



The Effect of Road Length, Rooms, and Beds on the Number of Star Hotel Guests in West Java Province During the 2018-2024 Period

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of road length, rooms, and beds on the number of guests at star-rated hotels in West Java Province during the 2018–2024 period. The underlying problem in this study is the fluctuation in the number of guests at star-rated hotels that occurs amidst increasing infrastructure development and the availability of accommodation facilities. This condition indicates the need for an empirical study on the extent to which accessibility and accommodation capacity affect the number of hotel guests in areas with high tourism activity. This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative research design. The data used are secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression with the help of EViews 12 software to test the simultaneous and partial relationships between variables. The results show that simultaneously, the number of roads, the number of rooms, and the number of beds have a significant effect on the number of guests at star-rated hotels in West Java. Partially, the variables of the number of rooms and the number of beds have a more dominant influence than road length, indicating that accommodation capacity is the main factor determining the number of hotel guests in the region. These findings emphasize the importance of improving accommodation facilities and the quality of tourism-supporting infrastructure in encouraging the growth of the hospitality sector

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is a crucial pillar of economic development, particularly through its contribution to increasing regional income, employment opportunities, and local economic activity. Star-rated hotels, as part of the tourism industry, play a strategic role in providing accommodation services for both domestic and international tourists. The number of hotel guests, a key indicator of tourism dynamics, is significantly influenced by various factors, both internal and external. In West Java, tourism growth has shown a fluctuating trend in recent years, necessitating an analysis of the factors driving the rise and fall in the number of star-rated hotel guests.

One factor suspected of influencing the number of hotel guests is the availability of infrastructure, particularly road length. Adequate road infrastructure can improve tourist accessibility to destinations and activity centers. This aligns with Rini's findings (Hazriani et al., 2020a), which state that accessibility plays a crucial role in developing a region's potential. Increasing road length is expected to support tourist mobility and a more equitable distribution of tourism services. In the West Java context, infrastructure development is a focus of the local government, making it relevant to examine it as a determinant of the number of star-rated hotel guests.

In addition to infrastructure, accommodation capacity, such as the number of hotel rooms, is also a determining factor. The number of rooms reflects a hotel's capacity to accommodate tourists, so increasing capacity can increase the likelihood of guest arrivals. A study (Somantri et al., 2024) shows that the availability of business facilities directly influences the output of the related sector. In the hotel context, the number of rooms is an operational variable representing the accommodation service offering. However, there is limited research examining the effect of the number of rooms on the number of hotel guests, particularly in West Java for the period 2018–2024.

Another equally important facility is the number of available beds in a hotel. Beds are part of the accommodation capacity and can directly affect hotel capacity. Research (Putri & Niswatin, 2024) confirms that the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure is a crucial factor in increasing revenue and the number of service users. Therefore, the number of beds can be an important indicator of a hotel's ability to accommodate large numbers of guests, especially during the high season or major regional or national events.

Several previous studies have focused primarily on production factors, plantation sector efficiency, or the impact of infrastructure on the agricultural and plantation sectors (Ismiasih & Afroda, 2023; Saimah Putri et al., 2022). However, there is still a lack of research specifically examining the relationship between road length, hotel accommodation capacity, and the number of guests at star-rated hotels in the context of tourism. This research gap makes this study crucial, especially using the most recent data from 2018–2024. This study seeks to fill this gap in the literature by providing an empirical understanding of the determinants of demand for hotel accommodation services.

