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Economic Impact and Multiplier Effects of Kurenai Beach Tourism on the Local Economy of Bone Bolango Regency

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ABSTRACT

Beach tourism utilizes coastal resources that can form value chain linkages within the tourism industry and generate economic value. This study aims to analyze the economic impact of Kurenai Beach tourism on the local economy of Botubarani Village, Bone Bolango Regency, using the Keynesian Local Income Multiplier (KLIM) and Ratio Income Multiplier (RIM) approaches. The survey was conducted from May to July 2025 through interviews with 100 tourists, 27 business unit owners, and 34 local workers. The analysis covers direct, indirect, and induced impacts of beach tourism activities. The results indicate that average tourist expenditure was IDR 608,090 per visit, of which 52.14% was spent outside the tourist area and 47.86% within the tourist area. The largest direct economic impact came from food stalls and entrance fees, totaling IDR 153,505,001 per month, while the indirect impact reached IDR 64,914,001. Labor household consumption generated an induced effect, with 95.24% of expenditure occurring locally. The KLIM value was 0.06, while RIM I and RIM II were 1.29 and 1.71, respectively. These findings indicate that Kurenai Beach generates positive local economic effects but still experiences substantial initial leakage through off-site tourist expenditure. Strengthening local supply chains, increasing micro-enterprise capacity, expanding local employment, and improving community-based tourism management are therefore important to increase local economic retention.



INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an important sector for regional economic development because tourist expenditure can generate income, employment, and linkages among local businesses. In coastal destinations, these benefits depend not only on visitor numbers but also on the extent to which tourist expenditure is retained within the destination and circulates among local

economic actors. Recent studies show that tourism can strengthen regional economies through multiplier effects, while weak local participation and supply-chain linkages can increase economic leakage (Mardhani et al., 2021; Rahmini et al., 2024). Community-based tourism and stronger local value chains are therefore important for increasing the share of tourism benefits captured by host communities (Jocom et al., 2021; Markhamah et al., 2024).

The economic impact of coastal tourism is particularly relevant in Gorontalo, where marine and beach destinations provide opportunities for livelihood diversification. Kurenai Beach in Botubarani Village, Kabila Bone District, Bone Bolango Regency, is one such destination. Previous studies indicate that Kurenai Beach has high potential for beach recreation and favorable tourist perceptions of existing conditions (Hamzah et al., 2024a, 2024b). Its accessibility and tourism activities have supported local businesses, including food stalls, equipment rentals, boat services, entrance services, and other visitor facilities. However, high visitation does not necessarily ensure that most tourist expenditure remains in the local economy. Expenditure on transportation and consumption outside the destination may represent economic leakage and reduce the local multiplier effect.

This issue is important because Kurenai Beach receives approximately 15,000 visitors per month, while preliminary information indicates that a substantial share of tourist expenditure occurs outside the tourism area. Such a condition creates a gap between the economic potential of tourism and the benefits captured by local communities. The economic impact of tourism can be assessed through the Keynesian Local Income Multiplier (KLIM) and Ratio Income Multiplier (RIM), which capture direct, indirect, and induced effects of tourist expenditure. Hasan et al. (2022) applied these approaches at Minanga Beach in northern Gorontalo. Therefore, applying the same framework at Kurenai Beach should not be presented as a methodological novelty; rather, the contribution of this study lies in extending the analysis to a high-visitation beach destination and explicitly linking tourist expenditure patterns with the participation of business owners and workers, including off-site expenditure and household consumption as indicators of leakage and induced circulation.

