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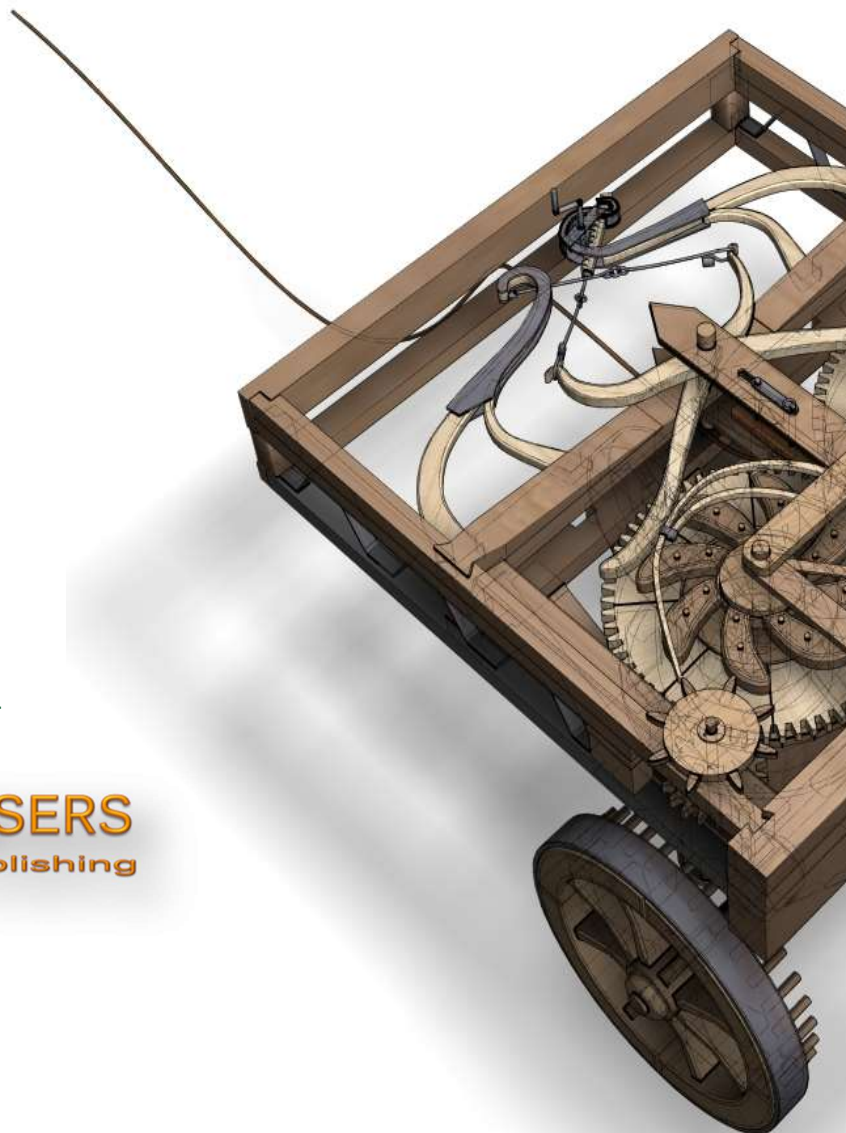
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Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

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The Impact of Growth in Tourism on Economic and Human Development – Incorporating a Systematic Literature Review

Hoang Thi Phuong THAO
University of Pécs, Hungary
Yersin University, Dalat, Vietnam
hoangphuongthao16@gmail.com

Márta BAKUCZ
University of Pécs, Hungary
bakuczster@gmail.com

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Abstract:

This article is purposed to address the vital research aims: (1) to examine the impact of the growth in tourism on economic and human development; (2) to understand the current state of research between three observed variables in the development process; (3) to find out the *research gap in population*, that is the bulk of research concentrate to “tourism led growth hypothesis” but less of “relationship between tourism, economic and human development” in the same study. This research is a systematic literature review using a search-strategy-developing that is based on the PICOC concept. The data collection follows the Prisma diagram sequence. The main keywords are “economic growth”, “tourism development”, “human development” in the 1975 - 2021 period, the 90 articles with at least one citation for the review are collected to clarify the research aims. Some main results are highlighted: (1) A short-term, long-term, and causal relationship between observed variables of tourism in developing countries, developed countries, and emerging countries. (2) A set of quantitative research methods in time series was used for analysis. (3) propose some future research directions. The former results contributed to the identification of the role of tourism in economic development, thereby building a strategy for exploiting and developing sustainable tourism. The latter is to measure the level of human development (in a positive view) through economic development and tourism. Furthermore, it is also to complete a comprehensive economic development strategy on human welfare, quality of life, and sustainability.

Keywords: tourism; growth; human development; systematic literature review.

JEL Classification: O15; Q01; O44; Z32.

Introduction

Looking back at the golden age of the tourism industry before the health crisis hit our world, the World Travel and Tourism Council report showed that the tourism industry grew by 3.5% in 2019, outperforming the worldwide economy (2.5%) for the ten consecutive years.