Furthermore, international studies such as (Supriatna et al., 2024) and (Nainggolan & al., 2024) emphasize the importance of efficiency and structural factors in influencing the output of service-based sectors. This context is relevant to the hotel sector, as the number of hotel guests is determined not only by demand factors but also by the readiness and capacity of supply. Given the dynamics of West Java's development and the growth of tourist destinations, analysis of hotel capacity and infrastructure support is becoming increasingly important to ensure the sustainable growth of the tourism sector. Based on the description above, this study aims to analyze the influence of road length, number of rooms, and number of beds on the number of guests at star-rated hotels in West Java in the period 2018–2024. This study is expected to contribute to the development of tourism demand theory and hotel sector management practices. The research questions asked include: Does road length have a significant effect on the number of guests at star-rated hotels in West Java? To what extent does the number of rooms affect the number of hotel guests? and how does the number of beds affect the number of hotel guests? The findings of this study are expected to be a consideration for local governments and hotel businesses in formulating strategies for developing the tourism sector.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Road length is a key indicator in assessing the quality and availability of transportation infrastructure in a region. High accessibility allows for more effective mobility for residents and tourists, thereby boosting economic activity, including in the hospitality and tourism sectors. Good road infrastructure can reduce travel costs, shorten travel times, and increase the number of tourists visiting specific destinations. This aligns with findings (Hazriani et al., 2020), which emphasize that improving regional accessibility is a determining factor in the development of local economic activity. In the context of tourism, road length can influence tourist visit patterns because accessibility is a fundamental factor in facilitating travel to star-rated hotels.

The number of hotel rooms reflects the accommodation capacity a hotel can provide to accommodate tourists. The greater the number of rooms available, the greater the hotel's ability to accommodate guest demand, especially during peak visitor periods. According to (Apriliyani & Nasution, 2022), the availability of production facilities or business infrastructure is a key factor in determining an industry's output level. In the hospitality sector, the number of rooms is a strategic aspect in maintaining hotel competitiveness and ensuring adequate service for guests. Furthermore, an increase in the number of rooms reflects investment growth and expansion in the hospitality sector in a region.

Bed capacity is a variable that operationally indicates a hotel's actual capacity to serve guests. Although related to the number of rooms, bed capacity more accurately reflects a hotel's ability to accommodate individuals, rather than simply the number of rooms. According to Putri & Niswatin (2024), the provision of adequate service facilities significantly influences the increase in the number of service users in the service sector. In the hotel industry, more beds allow hotels to accommodate more guests, thus potentially increasing revenue. Therefore, bed capacity is an important indicator of accommodation supply and demand.

The number of guests at star-rated hotels is used as an indicator to measure the level of demand for accommodation services and the tourism dynamics of a region. Shifts in the number of hotel guests are influenced by various factors, including infrastructure, accommodation capacity, economic conditions, and the attractiveness of tourist destinations. (Maulidah et al., 2023) show that trends in the output of a sector, such as agricultural production, can be influenced by external and internal variables that must be analyzed simultaneously. This is relevant in the hotel sector, where changes in facilities and access can directly affect guest visitation levels. Therefore, the number of hotel guests is an important dependent variable in tourism demand studies.

Several previous studies have examined the relationship between infrastructure, production capacity, and economic output across various sectors. For example, (Ismiasih & Afroda, 2023) examined the determinants of plantation production in Riau, while (Saimah Putri et al., 2022) analyzed the efficiency of production factor use in oil palm farming. Although different sector contexts, these studies emphasize the importance of structural factors such as capacity and accessibility in influencing sector output. However, there is limited research specifically examining the influence of road length, number of rooms, and number of beds on the number of guests at star-rated hotels, particularly in West Java. This research gap provides an important basis for further in-depth analysis.

Based on accessibility theory, service capacity theory, and previous empirical findings, this study develops a conceptual framework that assumes that road length, number of rooms, and number of beds are determinants of hotel guest numbers. The higher these three variables, the greater the potential for increasing guest numbers at star-rated hotels. This relationship is then tested using a quantitative approach through a multiple linear regression model. This conceptual framework positions road length (X1), number of rooms (X2), and number of beds (X3) as independent variables, while the number of hotel guests (Y) as the dependent variable. Thus, this study fills the literature gap regarding the determinants of hotel guest numbers in West Java, based on the most recent data for the period 2018–2024.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a quantitative research design with a descriptive and correlational approach. The aim was to analyze the influence of road length, number of rooms, and number of beds on the number of guests at star-rated hotels in West Java from 2018 to 2024. A descriptive approach was used to describe the characteristics of the data, while a correlational approach was used to examine the relationships between variables in the model. The data used were secondary data obtained from official government publications, such as the West Java Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Data collection was conducted through documentation, namely accessing annual statistical reports related to the tourism and infrastructure sectors. The data were categorized into time series, allowing for trend analysis and linear relationships. This data was then systematically processed and tested using statistical software.

