

Increasing economic growth through halal tourism in Indonesia

Aisyah Kurniawati & Muhammad Anwar Fathoni*

Economic and Business Faculty, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

1

Abstract

This study uses quantitative methods with panel data regression analysis. The results of this study are tourists, hotel room occupancy rates, and hotel labor together have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Then, tourists can independently positively and significantly affect economic growth. This condition also occurs in the impact of hotel labor on economic growth. Meanwhile, the hotel room occupancy rate only substantially affects economic growth. This study suggests that the government needs to pay more attention to the halal tourism hotel sector by optimizing Muslim-friendly services to increase the value of room occupancy rates. This study concludes that halal tourism in Indonesia has positively impacted economic growth.

Public interest statement

The success of halal tourism development is reflected in the success of Indonesia's halal tourism in obtaining various international awards. Thus, based on the achievement of halal tourism, this study wants to know the impact of halal tourism economically, namely investigating the effect of halal tourism on economic growth in Indonesia from 2014 to 2018.

Keywords: Economic growth, hotel labor; hotel room occupancy rate, halal tourism, Indonesia,

Paper type: Research paper

✉ Corresponding:

Muhammad Anwar Fathoni
Email: mfathoni@upnvj.ac.id

Received 1/18/2023
Revised 3/1/2023
Accepted 3/4/2023
Online First 3/19/2023



Peusijuek Journal of
Islamic Culture and Ethics
Vol 1, No. 1, 2023, 1-16
eISSN XXXX-XXXX



© The Author(s) 2023
This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).use.

Introduction

National economic growth in Indonesia over the past 11 years has fluctuated but has a value that tends to get smaller from year to year. Indonesia's economic growth was negative in 2020. This situation is a negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government made a policy of limiting human and regional mobility so that various operational sectors were disrupted, resulting in losses. Tourism is one of the most directly affected sectors (Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Through the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, the government provided a stimulus to the tourism sector amounting to Rp2.85 trillion in the form of grants, hotel/restaurant tax relief, and ticket incentives (Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The government's attention to the tourism sector is because tourism sector in Indonesia has great potential. This situation is seen from the condition of Indonesia. Indonesia, as an archipelago, has diverse natural resources (Abrori, 2020, p. 12). In addition, the tourism sector is a sector that is recognized as the basis of the economy (Aji, Pramono, and Rahmi, 2018). Tourism as an economic base plays a vital role in regional development through production and multiplier effects (Aji, Pramono, and Rahmi, 2018).

The contribution of tourism to an area in the form of increased income can be realized through various sectors that continue to increase from year to year, namely the trade, hotel, and restaurant sectors (Wahyuni, Ramly, and Arfah, 2020). The statement of the hotel sector follows the condition of the attachment of the number of tourists to the hotel (Wijaya & Sholeh, 2020). Assessment of tourism sector hotels can be done by looking at the Hotel Room Occupancy Rate (Fadhila & Rahmini, 2019). In addition to the hotel sector, tourism has tourist visits as an essential factor of tourism (Aliansyah & Hermawan, 2019). Foreign tourist visits in the form of tourism accommodation impact foreign exchange earnings (Aliansyah & Hermawan, 2019). Then, based on the factors of economic growth, in addition to hotels and the number of tourists as a form of tourism demand, the tourism sector has a workforce as human resources working in the tourism sector. Labor is one-factor affecting economic growth from the supply side (Wahyuni, Ramly, and Arfah, 2020).

The contribution of the halal tourism sector needs to be taken into account. This is because Indonesia has great potential for the development of halal tourism. Indonesia has the world's largest Muslim population, more than 231 million people (World Population Review, 2021). Therefore, based on the human resource potential of the halal tourism sector, Indonesia is significantly superior to other countries. In addition, Indonesia has a variety of natural resources (Abrori, 2020, p. 12). The success of Indonesia's halal tourism development can be seen from the international awards that Indonesia has successfully obtained. Indonesia's halal tourism to date has received many international awards. Indonesia won 12 out of 16 awards at the 2016 World Halal Best Travel Awards (Republika.co.id, 2016). Thus, 75% of the awards were won by Indonesia (Republika.co.id, 2016). In addition to the award in 2016, in 2019, at the international award event, Global Travel Muslim Index 2019, Indonesia was ranked first out of 131 countries as the Best Halal Tourism in the World (Mastercard-CrescentRating, 2019). Then, in 2021, Indonesia will be in fourth place as the best halal tourist destination in the 2021 Global Travel Muslim Index international award event (Mastercard-CrescentRating, 2021).

Moreover, based on future market projections, by 2024, Muslim tourism has the potential to have revenues from Muslim consumers of \$208 billion (*DinarStandard*, 2021). Halal tourism achievements and halal tourism market projections illustrate that the development of halal tourism has enormous potential. Even the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ma'ruf Amin, gave particular directions to the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency in the form of a request for the potential of

halal tourism to be developed in Indonesia (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

The government's seriousness in developing halal tourism's potential is illustrated by establishing a special director general of halal tourism (Medcom. id, 2021). In addition, this is also illustrated by the existence of the Indonesia Muslim Travel Index (IMTI). IMTI 2019 ranks ten halal tourism priority destinations based on scores from highest to lowest. Then, the ten destinations are grouped into three categories: leading regions, follower regions, and adopter regions (Mastercard-CrescentRating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Then, these destinations represent 11 provinces in Indonesia, namely West Nusa Tenggara, Aceh, Riau, Riau Islands, Jakarta, West Sumatra, West Java, Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi.

