



Public Participation And Satisfaction Towards Open Spaces For Sports

Muh. Adnan Hudain^{1A-E*}, Ahmad Adil^{2B-D}, Ishak Bachtiar^{3B-D}, Nurhikma Amal^{4B-D}

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Negeri Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

muh.adnan.hudain@unm.ac.id^{*}, ahmad.adil@unm.ac.id², ishak.bachtiar@unm.ac.id³,
nurhikmaamal318@gmail.com⁴

ABSTRACT

Open sports spaces play an important role in encouraging community participation in physical activity and improving public health in urban areas. The availability of accessible and well-managed public sports facilities can support the development of active lifestyles and enhance community satisfaction with public services. However, the effectiveness of these spaces depends on how far they are utilized by the community and how satisfied users are with the available facilities. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the level of community participation and satisfaction toward open sports spaces in Makassar City. This research employed a descriptive research design using a survey analysis approach. The population consisted of visitors who utilized open sports spaces in CPI (Center Point of Indonesia), Pakui Sayang Park, GOR Sudiang, and Macan Park. The sample included 50 respondents, selected using a random sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires and observations, and analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis at a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$). The results showed that the level of community participation in open sports spaces in Makassar generally fell into the satisfied category. Participation levels were recorded as 34% at CPI, 42% at Pakui Sayang Park, and 34% at GOR Sudiang, while participation at Macan Park was categorized as less satisfied with 32%. Meanwhile, the level of community satisfaction also generally fell within the satisfied category. Satisfaction levels were 38% at CPI, 36% at Pakui Sayang Park, and 34% at GOR Sudiang, while Macan Park showed a lower satisfaction level of 36% in the less satisfied category. In conclusion, open sports spaces in Makassar have generally supported community participation and satisfaction in engaging in physical activities. However, improvements in facility quality and management are needed, particularly in locations with lower satisfaction levels, to enhance public utilization and community well-being.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 2026/02/23

Accepted: 2026/02/26

Published: 2026/02/28

KEYWORDS

Community Participation;
Community Satisfaction;
Open Sports Space;
Physical Activity;
Makassar.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

- Conception and design of the study;
- Acquisition of data;
- Analysis and interpretation of data;
- Manuscript preparation;
- Obtaining funding

Cites this Article : Hudain, M.A.; Adil, A.; Bachtiar, I.; Amal, N. (2026). Public Participation And Satisfaction Towards Open Spaces For Sports In Makassar City. **Competitor: Jurnal Pendidikan Kepeleatihan Olahraga**. 18 (1), p.1814-1828

INTRODUCTION

Sports activities are an essential part of human life because they play a role in improving health, physical fitness, and the quality of life of the community. Sport can generally be defined as physical activity involving systematic body movement to achieve



specific goals, such as improving fitness, recreation, education, or achievement (WHO, 2021; Bauman et al., 2019). In the context of national sports development, sports are broadly classified as educational sports, recreational sports, and competitive sports, as outlined in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System. These three types of sports form a sports development pyramid, with educational and recreational sports serving as the foundation for building a community sports culture, while competitive sports are at the pinnacle of development (Mutohir & Maksum, 2020). However, in practice, sport has not yet fully become a part of the culture or a community need in many regions of Indonesia. Various studies show that the level of community participation in sports activities is still relatively low compared to developed countries (Hallmann & Breuer, 2017; Downward & Rasciute, 2018). One factor contributing to this low participation rate is the limited availability of easily accessible sports facilities and infrastructure (Hoekman et al., 2018). Marketing sports is a fundamental aspect of national sports development, serving as the foundation for improving public health and fostering the development of future athletes (De Bosscher et al., 2015).

One form of sports facility that plays a strategic role in increasing public participation is open sports spaces, or public spaces that can be used for physical activity. Open sports spaces can include city parks, open fields, jogging paths, cycling areas, or other public sports facilities that are freely accessible to the public (Cohen et al., 2019). The existence of open sports spaces is crucial because they provide an environment that supports physical activity without requiring high costs. Previous research has shown that the availability of quality public open spaces is positively associated with increased physical activity, mental health, and social interaction in urban environments (Giles-Corti et al., 2016; Sallis et al., 2020). In the context of national policy, the government has an obligation to provide sports facilities that are accessible to the public. This is emphasized in Article 11 paragraph (2) of the National Sports System Law, which states that the government and regional governments are obliged to provide services and facilities and ensure the availability of sports activities for all citizens without discrimination. Therefore, the provision of open sports spaces is one form of implementation of government policy to support increased community sports participation.