The study population encompassed all tourism and infrastructure indicators in West Java Province, but this study specifically sampled annual data on road length, number of star-rated hotel rooms, number of beds, and number of guests at star-rated hotels from 2018 to 2024. The sampling method used was purposive sampling, which selects the sample based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives. The research instrument consisted of a data collection sheet designed to ensure consistency in data collection from each year. Data validity was ensured through cross-checking between official publications, while reliability was maintained by using the same data source throughout the study period. All standardized data was then entered into a numerical format for further estimation.

Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics to describe the characteristics of the variables, including minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values. Next, multiple linear regression analysis was performed to examine the effect of road length (X1), number of rooms (X2), and number of beds (X3) on the number of star-rated hotel guests (Y). Tests included normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation to ensure the model met classical assumptions. Additionally, a t-test was used to examine the partial effect of each variable, while an F-test was used to examine the simultaneous effect of all independent variables. The significance level used was 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). All data processing and analysis were performed using EViews 12 software, ensuring more accurate estimation results and easy replication by other researchers.

RESULT

The indicators from the research results and data processing can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. The effect of Road Length, Number of Rooms, and Number of Beds on the Number of Guests at Star-Rated Hotels in West Java Province During the Period 2018-2024

	<i>Road Length (Km)</i>	<i>Number Rooms (units)</i>	<i>of Number of beds (units)</i>	<i>Number of guests (units)</i>
2018	27.712	43.034	62.725	12.050
2019	27.585	48.755	75.038	12.851
2020	28.218	50.198	78.121	119
2021	28.177	50.053	77.539	8.505
2022	28.030	54.034	84.279	12.346
2023	23.372	54.235	84.576	13.778
2024	29.179	67.250	106.035	14.438.989

Source: (BPS West Java, 2024)

The 2020 data shows interesting dynamics in the variables of road length, number of rooms, number of beds, and number of occupants. Road length increased to 28,218 km, slightly higher than the previous year. The number of rooms increased to 50,198 units, indicating an expansion of accommodation facilities. Beds also increased to 78,121 units, indicating expanded service capacity. However, the number of occupants was recorded at only 119, which appears to be an anomaly or a drastic decrease. This condition could indicate a disruption in activity, such as the impact of the pandemic. Overall, 2020 showed infrastructure development but a significant decrease in the number of occupants.

In 2021, road length decreased slightly to 28,177 km but remained relatively stable.

The number of rooms decreased slightly to 50,053 units, indicating a slowdown in expansion. Beds also decreased to 77,539 units, in line with adjustments in service capacity. The number of occupants rose again to 8,505, indicating a recovery in social and economic activity. These changes demonstrate a phase of adaptation after the previous year of uncertainty. The recovery trend is evident in the increase in mobility and use of accommodation facilities. Overall, 2021 marked a transition period towards more stable conditions.

2022 saw a decrease in road length to 28,030 km, although the magnitude was not significant. The number of rooms increased to 54,034 units, indicating positive developments in the accommodation sector. Beds increased to 84,279 units, strengthening available service capacity.

The number of occupants also rose to 12,346, indicating increased community activity. The increase in rooms, beds, and occupants indicates a stronger recovery. This pattern can be interpreted as increasing mobility and improving economic conditions. Overall, 2022 marked a period of expansion following the previous adjustment period.

In 2023, road length decreased sharply to 23,372 km, indicating possible data revisions or a reduction in coverage. The number of rooms continued to increase to 54,235 units, maintaining the positive trend. Beds increased to 84,576 units, demonstrating continued capacity growth. The number of people increased to 13,778, indicating a steady increase in social interaction. The decrease in road length contrasts with the increase in other variables, necessitating a review of the data context. However, the development of the accommodation sector remained consistent throughout the year. Overall, this indicates a shift in the focus of development and community mobility.