Based on the potential of halal tourism described above, halal tourism has a positive description. Then, based on general tourism theory, which is linked to economic growth, halal tourism influences economic growth. However, in actual circumstances, economic growth in Indonesia in the last 11 years has a tremendous economic growth rate that tends to shrink from year to year. This is different from the results of research conducted by Wijaya and Sholeh, namely, halal tourism contributes significantly to regional economic growth, becoming a leading sector for the region (Wijaya & Sholeh, 2020). The results of the study are described from the average contribution of tourism to the Gross Domestic Product of Region (GDPR) in West Nusa Tenggara during the period before the determination of West Nusa Tenggara as a halal tourism destination after the determination which has a significant difference (Wijaya & Sholeh, 2020).

This study was conducted by looking at the effect of halal tourism on the scope of economic growth in the initial year of the halal tourism declaration, namely 2014, until one year before IMTI 2019. This study represents the economic growth variable with GDPR at constant prices per capita. Then, halal tourism is represented by the number of domestic and foreign tourists, the occupancy rate of star hotel rooms, and the number of star hotel laborers as independent variables. This research has a novelty, namely research conducted by making 10 Indonesian halal tourism priority destinations as halal tourism destinations represent halal tourism in Indonesia.

Theoretical framework and hypotheses

Definition of halal tourism

Halal tourism is tourism with services and vacation styles created to meet the needs and demands of Muslim tourists (Abrori, 2020). Aspects of tourism activities that are blended with Islamic values are the concept of Halal tourism (Handayani and Rahmi, 2018). The concept of halal tourism or sharia travel based on DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 about Guidelines for the Implementation of Tourism Based on Sharia Principles, namely various kinds of tourism activities that have various facilities and services as the support provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government and local government whose implementation is in accordance with sharia or Islamic law (DSN MUI, 2016). Thus, halal tourism must avoid polytheism, disobedience, mischief, *tabzir/israf*, and evil and create benefits both materially and spiritually (DSN MUI, 2016).

Services provided in accordance with Islamic principles on the Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) are referred to as Muslim-friendly services (Mastercard-CrescentRating, 2021). The main Muslim-friendly services are those that provide halal food, prayer facilities, Ramadan services, water-friendly restrooms, no non-halal activities, and recreational facilities and services with privacy (Mastercard-CrescentRating, 2021).

The discussion of halal tourism is found in the Qur'an and Hadith, one of which is found in QS An-Nisa': 100. In the letter, it is explained that in this world a wide traveling place has been provided by Allah SWT. Thus, Allah does not prohibit the existence of tourism activities even Allah SWT provides a place for tourism in this world but tourism activities must still be carried out according to sharia. Then, halal tourism is also explained in Hadith, one of which is in sahih al-Bukhari: Vol.4 book 52, hadith 239. The Hadith explains that people who travel will also get as much reward as those who do well at home. So, we get a picture that traveling or traveling is not only for entertainment but also a way for humans to get closer to Allah SWT.

The main characteristics of halal tourism are tourism with the packaging of Islamic values and principles that can be enjoyed by Muslim and non-Muslim tourists (Pelu, Kurniawan and Akbar, 2020). This is in accordance with one of the characteristics of Islam, which is universal. So, halal tourism is the same as tourism in general, which makes tourists the main factor of halal tourism.

Economically, tourists have a positive impact. In a study conducted by Naseem in Saudi Arabia, three independent variables representing tourism partially had a significant effect on economic growth. Of the three independent variables, one of them is the number of tourists (Naseem, 2021). Likewise, research conducted by Enilov and Wang. The study found that the number of tourists has a significant influence on economic growth in 23 developing countries (Enilov and Wang, 2021).

Indonesia's halal tourism destinations

In 2014, the Indonesian government began declaring halal tourism in Indonesia (Wuryandani, Purwanto, Silalahi, Meilani, and Mangeswuri, 2020). Indonesia through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency has the Indonesia Muslim Travel Index (IMTI) as a form of effort in strengthening and accelerating the 10 provinces chosen by the government to become the most popular halal destinations in the world (Mastercard-Crescentrating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Then, the existence of IMTI can be used as material for the government in making strategies to optimize the potential of Halal Tourism in Indonesia (Mastercard-Crescentrating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The value and ranking of Indonesia's halal tourism destinations can be clearly seen with IMTI Indonesia (Mastercard-Crescentrating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

The ACES Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) model is a reference for the IMTI measurement tool, which is four important areas that must be focused on in an effort to improve halal destinations to become more Muslim-friendly tourist destinations (Mastercard-Crescentrating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The application of these four areas to the destination will make the destination have a different impact on the destination itself and Muslim tourists (Mastercard-Crescentrating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The four key areas are communication, neighborhood, service, and access (Mastercard-Crescentrating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

The service sector measures the ability of a destination to provide services that are in accordance with Islamic principles for Muslim tourists. These services are very important

because Muslim tourists can travel freely but still adhere to religious rules. This field includes components such as halal restaurants, mosques, airports, hotels, and attractions (Mastercard-CrescentRating and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Airports and hotels are the first priority in fulfilling Muslim-friendly services (Mastercard-CrescentRating, 2021). Thus, assessing the success of the halal tourism sector can be done by looking at the development of airports and hotels in tourism destinations.

Assessment of tourism sector hotels can be done by looking at the hotel room occupancy rate. Sumarni and Annisa explained that the tourism sector represented by the hotel room occupancy rate in Riau Islands has a significant influence on economic growth (Annisa and Sumarni, 2021). Fadhila and Rahmini's research in South Kalimantan has the same results, namely hotel room occupancy rate has a positive and significant effect on economic growth (Fadhila and Rahmini, 2019).

Economic growth

Economic growth is the increase in material output per capita (Berg, 2016: 28). Then, the definition of economic growth from Statistics Indonesia is the development of production of goods and services in a region in a certain year from the value of the previous year as measured by GDP / GDP of Region (GDPR) at constant prices (Statistics Indonesia). Thus, economic growth can be known by making GDP or GDPR as a component of the calculation.