At the regional level, Makassar City, as one of the metropolitan cities in Eastern Indonesia, boasts a variety of public open spaces utilized by the public for sports activities. These include Karebosi Field, Losari Beach Pavilion, Pakui Sayang Park, and several other green open spaces that serve as recreational facilities and promote physical activity. The existence of these open spaces is part of a regional sports development indicator known as the Sport Development Index (SDI). Within the SDI concept, one of the essential prerequisites for sports development is the availability of adequate public sports spaces (Maksum, 2018). However, the availability of public sports spaces does not always guarantee high levels of public participation in sports. Many factors influence the use of public sports spaces, such as the quality of facilities, environmental cleanliness, security, accessibility, and public satisfaction with the available facilities (Veitch et al., 2017). If the available facilities do not meet community

needs, participation rates in sports activities will tend to be low. Preliminary observations indicate that several public sports spaces in Makassar City are actively used by the public for various physical activities such as walking, jogging, cycling, and group exercise. These activities generally occur in the mornings, afternoons, and on weekends when visitor numbers increase significantly. The Car-Free Day program, held every Sunday, is also one of the government's strategies to increase public physical activity by utilizing road space as public sports space (Kristiyanto, 2014).

However, several problems have been identified in the utilization of these open sports spaces. Among these are issues of cleanliness and facility management. In some locations, nighttime vendor activity creates trash, which can disrupt the comfort of open space users in the morning. Furthermore, some facilities are starting to deteriorate, affecting the quality of public use of the open space. This situation indicates that the provision of open sports spaces is not only related to the availability of physical facilities, but also to management and service quality, which can influence public satisfaction. Therefore, it is important to conduct an empirical study on the level of public participation in utilizing open sports spaces and the level of public satisfaction with the available facilities. This analysis can provide insight into the effectiveness of local government policies in providing public sports facilities and serve as a basis for developing more sustainable sports development policies.

The study of open sports spaces and community participation has received attention in various international studies. Research by Sallis et al. (2020) shows that access to green open spaces and public sports facilities is positively associated with increased physical activity in urban areas. Another study by Cohen et al. (2019) found that the quality of open space facilities, such as the availability of jogging paths, lighting, and environmental cleanliness, significantly influences the frequency of public space use for sports activities. From a social perspective, public open spaces also function as spaces for community interaction that can enhance social cohesion and the quality of life in urban communities (Peters et al., 2018). Well-designed public spaces can provide places for community interaction, recreational activities, and building healthy and active communities (Gehl, 2017). Research in the field of sports development also shows that the availability of public sports facilities is a crucial factor in increasing levels of community sports participation. The Sport Development Index (SDI) concept developed by Mutohir and Maksum (2020) explains that a region's sports development can be measured through several indicators, namely the availability of open sports spaces, community participation, physical fitness, and human resources for sports.

In Indonesia, several studies have also shown that the presence of open sports spaces plays a crucial role in encouraging community physical activity. For example, research by Kasriman (2017) found that limited sports facilities were a major factor in low community participation in recreational sports activities. Another study by Natalia, Sugiyanto, and Kiyatno (2016) showed that the availability of open sports spaces had a positive relationship with increased community participation in sports activities.

Furthermore, recent research has also shown that public satisfaction with public sports facilities is influenced by various factors such as facility quality, safety, cleanliness, and environmental comfort (Hoekman et al., 2018; Veitch et al., 2017). Therefore, evaluating the quality of public sports facilities is crucial to ensure that these facilities are optimally utilized by the community. Although various studies have examined the relationship between public sports facilities and public participation, most research focuses on the context of developed countries or large cities in developing countries. Research specifically analyzing public participation and satisfaction with sports open spaces in developing cities in Indonesia is still relatively limited. Furthermore, most previous studies have focused primarily on the availability of sports facilities without comprehensively examining the level of public satisfaction with the quality of these facilities. Public satisfaction is a crucial indicator in assessing the effectiveness of public sports facility management.