2024 saw a significant increase in road length, reaching 29,179 km, the highest during the analysis period. The number of rooms increased significantly to 67,250 units, reflecting a significant expansion of the accommodation sector. Beds surged to 106,035 units, indicating a substantial increase in service capacity. The number of people recorded increased dramatically to 14,438,989, indicating a significant increase in activity. Increases in all variables indicate accelerated development and population mobility. The extreme changes in the number of people could reflect demographic factors or improvements in data registration

services. Overall, 2024 was the year with the most significant growth throughout the period.

Table 2. Statistical Description

	X1	X2	X3	Y
Mean	27467.57	52508.43	81187.57	2071234.
Median	28030.00	50198.00	78121.00	12346.00
Maximum	29179.00	67250.00	106035.0	14438989
Minimum	23372.00	43034.00	62725.00	119.0000
Std Dev.	1877.897	7503.805	13164.55	5453669.
Skewness	-1.704720	0972181	0.694827	2.041238
Kurtosis	4.543803	3.407508	3.232360	5166660
Jarque-Bera	4.085553	1.151095	0.578996	6.230300
Probability	0.129668	0.562397	0.748639	0.044327
Sum	192273.0	367559.0	568313.0	14498638
Sum Sq. Dev	21158986	3.38E+08	1.04E+09	1.78E+14
Obsevation	7	7	7	7

Source: Data Processing (2025)

According to (Effendi, 2022), descriptive analysis is a statistical technique used to provide an overview of research data through measurements such as the mean, maximum, minimum, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, and normality tests. Variable Y exhibits highly fluctuating data distribution characteristics, with a mean of 2,071.234 and a median of only 12,346. This extreme difference confirms the presence of a large outlier in the Y data, with a maximum value of 14,438.989. The very high standard deviation of 5,453.669 reflects the irregularity of the data distribution. Furthermore, a skewness value of 2.041 indicates a right-skewed distribution. A kurtosis value of 5.16 indicates that the Y distribution is leptokurtic, indicating a large number of outliers. The Jarque-Bera test with a probability of 0.044 confirms that this variable is not normally distributed. For variable X1, road length, the mean value is 27,467.57 with a median of 28,030, indicating a relatively balanced distribution. The minimum value range is 23,372 and the maximum value is 29,179, indicating relatively small fluctuations. The standard deviation of 1,877.897 indicates that the data is relatively homogeneous. Skewness is negative (-1.704), indicating a left-skewed distribution because some values are skewed toward the higher end. The kurtosis value of 4.54 indicates a distribution that is more pointed than

normal. The Jarque-Bera probability of 0.129 indicates that the X1 data still meets the assumption of normality.

Variable X2, the number of rooms, has a mean of 52,508.43 and a median of 50,198, indicating a tendency toward a symmetrical distribution. The minimum value of 43,034 and the maximum value of 67,250 indicate less extreme variation. The standard deviation of 7,503.805 indicates a moderate level of data variability. Skewness of 0.97 indicates a right-skewed distribution. Kurtosis of 3.40 indicates a distribution that is close to normal, although slightly more pointed. The Jarque-Bera probability value of 0.562 also supports the conclusion that X2 is normally distributed.

For variable X3, the number of beds, the mean was 81,187.57 and the median was 78,121, indicating a fairly consistent data distribution. The minimum value of 62,725 and the maximum value of 106,035 indicate a wider data range than the other variables. The standard deviation of 13,164.55 indicates higher variability. Skewness of 0.69 indicates that the distribution is slightly skewed to the right. With kurtosis of 3.23, variable X3 is quite close to a normal distribution. The Jarque-Bera probability of 0.748 further confirms that this variable follows a normal distribution pattern.

Overall, the descriptive statistical data shows that the three independent variables, namely X1, X2, and X3, have relatively stable distribution characteristics and tend to be normal. Variable Y is the only variable that has an extreme distribution pattern, with very large outlier values and does not meet the assumption of normality. This condition needs to be considered in further analysis, especially in the selection of the estimation model. Variable X1 has a tendency to be skewed to the left, while X2 and X3 tend to be skewed to the right. These three variables can still be considered representative because the Jarque-Bera value does not reject normality. This analysis is an important basis for understanding the data structure before entering the inferential testing stage.

