

Comparative Research of Bandung Residents' Recreation Behaviors from Gendered Perspective

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Abstract—This study aims to identify Bandung residents' recreation behaviors which are categorized by gender and analyze its differences with statistical test. The research was conducted to one hundred and six selected samples consisting of men and women who currently resided in Bandung starting from the teenagers until the elders. Primarily, survey method was used to collect all the required data by giving questionnaires to those selected samples. Result in this thesis shows that based on manual calculation and statistical test, there is a difference between men and women in Bandung regarding their recreation behaviors although the difference is not so prominent. The implication of this result is directed to managers and planners of recreation facilities in Bandung to open their market segments and target not only for one particular gender and always make provision of basic facilities and infrastructures for each gender as a main concern. The implication of this research is addressed to managers and planners of recreational facilities in order to be able to design recreational activities that can be enjoyed by both genders.

Keywords—recreation; recreation behavior; gender; gender differences; community

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of gender in society continues to change and gradually affects the recreation preferences of modern men and women. [1] states that the behavior between men and women in carrying out recreational activities in their spare time has now become difficult to distinguish and tend to have similarities.

However, it does not mean that the difference in recreational behavior between men and women becomes nonexistent or even becomes something that is not important to be explored further. Especially because of the fact, the topic about gender differences in tourist behavior in traveling itself is still often overlooked by researchers [2], whereas [3] suggests that the number of tourists traveling in similar gender groups is increasing. This further strengthens the understanding of tourist behavior based on gender in tours that

should be central to the planning and development of the tourism industry to be an important field of study to be explored further.

Although the previous studies stated different results regarding the problem of gender differences in tourism, especially recreational behavior in this case, according to [4] gender differences in the world of tourism remain substantive. Therefore, ongoing research and assessment of this problem are needed especially because the case of individual or community behavior, especially in terms of recreation, is strongly influenced by socio-cultural norms and other social values that exist in the society which always evolve and change as the time goes [5].

Particularly with the research locations in Bandung where the number of men and women is almost balanced, this field of study is becoming increasingly interesting to learn. Therefore, this study aims to identify the recreational behavior of the Bandung City community that is distinguished by gender and analyze the differences between them statistically.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Recreation

Recreation traditionally is defined as an activity carried out in one's spare time, primarily for the purpose of relaxation and self-renewal to face the next work [6]. Although recreation in general is often seen as an activity that requires energy in its implementation, [7] state that actually recreation is not only limited to the definition of activity, but also an emotional condition that exists within an individual that flows from a feeling of mastery (mastery), achievement, excitement (exhilaration), acceptance, success (success), personal value (self worth), and satisfaction (pleasure). These things then support the formation of a positive personal image.

B. Gender in Recreation

In recreation, the position of gender as a personal identity in determining the recreational behavior of an individual is

considered to have a significant role. This is supported by many experts who argue that individuals conduct behaviors that are consistent with their gender identity and avoid behaviors that are contrary to their gender identity [8].

In terms of recreation, men are more concerned with activities related to sports and adventure, while women are more interested in culture, opportunities to be closer to family, and prestige [9]. Men are judged to tend to exercise more often or other physical activities for recreation than women [10]. In addition, [11] also states that compared to men, women spend more of their free time for dancing, shopping, and visiting relatives or family.

However, the behavior in choosing activities to fill leisure time can be related to socio-cultural norms and social values that exist in their neighborhood [12]. Thus, differences in behavior and selection of recreational activities between men and women may not only be determined solely by gender or traditional gender attributes, especially if you look at the changes in social norms occurring in modern society nowadays.

III. METHOD

The method used in this study is descriptive comparative with a quantitative approach. The number of respondents in this study was one hundred and six respondents consisting of fifty-three men and fifty-three women who are the people of Bandung city. The data analysis technique used in this study is the percentage index and Kolmogorov-smirnov method of two samples.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting and analyzing the data process, the results of the recapitulation of respondents' characteristic are as follows:

TABLE I. RECAPITULATION OF RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTIC

Respondents' Characteristic	Dominant Percentage	
	Male	Female
Age	39% 26-35 years	39% 26-35 years
Length of Staying in Bandung City	90% > 2 years	96% > 2 years
Reason to Stay in Bandung City	66% Population from birth	66% Population from birth
Marital Status	55% Married	55% Married
Education Level	49% Bachelor	51% Bachelor
Job	32% Entrepreneur	30% housewife

Source: Processed by researchers, 2018

After the recapitulation of the respondents' characteristic was completed, the calculation of scoring was done by using

the percentage index method to see the descriptive results of recreational behavior of men and women in Bandung city.

TABLE II. SCORING CALCULATION RESULTS

Group	Recreation Behaviour	Index %		Interpretation	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
A	<i>Socializing behaviors</i>	70,31%	73,96%	Matching	Matching
B	<i>Associate behaviors</i>	63,65%	65,66%	Matching	Matching
C	<i>Competitive behaviors</i>	57,36%	48,22%	Neutral	Neutral
D	<i>Risk-taking behaviors</i>	58,99%	57,23%	Neutral	Neutral
E	<i>Exploratory behaviors</i>	74,72%	78,99%	Matching	Matching
F	<i>Vicarious experience</i>	74,34%	72,2%	Matching	Matching
G	<i>Sensory stimulation</i>	69,43%	59,37%	Matching	Neutral
H	<i>Physical expression</i>	74,84%	66,03%	Matching	Matching

Source: Processed by researchers, 2018

Based on the results above, it can be seen that the dominant recreational behavior for both genders falls in different groups of items. It can be seen that for the males in Bandung, the most dominant recreational behavior is the recreational behavior of physical exercise or physical sport with the highest percentage among the other groups that reaches to 74.84%. Whereas for the females in Bandung City, the most dominant recreational behavior is exploratory behavior with a percentage of 78.99%.

