Research Article

Measurement Models of Tourists' Value Perception in Standardized Vernacular Homestay in Malaysia: A Study of Walai Tokou, Kampung Sinisian

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Abstract

The study sought to analyze the impact of Vernacular Homestay on tourists by evaluating their perceptions of value and the distinctive attributes of this lodging arrangement. The above was done by creating measurement models to assess tourists' perception of value. The Sinisian village in Kundasang has been selected as Malaysia's official model for vernacular homestays. The study examined 316 samples of individuals who resided in homestay accommodations. The measuring model of tourists' value perception was validated through the use of exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The findings indicated that the most prominent characteristics, ranked in decreasing order of importance, were accommodation, interactions between hosts and guests, promotional strategies in marketing, aspects related to society and the environment, various activities, and cultural traditions. Meanwhile, the latent variables demonstrate an internal composition defined by patterns and structures that closely resemble the reported attributes of the variable. To summarize, standardized vernacular homestays in Malaysia should strive to achieve a harmonic balance between convenience and cultural authenticity to enhance the overall experience. It is crucial to highlight the significance of reflecting vernacular architecture, providing essential amenities, maintaining the original local identity, developing effective communication and safety regulations, employing distinctive marketing strategies, prioritizing sustainability, offering various activities, and demonstrating respect for local customs. Collectively, these characteristics augment the perceived worth of tourists.

Keywords: Measurement Model, Standardized Vernacular Homestay, Tourists' Perceived Value, Walai Tokou, Malaysia

1. Introduction

Natural beauty, rich culture, history, and distinctive physical traits draw tourists to rural areas. Rural communities stand to benefit from the enormous global growth of tourism. Local communities manage community-based tourism (CBT) methods to empower and sustain rural areas (Lo & Janta, 2020). CBT relies on homestays to house tourists and introduce them to country communities. This tourism raises families out of poverty, preserves communal decision-making, and promotes cultural exchanges representing varied aims, interests, and ideas (Edwards et al., 2008).

To fully assess homestays' sustainability, a sustainable livelihood perspective must be used (Pasanchay & Schott, 2021). As rural tourism expands, balancing environmental protection, cultural heritage, and sociocultural values with quality of life and economic growth is essential (Chadha & Onkar, 2014). Vernacular homestays have the equipment, amenities, hygiene, sound insulation, service development, and decoration issues. These key areas need development to improve tourists' experiences (Zhou et al., 2022).

In response to these concerns, the Malaysian government has launched the Homestay Program to improve rural communities' living standards, aligning with the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture's efforts to empower rural people through rural tourism (Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture, 2022). Malaysia Homestay Programs are heavily promoted to domestic and foreign travelers as an alternative tourism option. The program's development and policymaking involve ministries, agencies, associations, and businesses, giving rural communities the benefits of tourism and giving visitors an immersive experience of local culture and lifestyle (Kasim et al., 2016). While many elements try to meet homestay expectations, the ASEAN Homestay Standards define and standardize homestay qualities. Every ASEAN homestay will use the essential criteria and requirements to meet the standard. Tourists must comprehend the perceived worth of those standards, especially for vernacular homestays, which have their character. Changing property style or service might harm tourist value.

Homestay tourists may evaluate each ethnicity differently depending on their attractiveness, local environment, and accommodation quality. This study addresses the research gap by examining the interaction between ASEAN homestay requirements and tourist criterion categories. It also identifies vital community-based vernacular homestay criteria to create an ASEAN-compliant measuring approach. Additionally, it will boost the Malaysian government's efforts to empower rural people and improve Homestay Program experiences for tourists.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 ASEAN Standard Homestay

The ASEAN Secretariat (2016) asserts in the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2011–2015 that the ASEAN Homestay Standard aims to establish a comprehensive standard for homestays that the ASEAN Member States can adopt. This standard aims to enhance visitor experiences by effectively highlighting their rural resources in an appealing, secure, and well-presented manner. The new standard will comprise nine categories: homestay providers, accommodations, organizing activities, managing the location, ensuring cleanliness, security, and safety, handling marketing, and promoting sustainability.

Hosts must understand the basic standards for a high-quality visitor experience for the ASEAN homestay program to succeed. In all ASEAN countries, homestay is a minimal norm. The regulation also encourages a coordinated strategy, coordination with key parties, and a pleasant environment while revitalizing the rural economy and decreasing poverty.

2.1.2 Malaysian Homestay

Homestay programs in Malaysia began in the 1980s and became a tourism offering in 1995 (Bhuiyan et al., 2014). Living with a host or adoptive family is the mainstay of Malaysian homestay. Malaysian homestay operators allow tourists to experience living in a kampung or rural village. The kampungs enrolled in the homestay program are dedicated to providing guests with firsthand knowledge of local life. Every kampung who takes part in the homestay program has undergone thorough scrutiny and must comply with stringent criteria set by the Ministry of Tourism to highlight the finest aspects of Malaysia. The tourist engages in Malaysian activities, such as traditional meal preparation. Alternatively, individuals can venture outdoors and immerse themselves in the unspoiled environment. Individuals can engage in cultural dances, musical performances, or simulated weddings in the evening with their new families (Ibrahim & Razzaq, 2010). Tourism Malaysia (2022) guides service providers through accreditation, ensuring the preservation of Malaysian charm and hospitality.

2.1.3 The Concept of Value Perception

Solomon and Stuart (2005) state that exposure, reasonable selection, and interpretation influence customer impression. Based on client wants and experiences, associations may impact interpretation. Different factors affect product and service perception. Due to clients' experiences with a location, these things commercialize its legacy, culture, history, tradition, and authenticity. Several studies (Van Ittersum et al., 2003; Skuras & Dimara, 2004; Roth & Diamantopoulos, 2009) have found that consumers value regional products. Although perceived value is a widely studied marketing topic, its definition is controversial. The literature mostly accepts Zeithaml's (1988) unidimensional value perception model. Zeithaml (1988) defines perceived value as consumers' comprehensive evaluations of a product's usefulness based on their views of what they receive and provide in return. Others consider value perception multidimensional (Babin et al., 1994). Many tourism researchers adopt a multidimensional method (Sanchez-Fernandez & Iniesta-Bonillo, 2007) since visitor experiences are multidimensional and uni-dimensional assessments disregard dynamic, situational, and external factors.

2.1.4 Observed Variables in Standardized Vernacular Homestay

Pusiran and Xiao (2013) require basic comforts and traditional furnishings. However, homestay tourism requires localized house upgrading (Mura, 2015). Homestay operators' hospitality, service, and communication skills affect homestay tourism (Kwaramba et al., 2012). Regional factors like society size, local business economics, cultural heritage, scenery, leadership, and teamwork affect rural tourist growth.

