

THE RECREATION EXPERIENCE PREFERENCE AND LOCAL-CENTERED SATISFACTION STATUS OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND SECOND HOME OWNERS

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Abstract: This study seeks to assess the recreational experience preferences and satisfaction levels of both local residents and second home owners in Alanya. Research findings were obtained from 396 participants through a questionnaire using convenience sampling method. Descriptive statistics and ANOVA tests were applied to analyse the data. As a result of the research, it was determined that the participants mostly visited friends, could not participate in activities due to time constraints and expected recreational areas to be cleaner. While the majority of the participants in the research define the concept of recreation correctly, it can be said that they prefer to participate in outdoor recreation activities and participate in the activities with their friends. Resident foreigners attach more importance to social recognition, skill development and achievement experiences than local people. Furthermore, the satisfaction level of resident foreigners with recreational areas is higher than the local people. The independent variables account for 15% of the variation in the dependent variable.

Key words: Recreation, Second home owners, Local people, Different nationalities, REP, Satisfaction

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INTRODUCTION

In the present day, a significant number of individuals are confronted with severe health and social issues, including depression, obesity, diabetes, and suicide, all of which are often attributed to the impacts of stress. At any given moment, human society and urban centers remain susceptible to an array of crises that can strike unexpectedly. These crises encompass a wide spectrum of natural and man-made disasters, including floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, fires, and environmental pollution. As transportation networks have expanded and human migration has increased, pandemics have emerged as a new type of global crisis. Over the last fifty years, humanity has faced several significant epidemics, including the H5N1 virus, Cholera, Ebola virus disease, SARS, and various other large-scale outbreaks. Throughout history, every pandemic has left an indelible mark of adverse consequences on human society. In this context, Covid-19 pandemic has led to a noticeable rise in discontentment, stress, challenges, reduced mobility, stifled creativity, and social isolation within numerous societies across the globe. In addition to breaking global supply chains, decreases in final demand for imported goods and services, and declines in international tourism and business travel in many regions (Mercan, 2022: 134), as in almost every pandemic, Covid-19 negatively affects dissatisfaction, stress, job loss, creative thinking, talent and productivity in both social and business life. In addition, quarantine practices during pandemic periods cause psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety and stress (Fofana et al., 2020: 291; Mazza et al., 2020: 31-69). For this reason, it is believed that allowing people to spend time in parks and gardens once a week and for a short time during epidemic periods will positively affect their health (Xie et al., 2020: 10). Research suggests that individuals undergoing quarantine are at a higher risk of experiencing psychological symptoms like stress, depression, emotional exhaustion, and sleep disturbances (Fofana et al., 2020: 291). Besides, in Italy, a study revealed that over 50% of participants experienced varying levels of depression, anxiety, and stress while enduring the urban quarantine period (Mazza et al., 2020: 31-69). Residents have opted to decrease the frequency of their visits during the pandemic, with some finding that even visiting just once a week can still be beneficial (Xie et al., 2020: 10).

In this context, leisure time activities have the potential to provide relief from these issues. The recreation is essential component of mental and physical health of human for life satisfaction. Numerous studies on this topic have indicated that participating in recreational activities, both active and passive, offers health benefits. Additionally, reminiscing about past experiences, such as exercise, physical activity, and outdoor recreation, has a positive impact on depression, stress, and self-confidence (Kaplan, 2007: 17). While previous leisure studies have offered valuable data, they have often overlooked a comprehensive examination of the concept of "leisure quality." This aspect is crucial for informing social policies and conducting scientific research. The share of participation in recreational activities is quite high in the socialization of the members of the society, getting away from stress and spending time with more people. Because, recreation gives

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opportunity to communicate in appropriate atmospheres by both providing social benefits such as strengthening communities, supporting social ties and youth, and establishing positive relations between different ethnic groups. Thus, recreation becomes a social communication tool that removes the barriers of alienation, fear and isolation (Kibler and Smith, 2000: 121). As a result, the primary objective of engaging in physical recreation is to meet health requirements. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in sustaining a balanced daily energy level. Physical recreation also strives to enhance and sustain overall effectiveness, productivity, mental and physical well-being, all while providing enjoyment and gratification through physical exertion (Zawadzki, 2014: 217). On the other hand, according to global examples, a highly effective and hopeful method for conserving the untouched distinctiveness of natural landscapes and geosystems involves the thoughtful management of tourism and recreational activities in nature (Chashina et al., 2020: 1355).

Gaffar et al. (2019) conducted a study to explore the primary factors driving individuals' motivation for engaging in outdoor recreation and how these motivations impact their preferences for specific outdoor activities. Outdoor activity motivation was found to encompass various aspects, including achievement, learning, social interactions, personal growth, and relaxation. Among these factors, learning and social interactions emerged as the most influential motivators, while relaxation was the least prominent. The study also established a substantial link between motivation and activity preferences, revealing that a majority of hikers were eager to embark on hikes with a strong desire to explore and acquire new knowledge.

Jun (2022) investigated how the connection between motivation and engagement in outdoor recreational activities differs among individuals from high and low socioeconomic backgrounds. She used REP scale for motivations of visiting the Cleveland Metroparks. As a result, it has been observed that there are differences between social classes according to the impacts of motivations on recreational activities. Khamung and Hsu (2022) tried to determine recreational experience preferences of tourists at Bangsaen beach with 23 qualifications. They found that creating new open areas on the beach and rearranging umbrella seating areas positively affected the recreational experiences of tourists. The visitors also desired to preserve the beach and keep clean. Osiako et al. (2022) investigated dimensions that affect domestic tourists for visiting recreational parks and relationship of satisfaction. Push-pull motivation factors were the independent variables in the research. The relationship between motivation and satisfaction was found positively significant and moderate. The pull factor appeared to exert a relatively greater influence compared to the push factor.

Ab Dulhamid et al. (2023) conducted a study with the aim of uncovering the driving factors that impact people's engagement in outdoor recreational activities within both rural and urban communities. Through their analysis, they identified four overarching categories of motivation: social interaction, physical health and fitness, relaxation, and connection with the environment. These motivations were assessed using the Recreational Experience Scales (REP) 'scales'. Participants ranked activities such as spending time with family, achieving mental relaxation, savoring a serene natural environment, and enhancing personal health and well-being as the primary factors motivating their participation in outdoor recreation. This research was designed to examine the demographic characteristics, recreational experience preference and satisfaction levels from recreational activities within the context of local people and resident foreigners living in Alanya. In the study, first of all, the theoretical framework of the recreational experience preferences and satisfaction levels of the people was tried to be established. Then, the data collected from the local people and resident foreigners living in the region were analyzed. The findings obtained at the end of the research will be shared with the local authorities of Alanya, and recommendations will be made for the public to participate more in recreational activities, if any, to eliminate the deficiencies or to open new recreation areas if needed.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Recreation and Recreational Experience Preference

The factors that affect tourists' preference for a tourism region are the attractions of the tourism region such as natural resources, historical cultural values, accommodation and transportation facilities, infrastructure and recreational activities. However, the phenomenon of globalization has led to changes and transformations in tourism and tourist behavior. This situation has also transformed people's lifestyles into a transnational structure (Cohen et al., 2015: 155). Some researchers have tried to draw attention to the relationship between tourism and migration through studies on tourism and temporary movement/circulation, labor migration, second home ownership/residential tourism, consumption migration, visiting friends and relatives tourism (VFR tourism), seasonal migration, retirement migration and lifestyle migration (Williams and Hall, 2002: 3). Therefore, tourist-based temporary and permanent population mobility in tourism regions requires some conceptual links and important differences such as migration, tourist, expatriate, visitor and resident foreigner.