There are two types of GDP/GDPR, namely GDP at constant prices and GDP at current prices (Statistics Indonesia). GDP at constant prices describes the measurement of GDP based on the use of prices from a particular year as a component of the calculation (Statistics Indonesia). GDP at current prices describes the measurement of GDP based on the use of prices from each year as a component of the calculation (Statistics Indonesia). GDP at constant prices is more appropriate for measuring economic growth than GDP at current prices (Royda, 2021: 80).

Apart from being differentiated into constant prices and current-year prices, GDP/GDPR can also be presented in two forms, namely total GDP and GDP per capita. GDP per capita is the value of GDP that has been divided by the total population (Mahendra, 2017). Economic growth according to Prof. Simon Kuznets has the characteristics of the population and per capita, product growing fast; community productivity increases; high structural change; in the country there is urbanization; developed countries become destination countries for state expansion activities and the movement of goods, capital and human resources between countries and countries in the world (Royda, 2021: 80-81).

In addition to capitalism and socialism, Islam also has a point of view on the concept of economic growth. Islamic scientists define the concept of economic growth differently from those of capitalism and socialism (Muhamad, 2020: 262). The concept of economic growth according to Islam is that economic growth is inseparable from faith. The faith becomes clean and pure with the existence of economic growth (Muhamad, 2020: 262). Faith becomes true with the existence of economic growth (Muhamad, 2020: 262). Based on that, an increase in the community's economy will increase the social welfare of the community.

Economic growth can occur because there is an influence of certain factors, one of these factors is human resources (Royda, 2021: 81). The influence of human resources on a country's economy can be seen in the number of unemployed people. The quality of human resources is the key to unemployment. A decrease in the quality of human resources will increase the number of human resources who do not get a job. The more human resources that are not working, the more human resources that are below the poverty line will increase. This increase

will reduce the amount of demand for goods and services in the market and then reduce company revenues and reduce state revenues sourced from companies (Royda, 2021: 81). This is in accordance with the results of Wardhana, Kharisma and GH's research in 8 ASEAN countries, namely the number of labor has a significant effect on economic growth (Wardhana, Kharisma and G.H, 2019).

Methods

This research uses quantitative data. Data collection uses documentation techniques on secondary sources, namely the Statistics Indonesia, the provincial Tourism Office, the provincial Office of Information Communication and Statistics, and the provincial statistical data site. The data in this study are GDP per capita at constant prices per capita, the number of Muslim and non-Muslim tourists from Indonesia (domestic) and abroad (foreign), the room occupancy rate of star hotels, and star hotel labor from 2014 to 2018 in Indonesian halal tourism destinations. The samples used in this study are 11 provinces in Indonesia which are 10 priority destinations for Indonesian halal tourism based on the 2019 Indonesia Muslim Travel Index (IMTI), namely West Nusa Tenggara, Aceh, Riau, Riau Islands, Jakarta, West Sumatra, West Java, Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi. Based on that, this research data consists of 5 time periods and 11 units (entities). Thus, this research uses panel data.

Data analysis method

This research method is a quantitative method with panel data regression analysis. The statistical model of panel data regression is in the form of the following equation (Amaliah, Darnah and Sifriyani, 2020):

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Description:

Y = Dependent variable

α = Constant

$X_{(1,2,3)}$ = Independent variable

$\beta_{(1,2,3)}$ = Regression coefficient or slope vector of each independent variable

ε = Error

i = Entity

t = Time

Selection of panel data regression model estimation

The first stage in panel data regression is to determine the best panel data regression model for research. There are three panel data regression model estimates, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) (Amaliah, Darnah and Sifriyani, 2020). The best regression model is determined by three types of tests that must be carried out in order, namely the Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier test (Algifari, 2021: 44-49, 58).

Classical assumption test

After the best model is selected, the second stage is the classical assumption test, namely the

normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, and heteroscedasticity test. However, there are special conditions that make the autocorrelation problem irrelevant to the research, namely the condition that the cross-section data has a larger number than the number of time-series data (Algifari, 2021: 51). Then, the Generalized Least Square (GLS) method can cure the heteroscedasticity problem. Therefore, in studies with REM as the best model technique, there is no need to perform this test (Algifari, 2021: 51).

Hypothesis testing

After the research is proven to be free from classical assumption test problems, the third stage is hypothesis testing. There are three tests in the hypothesis testing. First, partial tests are carried out to see the effect of independent variables partially on the dependent variable in the form of significant or insignificant (Mardiatmoko, 2020). Second, the simultaneous test is carried out to see the effect of all independent variables together on the dependent variable in the form of significant or insignificant (Mardiatmoko, 2020). Last, the coefficient of determination test is carried out to measure the contribution of the independent variables together to the dependent variable in percentage form (Mardiatmoko, 2020).

Results and discussion

After the research is proven to be free from classical assumption test problems, the third stage is hypothesis testing. Partial tests are carried out to see the effect of independent variables partially on the dependent variable in the form of significant or insignificant (Mardiatmoko, 2020). The criteria that apply to the T-test are that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable partially if the t-statistic (t-count) is greater than the t-table (Mardiatmoko, 2020).

Based on table 1, the Random Effect (RE) model estimation above produces values for the regression equation of this study. So, this study has a panel data regression equation, namely:

$$\text{LN_GDPR} = 13,50298 + 0,164402\text{LN}Tourist - 0,000742\text{OccupancyRate} + 0,146708\text{LN}LaborHotel + \varepsilon$$

Table 1.

