INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is an economic activity that has a very long link, is expected to absorb employment opportunities for the surrounding community. increase people's income in which will turn reduce poverty. The more tourists come, the more economic improvement occurs, such improvement includes the number of hotels and restaurants and other infrastructure [1] Economic growth, employment, and poverty are components or variables that are considered to be a benchmark for the success of economic development in region Economic growth is expected to have a positive impact on increasing sectoral economic growth, employment, and poverty. Triple track strategy is a conceptually has its own role for economic growth, reflected in the economic growth of Pro-Growth, Pro Job, and Pro Poor, which are used as a basis to indicate economic development in various sectors, including the tourism sector. Tourism development orientation promotes growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation [2]. Referring to the tourism sector's contribution to the macroeconomic aspects, it is said that tourism is now a very attractive and promising sector to develop. The World Tourism Organization estimates that the tourism sector is able to contribute to total domestic product in the world largest industry. This fact shows that tourism can contribute to poverty alleviation for developing countries. Soft can be said that the tourism sector is one sector that has a role for local economic development and economic independence. Some studies on the economic impact of tourism development on economic growth are carried out by [3, 4, 5, 6, 7] with the conclusion that the tourism sector is able to provide income for a country by using different variables in each researcher. Other studies state that in addition to bring a sector that has very long links, the tourism sector has provided employment opportunities for the surrounding community, will increase people's income and can reduce unemployment which in turn reduces poverty [1]. Belitung Island Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia which carries tourism as one of the leading sectors, this is motivated by the decline in the contribution of the mining sector, and the contribution of the tourism sector tends to increase towards GRDP. Another thing that is worth considering in the development of tourism in this area is a trend that tourist visits, the number of hotels and restaurants and the number of tourist destinations has increased in the last 10 years. The increase is expected to be able to provide a multiplier effect in economic growth which is part of tourism sector, employment in tourism sector and reduction in poverty rates which will further impact the regional economy. Based on this background, this research tries to elaborate further the direction of the relationship and the influence of tourism development with the concept of a triple track strategy on the economy of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

METHODS

The analytical method used in this research is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method, using secondary data, is time series of observation period 2005-2016. The variable in this study consists of the dependent variable is economic growth, and the independent variables are Growth, Job, and Poor. Based on these variables, the model in this study is a model for analyzing the effect of Growth, Job, and Poor on the economic growth of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The functions used in this study are: Gt = f (GRp, Job, Poor) (1) From the function then formed model estimation research as follows: Gt = 1+2GRp + 3Job + 4Poor + t (2) GRp is economic growth measured from total GRDP, GRp is Growth which is measured by the GRDP of the tourism sector; Job is a measure of the number of workers who work in the tourism sector; Poor is the level of poverty. This research was conducted by analyzing data for a period of 12 (twelve) years from 2005 to 2016. Research data as follows: Table I. GRDP, Growth, Job and Poor 2005-2016 Province of Bangka Belitung Islands.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Bangka Belitung University who has funded this research, as well as all parties who have helped and provided full support in writing this article. The authors hope this article can provide additional knowledge for further researchers especially in tourism research and regional economics.