In the context of Makassar City, research specifically analyzing the relationship between the availability of sports open spaces, public participation, and user satisfaction is still very limited. Most previous research has focused on aspects of urban planning or green open space management in general, rather than specifically on sports open spaces. Therefore, there is a need for more comprehensive research on how the public utilizes sports open spaces in Makassar City and their level of satisfaction with the available facilities. This research is expected to provide empirical contributions to the development of regional sports development policies.

Based on the background and research gaps outlined, this study aims to analyze the level of public participation and satisfaction with sports open spaces in Makassar City. Specifically, this study aims to: Identify the level of public participation in utilizing sports open spaces in Makassar City. Analyze the level of public satisfaction with available sports open space facilities. Examine the relationship between the quality of sports open space facilities and the level of public participation. The novelty of this study lies in its integrative approach, combining analysis of public participation with analysis of user satisfaction in the context of sports open space utilization in urban areas. This study also provides an empirical contribution to the development of the Sport Development Index concept at the regional level, particularly in the context of community-based sports development. Overall, the existence of sports open spaces plays a crucial role in increasing public participation in physical activity and supporting community-based sports development. However, the effectiveness of sports open space utilization depends not only on the availability of facilities, but also on the quality of management and the level of public satisfaction with these facilities. In the context of Makassar City, open sports spaces have become an essential part of urban life. However, various issues remain regarding the quality of facilities and their management. Therefore, this study is crucial in providing an empirical overview of the level of public participation and satisfaction with open sports spaces in Makassar City. The results are expected to inform the development of more effective and sustainable sports development policies at the regional level.

METHODS

Research Design and Type

This study used a quantitative approach with a descriptive survey research design. The descriptive approach aims to systematically, factually, and accurately describe the characteristics of the phenomenon under study, specifically regarding the level of community participation and satisfaction with the use of open sports spaces in Makassar City. Descriptive research allows researchers to obtain an empirical picture of the actual conditions of a population without manipulating research variables (Hardani et al., 2020; Syahza, 2021). In the context of social and community sports research, descriptive methods are often used to analyze community participation behavior in physical activity and user perceptions of public sports facilities (Hallmann et al., 2017; Hoekman et al., 2018). The survey method was chosen because it allows researchers to collect data directly from a relatively large number of respondents regarding their perceptions, attitudes, and experiences in using open sports spaces. The survey approach is considered effective in identifying community sports participation patterns and user satisfaction levels with public sports facilities (Cohen et al., 2019; Veitch et al., 2017). With this approach, the research can provide an empirical overview of the relationship between the use of open sports spaces and the level of public satisfaction with the available facilities.

Research Time and Location

This research was conducted after the research proposal revision process was completed. The research locations were several open sports spaces that serve as centers of community physical activity in Makassar City. These locations include: (1) Center Point of Indonesia (CPI), (2) Pakui Sayang Park, (3) Macan Park, and (4) Sudiang Sports Hall. These four locations were chosen because they are public open spaces frequently used by the public for various recreational sports activities such as jogging, cycling, group gymnastics, and other fitness activities. The selection of these research locations was based on the consideration that public open spaces in urban areas play a strategic role in increasing community physical activity and supporting healthy city development (Sallis et al., 2020; Giles-Corti et al., 2016).

Population and Sample

The population in this study was all residents of Makassar City who participate in sports activities in the open sports spaces used as research locations. A population is the entire unit of analysis that possesses certain characteristics relevant to the research objectives (Abdullah, 2015). Because the exact population size cannot be determined, this study employed a sampling technique.

The research sample was drawn using a random sampling technique with 200 respondents, consisting of 50 respondents at each research location. This technique was used to provide an equal opportunity for each member of the population to participate in the research, thereby increasing the representativeness of the research data (Riduwan, 2014; Rinaldi & Mujianto, 2017).

Operational Definition of Variables

This study involved two main variables: community participation and community satisfaction with open sports spaces. Operational definitions of the variables are presented in the following table.

Table 1.

Operationalization of Research Variables

Variables	Operational Definition	Indicators	Scale
Community Participation	Level of community involvement in utilizing open sports spaces for physical activity	Frequency of facility use, type of sports activity, duration of activity, motivation for use	Likert
Community Satisfaction	Community perception of the quality of open sports space facilities and services	Facility cleanliness, safety, environmental comfort, accessibility, and completeness of sports facilities	Likert

The concept of community participation in sports activities refers to the level of individual involvement in voluntary physical activities within a social setting (Downward & Rasciute, 2018). Meanwhile, community satisfaction is a subjective evaluation of the quality of services or facilities received compared to user expectations (Kotler & Keller, 2016).