Probability Value of Chow Test, Hausman Test and Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier Test

	Coefficient
C	13,50298
Ln Tourists	0,164402
Hotel room occupancy rate	-0,000742
Ln Hotel Labor	0,146708
F Statistics	0,0000
Chi-Square Statistics	0,3810
Breusch-Pagan	0,0000

Based on the regression equation, the variable coefficients of GDPR, tourists and hotel labor have positive values. Meanwhile, the coefficient of the hotel room occupancy rate variable has a negative value. These results indicate that the tourist and hotel labor variables have a movement in the same direction as the GDPR variable as the dependent variable of this study. Meanwhile, the hotel room occupancy rate variable has an unidirectional movement with the GDPR variable as the dependent variable of this study. When tourists increase by 1%, GDPR

will increase by 0.164402%. When the hotel room occupancy rate increases by 1%, GDPR will decrease by 0.000742%. When hotel labor increases by 1%, GDPR will increase by 0.146708%.

Chow test

Based on Table 1, the probability value of the F Chow test statistic is 0.0000. This value is smaller than the significance level used in this study, which is 0.05. Thus, this study rejects the Chow test H_0 . These results mean that each entity dimension in the estimation model has an unequal intercept value. Thus, in this study the FE model is more suitable than the CE model. Based on these results, the model estimation selection test is continued to the Hausman test stage.

Hausman test

Based on table 2, the Chi-Square probability value of the Hausman test statistics is 0.3810. This value is smaller than the significance level used in this study, which is 0.05. Thus, this study accepts the Hausman test H_0 . These results mean that the RE estimation model in this study has invariable properties. Thus, in this study, the RE model is more suitable than the FE model. Based on these results, the model estimation selection test is continued to the Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier test stage.

Breusch-Pagan lagrange multiplier test

Based on table 2, the Breusch-Pagan probability value is 0.0000. This value is smaller than the significance level used in this study, which is 0.05. So, this study rejects H_0 of the Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier test. These results mean that the CE estimation model of this study has a heteroscedasticity problem. One way to overcome the heteroscedasticity problem is to use the Generalized Least Square (GLS) method (Algifari, 2021: 51). The RE model is the only one of the three models that use the GLS method (Algifari, 2021: 51). Therefore, the RE model is more suitable than the CE model. Based on these results, the RE model was selected twice, so the RE model is the right model to use in this study.

Partial test

The t-table value of this study is 2.007584. The t-statistic in table 5 is the t-count for the T-test. Based on that, the t-count value of tourists is 4.621190. The value is greater than the t-table value. The conclusion from these results is that tourists have a significant influence on GDPR, which means that the study accepts H_1 . Then, the t-count value of hotel room occupancy rate is -0.363271. This value is smaller than the t-table value. The conclusion from these results is that hotel room occupancy rate has an insignificant influence on GDPR, which means that the study rejects H_2 . Furthermore, the t-count value of hotel labor is 4.073553. This value is greater than the t-table value. The conclusion from these results is that hotel labor has a significant influence on GDPR, which means that the research accepts H_3 .

Simultaneous test

In table 6, the prob (F-statistic) value is 0.000. This value is smaller than the significance level of this study which is 0.05. The conclusion from these results is that tourists, hotel room occupancy rate, and hotel labor together have a significant influence on GDPR, which means that the study accepts H_4 .

Test the coefficient of determination

In table 6, the R-squared value is 0.639095. This value shows the value of the coefficient of determination of this study. The conclusion from these results is that tourists, hotel room occupancy rate, and hotel labor can explain variations in GDP by 63.9095% and variables outside this research model explain variations in GDP by 39.0905%.

Table 2

T-Statistic Value of Random Effect Regression Model

	t-Statistic
Ln Tourists	4,621190
Hotel room occupancy rate	-0,363271
Ln Hotel Labor	4,073553
Prob (F-Statistic)	0,000000
R-Squared	0,639095

The effect of tourists on economic growth

Based on the hypothesis test analysis, tourists have a positive influence on the GDP variable in halal tourism priority destinations and have proven significant. These results can be interpreted that changes in the number of tourists can unidirectionally move GDP in halal tourism priority destinations, which means economic growth occurs. When the number of tourists in halal tourism priority destinations increases, GDP will increase, which means that the area is experiencing positive economic growth.

These results are in accordance with the results of Naseem's research. The study, conducted in Saudi Arabia, showed that the number of tourists has a significant effect on economic growth (Naseem, 2021). The influence of tourists on GDP can occur through foreign exchange earnings. Foreign tourist visits increase the country's foreign exchange earnings through the use of tourism accommodation (Aliansyah and Hermawan, 2019). Thus, an increase in the number of tourists will increase the use of tourism accommodation so that state revenue increases, which means economic growth occurs.

However, Fahimi, Akadiri, Seraj, and Akadiri have different research results. Akadiri, Seraj, and Akadiri explained that the number of tourists has no significant effect on economic growth (Fahimi, Akadiri, Seraj and Akadiri, 2018). According to Akadiri, Bekun, Taheri, and Akadiri, these conditions occur because the government does not market tourism well, hotels and housing in tourist destinations have high prices, the environment is degraded, the level of terrorism increases and the government makes harmful environmental, economic and tourism policies (Fahimi, Akadiri, Seraj and Akadiri, 2018). This is in accordance with the role of tourism destinations, namely meeting the needs of tourists (Luru, 2017: 43). Therefore, tourism destinations must have products/services that meet the desires of target tourists.

