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RESEARCH ON THE DETERMINATION OF RECREATIONAL EXPERIENCE PREFERENCES, EXPECTATIONS, AND SATISFACTION LEVELS OF LOCAL PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine Recreational Experience Preferences (REP) of the local people in Alanya, their leisure constraints, their expectations for recreational activities from the local authority, and the level of their satisfaction with recreational areas. Within the scope of the study, the data was collected via a questionnaire from 384 participants who visit recreational areas in Alanya through a convenience sampling method. The most preferred recreational activities of the local people are going on a picnic, visiting friends, and internet surfing. However, the three most important variables limiting the participation of the local people in recreational activities have been identified as lack of leisure time, not enough money, and pollution of toilets, fountains, and wash-hand basins in the region. The three most important expectations of the local people from the local authority in terms of recreational activities are the construction of new recreational areas, ensuring that everyone benefits from the facilities, and cleaning toilets, fountains, and wash-hand basins in the region. In addition, it has been determined that three of the most important motivations that lead the local people to recreational activities are having a good time, mental relaxation, and family togetherness experiences. According to the findings of this study, the level of satisfaction of the local people with the recreational areas is quite low. Besides, The ANOVA results indicated that people demographic characteristics had a significant influence on recreation experience preference.

KEYWORDS: Leisure, recreation, recreation motivation, recreation experience preferences, REP

JEL CLASSIFICATION: Z32, L83, L84

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INTRODUCTION

Time is a process where events come down and pursue each other toward the future, and which continues without interruption and beyond one's control (Smith et al., 2010: 59). Therefore, it is almost impossible to bring time under control and make saving in this respect. However, quantity and quality of time may be increased by using time efficiently and in a planned manner. Time (chronos) that means "chronological time" in Greek is linear and sequential. Accordingly, no second is more valuable than any other second and essentially, it is hour that determines the living rhythm of people (Tengilimoğlu et al., 2011: 44-45). However, different cultures have "kairos", i.e. suitable or quality time approach. Kairos time considers the benefit obtained, while chronos time considers the time spent (Cummings, 2008: 150-151).

Almost everything that spends time lead people to the stress that there is not enough time. Stress causes people to become misfit and causes disruption of working order of the entire team by leading to conflicts in working environment and causing minor problems to become strange (Raffoni, 2006: 15-16). Therefore, today, many people face serious health and social problems such as depression, obesity, diabetes, and suicide due to stress (Ashby and Rice, 2002: 197).

Recreational activities have positive effects on health and mental health of people. With this aspect, professionals of recreation and community health advocate making physical activities fun, safe, and

accessible to stop the alarming trend in health of people because the positive emotions felt during participation in recreational activities directly affect the quality of life positively (California Outdoor Recreation Planning Program [CORP], 2005: 13). Nonetheless Increases in life satisfaction exert negative effects on working hours in countries with low working hours, while it has a positive effect on working hours in countries with high working hours (Nadirov et al., 2017: 277).

In this study, it is aimed to determine recreational experience preferences of the local people in Alanya, their leisure constraints, their expectations for recreational activities from the local authority, and the level of their satisfaction with recreational areas. In parallel with the objective of the study, active or passive recreational preferences of the local people have been determined through the recreational experience preferences scale developed within the concept of motivation theories. From this aspect, the study is expected to contribute to research to be conducted on recreational areas in terms of examining the behaviors of people, and to the body of literature related to recreation.

Findings of the research data are shared with Alanya local authority organizations and advices are given to make up shortages and open new recreational areas in order for the local people to participate in recreational activities. Thus, contribution is made to the national and regional planning of social recreational organizations.

The most significant aspect of this study that makes it different from the others is that it reveals the motivations that lead people to recreational activities. In this study, firstly, a theoretical framework on recreational experience preferences of the local people and their level of location-centered satisfaction with recreational areas was established. Then, the results of the data collected were evaluated and suggestions were made.

1 LITERATURE REVIEW

It is a known fact that there is an increasing dissatisfaction, stress, difficulties, immobility, deprivation of creativity, and becoming isolated in the structure of many societies around the world. However, it is possible to relieve these through leisure time activities (Sivan and Ruskin, 2000: 1-2). Today, many activities contain many aspects of work and leisure time. Therefore, while any activity is the time to work for some people, it is considered a recreational activity by others (Torkildsen, 2005: 46). Thus, first, it is necessary to determine types of time by their intended use. By its intended use, time can be examined under three main groups, namely time to work, time to satisfy physiological needs, and leisure time (Hazar, 2014: 8-9).