The travel industry is a combination of numerous businesses and impacts other fields, including transport, services, hospitals, and education. Revenue from tourism is an important part of the total national income, mostly in developing countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, in the tourism emerging countries namely Qatar, Uganda, Turkey. The tourism industry is a key in the economic sector, that focuses on investment to develop and make positive contributions to the economy (Chiu 2021). “The tourism-led growth theory” has been proven in Spain, Turkey, Malaysia, Pakistan, New Zealand (Lean and Tang 2010; Personal and Archive 2018; Tang and Tan 2013; Turan Katircioğlu 2010).

Tourism has positive effects, for instance, job creation in both permanent or seasonal, increasing contribution to GDP and tax sources, promoting the development of regions (Kokkranikal and Baum 2002), reducing poverty, and improving the quality of rural life (Khan *et al.* 2020). Due to the development of tourist sites, locals who previously did not want to live in remote areas are now aware of the benefits of higher income-generating tourism and improved infrastructure (Nooripoor *et al.* 2020). Resident in tourism-developed countries has conditions to develop and improve their material and spiritual life (Băndoi *et al.* 2020; Jarratt *et al.* 2019). In essence, this is also a two-way relationship that has been found in many studies, positively motivating each other in the development process. Human development in terms of physical aspects, spiritual life, inspiration, and opportunities for self-improvement are considered the result of economic and tourism development. Thus, studying the impact between growth, tourism, and human development to find the motivating nature between these factors has become the top concern of economists and leaders (Khan *et al.* 2020; Sokhanvar, Çiftçioğlu, and Javid 2018).

How do tourism and human development interact with each other in the development process? It has attracted the attention of many scholars, some results suggested that human development is the engine of tourism development (Biagi, Ladu, and Royuela 2017a; Croes, Ridderstaat, Bağ, *et al.* 2021; Rivera, Croes, and Lee 2016). Between economic development, tourism, and quality of resident life existed a long-term equilibrium relationship in the latest study (Băndoi *et al.* 2020). For more detail, the potential of economy and tourism in each country directly affects the standard of living and the human development there (Moore and Donaldson 2016). Human development could be seen partly through economic growth or from the development of tourism (Rahman, Raja and Ryan 2020), but to have a complete and in-depth view, studying the causality between three variables in one quantitative regression equation is necessary.

Three main pillars for sustainable tourism development: economic growth, social justice, and environmental protection. Thus, tourism development has an important part of economic development. On the other hand, tourism is considered a high-class cultural activity of people through tourism. People develop comprehensively more both physically and intellectually. When it comes to humans, there are some factors used to measure human development including income level, literacy rate, life expectancy, level of happiness, and some other factors of countries around the world. The HDI helps to create an overview of a country's development. Is promoting the economy and tourism the driving force to increase the HDI in countries? Is there a difference between developed and developing countries? And how can a nation's living standards and well-being be further improved? Thus, the study of the motivating relationship between these factors (Economics, tourism, people) is necessary, especially in the same study to expand the population and have a deeper insight. From these motivations, research questions are posed: (1) What is the current state of research on the existing impact between tourism development, the growth of economic, and human development in countries? (2) What relationships are found between these observed variables? And (3) What future research directions should be done?

This systematic literature review will provide a wellspring of information based on the connection of the economy, the travel industry, and human advancement in numerous nations. The results drawn from the research will be established to help some different nations to portray the comprehensive information; especially, for Asian countries which most are developing countries, and some of them have chosen the tourism section as the economic focus. The result will be an important source of data for these countries to conduct in-depth empirical research, and support the government in building a comprehensive and sustainable economic development strategy towards human satisfaction, a perfect development both physically and mentally. With this aim, the rest of this paper is as follows: Part 2 is an outline of the methodology. Part 3 offers the outcomes and in-deep analysis. Finally, the main conclusions are offered in part 4.

1. Methodology

1.1 Choosing a Methodology

A systematic literature review discriminates, selects, and evaluates research in response to a detailed investigation (Ahmad, Menegaki and Al-Muharrami 2020; Gamage *et al.* 2020). Research is conducted in scientific order, with clear rules on how to find data, processing procedures, and models for expected results. This method is guaranteed to provide the most reliable main results for the research questions posed. The steps of data processing are recorded in detail and clearly. The search key, search method (data set name count, period, search date), and restrictions must all be recorded for the survey. This review process goes through the following steps: data collection, data analysis, and inference.

1.2 Data Collection

To have the most fully statistical research on the relationship that exists between economic, tourism, human, related articles are searched in 5 databases including Scopus, Web of Science, Springer link, Willey, Science direct. Due to mining in multiple data areas, there will be duplication. Techniques are used to eliminate these duplications. In these five data areas, Scopus is rated to be more efficient than other databases.