This study aims to analyze the economic impact and multiplier effect of Kurenai Beach tourism on the local economy of Botubarani Village. Specifically, it examines tourist expenditure, direct income received by local business units, indirect economic flows through labor and local inputs, induced effects from workers' household consumption, and the resulting KLIM and RIM values. The findings are expected to provide an empirical basis for strengthening local supply chains, increasing community participation, and improving tourism management policies so that a greater proportion of tourism expenditure is retained within the local economy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study site. This research was conducted in the Kurenai Beach tourism area, located in Botubarani Village, Kabila Bone District, Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province. This site was selected purposively due to its high tourist visitation rates and the active involvement of the coastal community in tourism-related economic activities. The study was carried out over a three-month period, from May to July 2025, to coincide with the peak tourist season. Geographically, the research site is situated in a coastal area characterized by sloping beaches and easy accessibility from the center of Gorontalo City. The research location is illustrated in Figure 1.

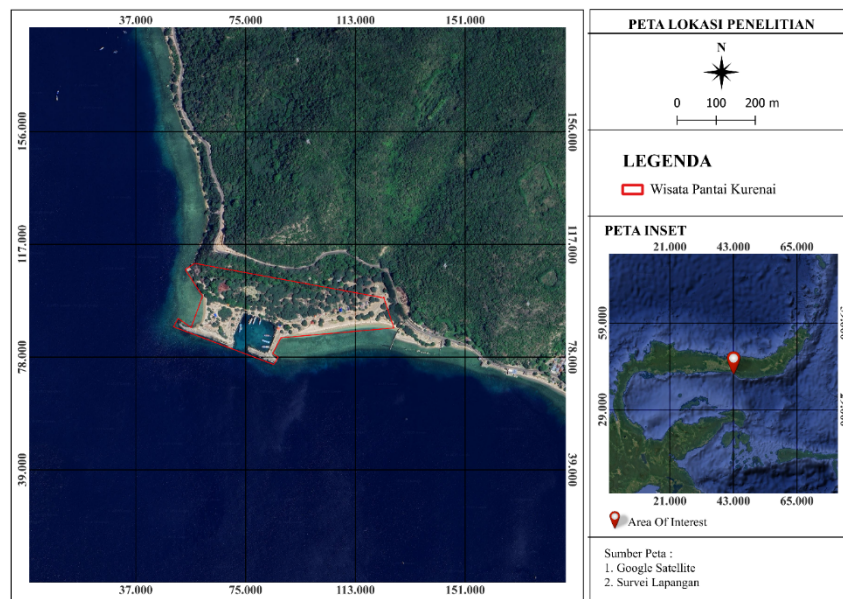


Figure 1. Study site. Geographic location of the study area at Kurenai Beach ($0^{\circ}28'41.63''\text{N}$, $123^{\circ}05'23.66''\text{E}$).

Data sources and collection techniques. The data in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly through field activities, including observations, interviews, and questionnaires administered to tourists and local communities acting as business operators or workers in the Kurenai Beach tourism area. A mixed-methods approach was applied to gain a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic dynamics in the coastal tourism area (Sulistiani & Syarifuddin, 2024).

Observation was utilized to assess environmental conditions, tourism facilities, and the interactions between tourists and the local community. Interviews were conducted with business operators to understand their perceptions regarding the economic impact of tourism. Meanwhile, questionnaires were used to obtain broader quantitative data concerning tourist expenditure, business income levels, and labor wages. The questionnaire contained both closed-ended and open-ended questions designed to obtain quantitative information on tourist expenditure, business income, and labor wages.

Secondary data were collected from various sources, including local government reports, statistical publications from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), and relevant prior research on coastal tourism economics (Rahmini et al., 2024; Hasan et al., 2022). Secondary data serve to strengthen the quantitative analysis and provide context for the socio-economic conditions of the research area.

Population, respondents, and sampling techniques. The research population includes three main groups: tourists visiting Kurenai Beach, local business operators (owners of food stalls, camping equipment providers, traditional boat operators, and facility managers), and workers directly involved in tourism economic activities.

Tourist respondents were selected using the convenience sampling method, based on availability and accessibility in the field (Hasan et al., 2022). This approach is relevant for heterogeneous tourist populations with varying visit frequencies. The number of tourist respondents was calculated using the Slovin formula (Monoarfa et al., 2019) with a 10% margin of error, resulting in 100 respondents.