Then, based on the results above it can be concluded that the trend of Bandung City's male society in recreation is to do physical activities (sports) that do not have an element of competition in it, while the tendency of Bandung City's women in recreation is to do traveling or walking to find a new atmosphere. This result also turns out to be in line with what was stated by [10] that men more often do physical activity or exercise for recreation than women, while women prefer to take a walk like visiting historic sites for recreation.

However, one result shows that there is a difference in item G (sensory stimulation stimulation behavior or sensory stimulation) where the percentage of males falls into a suitable category while the percentage of females falls in the Neutral category. Behavioral sensory stimulation behavior is defined as recreational behavior in which individuals' recreation by honing their abilities in a particular field until they feel that mastering this field is indeed continuous with the characteristics of male gender masculinity in which men are judged to have competence and mastery while women do not [13].

Therefore, it can be assumed that when referring to the results of the manual scoring calculations that have been done above, the visible difference is that men prefer recreational activities that can hone their competence or ability to gain the feeling of mastery, while women don't like it so much.

However, still referring to the results of the score calculations, in general the preferences in recreation for both women and men are almost the same, because it appears that the difference is only found in 1 group of items from the 8 groups of items tested.

After knowing the descriptive results of the recreational behavior of men and women in Bandung, then statistical tests were conducted using Kolmogorov-Smirnov 2 sample test with the help of IBM SPSS 23.0 for Windows software to see the differences in recreational behavior between men and women in Bandung.

TABLE III. RESULT OF KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV 2 SAMPLE TEST

Group	Recreation Behaviour	P Value	α	Interpretation
A	<i>Socializing Behaviors</i>	0,009	0,05	H_0 rejected
B	<i>Associate Behaviors</i>	0,886	0,05	H_0 accepted
C	<i>Competitive Behaviors</i>	0,204	0,05	H_0 accepted
D	<i>Risk-taking Behaviors</i>	0,082	0,05	H_0 accepted
E	<i>Exploratory Behaviors</i>	0,016	0,05	H_0 rejected
F	<i>Vicarious Experience</i>	0,429	0,05	H_0 accepted
G	<i>Sensory Stimulation</i>	0,082	0,05	H_0 accepted
H	<i>Physical Expression</i>	0,082	0,05	H_0 accepted

Source: Processed by researchers, 2018

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that testing the hypothesis of differences in recreational behavior between men and women in Bandung by using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov 2 sample method shows that there are differences in two groups of items, namely group A (socializing behaviors) value = 0.009 and item E (exploratory behavior behavior) with p value = 0.016. So, based on the above test results, it can be concluded that there are differences in recreational behavior between male and female communities in Bandung, although there are only two groups of items from the 8 items tested, and the difference is 0.009 for socializing behaviors and 0.016 for exploratory behavior.

The differences that appear in group item A (socializing behavioral recreation) on the results of statistical calculations also appear in the manual calculation results which show that even though the final results of manual calculations fall into the same category that is suitable for both genders, it is still seen that women have a higher percentage than men in this recreational behavior. This result also turns out to be continuous with the theory of tourist behavior in recreation based on gender as stated in previous studies. Socializing behavioral recreation or socializing behaviors are defined as recreational behaviors where individuals like recreational activities that involve the presence of others and interaction with others in. It is in accordance with the characteristics of women's recreational behavior proposed by [9]–[11] where their research results suggest that women are more likely to engage in recreational activities as an effort to be closer to their family or relatives, and also prefer recreational activities such as visiting friends or family, chatting, shopping with

friends, and etc. In addition, these results are also in line with the concept of women's natural characteristics in which women are considered to have the nature of dependency on others [13]. So, they can be connected in recreation. According to the results above, women prefer a recreation if there is presence of other people in it. So, the difference that appears based on the results of this statistical test is very suitable with the existing reality.

Then, the differences that appear in group item E (exploratory behavioral recreation behavior) from the results of statistical tests are also the same as the results of manual scoring calculations which show that even though both genders feel In accordance with this recreational behavior, women still have higher percentages when compared to men, even the most dominant women's recreational behavior is exploratory recreational behavior. This result is also in accordance with what was stated by [10] that women prefer to walk around places that they have never seen for recreation than men. So if it is related to the results above, women may not be able to remain silent in just one tourist spot because it is easy to be tempted by the attractiveness of other tourist attractions. Therefore, they have a tendency to behave more exploratively in recreation than men. Therefore, it can be concluded that the differences seen in this study are in accordance with the existing reality.

In addition, the results also prove that generally, the preferences of the people of Bandung city both men and women actually almost have in common so that it can be said that both men and women in Bandung already have the same opportunity in choosing the recreational activities they want.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings that have been successfully obtained in this study, it is known that the dominant recreational behavior of the males in Bandung is the recreational behavior of physical expression while the dominant recreational behavior of the females is exploratory behaviors. Then after testing by using a statistical test to see the differences between the male and female communities of Bandung in recreation, the results showed that the differences found were only two types of recreational behavior from the total eight types of recreational behavior tested, namely in recreational behavior, socializing behaviors and exploratory behaviors.

Therefore, generally it can be concluded that there are differences in recreational behavior between men and women in Bandung both based on the results of manual scoring and statistical test results even though the differences revealed are not so significant.

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