

A Microcation-Based Smart Stay Model for Tourism Destinations in Central Java: A Conceptual Framework for Stay Extension

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Abstract

Central Java's registered hotels report short stays despite substantial domestic tourist movements, but these indicators describe different populations. This conceptual policy paper develops a microcation-based Smart Stay Model for evaluating voluntary additional-night decisions. Thirteen monthly observations of combined hotel length of stay (LOS), from November 2024 to November 2025, are described alongside category-matched provincial comparisons and a bounded narrative synthesis of the references listed in this paper. The unweighted monthly mean was 1.23 nights (population SD = 0.02; range 1.20–1.27). These figures do not measure trip duration among all visitors or establish a causal retention deficit. The model distinguishes four potential stay-extension mechanisms, destination bundling, experience deepening, digital stay trigger and safety governance, from a fifth mechanism concerning the distribution of local benefits. Borobudur Raya, Semarang, Dieng and Karimunjawa serve as contrasting pilot scenarios, not diagnosed cases. Evaluation should measure voluntary additional nights completed relative to an initial trip plan, incremental net local benefits and possible displacement of spending. The contribution is a testable decision-to-distribution framework rather than an empirically validated intervention.

Keywords: length of stay; microcation; conceptual policy model; destination management; Central Java



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INTRODUCTION

Background

Short-break tourism raises a practical question for destination managers: when can visitors with limited time and budgets be encouraged to stay an additional night voluntarily, and when would that night generate local economic value? Studies of length of stay (LOS) investigate travel motivation and destination attributes (Adongo et al., 2017; Almeida et al., 2021; Gemar et al., 2022), while micro-vacation research explains short-break motivations and travel intentions rather than verified additional-night behaviour (Shen & Hu, 2025). Smart-destination frameworks examine governance and digital infrastructure (Sorokina et al., 2022), and technology synthesis connects smart services with visitor experience, not necessarily completed extensions (Sustacha et al., 2023).

These different literatures leave a narrower operational question: how should an incremental-night offer be connected to an initial trip plan, its actual completion, and benefits retained by local suppliers? The proposed framework assembles a testable answer without claiming to be the first tourism decision model. In Central Java, registered-hotel LOS remains near one night, but domestic visitor movements and hotel stays describe different populations and cannot establish a provincial retention deficit (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2026a; BPS Jawa Tengah, 2025a, 2025b).

An extra hotel night does not necessarily create additional local value: spending can displace expenditure elsewhere in the itinerary, while commissions and imported inputs can reduce the share retained in the destination. In evaluating local economic outcomes, gross visitor expenditure must be distinguished from incremental value retained by destination suppliers. This is an accounting requirement of the proposed pilot, rather than an empirical result established by the present data.

Consequently, this model treats observed voluntary stay extension and incremental local value as separate outcomes. A pilot should compare expenditure and variable costs against what the same visitor would otherwise have done and disclose displacement and leakage assumptions.

For pilot recruitment, microcation denotes an operational short-break category: leisure-oriented trips initially planned for one or two nights and originating within a locally defined feasible travel catchment. This working definition draws conceptual support from the literature on validated micro-vacation motivation measures (Shen & Hu, 2025), but is not that study's classification or an independently validated Central Java segment. Pilot screening should cover trip purpose, origin, baseline nights, travel constraints, and budget; analyse business trips and disruption-induced extensions separately.

This paper asks: (1) what can registered-hotel LOS establish about the observed short-stay pattern; (2) what plausible, literature-informed processes may influence voluntary night extension; and (3) how can those processes be operationalised and evaluated in comparable pilots? The Smart Stay Model contributes an explicit decision-to-distribution sequence: itinerary coherence (P1), experience value (P2), digital stay trigger (P3), and safety governance (P4) are proposed influences on voluntary completed additional nights; local-benefit distribution (P5) follows only where incremental activity is generated. This is a conceptual integration, not a demonstrated effect.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Length of Stay, Short Breaks, and Destination Retention

LOS studies identify associations of trip duration with motivation, destination attractiveness, accessibility, and experience, but do not isolate effects of a specific additional-night bundle (Adongo et al., 2017; Almeida et al., 2021; Gemar et al.,

2022; Gössling et al., 2018). Shen & Hu (2025) identify motivations for micro-vacations and relate them to intention; intentions cannot be treated as reservations or completed nights. Hu et al. (2024) synthesise city-break research, whereas Han et al. (2019) address community-based visitor behaviour. Smart-destination governance frameworks (Sorokina et al., 2022) and the synthesis of smart technologies and experience (Sustacha et al., 2023) provide important foundations, but do not directly establish that a booking interface produces an additional completed night.