It is a valuable source of scientific data that provides more than 25,000 active titles, a large citation range with 1.7 billion references cited since the 1970s (Elsevier, n.d.). Three relationships need to be explored: economy - tourism, economics - human development and tourism - human development; therefore, keywords have been used to exploit data sources including: "tourism-led growth", "the relationship tourism and human development", "the connection between economic growth and human development", "the causal of economic and tourism/human development"; "The time-series regression of growth, tourism, and human development". The result of this search is presented below:

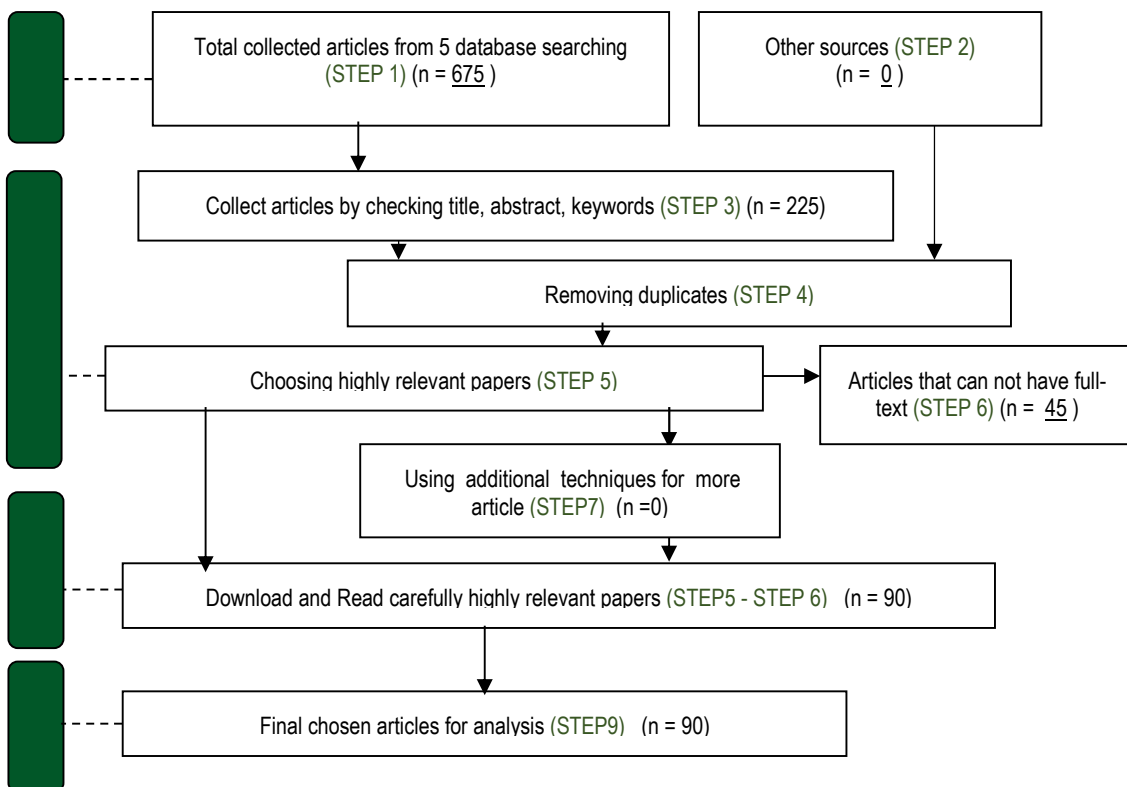
- Search within: Topic (Title, Abstract, Keyword)
- Publication year: 1975 – present
- Document style: Article in the English language
- Results: 90 articles in total

1.3 Analysis

To focus on the main purposes, we use only articles in English. At the first data collection, **675** articles were collected. In the next step, title, abstract, and keywords were checked to eliminate inappropriate articles and duplicates. The most suitable articles are selected by reading the entire content, evaluating, analyzing and the number of articles for the last step is **90**. The data collection steps follow the sequence of the Prisma Diagram (Liberati 2009) shown in Figure 1.

In a total of 90 selected research papers, **82** articles use quantitative research methods, regression analysis of panel data, and time-series; there are **6** theoretical- literature review articles; **2** qualitative method papers. There are **23** studies for regions (ASEAN, EU, BRIC, developed and developing countries), group of countries (WTR-20, 9 emerging countries, 63 countries, 167 countries, top ten tourist destination). The remaining **67** studies are for each country, Turkey has the most papers - 5 papers, Malaysia - China - Pakistan - 3 papers.

Figure 1. Data collection results according to PRISMA Diagram



1.4 Data Extraction

Data extraction was made by using an online data collection from the analysis of 2.3, which includes the following generic description: authors, year of publication, title, keywords, abstracts, research questions, the subject of the paper, academic discipline, theory, method, data collection, data characteristic, and main result. To perform the analysis, “Population/ Problem – Intervention – Comparison – Outcomes and Context- PICOC methodology” (Booth *et al.* 2016) is used. Details of PICOC are presented in Table.