Migration involves the relocation of individuals or communities from one country to another, or from one settlement to another, motivated by economic, social, or political factors. A migrant is a person who leaves his/her own country and moves to another settlement (Ekici and Tuncel, 2015: 13). Tourism is related to activities such as visiting a specific place for vacation, having fun, visiting family and friends, doing various sports, resting or traveling, and spending leisure time (Chang, 2009: 29). A tourist is a person who voluntarily visits a place temporarily away from home in order to experience a change and has free time (Smith, 2011: 63). In other words, tourists are those who define the host tourism region as a vacation destination. Expatriates are those who stay permanently in the host country. Expatriates maintain their attachment to their country of origin while at the same time identifying with the host country. Seasonal Visitors are those who focus on the country of origin and spend between 2 and 6 months of each year in the tourism region. In addition, secondary residents who usually make irregular visits are called Returners (O'Reilly, 1995: 25). Residents are those who, in terms of their orientation and legal status, stay in the host country for six months or more, but seasonally spend 2 to 5 months of the year in the country of origin (O'Reilly, 1995: 25). According to another idea, those who come to the country voluntarily, settle

down, acquire immovable property and consider the country as a place where they establish close relations and make it the center of their lives in economic and social terms are called resident foreigners (Toprak, 2008: 431). In other words, resident aliens are people who spend a certain period of their lives in a country even though they are not citizens of that country. These people also contribute to that country economically, socially and culturally (Aydın, 2009: 11-12).

Tourism experiences may result in the purchase of second homes or long-term home rentals within the scope of residential tourism, and in the next stage, permanent settlement in the tourism region (Williams and McIntyre, 2012: 216-217). Therefore, when resident foreigners reside in tourism regions for 6 months or more, they create social, cultural, economic, political and environmental impacts. Resident foreigners also spend their free time in tourism regions by engaging in fun and enjoyable activities, and their attitudes and behaviors are based on tourist motivations (Balkır and Kırkulak Uludağ, 2014: 4). Although the resident foreigners are from the same culture as the tourist, they have the chance to observe their behavior if they stay in the tourism region for a long time, buy or rent a house (Özgürel, 2020: 92). This situation can also be examined in terms of economic growth (Yılmaz, 2023). Local people are defined as those who live in the same region, who are connected to the culture (beliefs, ideas and norms) of the community they live in and who adopt belonging to this community (Şentürk, 2009: 31). In this respect, people who try to maintain their lives around the values agreed upon by those living in the region where the individual is located constitute the local people of a region (Talipoğlu, 2020: 12). In this context, positive social interaction between local people and resident foreigners contributes to the reduction of many social problems, strengthening the sense of community and place, increasing the sense of security, perceiving the social environment as quality, being open to social interaction and reducing social distance. Negative interaction, on the other hand, leads to exclusion, feelings of alienation, introversion and a decrease in life quality (Smith, 2011: 65). In this context, people participate in various tourism and recreation activities in order to have a good time, relax mentally and physically, socialize and use their creative capacities freely. In this context, recreation contributes to social cohesion by providing a basis for people to socialize and communicate with each other (Kurar, 2019: 713).

Recreation is an experience that develops as any activity that a person voluntarily participates in, individually or in a group, in order to gain some physical, social and emotional behavior in his/her free time (Driver, 1983). It's clear that recreation is a timeless and widespread human activity, with roots tracing back to ancient times. Recreation varies depending on cultural backgrounds, personal preferences, and the chosen location. It can be pursued either independently or as a communal activity within a community (Acha-Anyi, 2020: 1153). Leisure time is seen as a series of activities that people participate in their free time. These are cheerful and funny activities and are often referred to as recreation (Haywood and 1989: 2). In this respect, recreation can be seen as an activity that meets important personal needs and motivations. (Kraus and Curtis, 2000: 3). According to Butler (1968: 3), recreation is a different activity experience, an activity for anti-work or renewal, according to Broadhurst (2001: 2) it is an activity that people choose to participate in their leisure time, according to Lu and Hu (2005: 325), it is the activity that individuals freely choose and do voluntarily in their leisure time, on the other hand, according to Stebbins (2005: 349), it is leisure time with active or passive participation. Ratkowski and Ratkowska (2018: 88) also indicate that sport tourism involves recreation and leisure, and is significant for the economy. According to Driver and Tocher (1970), recreational activities are considered behavioral actions employed to attain specific psychological and physical objectives. With this respect, Recreational Experience Preference (REP) scales were developed in the context of motivation theories. According to this opinion, people take part in recreational activities when a problem arises, that is, when the present circumstances do not align with the intended or preferred outcome (Knopf et al., 1973). For example, a person who is stressed by the overburdening of daily responsibilities may wish to go fishing (recreational behavioral action) to temporarily distract from the responsibilities of daily life. Thus, it will satisfy a motivating impulse (Wellman, 1979).

There are many motivational theories and approaches that explain the behavior of recreationists in the recreation literature. According to the experimental approach, recreation should not be seen as activities such as watching television, listening to music, doing sports, hiking, camping, going on a picnic and fishing. Instead, recreation is a self-helpful, done in non-essential leisure time and psychological experience that is the result of free choice (Manfredo et al., 1996: 189). A form of leisure time motivation research called the experimental approach was developed by Driver and Tocher (1970: 1-10) in the late 1960s. This approach was studied in many researches by Driver and Brown (1975), Driver and Knopf (1977), Brown and Haas (1980), Knopf et al. (1973) and Manfredo et al. (1983) and Driver (1983) in the following years.

Goals aimed to be achieved by participating in leisure activities are focused for another approach related to leisure time motivation research. The Recreational Experience Preference (REP) scale is designed to measure these goals (Manfredo et al., 1996: 188). Similarly, the focus of leisure time research is the development of a psychometrics scale that can be used to measure recreational experience dimensions of people. These are known as Recreational Experience Preference (REP) (Driver, 1976). In this context, the REP scale is based on motivation theory, which assumes that individuals participate in recreational activities to achieve some physical and psychological goals (Manfredo et al., 1996: 188).

Satisfaction

Many societies around the world are facing a rising prevalence of discontentment, stress, challenges, sedentary lifestyles, diminished creativity, and feelings of isolation. Today, it is possible to relieve these situations with leisure time behaviors (Sivan and Ruskin, 2000: 1-2). Spending leisure time is doing an activity that gives a sense of pleasure and satisfaction to the person and focuses on the person himself. For this reason, there is an important link between people and the place to spend their leisure time (Giuliani and Feldman, 1993: 269). However, the degree of dependency on the resource may differ from activity to activity. Because recreational experience preferences differ depending on both the physical characteristics of the

resources (equipment or facility) and the characteristics of the participants (personality, age, gender and gaining appreciation) (Driver, 1976: 164). One of these approaches is the use of subjective criteria that try to measure leisure time based on the experiences of the individual. Another approach is to use objective criteria (such as the frequency of use of city parks, sports facilities and services) that aim to measure leisure time outside of the individual's experiences.