The distinctive proposition here lies in comparing original plans, offers, bookings, and completed extensions while tracing the incremental local benefit. P1 and P2 should be tested separately, with factorial offers where feasible; P3 requires booking-funnel and completed-stay evidence. Evidence on regional drive holidays provides a further short-break context, although findings from pandemic-era travel cannot be transferred unchanged to present-day Central Java (Wang et al., 2022). A richer experience may increase the appeal of an extended stay. Sightseeing can be combined with participatory culture, gastronomy, nature immersion, learning, or restorative activities. Wellness tourism is pertinent because relaxation, mental recovery, and nature-based experiences can add value to a brief trip (Liao et al., 2023; Rahjasa & Naur, 2024). The paper treats these relationships as mechanisms for future testing. The existing evidence does not show that any Central Java cluster currently causes short stays.

Community, Infrastructure, and Digitalisation

Community participation and public support may shape destination quality (Mertha et al., 2025), while community-based visitor behaviour (Han et al., 2019), tourism-village cultural activities (Imanina et al., 2024), and village empowerment (Oksavira et al., 2025) inform potential local-supplier involvement. None directly

identifies a causal effect on nights added in Central Java. P5 therefore measures downstream allocation of incremental economic benefits, not a fifth parallel driver of the decision to stay. Locally retained value must be distinguished from supplier gross receipts and from simple visitor expenditure. The Sidatapa village study provides a contextual example of community-based tourism planning, rather than evidence that bundling increases nights (A. Maheswari & sariani, 2018).

Infrastructure and digital services can enable rather than demonstrate additional stays. The study of satisfaction with tourism infrastructure by Sidiq et al. (2026) concerns Sawangan and Kaliangkrik in Magelang Regency and cannot be extrapolated to all of Borobudur Raya. Mahadewi & Abdullah (2026) discuss context-sensitive digital tourism strategy; Sorokina et al. (2022) examine institutional smart-destination design; Sustacha et al. (2023) synthesise the relationship between smart technologies and visitor experience. These studies support the plausibility of lowering information friction, but a completed-night effect remains to be measured in a dedicated pilot. Digital information, infrastructure, service standards, emergency response, sanitation, and weather communication need to operate as a coordinated destination system.

Safety Governance

Safety is another condition that may affect destination retention. Safety-perception research and Central Java tourism-governance evidence inform the proposed safety mechanism (widyaatmadja et al., 2026; Zou & Yu, 2022). Credible risk information, emergency contacts, service standards, and weather communication may reduce uncertainty about evening activities or the prospect of extending a trip. This is a hypothesis for testing, not an established effect on completed extra nights. Resilience guidance also supports documenting operational disruption separately from voluntary visitor choices (OECD,

2022). An extended stay is more plausible when visitors encounter worthwhile experiences, local participation, accessible services, convenient transactions, and credible safety arrangements.

METHOD

Study Design

This conceptual policy paper draws on descriptive secondary statistics and a bounded narrative synthesis. No survey, interview, focus group, observation, or other primary evidence was collected. The statistical series describes the level and variability of registered-hotel LOS. Literature was used to derive propositions and measures for future pilots. The paper does not estimate causal effects, and the proposed framework has not yet been validated by stakeholders.

Secondary Indicators and Construct Boundaries

The dataset comprises 13 monthly aggregate LOS observations ($N = 13$ months, not individual guests). The unweighted mean summarises monthly published values rather than a guest-weighted annual average; population SD measures between-month variation. Registered-hotel LOS refers to reporting accommodation establishments, whereas domestic visitor movements include day trips and non-reporting stays.

For comparison, the November 2025 star- and non-star-hotel figures for Central Java, Yogyakarta and West Java are reported separately without interpreting differences as destination-quality rankings. The mapping of reporting months to sources is provided in Supplementary Table S1; the register specifies reporting periods and the level of source verification documented for each series. Yogyakarta

and West Java are illustrative regional comparators because the same star/non-star categories are available for November 2025; the single-month comparison is not a quality ranking.

The analysis is descriptive: it does not identify visitor-level stay durations, a second-night conversion probability, seasonal effects, or causal drivers. The observation window supports a contextual characterisation of registered hotel use only.

