, are the most profitable sector (Garola Alvar et. al. 2022).

Based on the analysis above, if the government wants to pursue a high economic growth target through the development of the tourism sector, then the most appropriate policy is if government spending and private investment prioritize the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, then travel agent services or tourist trips such as rail transportation, air transportation, warehousing and supporting services, transportation and couriers, sea transportation, river transportation, lakes and crossings, company services, information and communication services, land transportation, and other services. The main focus of tourism development is to increase customer appeal, develop competitive advantages, reduce negative

impacts on the environment, support the local economy so that it can save money (Graci et al. 2008; Taylor, 2008; Dibra Mirjam 2015).

### **b. Income Multiplier Analysis**

Table 3 above shows a partial income multiplier table that only covers sectors related to the tourism sector, namely sectors with letters (H), (I), (J), (MN), and (RSTU). For the full income multiplier of 17 sectors can be seen in Appendix 4. In table 7, the amount of income multiplier shows the amount of impact that occurs on income if there is an increase in final demand (either in the form of investment or others). In each of the five sectors that make up the tourism sector, if seen the greatest impact on income is generated by the information and communication sector with a multiplier of 5.060, meaning that every increase in final demand in the information and communication sector of Rp. 1,000,000, - will cause an increase in income of Rp. 5,060,000, -, then will cause an increase in income of Rp. 1,960,000, - and for the provision of accommodation and food and beverages will cause an increase in income of Rp. 1,319,000, -. then for company services will cause an increase in income of Rp. 1,201,000,- then for the increase in final demand in other service sectors worth Rp. 1,000,000,- then it will cause an increase in income of Rp. 1,043,000.

Based on the analysis above, if the government wants to pursue the target of increasing community income through the development of the tourism sector, it is better to prioritize the type of tourism with company growth that supports the tourism sector business in Banten as shown in Table 3 above, namely the information and communication sector, then the transportation and warehousing sector, after that the food and beverage accommodation provision sector, then the company service sector and other services. So the most appropriate policy is if government spending or private investment is prioritized first in the sectors mentioned earlier.

Furthermore, if the income multiplier value of the five sectors related to tourism is compared with the average income multiplier of 17 sectors where the average is 3.7 (see appendix 4), it appears that the income multiplier value related to the tourism sector is greater than the average income multiplier value of the 17 sectors. So it can be said that the five sectors, especially (transportation and warehousing sectors) are pro-growth sectors because they can increase Banten's output and economic growth, are pro-poor because they can increase people's income and reduce income inequality and are pro-job because they can provide additional employment by absorbing labor.

So that the Banten tourism sector contributes to the Banten economy by contributing to the Banten GRDP. This is in accordance with the development of the Banten economy in 2023, the GRDP contribution figure according to the Banten province tourism sector business field is 1.92%, with a description of the transportation and warehousing sector 1.01%, provision of food and beverage accommodation 0.24%, information and communication 0.46%, company services 0.06%, and other services 0.15% (BPS, 2023). Based on previous research, the impact of managing the tourism potential of Belitung Regency has had an impact on increasing PAD (Regional Original Income) in general (Harefa Mandala, 2020).

### **c. Labor Multiplier Analysis**

Table 3 above shows a partial employment opportunity multiplier table that only relates to tourism sectors, namely sectors lettered (H), (I), (J), (MN), and RSTU. For the overall employment opportunity multiplier table for 17 sectors, see Appendix 5. In Table 7 The magnitude of the employment opportunity multiplier shows the magnitude of the impact that occurs on the available employment if there is an increase in final demand (either in the form of investment or others) in each of the five sectors that make up the tourism sector. If seen, the greatest impact on the provision of employment is generated by the transportation and warehousing sector of 1.960, meaning that for an increase in final demand in the transportation and warehousing sector of Rp. 1,000,000, - it will cause an increase in the absorption of 1,043,000 workers, then the information and communication sector of 1.660, meaning that for an increase in final demand in the information and communication sector of Rp. 1,000,000, - it will cause an increase in the absorption of 1,660,000 workers, then the provision of accommodation and food and beverages of 1.319, meaning that for an increase in final demand in the sector of Rp. 1,000,000,- then it will cause an increase in labor absorption of 1,319,000 people, then corporate services 1.470 means that for an increase in final demand in the corporate services sector worth Rp. 1,000,000,- then it will cause an increase in labor absorption of 1,470,000 people and finally other service sectors of 1.043 means that for an increase in final demand in the corporate services sector worth Rp. 1,000,000,- then it will cause an increase in labor absorption of 1,043,000 people.

Furthermore, if the government wants to pursue the target of reducing unemployment through the development of a sustainable tourism sector to support the creative economy, then the most appropriate policy is if government spending and private investment are encouraged to be prioritized in the transportation and warehousing, information and communication, accommodation and food and beverage provision, corporate services, and other services sectors.