Table 1. Developing search strategy using the PICOC concept

Problem	How can a nation's living standards and well-being be further improved?
Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing the tourism sector - Stimulating economic growth by developing the tourism sector.
Comparison	Business as usual: no change in current practices as far as tourism is concerned.
Outcomes	Improvement in human development indicators
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Synthesis of studies from: Developed countries, developing countries, Emerging countries for tourism - Then select research methods for Vietnam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Country classification: developing country ✓ Type of economy: socialist-oriented market economy ✓ Current level of (national) tourism planning / development: early-stage ✓ Geographical region: southeast Asia, within that: Vietnam ✓ Period (time frame): first two decades of the 21st century

2. Main Results

The most important step of this analysis will be to detail 90 articles that have been evaluated in three main categories: the relationships were found between economic - tourism and human development; research methods used to figure out the relationships between the 3 observed variables; future research for Vietnam. Only **3** studies that synthesized the relationship of three observed variables (0.03%) were found and were conducted from 2019. The connection between growth and tourism is researched early and implemented in many countries, with **61** articles, (68 %); especially, “the tourism-led growth hypothesis” has been proved in most countries. The correlation between economic and human development has **13** articles (14.4%); how tourism development and human development impulse each other has **13** articles (14.4%).

The link between tourism, the growth of economy, and human development was conducted not only for one country but also for a group of countries in the same region or having similar development characteristics. Furthermore, a study can also use a variety of econometric tools to compare and even contradict the results of previous research. Therefore, the analysis of criteria in the PICOC method will be integrated into the process of analyzing the relationships between these three variables.

2.1 How Close is the Connection Between the Growth of Tourism and That of the Economy?

The classification found 61 studies on this relationship, including studies by country and region. *There are 6 general reviews including four literature reviews and two systematic literature reviews.* After examining the reference sources of these review papers, they have covered the bulk of articles for analysis, so recapitulation of these reviews is instead of a detailed analysis of each result.

Next is a summary of these articles, they are enumerated from no. 1 to no. 6:

(No.1) Brida, Lanzilotta, and Pizzolon (2016) provided a traditional literature review with 100 studies. Examining “the tourism-led growth hypothesis” in different sites is the main objective of these studies. Research data are used including cross-section analysis (Aslan 2014), panel data analysis (Alhawaish 2016), and time series analysis (Hye and Khan 2013). The econometric methodology was used to analyze: the VECM model (Jalil, Mahmood, and Idrees 2013), the ARCH model (Gunduz and Hatemi-J 2005), the GARCH models (Chen and Chiou-Wei 2009), and the ARDL models (Tang and Tan 2013). The ARDL model is recognized to be more advantageous to other traditional co-integration approaches (Brida, Cortes-Jimenez, and Pulina 2016). The results showed that with a few exceptions in the countries of Brunei, Greece, China, and some areas such as Barbados, Jackman, and Lorde, no relationship was found between tourism and the economy; the rest, tourism generally drove economic growth in the different research period.

(No.2) Gwenthure and Odhiambo (2017) reported the different studies that have been undertaken to test “the tourism-led growth hypothesis”. For more detail, there was causality from Tourism to Economy (Spain 1975-1997, Taiwan, South Korea, Mauritius 1952-1999, Kenya, Turkey, South Africa, Bahrain 1990-2014, Malaysia

1975-2011, India, Pakistan 1971-2011, Chile 1986-2007, Turkey, Mexico, Portugal, Brazil, Argentina; 35 countries in East Asia-South Asia-Oceania; OECD and non-OECD countries 1990-2002; Pacific Island Countries 1985-2010), there was causality flow from Economic Growth to Tourism (South Korea 1975-2001, Croatia, Cyprus, Tanzania, Sri-Lanka 1977-2012), a bidirectional relationship between Tourism and Economic Growth (Taiwan 1959-2003, Italia, Spain, Greece 1960-2000, Turkey 1980-2004, Mediterranean Region 1988-2011, 9 Caribbean Countries, 10 Transition Countries, 19 Island economies 1990-2007, and no causal relationship between Tourism and Economic Growth (Latin American 1980-1997, Brazil 1965-2006, Turkey 1960-2006, Greece 1960-2010). The growth of tourism and the growth of economy have different causality in research countries, and it is decided by the methodology and the research interval. To sum up, "The tourism-led growth hypothesis" was proved in the bulk of studies.

(No.3) Calero and Turner (2020) conduct a literature review to describe the impact relationships between tourism and regional development through a variety of econometric models. The results show that tourism has played a crucial role in economic restructuring since the early 1990s. However, making a study on the role and importance of tourism at this time is still new. An important assessment is mentioned that tourism is one of the factors to improve competitiveness in regional economic development, the ability to link tourism development between countries. In previous years, tourism was not officially part of the economic development strategy of countries. Tourism is spontaneous from the local community. In some regions, tourism is not considered important enough to affect economic development. Tourism resources are wasted. From the research results, the author proposes to improve the role of tourism in growth and human life as well.

(No.4) Ahmad *et al.* (2020) was the first systematic research style to investigate the interrelation between tourism and the economy. The analysis was performed through a selection of 100 influential Scopus articles, as well as the novelty of the study period.