Traditionally, objective criterion has been identified with location-centered and subjective criterion with person-centered perspective (Lloyd and Auld, 2002: 43). Participants' expectations from recreational areas fulfill functions that include both the creation and delivery of programs and services (Torkildsen, 1999: 554). In this respect, in order to benefit from resources at higher levels, local authorities should increase the services related to recreational areas and make all necessary arrangements to ensure the participation of people at the highest level (Sivan and Ruskin, 2000: 1-2). The tourist experience is deemed incomplete without considering satisfaction as a crucial element (Zhang et al., 2018: 329). Customer satisfaction is, in general, an assessment of how well a product fulfills a need (Nguyen Viet et al., 2020: 3). Baker and Crompton (2000: 785) define satisfaction as the emotional state of the tourist after seeing the tourism region. Because tourist satisfaction can only be measured by the difference between pre-travel expectations and post-travel experiences (Chen and Chen, 2010: 35). In other words, when tourists compare their previous expectations and post-travel experiences, they are satisfied when they result in pleasant feelings and dissatisfied when they have feelings of dissatisfaction (Cong, 2016: 62).

When tourists are satisfied with a tourism region, the feeling of revisiting will arise (Assaker and Hallak, 2013: 610). In this context, revisit intention can be seen as a post-consumption behavior. It is also the visitor's opinion about his/her plans to visit the same destination again or his/her willingness to recommend the destination to others (Khasawneh and Alfandi, 2019: 361). Repeat visitors stay longer, engage more intensively in consumption activities, are more satisfied, and require much lower marketing costs than first-time visitors (Zhang et al., 2018: 329). Similarly, if the relationship between local people and foreign residents is positive, it is expected that foreign residents will tell their relatives and friends about it. Therefore, it is highly effective for resident foreigners to tell their relatives and friends about their life experiences in the tourism region and encourage them to visit the tourism region as tourists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Material and Hypotheses

This study seeks to uncover the recreational preferences and satisfaction levels of both local residents and foreigners residing in the area. The main focus is on understanding what types of recreational experiences they prefer and how content they are with the available recreational facilities and areas. Therefore, the population of the research consists of local people and resident foreigners living within the boundaries of Alanya. According to Eskildsen and Kristensen (2006: 40-60), in order to improve the quality of products and services, it is necessary to evaluate the questionnaire. The first part of the survey consists of eight demographic and six multiple response questions. Multiple responses were interpreted based on the percentage of responses. The second part of the questionnaire consists of a recreation experience preference scale consisting of five motivations and 21 statements and a local-centered satisfaction scale consisting of four statements, the validity and reliability of which was adapted by Kurar (2019) in four different languages as Turkish, English, German and Russian. The aim of the research can be achieved by answering the following question; "What are the recreational experience preferences of local people and resident foreigners living in Alanya?" This research aims to investigate the following hypotheses and seek answers in alignment with its objectives.

H1₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to gender.

H2₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their marital status.

H3₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to lifestyle.

H4₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to age.

H5₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their professions.

H6₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to income.

H7₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to education level.

H8₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their nationality.

H9₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their length of stay in the tourism region.

H10₁: Location-centered satisfaction has a correlation with The REP.

H11₁: Location-centered satisfaction is influenced by The REP.

Sampling Size, Method & Procedure

The study involved the participation of both local residents and second home owners of Alanya from 10 June to 20 July 2019. Since there was no existing data on the usage of recreational areas by the local people and second home owners in Alanya, a face-to-face questionnaire was employed. The convenience sampling method was chosen as a nonrandom sampling approach for conducting the survey. The formula $n = t^2 \cdot p \cdot q / d^2$ was used to determine the required number of questionnaires to be achieved (Baş, 2006: 42). n is for number of individuals in the sample, t for the theoretical value found according to the t-table at a certain level of significance, p for probability of occurrence of the investigated event, q for

probability of not occurring of the investigated event and d for sampling error accepted according to the probability of occurrence of the investigated event (Kavacik and Kurar, 2022: 66). The required sample size was determined to be 384 questionnaires, considering a 5% sampling error, with values of $p=0.5$ and $q=0.5$, a reliability interval of 95% ($\alpha=0.05$), and using $t=1.96$. However, 425 questionnaires were administered during the study, achieving a sufficient sample size. Nevertheless, due to data loss in twenty-nine questionnaires exceeding approximately 20%, they were excluded from the analysis, leaving 396 questionnaires for further analysis. Although the research obtained an adequate number of samples, there were significant constraints in terms of time and cost. Several participants experienced interruptions during the interviews, such as receiving phone calls, and some others expressed feelings of boredom, leading to discontinuation of the survey.

Date Collection Method of the Research

Primary and secondary data was utilized in the research. A questionnaire was prepared as the primary data collection tool in line with the existing literature. No data could be found on the use of recreational areas in the population of research. In cases where there is not a complete list of the population, the convenience sampling method was preferred because who would be selected for the sample was left to the researcher because he/she knew the subject best (Malhotra, 2007: 341). The data collection tools used in the research were adapted in accordance with the likert type scale adaptation approach. For the purpose of the research, domestic and foreign literature was searched. In the process of adapting both scales, a comprehensive literature review was conducted by using studies on subjects similar to the research and a conceptual framework was developed on this subject. To establish the attributes of each scale utilized in the study, the first step involved conducting validity inquiries. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was applied to the research group data in order to obtain proof of construct validity. Similar to Schmitt's (2011: 306) study, EFA was first applied to the same data and then CFA was applied to confirm the construct obtained. 396 participants were included in this study for the EFA. After EFA, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), which is the second step of construct validity, was applied. Recreation experience preference with 21 propositions and satisfaction scales with four propositions obtained after EFA were applied to the data obtained from the same participant group. SPSS package program and Lisrel structural equation program were used in the analysis of the data. Statistical methods such as correlation, factor analysis, etc. were used in the measurement tool, and regression analysis was used to test the effect model. Frequency, percentage, t and Anova tests were applied to solve the sub-problems of this research.

For the questions of the recreational experience preferences questionnaire, the 5-point Likert scale (1=Not at all important, 2=Not much important, 3=Neutral, 4=Somewhat important, 5=Very important) was used except for demographic questions. And the location-centered satisfaction scale is: "1=Not at all Satisfied," "2=Partly Satisfied," "3=Satisfied," "4=More than Satisfied," "5=Very Satisfied," numbering 1 to 5 as an interval scale.

The results were interpreted using a significance level of $p<0.05$. The findings are presented along with the demographic profile of the participants, as well as under subheadings such as multiple answers, t-test, ANOVA, correlation, and regression analysis. Certain abbreviations were employed throughout the research. (i.e. \bar{X} = Mean; S.D. = Std. Deviation; f =Frequency; AVE=Average Variance Extracted; CR=Composite Reliability).

Table 1. Demographics of participants

Gender	f	%	Marital Status	f	%
Female	204	51.5	Single	181	45.7
Male	192	48.5	Married	215	54.3
Total	396	100	Total	396	100
Age group	f	%	Nationality	f	%
18-25	81	20.5	Turkish	135	34.1
26-33	110	27.8	German	69	17.4
34-41	95	24.0	Russian	77	19.4
42-49	42	10.6	English	75	18.9
More than 50 years	68	17.2	Scandinavian	40	10.1
Total	396	100	Total	396	100
Occupation	f	%	Household income	f	%
Officials	54	13.6	Less than 1500 \$	96	24.2
Self-employed people	80	20.2	1500-2500 \$	163	41.2
Employees	136	34.3	2001-3500 \$	44	11.1
Retirement	72	18.2	3501-4500 \$	47	11.9
Others	54	13.6	More than 3001 \$	46	11.6
Total	396	100	Total	396	100
Education	f	%	Residence	f	%
Primary school	42	10.6	Less than 1 year	66	16.7
High school	111	28.0	1-3 years	94	23.7
Faculty degrees	198	50.0	4-6 years	66	16.7
Masters degrees	45	11.4	More than 6 years	170	42.9
Total	396	100	Total	396	100
Free time in a week	f	%	Lifestyle	f	%
5-10 hour	144	36.4	Local people	135	34.1
Less than 5 hour	140	35.4	Second home owners	261	65.9
More than 15 hour	61	15.4	Total	396	100
11-15 hour	51	12.9			
Total	396	100			

RESULTS

Differences in leisure time activities are indicated by variables such as gender, occupation, income, education level and marital status (Kelly and Freysinger, 2000: 68). For tourists, demographic characteristics of tourists (age, gender, cultural level, income level, etc.) are the most important factors in choosing the region to be preferred (Kim et al., 2003: 170).