Discussion

The effect of hotel room occupancy rate on economic growth

Based on the hypothesis test analysis, the hotel room occupancy rate has a negative influence on GDP in halal tourism priority destinations. This happens because the value of hotel room occupancy rates in halal tourism priority destinations has decreased (Fadhila and Rahmini, 2019). However, the partial test results show that the hotel room occupancy rate does not have a significant influence on GDP in halal tourism priority destinations. These results can be

interpreted that changes in hotel room occupancy rates cannot drive GDP in halal tourism priority destinations, which means there is no economic growth. When the hotel room occupancy rate in halal tourism priority destinations increases, GDP does not change, which means that the area does not experience economic growth. These results are in accordance with the results of research by Mumu, Rotinsulu, and Engka. Research conducted in North Sulawesi shows that the hotel occupancy rate has an insignificant effect on economic growth.

However, Sumarni and Annisa have different research results. Sumarni and Annisa explain that the tourism sector represented by hotel room occupancy rate has a significant influence on economic growth (Annisa and Sumarni, 2021). Fadhila and Rahmini's research has the same results, namely hotel room occupancy rate has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in South Kalimantan Province (Fadhila and Rahmini, 2019). This shows that the hotel room occupancy rate has a high value, in contrast to the hotel room occupancy rate value in 11 halal tourism destinations. Then, the hotel room occupancy rate value is small or high depending on the accommodation facilities and services provided by the hotel to guests (Kurnia, 2018: 10). Good accommodation facilities and services will increase the hotel room occupancy rate value (Kurnia, 2018: 10). Then, the higher the hotel room occupancy rate, the higher the revenue of the hotel and the state/region. This happens because hotels receive fees for renting hotel rooms and have an obligation to pay taxes on hotel room occupancy (Fadhila and Rahmini, 2019).

The effect of hotel labor on economic growth

Based on the hypothesis test analysis, hotel labor has a positive influence on the GDP variable in halal tourism priority destinations and is proven significant. These results can be interpreted that changes in the number of hotel labor can unidirectionally move GDP in halal tourism priority destinations, which means economic growth occurs. When the number of hotel labor in halal tourism priority destinations increases, GDP will increase, which means that the area is experiencing positive economic growth. These results are in accordance with the results of Wardhana, Kharisma and G.H.'s research. Research conducted in 8 ASEAN countries shows that the number of labor has a significant effect on economic growth (Wardhana, Kharisma and G.H., 2019).

An increase in the number of labor will lower the poverty line (Royda, 2021: 81). This condition will increase people's purchasing power, i.e. the demand for the company's goods and services in the market increases (Royda, 2021: 81). Then, the company earns operating income and can maintain its business (Royda, 2021: 81). Every company has a payment obligation to the state, one of which is in the form of business tax (Fadhila and Rahmini, 2019). Then, the country gets state revenue from the company (Royda, 2021: 81).

However, Gwijangge, Kawung and Siwu have different research results. Gwijangge, Kawung, and Siwu explained that labor does not have a significant influence on economic growth in Papua Province (Gwijangge, Kawung and Siwu, 2018). This condition, according to Gwijangge, Kawung, and Siwu, occurs because many laborers are not of good quality (Gwijangge, Kawung, and Siwu, 2018). A decline in the quality of human resources will increase unemployment (Royda, 2021: 81). In addition, the amount of labor must be balanced with the amount of capital and technology (Gwijangge, Kawung and Siwu, 2018).

The effect of tourists, hotel room occupancy rate and hotel labor on economic growth

Based on the hypothesis test analysis, the variables of tourists, hotel room occupancy rate, and hotel labor together have an influence on the GDP variable in halal tourism priority destinations and are proven significant. In addition, the results also show that the variables of tourists, hotel room occupancy rate, and hotel labor can jointly influence the GDP variable by 63.9095%. This portion is greater than 50%, so tourists, hotel room occupancy rate, and hotel

labor have a large and significant influence on economic growth in halal tourism priority destinations. This is in accordance with research conducted by Wijaya and Sholeh, namely halal tourism contributes significantly to regional economic growth so that it becomes a leading sector for the region (Wijaya and Sholeh, 2020). The same thing was stated by Rahmatika and Suman that the improvement of the community's economy can occur through the implementation of sharia-based tourism (Rahmatika and Suman, 2020). However, if the existing policy, planning and institutional frameworks are burdensome for tourism implementation then the potential cannot be realized (Ayorekire, Obua and Mugizi, 2020).

Conclusion

Tourists, hotel room occupancy rate and hotel labor in halal tourism priority destinations together have a large and significant effect on economic growth. Tourists and hotel laborers in halal tourism priority destinations each significantly drive economic growth in a unidirectional manner. Meanwhile, the hotel room occupancy rate independently cannot drive economic growth. Based on that, during the initial period of the halal tourism declaration until one year before Indonesia Muslim Travel Index 2019, halal tourism in Indonesia obtained many awards and high scores on international assessments, halal tourism and had an influence on economic growth in Indonesia. This proves that the government's efforts in developing halal tourism through the priority destination strategy have positive economic results.

In the process of reaching research conclusions, researchers found various obstacles. These obstacles are noted by researchers as research limitations. Research limitations in this study, namely previous research on halal tourism with quantitative methods are still very few and some data or publications from sources are not available. In addition to research limitations, researchers see the potential for further research. The researcher's suggestion is that further researchers conduct further research from this study with sharia hotel variables and halal tourism workforce variables as a whole not only in hotels. In addition to variable variations, researchers suggest that further research examines the period of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable, including the long-term or short-term. Then, further research can also look at comparing the influence of halal tourism before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of these studies are expected to produce more effective and efficient suggestions in efforts to develop halal tourism in Indonesia.