Meanwhile, ASEAN Member States are to be held accountable to the ASEAN Homestay Standard (ASEAN Secretariat, 2016), which was developed to ensure guests enjoy high-quality experiences. There are 89 requirements across nine categories: sustainability, accommodation, activities, management, location, hygiene and sanitation, safety and security, and marketing and promotion. Categorizing needs helps tourists appreciate accommodation, services, and administration. Based on the literature analysis of standardized vernacular homestay and ASEAN Homestay Standards, three sets of typical characteristics were identified: (Table 1)

2.2 Study Area

Walai Tokou Kampung Sinisian Homestay

Walai Tokou Kampung Sinisian Homestay is in Kundasang, Sabah. Upland village Walai Tokou is located 13 kilometers outside of Ranau town and 98 kilometers from Kota Kinabalu City. The homestay is the nearest to Kinabalu Park. Four clusters make up the Walai Tokou homestay: Kampong Sinisian, Kampung Kinasaraban, Kampung Mesilao, and Kampung Cintamata. The dialect of the Dusun language gave the village its name. Walai Tokou translates to"Our abode."Most of the residents are the well-known local "Dusun." The Walai Tokou homestay offers a variety of exciting activities, including visits to a highland strawberry and vegetable farm, jungle trekking, climbing Mount Kinabalu, historic site tours, traditional music and dance performances (Sumayau), traditional wedding ceremonies, traditional clothing creation, basket weaving, and language learning and exchange. (Figures 1-3)

Homestays were novel to Sabah's tourism industry—travelers who want to interact with locals like it. Walai Tokou Homestay was inspired by the possibility of such a business and learning about the homestay concept, which has turned ordinary villages into popular tourist attractions; with a bank loan, it hosts renovated gardens, bathrooms, and rooms to entice guests. One year later, the Walai Tokou welcomed 60 visitors to Ranau in April 2001. Over time, the Walai Tokou Homestay gained popularity and won the 2006 Tourism Award for Sabah and Sarawak.

It also won the One District One Industry (SDSI) homestay category. The Walai Tokou Homestay offers 95 rooms and 50 residents from 8 villages. Kampung Sinisian is homestay's center (National SME Development Council, 2011). Most guests come in groups. The organizing committee receives visitor payments. The committee will then pay for hosting. The committee buys supplies and equipment with homestay funds (Ibrahim & Razzaq, 2010).

Walai Tokou Kampung Sinisian Homestay was awarded the Malaysia Tourism Award for being the most outstanding and innovative homestay. The Malaysian ASEAN-quality homestay is officially featured on the ASEAN tourist website. Homestays are favored by visitors seeking cultural immersion with the host family, rustic rural living or traditional customs, woodland encounters, or a combination of these preferences.

Characteristics	Topics	References
Accommodation	Vernacular & authentic preservation	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Oranratmanee (2011) Estika et al. (2021)
	improved for convenience	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Nguyen (2022)
Amenities	Provide basic amenities	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Thanvisitthpon (2021) Sekorarith (2016)
	Hygiene and cleanliness	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Jamal et al. (2011) Al-Laymoun et al. (2020)
Activities	Preserve special activities	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Jamaludin et al. (2012)
	Collaborates	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Tang et al. (2023) Fatimah (2015)
	Authentic experience	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Aziz and Selamat (2016)
	Normal lifestyle	Yassin et al. (2015) Boonratana (2010)
Interaction	Communication skill	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Pusiran and Xiao (2013)
	Host is friendly	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Yassin et al. (2015) Qiu et al. (2021)
	Hospitality	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Agyeiwaah (2019) Aziz and Selamat (2016)
Management	Database	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Miao (2021) Rivers (1998)
	Organization	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Sawatsuk et al. (2018)
	Safety and Security	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Thapa and Malini (2017) Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017)
	Marketing and Promotion	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Muslim et al. (2017) Yusof et al. (2013)
	Sustainability Principles	ASEAN Secretariat (2016) Agyeiwaah (2019)

Table 1 List of Concepts from ASEAN Homestay Standard and Literature Review

Most accommodations consist of semi-modern residences with essential facilities for visitors' needs. The majority of providers are often devout Muslims, and the organization of the homestay follows strict adherence to Islamic principles. Therefore, most guests are accommodated in a distinct sector away from the hosts' quarters, such as individual houses or bungalows. Nevertheless, the homestay providers still allocate a designated space for host-guest interaction, such as a living room, terrace, verandah, etc. (Figures 4-6)

Figure 1 Location of Study Area, Walai Tokou Kampung Sinisian Homestay (**Source**: commons.wikimedia.org/User:Zh9567, retrieved August 2023), Author modified.

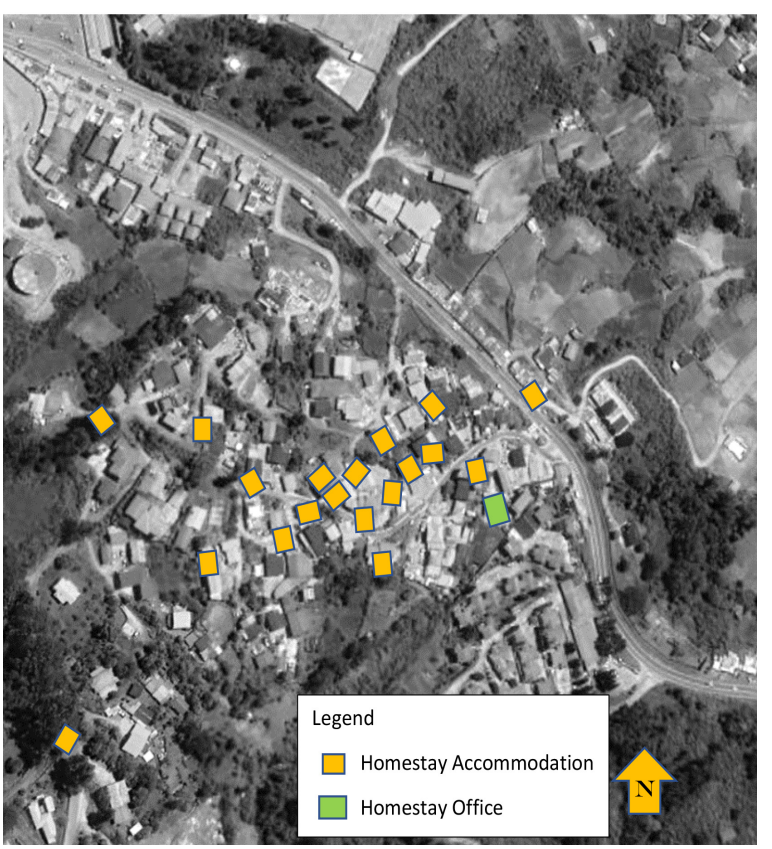


Figure 2 Location and distribution of 19 homestay accommodations in Walai Tokou (**Source**: Google Maps; retrieved August 2023), Author modified.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

Figure 3 (a) A panoramic view of Mount Kinabalu from the community (Author), **(b-c)** village surroundings (Author), and **(d-e)** traditional musical performances and dance as the homestay's activities (Author)

Figure 4 Vernacular Semi-modern houses in Kampung Sinisian Community (Author)

Figure 5 Expansion of house space for guests in single-houses (Author)

Figure 6 Row house and bungalows style as homestay for guests (Author)

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Sample and data collection

The study was conducted at the Walai Tokou Kampung Sinisian Homestay. The population consisted of homestay tourists. The sample utilized the stratified random sampling methodology, targeting homestay tourists who stayed at least one night. The questionnaires were distributed to homestay tourists over 18 who met the criteria of traveling independently or making decisions about their trip plans. It occurred between April and September 2023, the peak tourist season, and coincided with the absence of the monsoon. Furthermore, March to September is considered the most favorable time to journey to conquer Mount Kinabalu. It is worth noting that this period has seen a gradual relaxation of restrictions following the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a gradual recovery of tourism.