This is called the "Social Determination Model" (Wichasin, 2007: 29). The leisure style of individuals is inherently intertwined with certain aspects of their personal characteristics. Therefore, the demographic variables of the participants in the sample group should be examined. Table 1 presents the demographic profile of the research participants. Also as seen in Figure 1, majority of the participants are female (51.5%), married (54.3%), 26-33 years old (27.8%), Turkish (34.1%), employees (34.3%), have an income of American dollar (\$) 1500-2500 (41.2%), faculty degrees (50%), and have resided in the region for more than 6 years (42.9%). The majority of the respondents spend 5-10 hours a week on free time activities. Finally, the majority of the respondents are resident foreigners (65.9%).

Upon review of Table 2 and Figure 2, it is apparent that the majority of respondents have a preference for visiting friends (55.2%) and reading books (51.4%). Nevertheless, it has been ascertained that a considerable majority of the participants refrain from engaging in recreational activities because of limited leisure time (54.1%) and insufficient financial resources (41.9%).

A significant majority of the participants (55.3%) express their expectation for the local authority to focus on the construction and cleaning of recreational areas. Although the majority of the participants know the concept of recreation (46.2%), it can be said that there are those who confuse it with concepts such as reaction (23.5%) and regression (9.1%). Furthermore, a substantial majority of the participants (58.6%) are involved in recreational activities, particularly outdoor recreation activities. The respondents participate in the activities with their friends (58.6%).

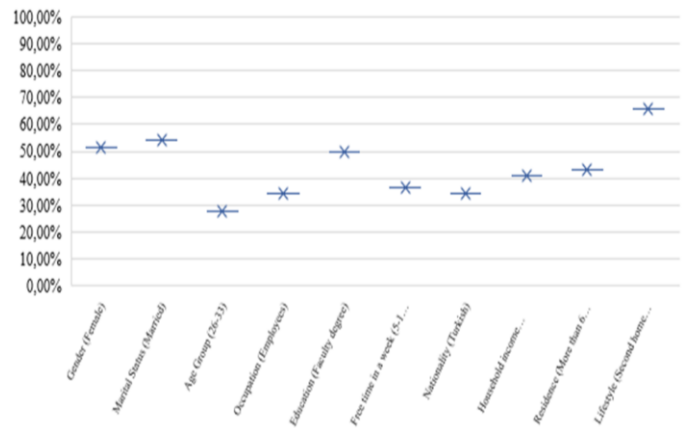


Figure 1. Demographics of the majority

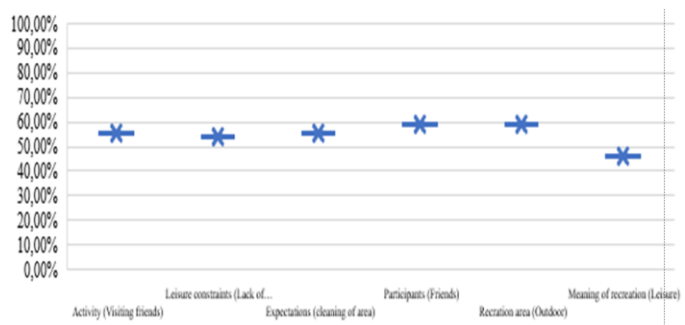


Figure 2. Multiple Responses of Majority

Table 2. Multiple Responses

Activity	Responded		Percent =396	Leisure constraints	Responded		Percent =396	Expectations	Responded		Percent =396
	f	%			f	%			f	%	
Visiting friends	201	22.0	55.2	Lack of leisure time	190	34.6	54.1	Cleaning of area	210	25.1	55.3
Book	187	20.5	51.4	Not enough money	147	26.8	41.9	New recreational area	180	21.6	47.4
Music	178	19.5	48.9	Inadequate transportation	82	14.9	23.4	Everyone benefits activity	160	19.2	42.1
TV	177	19.4	48.6	Inadequate information	67	12.2	19.1	Cultural events	157	18.8	41.3
Swimming	169	18.5	46.4	No companion	63	11.5	17.9	Inspections	128	15.3	33.7
Meaning of recreation	Responded		Percent= 396	Recreation Area	Responded		Percent= 396	Participants	Responded		Percent =396
	f	%			f	%			f	%	
Leisure	183	36.0	46.2	Outdoor	232	38.5	58.6	Friends	232	40.8	58.6
Good time	159	31.3	40.2	Home	212	35.2	53.5	Family	219	38.5	55.3
Reaction	93	18.5	23.5	Sports	91	15.1	23.0	Alone	110	19.3	27.8
Regression	36	7.1	9.1	Indoor	54	9.0	13.6	Others	8	1.4	2.0
Others	33	6.5	8.3	Others	14	2.3	3.5				

Five motivational areas of REP scale are used in this study. This is an extremely important point. Because these motivational areas both help to determine why people show their leisure behaviors and contribute to understanding the results of participation in leisure time activities. Additionally, information on leisure time motivation helps to develop programs that both minimize problems between practitioners and users and bring more human benefits (Manfredo et al., 1996: 188). To assess the suitability of the dataset for conducting exploratory factor analysis on recreation experience preference and location-centered satisfaction, several measures were employed, including the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy, Bartlett's test of Sphericity, and determinant score calculations. These analytical tools were used to determine the appropriateness of the data set for further analysis. Throughout the research, the scale reliability (α) for the recreational experience preferences of both local residents and second home owners, encompassing five motivations, was found to be 0.897. Additionally, the location-centered satisfaction scale exhibited a reliability value (α) of 0.848.

Table 3. Exploratory factor analysis of Recreation Experience Preference Scale

Code	Component	\bar{x}	Std. Sapma	Factor loadings	Eigen values	% of Variance	Alpha
Skill development		3.73	.79		7.527	18.822	.876
Skill3	Free time activities make me see what I can do.	3.78	.99	.782			
Skill2	When completed, free time activities give the sense of feeling that I achieved something.	3.83	1.03	.777			
Skill1	Free time activities make me improve my talents.	3.83	1.00	.707			
Skill5	Free time activities make me feel excited.	3.70	1.05	.703			
Skill4	I can learn what my talents are with free time activities.	3.72	1.05	.673			
Skill6	Free time activities make me get accustomed to the natural environment more quickly.	3.63	1.05	.547			
Skill7	Free time activities increase my sense of feeling about success.	3.60	1.09	.509			
Achievement		3.71	.81		1.921	16.241	.857
Achieve4	Free time activities make me test my physical strength.	3.60	1.04	.774			
Achieve3	Free time activities make me measure how much I can be successful in what I do.	3.61	1.04	.727			
Achieve1	Free time activities make the value that I give to myself increase.	3.78	.99	.722			
Achieve2	Free time activities give the feeling that I can achieve something.	3.74	.99	.719			
Achieve5	Free time activities increase my confidence on my talents.	3.80	1.01	.578			
Family togetherness		3.47	.99		1.708	12.722	.868
Family2	I have an experience that all my family in it with free time activities.	3.46	1.13	.859			
Family3	Free time activities make me act with my family for a while.	3.47	1.07	.831			
Family1	Free time activities make me do something with my family.	3.48	1.13	.815			
Social recognition		2.83	.91		1.428	9.638	.718
Social2	I ensure people to admire by joining free time activities.	2.59	1.16	.866			
Social1	Free time activities make me praised by other people.	2.53	1.13	.830			
Social3	Free time activities make me be known by the other people doing the same activities.	3.37	1.13	.587			
Escaping family		3.42	.81		1.101	7.748	.581
Escape2	I am far away from the crowded places with free time activities for a while.	3.48	1.11	.833			
Escape1	I am far away from my family permanently with free time activities.	2.93	1.17	.722			
Escape3	I enjoy the silence and the beauty around me with free time activities.	3.86	1.01	.519			
Cronbach Alpha = .897, Total % of Variance = 65.172, KMO = .901, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity = 3828.972, p=0,000							