According to Roberts (1979: 2), time to work is based on a formal organization that is paid, specialized, and has generally accepted rules, such as obligations, being disciplined, and organizational rules. During the time when physiological needs are satisfied, basic needs necessary to survive such as eating, drinking, and sleeping are satisfied (Wang, 2008: 33-38).

Free time is the time remaining after work, sleep, and personal care (Goodale and Witt, 1980: 21). Spare time is the time spent without making any activity (Mieczkowski, 1990: 9-10). Residual time is the time that remains after working time and that can be allocated to many activities such as beliefs, family, and entertainment. Participation in recreational activities is generally performed in residual time (Shores, 2005: 2). Leisure time is the situation where one's time is freed from the requirements of his/her work or duty (Butler, 2013: 10).

According to Butler (1968: 3), recreation is considered a different activity experience, an anti-work activity, or an activity performed to renew. On the other hand, Driver (1983: 1-10) defines recreation as

any event one voluntarily participates in order to gain some physical, social, and emotional behaviors personally or in a group in his/her free time. Recreation is an activity selected by people to participate in their leisure time according to Broadhurst (2001: 2); is an activity selected freely and performed voluntarily by people in their leisure time according to Lu and Hu (2005: 325); and is spending leisure time with active or passive participation according to Stebbins (2005: 349). Active participation means activities requiring active participation of people, i.e. entertainment and culture, walking and hiking, other sports, outdoor activities, other computing activities, other hobbies and games, reading books, other reading, travel related to leisure activities. On the other hand, passive participation is the situation where people utilize their leisure time as audience of a certain activity, i.e. visits and feasting, other social life, relaxing, computer and video games, TV and video, radio and music, unspecified leisure activities (Jankiewicz, 2015: 205).

People participate in a recreational activity when there is a problem, i.e. when the current situation does not coincide with the desired situation (Knopf et al., 1973: 191-204). For this reason, people desire to select the most suitable activity for them in order to maximize the benefit they will obtain during their limited leisure time (Ateca-Amestoy et al., 2008: 65-66). On the other hand, according to the scientists who consider leisure time as an activity (De Grazia, 1962: 7, Pieper, 1963: 43, Dumazedier, 1974: 136-137, Tinsley and Tinsley, 1986: 45, Haywood et. al., 1989: 2, Torkildsen, 2005: 26), the best determinant of leisure time experience is the level of pleasure and satisfaction with the activity.

According to Driver and Tocher (1970: 1-10), recreational activities are behavioral occupations used to achieve certain psychological and physical objectives. With this aspect, recreation benefit means how participation in recreational activities contributes to one's becoming more functional after participating in an activity (Driver, 1976: 163). In other words, spending leisure time means that person is him/herself, shows his/her talents, and person's capacity and potential (Payne et al., 2002: 11). For example; while some people consider watching TV as an uplifting leisure time activity, others may consider it as a monotone and meaningless leisure time activity (Wang, 2008: 28-34).

While some recreational experience preferences depend to a large extent on features of physical resources, the rate of dependency on resource may vary by activities. Each of these activities may give satisfaction or dissatisfaction at the same time (Driver, 1976: 164). For this reason, there are subjective and objective criteria between people and the place to spend leisure time (Giuliani and Feldman, 1993: 269). Subjective criterion tries to measure leisure time based on experiences of people. For example; in their study, Lloyd and Auld (2002: 44) tried to reveal whether the person-centered factors such as sense of achievement, social interaction, and one's attitude for and level of satisfaction with the recreational activities are dominant on quality of life. On the other hand, objective criterion aims to measure leisure time excluding experiences of people. Traditionally, objective criterion is identified with the location-centered point of view (public parks, sport complexes, and service usage frequency), while subjective criterion is identified with the person-centered point of view (Lloyd and Auld, 2002: 43).

