

UNPACKING THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF MICE: EVIDENCE FROM DOMESTIC MICE TOURISM IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

MICE has great potential as a driver of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, but the study is still limited. In fact, MICE is not just a tourism subsector, but a node of interaction between industries and regions. This study aims to measure the economic contribution of MICE domestic tourists to the Indonesian economy, both in terms of output, income, employment, and added value, as well as to evaluate sectoral linkages and spillover effects between regions. The methodology used is the Interregional Input-Output (IRIO) model, which tracks economic impacts sectorally and spatially. MICE travelers' spending is converted into a final demand vector, which is then used to calculate changes in output, income, labor, and added value at the provincial and sector levels. The results show that domestic MICE spending generated additional output of IDR 219.10 trillion, revenue of IDR 44.77 trillion, creation of 1.36 million jobs, and added value of IDR 122.75 trillion. The largest sectoral impact was felt in the accommodation, trade, land transportation, and food and beverage sectors. Spatially, provinces such as DKI Jakarta, East Java, and Bali received the greatest absolute benefits, while S.R. Yogyakarta, NTB, and Southeast Sulawesi recorded the highest percentage growth. These findings affirm the role of MICE as a lever for the national economy and a tool for regional equity. In conclusion, the MICE sector has demonstrated its role not only as a driver of economic growth but also as a catalyst for deeper regional economic integration. Recommendations include promoting policies that the impact of MICE is not only temporary, but also the foundation for inclusive and sustainable long-term economic growth.

Keywords: *mice, irio, economy impacts, Indonesia*

1. INTRODUCTION

In many countries, the MICE sector (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions) not only generates a significant economic contribution but also becomes a priority in the development of creative industry destinations and policies (Kim et al., 2024; Klinmalai & Kaewlai, 2024; Minohara et al., 2025; Rudatin et al., 2019). MICE is one of the leading industries with a multiplier effect across sectors (Chang & Chang, 2020; Mussina et al., 2019). In addition to its role as a growth driver, MICE is also an important instrument in the development of destination image, industrial transformation, and increased competitiveness (Momani et al., 2023; S. Wu et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, the domestic MICE sector plays a pivotal role in job creation, increasing regional income, and strengthening supporting sectors such as accommodation, transportation, and MSMEs (Hardini et al., 2024; Kusuma, 2019; Syah & Rajoendah, 2022). Furthermore, the integration of MICE with regional development programs is believed to strengthen the inclusivity and sustainability of the local economy (Draper et al., 2011; Singh & Chudasama, 2020; J. Wu et al.,

2021) and support the poverty alleviation agenda (Amjad, Awan, & Waqas, 2022; Wang & Lin, 2021). Thus, MICE is not only about tourism activities, but also a reflection of complex and spatially interconnected intersectoral dynamics. Therefore, the measurement of the impact cannot be done in a fragmented manner.

Unfortunately, although the economic contribution of MICE is often mentioned in policy discourse, there have not been many studies that measure its comprehensive impact, both sectorally and across regions. In fact, as a sector that involves various economic activities (ranging from event planning, accommodation, transportation, to the consumption of local creative products), MICE has a strong relationship with other sectors and regions (Bari & Shaheen, 2020; Mena-Navarro et al., 2024). On the other hand, the magnitude of the economic impact is also accompanied by a significant carbon footprint, especially from transportation and consumption activities (Delaney, 2022; Kitamura et al., 2020). Therefore, a sustainable MICE development is critical.

1.1 Preliminary Findings, Novelty, and State of the Art

A bibliometric review of 95 Scopus articles (see figure 1) using the search strings "Meeting*" AND "Incentiv*" AND "Conferenc*" AND "Exhibition*" AND "MICE" revealed that the development of literature related to the MICE sector in the past decade shows a sharply increasing trend, especially post-pandemic. After normalizing the keywords (author keywords) into lowercase form and analyzing using VOSviewer with a co-occurrence approach and full counting method, 29 main keywords were obtained, distributed into 5 thematic clusters.

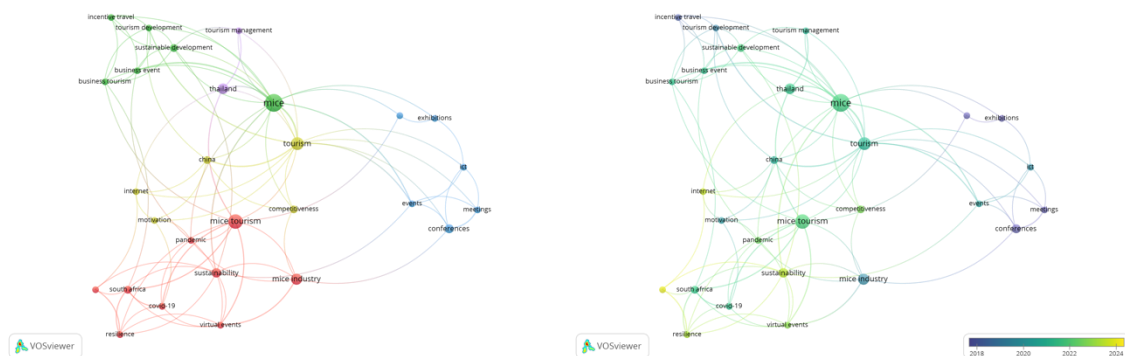


Figure 1. Bibliometric results with VOSviewer v1.6.20.

Type of analysis: Co-occurrence, Unit of analysis: Author keywords, Counting method: Full counting, Threshold: Minimum 3 occurrences
Source: Authors, 2025

The visualization shows that the resilience and digital transformation issues are prevalent. Keywords such as virtual events, resilience, pandemic, and mice tourism form the main clusters that highlight the shift of the MICE industry landscape to the digital and adaptive realms. Other clusters address the strategic and structural dimensions of MICE, such as business tourism, strategic management, and sustainable development, as well as several geographical studies focusing on countries such as Thailand, China, and South Africa.

However, there are limited studies that explicitly analyze the impact of MICE based on economic models, such as interregional input-output (IRIO). This literature gap leaves room for new approaches to measuring the multiplier effect of MICE tourism on output, income, employment, and value added across sectors and regions.

Thus, the study offers novelty in two main aspects. The first is a more in-depth methodological approach. The IRIO model measures the economic effects of domestic tourist travel for MICE purposes on a sectoral and regional basis. Second, the policy context that has not been explored, namely how the domestic MICE sector in Indonesia, which is often not independently mapped in tourism policy, actually holds great potential as an engine of growth and a source of distribution of benefits between regions post-pandemic. This study directly addresses the scarcity of data and spatial

approaches in the global MICE literature. It is a significant contribution to developing a state-of-the-art spatial-based economic impact analysis for the tourism sub-sector that is non-leisure but has high leverage.

