

## **The effect of domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment on gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in west sumatra province**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The research focuses on analyzing how domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment on gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in west sumatra province during the period 2004-2024. The data used is secondary time series data covering the years 2004-2024. Data for this research was obtained from the central statistics agency (BPS), the ministry of tourism, and the west sumatra provincial tourism office. To analyze the relationship between variables, this research applied a multiple linear regression approach with the of E-views 10 software. The results of the study show that partially, domestic tourist expenditure does not have a significant effect on the GRDP of west sumatra province, foreign tourist expenditure does not have a significant effect on the GRDP of west sumatra province, and investment has a positive and significant effect on the GRDP of west sumatra province. Simultaneously, domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment together influence the GRDP of west sumatra province.



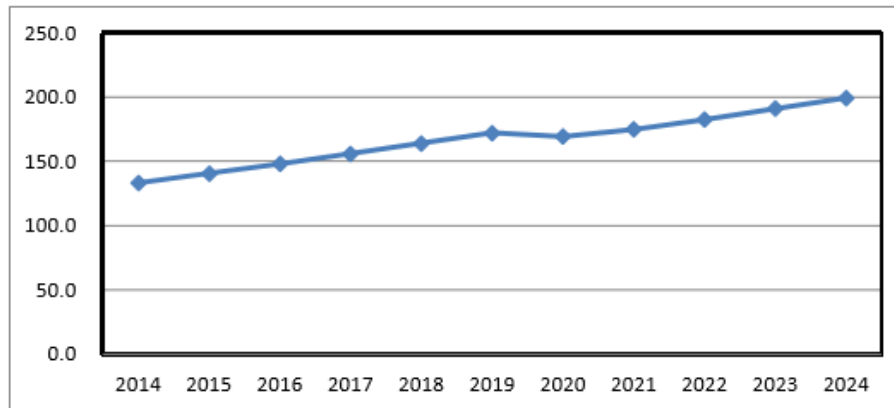
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## **INTRODUCTION**

The tourism sector plays a significant role in global economic growth, including in Indonesia. The WTTC recorded a 10% contribution to global GDP in 2016, making it the leading sector after oil and automotive. In addition to foreign exchange earnings, tourism creates jobs and investment, and impacts both developed and developing countries (Lusiana et al., 2021). West Sumatra has great tourism potential with its beautiful nature (Lake Singkarak, Lake Maninjau), Minangkabau culture, and unique cuisine. This province was also recognized as the best halal tourism destination by the Indonesian Halal Tourism Association (2023).

However, tourism's contribution to West Sumatra's GRDP was only 4.3% in 2021, far below Bali's contribution of over 30%. The obstacles include infrastructure, accessibility, accommodation, services, digital promotion, and a lack of synergy between parties. The development of infrastructure and supporting facilities is very important to improve contribution of this sector (Islamy, 2019; Azhari & Faridatussalam, 2023). Empowering local communities is key to tourism development. Community involvement in tourism management and service training can enhance the tourist experience and attract more visitors (Haikal et al., 2024). Sustainable tourism principles must also be implemented.

Environmentally friendly and participatory management will preserve the natural beauty and Minangkabau culture. This creates a balanced relationship between tourism and the environment, while also providing long-term economic benefits (Situmorang et al., 2021). Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data shows that West Sumatra is frequently visited by international tourists, particularly from Malaysia, Thailand, Australia, and the United States. They are attracted to the natural beauty, culinary delights, and unique cultural traditions such as the traditional house (rumah gadang) and the matrilineal system. BPS data from 2004-2024 also recorded average tourist expenditure, investment, and the contribution of the tourism sector's GRDP in this province.