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was conducted using three main techniques: observation, questionnaires, and documentation. Observations were conducted in a moderate participatory manner, where researchers were directly involved in activities in open sports spaces to understand community usage patterns (Sugiyono, 2015). The questionnaire technique was used to obtain data on the level of community participation and satisfaction with open sports spaces. The questionnaire was structured using a Likert scale with five response categories. In addition, documentation was conducted to collect supporting data in the form of photographs of the research location, sports facilities, and community activities in the open sports spaces.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics to describe the level of community participation and satisfaction with open sports spaces in Makassar City. Descriptive analysis was conducted by calculating the frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of each research variable (Field, 2018).

The percentage of community participation and satisfaction was calculated using the following relative frequency distribution formula:

$$DP = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

Next, the analysis results were categorized into four levels of satisfaction based on assessment norms using the ideal mean and ideal standard deviation (Azwar, 2015).

Table 2.

Respondent Satisfaction Level Categories

Interval	Category
$(Mi + 1,5 SDi) < X < (Mi + 3 SDi)$	Very Satisfied
$Mi < X < (Mi + 1,5 SDi)$	Satisfied
$(Mi - 1,5 SDi) < X < Mi$	Not Satisfied
$(Mi - 3 SDi) < X < (Mi - 1,5 SDi)$	Very Not Satisfied

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to obtain a general overview of the research data. The analysis focused on two main variables: community participation and community satisfaction toward open sports spaces in Makassar City. Descriptive statistics included the total score, mean, standard deviation, range, minimum value, and maximum value. These statistics provide a general description of the condition of community participation and satisfaction in utilizing open sports spaces in Makassar.

Descriptive Analysis of Community Participation

The descriptive statistical results of community participation in several open sports spaces in Makassar are presented in Table 1.

Table 3.
Descriptive Statistics of Community Participation

Location	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Dev	Range	Min	Max
CPI Makassar	50	4869	97.38	4.450	18	88	106
Pakui Sayang Park	50	4702	94.04	4.369	18	84	102
GOR Sudiang	50	4570	91.40	4.338	18	82	100
Macan Park	50	4473	89.46	5.407	20	79	99

Overall, the descriptive statistics indicate that CPI has the highest level of community participation, followed by Pakui Sayang Park, GOR Sudiang, and Macan Park.

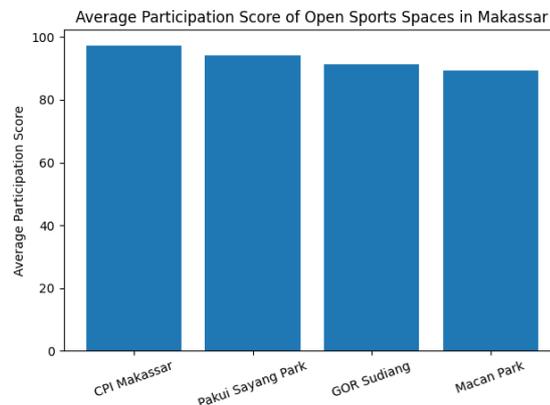


Figure 1.

Conceptual Diagram of Community Participation

Descriptive Analysis of Community Satisfaction

The results of the descriptive statistical analysis of community satisfaction toward open sports spaces are presented in Table 4.

Table 4.
Descriptive Statistics of Community Satisfaction

Location	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Dev	Range	Min	Max
CPI Makassar	50	4458	89.16	4.595	18	79	97
Pakui Sayang Park	50	4332	86.64	3.832	16	78	94
GOR Sudiang	50	4200	84.00	4.328	18	75	93
Macan Park	50	4158	83.16	3.765	16	75	91

These results indicate that CPI shows the highest level of community satisfaction, while Macan Park has the lowest satisfaction level among the four locations.

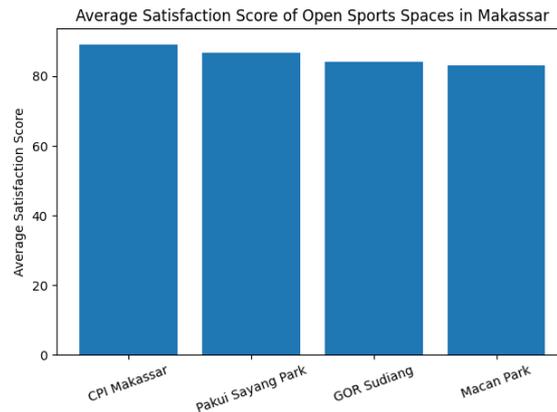


Figure 2.