### **3. Analysis of Priority Scales for Development of Tourism Sectors in Banten Province**

Based on the three multiplier values above, namely output, income, and employment multipliers, describing the impact generated by each of the three indicators shows an increase in final demand in business sectors related to the tourism sector. The three multiplier measures for each of the results of the policy/investment priority order have provided a clear answer in aggregate regarding which sector of the tourism industry should be prioritized for investment first. This provides the achievement of three different objectives, including the following;

1. Economic growth reflected by the multiplier or output multiplier. This reflects a Pro-Growth economy which means increasing economic growth, the first position is in the transportation and warehousing sector which is the first and followed by the food and beverage accommodation provision sector.
2. The growth of community income to reduce the poor population is reflected by the multiplier or income multiplier. This reflects a Pro-Poor economy which means increasing community income that can reduce poverty, the first position is in the information and communication sector followed by transportation and warehousing, then the provision of food and beverage accommodation.
3. Expansion of employment to reduce unemployment reflected by the multiplier or workforce multiplier. This means reflecting a Pro-Job economy, which means absorbing a lot of labor. The first position is in the transportation and warehousing sector, then information and communication followed by the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector in third position, then company services and other services.

To determine the optimal investment pattern in the three objectives, a simple scale of investment/sectoral policy priorities can be used by adding up all priority rankings of each sector according to the three multipliers. The results of the addition of the priority rankings are accompanied by the new priority rankings displayed in Table 3. Table 3 shows the priority rankings based on the results of the addition of the priority rankings that have been carried out. Based on the ranking pattern, a smaller ranking indicates a higher priority of investment/policy that is best carried out by the sector. According to this criterion, the sectors that should be prioritized for investment first are the transportation and warehousing sector, provision of food and beverage accommodation, information and communication, then corporate services, and other services.

The investment/policy priorities as described above are reasonable because the tourism sector itself is a service sector (tertiary) from the start. In accordance with research from Oosterhaven and Khijff (1987), one of the basic characteristics of the service sector is that it absorbs labor and is a reliable source of income. However, different findings from Oosterhaven and Knijff's conclusions were obtained in the multiplier analysis. Based on the analysis of the values of the three multipliers in the previous section, it was found that the sectors related to the tourism sector in Banten Province are pro-growth, pro-poor, and pro-job, it is hoped that there will be government policies that provide support to business actors in the industry related to the tourism sector to provide opportunities for opening additional businesses, can provide opportunities for opening new jobs that are useful for providing support for economic growth that can absorb more labor so that it can reduce poverty levels and increase community income. Previous research related to economic growth in Indonesia is classified as pro-poor, but the gross and net elasticity values of poverty to economic growth are not too large (Muthia, 2019).

Through the development of tourism sector businesses in Banten, especially in the field of accommodation, food and beverage, transportation services such as tourism, will provide an impact on improving the level of regional economy, including increasing the income of the community in Banten Province. Implementing the utilization of marine potential and natural scenery, such as the cities of Serang, Pandeglang and Lebak which are famous for their marine tourism which is visited by many tourists needs to be developed. The next priority is in the information and communication services sector, corporate services.

### **4. Analysis Of Shocks Or The Impact Of Increased Financing In The Tourism Sector On Changes In Output, Income And Employment.**

In this analysis, the author applies a shock basis using the relative budget allocation policy by the government, namely the 2022 tourism budget ceiling for sectors directly related to tourism, namely the transportation and warehousing sector (H), provision of food and beverage accommodation (I), information and communication (J), company services (M, N), other services (RSTU). The 2022 tourism budget ceiling provided for government affairs in the tourism sector is IDR 52,303,870,000. The largest budget is given at IDR 26,003,574,000 for the program to increase the attractiveness of tourist destinations. The 2nd largest budget of IDR 16,950,075,000 is given for the management of strategic areas of the Province, while the 3rd largest budget of IDR 15,150,075,000 is given for the development of strategic areas of provincial tourism, the 4th largest budget of IDR. 8,253,499,000,- is given for the management of the Province's tourist

attractions, the 5th amounting to Rp. 8,050,075,000,- is given for the development of the Province's leading tourist attractions, the 6th amounting to Rp. 5,500,000,000,- is used for tourism marketing programs, the 7th amounting to Rp. 5,500,000,000,- is used for domestic and foreign tourism marketing, destination attractions and strategic tourism areas of the Province, the 8th amounting to Rp. 2,400,000,000,- is used to facilitate tourism marketing activities both domestically and abroad