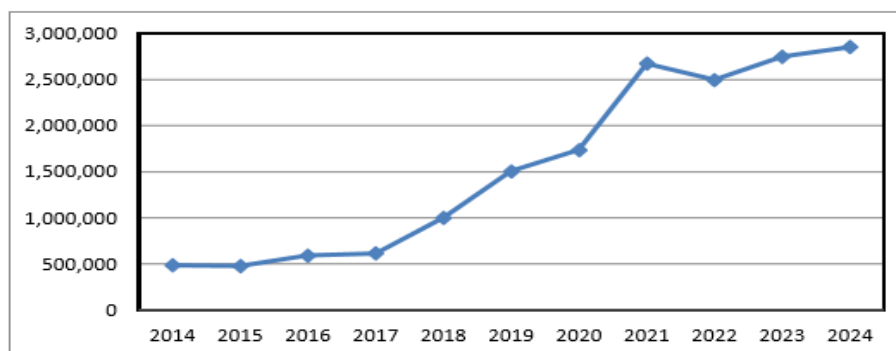


**Figure 1. Gross Regional Domestic Product in West Sumatra Province**

Based on Figure 1, West Sumatra's GRDP shows an increasing trend from IDR 133.3 trillion in 2014 to IDR 199.4 trillion in 2024. However, in 2020 there was a decline to IDR 169.4 trillion due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Restrictions on community activities have had a significant impact on the services, trade, transportation, and tourism sectors, and have suppressed people's purchasing power, which is a major component of GRDP (BPS, 2024).

This fluctuation is also influenced by the regional economic structure which still depends on the primary and tertiary sectors, without strengthening. Inadequate funding for the secondary sector (processing industry), which should be the primary driver of growth. Dependence on agriculture and traditional trade makes the economy vulnerable to global commodity prices, natural disasters, and national fiscal policies. Other obstacles hampering growth are low innovation, minimal investment, and suboptimal use of technology (Yuniarti et al., 2020).

Overall, the GDP growth from 2014 to 2024 continues to reflect positive growth, despite a slowdown. To ensure this growth is more stable and equitable in the future, strengthening strategic sectors with high leverage is necessary. One of these is the tourism sector, which plays a significant role through its contribution to domestic and international tourist expenditure. This sector not only drives an increase in GRDP, but is also able to open up employment opportunities and stimulate various other supporting sectors.

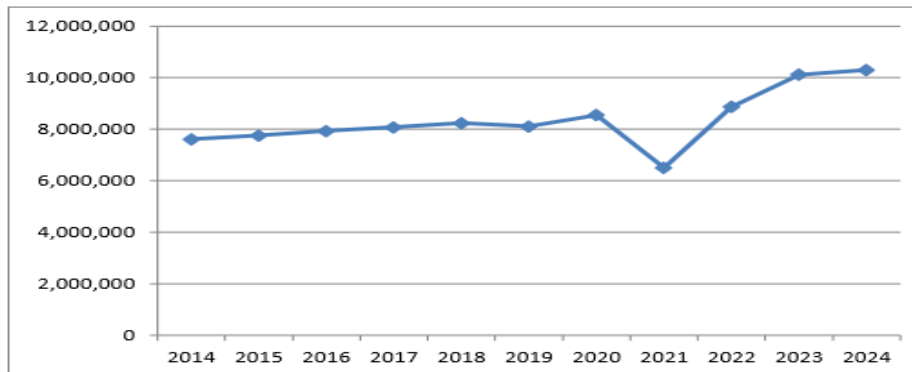


**Figure 2. Average Expenditure of Domestic Tourist in West Sumatra Province**

Figure 2 shows the fluctuation in domestic tourist expenditure in West Sumatra from 2014 to 2024. A sharp increase occurred in 2020, peaking at IDR 2.6 million in 2021. However, it declined to IDR 2.4 million in 2022 before rebounding to IDR 2.8 million in 2024. This fluctuating pattern indicates inconsistent growth in the tourism sector, which could impact regional economic stability.

The increase in 2021 was influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic, where the implementation of protocols Health issues increase tourism operational costs and impact prices borne by tourists. Meanwhile, the 2022 decline was triggered by an uneven economic recovery, natural disasters such as floods and landslides that hampered access, declining purchasing power, and a lack of innovation in tourist destinations, leading to saturation (Elistia, 2020).

Overall, the average expenditure trend of domestic tourists is increasing, but the value is still relatively low due to the limited purchasing power of the community. This condition means that its contribution to West Sumatra's GRDP is not optimal. Furthermore, data on tourist expenditure from 2014–2024 from abroad provides additional insight into the tourism sector's potential in driving regional economies.