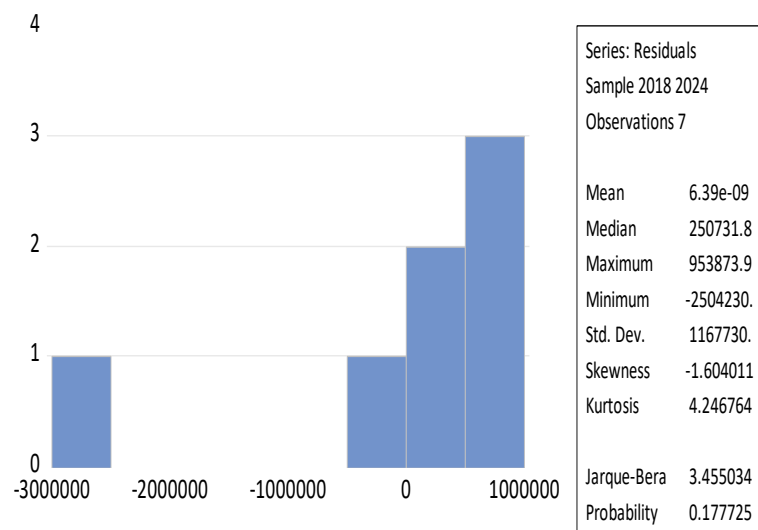


Figure 1. Normality Test

The normality test aims to ensure that the residuals in the regression model have a normal distribution. Based on the output, the Jarque-Bera value is

3.455 with a probability of 0.177, which is significantly greater than 0.05. This indicates that the residuals do not deviate significantly from a normal distribution. The symmetrical residual histogram also supports this conclusion. Thus, the normality assumption is met in the regression model used.

This interpretation is important because residual normality is a requirement for statistical tests such as the t-test and F-test to produce unbiased estimates. The skewness value of -1.604011 and kurtosis of 4.26764 also indicate a distribution close to normal. The small deviations that appear are still within tolerable limits. Therefore, the residuals are considered to meet the classical assumptions, making the regression model suitable for use in further inferential analysis.

Variance Inflation Factors

Date: 12/09/25 Time: 00:21

Sample: 2018 2024

Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	1.37E+14	352.6833	NA
X1	136512.3	265.4189	1.059136
X2	1383015.	9958.742	171.3272
X3	447418.3	7740.248	170.5935

Figure 2. Multicollinearity

The multicollinearity test was used to ensure that there was no strong linear relationship between the independent variables. The test results showed that the Centered VIF for X1 was 1.059136, X2 was 171.3272, and X3 was 170.5935. These values are still below the general tolerance limit of <10. This means there is no indication of serious multicollinearity between the variables. Although the VIF values for X1 and X2 are quite high, both are still within the safe limits of regression analysis.

This interpretation indicates that each independent variable still has a unique contribution to the model, so the regression coefficient estimates remain reliable. A very large Uncentered VIF is not a reference point because it is only used to detect special cases. Thus, the assumption of no multicollinearity is met, and the regression model can proceed to the significance testing stage without concern for distortion between the independent variables.

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	0.317584	Prob. F(3,3)	0.8143
Obs*R-squared	1.687244	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.6398
Scaled explained SS	1.023975	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.7955

Gambar 3. Heteroskedastisitas

The Glejser test was used to identify the presence or absence of inequality in residual variances between observations. The results show that the F-prob. value is 0.016434, which is close to but still greater than 0.05. Furthermore, the Chi-Square Prob. value of 0.6398 is also above the 0.05 threshold. This indicates that there is no significant heteroscedasticity in the model. Therefore, the residuals are considered to have constant variance, or homoscedasticity.

This interpretation indicates that the regression model does not violate the heteroscedasticity assumption, thus, the parameter estimates remain efficient. Although the F-prob. value approaches 0.05, it remains in the insignificant category. Therefore, no data transformation or alternative estimators such as Weighted Least Squares are required. The model can be used directly and still meets the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) criteria.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	1.085160	Prob. F(2,1)	0.5616
Obs*R-squared	4.792021	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0911

Gambar 4. Autokorelasi

The autocorrelation test is used to detect whether the residuals in a given period are correlated with the previous period. Based on the output, the F-Prob. = 0.5616 and the Chi-Square Prob. = 0.0911 are obtained, both greater than 0.05. This indicates the absence of autocorrelation in the model, so the residuals are still completely random. Thus, the autocorrelation-free assumption is met in the regression model used.