Review Approach and Model Development

The literature discussion is a bounded narrative synthesis assembled from the identifiable sources in the bibliography and supplemented by targeted, verifiable work on micro vacations, smart-destination governance, technology and local-benefit distribution. Material was organised by its substantive relevance to visit duration, intention, information search, safety, community participation and expenditure retention. Because a complete archived search log and screening count are unavailable, this paper does not claim systematic coverage, reproducible screening, or a PRISMA procedure. Table 1 presents an evidence-to-proposition synthesis matrix with the evidence context and inference boundaries for each mechanism.

The synthesis separates four potential antecedents of voluntary completed additional nights (P1–P4) from the subsequent distribution of incremental benefit (P5). Evidence on satisfaction, technology adoption or intention is not presented as direct evidence of additional-night completion. The four pilot contexts are contrasts in destination experience and logistics, not diagnosed current-market failures. Figure 1 shows the proposed sequence and requires empirical and stakeholder validation.

Table 1. Evidence-to-Proposition Synthesis and Inferential Boundaries

Proposition	Supporting Studies	Evidence Context	Proposition Informed
P1 Destination bundling	Adongo et al. (2017); Gemar et al. (2022); Hu et al. (2024); Maheswari & Sariani (2018)	LOS correlates, urban breaks and community-based itinerary context	A connected itinerary is a plausible offer-design hypothesis
P2 Experience deepening	Shen & Hu (2025); Liao et al. (2023); Rahjasa & Naur (2024)	Micro-vacation motivation, wellness and restorative activities	Participatory value may make an extra night attractive
P3 Digital stay trigger	Sorokina et al. (2022); Sustacha et al. (2023); Mahadewi & Abdullah (2026)	Destination governance, smart technologies and realistic adoption	Reduced booking friction may improve completed purchases
P4 Safety governance	Zou & Yu (2022); Widyaatmadja et al. (2026)	Perceived destination risk and tourism governance	Reliable information may affect voluntary choices
P5 Local-benefit distribution	Mertha et al. (2025); Han et al. (2019); Oksavira et al. (2025)	Community involvement and local tourism participation	Supplier-level net receipts may capture distributional effects

Source: Bounded narrative synthesis of the cited literature; proposed effects have not been estimated

Table 2. Evidence and Claim Boundaries of the Conceptual Policy Paper

Stage	Source or Procedure	Analytical Use	Boundary
Secondary-data audit	Official provincial BPS tourism releases	Describe monthly hotel LOS and one-month matched categories	No traveller-level or causal inference
Bounded narrative synthesis	Identifiable tourism and policy sources	Develop testable mechanisms and distinguish levels of evidence	Neither systematic nor exhaustive
Conceptual synthesis	Five proposed mechanisms in four illustrative settings	Specify outcomes and pilot data requirements	No stakeholder or field validation

Source: Authors' conceptual synthesis (2026).

Proposed Stakeholder Content Validation

Before field testing, a proposed panel would include accommodation and homestay providers, community enterprises and guides, transport operators,

destination managers, public tourism agencies, safety or emergency-service representatives, and visitors or visitor representatives. Each would review relevance, clarity, logistical feasibility, safety, measurability, and fairness in benefit distribution.

The proposed panel would retain propositions with clear mechanisms and feasible measures; revise ambiguous or impractical elements and return them for review; omit unsupported or unmeasurable elements until adequate evidence becomes available. Feedback, decisions and changes would be documented before finalising the pilot protocol. This process is proposed and has not been conducted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Hotel and Tourism Indicators

The 13 monthly combined-hotel LOS values range from 1.20 to 1.27 nights (unweighted mean 1.23; population SD 0.02; span = 0.07). These are monthly aggregates for registered hotels, not observations on individual travelers. The source-to-month mapping and publicly reported monthly figures appear in Supplementary Table S1. Domestic visitor movements are not a denominator for hotel-LOS conversion.

Combined-hotel LOS was 1.21 nights in December 2024, while star-hotel room occupancy rate was 52.70%. Because these measures refer to different accommodation categories, their juxtaposition is contextual only. Combined LOS reached 1.27 in March 2025 and 1.20 in April; June and July were 1.21 and 1.23. With one annual cycle, no seasonal, behavioural or causal inference is warranted.