For the local community, selection was conducted purposively based on their level of involvement in tourism activities. There are 27 business unit owners and 34 workers around

Kurenai Beach who served as the primary respondents. This technique was complemented by snowball sampling, where key informants recommended other relevant respondents, following the recommendations of Khan et al. (2020) and Sahrin (2022). This approach ensures diverse representation from all economic actors involved in tourism activities.

Field research procedures. The research commenced with a pre-survey to obtain a general overview of the site conditions and visitor characteristics. Subsequently, intensive observations were conducted to identify the economic activities occurring between tourists and the local community, including economic transactions supporting tourism. This stage assisted in mapping economic flows and the network of linkages among local economic actors.

Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured guide to allow respondents the flexibility to explain their experiences and views. Interviews were recorded and transcribed for qualitative analysis, while questionnaire data were processed using descriptive statistics to determine average values, proportions, and total tourist expenditure. This approach enables the research findings to reflect actual and representative empirical conditions (Kuntariningsih et al., 2023).

Data analysis. Data analysis was performed using the Keynesian Local Income Multiplier (KLIM) and Ratio Income Multiplier (RIM) approaches to measure the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of tourism activities on local community income. The KLIM approach measures the extent to which tourist expenditure stimulates income growth within the tourism area (Afriwanda et al., 2020). The fundamental equation used in the KLIM analysis is:

$$KLIM = \frac{D+N+U}{E}$$

$$KLIM = (D + N + U) / E$$

where E = total tourist expenditure (rupiah); D = direct local income from tourist expenditure; N = indirect local income from supporting economic activities; and U = induced income generated through local labor household consumption.

To expand the scope of analysis, Type I and II RIM are also used, as applied by Hasan et al. (2022), with the formula:

$$RIM \text{ Type I} = \frac{D+U}{D}$$

$$RIM \text{ Type I} = (D + U) / D$$

$$RIM \text{ Type II} = \frac{D+N+U}{D}$$

$$RIM \text{ Type II} = (D + N + U) / D$$

RIM's approach provides a more detailed picture of the relationship between local economic sectors and the extent to which tourist spending spreads to different walks of life. A *high multiplier* value indicates a strong economic linkage, while a low value indicates revenue leakages from the local economy (Simbiak, 2025).

The analysis of the results of this calculation was then associated with observational findings and interviews to provide a contextual explanation of the economic conditions in the Kurenai Beach area. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data allows for a deeper understanding of how tourism activities affect the well-being of coastal communities as well as the effectiveness of their role in the tourism value chain.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Direct economic impact. The total value of visitor spending in a tourist attraction includes both on-site and off-site consumption (Wolok, 2016; Monoarfa et al., 2019; Katili et al., 2023). This economic impact can be directly felt by people who own business units through income received from tourist spending. When visitors spend money on products or services at the destination, the transaction becomes a direct revenue stream for local business actors.

The results showed that the average tourist expenditure at Kurenai Beach was Rp 608,090 per visit, with around 52.14% (Rp 317,040) spent outside the tourist site (transportation and consumption from home) and 47.86% (Rp 291,050) spent inside the tourist site (entrance tickets, facility rental, on-site consumption, documentation). The proportion of these expenses is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Proportion of tourist spending at Kurenai Beach tourist sites

1	2	3=(2/C*100)
A. Off-site production		
1. Transportation Costs	141.500	23,27
2. Consumption from home	175.540	28,87
Total A	317.040	52,14
B. On-site production		
3. Consumption at Tourist Attractions	146.240	24,05
4. Facility Rental	87.400	14,37
5. Toilet	21.050	3,46
6. Documentation	10.550	1,73
7. Admission	25.810	4,24
Total B (Admission at tourist sites)	291.050	47,86
Total tourist spending (C=A+B)	608.090	100