Conceptual Diagram of Community Satisfaction

The following table summarizes the results of the hypothesis test based on the frequency distribution of community participation and satisfaction with open sports spaces in Makassar City, which can be used directly in the Results / Discussion section of the journal article.

Table 5.

Summary of Hypothesis Testing Based on Frequency Distribution of Community Participation and Satisfaction in Open Sports Spaces in Makassar

Location	Very Satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Less Satisfied (%)	Very Dissatisfied (%)	Dominant Category	Interpretation
CPI Makassar	18%	34%	26%	22%	Satisfied	Community participation and satisfaction levels are relatively high, indicating that CPI functions effectively as an accessible and attractive open sports space.
Pakui Sayang Park	16%	42%	24%	18%	Satisfied	The majority of respondents expressed satisfaction, suggesting that the facilities and environment support community physical activity.
GOR Sudiang	14%	34%	32%	20%	Satisfied	Participation and satisfaction remain in the satisfied category, although some respondents indicated moderate dissatisfaction due to facility limitations.
Macan Park	22%	28%	32%	18%	Less Satisfied	The largest proportion of respondents fell into the less satisfied category, indicating the need for improvements in infrastructure and facility management.

Discussion

The results of statistical data analysis obtained in this study require a theoretical discussion based on the conceptual framework and relevant scientific literature that support the research findings. The discussion is divided into two main aspects: (1) community participation in open sports spaces in Makassar City and (2) community satisfaction with open sports spaces.

Community Participation in Open Sports Spaces in Makassar City

The results of this study indicate that the level of community participation in utilizing open sports spaces in Makassar varies across locations but generally falls within the "satisfied" category. In CPI (Center Point of Indonesia), the percentage of community participation showed that 18% of respondents were very satisfied, 34% satisfied, 26% less satisfied, and 22% very dissatisfied. These findings suggest that the majority of users perceive CPI as an accessible and suitable location for engaging in sports and physical activity. Similarly, participation levels at Pakui Sayang Park showed that 16% of respondents were very satisfied, 42% satisfied, 24% less satisfied, and 18% very dissatisfied. This indicates that Pakui Sayang Park has relatively high participation compared to other locations. Participation levels at GOR Sudiang also fell into the satisfied category, although the proportion of respondents who were less satisfied (32%) was slightly higher than in the other locations. Meanwhile, Macan Park showed a slightly different pattern, where the largest proportion of respondents (32%) fell into the less satisfied category, indicating lower levels of participation compared with the other open sports spaces.

These findings demonstrate that the availability and quality of open sports spaces play an important role in shaping community participation in physical activity. Participation itself can be interpreted as a manifestation of community involvement in development processes, including planning, implementation, and utilization of public facilities (Maksum, 2018). Community participation reflects the willingness of individuals or groups to contribute ideas, energy, time, and resources in activities that benefit collective well-being (Cornwall, 2016). From a sport development perspective, participation is considered a fundamental element in the sports development pyramid, where mass participation forms the foundation for developing a physically active society (De Bosscher et al., 2015). When participation levels increase, the potential for improving public health and developing elite athletes also increases.

However, the results of this study indicate that several factors still limit community participation in sports activities in Makassar City. One major factor is work-related time constraints. Many members of the community prioritize work and daily responsibilities, leaving limited time for physical activity during weekdays. As a result, sports activities are often concentrated on weekends or public holidays. This pattern is consistent with research showing that time availability is a significant determinant of participation in recreational sports (Downward & Rasciute, 2018).

Another factor affecting participation is limited awareness of the importance of regular physical activity. Some individuals perceive sports as optional leisure activities

rather than as essential components of a healthy lifestyle. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2020), insufficient physical activity remains a global public health concern, particularly in urban populations where sedentary lifestyles are increasingly common.