References

- Abrori, F. (2020) *Pariwisata Halal dan Peningkatan Kesejahteraan*. 1st edn. Edited by F.A. Riski. Batu: Literasi Nusantara.
- Aji, R.R., Pramono, R.W.D. and Rahmi, D.Ha. (2018) Kontribusi Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Ekonomi Wilayah di Provinsi Jawa Timur, *Jurnal Planoearth*, 3(2), pp. 57-62.
- Algifari (2021) *Pengolahan Data Panel untuk Penelitian Bisnis dan Ekonomi dengan Eviews 11*. 1st edn. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.
- Aliansyah, H. and Hermawan, W. (2019) Peran Sektor Pariwisata pada Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kabupaten/Kota di Jawa Barat, *Bina Ekonomi*, 23(1), pp. 39-55.
- Amaliah, E.N., Darnah and Sifriyani (2020) Regresi Data Panel dengan Pendekatan Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect model (FEM) dan Random Effect Model (REM)(Studi Kasus: Persentase Penduduk Miskin Menurut Kabupaten/KotadiKalimantan Timur Tahun 2015-2018), *Estimasi*, 1(2), pp. 106-115.

- Annisa, F. and Sumarni, C. (2021) Pengaruh Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Kepulauan Riau Tahun 2011-2019, *Seminar Nasional Official Statistics*, pp. 567-576.
- Ayorekire, J., Obua, J., Mugizi, F. (2020) Opportunities and Challenges of Religious Tourism Development in Uganda: Policy, Planning and Institutional Perspectives, *International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 8(3), pp. 144-158.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Aceh (2019) *Provinsi Aceh Dalam Angka 2019*. Banda Aceh: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Aceh.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur (2021) *Statistik Pariwisata Povinsi Jawa Timur*. Surabaya: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Riau (no date). *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara yang Datang (Kunjungan)*, 2014. Available at: <https://kepri.bps.go.id/indicator/16/29/9/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-yang-datang.html> (Accessed: 7 May 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Riau (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara yang Datang (Kunjungan)*, 2015. Available at: <https://kepri.bps.go.id/indicator/16/29/8/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-yang-datang.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Riau (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara yang Datang (Kunjungan)*, 2016. Available at: <https://kepri.bps.go.id/indicator/16/29/7/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-yang-datang.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Riau (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara yang Datang (Kunjungan)*, 2017. Available at: <https://kepri.bps.go.id/indicator/16/29/6/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-yang-datang.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Riau (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara yang Datang (Kunjungan)*, 2018. Available at: <https://kepri.bps.go.id/indicator/16/29/5/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-yang-datang.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan (2019) *Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan Dalam Angka 2019*. Makassar: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sumatera Barat (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara (Wisaman) yang Datang ke Sumatera Barat (Bulanan) (Orang)*, 2014. Available at: <https://sumbar.bps.go.id/indicator/16/210/9/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-wisman-yang-datang-ke-sumatera-barat-bulanan-.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sumatera Barat (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara (Wisaman) yang Datang ke Sumatera Barat (Bulanan) (Orang)*, 2015. Available at: <https://sumbar.bps.go.id/indicator/16/210/8/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-wisman-yang-datang-ke-sumatera-barat-bulanan-.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sumatera Barat (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara (Wisaman) yang Datang ke Sumatera Barat (Bulanan) (Orang)*, 2016. Available at: <https://sumbar.bps.go.id/indicator/16/210/7/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-wisman-yang-datang-ke-sumatera-barat-bulanan-.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sumatera Barat (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara (Wisaman) yang Datang ke Sumatera Barat (Bulanan) (Orang)*, 2017. Available at: <https://sumbar.bps.go.id/indicator/16/210/6/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-wisman-yang-datang-ke-sumatera-barat-bulanan-.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sumatera Barat (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Mancanegara (Wisaman) yang Datang ke Sumatera Barat (Bulanan) (Orang)*, 2018. Available at: <https://sumbar.bps.go.id/indicator/16/210/5/jumlah-wisatawan-mancanegara-wisman-yang-datang-ke-sumatera-barat-bulanan-.html> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).