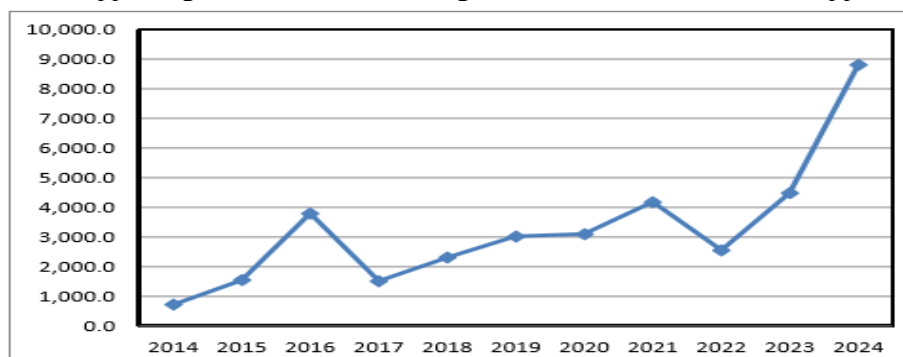


**Figure 3. Average Expenditure of Foreign Tourist in West Sumatra Province**

Based on Figure 3, foreign tourist average expenditure in West Sumatra remained relatively stable between 2014 and 2020, hovering around IDR 7 million and IDR 8 million. However, in 2021, this figure decreased to IDR 6.5 million due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which suppressed the number of foreign tourist visits. This decrease in visits automatically impacted total tourist expenditure (BPS West Sumatra, 2021).

Entering 2022, expenditure increased again and continued to rise to reach IDR 10.3 million in 2024. This increase is inseparable from the government's tourism promotion programs, such as the Tour de Singkarak which is an international event as well as a means of cultural promotion, as well as the Visit Beautiful West Sumatra program 2023. In general, international tourist expenditure tends to be higher than domestic tourists. However, the economic benefits received by regions are still limited due to economic leakage, where a large portion of tourist expenditure does not fully enter the local economy (Elistia, 2020).

The majority of foreign tourists visiting West Sumatra come from Malaysia, followed by visitors from Singapore, Australia, China, and several European countries such as Germany, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Malaysian tourists are driven by cultural and geographic proximity, while Singaporean and Australian tourists are more interested in nature and cultural attractions. European and American tourists, on the other hand, tend to choose historical destinations, ecotourism, and authentic experiences. This diversity of tourist origins underscores the importance of promotional strategies tailored to the characteristics of each market, as well as the need for investment in supporting infrastructure to strengthen West Sumatra's tourism appeal.



**Figure 4. Investment in West Sumatra Province**

Based on Figure 4, investment in the tourism sector in West Sumatra 2014–2024 experienced fluctuations. In 2014, the value was Rp721.1 billion, rising rapidly to Rp3.7 trillion in 2016 thanks to energy development (PLN, PLTMH, Geothermal) that attracted investor interest. However, in 2017, it

dropped to Rp1.5 trillion due to disaster risks, an unstable investment climate, difficult licensing, weak promotion, and uneven infrastructure. After that, investment gradually recovered and reached Rp4.2 trillion in 2021 thanks to the ease of licensing at the DPMPTSP. and the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM). The Covid-19 pandemic further depressed investment in 2022 (Rp 2.5 trillion), before surging to Rp 8.8 trillion in 2024 through business forums, investment exhibitions, and promotion of regional potential.

According to Liana et L. (2024), economic growth is a continuous process reflected in the increase in the output of goods and services, which is measured by GRDP per capita. This growth not only shows the ability of region to increase productivity, but also an indicator community welfare. Munanda & Amar (2018) emphasize that economic growth is long-term, requiring innovation, sector diversification, and sustainable development. Then, economic growth can be viewed as the ultimate goal of synergy between consumption, investment, and tourist expenditure. Overall, West Sumatra's GRDP grew positively from 2014 to 2024, despite being vulnerable to external factors such as the pandemic. This indicates that the economic structure remains reliant on the primary and tertiary sectors, while the manufacturing, innovation, and digitalization sectors have not yet developed optimally (Munanda & Amar, 2018). Tourism is expected to be an economic driver, but its contribution remains low due to limited purchasing power and the exclusion of most foreign tourist expenditure from the local economy. Weak collaboration between the government, private sector, community, and academic sectors, as well as limited use of technology, has prevented tourism development from reaching its full potential (Observation, 2024).