Participation is also influenced by age-related differences. Among children and adolescents, participation in sports activities is often limited to school-based physical education programs. However, school physical education typically occurs only once or twice a week, which is insufficient to meet the recommended levels of physical activity for youth (Guthold et al., 2020). Therefore, open sports spaces play an essential role in providing additional opportunities for physical activity outside the school environment. In addition, participation in sports activities can be categorized into direct participation and indirect participation. Direct participation involves engaging in physical activity such as jogging, cycling, or playing sports, while indirect participation includes supporting sports events or activities as spectators or sponsors (Hallmann & Breuer, 2017). The findings of this study suggest that most community members in Makassar engage primarily in direct participation through individual recreational activities.

Several structural factors also influence participation levels. First, the availability of sports facilities remains limited in certain areas of Makassar. Research indicates that the accessibility of sports infrastructure significantly affects the likelihood of individuals engaging in physical activity (Sallis et al., 2020). When facilities are easily accessible and well maintained, individuals are more likely to incorporate physical activity into their daily routines. Second, occupational demands and fatigue reduce the motivation to participate in sports activities. After long working hours, many individuals feel physically exhausted and prefer passive leisure activities. This phenomenon is consistent with studies showing that occupational fatigue is negatively associated with physical activity participation (Bauman et al., 2019). Third, lack of organized sports programs organized by local governments may also limit participation. Community-based sports events such as mass exercise programs, fun runs, and recreational sports competitions have been shown to significantly increase public engagement in physical activity (Hoekman et al., 2018).

Open sports spaces therefore serve as essential environments for promoting physical activity. Public open spaces provide areas where individuals can perform sports activities collectively or individually, without requiring specialized facilities or expensive memberships. According to Gehl (2017), well-designed public spaces encourage social interaction and active lifestyles, which ultimately contribute to urban health and well-being. In Indonesia, the provision of sports facilities is also supported by legal frameworks. The National Sports System Law (Law No. 3 of 2005) states that the government and regional authorities are responsible for ensuring the availability of sports infrastructure that meets community needs. This policy highlights the importance of public open spaces in promoting mass sports participation.

Furthermore, the relationship between open public spaces and sports participation is reciprocal. The availability of public sports spaces encourages community members

to engage in physical activity, while high levels of participation encourage creative and effective use of those spaces. Previous research has confirmed that public open spaces significantly contribute to improving urban residents' physical activity levels and quality of life (Giles-Corti et al., 2016; Veitch et al., 2017).

Community Satisfaction with Open Sports Spaces in Makassar City

The second aspect examined in this study is community satisfaction with open sports spaces in Makassar City. The results show that satisfaction levels in most locations fall within the "satisfied" category, although variations exist between locations.

In CPI, the results showed that 18% of respondents were very satisfied, 38% satisfied, 28% less satisfied, and 16% very dissatisfied. Similarly, satisfaction levels at Pakui Sayang Park indicated that 18% were very satisfied and 36% satisfied, suggesting that the majority of users perceive the facility positively. At GOR Sudiang, satisfaction levels were slightly lower, with 12% very satisfied, 34% satisfied, 32% less satisfied, and 22% very dissatisfied. Meanwhile, Macan Park recorded the lowest satisfaction levels, where the largest proportion of respondents (36%) fell into the less satisfied category.

Customer satisfaction theory explains that satisfaction occurs when perceived performance meets or exceeds user expectations (Kotler & Keller, 2016). In the context of public sports spaces, satisfaction reflects how well the facilities, services, and environment meet the expectations of community users.

Community satisfaction can also be interpreted as an indicator of government performance in providing public services. If citizens are satisfied with the facilities provided, it indicates that government policies and infrastructure development have successfully met community needs (Maksum, 2018).

The results of this study suggest that the presence of open sports spaces in Makassar generally provides positive benefits for the community. Many residents utilize these spaces in the morning and evening for jogging, walking, and other forms of recreational exercise. These time periods correspond with daily activity patterns where individuals seek opportunities for physical activity before or after work.

When choosing locations for physical activity, individuals consider several factors related to facility conditions. Accessibility is one of the primary factors influencing facility choice. People tend to prefer facilities that are close to their homes or workplaces (Cohen et al., 2019). However, proximity alone is not sufficient; other factors such as aesthetic appeal, safety, cleanliness, and comfort also influence satisfaction levels (Veitch et al., 2017).

The findings of this study indicate that the most popular activities performed in open sports spaces are walking and jogging. Therefore, facilities supporting these activities such as paved walking paths, jogging tracks, and safe pedestrian areas are particularly important for user satisfaction. Research has shown that infrastructure supporting walking and jogging is strongly associated with higher physical activity participation rates in urban environments (Sallis et al., 2020).