Table 1 shows that out-of-site tourist spending is greater than on-site. Transportation costs and consumption brought from home account for the largest portion of expenses outside tourist sites. Meanwhile, within the region, the largest spending was for consumption at tourist attractions (24.05% of the total), followed by facility rentals (14.37%), entrance tickets (4.24%), toilets (3.46%), and documentation (1.73%). This pattern indicates that tourists spend significant costs before arriving at the location compared to when they are in the location. According to Putra et al. (2017), the proportion of off-site expenditure that reaches more than half of the total indicates economic leakages, namely tourist expenditure that is not circulated in the local economy. Money spent outside of a destination (e.g. for transportation, travel and consumption during the trip) does not provide direct benefits to the local economy in that destination. Conversely, tourist spending on local businesses in destinations will increase income retention in the community and create a multiplier effect that strengthens the local economy (Riska et al., 2020; Futakhah et al., 2024). Strengthening the local culinary sector and increasing the variety of attractions can be strategies to increase the proportion of tourist spending on location.

The uniqueness of tourist locations depends on the availability of natural resources and supporting facilities. The results of Hamzah et al.'s (2024) research show that Kurenai Beach has tourism potential that is in the appropriate category for beach recreation. This is supported by the existence of natural resources in the form of vast white sand and beautiful natural scenery and surrounded by trees. In addition, the existence of facilities/business units also supports the implementation of tourism activities at Kurenai Beach. The existence of facilities/business units in tourist locations can help tourists to meet their needs during tourism activities (Hasan et al., 2022). If the needs of tourists can be met by businesses owned by

local communities, it will have a direct impact in the form of income for business unit owners. If this happens continuously, it will create economic benefits for local people who have businesses in tourist locations.

Based on the research conducted, it was identified as many as 27 business units operating on Kurenai Beach, consisting of food stalls, camping equipment rentals, ketinting boat services, swimming tires, entrance tickets, and public toilets (Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of Business Units at Kurenai Beach Location

No	Type of business unit	Quantity (units)
1	Food Stalls	20
2	Camping Equipment	1
3	Ketinting	3
4	Swimming Tire	1
5.	Admission	1
6	Toilet	1
Total		27

The diversity of these business units shows the active involvement of the community in the tourism sector and becomes a forum for the distribution of direct economic benefits at the local level. Tourist spending on Kurenai Beach directly becomes income for local business unit owners. Hasan et al. (2022) stated that the direct economic impact of tourist spending is felt directly by business owners in the form of income earned. Micro enterprises can basically be the main drivers of the local economy (Afriwanda et al., 2020; Hasan et al., 2022; Simbiak, 2025). Food stalls make a significant contribution to people's income because they are directly related to the needs of tourists. In addition, rental and transportation services businesses expand community engagement and strengthen income distribution at the community level (Akibun et al., 2025).

The results of the study showed that the income of business owners accounted for 73.70% of the total revenue, while employee wages were only around 8.72% and the purchase of raw materials was 13.99%. This condition shows that the economic benefits are still concentrated in business owners (Table 3).

Table 3. The proportion of income and production costs to the total revenue of business unit respondents in Kurenai Beach tourism

Cost	Value (Rp)	Percentage (%)
1	2	3= (2/4*100)
A. Costs outside tourist sites		
1. Operating costs of business units (electricity)	88.704	0,88
Total A (Leak)	88.704	0,88
B. Cost inside the tourist site		
1. Owner's income	7.400.000	73,70
2. Employee wages	875.926	8,72
3. Purchase of raw materials	1.404.444	13,99
4. Tool maintenance costs	148.148	1,48
5. Local transportation	123.889	1,23
Total B (admission at tourist sites)	9.952.407	99,12
Total (4=Total A+ Total B)	10.041.111	100