1.2 Research Objectives and Problem Formulation

This study aims to analyze the economic contribution of MICE domestic tourism to the Indonesian economy, in terms of output, income, labor absorption, and added value. It also identifies the spatial impact caused by MICE domestic tourism activities. This research is directed to answer the following four main questions: First, the impact of domestic tourist activities with MICE purposes on national macroeconomic indicators, including output, income, labor absorption, and added value. Second, the distribution of regional impacts. Third, the key sectors that receive the transmission from MICE activities. Lastly, the spatial spillover effect of these impacts.

2. RESEARCH & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design

The IRIO model is used to measure the economic impact of domestic MICE tourism in various provinces in Indonesia. The model was chosen because of its ability to analyze the linkages between regions simultaneously and comprehensively (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2021; Eriksen & Ahmt, 1999; Liu, 2022; Manente, 1999; Tohmo, 2018). In contrast to the single-region input-output model, IRIO allows tracking of the cross-provincial economic impact of an activity, including domestic tourist activities with MICE purposes. The model not only measures direct impacts in destination regions, but also identifies indirect effects and spillover effects to other regions through supply chains and advanced demand. Thus, IRIO provides a more accurate and comprehensive spatial picture of the distribution of the economic benefits of MICE activities, as well as mapping the provinces' roles in the national economic linkages.

2.2 Data Source

The reference data used in this study were obtained from official statistics published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS-Statistics Indonesia). First, the IRIO table that was released in 2021 and was most recently available when the research was conducted. Second, the 2024 domestic tourism statistics report, which contains profiles and expenditures of MICE domestic tourists as the basis for economic shock (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2025). Third, business field concordance data released by BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

2.3 IRIO Analysis Framework

Several stages were carried out, including: first, identification of MICE-related Expenditures. Estimate total domestic MICE tourism expenditure, disaggregated by province and by sector (e.g., accommodation, event services, transport, F&B). Then, convert expenditure into the final demand vector (f) for the IRIO model. Mapping to IO Sectors. Second, align tourism-related categories with corresponding IO sectors using concordance tables (see Table 1).

Table 1. Concordance of Domestic Tourist Expenditure with MICE Purposes

Industries	Type of Tourist Expenditure	Main Transportation
Large Trade and Retail, Not Cars and Motorcycles	Souvenir, Shopping, and Other	
Railway	Transportation	Train
Land Transportation	Transportation	Bus, Private Vehicle, and Rental Vehicle
Sea Transportation	Transportation	Ship

Industries	Type of Tourist Expenditure	Main Transportation
Lake River Transportation and Crossing	Transportation	Passenger River, Lake, & Ferry Transport
Air Transportation	Transportation	Airplane
Accommodation Provision	Accommodation	
Food Beverage Provision	Food/Beverage	
Corporate Services	Tour Guide and Tour Package	
Health Services and Social Activities	Medical	
Other Services	Entertainment/Recreation	

Source: Author, 2025

Third, Computation of Leontief Inverse Matrix. Calculate the interregional Leontief inverse ($L = (I - A)^{-1}$) using the technical coefficient matrix (A) derived from the IRIO table. Fourth, estimation of Total Output Effects. Multiply the demand shock by the Leontief inverse to obtain total output response across all sectors and regions: $x = L \times f$.

Fifth, value-added and employment effects. Apply sector-specific value-added and employment coefficients to translate output impacts into GDP contribution and job creation. Lastly, mapping impacts across regions to identify provincial inflows and outflows using output proxies.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

According to the BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2025), MICE domestic tourism in 2024 accounted for 4.7% of total domestic tourism trips. With more than IDR 2.8 million spent per trip, MICE purposes have above-average spending and are the second largest after training (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2025). It shows that MICE tourism destinations have the potential to generate value-added for the economy.

Table 2. Profile of Domestic Travelers with MICE Purposes

Profile	Details
Gender	Male (65.09%); Female (34;91%)
Age Group	< 25 y.o. (15.94%); 24 - 34 y.o. (34.40%)35 - 44 y.o. (32.81%); 45 - 54 y.o. (13.72%); 55+ y.o. (3.13%)
Accommodation Types	4 or 5 Star Hotel (25.45%); 3 Star Hotel (20.04%); Other Accommodation (17.03%); Friends/Family House (18.01%); Not Used (19.47%)
Main Transportation	Airplane (13.61%); Ship (2.17%); Passenger River, Lake, & Ferry Transport (0.72%); Train (11.95%); Bus (21.22%); Private Vehicle (46.66%); Rental Vehicle (3.67%)
Expenditure Distributions	Accommodation (31.11%); Food/Beverage (13.61%); Transportation (26.12%); Souvenir (8.99%); Shopping (6.51%); Tour Guide (0.62%); Entertainment/Recreation (3.97%); Medical (1.06%); Tour Package (4.56%); Other Services (3.46%)

Source: Author, 2025

Table 2 shows that the profile of domestic tourists with MICE destinations is dominated by men (65.09%) and the productive age group of 24–44 years (67.21%), reflecting that MICE activities in Indonesia are still concentrated among young professionals active in the formal sector. Varied accommodation preferences show that MICE not only belong to the middle to upper class, but also

reach the middle segment and small business actors involved in the event network. The mode of transportation is dominated by private vehicles (46.66%) and buses (21.22%), indicating a high dependence on land connectivity, especially for intercity and interprovincial destinations in Java and Sumatra. The dominance of private vehicles and the low use of environmentally friendly modes also show the importance of incorporating sustainability principles in MICE logistics management (Kitamura et al., 2020). Meanwhile, the largest expenditure allocation was found in accommodation (31.11%) and transportation (26.12%), but posts such as food, souvenirs, and entertainment also contributed a significant proportion, indicating the multi-sector economic potential of domestic MICE activities (Kim et al., 2024; Mussina et al., 2019).