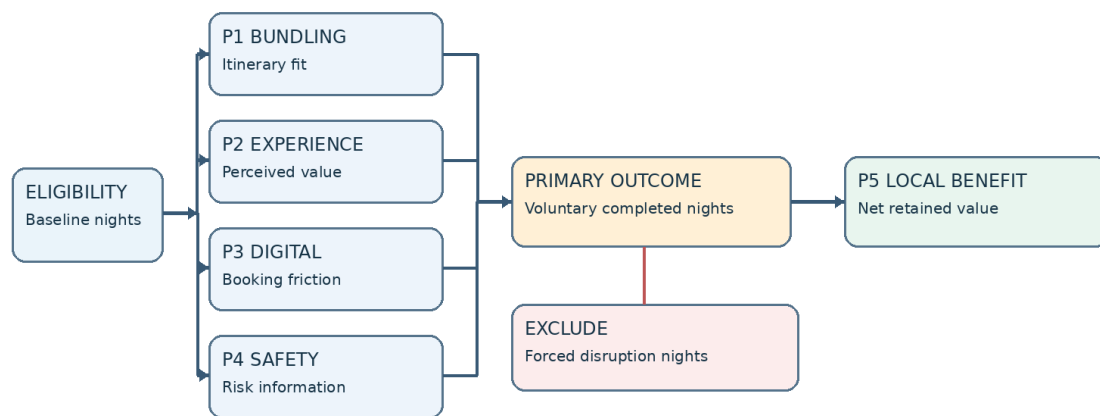
In the November 2025 category-matched comparison, star- and non-star-hotel LOS were 1.39 and 1.06 nights in Central Java, 1.62 and 1.17 in Yogyakarta, and 1.46 and 1.09 in West Java (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2026; Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2026; Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2026). Central Java's lower figures are descriptive for this reporting month and do not establish inferior destination quality or a causal structural explanation.

Table 3. Hotel Length of Stay and Contextual Tourism Indicators, 2024–2025

Indicator	Geography or category	Reporting period	Published value
Domestic tourist movements	Central Java	Jan–Dec 2024	134.59 million trips
Domestic tourist movements	Central Java	Jan–Nov 2025	133.92 million trips
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Nov 2024	1.24 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Dec 2024	1.21 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Jan 2025	1.24 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Feb 2025	1.26 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Mar 2025	1.27 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Apr 2025	1.20 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	May 2025	1.21 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Jun 2025	1.21 nights

Indicator	Geography or category	Reporting period	Published value
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Jul 2025	1.23 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Aug 2025	1.23 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Sep 2025	1.25 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Oct 2025	1.25 nights
Combined hotel LOS	Central Java	Nov 2025	1.25 nights
Star-hotel room occupancy	Central Java	Dec 2024	52.70%
Star-hotel LOS	Central Java	Nov 2025	1.39 nights
Non-star-hotel LOS	Central Java	Nov 2025	1.06 nights
Star-hotel LOS	Special Region of Yogyakarta	Nov 2025	1.62 nights
Non-star-hotel LOS	Special Region of Yogyakarta	Nov 2025	1.17 nights
Star-hotel LOS	West Java	Nov 2025	1.46 nights
Non-star-hotel LOS	West Java	Nov 2025	1.09 nights

Source: Provincial BPS releases (2025–2026), individually identified in Supplementary Table S1. Tourist trips and registered-hotel LOS refer to different populations and must not be combined.



Conceptual pathways only — validate using original plans, eligible offers, booking completion and supplier data.

Figure 1. Microcation-Based Smart Stay Model and Validation Logic
(Source: Authors' conceptual model. P1–P4 are candidate antecedents of verified voluntary completed nights; P5 measures downstream local benefit)

Contrasting Destination Scenarios

The four scenarios were chosen to explore the framework under contrasting logistical conditions, not to diagnose current market failures. A Borobudur Raya pilot could audit the practical connection

among heritage attractions, cultural and village experiences, and bookable accommodation; literature on tourism-village participation offers contextual rather than causal support (Mertha et al., 2025; Oksavira et al., 2025). For Semarang, a

comparison between an ordinary one-night city itinerary and a comparable two-night package with matched core itinerary features could examine the role of cultural experiences, evening activities, and booking convenience (Hu et al., 2024). Neither case has yet been validated with visitor bookings.

For Dieng, screening should distinguish visitors with discretionary time from those whose original itinerary cannot be extended; restorative and participatory additions can then be tested as experiential alternatives (Liao et al., 2023; Rahjasa &

Naur, 2024). For Karimunjawa, transport schedules, weather warnings, cancellations and involuntary extensions require separate recording; safety-perception literature is relevant to perceived risk but does not supply ferry- or hotel-booking outcomes (Zou & Yu, 2022). Across all scenarios, original trip plans and completed nights are indispensable. Tourism resilience guidance supports treating disruption-related nights as a distinct operational category rather than attributing them to successful stay-extension policies (OECD, 2022).