Table 3 shows that the dominance of the profit portion of business owners reflects that many businesses are managed independently without many employees. only a few businesses (ketinting boats, camping equipment rentals, swimming tires, and food stalls) employ additional workers, so the wage contribution to total revenue remains small. however, the employee wage share at kurenai beach is 8.72% of total business revenue, compared with approximately 2.81% reported for the olele marine tourism area (monoarfa et al., 2019). expressed as the same percentage metric, the kurenai beach share is higher, although differences in business structure and study conditions should be considered when interpreting the comparison. the results of the study regarding income variation by type can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Variation in the income of respondents who own business units and the direct impact

Type of Business	Number of Samples	Average income (Rp)	Quantity (units)	Total Revenue (Rp)
	1	2	3	4= (2*3)
Camping tools	1	10.000.000	1	10.000.000
Ketinting	3	2.166.667	3	6.500.001
Swimming Tire	1	2.000.000	1	2.000.000
Food stalls	20	3.250.250	20	65.005.000
Admission	1	60.000.000	1	60.000.000
Toilet	1	10.000.000	1	10.000.000
Total revenue (direct impact) Rp				153.505.001

The conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of the research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the Abstract or describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

Table 4 shows that food stalls and entrance tickets are the main sources of local income. In total, the direct economic impact (total income of all business units) from the existence of Kurenai Beach tourism reaches around Rp 153.5 million per month. Compared to Minanga Beach, North Gorontalo (Hasan et al., 2022), the results at Kurenai Beach are still moderate, indicating the need for product innovation and destination promotion. These differences may be influenced by factors such as accessibility, service quality, and tourism promotion, thus influencing income variations (Faraj, 2022; Hasan, 2022). Nevertheless, this confirms that Kurenai Beach tourism has generated significant direct income for the local community every month. In general, the direct economic contribution of Kurenai Beach tourism has provided real financial benefits to the local community. To understand the impact of tourism in its entirety, it is also necessary to review the indirect and ongoing economic effects caused by this tourism activity.

Indirect economic impact. Indirect impacts come from raw material spending, local transportation, and labor wages. When tourism business units use more local inputs and labor, the proportion of expenditure that revolves in the community will be higher, the indirect multiplier effect will increase and leakage will decrease (Hidayat et al., 2023; Hampton et al., 2023). The results show that in Kurenai Beach, many small businesses are managed independently by their owners, so the need for additional labor is relatively limited. However, on weekends or holiday seasons when visits spike, some businesses hire additional workers. The total local workforce absorbed in various business units of Kurenai Beach is around 34 people, spread across food stalls, tour boats (ketinting), equipment rentals, to toilet, security, and hygiene officers. This shows that Kurenai tourism has created job opportunities for the

community even though the scale of the business is still small. The operating expenses of business units in Kurenai Beach provide an indirect revenue stream for the local economy (Table 5).

Table 5. Total cost distribution and indirect economic impact

Type of Business	Units Efforts	Labor Wages	Raw Material	Transportation (Rp)	Total Cost (Rp)	Total (Rp)
	1	2	3	4	5=(2+3+4)	6=(1*5)
Camping tools	1	2.000.000	1.000.000	200.000	3.200.000	3.200.000
Ketinting	3	433.000	106.667	100.000	639.667	1.919.001
Swim Tires	1	600.000	700.000	95.000	1.395.000	1.395.000
Food stalls	20	437.500	1.520.000	122.500	2.080.000	41.600.000
Admission	1	9.000.000	3.000.000	150.000	12.150.000	12.150.000
Toilet	1	2.000.000	2.500.000	150.000	4.650.000	4.650.000
Total indirect impact						64.914.001

Table 5 shows that total spending on labor wages, raw materials, and local transportation reached around Rp 64.914 million per month. The labor wage component accounts for a significant portion of these costs; For example, at the entrance ticket post, the total wage of workers is around Rp 3 million per month. In addition to wages, the purchase of local raw materials by business actors is also significant, because local food stalls, service providers, and tour operators buy supplies (food, fuel, etc.) from suppliers around the region, so that these funds become income for local suppliers. Similarly, local transportation costs (e.g. fuel purchases or local vehicle rentals) contribute to the money supply at the local level. The level of economic leakage from operational expenditure is relatively low, with only about 0.88% of the total production cost flowing outside the community (e.g. for electricity payments), while the remaining 99.12% is spent within tourist areas or to local authorities (Table 3). A similar pattern was observed at Minanga Beach where the cost leakage was only 1.14% (Hasan et al., 2022). This shows that almost all of Kurenai's tourism business operational expenditure remains in the local economy, reinforcing the indirect impact on the community.