Table 3. Distribution of Travel and Expenditure of Domestic Tourists with MICE Purposes

Main Purpose Province of Trip	%	Expenditure Per Trip (in Thousand Rupiahs)	Total MICE Trip
Aceh	4.95%	2,826.0	639,787
North Sumatra	3.89%	3,039.5	1,663,605
West Sumatra	4.19%	2,613.0	802,067
Riau	4.56%	2,181.3	820,445
Jambi	7.37%	2,377.4	628,998
South Sumatra	5.39%	3,097.3	977,914
Bengkulu	5.06%	2,303.8	231,338
Lampung	4.20%	2,232.3	750,776
Bangka Belitung Islands	6.24%	2,275.0	196,239
Riau Islands	9.02%	4,946.3	314,974
Dki Jakarta	7.17%	3,486.6	6,254,623
West java	3.90%	2,406.0	6,528,475
Central Java	3.63%	2,132.3	5,330,366
Special Region of Yogyakarta	4.13%	3,467.6	1,570,670
East Java	3.96%	1,958.4	8,660,988
Banten	4.01%	2,246.2	1,935,140
Bali	6.58%	5,750.1	1,490,037
West Nusa Tenggara	6.88%	4,614.7	947,359
East Nusa Tenggara	5.59%	4,946.0	446,264
West Kalimantan	5.59%	3,185.4	456,462
Central Kalimantan	6.57%	2,988.7	426,989
Kalimantan Selatan	4.73%	3,142.9	551,926
East Kalimantan	6.82%	4,660.5	832,446
North Kalimantan	6.49%	3,517.7	62,456
North Sulawesi	5.13%	3,911.7	420,778
Central Sulawesi	6.90%	2,677.9	643,716
South Sulawesi	5.38%	3,254.5	1,964,684
Southeast Sulawesi	7.88%	2,167.5	1,020,174
Gorontalo	7.38%	1,544.0	253,683
West Sulawesi	9.13%	1,797.2	365,978

Main Purpose Province of Trip	%	Expenditure Per Trip (in Thousand Rupiahs)	Total MICE Trip
Maluku	5.65%	4,129.3	104,889
North Maluku	5.82%	3,863.3	129,185
West Papua	7.02%	3,181.3	93,781
Papua	9.27%	5,614.0	117,702
Total	4.70%		47,634,914

Source: Authors, 2025

Table 3 explains the distribution and economic potential of domestic tourists with MICE objectives. The top five, according to MICE contribution to the total of domestic tourism, are Papua (9.27%), West Sulawesi (9.13%), Riau Islands (9.02%), Southeast Sulawesi (7.88%), and Gorontalo (7.38%). This figure shows that in these regions, the proportion of domestic tourists for MICE purposes is greater than in other provinces. Although in terms of absolute volume, the number of trips is relatively smaller. The five provinces with the highest number of domestic MICE trips are East Java (8.66 million), West Java (6.53 million), DKI Jakarta (6.25 million), Central Java (5.33 million), and Banten (1.94 million). These five provinces are the main centers of national economic and bureaucratic activities, and have relatively mature MICE infrastructure, such as hotels, convention centers, and adequate transportation access. The sheer number of trips in these provinces shows that the island of Java remains the epicenter of domestic MICE dominance, both in terms of organizers and participants.

In terms of the average amount of expenditure per MICE trip, Bali (IDR 5,750.1 thousand) occupies the highest position, followed by Papua (IDR 5,614.0 thousand), Riau Islands (IDR 4,946.3 thousand), East Nusa Tenggara (IDR 4,946.0 thousand), and East Kalimantan (IDR 4,660.5 thousand). This shows that provinces with high logistics costs or exclusive destinations have great economic potential per tourist, although the volume is not as large as that of Java. This is important in shifting the paradigm: provinces with low visits do not necessarily contribute less economically, because the quality and intensity of shopping can be higher.

These findings confirm that the MICE sector is an engine of growth that is spatially uneven, but still makes a great contribution to regional development (Klinmalai & Kaewlai, 2024; Rudatin et al., 2019). The dominance of volume from provinces in Java shows that MICE is growing rapidly in areas with mature infrastructure, government centers, and business concentrations (Chang & Chang, 2020; Mussina et al., 2019). However, the high relative contribution of MICE in areas such as Papua, Gorontalo, and West Sulawesi confirms the strategic role of MICE as an economic lever in non-primary regions, reinforcing the argument that MICE can be used as a tool for equitable development (Hardini et al., 2024; Syah & Rajoendah, 2022).

Furthermore, high average spending in destinations such as Bali, Papua, and the Riau Islands strengthens MICE's position in attracting quality tourists, supporting the narrative of inclusive development (Singh & Chudasama, 2020; J. Wu et al., 2021). However, the fact that high expenditure occurs in areas with high logistics costs also requires policy interventions for efficiency and sustainability, including the promotion of low-emission modes of transport and a green event approach (Delaney, 2022; Kitamura et al., 2020).

3.1 Macroeconomic Impacts: Output, Income, Employment, and Value Added

The IRIO model simulation (see Table 4) shows that domestic tourist travel with the main purpose of MICE has a positive and significant economic impact on the Indonesian economy. Nationally, this activity boosted output by IDR 219.10 trillion (0.924%), generated public income of IDR 44.77 trillion (0.908%), and created 1.36 million job opportunities (1.075%). In terms of contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), there was an increase in added value of IDR 122.75 trillion or 0.971%, reflecting the broad effect of domestic MICE tourist spending on various sectors and regions in Indonesia. These results confirm that MICE is not just a business tourism activity, but a structural

driver of the economy (Kim et al., 2024; Klinmalai & Kaewlai, 2024; Minohara et al., 2025; Mussina et al., 2019; Rudatin et al., 2019).

Table 4. IRIO National Results

Macroeconomy Indicators	
Sum of INPUT (in Million Rupiahs)	133,750,194
Sum of ∇X Output (in Million Rupiahs)	219,097,260
Change of Output (%)	0.92%
Sum of ∇X Income (in Million Rupiahs)	44,766,355
Change of Income (%)	0.91%
Sum of ∇X Employment (in Person)	1,361,798
Change of Employment (%)	1.08%
Sum of ∇X Value-Added (in Million Rupiahs)	122,751,836
Change of Value-Added (%)	0.97%

Source: Authors, 2025

3.2 Regional Impacts: Output, Income, Employment, and Value Added by Province

The results of the IRIO simulation (see Appendix 1) reveal that the economic impact of domestic MICE tourism extends beyond the national scale, making a significant contribution at the regional level as well. The provinces with the highest impact show that MICE activities are one of the driving forces of the regional economy, which is able to strengthen regional competitiveness and create inclusive growth (Klinmalai & Kaewlai, 2024; Rudatin et al., 2019).

The provinces with the largest absolute increase in output due to MICE domestic tourist spending are DKI Jakarta (IDR 34.65 trillion), East Java (IDR 29.09 trillion), West Java (IDR 26.19 trillion), South Sulawesi (IDR 9.64 trillion), and Bali (IDR 11.55 trillion). This performance reflects the central role of these provinces as the center of national government, business, and tourism activities that already have a mature MICE ecosystem. However, in terms of percentage output growth, the top five provinces are S.R. Yogyakarta (3.33%), Bali (3.30%), West Nusa Tenggara (3.04%), Southeast Sulawesi (2.23%), and East Nusa Tenggara (2.13%).

