

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the impact of investment in religious infrastructure development on the tourism sector, focusing on intersectoral linkages, output growth, employment absorption, and household income. The main issue addressed is the low contribution of the tourism sector to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), despite an increasing trend in tourist visits, and the need for infrastructure development that prioritizes economic multiplier effects. The research objectives include mapping the linkages of the tourism sector, measuring the impact of investment, and evaluating employment absorption and community welfare.

The research employs an Input-Output analysis method using the 2016 Input-Output Table, aggregated into 17 sectors. An investment of IDR 1 trillion is modeled as a shock to estimate the impact on output, employment, and income. Linkage analysis (both backward and forward) is conducted to identify strategic sectors, while multipliers are used to quantify economic effects.

The results show that the electricity and gas supply sector has the highest backward linkage (2.51592), while the manufacturing sector has the highest forward linkage (3.67057). The investment increases economic output by IDR 764,677.61 million (Scenario I) and IDR 731,756.07 million (Scenario II), with the transportation sector contributing the most. Employment absorption reaches 10.812 million people (Scenario I) and 10.347 million people (Scenario II), primarily in the other services sector. Household income rises by IDR 228,029.32 million (Scenario I) and IDR 218,212.01 million (Scenario II), with the information and communication sector making the largest contribution.

Keywords: Investment, Religious Infrastructure, Tourism, Input-Output Analysis, Economic Impact.