As seen in Table 3, in order to ensure the validity of the questionnaire, 21 statements in the scale were subjected to exploratory factor analysis using the Varimax rotation method, and then reliability analyzes were performed. The variance explanation rate of the five factors obtained is 65.172%, which is above the acceptable threshold (Nakip, 2003: 412). The Cronbach Alpha values calculated for the internal consistency of the factors varying between 0.581 and 0.876 shows that the scale is highly reliable (Hair et al., 1998: 118). The factors were named as “Skill development”, “Achievment”, “Family togetherness”, “Social recognition” and “Escaping family” considering the expressions they contained.

Figure 3 shows the standardized CFA results for the Recreation experience preferences scale. According to this, it was determined that the factor loads of the propositions were below 1.00. If the standardized parameter values are above 1.00, it indicates that there is a serious problem in the model (Şimşek, 2007: 85). From this result, it is concluded that the factor loads obtained as a result of CFA are quite appropriate.

Table 4 displays additional values pertaining to the validity of the results obtained from the first level confirmatory factor analysis. As a result of the analysis, fit indices were examined and the Chi-square value obtained ($\chi^2=506.68$, degrees of freedom (sd) = 179, $\chi^2/sd = 2.83$, $p=0.00<0.05$) was found to be significant. Since it is aimed to develop a suitable model in this study, it is desired that the Chi-square value obtained is not significant. However, in large sample models, Chi-square is significant just from sample size due to insignificant differences. For this reason, many fit values that minimize or eliminate the sample size have been developed to look at the model (Yıldız, 2016: 253).

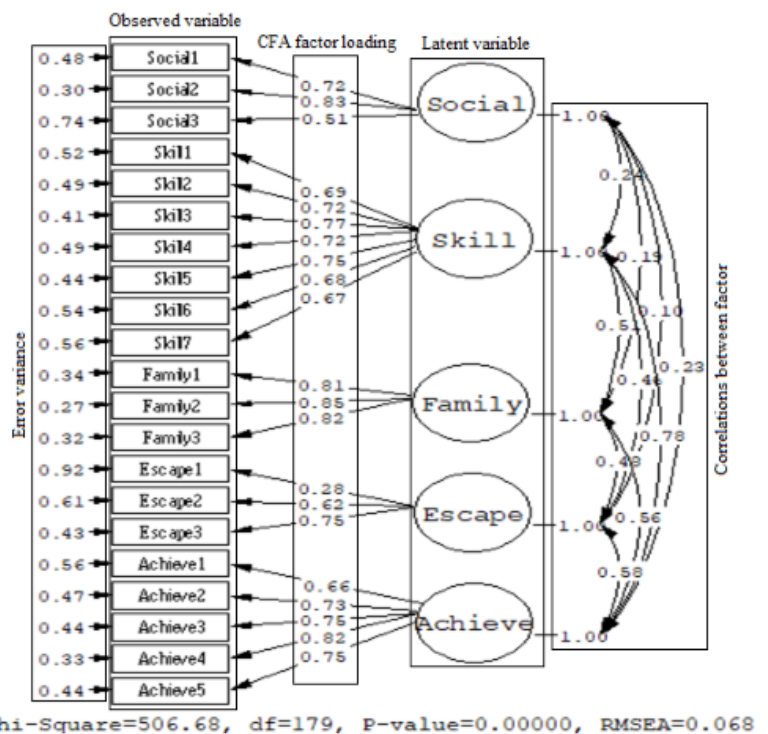


Figure 3. REP Scale Confirmatory Factor Analysis Model

Table 4. Recreational Experience Preferences Scale t-Values, Factor Loads and Fit Indices

Factor	Component	Factor loading	t-Value	Variance (%)	AVE		Cr	R ²
Social recognition	Social1	0.72	13.05	0.48	0.50	0.73	0.52	
	Social2	0.83	14.66	0.30			0.70	
	Social3	0.51	9.47	0.74			0.26	
Skill development	Skill1	0.59	15.03	0.52	0.50	0.87	0.48	
	Skill2	0.72	15.81	0.49			0.51	
	Skill3	0.77	17.50	0.41			0.59	
	Skill4	0.72	15.81	0.49			0.51	
	Skill5	0.75	16.71	0.44			0.56	
	Skill6	0.68	14.65	0.54			0.46	
	Skill7	0.67	14.33	0.56			0.44	
Family togetherness	Family1	0.81	18.54	0.34	0.68	0.86	0.66	
	Family2	0.85	19.88	0.27			0.73	
	Family3	0.82	18.89	0.32			0.68	
Escaping family	Escape1	0.28	4.81	0.92	0.34	0.57	0.07	
	Escape2	0.62	10.84	0.61			0.39	
	Escape3	0.75	12.64	0.43			0.57	
Achievement	Achieve1	0.66	14.19	0.56	0.55	0.86	0.44	
	Achieve2	0.73	16.00	0.47			0.53	
	Achieve3	0.75	16.67	0.44			0.56	
	Achieve4	0.82	18.94	0.33			0.67	
	Achieve5	0.75	16.66	0.44			0.56	
Index	Chi-square (χ^2)	χ^2/df	RMSEA	GFI	AGFI	CFI	RMR	SRMR
Threshold	506.68;p=0.00	2.83	0.068	0.89	0.86	0.97	0.076	0.064
Status	Significant	Acceptable model fit	Acceptable model fit	Acceptable model fit	Acceptable model fit	Good fit	Acceptable model fit	Acceptable model fit

Upon scrutinizing the fit values derived from the analysis, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation - (RMSEA) = (0.068), Goodness of Fit Index - (GFI) = (0.89), Root Mean Square Error - (RMR) = 0.076, Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) = (0.86), Comparative Fit Index – (CFI) = (0.89), and Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) = (0.064) values and χ^2/df (2.83) meets the general fit criterias. When the t values obtained are examined, it is seen that they are significant with a margin of error of 0.05 (≥ 1.96). The values for CR=composit reliability should be greater than 0.70 and the AVE (Average Variance Extracted) coefficient should be greater than 0.50 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981: 46). The CR and AVE values of all dimensions except the Escaping family are greater than 0.70 and 0.50.