In terms of public income, the provinces with the largest nominal increase were DKI Jakarta (IDR 7.69 trillion), East Java (IDR 7.15 trillion), West Java (IDR 5.19 trillion), Central Java (IDR 3.87 trillion), and Bali (IDR 2.44 trillion). These figures confirm that densely populated provinces with thriving service industries benefit from significant economic distribution effects. However, when viewed from revenue growth in percentage, the top five provinces are Bali (2.99%), DI Yogyakarta (3.27%), West Nusa Tenggara (2.54%), Southeast Sulawesi (1.67%), and West Sulawesi (1.67%), which shows how MICE spending plays a direct role in improving the welfare of people in tourism-based and community-based areas.

The impact on job creation also shows a similar pattern. The five provinces with the largest increase in the number of workers in absolute terms are West Java (188,257 people), East Java (175,565 people), Central Java (182,001 people), DKI Jakarta (62,974 people), and South Sulawesi (54,307 people). Meanwhile, in terms of labor percentage growth, the provinces that recorded the highest performance were DI Yogyakarta (3.07%), Bali (2.88%), West Nusa Tenggara (2.62%), Southeast Sulawesi (1.61%), and North Maluku (1.33%), showing the ability of the MICE sector to create inclusive jobs outside the traditional economic center.

Finally, in terms of regional added value (contribution to GDP), the five provinces with the largest absolute increase are DKI Jakarta (IDR 20.35 trillion), East Java (IDR 16.64 trillion), West Java (IDR 14.82 trillion), Central Java (IDR 10.49 trillion), and South Sulawesi (IDR 5.77 trillion). Meanwhile, in terms of percentage increase in added value, the top provinces are S.R. Yogyakarta (3.52%), Bali (3.40%), West Nusa Tenggara (2.83%), Southeast Sulawesi (2.08%), and East Nusa Tenggara (1.98%).

These findings are consistent with the global literature, which highlights that MICE is not only a source of foreign exchange but also an instrument for regional development and economic transformation (Kim et al., 2024; Klinmalai & Kaewlai, 2024; J. Wu et al., 2021). In Indonesia, the integration of the MICE sector with regional development has been shown to stimulate spatial growth in output, income, added value, and employment. Moreover, when developed through a sustainable and inclusive approach, MICE can serve as a key driver of poverty reduction and the strengthening of local economies (Ahmad, 2022; Wang & Lin, 2021; J. Wu et al., 2021).

3.3 Sectoral Transmission: Key Industries and Propagation Paths

Simulations of the economic impact of MICE domestic tourism show that sectoral transmission is widespread to various industries, reflecting the cross-sectoral nature of MICE activities (see Appendix 2). The five main sectors with the highest output contribution are: the provision of accommodation (IDR 42.17 trillion), wholesale and retail trade (IDR 32.74 trillion), land transportation (IDR 28.38 trillion), food and beverage provision (IDR 19.42 trillion), and the total cross-sector impact, which reached IDR 219 trillion in aggregate. These results reflect that the basic needs of MICE participants, such as lodging, consumption, and mobility, are the main drivers of cross-sectoral economic activity (Klinmalai & Kaewlai, 2024; Rudatin et al., 2019).

In terms of revenue, wholesale and retail trade, accommodation, and food and beverage provisions occupy the top positions. These sectors not only reflect the magnitude of economic transactions but also the intensity of labor absorption and strong backward linkages. In terms of employment, wholesale and retail trade alone generated more than 362,000 jobs, followed by accommodation and food and beverage provision. This reinforces the view that MICE is a catalyst for job creation in both formal and informal sectors, especially within MSMEs and support services (Hardini et al., 2024; Kusuma, 2019; Syah & Rajoendah, 2022).

In terms of added value, which is a proxy for contribution to sectoral GDP, the accommodation provision sector recorded the highest figure (Rp27.05 trillion), followed by wholesale and retail trade and land transportation. This shows that these sectors not only absorb MICE spending directly, but also transform it into higher economic value. The added value of these key service sectors is a critical lever in strengthening the branding of MICE destinations sustainably (Minohara et al., 2025).

Thus, the transmission lines of the MICE sector are very complex and widely distributed. MICE is not just an event-based activity, but creates a strong ripple effect on key sectors of goods and services providers.

3.4 Spatial Spillover Effects: Interregional Interdependencies

Based on the origin-destination (OD) matrix output analysis (see Appendix 3), it was found that most of the economic impact is spread outside the province of origin of the MICE implementation. This reflects the high level of spatial interdependence in Indonesia's national economic structure.

DKI Jakarta, as the epicenter of government and business, in addition to acting as a location for MICE, also distributes its economic turnover of 9.31% to other regions such as Riau, East Java, Central Java, North Sumatra, and West Java. East Java distributes 12.75% of its economic turnover to other provinces, especially DKI Jakarta, Central Java, East Kalimantan, West Java, and Riau. West Java distributes 9.99% of its economic turnover to other provinces, especially East Java, DKI Jakarta, Banten, Riau, and Central Java. Meanwhile, Central Java distributes 12.50% of its economic turnover to other provinces, especially East Java, West Java, DKI Jakarta, East Kalimantan, and Banten. Meanwhile, Bali, as the epicenter of leisure tourism, distributes its economic turnover of 20.62% to other provinces, especially East Java, South Sumatra, Central Java, DKI Jakarta, and South Sulawesi.

These findings confirmed that the MICE sector has a complex and extensive spatial multiplier effect with the involvement of supporting sectors such as transportation, logistics, communication services, catering, and printing spread across regions (Chang & Chang, 2020; Mena-Navarro et al., 2024). With an interconnected supply network structure, MICE spending in one province has the

potential to drive demand in supporting sectors in other provinces, thus strengthening the argument that MICE should be seen as an instrument of regional integration as well as a value chain development strategy between regions (Rudatin et al., 2019; S. Wu et al., 2023).

4. CONCLUSION

This research found that MICE is not just an event, but a cross-sectoral ecosystem that contributes significantly to the national and regional economies. MICE activities encourage strong economic transmission to labor-intensive and high-value-added service sectors. At the regional level, the impact of MICE is not evenly distributed, but it does give rise to interesting spatial patterns. The provinces with the largest absolute contribution benefit directly from the MICE activities. Meanwhile, the provinces with the highest percentage increases reflect the leverage effect on the local economy. These findings suggest that MICE can function as a regional development instrument extending beyond primary economic centers.