Therefore, a targeted, collaborative, and long-term development strategy is needed. Economic diversification, infrastructure strengthening, legal certainty, and sustainable tourism based on local potential and community empowerment are key. Furthermore, service digitalization, human resource development, and data integration across sectors must be encouraged to increase competitiveness (Lusiana et al., 2021). This research will examine the contribution of domestic and international tourist expenditure and investment to West Sumatra's GRDP, while also examining the challenges and opportunities for tourism development as a driver of the regional economy.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### 1. Data Types and Sources

This study utilizes secondary data in the form of a 21-year time series, covering the period 2004–2024. Data sources were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the West Sumatra Provincial Tourism Office, and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf).

The variables used are dependent variable (Y) is Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices in the base year 2010 and independent variables (X) are Domestic Tourist Expenditure (PWN), Foreign Tourist Expenditure (PWM), and Investment (INV).

### 2. Data Analysis Methods

To address the issue of data heterogeneity, analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression, processed using the natural logarithm (ln) transformation. This method was chosen to determine the influence of domestic tourist expenditure, international tourist expenditure, and the role of investment in

influencing West Sumatra Province's GRDP. The regression equation used is as follows:

$$\ln GRDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln PWN_1 + \beta_2 \ln PWM_2 + \beta_3 \ln INV_3 + \varepsilon$$

Information:

GRDP : Gross Regional Domestic Product

$\beta_0$  : constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  : coefficient regression

PWN : Domestic Tourist Expenditure

PWM : Foreign Tourist Expenditure

INV : Investment

$\varepsilon$  : error

### 3. Test Conducted

To ensure the regression model is valid, several tests are used in econometric analysis, namely:

- 1) Normality test, to test whether the residual data is normally distributed.
- 2) Classical Assumption test, including multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, and heteroscedasticity test.
- 3) Hypothesis test, including partial test (t-test), simultaneous test (F-test), and coefficient of determination test ( $R^2$ ).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

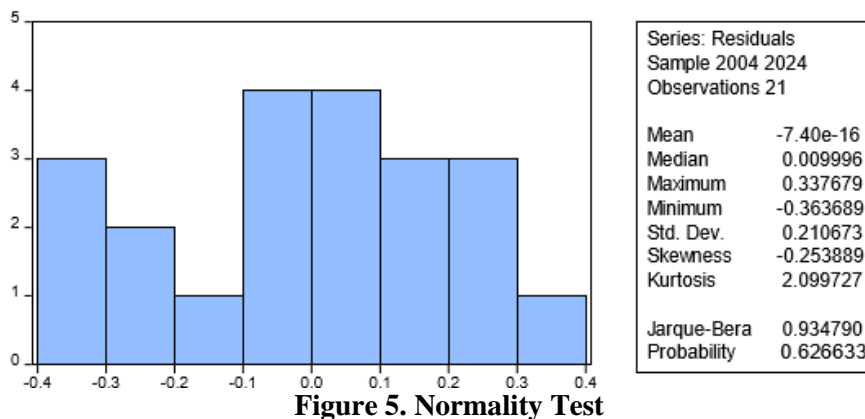
### 1. Descriptive Analysis Results

**Table 1. Descriptive Analysis**

	GRDP	PWN	PWM	INV
<b>Mean</b>	124.2238095	916003.5714	744083	1868.472857
<b>Maximum</b>	199.4	125143	10306325	8809.1
<b>Minimum</b>	27.6	2750890	5230458	20.73
<b>Std. Dev</b>	55.3962806	937121.9934	1352287.783	2168.132852
<b>Observation</b>	21	21	21	21

The results of the descriptive analysis show that the GRDP variable has an average of 124.22 with a standard deviation of 55.39 < mean, so the data distribution is relatively even. The Domestic Tourist Expenditure variable had an average of 916,003 with a standard deviation of 937,121 > mean, so the data distribution is not yet even. The Foreign Tourist Expenditure variable had an average of 7,440,833 with a standard deviation of 1,352,287 < mean, indicating an even distribution of data. Meanwhile, the Investment variable had an average of 1,868.47 with a standard deviation of 2,168.13 > mean, indicating an uneven distribution of data. All variables were analyzed based on 21 observations.