Common variables used to observe tourism development are "International tourist arrivals", "International tourism receipts", "Earnings", "Expenditure". "The tourism-led growth hypothesis" is proven in most of the collection countries. Regarding the research method, there is a classification: time-series and panel data analysis was 58% and 38% respectively. The relationships were found: Tourism had caused Economic growth (OECD 1990-2002, Spain 1975-1997, Europe 1988-2009, Malaysia 1975-2011, developed countries 1995-2012, Turkey 1963-2002, Mauritius 1952-1999, Antigua & Barbuda 1970-2008, Malaysia 1995-2009, Taiwan 1975-2007, Lebanon 1995-2010, Global 1991-2010, Tunisia 1970-2017), Economic growth had caused to Tourism (OECD 1995-2010, Cyprus 1960-2005), a bidirectional relationship between Tourism and Economic Growth (Taiwan 1956-2003, Greece 1960-2000, Island 1990-2007, Europe 1998-2011, Mediterranean 1996—2014), and no causal relationship was found between Tourism and Growth (Turkey 1960-2016, G-10, Europe 1995-2012).

(No.5) Gamage *et al.* (2020) have performed a systematic literature review, which is based on 40 articles in developing countries for the 2004-2019 interval. Using the PRISMA diagram and Scopus database, selected research papers are quality and serious. After classification, there were 17 published in a single country, and "the tourism-led growth hypothesis" has been proved in 14 countries. Gamage found "The two-way causality between domestic tourism and economic growth in China and Australia". Moreover, the increase in spending on tourism promoted the development of other industries in these countries. In studies with a large group of countries, evidence of "the tourism-led growth hypothesis" has more than half of the 22 studies. The results showed that in developed countries, tourism has tended to be more invested and played an increasingly important role in comprehensive human development.

(No.6) Del P. Pablo-Romero and Molina (2013) collected 87 articles with a diversity of data and research sites. Studying the impact between the increase of tourism and the growth of economy, a unidirectional relationship existed in 55 articles, bidirectional relationships existed in 16 articles, and no relationship was found in 4 articles. The author has made some important observations, that is, the choice of quantitative tools also had a lot of influence on the analysis results. Therefore, an initial evaluation of the data and analytical tools is required to obtain accurate results. For studies using time series data, the strength is the pioneering method. The simple data collection resulted in the largest number of studies performed. The weakness is "only the simplicity of the relationship found between the variables and the possible lack of potentially meaningful explanatory variables". For cross-sectional data, the strength is to remove the effects of the business cycle and a large sample of countries; while the weakness is similar with time-series data. For studies using panel data, the strength is the larger number of explanatory variables. Specifically, the number of countries selected to study more, the study period is wide, the relationship between variables is deeper. While the weakness is the many variables, the heterogeneous data, and the high sensitivity of the results.

The observed variables commonly used to verify the relationship between tourism and economy are GDP (represent for economic growth), tourism receipts/ tourism arrivals/ tourism consumption/ total expenditure, the exchange rate (represent for tourism development). Commonly quantitative research methods include the Autoregressive Distributed Lag approach (Hye and Khan 2013), Vector auto-regression (Lean and Tang 2010), The generalized method of moments (Nyasha, Odhiambo and Asongu 2020), Fixed-effect and Random-effect model (Percepatan *et al.* n.d.), Vector error correction model (Fauzel, Seetanah, and Sannasse 2017), Error correction model (Trang, Duc, and Dung 2014). Each research method is selected following the analytical context and characteristics of the data. Running ARDL approach has some more advantages than the other co-mix test, in particular, the system is basic (Chandio, Jiang, and Rehman 2019); it bypasses the issue of the request for coordination related to the Johansen probability approach (Johansen 1991); not at all like the vast majority of the regular multivariate co-combination methodology, which are substantial for enormous example size, the limits test approach is appropriate for little example size study (Pesaran, Shin, and Smith 2001); and it gives fair gauges of the since quite a while ago run the model and legitimate insights in any event, when a portion of the regressors are endogenous (Harris, H. and Sollis 2003).

2.2 How do the Growth of Economic and Human Development Influence Each Other?

The relationship between these two variables was found in 13 experimental studies. We found the two-way relationship in the research of 79 developing countries (Suri *et al.* 2011), in India (Ranis, Stewart, and Ramirez 2000), in Asian countries (Mustafa, Rizov and Kernohan 2017), in Sudan (Awad *et al.* 2014), 25 developing and 25 developed countries (Rahman, Raja, and Ryan 2020), in Tanzania (Bandara and Dehejia 2014). The causality from the growth of economic to Human development could also be seen in India (Gopalakrishna *et al.* 2017), Nigeria (Chikalipah and Okafor 2019), Zambia (Chikalipah and Makina 2019). Human development had a positive impulse on the growth of economy in Asia countries (Abedin, Sen, and Hossain 2019), Gujarat (Bhirud 2017). Human Development had no reciprocal effect with Economic Growth in Caribbean Countries, Latin America (Reyes and Useche 2019), and Indian (Mukherjee and Chakraborty 2012).