The contribution of local labor to the indirect impact in Kurenai is indeed relatively small because the wage portion is only 8.72% of total business revenue. However, the income received by these local employees will be spent back in the community so that it still triggers a further multiplier effect. In destinations with greater involvement of local workers, this effect will be more pronounced. This indicates that increasing the use of local labor can magnify the indirect economic impact through increasing local household income and consumption (Wijaya et al., 2021; Soontiens-Olsen et al., 2023). To maximize indirect economic impact, destinations need to minimize economic leakage. Empowering local suppliers, substituting imported raw materials with local products, and involving local MSMEs as partners in the tourism supply chain are strategies that can be pursued (Mutaqin et al., 2020; Sulistyaningrum et al., 2022). This move will ensure more tourists' money circulates at the local level and strengthen the multiplier effect of tourism economics for the surrounding community.

Induced impact. In addition to direct and indirect impacts, Kurenai Beach tourism also causes continued economic impact (induced) for the local community. This continued impact comes from household consumption expenditure by local workers whose income is obtained from the tourism sector. Putra et al. (2017) stated that the impact of induction is the continued impact of labor income spent on daily needs around tourist areas, that is, the salary received by tourism workers is then spent in their home region will create new income for other local business actors.

The results of the study show that the average monthly expenditure per tourism worker on Kurenai Beach is around IDR 1,266,083. This expenditure is mainly used for food needs (38% of the total), other household needs (29.95%), children's education costs (17.44%), and transportation (9.84%).

Table 6. Proportion of workers' household expenditure and leakage rate at Kurenai Beach tourism

Cost	Value (Rp)	Percentage (%)
1	2	3=(2/C*100)
A. Costs outside tourist sites		
1. Electricity costs	60.208	4,76
Total A (Leak)	60.208	4,76
B. Cost inside the tourist site		
1. Food needs	481.250	38,0
2. Transportation costs	124.625	9,84
3. Children's school fees	220.833	17,44
4. Other costs	379.167	29,95
Total B (On-site admissions)	1.205.875	95,24
Total (C= Total A+ Total B)	1.266.083	100

Most of the workers' expenditure is allocated to food, transportation, and children's education, demonstrating the economic contribution to the basic needs of the community. This expenditure supports the sustainability of local micro-enterprises and strengthens the purchasing power of the community (Wijaya et al., 2021; Soontiens-Olsen et al., 2023).

Local labor involvement increases income circulation in communities, strengthens household economic resilience, and triggers socio-economic growth (Uslu et al., 2023; Wei et al., 2024). The implication is that income from the tourism sector does not stop at business owners, but continues to move in the community through the household spending of workers. The salary received by tour officers is used to shop at local stalls, pay for children's school in the area, and use local transportation services. Each of these expenses becomes income for other local businesses (traders, service providers, etc.), so that there is a domino effect that moves other sectors in the local economy. This shows that there is a tourism induction effect, namely an increase in labor income will trigger an increase in local consumption which ultimately strengthens the surrounding economy (Malau et al., 2025).

In the long term, this induction effect will help increase the economic resilience of local communities. The additional income from tourism helps households improve their well-being and diversify their sources of livelihood. Community involvement in tourism also strengthens social capital and citizen participation in local development (Mtapuri et al., 2021; Kuntariningsih et al., 2023). Thus, coastal communities such as Kurenai become more economically resilient because they have a more diverse source of income from the tourism sector.