The study collected a total of 316 samples, which represents 4.51% of the annual population and serves as the sample size for this research. The sample size was estimated based on data from the homestay office, which indicated that Walai Tokou Kampung Sinisian Homestay had 7,000 visitors in 2018, the year preceding the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. To determine an appropriate sample size for the factor analysis approach and assess the sufficiency of the sample sizes. (1) Comrey and Lee (2013) classify sample sizes greater than 300 as good. (2) According to Tabachnick and Fidell (2013), it is recommended to have a sample size of at least 100-200 instances. (3) According to Kline (2023), it is recommended to have a ratio of 5-10 cases per variable to achieve stable and trustworthy factor solutions. (4) a minimum of 100 examples is required for structural factor analysis using SEM, ideally 200. The source cited is Loehlin (1992).

Therefore, a sample size of 316 respondents is suitable for analyzing 35 variables using exploratory factor analysis in SPSS. Additionally, it is acceptable to have a maximum of 10 observed variables when conducting confirmatory factor analysis in Lisrel.

2.3.2 The Questionnaire

The bipartite questionnaire assessed tourists' perception of the value of Walai Tokou Kampung Sinisian homestay compared to the standard homestay. Part 1 gathered data on the demographic characteristics of homestay tourists, such as their gender, hometown, age, trip companions, frequency of visits, and homestay duration. In Part 2, the variables were categorized based on the ASEAN Homestay criteria, including their prerequisites, fundamental components, and other elements identified in the previous review. These observed variables were used to evaluate the standardized vernacular homestay context, specifically regarding their perceived value by tourists. The observed factors for the standardized homestay in vernacular tourism were established based on the requirements that reflect the characteristics of the criterion and sub-criteria in the categories of physical (Accommodation), service (activities), and administrative (management). A group of five panels consisting of specialists, three officials from ASEAN National Tourism Organizations, and two university lecturers actively educating homestay hosts for the standardized homestay were consulted to enhance and modify the initial 52 items for content validity. Seventeen things were excluded from consideration as they were considered redundant or irrelevant by experts.

Subsequently, the suggestions given by specialists were taken into account. The transparency of the questions and items was freely deliberated and contested in light of the received responses. As a result, the questions were extensively modified and refined in terms of wording and format. A pilot test was conducted on the questionnaire to evaluate its face validity and reliability. The study employed a group of 30 tourism students who have prior familiarity with homestay tourism. Applying the Cronbach's alpha coefficient method resulted in a reliability analysis score of 0.81.

The respondents who had prior experience with homestays were assessed using a six-point Likert-type scale (Chang, 1994), which ranged from 1 (indicating strong disagreement) to 6 (indicating strong agreement). A six-point scale is used to examine specific features to provide a more beneficial alternative for measurement (Baron, 1996).

2.3.3 Data Analysis

Thurstone's (1947) model states that any observation can be expressed as a linear combination of any number of prevalent variables and a distinct component. Jöreskog (1969, 1971) asserts that exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis employ the common factor model. EFA and CFA differ in assumptions and limits about latent variable measurement models' number and type. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) finds underlying components and their connections with observable variables without factor loading assumptions. EFA can also help researchers uncover commonalities and reliable indicators of underlying characteristics. In Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the researcher counts factors, loads indicators and factors, determines factor independence or covariance, and calculates indicator variances. How closely the pre-determined factor solution matches the sample covariance matrix of observed variables is assessed. Unlike exploratory factor analysis (EFA), confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) requires a solid empirical conceptual underpinning to develop and evaluate the factor model. EFA is employed early in scale development and concept validation. After developing a practical and theoretical structure, CFA is applied.

The value perception of vernacular homestay was assessed by quantifying many observable factors. SPSS 19.0 software was utilized to conduct exploratory factor analysis to reduce the number of factors and generate new latent variables that capture the community context deemed crucial by tourists. According to Yoon et al. (2001), the SEM procedure was used to evaluate the extent to which a proposed conceptual model, consisting of observed indicators and hypothetical constructs, accurately explained or matched the collected data and was done in line with the primary objective of the inquiry. The LISREL9.2 software was utilized to evaluate the indicators of the standardized vernacular homestay's perceived value and research constructs as the variables in the proposed model of visitors' perceived value of vernacular homestay in Malaysia. The study data was confirmed to follow a multivariate normal distribution. Therefore, this research employed the maximum likelihood (ML) technique, commonly used in structural equation modeling (SEM) research. It is essential to mention that the study obtained approval from the institutional ethical committee.

3. Results

3.1 Descriptive Statistics

Data was collected from a subset of standardized vernacular homestay tourists. Based on the provided general information, 316 individuals can be classified.

Table 2 Characteristics of the sample

Frequency	N	%
Gender (n=316)		
Male	196	62.02
Female	120	37.97
Country of origin (n=316)		
Domestic	316	100.00
Age (n=316)		
18 to 25 years	134	42.40
26 to 35 years	77	24.37
36 to 45 years	51	16.14
46 to 55 years	38	12.03
56 to 65 years	16	5.06
Travel companion (n=316)		
Friend	175	55.37
Family	102	32.28
Love couple	32	10.13
Alone	7	2.22
Number of visits (n=316)		
First time	152	48.10
Twice	79	25.00
Three times	32	10.13
More than three times	53	16.77
Duration of stays (n=316)		
One day	48	15.19
Two days	164	52.21
Three days	99	31.33
Over three days	4	1.27

Descriptive statistics of the observed variables Affecting the perceived value (Table 3) presents the Mean of each variable affecting the tourists' perceived value from the data collected from 316 respondents. All 35 observed variables had an average range of 4.99-5.48, with all averages high.

3.2 Exploratory Factor Analysis

A Varimax rotation was conducted using SPSS 19.0 to do an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) to identify the latent dimensions of the perceived value scale. The study identifies six essential attributes that determine perceived value. Bartlett's test of sphericity yielded a significant result at a level of 0.000 for the total variance explained by the six components, which accounted for 65.54% of the variance. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value, which indicates the sampling adequacy, was 0.907, exceeding the threshold of 0.5 and approaching 1.00. The similarities of each item included in the study were more significant than 0.4. Thirty-five items were selected for further analysis, excluding those with factor loadings below 0.4, which were either removed or assigned to the appropriate dimension. (Table 4)

Six factors comprising 65.537% of the explained variation from the 35 variables were recovered from the Varimax-rotated factor matrix. In the analysis, these dimensions were taken into account: (1) Accommodation (ACCOM), (2) Host-Guest Interaction (INTERAC), (3) Marketing (MARKET), (4) Social and Environment (SOC_ENVI), (5) Activities (ACTI), and (6) Customs (CUSTOM)