The quantitative tools included ARDL, VECM, and VAR models with rigorous tests such as the Heteroscedasticity test, Serial correlation LM test, Cumulative sum control chart, Ramsey test to ensure the most accurate regression results. The observed variables often used to check the connection between economics and human development are GDP-represent for the growth of economy, and HDI-represent for human development index (Shahzad *et al.* 2017; Rahman, Raja and Ryan 2020; Percepatan *et al.* n.d.).

2.3 How do the Growth of Tourism and Human Development Influence Each Other?

Tourism development brings many benefits, especially in human indicators namely quality of life, poverty reduction, job creation, income inequality reduction across regions, increases literacy rates, and rates of access to public services. Besides, there is also found evidence that tourism expansion and human development have two-way positive effects on each other in different time-frame. Tourism is a solution to improve human's physical and spiritual life, increase the quality of life, awareness, and create positive motivations.

In Northern Cyprus, there was a long-equilibrium- exists between the increase of international tourism and real income growth (Turan Katircioğlu 2010). Tourism specialization improved the quality of life in the short term in Malta (Croes, Ridderstaat, and van Niekerk 2018). "Quality of life and tourism competitiveness in the US had a long-term bidirectional relationship" (Kubickova, Croes, and Rivera 2017). Travel increased quality of life and happiness (Rivera, Croes, and Lee 2016). In Indonesia, the rapid increase in tourism income both domestically and internationally had led to a significant reduction in the poverty rate (Mahadevan, Amir, and Nugroho 2017). Tourism generated many benefits for the poor and reduced the income gap in Nicaragua, Costa Rica (Croes 2012). Tourism offered literacy opportunities for people in developing countries, quality of life, changing attitudes, and increased awareness (Biagi, Ladu, and Royuela 2017b). Positive external impacts on community welfare from tourism can include education, awareness, and income in Nepal (Yergeau 2020). Tourism afforded huge employment, income-generating opportunity, enhancing infrastructure in Nigeria (Nana 2017). The commonly observed variables used to measure human development is the human development index (Ghosh 2020) to measure the growth of tourism are tourism receipts/ tourism arrivals/ tourism consumption / total expenditure, and the exchange rate (Ahmad, Menegaki, and Al-Muharrami 2020).

2.4 The Connection between the Growth of Economic, Tourism Expansion, and Human Development

The research that synthesizes all three observed variables in a regression equation has only appeared since 2018. This is a positive relationship that has two-way interactions but shows differently in the short or long term in

each study area. There is a causal relationship between couples for three observed variables in the Barbados, Trinidad, Cyprus, Fiji, Cuba, Haiti, Iceland, Dominican Republic, Malta, Mauritius, Tobago for the period 1995-2015 (Fahimi *et al.* 2018). Croes, Ridderstaat, Bak, *et al.* (2021) show that tourism specialization has affected positively economic growth and has affected negatively human development in the short term. On the other side, the growth of economic has a positive impact on human development. There is only the causality from tourism to human development is found in the research of Tan *et al.* (2019) in Malaysia. All 3 studies used ARDL methodology based on convenience and suitability of data source.

2.5 The Results Gained from the Collected Studies

Research on the degree of tourism development and how does it impel the economy to have useful implications for building a long-term development strategy in developing countries. Specifically, in a study by Wang and Liu (2020) in 56 developing countries, the speed of tourism growth has been faster than economic growth's speed since 2007. The study of Qureshi *et al.* (2017) was conducted on the top 80 famous tourist cities of 37 famous destinations to figure out the connection between sustainable tourism, health, wealth and the results confirmed that "the tourism-led growth hypothesis" was proved in the bulk of research countries. Thus, some developing countries consider tourism as a tool to lift out of poverty and underdevelopment. Besides, the researchers also found that, when the economy develops, it means that factors related to people also have positive changes such as education, health, public services, inequality, and physical life quality and spirit are enhanced. Nevertheless, in the process of economic development, some disadvantages also appear, this is the income gap between urban and rural areas; environmental pollution, social evils; these factors influence human development at certain angles. Indicators to measure human development are often related to: health, education, quality of life, income, literacy rate.

The developing countries should make the most of tourism advantages to increase tourism revenue for the economy. However, due to the shortage of economic potential, improving the quality of the tourist industry is still challenging due to outdated infrastructure and low investment attraction. Rapid economic growth for developing countries is difficult in the short term. Therefore, more investing in infrastructure with state capital or calling for investment should be paid more attention to.

For developed countries, such as Europe (Balsalobre-Lorente and Leitão 2020), or the 20 countries making the most money on tourism -WTR-20 (Yalçinkaya, Daştan, and Karabulut 2018), using the Cobb Douglas function also proves even though only the unidirectional relationship but is strongly positive from tourism to economic development. This further confirms the role of tourism in both developing and developed countries. On the other hand, domestic tourism development merely increases national or household revenues. This is an opportunity to increase investment in infrastructure, health systems, and public services to attract tourists; it is also a spillover effect that drives many other industries to develop together as a value chain. International tourists bring cultural exchanges, expand investment, spread opportunities for countries to have connections, open doors, and global citizens. Thus, expanding tourism together with economic development gives people the opportunity to develop, perfect and improve their physical and spiritual life. Studying these relationships helps the government to understand the factors/areas that are leading in the economic sector in the short or long term, and to have policy - strategies, and forecasts for the future.