According to Sivan and Ruskin (2000: 1-2), leisure time and recreational activities are perceived as an important resource in increasing the quality of life of people because people's attitude to leisure time has highly important impacts on both the status of participation in leisure time activities and the level of satisfaction with such participation (Lloyd and Auld, 2002: 46). Recreational activities are not only the activities such as watching TV, listening to music, working out, nature walk, camping, going on a picnic and fishing, etc. (Manfredo et al., 1996: 189). Therefore, knowing what motivates people for participation in activities and how such motivations affect a satisfactory experience will enable a better understanding of such experiences (Sivan and Ruskin, 2000: 1-2). For determining what motivates people for participation in activities in their leisure time, the recreational experience preferences scales developed within the concept of motivation theories are commonly used (Manfredo et al., 1996: 189).

Leisure time motivation research model was developed for the first time by Driver and Tocher (1970: 1-10) at the end of 1960's. This approach was used in the later years in research on recreational experiences by Knopf et al. (1973: 191-204), Driver and Brown (1975: 10-12), Driver and Knopf (1977: 169-193), and Brown and Haas (1980: 22-241). These scales both help to determine the reason for leisure time behaviors of people and contribute to the understanding of results of participation in leisure time activities (Driver, 1983: 1-10).

For example; a person who gets stressed due to the overload of life problems may want to go fishing in order to temporarily move away from the responsibilities of daily life. Thus, he/she will fulfill a motivating stimulation (Wellman, 1979: 61-73). In addition, while people demonstrate specialization in any activity, their recreational experience preferences may also change (Smith et al., 2010: 59). A kind of fishery activity performed with the desire for developing skills may also make contribution to the increase of self-confidence of people (Driver, 1976: 176). However, those desiring fishing may also prefer such experiences that are not specific to activity such as being with friends or out (Ditton et al., 1992: 33). Since the participation of people with recreational experience preferences in activities vary, the environment where they have recreational experiences and the recreational experience preferences they have also change.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1. Objectives of The Study

In this study, it is aimed to determine recreational experience preferences of the local people in Alanya, their leisure constraints, their expectations from the local authority, and the level of their satisfaction with recreational areas because healthy people who are mentally and physically strong are expected to be more productive and willing in their job (Özdağ et al., 2009: 310). Information on leisure time motivation helps the development of programs that minimize problems between operators and users, and that will provide more benefit to humans (Manfredo et al., 1996: 188). It is essential to make up shortages in the region, if any, through determinations to be made accordingly, to plan investments and activities aimed at demands, to rationally use opportunities that are limited, and to make new facilities and activities more objective-oriented (Özdağ et al., 2009: 310). Answers will be sought for the following questions and hypothesis in line with the objective of this research.

Research Questions

Research Questions 1 - What is the demographical profile of participants in recreational activities?
Research Questions 2 - What is the level of the attitude of participants to recreational activities?
Research Questions 3 - What is the level of the recreational activity preferences of the local people and of their participation (leisure constraints) in recreational activities?
Research Questions 4 - What are the expectations of the local people from the local authority for recreational areas?
Research Questions 5 - What is the level of satisfaction of the local people with the recreational areas in Alanya?
Research Questions 6 - What are the recreational experience preferences of the local people?

Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1_1: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in gender of the people.

Hypothesis 2_1: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in gender of the people.
Hypothesis 3_1: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in professions of the people.
Hypothesis 4_1: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in residence of the people.
Hypothesis 5_1: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in education of the people.
Hypothesis 6_1: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in age of the people.
Hypothesis 7_1: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in income of the people.
Hypothesis 8_1: There is a relationship between the recreation experience preference and location-centered satisfaction.
Hypothesis 9_1: Recreation experience preferences positively affect location-centered satisfaction.