Code	Observed Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation
accom1	Vernacular architecture is reflected.	5.03	0.694
accom2	Clean and sanitary.	5.06	0.666
accom3	The house improvement reflected the local identity.	5.02	0.645
accom4	Inside, prioritize retaining the original condition.	5.10	0.678
accom5	Convenience is emphasized in home improvement.	5.16	0.672
amen1	Toiletries such as soap, & shampoo are provided for tourists.	5.09	0.710
amen2	Have essential bathroom accessories such as a seated toilet and a secure door lock.	4.99	0.685
amen3	The bedroom has basic amenities.	4.99	0.655
amen4	Local facilities are included to reflect the vernacular aspect.	4.99	0.758
amen5	Standard room furniture is provided.	5.05	0.706
interac1	The host is a good communicator.	5.34	0.658
interac2	The host is a skilled storyteller.	5.37	0.642
interac3	They were welcoming and offered good service.	5.39	0.635
interac4	The host introduces family members and living areas.	5.39	0.646
interac5	The host is friendly and approachable.	5.48	0.645
acti1	Experience the typical local way of life.	5.03	0.727
acti2	Traditional community events are unique and experiential.	5.25	0.614
acti3	It is facilitating opportunities for tourists to engage in activities.	5.27	0.647
acti4	Tourism collaboration with nearby regions.	5.27	0.649
acti5	Organizing special events for tourists.	5.28	0.658
manage1	Tour packages that are tailored to the intended audience.	5.02	0.596
manage2	Tour agency travel network.	5.02	0.694
manage3	Marketing and promotion management.	5.03	0.644
manage4	Data collection, registration, and feedback from tourists.	5.19	0.667
manage5	Public relations for eco-tourism information.	5.09	0.620
manage6	Having a community center to display cultural information.	5.12	0.633
manage7	Having dos and don’ts for tourists.	5.08	0.669
manage8	Participation in environmental protection activities.	5.27	0.644
manage9	Availability of local products.	5.24	0.650
manage10	Prohibition on the purchase of drugs and sexual services.	5.16	0.906
manage11	The environment is preserved.	5.32	0.619
manage12	Sustainable design for services and utilities is offered.	5.27	0.659
manage13	Local conditions and people are engaged in management.	5.42	0.630
manage14	The house is safe.	5.43	0.656
manage15	The community is secure.	5.47	0.644

Table 3 Observed Variables’ Mean and Standard Deviation

Table 4 Findings of an Exploratory Factor Analysis

Variables	Variables Loading	Eigenvalue	Variance%
ACCOM		11.678	33.365
accommodation & amenities			
amen5	0.721		
accom4	0.716		
accom1	0.710		
amen3	0.701		
accom5	0.685		
amen4	0.685		
accom3	0.670		
accom2	0.636		
amen2	0.633		
amen1	0.559		
INTERAC		4.366	12.476
Host-guest interaction			
manage14	0.822		
interac3	0.816		
interac5	0.807		
manage15	0.782		
interac4	0.763		
interac2	0.755		
interac1	0.748		
MARKET		2.972	8.493
Marketing			
manage1	0.808		
manage3	0.793		
manage2	0.764		
manage5	0.733		
manage4	0.631		
manage6	0.581		
SOC_ENVI		1.496	4.273
Social and environment			
manage9	0.730		
manage11	0.700		
manage13	0.659		
manage10	0.657		
manage8	0.544		

Variables	Variables Loading	Eigenvalue	Variance%
ACTI		1.343	3.836
Activities			
acti4	0.764		
acti3	0.763		
acti5	0.701		
acti2	0.693		
CUSTOM		1.083	3.094
Customs			
manage7	0.528		
acti1	0.516		
manage12	0.505		
Total Variance%			65.537

Table 4 Findings of an Exploratory Factor Analysis (continue)

3.3 Confirmatory Factor Analysis

The perceived value of standardized vernacular homestay is evaluated through latent variables. The measurement model of each element is designed to establish the correlates among the items within each construct, including (1) Accommodation (ACCOM), (2) Host-Guest Interaction (INTERAC), (3) Marketing (MARKET), (4) Social and Environme nt (SOC_EN), (5) Activities (ACTI), and (6) Customs (CUSTOM). It is necessary to perform a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) using all available data. The chi-square test, degrees of freedom, and p-value are employed to assess the overall appropriateness of the model.

3.3.1 Accommodation

The accommodation factor combined the observed accommodation variables (accom1-5) and amenities (amen1-5). The correlations between the various components ranged from 0.278 to 0.739 (see Table 5-6, Figure 7).

The chi-square value of 22.96 with 19 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.23921 suggests that the model fits reasonably well, as the p-value is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating a good fit. Other fit indices offer an excellent fit of the model to the data.

The CFA measurement model displays factor loadings for ten variables (accom1 to accom5 for accommodation-related factors and amen1 to amen5 for amenity-related factors). Values range from 0.39 to 0.54; the highest factor loading is amen2 (0.54, R_2=0.62); Have essential bathroom accessories, a seated toilet, and a secure door lock, followed by amen4 (0.52, R^2=0.47); Local facilities are included to reflect the vernacular aspect, accom1 (0.51, R^2=0.53); Vernacular architecture is reflected, accom4 (0.49, R^2=0.52), Inside, prioritize retaining the original condition, amen5 (0.48, R^2=0.47); Standard room furniture is provided, amen3 (0.47, R^2=0.52); The bedroom has basic amenities, accom3 (0.46, R^2=0.50); The house improvement reflected the local identity, accom5 (0.46, R^2=0.47), Convenience is emphasized in home improvement, accom2 (0.44, R^2=0.43); Clean and sanitary, and amen1 (0.39, R^2=0.30), Toiletries such as soap, shampoo and toilet paper are provided for tourists, respectively.

3.3.2 Host-Guest Interaction

The host-guest interaction factor combines the observed variables of host-guest interaction (interac1-5) and safety management (manage14-15). The correlations between the various components ranged from 0.518 to 0.710 (see Table 7-8, Figure 8).

Table 5 Standard Deviations (S.D.), the Mean, and Correlations between Observed Variables in Accommodation

Factors	Correlation Coefficient									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.accom1	1.000									
2.accom2	0.511**	1.000								
3.accom3	0.588**	0.440**	1.000							
4.accom4	0.527**	0.492**	0.620**	1.000						
5.accom5	0.448**	0.468**	0.513**	0.620**	1.000					
6.amen1	0.498**	0.354**	0.384**	0.338**	0.278**	1.000				
7.amen2	0.494**	0.509**	0.525**	0.467**	0.446**	0.453**	1.000			
8.amen3	0.545**	0.416**	0.535**	0.489**	0.480**	0.521**	0.580**	1.000		
9.amen4	0.483**	0.447**	0.455**	0.496**	0.471**	0.403**	0.739**	0.505**	1.000	
10.amen5	0.476**	0.425**	0.451**	0.480**	0.498**	0.403**	0.664**	0.591**	0.701**	1.000
Mean	5.03	5.06	5.02	5.10	5.16	5.09	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.05
SD	0.694	0.666	0.645	0.678	0.672	0.710	0.685	0.655	0.758	0.706
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: Chi-square = 1656.942 KMO: Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.909 Df = 45 p = 0.00										

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 6 Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Accommodation

Factors	λ	S.E.	t	R^2
1. accom1	0.51	0.036	13.96	0.53
2. accom2	0.44	0.035	12.50	0.43
3. accom3	0.46	0.034	13.56	0.50
4. accom4	0.49	0.036	13.61	0.52
5. accom5	0.46	0.036	12.84	0.47
6. amen1	0.39	0.040	9.69	0.30
7. amen2	0.54	0.036	15.08	0.62
8. amen3	0.47	0.033	14.08	0.52
9. amen4	0.52	0.041	12.72	0.47
10.amen5	0.48	0.038	12.67	0.47
Chi-square = 22.96, df = 19, p-value = 0.23921 GFI = 0.99, AGFI = 0.96, CFI = 1.00, NFI = 0.99 RMSEA = 0.026, RMR = 0.0093, SRMR = 0.020				