Other environmental features such as green landscapes, shaded areas, and recreational zones also contribute to user satisfaction. Studies in urban planning

emphasize that well-maintained parks and public spaces promote psychological well-being and social interaction (Peters et al., 2018). Field observations in this study also revealed that users evaluate sports facilities based on several criteria, including cleanliness, facility condition, safety, and comfort. Clean and well-maintained facilities create a positive user experience, while poorly maintained infrastructure can reduce satisfaction and discourage participation. In addition, the attractiveness of open sports spaces plays an important role in encouraging repeat visits. Facilities that incorporate aesthetic design elements, greenery, and open landscapes tend to attract more visitors than those that are purely functional (Gehl, 2017).

Overall, the results of this study indicate that open sports spaces in Makassar have generally succeeded in supporting community physical activity and providing satisfactory public sports facilities. However, improvements in facility maintenance, infrastructure quality, and program development are necessary to further enhance community participation and satisfaction.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion presented earlier, several important conclusions can be drawn regarding community participation and satisfaction toward open sports spaces in Makassar City.

First, the level of community participation in utilizing open sports spaces in Makassar generally falls within the satisfied category, although differences exist between locations. The findings indicate that participation at CPI (Center Point of Indonesia) shows a satisfactory level, where most respondents actively use the area for various physical activities such as jogging, walking, and recreational exercise. Similarly, the level of participation at Pakui Sayang Park also falls within the satisfied category, indicating that this location functions effectively as a public space supporting community sports activities. Participation in GOR Sudiang also shows a satisfactory level, although some respondents reported lower engagement due to limited facilities and environmental factors. In contrast, participation at Macan Park tends to fall into the less satisfied category, suggesting that the quality, accessibility, or supporting facilities of this location may not fully meet community expectations.

Second, the level of community satisfaction with open sports spaces in Makassar also shows generally positive results. Satisfaction levels at CPI are categorized as satisfied, indicating that the majority of users perceive the facilities, accessibility, and environment of this area as supportive for physical activity. Likewise, satisfaction levels at Pakui Sayang Park and GOR Sudiang also fall into the satisfied category, reflecting that these public sports spaces are capable of meeting the needs of community members who wish to engage in recreational sports activities. However, satisfaction levels at Macan Park are categorized as less satisfied, indicating that improvements in infrastructure quality, cleanliness, safety, and facility management are needed to increase user satisfaction.

Conceptually, these findings confirm that the availability and quality of open sports spaces play an important role in encouraging community participation in physical activity and shaping user satisfaction toward public sports facilities. Empirically, the study demonstrates that well-managed and accessible open sports spaces such as CPI and Pakui Sayang Park contribute significantly to promoting active lifestyles among urban residents. Therefore, strengthening the development and management of open sports spaces is essential to support community health, increase sports participation, and improve the overall quality of urban life in Makassar City.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to all parties who have contributed to the completion of this research entitled "Analysis of Community Participation and Satisfaction Toward Open Sports Spaces in Makassar City." This study could not have been successfully conducted without the support, cooperation, and assistance of various individuals and institutions.

First, the authors would like to thank the local government of Makassar City, particularly the agencies responsible for the management of public spaces and sports facilities, for providing access and information related to the utilization of open sports spaces in the city. Their support greatly facilitated the data collection process and helped ensure that this research could be conducted effectively in several public locations.

The authors also extend their appreciation to the managers and administrators of the research locations, including Center Point of Indonesia (CPI), Pakui Sayang Park, GOR Sudiang, and Macan Park, who allowed the researchers to conduct observations and surveys within their respective areas. Their cooperation was essential in enabling the research team to gather accurate empirical data regarding community participation and satisfaction in using open sports spaces.

Furthermore, the authors would like to express their gratitude to all community members who voluntarily participated as respondents in this study. Their willingness to provide honest responses and share their experiences in utilizing public sports spaces contributed significantly to the reliability and validity of the research findings. Without their participation, this research would not have been possible.

The authors also acknowledge the support of colleagues, academic peers, and reviewers who provided constructive suggestions and valuable insights during the research and writing process. Their feedback has greatly improved the quality and clarity of this study.