Table 4. Destination Scenarios, Working Propositions, and Validation Requirements

Cluster	Evidence-Informed Opportunity	Working Proposition	Required Validation
Borobudur Raya	Auditable heritage–village itinerary and lodging linkages	Voluntary completed nights after a feasible bundle offer	Original itinerary, eligible offers, booking and fulfilled nights; local suppliers
Semarang City	Compact evening/urban experiences with integrated booking	Additional fulfilled nights compared with an otherwise comparable offer	Randomised or matched booking and completion data; experience ratings
Dieng	Restorative and participatory alternatives screened for travel constraints	Incremental voluntary nights among eligible short-break visitors	Baseline itinerary; accommodation completion; visitor expenditure
Karimunjawa	Schedule transparency, risk information and optional itinerary	Voluntary nights distinct from forced weather/ferry disruption nights	Transport disruption ledger; cancellations; baseline and completed nights

Source: Authors' conceptual synthesis. Statements are working propositions, not observed destination diagnoses.

Operational Components and Policy Implications

P1 tests whether an integrated, feasible itinerary increases voluntary completed extra nights relative to a comparable offer. P2 examines additional participatory or restorative value rather than equating stated willingness with behaviour. P3 tests

whether consistent search, price, itinerary, and booking information improves completed nights, distinguishing digital channel switching from incremental demand (Sustacha et al., 2023). P4 evaluates whether reliable safety and disruption information affects visitor confidence and completed voluntary extensions. P5 is

evaluated subsequently: total incremental local value-added equals attributable local supplier output less intermediate inputs and other leakage or variable costs, under a declared accounting boundary. Incremental locally retained value per eligible visitor and the share of incremental spend retained locally should be reported alongside possible displacement; these are proposed accounting measures rather than effects estimated here.

For each eligible offer cohort, define booking conversion as confirmed voluntary extra-night bookings divided by eligible visitors offered an extension; completion conversion is verified voluntary extra-night completions divided by the same eligible-offer denominator. Also report the proportion of booked additional nights that were completed separately. Record the original plan before exposure, exclude forced stays due to disruption from the primary numerator, and retain a separate count of such forced nights. Because a trip can span hotels, establishment-specific LOS is a secondary metric. A matched or randomised design should specify

comparison offers and likely residual selection biases.

The recommended evaluation sequence is feasibility and stakeholder review; baseline screening of original nights and constraints; a preregistered randomised or matched offer; recording purchases and completed overnight stays; and finally tracing supplier-level local value and potential displacement. For policymakers, the actionable priority is to coordinate itinerary information (P1), interoperable booking records (P3), risk communication (P4), and local-benefit reporting (P5) rather than to set a universal two-night target. Tourism businesses should test affordable, transparent bundles and report completed use, while community organisations should participate in the design and verification of benefit-sharing arrangements (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2026; Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2026; Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2025a, 2025b, 2025d, 2025c, 2026b, 2026c, 2026d; BPS Jawa Tengah, 2025d, 2025c).

Table 5. Testable Propositions and Pilot Measurement Plan

Component	Testable Proposition	Pilot Indicator	Validation Data	Boundary for this model
P1 Destination bundling	A coherent itinerary may increase completion of voluntary additional nights.	Completed nights / eligible offers; package uptake	Matched or randomised offers and accommodation records	No direct bundle-to-extra-night effect
P2 Experience deepening	Additional experience value may increase fulfilled nights	Perceived experience-value rating; completed extra nights / eligible offers	Survey linked to completed accommodation records	Intention/experience is not completion
P3 Digital stay trigger	Reduced search/booking friction may increase completed extensions	Confirmed extra nights / eligible offers; fulfilled nights / eligible offers	Cross-platform booking and fulfilment audit	No confirmed night-extension effect

Component	Testable Proposition	Pilot Indicator	Validation Data	Boundary for this model
P4 Safety governance	Reliable information may support voluntary, not forced, extension	Voluntary nights / eligible offers; forced nights separately; perceived safety	Travel disruptions, safety survey and completed booking records	Separate forced and voluntary extensions
P5 Local-benefit distribution	Incremental activity may yield locally retained net value	Net local value / eligible visitor; net locally retained share of incremental spend	Supplier accounts, intermediate costs, commissions and counterfactual spending	Does not prove local net gains from extra nights
PRIMARY PILOT OUT-COME	Verified voluntary completed additional nights above original itinerary	Completed voluntary extra nights / eligible offers; forced extensions excluded	Baseline plan + verified check-out and booking records	

Source: Authors proposed pilot design. Denominator: eligible visitors offered the relevant extension, unless otherwise stated.