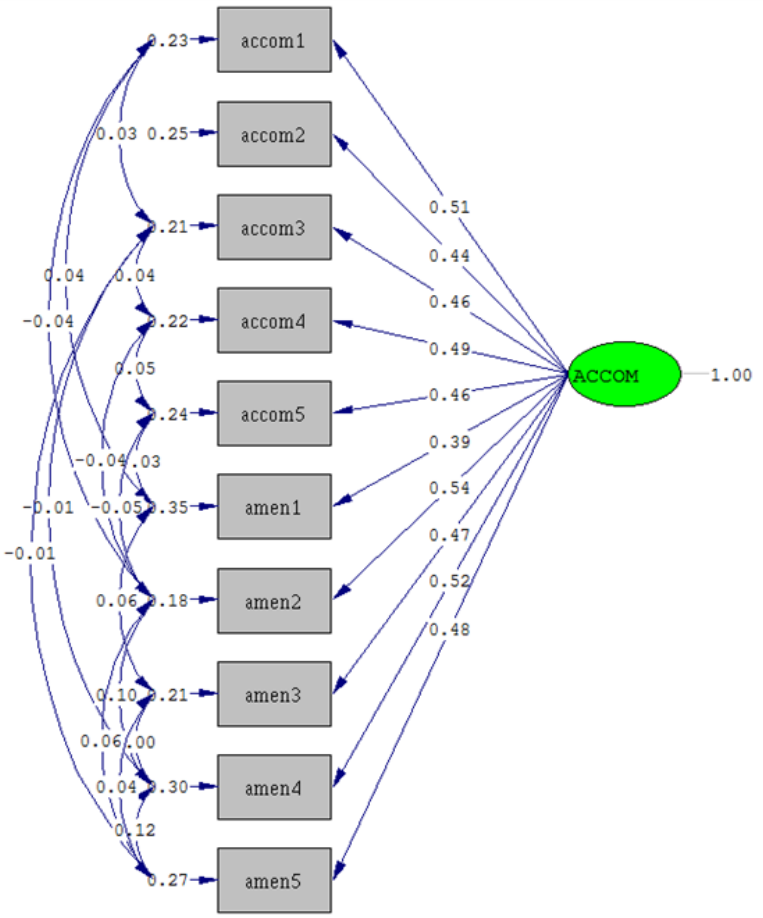


Figure 7 Construct Validity of the latent Variable – Accommodation

Factors	Correlation Coefficient						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.interac1	1.000						
2.interac2	0.702**	1.000					
3.interac3	0.613**	0.584**	1.000				
4.interac4	0.518**	0.648**	0.625**	1.000			
5.interac5	0.566**	0.520**	0.670**	0.595**	1.000		
6.manage14	0.621**	0.567**	0.633**	0.590**	0.669**	1.000	
7.manage15	0.559**	0.607**	0.565**	0.690**	0.710**	0.622**	1.000
Mean	5.34	5.37	5.39	5.39	5.48	5.43	5.47
SD	0.658	0.642	0.635	0.646	0.645	0.656	0.644
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: Chi-square = 1421.129 KMO: Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.888 Df = 21 p = 0.00							

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 7 Standard Deviations (S.D.), the Mean, and Correlations between observed Variables in the latent Host-Guest Interaction

Table 8 Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Host-Guest Interaction

Factors	λ	S.E.	t	R2
1. interac1	0.49	0.033	14.67	0.55
2. interac2	0.47	0.033	14.40	0.54
3. interac3	0.52	0.031	16.99	0.67
4. interac4	0.49	0.032	14.99	0.57
5. interac5	0.52	0.031	16.60	0.65
6. manage14	0.52	0.032	16.52	0.64
7. manage15	0.50	0.033	15.25	0.61
Chi-square = 12.74, df = 7, p-value = 0.07876 GFI = 0.99, AGFI = 0.95, CFI = 1.00, NFI = 0.99 RMSEA = 0.051, RMR = 0.0061, SRMR = 0.015				

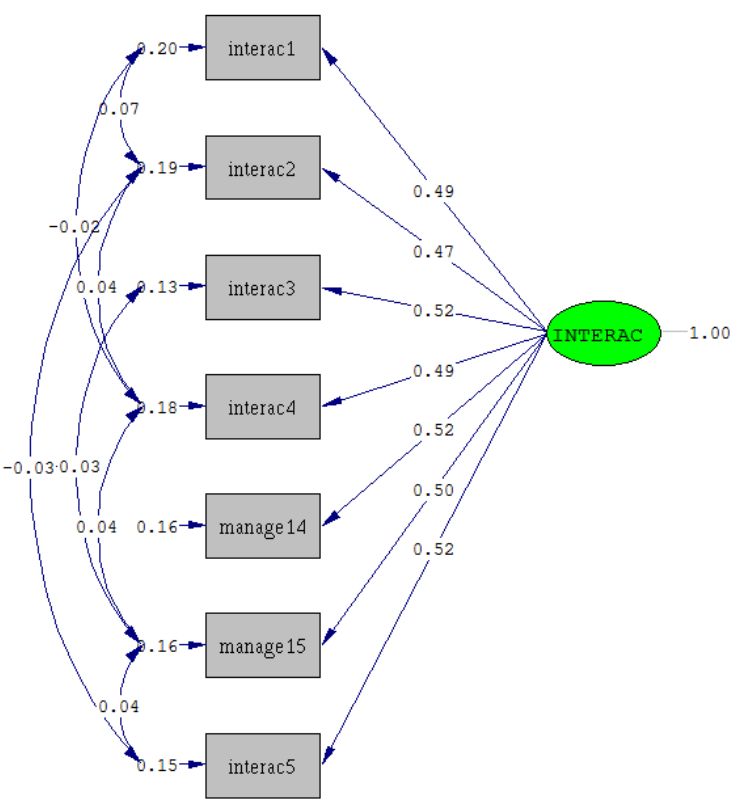


Figure 8 Construct Validity of the latent Variable – Host-Guest Interaction

Chi-Square=12.74, df=7, P-value=0.07876, RMSEA=0.051

The chi-square value of 12.74 with 7 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.07876 suggests that the model fits reasonably well, as the p-value is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating a good fit. Other fit indices offer an excellent fit of the model to the data.

The CFA measurement model displays factor loadings for seven variables (interac1 to interac5 for host-guest interaction-related factors and manage14 to manage15 for safety-related factors). Values range from 0.47 to 0.52; the highest factor loading is interac3 (0.52, R^2=0.67); Tourists were welcoming and offered good service, followed by interac5 (0.52, R^2=0.65); The host is friendly and approachable., manage14 (0.52, R^2=0.64); The house is safe, manage15 (0.50, R^2=0.61), The community is secure, interac4 (0.49, R^2=0.57); The host introduces family members and living areas., interac1 (0.49, R^2=0.55); The host is a good communicator and, interac2 (0.47, R^2=0.54); The host is a skilled storyteller, respectively.

3.3.3 Marketing

The marketing management factor encompasses the observed factors associated with management (manage1-6). The correlations between the various components ranged from 0.459 to 0.726 (see Table 9-10, Figure 9).

The chi-square value of 2.21 with 2 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.33107 suggests that the model fits reasonably well, as the p-value is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating a good fit. Other fit indices offer an excellent fit of the model to the data.