In terms of sectoral transmission, the five main sectors that absorbed the greatest impact from MICE activities were the accommodation provision, wholesale and retail trade, land transportation, food and beverage provision, and corporate services. It answers the fourth question and confirms that the path of propagation of MICE impacts is broad, creating a chain effect on both the formal and informal sectors. The integration of these sectors with MICE tourist spending underscores the importance of developing a MICE ecosystem aligned with creative industry policies, logistics, and interregional connectivity.

This research makes a significant contribution to the development of science in the field of tourism economics and spatial planning. First, methodologically, this study presents a new approach by applying the IRIO model to the context of MICE domestic tourism. It has not been widely available in the global literature, especially in developing countries. This approach allows for more accurate cross-sector and cross-region analysis than the single-region IO model. Second, this study demonstrates that non-leisure tourism, such as MICE, can generate economic leverage surpassing that of conventional tourism, while fostering inclusive and cross-provincial distribution effects. Third, it contributes to the discourse on aligning the tourism sector with regional development, poverty alleviation, and the transformation of the national creative industry.

The practical policy recommendations of this study emphasize the need for integrated affirmative policies and fiscal incentives to strengthen highly interconnected sectors, ensuring that the impact of MICE is not merely temporary but serves as a foundation for inclusive and sustainable long-term economic growth. Equally important is promoting sustainable MICE development so that its benefits extend beyond the remunerative dimension to encompass socio-cultural and environmental aspects.

This study has several limitations. The absence of microdata, such as individual preferences, travel motivations, and expenditure distribution across MICE activities (e.g., seminars, conferences, exhibitions), limits the ability to capture more nuanced impacts. Furthermore, the lack of explicit carbon footprint estimation constrains the contribution to the sustainable MICE agenda.

Future research should integrate spatial analysis with hybrid input-output and computable general equilibrium (CGE) approaches to broaden the scope of long-term projections. It could also develop a regional MICE performance index and examine the economic implications of virtual or hybrid MICE, which have grown in the post-pandemic era. In addition, combining economic analysis with social and environmental dimensions remains critical for generating more inclusive and sustainable evidence-based policies.

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Appendix 1. IRIO Spatial Results

PROVINCE	Sum of INPUT (in Million Rupiahs)	Sum of ∇X Output (in Million Rupiahs)	Change of Output (%)	Sum of ∇X Income (in Million Rupiahs)	Change of Income (%)	Sum of ∇X Employment (in Person)	Change of Employment (%)	Sum of ∇X Value-Added (in Million Rupiahs)	Change of Value- Added (%)
Aceh	1,808,045	2,766,342	1.19%	548,332	0.94%	29,099	1.03%	1,513,727	1.12%
Bali	8,567,832	11,547,882	3.30%	2,444,309	3.00%	69,309	2.88%	6,547,233	3.40%
Banten	4,346,769	7,750,707	0.64%	1,127,144	0.67%	44,160	0.81%	4,091,136	0.68%
Bengkulu	532,966	854,415	0.90%	192,393	0.84%	8,787	0.85%	469,120	0.86%
Special Region of Yogyakarta	5,446,469	7,409,991	3.32%	1,673,731	3.27%	65,921	3.07%	4,232,802	3.52%
DKI Jakarta	21,807,307	34,650,929	0.84%	7,696,051	0.84%	62,974	1.25%	20,358,700	0.95%
Gorontalo	391,684	574,648	1.15%	119,512	0.86%	5,246	0.91%	317,526	1.06%
Jambi	1,495,379	2,556,770	1.02%	457,285	0.79%	16,831	0.97%	1,383,429	0.98%
West java	15,707,577	26,191,439	0.73%	5,192,232	0.71%	188,257	0.89%	14,818,638	0.79%
Central Java	11,365,726	20,432,381	0.98%	3,872,305	0.96%	182,001	1.02%	10,499,903	1.00%
East Java	16,961,939	29,097,051	0.85%	7,151,178	0.90%	175,565	0.86%	16,647,007	0.88%
West Kalimantan	1,454,009	2,408,670	0.97%	338,266	0.76%	25,825	1.06%	1,254,817	0.96%
Kalimantan Selatan	1,734,642	2,533,442	0.87%	356,593	0.91%	40,510	1.94%	1,423,791	0.87%
Central Kalimantan	1,276,159	2,298,023	0.99%	412,714	0.98%	12,880	0.98%	1,158,010	1.00%
East Kalimantan	3,879,616	7,840,764	0.86%	1,273,434	0.95%	27,005	1.69%	4,120,111	0.84%
North Kalimantan	219,701	478,522	0.46%	119,797	0.40%	1,296	0.45%	290,820	0.45%
Bangka Belitung Islands	446,439	667,682	0.61%	152,139	0.52%	4,045	0.60%	396,667	0.61%
Riau Islands	1,557,945	2,145,177	0.54%	587,366	0.57%	6,656	0.75%	1,126,043	0.56%
Lampung	1,675,979	2,926,203	0.62%	581,377	0.57%	24,150	0.60%	1,633,752	0.62%
Maluku	433,114	660,888	0.89%	93,165	0.64%	5,580	0.80%	360,421	0.81%
North Maluku	499,080	725,261	1.31%	149,885	1.20%	7,272	1.33%	428,445	1.30%
West Nusa Tenggara	4,371,813	6,344,382	3.04%	1,477,708	2.54%	63,522	2.62%	3,434,373	2.83%
East Nusa Tenggara	2,207,219	3,170,228	2.13%	576,582	1.62%	30,773	1.24%	1,719,076	1.98%
Papua	660,780	985,907	0.41%	140,102	0.33%	7,832	0.45%	567,406	0.39%
West Papua	298,346	541,491	0.44%	98,665	0.44%	2,276	0.53%	309,726	0.46%
Riau	1,789,621	4,801,689	0.48%	885,433	0.43%	17,807	0.60%	2,850,925	0.51%
West Sulawesi	657,751	974,712	1.79%	211,463	1.67%	10,147	1.54%	589,454	1.81%
South Sumatra	6,394,064	9,645,066	1.47%	1,554,854	1.18%	54,307	1.43%	5,773,181	1.54%
Central Sulawesi	1,723,776	2,549,007	1.26%	444,342	1.11%	24,241	1.59%	1,391,202	1.22%
Southeast Sulawesi	2,211,197	3,129,614	2.23%	559,739	1.67%	19,954	1.61%	1,820,194	2.08%
North Sulawesi	1,645,974	2,460,855	1.30%	774,393	1.40%	16,619	1.43%	1,488,212	1.36%
West Sumatra	2,095,826	3,180,659	0.99%	704,477	0.89%	24,716	0.95%	1,831,653	0.99%
South Sulawesi	3,028,923	6,364,497	0.84%	1,137,294	0.80%	33,932	0.84%	3,503,405	0.89%
North Sumatra	5,056,528	8,431,965	0.73%	1,662,096	0.76%	52,300	0.81%	4,400,932	0.79%
Total	133,750,194	219,097,260	0.92%	44,766,355	0.91%	1,361,798	1.08%	122,751,836	0.97%