From the research results, many useful lessons are detected. Solutions related to improving the quality of sustainable tourism to increase positive benefits and limit inadequacies brought about by tourism to people and the environment. Tourism development must also be based on matching and sharing benefits with other sectors such as agriculture, industry; not because of the great value brought by tourism in a short time, but narrowing the production capacity of other fields (Deng, Ma, and Cao 2014). The studies accompanying valuable solutions for countries facing many difficulties in a competition such as India, Malaysia, Indonesia or Pakistan associated with non-governmental organizations bring a lot of positive values for local like to raise awareness about the living environment through protected area projects (Tan *et al.* 2019), based on both tourism development and economic development for local communities. The proposed solutions in each country will be lessons learned for other countries to apply and develop following their own country's resources.

In the study of 167 countries (Tang and Tan 2018), they are all considered to have good control of corruption and a stable political background. The increase of tourism had a positive impact on economic development but with different degrees in each country. Tourism-led economic was proved in 11 West African countries – ECOWAS (Salifou and Haq 2017). Studies in Central America, Gunter *et al.* (2018) showed "a two-way causal relationship between tourism development and the quality of human life". These studies help the

researchers not only get an overview but also compare the situation across countries as well as find out development issues.

In other views, Fahimi *et al.* (2018) found that although the number of international visitors increases to these countries every year, the revenue (economic benefit) brought in is not high. The reason is, the tourist was attracted by tourism resources, but the quality of service and tourism services were not high, the goods were geologic. Increasing the amount of foreign currency from international visitors is a crucial economic activity. Therefore, it is necessary to seriously invest in infrastructure and upgrade the quality of tourism products and services.

In a nutshell, time-series-based research give us insights into the short- and long-term changes, diversity in economic-tourism-human relationships in different countries. These studies of these relationships reveal the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges for each economy, and hence they are the basis for the action of economists.

Conclusions and Research Direction in Future

The 90 articles, collected from 1975 to 2021, with at least one citation were used to figure out the connection between the growth of economic, tourism development, and human development in the studied period. "Tourism-led growth is the leading result of both time-series and panel studies" (Brida, Cortes-Jimenez, and Pulina 2017). In a few studies, economic growth and tourism development do not fully promote human development integrally, but human development has positively impacted tourism and economic growth (Elistia and Syahzuni 2018; Rahman, Raja, and Ryan 2020).

Researching the interaction between human development and the growth of economy was first done in 1998; but until 2013, the number of studies started to increase, especially in 2019 there were 4 studies. Among these studies, 6 results showed the bidirectional relationship between human development and the growth of economy, 3 results were causality from the growth of economy to human development, 2 results clarified causality from human development to economic growth, and no-causal relationships were in 2 articles. "The tourism-led growth hypothesis" was officially acknowledged in 2002. Through many studies at the national and territorial level, we can confirm that tourism is a factor that promotes and positively affects economic development in the short and long term. Humans are subjects in building economic development strategies, expanding tourism, or regulating these fields to suit national resources and contexts.

Studying the three relationships between growth - tourism and human development has only been available since 2018, the results show that this is a symbiotic relationship, cause, and effect, positively affect each other. Sustainable development goals in all fields are the top priority of countries. The covid-19 pandemic has broken the trend of rapid development of the tourism economy. For countries that have proven tourism-led growth will face many disadvantages during a global pandemic, in-depth research is needed to develop a response and recovery strategy for the tourism industry.

Analysis shows that econometric tools are being applied more and more diverse and sophisticated to deliver in-depth and high-precision analysis with rigorous tests and multi-dimensional perspectives. All reviews used quantitative methods, with verified data analysis methods. Commonly quantitative research methods include the Autoregressive Distributed Lag approach (Hye and Khan 2013), Vector auto-regression (Lean and Tang 2010), The generalized method of moments (Nyasha, Odhiambo and Asongu 2020), Fixed-effect and Random-effect model (Percepatan *et al.* n.d.), Vector error correction model (Fauzel, Seetanah and Sannasse 2017), Error correction model (Trang, Duc, and Dung 2014). Also, from here, the scholars have more interest in analyzing the tourism economy through the econometric model in different periods.

The study of relationships is done flexibly over the period and gives different results in the same country. This shows that the interaction relationships change in different resource conditions and government regulation, evidence is found in Turkey, Taiwan, Greece, China, Malaysia. This argument provides insight into the industry's structural changes in the economy over time, helping decision-makers make more accurate and relevant strategic forecasts. Therefore, policymakers will know the three connections between economic growth, tourism expansion, and human development before they take any measures to control or restrict tourism based on enhancing the benefits of tourism and minimizing its disadvantages.