Table 9 Standard Deviations (S.D.), the Mean, and Correlations between observed Variables in the latent Marketing

Factors	Correlation Coefficient					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.manage1	1.000					
2.manage2	0.690**	1.000				
3.manage3	0.726**	0.666**	1.000			
4.manage4	0.478**	0.459**	0.591**	1.000		
5.manage5	0.648**	0.541**	0.644**	0.656**	1.000	
6.manage6	0.516**	0.558**	0.589**	0.570**	0.585**	1.000
Mean	5.02	5.02	5.03	5.19	5.09	5.12
SD	0.596	0.694	0.644	0.667	0.620	0.633
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: Chi-square = 1088.263 KMO: Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.874 Df = 15 p = 0.00						

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 10 Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Marketing

Factors	λ	S.E.	t	R2
1. manage1	0.51	0.029	17.57	0.73
2. manage2	0.55	0.036	15.30	0.62
3. manage3	0.54	0.031	17.65	0.70
4. manage4	0.47	0.037	12.72	0.51
5. manage5	0.48	0.031	15.60	0.60
6. manage6	0.46	0.033	13.98	0.52
Chi-square = 2.21, df = 2, p-value = 0.33107 GFI = 1.00, AGFI = 0.98, CFI = 1.00, NFI = 1.00 RMSEA = 0.018, RMR = 0.0035, SRMR = 0.0087				

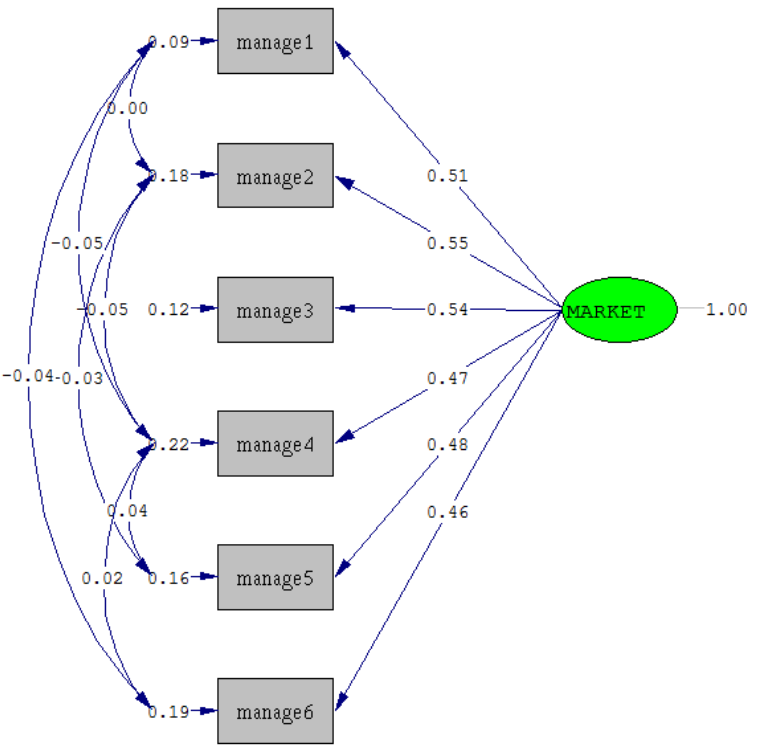


Figure 9 Construct Validity of the Latent Variable – Marketing

The CFA measurement model displays factor loadings for six variables (manage1 to manage6). Values range from 0.46 to 0.55; the highest factor loading is manage2 (0.55, R^2=0.62); Tour agency travel network, followed by manage3 (0.54, R^2=0.70); Marketing and promotion management, manage1 (0.51, R^2=0.73); Tour packages that are tailored to the intended audience, manage5 (0.48, R^2=0.60), Public relations for eco-tourism information, manage4 (0.47, R^2=0.51); Data collection, registration, and feedback from tourists, and manage6 (0.46, R^2=0.52); Having a community center to display cultural information, respectively.

3.3.4 Social & Environmental Management

The social and environmental management factor encompasses the measured social and ecological factors, specifically manage1 and manage8 to 11 and 13. The correlations between the various components ranged from 0.256 to 0.626 (see Table 11-12, Figure 10).

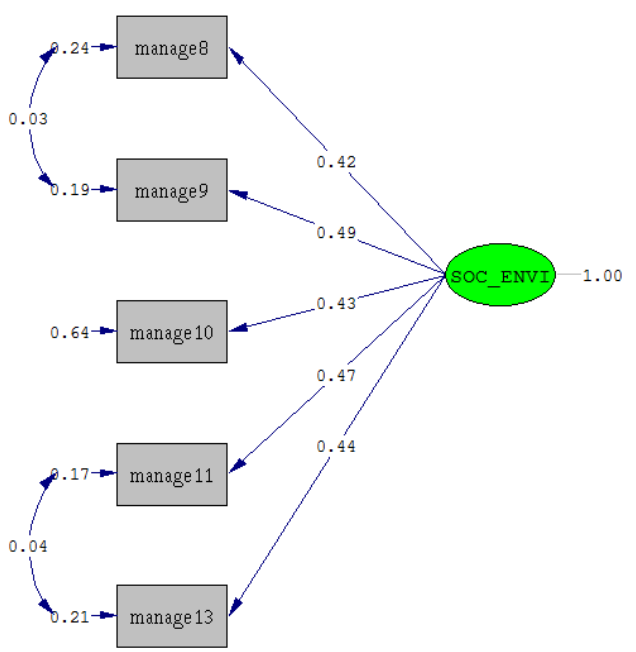
Factors	Correlation Coefficient				
	1	2	3	4	5
1.manage8	1.000				
2.manage9	0.550**	1.000			
3.manage10	0.256**	0.382**	1.000		
4.manage11	0.498**	0.552**	0.372**	1.000	
5.manage13	0.470**	0.517**	0.299**	0.626**	1.000
Mean	5.27	5.24	5.16	5.32	5.42
SD	0.644	0.650	0.906	0.619	0.630
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: Chi-square = 500.133 KMO: Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.815 Df = 10 p = 0.00					

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 11 Standard Deviations (S.D.), the Mean, and Correlations between observed Variables in the latent Social and Environment

Factors	λ	S.E.	t	R2
1. manage8	0.42	0.043	9.80	0.43
2. manage9	0.49	0.043	11.36	0.56
3. manage10	0.43	0.054	7.87	0.22
4. manage11	0.47	0.041	11.41	0.57
5. manage13	0.44	0.042	10.44	0.48
Chi-square = 4.66, df = 3, p-value = 0.19841 GFI = 0.99, AGFI = 0.97, CFI = 1.00, NFI = 0.99 RMSEA = 0.042, RMR = 0.010, SRMR = 0.018				

Table 12 Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Social and Environment



Chi-Square=4.66, df=3, P-value=0.19841, RMSEA=0.042

Figure 10 Construct Validity of the Latent Variable –Social and Environment

The chi-square value of 4.66 with 3 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.19841 suggests that the model fits reasonably well, as the p-value is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating a good fit. Other fit indices offer an excellent fit of the model to the data.

Table 13 Standard Deviations (S.D.), the Mean, and Correlations between observed variables in the latent Activities

Factors	Correlation Coefficient			
	1	2	3	4
1.acti2	1.000			
2.acti3	0.602**	1.000		
3.acti4	0.596**	0.607**	1.000	
4.acti5	0.533**	0.583**	0.651**	1.000
Mean	5.25	5.27	5.27	5.28
SD	0.614	0.647	0.649	0.658
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: Chi-square = 538.668 KMO: Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.815 Df = 6 p = 0.00				

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 14 Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Activities

Factors	λ	S.E.	t	R2
1. acti2	0.43	0.033	12.96	0.49
2. acti3	0.47	0.034	13.82	0.54
3. acti4	0.54	0.033	16.56	0.70
4. acti5	0.51	0.034	15.16	0.61
Chi-square = 0.97, df = 1, p-value = 0.32379, GFI = 1.00, AGFI = 0.98, CFI = 1.00, NFI = 1.00, RMSEA = 0.000, RMR = 0.0027, SRMR = 0.0066				

Variables related to management (manage8, manage9, manage10, manage11, and manage13) show moderate to relatively strong factor loadings (ranging from 0.42 to 0.49), indicating a significant contribution to their respective latent in social and environmental management. The most important is manage9 (0.49, R^2=0.56); Availability of local products, followed by manage11 (0.47, R^2=0.57); The environment is preserved, manage13 (0.44, R^2=0.48); Local conditions and people are engaged in management, manage10 (0.43, R^2=0.22); Prohibition on the purchase of drugs and sexual services, and manage8 (0.42, R^2=0.43); Participation in environmental protection activities, respectively.