Appendix 2. IRIO Industry Results

INDUSTRIES	Sum of INPUT (in Million Rupiahs)	Sum of VX_Output (in Million Rupiahs)	Change of Output (%)	Sum of VX_Income (in Million Rupiahs)	Change of Income (%)	Sum of VX_Employment (in Person)	Change of Employment (%)	Sum of VX_Value- Added (in Million Rupiahs)	Change of Value- Added (%)
Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	-	658,047	0.086%	242,952.61	0.084%	3,469	0.079%	360,570.70	0.084%
Land Transportation	24,991,668	28,383,455	4.402%	3,334,633.46	4.401%	80,905	4.161%	14,044,971.53	4.397%
Sea Transportation	757,958	1,282,896	1.079%	116,998.41	1.009%	2,665	1.051%	428,712.57	1.064%
Railway	4,174,010	4,263,251	36.720%	1,173,706.26	24.570%	27,213	23.020%	1,145,054.99	24.257%
River, Lake, and Ferry Transport	251,488	488,613	1.505%	83,200.33	1.547%	1,906	1.579%	232,281.61	1.590%
Air Transportation	4,753,831	5,963,881	1.248%	1,020,556.12	1.360%	21,777	1.503%	2,359,825.78	1.258%
Insurance and Pension Funds	-	294,309	0.248%	82,844.77	0.243%	543	0.259%	209,901.93	0.247%
Transport Equipment Industry	-	1,669,697	0.285%	380,162.46	0.285%	4,526	0.303%	826,710.78	0.285%
Metal Goods, Computers, Electronic, Optical and Electrical Equipment Industry	-	1,247,052	0.196%	215,744.33	0.190%	3,602	0.212%	519,447.25	0.194%
Non-Metallic Mineral Goods Industry	-	287,808	0.105%	57,464.24	0.104%	1,557	0.125%	122,662.37	0.108%
Coal Industry and Oil Refining	-	6,070,790	1.131%	502,993.52	1.132%	2,728	1.248%	3,151,909.01	1.148%
Furniture Industry	-	99,306	0.109%	20,460.59	0.110%	833	0.176%	44,366.35	0.108%
Rubber Industry, Rubber and Plastic Products	-	1,318,907	0.480%	147,173.13	0.505%	2,969	0.533%	445,314.24	0.479%
Wood Industry, Cork Products and Woven Goods from Bamboo, Rattan, and Similar Materials	-	274,771	0.147%	47,757.13	0.152%	1,284	0.169%	117,765.03	0.149%
Paper Industry, Paper Products, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	-	1,365,677	0.526%	218,662.46	0.527%	3,926	0.636%	475,632.10	0.529%
Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Traditional Medicine Industry	-	2,364,392	0.355%	217,459.18	0.356%	3,396	0.337%	872,003.23	0.345%
Leather Industry, Leather Products and Footwear	-	217,666	0.164%	56,629.94	0.156%	1,082	0.124%	88,617.28	0.149%
Basic Metal Industry	-	192,375	0.083%	15,109.54	0.066%	280	0.080%	76,141.09	0.081%
Food and Beverage Industry	-	9,677,226	0.477%	855,961.16	0.451%	21,498	0.571%	3,207,756.28	0.467%
Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	-	520,265	0.174%	72,914.71	0.169%	1,151	0.177%	208,552.28	0.175%
Other Manufacturing, Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	-	403,828	0.226%	79,585.94	0.233%	2,109	0.305%	166,803.64	0.224%
Tobacco Processing Industry	-	10,436	0.003%	748.24	0.002%	12	0.001%	7,620.69	0.003%
Textile and Apparel Industry	-	590,607	0.137%	98,371.25	0.143%	1,728	0.126%	221,736.53	0.141%
Information and Communication Services	-	4,711,917	0.611%	830,046.15	0.609%	3,667	0.572%	2,961,604.52	0.607%
Health and Social Work Activities	1,423,825	1,694,422	0.546%	463,079.01	0.572%	9,655	0.587%	859,880.91	0.558%
Other Financial Services	-	648,286	0.763%	217,825.46	0.759%	1,786	0.836%	434,266.49	0.764%
Other Services	5,304,155	6,675,516	1.356%	1,984,120.13	1.295%	91,324	1.539%	4,138,436.65	1.349%
Education Services	-	207,567	0.034%	99,714.54	0.033%	1,745	0.030%	138,479.18	0.034%
Financial Support Services	-	372,961	0.678%	109,991.02	0.686%	516	0.732%	260,716.76	0.678%
Financial Intermediation Services other than Central Bank	-	3,277,177	0.724%	1,137,802.88	0.708%	9,666	0.785%	2,529,361.51	0.739%
Agricultural and Hunting Services	-	119,261	0.491%	46,827.91	0.497%	3,378	0.528%	91,370.47	0.488%
Business Services	6,928,934	11,622,325	1.928%	3,382,602.09	1.990%	43,189	3.189%	6,701,647.76	1.907%
Forestry and Logging	-	229,932	0.203%	79,466.22	0.206%	3,669	0.193%	202,208.48	0.205%
Electricity Supply	-	5,363,099	0.949%	230,525.33	0.895%	2,652	1.061%	532,353.60	0.916%
Construction	-	1,189,211	0.040%	211,515.76	0.039%	3,759	0.049%	490,067.26	0.040%
Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	-	181,504	0.566%	28,483.16	0.537%	2,083	0.603%	107,454.81	0.581%
Gas Supply and Ice Production	-	363,997	0.868%	33,104.14	0.817%	259	0.797%	237,499.84	0.870%
Accommodation Provisions	41,615,070	42,169,623	27.725%	7,667,177.22	24.465%	244,381	31.787%	27,047,124.00	27.479%
Food and Beverage Provisions	18,200,712	19,422,135	2.421%	4,209,001.48	2.374%	117,290	2.411%	8,830,742.03	2.391%
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Except Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	25,348,543	32,744,027	1.694%	9,923,460.73	1.682%	362,802	1.917%	22,858,245.09	1.683%
Trade of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles and Their Repair	-	2,948,909	0.655%	961,240.36	0.651%	35,793	0.686%	2,108,635.33	0.656%
Warehousing and Transportation Support Services, Postal and Courier	-	1,661,606	0.817%	362,937.62	0.823%	6,809	0.821%	967,158.40	0.817%
Fisheries	-	1,858,292	0.571%	592,886.20	0.558%	43,357	0.588%	1,565,159.64	0.564%
Seasonal and Perennial Plantation	-	1,783,516	0.364%	682,154.47	0.372%	38,732	0.388%	1,396,563.27	0.365%
Coal and Lignite Mining	-	857,610	0.222%	92,712.46	0.225%	274	0.219%	471,805.07	0.209%
Metal Ore Mining	-	58,531	0.047%	11,711.87	0.050%	192	0.072%	38,498.78	0.044%
Other Mining and Quarrying	-	275,425	0.103%	69,857.01	0.097%	372	0.081%	187,558.30	0.103%
Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	-	2,559,953	0.641%	362,674.17	0.626%	1,571	0.666%	1,912,341.41	0.639%
Seasonal and Perennial Horticultural Crops and Others	-	1,250,356	0.483%	365,569.75	0.496%	25,372	0.509%	1,021,933.10	0.482%
Food Crop Agriculture	-	1,992,349	0.561%	600,661.24	0.533%	40,691	0.562%	1,597,651.51	0.557%
Livestock	-	2,449,910	0.835%	797,466.91	0.813%	53,374	0.787%	1,630,055.67	0.835%
Real Estate	-	2,762,588	0.365%	169,649.48	0.372%	22,281	0.388%	2,098,659.03	0.359%
TOTAL	133,750,194	219,097,260	0.924%	44,766,355	0.908%	1,361,798	1.075%	122,751,836	0.971%



