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ABSTRACT

An Investigation of Leisure Motivation Among Visitors at Taman Perbandaran Tengku Anis

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I. INTRODUCTION

Understanding leisure motivation is vital for designing inclusive public spaces. This study investigates leisure motivation among visitors at Taman Perbandaran Tengku Anis, focusing on overall levels and variations by gender, age, and visitation frequency. The findings aim to inform park management strategies that support diverse visitor needs and encourage greater public engagement with urban green spaces.

II. METHODS

This study employed a quantitative, non-experimental survey method using 336 respondents selected after determining the sample size using G*Power. A structured questionnaire comprising demographics and the 28-item Leisure Motivation Scale (LMS-28) was used [1]. Descriptive analysis identified motivation levels, while independent sample t-tests and one-way ANOVA examined differences by gender, age, and visitation frequency.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Overall Leisure Motivation

Visitors exhibited moderate to high leisure motivation ($M = 4.63$), with intrinsic motivation highest ($M = 4.87$), followed by extrinsic ($M = 4.81$). Amotivation was lowest ($M = 3.36$), indicating that visitors are largely driven by internal enjoyment and purpose. These findings highlight a generally motivated user base, suggesting park features support meaningful engagement.

TABLE I
OVERALL LEISURE MOTIVATION

	N	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Minimum	Maximum
INTRINSIC	336	0	4.87	5.92	1.77	1.58	7.00
EXTRINSIC	336	0	4.81	5.67	1.40	2.25	7.00
AMOTIVATION	336	0	3.36	2.75	1.90	1.00	7.00

B. Leisure Motivation Based on Gender

Significant gender differences emerged. Females scored higher in intrinsic ($M = 5.03$) and extrinsic motivation ($M = 4.94$), while males reported higher amotivation ($M = 3.81$). This suggests women are more purpose-driven in their park use. These findings, with small-to-moderate effect sizes, indicate that females are more positively engaged in park activities [2], while males may face motivational barriers.

TABLE I
LEISURE MOTIVATION BASED ON GENDER

	Group	N	Mean	Median	SD	SE
INTRINSIC	Female/ Perempuan	192	5.03	5.92	1.69	0.1221
	Male/ Lelaki	144	4.66	5.46	1.84	0.154
EXTRINSIC	Female/ Perempuan	192	4.94	5.75	1.34	0.0964
	Male/ Lelaki	144	4.63	5.04	1.47	0.122
AMOTIVATION	Female/ Perempuan	192	3.02	2.50	1.79	0.1293
	Male/ Lelaki	144	3.81	3.63	1.95	0.162

C. Leisure Motivation Among Different Age Groups

All three motivation types varied significantly by age. Young adults (18–25) reported the highest intrinsic ($M=5.33$) and extrinsic motivation ($M=5.14$). Meanwhile, the 26–35 group had the highest amotivation ($M=3.74$). Younger visitors appear most engaged, with motivation declining with age. Tailored programming could help re-engage older age groups. These results suggest that younger visitors are more purposefully motivated in their park engagement [3].

TABLE I
LEISURE MOTIVATION AMONG DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

	Age	N	Mean	SD	SE
INTRINSIC	18 - 25 years old/ 18 - 25 tahun	141	5.33	1.35	0.1136
	26 - 35 years old/ 26 - 35 tahun	89	4.55	1.96	0.2080
	36 - 45 years old/ 36 - 45 tahun	68	4.63	1.94	0.2358
	46 years old and above/ 46 tahun dan keatas	38	4.34	1.98	0.3206
EXTRINSIC	18 - 25 years old/ 18 - 25 tahun	141	5.14	1.09	0.0915
	26 - 35 years old/ 26 - 35 tahun	89	4.56	1.57	0.1668
	36 - 45 years old/ 36 - 45 tahun	68	4.63	1.50	0.1824
	46 years old and above/ 46 tahun dan keatas	38	4.47	1.59	0.2587
AMOTIVATION	18 - 25 years old/ 18 - 25 tahun	141	3.02	1.68	0.1416
	26 - 35 years old/ 26 - 35 tahun	89	3.74	2.04	0.2167
	36 - 45 years old/ 36 - 45 tahun	68	3.33	1.99	0.2410
	46 years old and above/ 46 tahun dan keatas	38	3.77	1.97	0.3191

D. Leisure Motivation Based on Frequency of Visitation

Frequency of visitation strongly influenced motivation. Visitors attending 6+ times weekly reported highest intrinsic ($M = 5.60$) and extrinsic motivation ($M = 5.39$), with lowest amotivation ($M = 2.49$). Motivation declines with less frequent visits. This suggests stronger leisure commitment and satisfaction among regular users of the park [4].

TABLE IV
LEISURE MOTIVATION BASED ON FREQUENCY OF VISITATION

	Frequency	N	Mean	SD	SE
INTRINSIC	1 time per week/ Sekali seminggu	98	4.76	1.615	0.163
	2-3 times per week/ 2-3 kali seminggu	106	4.36	1.940	0.188
	4-5 times per week/ 4-5 kali seminggu	47	4.94	1.854	0.270
	6 or more times per week/ 6 atau lebih kali seminggu	85	5.60	1.397	0.151
EXTRINSIC	1 time per week/ Sekali seminggu	98	4.71	1.288	0.130
	2-3 times per week/ 2-3 kali seminggu	106	4.33	1.636	0.159
	4-5 times per week/ 4-5 kali seminggu	47	5.05	1.309	0.191
	6 or more times per week/ 6 atau lebih kali seminggu	85	5.39	0.969	0.105
AMOTIVATION	1 time per week/ Sekali seminggu	98	3.75	1.854	0.187
	2-3 times per week/ 2-3 kali seminggu	106	3.84	1.987	0.193
	4-5 times per week/ 4-5 kali seminggu	47	3.00	1.782	0.260
	6 or more times per week/ 6 atau lebih kali seminggu	85	2.49	1.559	0.169

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Findings highlight strong intrinsic and extrinsic motivation among visitors, especially females, younger individuals, and frequent park users. Motivation significantly varies by gender, age, and visitation frequency. These insights can inform targeted park programming to enhance visitor engagement and support active, meaningful recreational use.

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