Table 5. Location-centered satisfaction scale exploratory factor analysis (KMO Value: 0,793, Bartlett's Value: 670,947, p=0,000)

Component	\bar{X}	Std. deviation	Factor loadings	Eigen values	% Variance	Alpha (α)
Factor: Location-centered satisfaction	3.22	.93		2.757	68.92	.848
Q1 - Your contentment related to the areas of free time activities that belong to the private sector.	3.10	1.15	.815			
Q2 - Your contentment related to the areas of free time activities that belong to the public.	3.11	1.09	.822			
Q3 - Your general contentment about the areas of free time activities.	3.37	1.05	.850			
Q4 - Your contentment related to the diversity of the areas of free time activities.	3.31	1.19	.833			

According to Table 5, the KMO statistic value is 0.79, which exceeds the threshold of 0.6, indicating the data's suitability for factor analysis. The Bartlett's test shows a strong level of significance ($p < 0.001$), implying significant relationships between the variables. Moreover, the analysis reveals that one factor can account for 68.92% of the common variance shared by the four variables. Upon examining the mean of this dimension ($\bar{X} = 3.22$; S.S. = .93) it becomes evident that it falls within the range of a moderate mean (Özdamar, 2003: 32). Table 6 displays additional metrics indicating the validity and accuracy of the results obtained from the first-level confirmatory factor analysis. The factor loadings of the propositions were found to be below 1.00. Based on these fit values, it is evident that the proposed model shows a satisfactory level of harmony with the observed data. The combined reliability of the satisfaction dimension surpasses 0.83, indicating a high level of consistency. Furthermore, the satisfaction dimension exhibits AVE value of 0.55, as computed in the analysis and the value signifies a moderate average for this particular dimension.

Table 6. Location-Centered Satisfaction Scale t-Value, Factor Loadings and Indices

Component	Code	Factor Loadings	t-Value	% of Variance	AVE	Cr	R ²	
Location-Centered Satisfaction	Q1 ($\bar{x}=3.10$)	0.66	13.17	11.55	0.55	0.83	0.43	
	Q2 ($\bar{x}=3.11$)	0.67	13.60	11.36			0.45	
	Q3 ($\bar{x}=3.37$)	0.84	18.03	6.87			0.71	
	Q4 ($\bar{x}=3.31$)	0.80	16.94	8.57			0.64	
Measures	Ki-Kare (χ^2)	χ^2/df	RMSEA	GFI	AGFI	CFI	RMR	SRMR
Threshold	0.35 (P=0.55)	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.004	0.0035
Status	Not Significant	Traditional	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great

RESULTS ON HYPOTHESES

In this section, the research aims to investigate whether the recreational experience preferences of the local people differ based on various demographic variables. To achieve this, the study employs several statistical analyses, including t-test and ANOVA to compare means between groups, as well as correlation and multiple regression analysis to explore relationships between variables. The researchers also conducted a test for homogeneity of variances (Levene test), which indicated that the variances are not significantly different across groups ($p > 0.05$). Based on this result, they used the LSD test to identify specific groups with mean differences in their recreational preferences (Kalaycı, 2010). To determine the significance of the results, a 95% confidence interval is used. If the calculated p-value (Sig. value) is greater than or equal to this confidence level, the alternative hypothesis H_1 is rejected, suggesting that there are no significant differences in recreational experience preferences among the demographic groups being studied.

H1₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to gender.

Table 7. Independent sample t-Test results based on gender sample

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievment		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Gender														
Female	204	51.5	2.75	.90	3.76	.73	3.42	.84	3.47	.74	3.73	.74	3.26	.88
Male	192	48.5	2.90	.92	3.68	.84	3.53	.98	3.37	.88	3.68	.87	3.18	.97
t-value			-1.652		.987		.384		5.025		5.331		2.354	
p value			.099		.324		.278		.192		.479		.412	
H1₁			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

In Table 7, the recreational experience preference and satisfaction levels of the participants do not differ according to gender ($p > 0.05$). H_{11} hypothesis is rejected for all variables.

H2₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their marital status.

Table 8. Independent sample t-Test results based on marital status sample

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievment		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Marital status														
Single	181	45.7	2.90	.93	3.76	.71	3.36	1.00	3.43	.82	3.72	.76	3.28	.83
Married	215	54.3	2.77	.89	3.69	.84	3.57	.96	3.42	.80	3.69	.84	3.17	1.00
t-value			1.378		.873		-2.184		.134		.408		1.147	
p value			.169		.383		.030		.893		.684		.252	
H2₂			Rejected		Rejected		Accepted		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

As seen in Table 8, hypothesis H_{21} is rejected for the dimensions of social recognition, skill development, escaping family, achievement and satisfaction ($p > 0.05$). However, hypothesis H_{21} is accepted for the family togetherness dimension. Married people attach more importance to the experience of strengthening family ties than single people.

H3₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to lifestyle.

Table 9. Independent sample t-Test results based on people sample

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievment		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Lifestyle														
Local people	135	34.1	2.47	.81	3.54	.85	3.41	1.03	3.34	.88	3.58	.93	2.67	.93
Second home	261	65.9	3.01	.90	3.82	.73	3.51	.96	3.47	.77	3.77	.73	3.51	.79
t-value			-5.827		-3.316		-.926		-1.466		-2.309		-9.442	
p value			.000		.001		.355		.143		.021		.000	
H3₁			Accepted		Accepted		Rejected		Rejected		Accepted		Accepted	

Table 10. Anova Analysis Findings Related to Age Variable

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievment		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Age														
18-24	81	20.5	2.99	.98	4.03	.73	3.70	1.01	3.50	.85	3.87	.75	3.48	.76
25-34	110	27.8	2.77	.88	3.60	.75	3.44	.95	3.47	.89	3.63	.86	3.03	.90
35-44	95	24.0	2.61	.82	3.56	.84	3.36	.92	3.24	.77	3.54	.91	2.93	1.00
45-54	42	10.6	2.92	.95	3.81	.62	3.69	.86	3.56	.70	3.82	.61	3.47	.89
55 and above	68	17.2	2.97	.92	3.75	.82	3.28	1.11	3.42	.72	3.80	.69	3.47	.92
F			2.592		5.104		2.550		1.760		2.487		7.292	
p value			.036		.001		.039		.136		.043		.000	
LSD post-hoc tests			18-24>35-44		18-24>25-34		18-24>35-44		-		18-24>25-34		18-24>25-34	
H4₁			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Rejected		Accepted		Accepted	

In Table 9, hypothesis H3₁ is rejected for the dimensions of family togetherness and escaping family ($p>0.00$). However, hypothesis H3₁ is accepted for the dimensions of social recognition, skill development, achievement and satisfaction. Resident foreigners attach more importance to social recognition, skill development, achievement experiences than locals. In addition, the satisfaction level of resident foreigners with recreational areas is higher than that of locals.

H4₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to age.

As seen in Table 10, hypothesis H4₁ is rejected for the escaping family dimension ($p>0.00$). However, hypothesis H4₁ is accepted for social recognition, skill development, family togetherness, achievement and satisfaction dimensions. The age group 55 and above gives more importance to the dimensions of social recognition, skill development for 18-24, and family togetherness and achievement. In addition, the satisfaction level of the 18-24 age group is higher than the other age groups. Finally, the difference between the groups is between the 18-24 age group and other age groups.

H5₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their professions.