Next, the 9th amounting to Rp. 2,155,400,000,- for strengthening promotion through electronic print media and other media both domestically and abroad, the 10th amounting to Rp. 1,600,000,000,- is given for community empowerment in managing strategic provincial tourism areas, the 11th amounting to Rp. 1,500,000,000,- is used for tourism and creative economy resource development programs. The 12th budget amounting to Rp. Rp. 1,500,000,000,- is for the implementation of increasing the capacity of advanced tourism and creative economy human resources, the 13th amounting to Rp. 1,000,000,000,- for the creative economy development program through the utilization and protection of intellectual property rights, the 14th amounting to Rp. 1,000,000,000,- for the provision of creative city facilities and infrastructure, the 15th amounting to Rp. 944,600,000,- for the provision of data and dissemination of tourism information for the Province both domestically and internationally, the 16th amounting to Rp. 800,000,000,- is used for the determination of tourism business registration marks across districts/cities in one Province, the 17th amounting to Rp. 700,000,000,- is used to increase community participation in the development of tourism partnerships, the 18th amounting to Rp. 500,000,000,- is used for the development and supervision of tourism businesses, the 19th amounting to Rp. 500,000,000,- is used for the expansion of the creative product market for both export and domestic markets, the 20th amounting to Rp. 500,000,000,- is used for the development of advanced tourism and creative economy HR competencies, the 21st amounting to Rp. 300,000,000,- is used to facilitate the standardization of tourism industries and businesses, the 22nd amounting to Rp. 300,000,000,- used to facilitate the development of creative economy human resource competencies, the 24th amounting to Rp. 203,424,000,-, the 25th amounting to Rp. 200,000,000,- for the planning of strategic provincial tourism areas (Bappeda Banten, 2023).

The tourism budget ceiling mentioned above has not specifically mentioned the amount or nominal for business fields related to tourism, so the author takes a scenario of allocating the tourism budget according to each program as above and adjusted to the historical output multiplier, namely the transportation and warehousing sector of IDR 1 billion, provision of accommodation and food and beverages of IDR 1.3 billion, information and communication sector of IDR 1 billion, company services of IDR 1 billion and other services of IDR 300 million. The initial step, the researcher determined the output shock by means of the results of this shock the author found that changes in the output multiplier figures, income, and labor (relatively) increased, but not significantly, in the information and communication sector output multiplier shock the highest, then transportation and warehousing, as well as the provision of accommodation and food and beverages experienced a slight increase as shown in table 4 below

**Table 4. Partial Shock Results for the Tourism Sector in the Form of Additional Budget**

(In millions of Rupiah)

Sector	<i>Output Multiplier</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Income Multiplier</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Labor Multiplier</i>	<i>Position</i>
Transportation and Warehousing	1152.3	2	47.62	4	2.57	5
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1302.1	1	96.80	1	11.32	1
Information and Communication	1113.9	3	10.01	5	2.68	4
Corporate Services	1018.7	4	75.58	2	9.04	3
Other services	303.86	5	74.77	3	9.93	2

Based on table 4 above, the Output Multiplier budget shock partially produces the highest value in the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, then transportation and warehousing, then the information and communication sector, then business services, followed by the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, finally other services, this indicates that the business fields related to the tourism industry sector in Banten Province are Pro Growth, which means that sectors related to tourism can increase

the economic growth of Banten Province. If seen, the greatest impact on the output shock multiplier is generated by the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, amounting to 1302.1, meaning that for an increase in final demand in the sector with a budget of Rp. 1 billion, it will cause an increase in output of Rp. 1 billion 302 million.

## CONCLUSION

The greatest impact on the income multiplier shock is generated by the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, amounting to 96.80, meaning that for an increase in final demand in the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector with a budget of Rp. 1 billion 300 million will cause an increase in income of Rp 96 million 800 thousand, this will have an impact on the Banten economy which is Pro-Poor which can increase income. The Labor Multiplier in table 4 increases, this is indicated if the industrial sector related to tourism in Banten is pro-job (increased labor absorption), If seen, the greatest impact on the Labor multiplier shock is generated by the food and beverage accommodation provision sector of 11.32, meaning that for an increase in final demand in the sector with a budget of Rp. 1 billion 300 thousand, it will cause an increase in labor absorption of 11 million 320 thousand people.

Based on the description above, the results of the current study have slight differences with the results of the study conducted by Malba and Taheer (2016) which resulted in the air force sector having the highest value in the output multiplier, while the income multiplier in other service sectors, but in this study the rail transport sector has the highest output multiplier, while air transport is in second place, when viewed through the processing of the IO Table which is 52 sectors, while the IO table which is 17 sectors, the first position is in the transportation and warehousing sector, while the highest income multiplier is in the information and communication sector, the second position is the transportation and warehousing sector, then the third is the provision of food and beverage accommodation sector, followed by the company sector and finally other services, while the labor multiplier for the transportation and warehousing sector is in first place, for the second position is in the information and communication sector and the provision of food and beverage accommodation sector is in third place, then the fourth position is the company service sector and finally other service sectors are in fifth place (Astutik et al.2024; Malba and Taheer, 2016).

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