### 2. Normality Test Results



**Figure 5. Normality Test**

Based on Figure 5, the probability value is known Jarque-Bera is 0.626633 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

### 3. Classical Assumption Test

**a) Multicollinearity Test Result**

Covariance Analysis: Ordinary  
 Date: 08/14/25 Time: 16:53  
 Sample: 2005 2024  
 Included observations: 20  
 Balanced sample (listwise missing value deletion)

Correlation t-Statistic	LOGPDRB	LOGPWN	LOGPWM	LOGINV
LOGPDRB	1.000000 -----			
LOGPWN	-0.064216 -0.273007	1.000000 -----		
LOGPWM	0.013766 0.058411	-0.565733 -2.910785	1.000000 -----	
LOGINV	0.010374 0.044016	0.061671 0.262148	-0.200983 -0.870460	1.000000 -----

**Figure 6. Multicollinearity Test**

The results of the multicollinearity test presented in Figure 6 indicate that the correlation between all independent variables has a value of less than 0.80. Domestic tourist expenditure has a correlation of 0.064216, foreign tourist expenditure 0.565733, and investment -0.200983. Therefore, it can be concluded that this research model is free from multicollinearity problems between independent variables.

**b) Autocorrelation Test Result**

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	0.310667	Prob. F(2,15)	0.7376
Obs*R-squared	0.835269	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.6586

**Figure 7. Autocorrelation Test**

Based on Figure 7, the Obs\*R-square Probability value is recorded at 0.6586 which is greater than 0.05, so it can be stated that the data does not experience autocorrelation problems.

**c) Heteroscedasticity Result**

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	0.514449	Prob. F(3,17)	0.6778
Obs*R-squared	1.747814	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.6264
Scaled explained SS	0.629809	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.8896

**Figure 8. Heteroscedasticity Test**

Based on Figure 8, the probability value Obs\*R-squared of 0.6264 which is higher than 0.05 indicates that the data is not contains symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

**4. Multiple Linear Regression Model**

Dependent Variable: LOGPDRB  
 Method: Least Squares  
 Date: 07/23/25 Time: 21:16  
 Sample: 2004 2024  
 Included observations: 21

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11.09037	7.295575	1.520150	0.1469
LOGPWN	-0.061237	0.121215	-0.505193	0.6199
LOGPWM	-0.545470	0.491800	-1.109129	0.2828
LOGINV	0.453438	0.077700	5.835715	0.0000

R-squared	0.898535	Mean dependent var	4.664141
Adjusted R-squared	0.880630	S.D. dependent var	0.661382
S.E. of regression	0.228507	Akaike info criterion	0.055147
Sum squared resid	0.887666	Schwarz criterion	0.254104
Log likelihood	3.420955	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.098326
F-statistic	50.18199	Durbin-Watson stat	1.611200
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

**Figure 9. Multiple Linear Regression Model**

$$\ln GRDP = 11.09 - 0.06 \ln PWN_1 - 0.54 \ln PWM_2 + 0.45 \ln INV_3 + \varepsilon$$

The constant of 11.09037 shows that if the variables of domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment are considered constant (0), then the GRDP of West Sumatra is at a value of 11.09037.

Coefficient Domestic tourist expenditure has a negative value of 0.061237 with a probability of  $0.6199 > 0.05$ . This means that every 1% increase in domestic tourist expenditure is predicted to reduce GRDP by 0.061237%, although this effect is not statistically significant.

The regression coefficient of foreign tourist expenditure also has a negative value of 0.545470 with a probability of  $0.2828 > 0.05$ . This means that a 1% increase in foreign tourist expenditure is predicted to reduce GRDP by 0.545470%, but the effect is not statistically significant.

The regression coefficient value for the investment variable is positive, namely 0.453438, with a probability of 0.0000, which is less than 0.05. This means that a 1% increase in investment contributes to a 0.453438% increase in GRDP. This result confirms that investment has a significant influence on GRDP and plays a key role in driving regional economic growth, particularly through the tourism sector.

## 5. Hypothesis Test Result

### a) Partial Test Result (t-test)

At the 5% significance level, the partial test results show:

- Domestic tourist expenditure variable does not have a significant effect on West Sumatra's GRDP. The calculated t value is  $-0.505 < t$  table 1.73 and the probability is  $0.6199 > 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  is accepted.
- Foreign tourist expenditure variable does not have a significant effect on GRDP. The calculated t value is  $-1.109 < t$  table 1.73 and probability  $0.2828 > 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  is accepted.
- Investment variable has a positive and significant effect on GRDP. The calculated t value is  $5.836 > t$  table 1.73 and the probability is  $0.0000 < 0.05$ , so  $H_a$  is accepted.