Obviously, more and more economic tools are applied flexibly to give insightful analysis results and accurate forecasts. This systematic literature review reveals some outstanding issues. The tourism-led growth hypothesis has been tested in many countries with a diversity of results. On contrary, in-depth research regarding the relationship between the growth in tourism, economic and human development in the same study is rather

limited. The pair of tourism development and human development or economic development and human development appear in limited numbers.

From these issues, future research directions can be figured out. Firstly, is increasing research on the interaction between tourism and human development and economy and human development. In addition, this kind of study will attempt to cover the previous research in Asian countries, namely Vietnam, Lao, Campuchia, Japan, Korea, Singapore... According to statistics from the search results, these countries have almost no research that could cover the above research gap. On the other hand, in the time of the global pandemic Covid-19, our world witnesses the travel losses were quite large, leading to a serious domino effect on the entire economy in each country. It is necessary to re-examine the losses from tourism to economic and human-related factors, thereby confirming the position and role of the tourism economy as well as the benefits from tourism in the past and future. In other words, the vital results of this study, which can be combined with studies that synthesize the damage and spillover effects of the tourism freeze during the Covid-19 pandemic control period, will be a valuable demonstration of the role and the positive and negative influence of tourism on the national economy. How does the tourism economy affect and change its role for economic development in general or especially in countries where tourism is a spearhead economy? Studying these shocks will help governments understand the nature of the relationship between economic sectors, find solutions to overcome and timely alternative directions.

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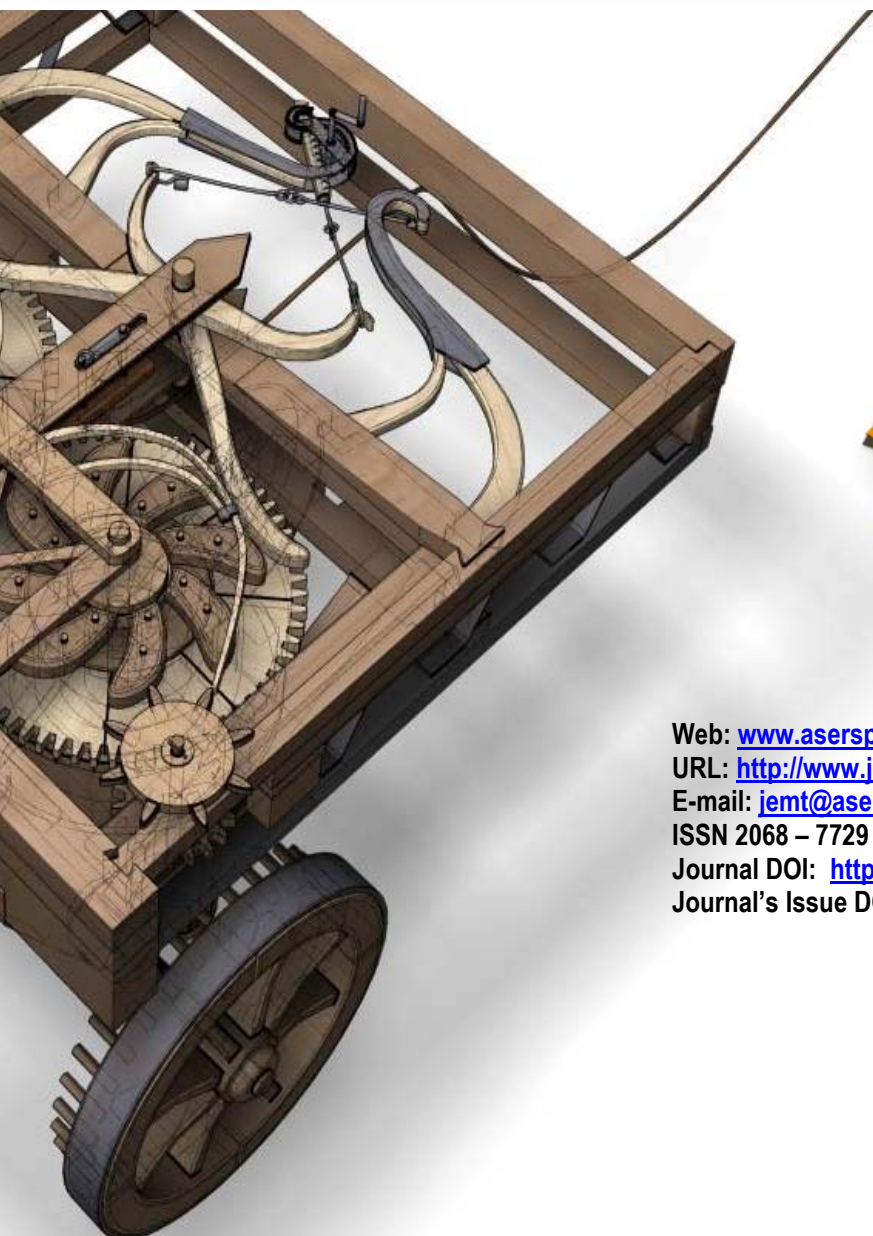
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