Table 11. Anova Analysis Findings Related to Professions Variable

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievement		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Officials	54	13.6	2.70	1.06	3.78	.81	3.74	.77	3.56	.67	3.89	.65	3.03	.92
Self-employed	80	20.2	2.83	.97	3.63	.87	3.46	1.14	3.50	.72	3.66	.88	3.20	.91
Employees	136	34.3	2.76	.85	3.65	.81	3.31	1.00	3.25	.94	3.60	.90	3.14	.93
Retirement	72	18.2	3.11	.89	3.82	.73	3.50	1.03	3.51	.77	3.77	.75	3.53	.88
Other	54	13.6	2.75	.79	3.87	.60	3.59	.77	3.48	.74	3.71	.63	3.26	.96
F			2.257		1.406		2.119		2.389		1.502		2.851	
p value			.042		.231		.078		.041		.201		.024	
LSD post-hoc tests			Official>retirement		-		-		Official>Employees		-		Official>retirement	
H5₁			Accepted		Rejected		Rejected		Accepted		Rejected		Accepted	

As seen in Table 11, hypothesis H5₁ is rejected for skill development, family togetherness, achievement and satisfaction dimensions ($p>0.00$). However, H5₁ hypothesis is accepted for social recognition and escaping family and satisfaction dimensions. However, retired people attach more importance to social recognition and officials attach more importance to escaping family dimension than the others. In addition, the satisfaction level of retired people with recreational areas is higher than the other groups. Finally, the difference between the groups is between officials and retirees.

H6₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to income.

Table 12. Anova analysis findings regarding monthly income status (\$=American dollar)

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievement		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Less than 1500	96	24.2	2.69	.93	3.72	.80	3.40	.94	3.36	.91	3.73	.89	3.03	1.04
1500-2500	163	41.2	2.79	.85	3.73	.72	3.44	1.01	3.41	.81	3.65	.76	3.21	.94
2501-3500	44	11.1	3.03	.72	3.78	.67	3.48	1.06	3.65	.66	3.68	.83	3.18	.86
3501-4500	47	11.9	2.87	1.15	3.92	.97	3.75	1.01	3.52	.73	3.98	.71	3.49	.90
4501 and above	46	11.6	2.99	.93	3.46	.83	3.47	.89	3.26	.80	3.61	.82	3.45	.59
F			1.471		2.038		1.138		1.663		1.754		2.765	
p value			.210		.048		.338		.158		.137		.027	
LSD post-hoc tests			-		1500-2500>4501 and above		-		-		-		Less than 1500>3501-4500	
H6₁			Rejected		Accepted		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Accepted	

As seen in Table 12, hypothesis H6₁ is rejected for social recognition, family togetherness, escaping family and achievement dimensions ($p>0.00$). However, H6₁ hypothesis is accepted for skill development and satisfaction dimensions. In addition, those with 3501-4500 \$ both attach more importance to the skill development dimension and have higher satisfaction levels with recreational areas. The difference between the groups stems from those with an income of 1500-2500 and 4501 and above. Finally, the difference between the groups is between those with an income of 1500 and those with an income of 3501-4500.

H7₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to education level.

In Table 13, hypothesis H7₁ is rejected for family togetherness and skill development dimensions ($p>0.00$). However, hypothesis H7₁ is accepted for social recognition, escaping family, achievement and satisfaction dimensions. Those with Masters degrees give more importance to the social recognition dimension compared to other education degrees. The difference between the groups is based on primary school and high school. On the other hand, those with faculty degrees attach more importance to escaping family and achievement dimension compared to other educational degrees. The difference in this dimension is due to faculty degrees and primary school, and high school and faculty degrees. Participants with masters degrees have a higher level of satisfaction with recreational areas compared to other education degrees. The difference regarding the satisfaction dimension is between those with primary school and those with faculty degrees.

H8₁: Participants' recreation experience preference and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their nationality.

Table 13. Anova analysis findings regarding educational status

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievement		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Primary school	42	10.6	2.50	1.07	3.47	1.03	3.29	1.16	3.23	.95	3.48	1.06	2.89	.98
High school	111	28.0	2.87	.92	3.69	.82	3.34	1.07	3.32	.93	3.57	.96	3.17	1.07
Faculty degrees	198	50.0	2.82	.83	3.80	.65	3.56	.90	3.53	.69	3.82	.74	3.29	.83
Masters degrees	45	11.4	3.05	1.02	3.71	.94	3.32	.91	3.40	.81	3.76	.81	3.37	.86
F			2.894		2.056		1.427		2.490		3.403		2.705	
p value			.035		.106		.234		.040		.018		.045	
LSD post-hoc tests			Primary school> High school		-		-		Faculty degrees> Primary school		High school> Faculty degrees		Primary school> Faculty degrees	
H7₁			Accepted		Rejected		Rejected		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	

Table 14. Anova analysis findings regarding nationality status

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievement		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Turkish	135	34.1	2.47	.81	3.54	.85	3.41	1.03	3.34	.88	3.58	.93	2.67	.93
German	69	17.4	2.97	.92	3.69	.67	3.43	1.01	3.36	.82	3.56	.79	3.47	.64
Russian	77	19.4	2.94	.83	3.97	.64	3.84	.71	3.59	.67	3.91	.67	3.55	.78
English	75	18.9	2.92	.96	3.76	.88	3.35	1.11	3.42	.74	3.78	.75	3.44	1.01
Scandinavian	40	10.1	3.39	.83	3.86	.68	3.30	.90	3.49	.89	3.87	.66	3.64	.93
F			10.820		4.125		3.467		1.369		3.240		22.686	
p value			.000		.003		.008		.244		.012		.000	
LSD post-hoc tests			Turkish> German		Turkish> Russian		German> Russian		-		Turkish> Scandinavian		Turkish> English	
H8₁			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Rejected		Accepted		Accepted	

As seen in Table 14, the H8₁ hypothesis is rejected only for the escaping family dimension (p>0.00). However, hypothesis H8₁ is accepted for social recognition, skill development, family togetherness, achievement and satisfaction dimensions. Scandinavians give more importance to the social recognition dimension than other groups. The difference between the groups is due to the difference between Turkish and German nationalities. Russians attach more importance to the dimensions of skill development, family togetherness, achievement and satisfaction than the other groups. The difference between the groups is between Turkish and Russian nationalities for skill development, German and Russian nationalities for family togetherness and Turkish and Scandinavian nationalities for achievement.

H9₁: Participants' recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels with recreational areas differ according to their length of stay in the tourism region.

Table 15. Anova analysis findings regarding residence status

Independent variable	Factor		Social recognition		Skill development		Family togetherness		Escaping Family		Achievement		Satisfaction	
	f	%	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.	\bar{X}	S.D.
Less than 1 year	66	16.7	2.92	.87	3.87	.85	3.49	1.01	3.38	.79	3.79	.71	3.53	.68
1-3 years	94	23.7	3.21	.80	3.88	.77	3.69	.90	3.58	.78	3.93	.77	3.40	.83
4-6 years	66	16.7	2.78	.88	3.75	.56	3.32	.80	3.58	.79	3.65	.67	3.28	.88
More than 6 years	170	42.9	2.60	.92	3.57	.82	3.41	1.07	3.29	.83	3.57	.89	2.98	1.02
F			10.250		4.232		2.285		3.538		4.348		7.634	
p value			.000		.006		.078		.015		.005		.000	
LSD post-hoc tests			Less than 1 year>1-3 years		Less than 1 year> More than 6 years		-		1-3 years> More than 6 years		1-3 years>4-6 years		1-3 years> More than 6 years	
H9₁			Accepted		Accepted		Rejected		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	

In Table 15, the H9₁ hypothesis is rejected only for the family togetherness dimension (p>0.00). However, H9₁ hypothesis is accepted for social recognition, skill development, escaping family, achievement and satisfaction dimensions. Those who reside in the region for 1-3 years attach more importance to all of the dimensions than the other groups. The difference between the groups is between less than 1 year and 1-3 years for social recognition, less than 1 year and more than 6 years for skill development, 1-3 years and more than 6 years for escaping family, and 1-3 years and 4-6 years for achievement. Finally, those who stayed in the tourism region for 1-3 years are more satisfied with recreational areas than the others. The difference between the groups is between 1-3 years and more than 6 years.