Multiplier Effect. The multiplier effect is calculated by three indicators: the Keynesian Local Income Multiplier (KLIM), the Ratio Income Multiplier (RIM) I, and the RIM II, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Multiplier Effect of Kurenai Beach Tourism

Multiplier	Value
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Keynesian Local Income Multiplier	0,06
Ratio Income Multiplier I	1,29
Ratio Income Multiplier II	1,71

Table 7 shows that every additional Rp 1 spent by tourists only generates about Rp 0.06 in local income on the direct economic impact. KLIM of less than 1 indicates that most of the tourists' spending is not directly absorbed into the income of the local community (the initial leakage is still large). RIM Type I Kurenai Beach was recorded at 1.29. This means that every Rp 1 of direct income (business owners) will trigger an additional Rp 1.29 in income in other local parties (labor and suppliers). The value of Ratio I > 1 indicates a positive chain effect, namely that the Kurenai tourism sector is able to generate additional income beyond direct income through economic linkages with labor and local input providers. Type II RIM achieves 1.71, which is a total multiplier effect that includes direct, indirect, and advanced impacts. This means that every Rp 1 of direct income ends up generating around Rp 1.71 of total local income after taking into account the entire set of effects (business owners, workers, and household consumption). This fairly high ratio II is consistent with the high proportion of labor consumption spent locally. With a Ratio II > 1 , it can be said that Kurenai Beach tourism is able to have a wide economic impact on the regional economy. The concept of this multiplier effect is in line with the theory put forward by Putra et al. (2017), where tourist spending will stimulate continued spending and increase economic activity at the local level.

In general, destinations can be said to have a significant impact if the *multiplier* value is ≥ 1 (Monoarfa et al., 2019; Hasan et al., 2022). In the case of Kurenai Beach, although the KLIM value of < 1 indicates a limitation of direct impact, RIM I and II values exceeding 1 indicate that this tourism sector has succeeded in triggering a substantial additional income stream in the community. Compared to other destinations, *the multiplier effect* of Kurenai Beach is at a medium level. For comparison, the economic *multiplier* value at Watu Dodol Beach (Banyuwangi) is around 2.5, while in the Olele marine tourism area (Bone Bolango) is around 1.67 (Monoarfa et al., 2019). The score in Kurenai (1.71) is higher than Olele and still below Watu Dodol, indicating that there is still room to increase local economic linkages at Kurenai Beach. Factors such as the level of tourist spending, local business involvement, and infrastructure support can affect the multiplier of a destination (Faraj, 2022; Miyagi, 2023). Overall, Kurenai Beach tourism activities have had a positive economic impact on the local community through direct, indirect, and follow-up effects. To strengthen and sustain this impact, appropriate management policy support is needed. Regional policies that encourage the involvement and use of local resources (labor and local products) as well as improving tourism supporting infrastructure will increase the ability of destinations to absorb tourist expenses. Synergy between tourism development and local economic empowerment (Jeyacheya & Hampton, 2020; Markhamah et al., 2024) can also optimize the multiplier effect of Kurenai Beach's tourism, so that the sustainability of tourism as a source of livelihood and economic resilience of coastal communities can be realized.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that Kurenai Beach tourism contributes positively to the local economy through direct business income, local supply-chain transactions, and household consumption by tourism workers. However, the economic benefit is not yet fully retained within the destination because more than half of tourist expenditure occurs outside the tourism area. The multiplier results indicate that local economic linkages are already functioning, but their strength can still be improved by increasing the participation of local enterprises, workers, and suppliers. Consequently, tourism development at Kurenai Beach should prioritize local procurement, diversification of tourism products and services, stronger micro-enterprise capacity, and greater employment of local residents. These measures can reduce economic

leakage and increase the circulation of tourism-generated income within Botubarani Village. The findings also reinforce the importance of integrating economic objectives with community-based and sustainable tourism management. Future research should examine socio-cultural and environmental dimensions to complement the economic assessment and support more comprehensive destination planning.

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