Appendix 3. IRIO Spatial Output Results

Sum of VS Output (in Million Rupiah)	Aceh	Bali	Banten	Bengkulu	Special Region of Yogyakarta	DKI Jakarta	Gorontalo	Jambi	West Java	Central Java	East Java	West Kalimantan	South Kalimantan	Central Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Kalimantan	Bangka Belitung Islands	Riau Islands	Lampung	Maluku	North Maluku	West Nusa Tenggara	East Nusa Tenggara	Papua	West Papua	Riau	West Sumatra	South Sumatra	Central Sumatra	Southeast Sumatra	North Sumatra	West Sumatra	South Sumatra	North Sumatra	DIRECT SHARE	INFLOW SHARE	INFLOW SHARE	TOTAL		
Aceh	2,577,277	6,334	2,866	990	6,259	26,894	480	1,008	11,026	8,132	8,754	755	677	1,233	1,489	127	181	1,007	993	507	295	2,532	1,646	278	253	3,302	423	3,034	1,848	2,949	682	19,578	3,461	64,436	2,877,277	93.17%	189,865	6.83%	2,766,342	
Bali	9,489	111,000,338	3,680	759	15,337	20,008	773	1,915	26,489	35,880	28,120	2,619	2,334	3,448	12,496	2,383	555	2,362	2,077	1,151	1,027	45,519	6,584	2,210	496	1,687	3,370	6,984	3,586	3,438	2,614	2,689	3,069	13,016	11,380,338	97.86%	247,544	2.14%	11,547,882	
Banten	28,587	198,359	5,673,279	111,393	146,218	169,442	4,559	9,309	313,201	93,493	238,275	6,764	26,879	38,559	28,989	7,473	4,166	30,940	35,029	14,922	9,860	37,237	18,493	13,968	6,731	29,640	16,714	84,155	16,883	33,381	13,159	66,432	24,973	193,975	5,673,279	73.38%	2,077,428	36.88%	7,758,707	
Bengkulu	1,065	2,169	1,678	736,295	3,115	16,703	357	12,064	12,195	7,378	3,925	562	469	923	874	81	399	1,116	5,870	169	145	832	826	129	88	481	291	733	780	583	279	19,365	19,359	3,445	736,295	68.18%	118,121	13.82%	854,415	
Special Region of Yogyakarta	6,255	15,553	7,400	1,094	7,158,551	21,867	2,587	9,333	29,801	25,373	22,861	2,376	8,695	9,487	10,349	6,11	744	2,358	3,935	2,345	1,272	7,607	9,024	2,104	1,105	2,475	3,771	13,119	8,523	6,282	2,053	3,356	5,911	12,351	7,158,551	96.61%	251,440	3.39%	7,409,991	
DKI Jakarta	108,159	323,051	132,739	36,883	139,142	29,234,818	362,817	87,442	477,038	422,096	551,708	82,279	69,475	142,022	152,551	14,853	17,107	41,995	68,845	56,817	31,288	33,335	218,510	32,875	32,557	64,548	47,437	439,8975	180,254	352,445	64,236	172,236	203,394	247,669	29,234,818	84.64%	5,392,110	15.36%	34,650,929	
Gorontalo	164	1,265	2,937	90	1,233	5,304	559,567	124	2,634	917	2,325	179	447	367	589	69	22	218	128	52	87	377	318	49	17	367	442	356	1,192	527	936	258	295	1,227	558,567	95.81%	24,800	4.19%	574,640	
Jambi	4,572	26,654	130,025	4,287	21,822	20,786	477	2,073,951	22,513	31,271	34,270	2,392	2,337	2,284	3,001	351	1,698	140,355	4,267	769	487	5,646	3,594	774	380	14,345	864	4,603	2,474	4,352	914	38,829	44,905	2,073,951	81.12%	482,819	18.88%	2,558,770		
West Java	21,116	184,874	13,488	18,249	339,612	185,280	6,642	32,261	23,521,435	572,271	264,322	28,161	36,865	36,555	125,502	1,908	11,433	23,884	24,227	5,088	2,986	37,239	37,247	4,901	3,889	26,882	3,434	36,723	34,599	38,253	14,425	58,458	55,519	95,165	23,521,435	99.97%	3,639,024	10.08%	26,191,439	
Central Java	17,552	360,653	89,488	15,391	480,274	262,795	21,723	9,995	187,370	17,469,095	482,251	34,449	16,349	24,969	18,931	1,551	2,905	16,168	23,202	3,394	22,439	33,615	130,393	5,571	8,578	21,585	28,890	15,447	60,072	20,451	7,667	12,574	27,583	89,705	17,469,095	85.89%	2,963,286	14.64%	20,432,381	
East Java	21,366	744,072	179,011	10,328	227,891	497,475	14,287	21,160	688,148	887,292	24,185,093	89,854	29,418	64,590	111,119	15,598	13,412	34,972	48,021	18,734	18,459	255,594	182,474	65,783	12,990	22,722	12,722	13,878	140,307	97,232	65,786	64,810	11,694	67,737	162,310	24,185,093	83.12%	4,912,848	16.88%	29,097,951
West Kalimantan	1,503	11,564	9,264	783	14,785	110,644	559	1,287	22,884	11,482	26,709	2,115,403	5,092	13,666	21,839	425	304	3,309	1,961	884	546	3,474	2,895	877	470	1,741	943	2,628	4,031	3,295	1,247	2,281	2,934	12,725	2,115,403	87.87%	293,268	12.18%	2,408,670	
North Kalimantan	688	6,518	7,588	478	3,548	12,734	348	856	25,594	9,233	19,868	2,347	2,561,712	15,457	7,023	460	533	956	1,036	579	376	2,865	3,655	571	292	914	597	7,135	7,623	1,435	931	1,087	2,366	6,439	2,561,712	94.41%	141,750	5.89%	2,553,462	