### b) Simultaneous Test Result (F-test)

Simultaneous tests show that the variables of domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment collectively have a significant influence on West Sumatra's GRDP. This is evidenced by the calculated F value of 50.181, which is greater than the F table of 3.20, and the probability of 0.000000 which is smaller than 0.05, so the decision taken is to reject  $H_0$  and accept  $H_a$ .

### c) Coefficient of Determination Test Result ( $R^2$ )

The adjusted R-squared of 0.8806, or 88.06%, indicates that changes in GRDP can be explained by domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment. Meanwhile, the remaining 11.94% is influenced by other factors not included in the model. Furthermore, the correlation coefficient (R) of 0.9478, approaching +1, indicates a very strong positive relationship.

## **6. Discussion of Research Results**

### **The Effect of Domestic Tourist Expenditure on GRDP**

The test results indicate that domestic tourist expenditure does not significantly impact West Sumatra's GRDP. This may be due to the tendency of domestic tourist expenditure to be short-term consumptive (such as for transportation, food, and simple accommodations), thus making their contribution insignificant in driving aggregate economic growth. These results are consistent with previous studies that suggest that domestic tourist expenditure plays a greater role in the MSME sector and local economic turnover, but does not significantly increase macro-level GRDP.

### **The Effect of Foreign Tourist Expenditure on GRDP**

Foreign tourist expenditure also did not significantly impact West Sumatra's GRDP. One possible reason is the limited number of foreign tourist visits to West Sumatra, resulting in a small contribution to total GRDP. Furthermore, the tendency for foreign tourists to use integrated tour packages means that a significant portion of expenditure does not go directly to the region.

### **The Effect of Investment on GRDP**

Unlike the other two variables, investment has been shown to have a positive and significant impact on GRDP. This means that increased investment—whether domestic or foreign—can accelerate regional economic growth by creating job opportunities, increased productivity, and the development of facilities and infrastructure. Thus, investment plays a key role in increasing economic value and making a significant contribution to West Sumatra's GRDP.

### **The Effect of Domestic Tourist Expenditure, Foreign Tourist Expenditure, and Investment on GRDP**

Collectively, the variables of domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment have been shown to have a significant impact on the GRDP of West Sumatra Province. This aligns with the Solow hypothesis and theory of economic growth, which emphasize the role of capital accumulation and productive consumption in driving growth. In this context, tourist expenditure functions as consumption that strengthens the demand for goods and services, direct investment in production, and temporary improve capacity infrastructure.

This study's findings are also consistent with the aggregate demand theory framework, which emphasizes that economic growth is influenced by household consumption, investment activity, government expenditure, and net exports. Tourist expenditure, particularly from foreign countries, is included as part of both service consumption and exports. Therefore, increases in these variables collectively contribute to an increase in GRDP.

This finding is consistent with research by Usi Nendisa (2023), which showed that domestic tourist expenditure, hotel occupancy rates, and tourism investment significantly influence economic growth in priority destinations. Similar results were also demonstrated by Fitriyani (2022), who found that tourist arrivals, tourist expenditure, and tourism investment positively contribute to economic growth in several ASEAN countries, including Indonesia.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that is partially, domestic tourist expenditure has no effect on West Sumatra's GRDP. This can be concluded that whether domestic tourist expenditure increases or decreases has no effect on West Sumatra's GRDP. Partially, foreign tourist expenditure has no effect on West Sumatra's GRDP. This can be concluded that the high or low level of foreign tourist expenditure has not yet had an effect to the GRDP in West Sumatra Province. This is due to economic leakage, with much of the money spent by tourists not flowing into the local economy. The results of the partial analysis show that investment has a significant effect on West Sumatra's GRDP. In other words, increased investment will drive GRDP growth in the province. This condition

occurs because investment is able to attract more tourists to come, so that demand for various goods and services at tourist destinations also increases, which ultimately contributes to the increase in West Sumatra's GRDP. Simultaneous testing shows that domestic tourist expenditure, foreign tourist expenditure, and investment influence West Sumatra's GRDP. Therefore, it can be concluded that these three variables play a significant role in maintaining the sustainability of GRDP growth in the province.

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