Finally, the authors hope that the results of this research can contribute to the development of public sports infrastructure and community-based physical activity programs, particularly in Makassar City, and serve as a reference for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners in promoting active and healthy urban communities.

REFERENCES

- Azwar, S. (2015). Reliabilitas dan validitas. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Bauman, A., Reis, R. S., Sallis, J. F., Wells, J., Loos, R., & Martin, B. (2019). Correlates of physical activity: Why are some people physically active and others not? *The Lancet*, 380(9838), 258–271. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)60735-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60735-1)
- Cohen, D. A., Han, B., Williamson, S., Nagel, C., McKenzie, T. L., & Evenson, K. (2019). The contribution of public parks to physical activity. *American Journal of Public Health*, 107(3), 509–514. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303562>
- Cornwall, A. (2016). Unpacking participation: Models, meanings and practices. *Community Development Journal*, 51(2), 269–283. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/bsv030>
- De Bosscher, V., Shibli, S., Westerbeek, H., & van Bottenburg, M. (2015). Successful elite sport policies: An international comparison of the sports policy factors leading to international sporting success. *Sport Management Review*, 18(2), 184–199. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2014.06.003>
- Downward, P., & Rasciute, S. (2018). Exploring the covariates of sport participation for health: An analysis of males and females in England. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 33(1), 67–76. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2014.925571>
- Field, A. (2018). *Discovering statistics using IBM SPSS statistics* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Gehl, J. (2017). Public space and public life in cities. *Urban Design International*, 22(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41289-016-0048-6>
- Giles-Corti, B., Vernez-Moudon, A., Reis, R., Turrell, G., Dannenberg, A., Badland, H., & Owen, N. (2016). City planning and population health: A global challenge. *The Lancet*, 388(10062), 2912–2924. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)30066-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)30066-6)
- Guthold, R., Stevens, G., Riley, L., & Bull, F. (2020). Global trends in insufficient physical activity among adolescents. *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health*, 4(1), 23–35. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642\(19\)30323-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(19)30323-2)
- Hallmann, K., & Breuer, C. (2017). The influence of socio-demographic indicators on sports participation in Europe. *European Journal for Sport and Society*, 14(3), 207–225. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16138171.2017.1345953>
- Hardani, H., et al. (2020). *Metode penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Ilmu.
- Hoekman, R., Breedveld, K., & Kraaykamp, G. (2018). Sport participation and the social environment. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 53(4), 412–430. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1012690216654292>
- Kasriman. (2017). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi partisipasi olahraga masyarakat. *Jurnal Keolahragaan*, 5(2), 65–75. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jk.v5i2.18013>
- Kotler, P., & Keller, K. (2016). *Marketing management* (15th ed.). Pearson Education.
- Kristiyanto, A. (2014). Model pengembangan ruang terbuka olahraga masyarakat. *Jurnal Olahraga Prestasi*, 10(2), 185–197. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jorpres.v10i2.5627>

- Maksum, A. (2018). Sport development index: Konsep dan implementasi pembangunan olahraga di Indonesia. *Jurnal Keolahragaan*, 6(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jk.v6i1.18620>
- Mutohir, T. C., & Maksum, A. (2020). Sport development index: Alternative concept for sports development in Indonesia. Surabaya: Unesa University Press.
- Natalia, M., Sugiyanto, & Kiyatno. (2016). Sport development index sebagai indikator pembangunan olahraga daerah. *Jurnal Keolahragaan*, 4(1), 37-45. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jk.v4i1.8130>
- Peters, K., Elands, B., & Buijs, A. (2018). Social interactions in urban parks. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 14(2), 93-100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2015.11.002>
- Riduwan. (2014). Metode dan teknik menyusun tesis. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Rinaldi, A., & Mujianto, B. (2017). Metodologi penelitian pendidikan. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Sallis, J. F., Cerin, E., Conway, T., Adams, M., Frank, L., Pratt, M., & Owen, N. (2020). Physical activity in relation to urban environments. *The Lancet*, 387(10034), 2207-2217. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01284-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01284-2)
- Sugiyono. (2019). Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Syahza, A. (2021). Metodologi penelitian. Pekanbaru: UR Press.
- Veitch, J., Salmon, J., & Ball, K. (2017). Individual, social and physical environmental correlates of children's active free-play. *Health & Place*, 16(2), 378-385. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2009.10.008>
- WHO. (2020). Global recommendations on physical activity for health. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241599979>