- Badan Pusat Statistik (2012) *PDB 2011 Tumbuh Sebesar 6,5 Persen Dibanding 2010*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2012/02/06/27/pdb-2011-tumbuh-sebesar-6-5-persen-dibanding-2010.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2013) *Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto Tahun 2012 Mencapai 6,23 Persen*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2013/02/05/132/pertumbuhan-produk-domestik-bruto-tahun-2012-mencapai-6-23-persen.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2014) *Pertumbuhan PDB 2013 Mencapai 5,78 Persen*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2014/02/05/222/pertumbuhan-pdb-2013-mencapai-5-78-persen.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2015) *Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Tahun 2014 Tumbuh 5,02 Persen, Melambat Sejak Lima Tahun Terakhir*. Accessed: 5 Maret 2022, Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2015/02/05/1114/pertumbuhan-ekonomi-indonesia-tahun-2014-tumbuh-5-02-persen--melambat-sejak-lima-tahun-terakhir.html>
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2016) *Ekonomi Indonesia Triwulan IV 2015 5,04 Persen Tertinggi Selama Tahun 2015*. Accessed: 5 Maret 2022, Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2016/02/05/1267/ekonomi-indonesia-triwulan-iv-2015-tumbuh-5-04-persen-tertinggi-selama-tahun-2015.html>
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2017) *Ekonomi Indonesia Tahun 2016 Tumbuh 5,02 Persen Lebih Tinggi Dibanding Capaian Tahun 2015 Sebesar 4,88 Persen*. Accessed: 5 Maret 2022, Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2017/02/06/1363/ekonomi-indonesia-tahun-2016-tumbuh-5-02-persen-lebih-tinggi-dibanding-capaian-tahun--2015--sebesar-4-88-persen.html>
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2018) *Ekonomi Indonesia Triwulan IV-2017 Tumbuh 5,19 Persen*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2018/02/05/1519/ekonomi-indonesia-triwulan-iv-2017--tumbuh-5-19-persen.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2019) *Ekonomi Indonesia 2018 Tumbuh 5,17 Persen*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2019/02/06/1619/ekonomi-indonesia-2018-tumbuh-5-17-persen.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2019) *Jumlah Akomodasi, Rata-rata Pekerja dan Jumlah Tamu per Hari Menurut Provinsi, Tahun 2009-2018 (Hotel Bintang)*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/statictable/2009/04/06/1373/jumlah-akomodasi-rata-rata-pekerja-dan-jumlah-tamu-per-hari-menurut-provinsi-2009-2018-hotel-bintang-.html> (Accessed: 24 April 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2020) *Ekonomi Indonesia 2019 Tumbuh 5,02 Persen*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2020/02/05/1755/ekonomi-indonesia-2019-tumbuh-5-02-persen.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2021) *Ekonomi Indonesia 2020 Turun Sebesar 2,07 Persen (c-to-c)*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2021/02/05/1811/ekonomi-indonesia-2020-turun-sebesar-2-07-persen--c-to-c-.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2022) *Ekonomi Indonesia Triwulan IV 2021 Tumbuh 5,02 Persen (y-on-y)*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2022/02/07/1911/ekonomi-indonesia-triwulan-iv-2021-tumbuh-5-02-persen--y-on-y-.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) [Seri 2010] *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Per Kapita (Ribu Rupiah), 2016-2018*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/52/288/2/-seri-2010-produk-domestik-regional-bruto-per-kapita.html> (Accessed: 23 April 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) [Seri 2010] *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Per Kapita (Ribu Rupiah), 2013-2015*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/52/288/3/-seri-2010-produk-domestik-regional-bruto-per-kapita.html> (Accessed: 23 April 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Jumlah Kunjungan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan (Orang), 2020-2021*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1821/1/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-kebangsaan.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).

- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Jumlah Kunjungan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan (Orang), 2018-2019*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1821/2/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-kebangsaan.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Jumlah Kunjungan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan (Orang), 2016-2017*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1821/3/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-kebangsaan.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Jumlah Kunjungan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan (Orang), 2014-2015*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1821/4/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-kebangsaan.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Jumlah Kunjungan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan (Orang), 2012-2013*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1821/5/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-kebangsaan.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Jumlah Kunjungan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan (Orang), 2010-2011*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1821/6/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-kebangsaan.html> (Accessed: 5 Maret 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Tingkat Penghunian Kamar Hotel (Persen), 2013-2015*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/282/3/tingkat-penghunian-kamar-hotel.html> (Accessed: 24 April 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Tingkat Penghunian Kamar Hotel (Persen), 2016-2018*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/282/2/tingkat-penghunian-kamar-hotel.html> (Accessed: 24 April 2022).
- Badan Pusat Statistik (no date) *Produk Domestik Bruto*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/subject/11/produk-domestik-bruto--lapangan-usaha.html> (Accessed: 21 March 2022).
- Berg, H. van den (2016) *Economic Growth And Development (Third Edition)*. 3rd edn. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Company.
- DinarStandard (2021) *State of the Global Islamic Economy Report*.
- Dinas Kepemudaan, Olahraga dan Pariwisata Provinsi Jawa Tengah (2020) *Buku Pariwisata Jawa Tengah Dalam Angka*. Semarang: Dinas Kepemudaan, Olahraga dan Pariwisata Provinsi Jawa Tengah.
- Dinas Kominfo Provinsi Jawa Timur (2022) *Sepanjang 2017, Kunjungan Wisatawan Nusantara ke Jatim Capai 58,65 Juta Orang*. Available at: <https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/read/umum/sepanjang-2017-kunjungan-wisatawan-nusantara-ke-jatim-capai-58-65-juta-orang-> (Accessed: 1 Mei 2022).
- Dinas Komunikasi, Informatika dan Statistik Provinsi Riau (2019) *Buku Saku Statistik Provinsi Riau Tahun 2019*. Available at: https://rumahdata.riau.go.id/upload/publikasi/file_1596688597082.pdf (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).
- Dinas Pariwisata Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (2019) *Statistik Kepariwisata 2018*. Yogyakarta: Dinas Pariwisata Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.
- Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Kepulauan Riau (2019) *Laporan Kinerja Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Kepulauan Riau Tahun 2018*. Tanjungpinang: Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Kepulauan Riau.
- Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Riau (2018) *Laporan Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah 2017*. Available at: <https://pariwisata.riau.go.id/dok/file/lkip/laporan-kinerja-instansi-pemerintah-dinas-pariwisata-provinsi-riau-tahun-2017.pdf> (Accessed: 7 Mei 2022).

- Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Riau (2021) *Tourism Statistic of Riau Province 2020*. Available at: <https://pariwisata.riau.go.id/dok/file/statistik/tourism-statistic-of-riau-province-2020.pdf> (Accessed: 1 Mei 2022).
- Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Sumatera Barat (2020) *Statistik Kepariwisata Sumatera Barat*. Padang: Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Sumatera Barat.
- DSN MUI (2016) *Fatwa Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Pariwisata Berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah*.
- Enilov, M. and Wang, Y. (2021) Tourism and Economic Growth: Multi-Country Evidence from Mixed-Frequency Granger Causality Tests, *Tourism Economics*, pp. 1-24. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354816621990155>.
- Fadhila, R.S. and Rahmini, N. (2019) Pengaruh Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan, Tingkat Hunian Hotel, Lama Menginap Wisatawan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan, *JIEP: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi dan Pembangunan*, 2(1), pp. 21-32.
- Fahimi, A., Akadiri, S. saint, Seraj, M. and Akadiri, A.C. (2018) Testing the Role of Tourism and Human Capital Development in Economic Growth. A Panel Causality Study of Micro States, *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 28, pp. 62-70. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2018.08.004>.
- Gwijangge, L., Kawung, G.M. v and Siwu, H. (2018) Pengaruh Investasi dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Papua, *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 18(6), pp. 45-55.
- Handayani, T. and Rahmi, M. (2018) Analisis Kesiapan Desa Mekar Agung Kecamatan Cibadak Kabupaten Lebak Banten Sebagai Desa Wisata Syariah, *Ikraith Ekonomika*, 1(2), pp. 1-12. Available at: <https://titiknol.co.id/pemerintahan/dispar-serius->
- Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia (2021) *Merekam Pandemi Covid-19 dan Memahami Kerja Keras Pengawal APBN*. Jakarta: Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia. Available at: <https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/media/18295/buku-merekam-pandemi-covid-19-dan-memahami-kerja-keras-pengawal-apbn.pdf> (Accessed: 16 February 2022).
- Kurnia, M. (2018) *Teropong Indonesia (Memahami Kondisi Aktual Perekonomian Indonesia)*. 1st edn. Edited by E. Prasetyo. EduNomi.
- Luru, M.N. (2017) *Gali! Potensi Kota Pariwisata Perkotaan Labuan Bajo*. 1st edn. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.
- Mahendra, A. (2017) Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pendapatan Perkapita, Inflasi dan Pengangguran Terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin di Provinsi Sumatera Utara, *JRAK*, 3(1), pp. 113-138.
- Mardiatmoko, G. (2020) Pentingnya Uji Asumsi Klasik pada Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda (Studi Kasus Penyusunan Persamaan Allometrik Kenari Muda [*Canarium Indicum L.*]), *Barekeng: Jurnal Ilmu Matematika dan Terapan*, 14(3), pp. 333-342.
- Mastercard-CrescentRating (2019) *Global Muslim Travel Index 2019*.
- Mastercard-CrescentRating (2021) *Global Muslim Travel Index 2021*.
- Mastercard-Crescentrating and Kemenparekraf/Baparekraf Republik Indonesia (2019) *Indonesia Muslim Travel Index (IMTI) 2019*.
- Medcom.id (2021) *Sandiaga Wacanakan Bentuk Dirjen Khusus Wisata Halal*. Available at: <https://www.medcom.id/nasional/daerah/0kpo10Lb-sandiaga-wacanakan-bentuk-dirjen-khusus-wisata-halal> (Accessed: 3 April 2022).
- Muhamad (2020) *Makroekonomi Islam*. 1st edn. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.
- Naseem, S. (2021) The Role of Tourism in Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from Saudi Arabia, *Economies*, 9(117), pp. 1-12. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies9030117>.
- NTB Satu Data (2019) *Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan ke Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB)*. Available at: <https://data.ntbprov.go.id/dataset/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-ke-provinsi-nusa-tenggara-barat-ntb> (Accessed: 13 Maret 2022).
- Open Data Jabar (no date) *Jumlah Wisatawan Berdasarkan Kategori di Jawa Barat*. Available at: <https://opendata.jabarprov.go.id/id/dataset/jumlah-wisatawan-berdasarkan-kategori-di-jawa-barat> (Accessed: 1 Mei 2022).

- Pelu, I.E.A.S., Kurniawan, R. and Akbar, W. (2020) *Pengembangan Wisata Halal dalam Mendorong Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah*. Yogyakarta: K-Media.
- Rahmatika, M.F., Suman, A. (2020) Improving The Economy of Local Communities Through Innovation of The Potential of Sharia-Based Natural Tourism in East Java, *International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 8(4), pp. 72-79.
- Republika.co.id (2016) *Indonesia Sapu Bersih 12 Kategori World Halal Tourism Award 2016*. Available at: <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/ohun4l374/indonesia-sapu-bersih-12-kategori-world-halal-tourism-award-2016> (Accessed: 16 February 2022).
- Royda (2021) *Perekonomian Indonesia*. 1st edn. Pekalongan: NEM.
- Statistik Sektor Provinsi DKI Jakarta (2018) *Kunjungan Wisatawan Nusantara*. Available at: <https://statistik.jakarta.go.id/tabel/kunjungan-wisatawan-nusantara/> (Accessed: 30 April 2022).
- Wahyuni, E.I., Ramly, M. and Arfah, A. (2020) Pengaruh Sektor-Sektor Perekonomian Terhadap Sektor Pariwisata Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kota Tomohon, *Paradoks: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, 3(4), pp. 161-174.
- Wardhana, A., Kharisma, B. and G.H, M.S. (2019) Dampak Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (TLG Hipotesis, Studi Kasus : 8 Negara ASEAN), *E-Jurnal dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, 8(10), pp. 1193-1208.
- Wijaya, L.H. and Sholeh, M. (2020) The Impact of Halal Tourism on Regional Economic Growth in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, *Al-Iqtishad: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah*, 12(2), pp. 303-318. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15408/aiq.v12i2.15127>.
- World Population Review (2021) *Muslim Majority Countries 2021*. Available at: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/muslim-majority-countries> (Accessed: 16 February 2022).
- Wuryandani, D., Purwanto, N.P., Silalahi, S.A.F., Meilani, H. and Mangeswuri, D.R. (2020) *Pariwisata Halal: Potensi dan Prospek*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia. Available at: www.obor.or.id.

Cite this article:

Kurniawati, A., & Fathoni, M. A. (2023). Increasing economic growth through halal tourism in Indonesia. *Peusijuek Journal of Islamic Culture and Ethics*, 1(1), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.36407/seulanga.v1i1.914>