3.3.5 Activities

The latent factor of activities is formed by combining the observed activity variables, acti2 to acti5. The correlations between the various components ranged from 0.533 to 0.651 (see Table 13-14, Figure 11).

The chi-square value of 0.97 with 1 degree of freedom and a p-value of 0.32379 suggests that the model fits reasonably well, as the p-value is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating a good fit. Other fit indices offer an excellent fit of the model to the data.

The CFA measurement model displays factor loadings for four variables (acti2 to acti4). Values range from 0.43 to 0.54; the highest factor loading is acti4 (0.54, R^2=0.70); Tourism collaboration with nearby regions, followed by acti5 (0.51, R^2=0.61); Organizing special events for tourists, acti3 (0.47, R^2=0.54); It is facilitating opportunities for tourists to engage in activities and acti2 (0.43, R^2=0.49); Traditional community events are unique and experiential, respectively.

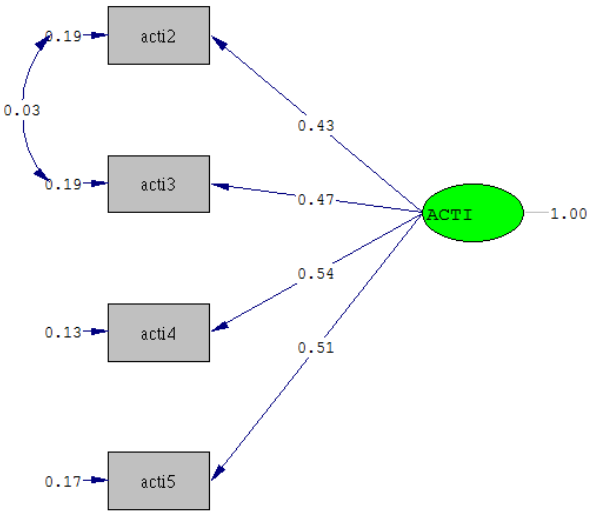


Figure 11 Construct Validity of the Latent Variable –Activities

Chi-Square=0.97, df=1, P-value=0.32379, RMSEA=0.000

3.3.6 Customs

The latent factor of customs combines the observed variables acti1, manage7, and manage12. The correlation coefficients range from 0.358 to 0.470 (see Table 15-16, Figure 12).

The model demonstrates a solid fit for the data, with robust factor loadings for the three components (acti1, manage7, and manage12), as seen by their corresponding t-values and R-squared values, indicating that these factors sufficiently account for the variation in their respective measured variables.

The CFA measurement model displays factor loadings for three variables. Values range from 0.42 to 0.58; the highest factor loading is manage7 (0.58, R^2=0.75), Having dos and don'ts for tourists, followed by acti1 (0.43, R^2=0.36). Experience the typical local way of life and manage12 (0.42, R^2=0.40); Sustainable design for services and utilities are offered, respectively.

Table 15 Standard Deviations (S.D.), the Mean, and Correlations between observed Variables in the latent Customs

Factors	Correlation Coefficient		
	1	2	3
1.acti1	1.000		
2.manage7	0.516**	1.000	
3.manage12	0.378**	0.549**	1.000
Mean	5.03	5.08	5.27
SD	0.727	0.669	0.659
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: Chi-square = 214.881 KMO: Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.654 Df = 3 p = 0.00			

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 16 Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Customs

Factors	λ	S.E.	t	R^2
1. acti1	0.43	0.044	9.82	0.36
2. manage7	0.58	0.044	13.29	0.75
3. manage12	0.42	0.040	10.35	0.40
Chi-square = 0.00, df = 0, p-value = 1.00000, GFI = 1.00, AGFI = 1.00, CFI = 1.00, NFI = 1.00, RMSEA = 0.000, RMR = 0.000, SRMR = 0.000				

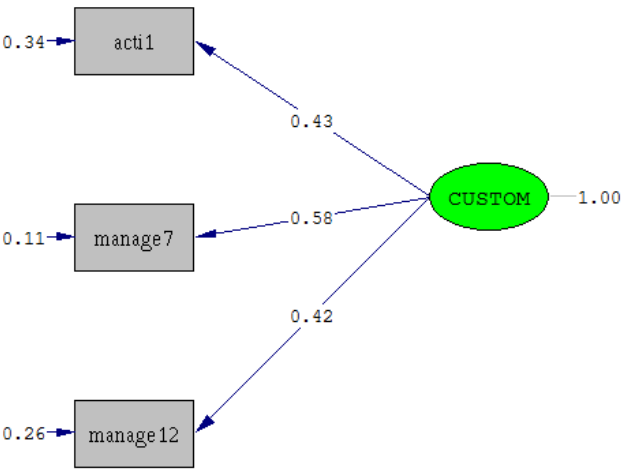


Figure 12 Construct Validity of the Latent Variable –Customs

3.4 Goodness of Fit Statistics

The following indices are commonly used in statistical analysis: GFI (Goodness of Fit Index), AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index), CFI (Comparative Fit Index), NFI (Normed Fit Index), RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation), RMR (Root Mean Square Residual), and SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual). Assess many aspects of model fit, including goodness of fit indices, root mean square error of approximation, and other relevant measures. The 6-measurement model has a satisfactory level of conformity, as indicated by the relevant indices presented. The goodness of fit for the 6-measurement model was assessed using Chi-square statistics, CFI, RMSEA, RMR, GFI, and AGMI. The acceptable fit was judged according to the criteria recommended by Schermelleh-Engel et al. (2003):

3.5 Reliability and Validity of Models

The reflective measurement methodology was evaluated by assessing the reliability and validity of the constructs. Composite reliability (C.R.) and average variance extracted (AVE) are the primary benchmarks used to determine the dependability and accuracy of reflective measurement models (Chin, 1988; Hair et al., 2011). The composite reliability must exceed 0.70, as stated by Hair et al. (2017). Hair et al. (2017) provided the following definitions for reliability: excellent reliability is defined as a value larger than 0.9, good reliability as a value greater than 0.8, adequate reliability as a value greater than 0.7, questionable dependability as a value greater than 0.6, and below-average reliability as a value less than 0.5. All reliability values surpassed the minimum threshold of 0.70. The reliability of the structures was confirmed.

Table 17 Results of the model fit index with the observed data.