Central Kalimantan	1,192	22,810	11,285	686	6,291	93,977	497	1,811	20,780	210,306	239,391	5,818	19,627	1,805,396	6,923	1,565	4,199	2,477	1,608	634	736	6,213	5,168	1,748	296	941	1,125	1,271	9,821	2,444	3,326	1,271	3,194	6,981	1,805,396	78.95%	492,867	21.45%	2,298,025	
East Kalimantan	4,636	109,178	34,263	2,732	60,527	107,620	5,593	3,797	93,797	107,064	428,867	48,977	48,373	58,282	5,969,288	15,874	757	7,071	5,481	10,483	2,311	139,799	39,365	29,502	1,487	6,674	12,363	159,908	13,141	65,575	172,888	9,038	6,934	39,965	5,969,288	76.13%	1,871,476	23.87%	7,840,764	
North Kalimantan	496	6,405	1,344	327	9,772	11,377	334	556	18,864	31,386	32,485	951	3,819	1,742	22,553	780,992	133	691	1,155	478	280	3,649	2,321	595	235	939	13,935	6,184	33,333	2,683	1,872	810	1,261	3,992	380,992	88.72%	197,530	41.28%	478,532	
Bangka Belitung Islands	197	2,513	1,477	241	760	13,628	51	1,148	2,446	1,014	20,787	1,051	163	241	585	70	604,666	1,278	1,808	97	49	843	587	211	59	212	36	570	554	208	223	962	5,317	720	604,666	99.99%	42,816	9.41%	607,482	
Riau Islands	3,231	12,507	7,441	1,109	27,359	32,992	538	4,729	16,183	8,581	28,489	3,794	1,409	2,499	2,910	297	1,259	1,884,628	12,370	1,533	536	3,707	3,293	534	914	30,259	810	6,549	3,710	4,899	1,071	5,652	3,279	25,661	1,884,628	87.85%	368,549	12.15%	2,145,177	
Lampung	6,231	26,072	93,394	10,585	13,562	94,493	832	16,466	79,937	15,560	52,721	2,869	2,749	9,497	7,345	619	1,405	2,955	2,375,602	1,548	886	4,943	4,346	1,040	873	1,013	1,447	5,535	7,253	3,484	3,165	848	56,533	12,048	2,375,602	81.18%	548,680	18.82%	2,924,283	
Maluku	445	4,615	4,503	311	9,565	21,148	386	596	13,697	14,322	15,759	529	758	1,194	2,481	133	99	789	1,074	548,941	900	1,225	1,416	1,581	409	721	335	2,098	992	1,924	366	746	1,110	4,994	548,941	83.06%	113,947	16.94%	660,888	
North Maluku	277	7,749	480	115	1,263	3,985	85	561	3,749	1,795	7,851	498	384	5,387	2,334	67	42	219	312	323	678,804	2,609	1,010	1,523	375	265	182	581	685	640	1,942	332	695	4,581	678,804	93.48%	47,256	6.57%	725,261	
West Nusa Tenggara	963	81,284	2,947	304	8,191	26,895	386	587	13,122	9,437	33,778	3,107	6,171	1,346	7,949	258	182	694	794	376	261	6,119,192	9,555	639	295	469	429	6,539	1,679	973	1,485	713	2,153	3,935	6,119,192	95.45%	325,190	5.55%	6,444,382	
East Nusa Tenggara	672	36,779	2,444	333	1,596	42,862	386	547	12,818	4,892	15,341	849	4,147	5,027	22,801	134	223	524	667	407	219	10,617	2,078,842	570	180	3,817	964	8,312	1,213	6,621	654	659	1,344	7,030	2,078,842	93.96%	191,347	6.04%	2,270,228	
Papua	678	9,527	15,499	439	6,355	11,436	211	658	16,734	7,789	14,099	621	956	1,127	2,035	299	133	830	846	470	358	1,222	1,510	892,682	945	782	569	1,558	2,074	5,542	481	1,350	1,324	4,207	872,682	88.95%	113,425	11.50%	985,907	
West Papua	910	2,336	2,018	157	3,030	36,146	87	565	14,439	2,698	17,278	383	347	446	836	53	67	519	394	496	2,864	966	694	3,860	401,764	649	114	2,278	740	695	279	725	247	44,108	401,764	74.28%	118,738	25.80%	541,491	
Riau	379,978	82,819	41,671	23,032	220,952	547,026	1,782	86,854	203,475	55,528	324,308	62,136	1,926	3,357	4,905	596	16,299	47,323	14,445	1,698	1,057	12,176	6,652	1,222	659	2,478,312	1,544	4,899	5,870	4,289	2,249	120,611	16,487	255,255	2,478,312	93.61%	2,252,377	48.39%	4,801,695	
West Sulawesi	86	2,834	1,869	28	761	582	63	53	940	1,051	1,385	119	1,728	182	11,545	2,584	13	63	130	285	62	353	312	66	86	99	857,538	36,614	58,728	458	619	85	108	1,324	857,538	87.98%	117,374	12.02%	974,712	
South Sulawesi	3,579	214,508	157,051	1,208	12,598	39,602	2,627	2,713	30,237	31,158	37,453	4,324	39,588	6,263	47,032	4,871	1,432	3,941	8,108	71,913	3,274	39,755	37,484	1,846	7,588	6,528	35,715	8,755,211	46,992	43,967	6,570	3,939	4,603	18,105	8,755,211	99.98%	849,856	9.67%	9,605,066	
Central Sulawesi	984	27,345	4,326	386	18,606	23,910	1,590	967	45,126	15,360	31,757	938	1,453	1,751	21,512	1,996	377	806	1,145	841	481	2,702	2,911	3,389	740	1,023	18,650	2,244	2,259,940	8,159	12,616	934	2,572	4,958	2,259,940	88.66%	398,627	13.34%	2,649,057	
Southeast Sulawesi	537	7,249	2,704	275	4,475	56,775	104	656	8,108	5,054	23,410	719																												