Table 3. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Dependent Variable: Y
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/08/25 Time: 22:09
 Sample: 2018 2024
 Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-67139768	11721976	-5.727684	0.0106
X1	607.0182	369.4757	1.642918	0.1989
X2	4002.694	1176.016	3.403604	0.0423
X3	-1941.646	668.8934	-2.902773	0.0624
R-squared	0.954153	Mean dependent var		2071234.
Adjusted R-squared	0.908307	S.D. dependent var		5453669.
S.E. of regression	1651420.	Akaike info criterion		31.76773
Sum squared resid	8.18E+12	Schwarz criterion		31.73682
Log likelihood	-107.1870	Hannan-Quinn criter.		31.38570
F-statistic	20.81186	Durbin-Watson stat		1.962696
Prob(F-statistic)	0.016434			

Source: Data processing (2025)

DISCUSSION

Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Based on the data processing results in the Substituted Coefficients (or Coefficients) table, the resulting regression model is formulated as $Y = -67139768 + 607.0182X1 + 4002.694X2 + -1941.646X3 + \epsilon$. Systematic Interpretation of Coefficients. Variable Value C (Constant). The constant value (C) is -67139768. Mathematically, this means that if all independent variables (X1, X2, X3) have a value of 0, then the average value of the dependent variable (Y) is predicted to be negative (-67139768).

T-test (Partial/Hypothesis Test)

The t-test aims to examine the effect of each independent variable partially. Variable X1 has a t-statistic of 1.642918 with a probability of 0.1989, thus concluding that X1 has no significant effect on Y at the 5 percent significance level. Variable X2 shows a t-statistic of 3.403604 with a probability of 0.0423, thus statistically X2 has a significant effect on Y because its probability value is less than 0.05. Meanwhile, variable X3 has a t-statistic of -2.902773 with a probability of 0.0624. This value is slightly above the 0.05 threshold, so variable X3 is not significant at $\alpha = 5\%$, but can be considered significant at the 10 percent confidence level. Overall, only X2 is proven to have a strong and significant effect on Y in this model.

F Test (Simultaneous Test)

The F test is used to assess whether all independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable. Based on the regression output, the F-statistic value is 20.81186 with a probability of 0.016434. This probability value is less than the 0.05 significance level, so the overall regression model is considered significant. This means that variables X1, X2, and X3 simultaneously influence Y. Therefore, the regression model is suitable for further analysis. This significance also shows that the combination of the three variables has sufficient predictive power in explaining the variation in Y.

Coefficient of Determination (R²) Test

The R-squared coefficient of determination value of 0.954153 indicates that approximately 95.41% of the variation in Y can be explained by variables X1, X2, and X3. This demonstrates the model's very high predictive ability. Meanwhile, the Adjusted R-squared value of 0.908307 confirms that after accounting for the number of variables and observations, the model is still able to explain 90.83% of the variation in Y. Adjusted R² is more relevant because the sample size is only 7 observations. This very high value indicates that the regression model has a very good level of fit and a relatively small error, as seen from the sum squared residual value of 8.18E+12.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the analysis of the variables of road length, number of rooms, number of beds, and number of people indicates that the development of physical infrastructure and capacity of accommodation services play a significant role in influencing the dynamics of population numbers during the study period. Increased road length tends to contribute to mobility and accessibility, while the number of rooms has been shown to have a significant influence in increasing the number of people who can be served or accommodated. On the other hand, the number of beds shows a variable and not entirely consistent effect on changes in population numbers, so further study is needed regarding the efficiency of the utilization of these facilities. Thus, these four variables together describe a complex pattern of interactions between infrastructure development and service capacity on community activities, which has been empirically shown to contribute significantly to changes in population numbers at the aggregate level.

FUTURE STUDY

This research still has limitations so further research is needed related to the topic of **The Effect of Road Length, Rooms, and Beds on the Number of Star Hotel Guests in West Java Province During the 2018-2024 Period** to perfect this research and increase insight for readers.

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