Indicators of Adherence*	p-value > 0.05	χ2:df 0<χ2:df ≤2	GFI ≥0.95	AGFI ≥0.90	CFI ≥0.97	NFI ≥0.95	RMSEA 0-0.05	RMR 0-0.05	SRMR 0-0.05
ACCOM	0.239	1.208	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.99	0.026	0.0093	0.020
INTERAC	0.079	1.820	0.99	0.95	1.00	0.99	0.051	0.0061	0.015
MARKET	0.331	1.105	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.018	0.0035	0.0087
SOC_ENVI	0.198	1.553	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.042	0.010	0.018
ACTI	0.324	0.970	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0027	0.0066
CUSTOM	1.00	0.000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000

*Schermelleh-Engel et al. (2003)

Thus, considering the measurement error, the AVE assesses the extent to which the indicators capture the variation. A loading value higher than 0.5 is suggested as a criterion to confirm the construct's validity. The minimum recommended threshold for Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is 0.5; however, a result of 0.4 is still considered acceptable. The convergent validity is eligible if AVE is less than 0.5, provided the composite dependability exceeds 0.6 (Hair et al., 1998; Lam, 2012). This study's average effect size (AVE) varied between 0.412 and 0.613, with all confidence intervals (C.R.) above 0.7. This demonstrates that everything falls within the allowed range. All latent variables in the collection matched the convergent reliability and validity criteria, as indicated by the threshold completion (see Table 18).

Table 18 Assessment Result of Reliability and Validity of the Measurement Models

Models	Cronbach's alpha	CR	AVE
1. Accommodation	0.907	0.902	0.481
2. Host-Guest Interaction	0.917	0.913	0.481
3. Marketing	0.897	0.904	0.613
4. Social & Environment	0.784	0.777	0.412
5. Activities	0.855	0.848	0.585
6. Customs	0.733	0.742	0.496

4. Discussions

The factor loadings derived from the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) reveal several crucial aspects related to tourists' perceived value in standardized vernacular homestays in Malaysia, related to Place Attachment Theory and Islamic Tourism.

4.1 Place Attachment Theory

These aspects align with the Place Attachment Theory (Altman & Low, 1992), emphasizing the emotional and psychological connections tourists develop with these accommodations.

1) Emotional Bonds and Management Factors: Highest factor loadings related to management aspects, such as managing dos and don'ts for tourists (manage7-Custom), availability of local products (manage9-Social & Environment), and tour agency travel networks (manage2-Marketing), suggest that these elements significantly contribute to tourists' perceived value. These factors might evoke emotional connections by offering unique experiences and services rooted in local culture and management strategies.

2) Cultural and Environmental Engagement: The findings highlight the importance of factors associated with social and environmental management (manage8, manage11, manage13). Providing sustainable services and utilities, preserving the environment, and engaging with local conditions positively impact tourists' perceived value. Such initiatives foster a sense of attachment by showcasing cultural authenticity and responsible environmental practices.

3) Interaction and Safety: Factors related to host-guest interaction (interac3, interac5) and safety (manage14, manage15) display substantial factor loadings. These aspects, including welcoming hospitality, friendly hosts, and ensuring a secure environment, contribute significantly to guests' emotional connections and attachment to the homestay experience.

4) Accommodation and Amenities: The factor loadings associated with accommodation-related factors (accom1, accom4) and amenities (amen2, amen4) highlight the significance of reflecting vernacular architecture, providing essential amenities, and maintaining the original local identity in enhancing tourists' perceived value.

4.2 Islamic Tourism

The Custom Variable has provided factor loadings for three variables related to Muslim tourism (Esposito & DeLong-Bas, 2018). These features seem to incorporate several aspects of Muslim tourism experiences in this specific setting.

1) Cultural Norms and Guidelines (related to Management7): This element delineates the established protocols and customary norms that tourists, mainly Muslim travelers, should adhere to when visiting specific places. It entails following conservative clothing guidelines, deference to local traditions, and demonstrating cultural awareness regarding greetings and dining practices in areas mainly populated by Muslims.

2) Regional Engaging Encounter (related to Acti1) This factor highlights the importance of immersing tourists in the genuine local way of life within Muslim tourism environments. It encompasses chances for tourists to participate in customary practices, cultural festivities, and community engagements, providing a valuable understanding of the daily existence of the local inhabitants.

3) Amenities and services with a focus on the needs and preferences of the Muslim community while also promoting sustainability. (related to Manage12) This element emphasizes the provision of services and amenities tailored expressly to cater to the requirements of Muslim tourists. The process entails providing services such as halal food choices, prayer amenities, lodging that adheres to Islamic principles, and environmentally conscious efforts. Islamic travelers are searching for destinations that accommodate their religious and lifestyle choices, such as providing facilities for prayer and promoting ecologically sustainable practices.

5. Conclusions

Tourists' perceived value in Malaysian vernacular homestays is influenced by accommodation, host-guest interactions, marketing, social and environmental management, activities, and customs. Each latent variable's underlying composition shows patterns and structures that match its reported characteristics.

1. Accommodation: This latent variable combines housing and amenities, similar to a hostel, with two categories: Comfortable Features and Locality-Preserving Elements.

1) Comfortable Features emphasize convenience, vital utilities, and conventional tourist comforts. These parameters have moderate to strong connections, with amen2 (0.54) loading the most.

2) Locality-preserving characteristics protect local culture and identity in accommodations. Accom1 (0.51) has the highest factor loading and emphasizes vernacular architecture through local facilities and architectural reflection.

2. The host-guest interaction includes two groups: Communication Skills and Safety Assurance.

1) Communication skills encompass welcoming, providing excellent service, being friendly, introducing family members, and storytelling with guests. Interac3 (0.52) and interac5 (0.52) have the highest factor loadings and influence host-guest perception.

2) Safety assurance includes ensuring safety and security in the accommodation and community. Manage14 (0.52) and manage15 (0.50) make tourists think the house and community are safe.

3. Marketing Management: Key factors influence homestay marketing. A strong Tour Agency Network (Manage2) could influence tourists' opinions, highlighting the necessity of agency coordination in promoting and selling homestays. Showing homestay experiences' unique qualities requires effective Marketing and Promotion (Manage3) techniques. Customized Tour Packages (Manage1) that meet specific audiences' requirements and preferences may increase perceived value by giving fulfilling experiences.

4. Social and Environment: Significant impact of social and environmental management on experiences. The availability of local products (Manage9) gives travelers authentic and unique cultural and traditional experiences. Eco-conscious travelers seek sustainable behaviors, so they meet their expectations by focusing on preserving the Environment (Manage11). Engaging with Local Conditions and People (Manage13) shows community immersion, which may boost homestay tourism's cultural value.

5. Activities: The activities provided are crucial for boosting their experiences. Tourism Collaboration with Nearby Regions (Acti4) could boost guests' perceived value by offering varied experiences outside their homestay. Organizing Special Events for Tourists (Acti5) provides unique and memorable events that may increase the perceived value of homestay tourism. Facilitating Opportunities for Tourist Engagement (Acti3) gives tourists a variety of fun and engaging activities, increasing their perceived value.

6. Customs: Customs significantly impact tourists' experiences. Visitor Guidelines (Manage7): Tourists need clear rules to ensure a respectful and culturally sensitive environment. Cultural Immersion (Acti1): Give visitors authentic cultural experiences by letting them experience local customs and traditions. Sustainable Practices (Manage12): Eco-conscious tourists may respect sustainable service and utility design, which may improve their skills.

In conclusion, standardized vernacular homestays in Malaysia enhance tourists' perceived value by balancing convenience with cultural authenticity, effective communication with safety assurance, unique marketing strategies, sustainable practices, diverse activities, and respect for customs.

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CRediT Authorship Contribution Statement

Thaned Heyprakhon: Conceptualization, Methodology / Study design, Software, Validation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Resources, Data curation, Writing –original draft, Writing –review and editing, Visualization, Supervision, Project administration, Funding acquisition.

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