Limitations

The evidence consists of a short aggregate series and a purposefully delimited literature corpus. There is no guest-level linkage, a complete archived search log of the original review process, stakeholder validation, or completed pilot. Official summaries and indexed official excerpts support the extraction register, but not every underlying statistical PDF has been independently archived and checked. The provincial comparison is limited to one matched reporting month. Generalisability depends on eligibility, transport, supplier coverage and record linkage; the present paper cannot estimate causal effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

Central Java's observed registered-hotel LOS is relatively short, but aggregate records do not show a province-wide

retention deficit. Drawing on LOS, micro-vacation, smart-destination, and local-benefit research, this article specifies four hypothetical influences on completed voluntary additional nights and a separate downstream distribution mechanism. The next research step is stakeholder validation, followed by baseline screening and a comparison-based pilot that verifies completed voluntary nights, distinguishes disruption-induced stays, and measures incremental locally retained benefit. The framework is an evaluable policy proposal, not an empirically validated optimisation model.

AI USE STATEMENT

OpenAI ChatGPT was used to support English-language copyediting, manuscript organisation, and consistency checking. The authors reviewed the editorial changes and remain responsible for the

analysis, interpretation, numerical values, and citations. No primary observations or intervention effects were generated using AI.

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Supplementary Table S1. BPS Reporting-Period Source Register

Source note: July 2025, August 2025, December 2024, and November 2025 figures were cross-checked against official BPS press-release summaries. Other monthly and province-comparison values were transcribed from the cited official releases. Corresponding source URLs are listed in the References section. This register does not imply that every underlying PDF statistical table was independently checked.

Reporting period	Indicator	Value	BPS source	Release date / ID
Nov 2024	Combined hotel LOS	1.24 nights	Central Java BPS (2025k)	2025-01-02 / 1542
Dec 2024	Combined hotel LOS	1.21 nights	Central Java BPS (2025j)	2025-02-03 / 1551
Jan 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.24 nights	Central Java BPS (2025d)	2025-04-08 / 1564 (Jan–Feb release)
Feb 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.26 nights	Central Java BPS (2025d)	2025-04-08 / 1564
Mar 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.27 nights	Central Java BPS (2025f)	2025-05-02 / 1570
Apr 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.20 nights	Central Java BPS (2025c)	2025-06-02 / 1577
May 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.21 nights	Central Java BPS (2025g)	2025-07-01 / 1580
Jun 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.21 nights	Central Java BPS (2025e)	2025-08-01 / 1588
Jul 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.23 nights	Central Java BPS (2025b)	2025-09-01 / 1593
Aug 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.23 nights	Central Java BPS (2025a)	2025-10-01 / 1600
Sep 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.25 nights	Central Java BPS (2025i)	2025-11-03 / 1608

Reporting period	Indicator	Value	BPS source	Release date / ID
Oct 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.25 nights	Central Java BPS (2025h)	2025-12-01 / 1615
Nov 2025	Combined hotel LOS	1.25 nights	Central Java BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1632
Jan–Dec 2024	Domestic visitor trips	134.59 million	Central Java BPS (2025j)	2025-02-03 / 1551
Jan–Nov 2025	Domestic visitor trips	133.92 million	Central Java BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1632
Dec 2024	Star-hotel occupancy	52.70%	Central Java BPS (2025j)	2025-02-03 / 1551
Nov 2025	Star-hotel LOS, Central Java	1.39 nights	Central Java BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1632
Nov 2025	Non-star-hotel LOS, Central Java	1.06 nights	Central Java BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1632
Nov 2025	Star-hotel LOS, Yogyakarta	1.62 nights	Yogyakarta BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1687
Nov 2025	Non-star-hotel LOS, Yogyakarta	1.17 nights	Yogyakarta BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1687
Nov 2025	Star-hotel LOS, West Java	1.46 nights	West Java BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1255
Nov 2025	Non-star-hotel LOS, West Java	1.09 nights	West Java BPS (2026)	2026-01-05 / 1255