H10₁: Location-centered satisfaction has a correlation with The REP.

A significant low positive correlation was found between the satisfaction and social recognition, skill development,

family togetherness and achievement, while a significant very low positive relationship was found only with escaping family (Table 16, $p < 0.05$). $H10_1$ was accepted.

H11₁: Location-centered satisfaction is influenced by The REP.

Table 16. Pearson's correlation analysis

Factor	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Satisfaction
F1-Social recognition	1					
F2-Skill development	.280**--- .000	1				
F3-Family togetherness	.171**--- .001	.459**--- .000	1			
F4-Escaping Family	.164**--- .000	.297*--- .000	.298**--- .000	1		
F5-Achievement	.205* --- .000	.693**--- .000	.486**--- .000	.386**--- .000	1	
Satisfaction	.326* --- .000	.263*--- .000	.225*--- .000	.127*--- .011	.289* --- .000	1

Table 17. Regression analysis findings related to satisfaction

REP Scale Domain	B	β	t-value	p-value	Adjusted R ²	R ²	F	p.
Constant	1.415		5.414	.000	.141	.152	13.950	.000
F1-Social recognition	.274	.269	5.507	.000				
F2-Skill development	.107	.091	1.354	.176				
F3-Family togetherness	.097	.103	1.877	.041				
F4-Escaping Family	-.003	-.003	-.056	.955				
F5-Achievement	.083	.072	1.052	.293				

Upon analyzing the multiple linear regression results presented in Table 17, it becomes evident that the model shows significance at all levels ($F=13.950$; $p=0.000 < 0.05$). The parameter value for the social recognition experience is found to be .274. This means that a one-unit increase in the social recognition experience is associated with a .274 unit increase in satisfaction with recreational areas. By comparing the Beta values of parameters with significant t-values, it is clear that the social recognition experience ($\beta=.274$) has a greater influence on satisfaction compared to the improving family togetherness experience ($\beta=.097$). Furthermore, the statistical analysis indicates that the independent variables collectively account for a significant portion of the variation in the dependent variable. The Adjusted R² value is .141, which means that 15% of the variation in satisfaction with recreational areas can be explained by the independent variables. As a result of these findings, the research accepts the hypothesis H11₁, indicating that the social recognition experience and improving family togetherness experience significantly contribute to explaining the variance in the level of satisfaction with recreational areas.

DISCUSSION

Working time is time passed earning money. The time that is spent at home by doing fun things with the family or remaining from doing compulsory work is called free time or residual time. However, since free time is not always free/empty, residual time expression is now used to make this distinction. In residual time personal care, exercise, family togetherness, recreation, self-development and many other things are done. Leisure time is free time where recreational activities are done and expresses a mental state (Shores, 2005: 2). According to the analysis, it is seen that satisfaction with recreational areas has a medium level mean. Arslan and Türkmen (2012: 45) assert that leisure and recreational activities play a significant role in addressing various urban troubles and even in proactively averting potential issues. The plans of local authorities for recreational activities will contribute to the improvement of life conditions in urban areas (related to environmental quality such as clean air, clean water, comfort, silence and diversity of areas).

Mahon et al. (2000) suggest that participating in leisure activities alongside family members has a profound impact on individual growth and social development. According to the analysis, married people give more importance to the experience of strengthening family ties. Based on Karaküçük and Gürbüz's research (2007: 48), engaging in leisure activities with the family, whether in outdoor or indoor recreation areas, proves highly beneficial for reinforcing family bonds. The 18-24 and 45-54 age groups participating in the research want to experience strengthening family ties. The life experiences that recreational activities will provide to the members of the society offer important opportunities for children and young people to solve their problems and integrate with the society. In this context, when we look at the research findings, the 18-24 age group gives more importance to the sense of socialization.

The motivation to be accepted by the society leads the retirees to recreational activities more. The change of retirement age from country to country takes the attention of those who deal with tourism and recreation management in terms of third age tourism (Demir and Çevirgen, 2006: 6). For this reason, the arrangement of short flights by many airline companies positively affects the increase of travel clubs (McLean and Hurt, 2012: 2). Those in the third age group and young people are more satisfied with recreational areas than other groups. According to Karaküçük and Gürbüz (2006: 28), people who have more free time during retirement prefer travelling to adapt to retirement and live it well. While there is a moderate level of satisfaction with the recreational areas in the region, the third age group's higher satisfaction arises from the different leisure activities they participate in due to physical conditions and social disadvantages. In addition, officers are in the experience of being temporarily removed from the family environment.

According to Karaküçük and Gürbüz (2007: 27), demand for recreational activities is more intense in societies with high income levels. In this respect, it can be said that research and literature findings are similar. Those in the middle-income group participating in the research generally desire to have a talent development experience. Demir and

Çevirgen (2006: 6) state that as the welfare level of people increases, they desire more non-working time. It is seen that the satisfaction level of the income group below the minimum wage in the research is quite low.

According to Karaküçük and Gürbüz (2007: 49), self-discovery of individuals and understanding what kind of skills they have depends only on the person's willingness to do the work he/she does. For this reason, one of the most important ways to determine the interests and abilities of both adults and children in the early stages and to direct their education is to participate in recreational activities. According to the findings, university graduates want to socialization experience.

Stokowski (2002: 368) suggested that individuals who have close ties to their families tend to do their leisure time activities with their family members. In the analyzes made, Russians have a sense of having experience to strengthen family ties. According to Karaküçük and Gürbüz (2010: 51), the main reason for the formation of recreational needs in the social sense is that it allows every people to get to know each other, establish friendships, and work around common goals. In the analyzes made, the sense of acceptance from society provides Scandinavians with a higher level of motivation to participate in recreational activities. It can be said that these research findings overlap with the literature.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary objective of this study is to investigate and compare the recreation experience preferences and satisfaction levels of individuals living in Alanya, including both the local residents and second home owners. Regarding the recreation centers to be added to the region, it should include plans for the areas where families can spend time together. In addition, both the 18-24 age group and the married people want to spend time with their families. It reveals the importance of considering the places where people can spend time with their family in recreational area planning of local authorities.

It is considered extremely important that local authorities make new places where the third age group can protect their physical and psychological health. In this direction, the natural beauties of the destination and especially the climatic conditions suitable for third age tourism increase its preferability. Local authorities should take precautions to protect the values of the region. Structural constraints such as financial impossibility should be considered in recreational area planning. In the recreational area planning, local authorities should gain new facilities for the region that will eliminate negative psychological disorders such as fatigue and stress. New areas should be created that will enable the residents of the destination to get to know each other, establish friendships and work around common goals.

It is very important to understand the motivation of local people and second home owner to participate. In particular, the motivation-satisfaction relationship has always been a popular research interest of many scholars, because satisfaction has been shown to have a positive impact on local people and second home owner post-purchase behavior, such as recommendation and revisit intention.

Limitations

As every study has limitations, this study also has limitations. This research was conducted for the local people and foreign residents living in Alanya, Turkey. If the research mentioned is done in other destinations or countries, different results may be obtained and compared with this study. On the other hand, individuals under the age of 18 were not included in this research. The participation of people in recreational activities may be determined by different motivation dimensions in the context of recreational experience preference.

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