2.2. Description of the Study of Area and Sample

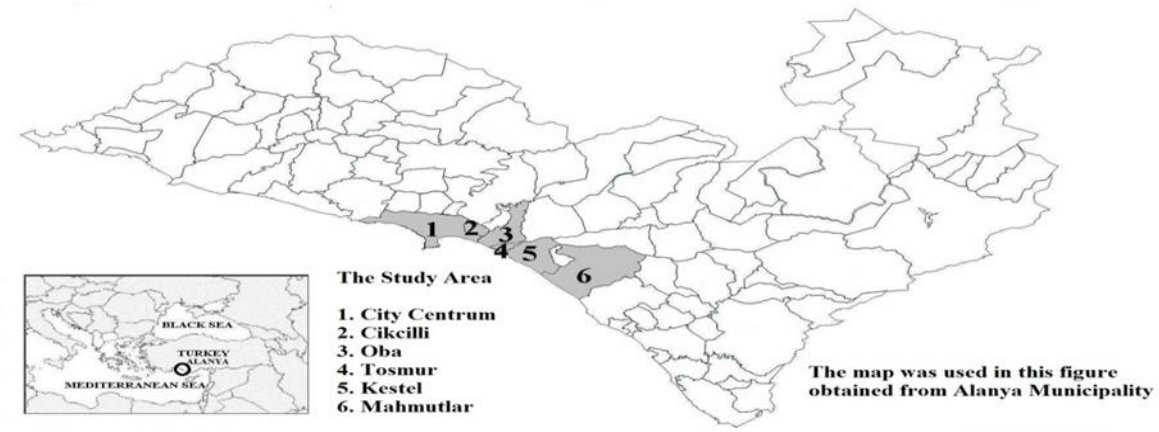
Alanya, with a bed capacity of 308.848 and an annual average number of 6.693.646 tourists, is an extremely significant tourism destination among the Mediterranean countries. The local people residing in Alanya constitutes the population. The population of Alanya is 327.503 persons including 42,882 resident foreigners. Alanya is located in the Mediterranean Region, 135 km east from Antalya. The research population consists of the 161.915 local people, who are over the age of 18 and over, living in Alanya. Second home owner living in the destination are not included in the sample. Because in many studies, although second home owner reside in the destination for a long time, they are still tourists. Although local people and tourists visit same recreation areas, locals have recreational experience and tourists, on the other hand, have tourist experience.

Sampling was taken into account as it wasn't possible to reach all individuals. Accordingly, considering that the sample should represent the population well, it has been tried to reach individuals with different socio-cultural and socio-economic characteristics as much as possible. As the sampling method, convenience sampling method was chosen among the non-probabilistic sampling methods.

As is seen in Figure 1, the locations in the district where the research was conducted are marked with numbers on the map. This study was carried out with the participation of the local people of Alanya on 15 November-15 December 2019. There is no data on whether the local people living in Alanya use recreative areas. For this reason, the questionnaire of the research was applied face to face by using the convenience sampling method among nonrandom sample methods. Accordingly, the number of questionnaires required to be achieved was determined with the formula $n=t^2.p.q/d^2$ (Baş, 2006: 42).

When the sample size is calculated with a sampling error of 5% for the values $p=0.5$ and $q=0.5$ and $t=1.96$ with the reliability interval of 95% ($\alpha=0.05$), 384 is found. Within the scope of the study carried out, 402 questionnaires were applied and the sufficient size of sample was achieved. However, since the data loss in eighteen questionnaires exceeded approximately 20%, they were not included in the analysis. Thus, the analyses were performed based on the remaining 384 questionnaires. Although a sufficient number of samples was achieved for the research, the most important constraints of the research comprise time and cost. Some participants received a phone call during the interview. And Some of the other participants stated their boredom. Therefore, we could not continue the survey.

Figure 1 **Study Area (Alanya District Map)**



2.3. 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 (Hacıoğlu et al., 2005, Kuo, 2011, Driver, 1983, Manfredo et al., 1996, Lee et al., 2002, Lloyd and Auld, 2002, Sivan and Ruskin, 2000, Kurar 2019).

The questionnaire form so prepared reached 402 persons through face to face interviews. The questionnaire includes 17 questions in total. The first seven questions in the questionnaire comprise the participants' demographic characteristics, activities, leisure constraints, and expectations from the local authority. Activities and expectations were selected from the list created by Hacıoğlu et al. (2005), while leisure constraints were selected from the list created by Kuo (2011).

The recreational experience preferences scales were developed within the concept of motivation theories. With this aspect, 8th question of the questionnaire comprises twelve motivation elements that were selected, similar with the research made by Manfredo et al. (1996: 188-213) and Lee et al. (2002: 18-37), from the list of Driver (1976: 163-189) that includes 19 motivation and 320 items. In order to simplify the questionnaire process, it was preferred to use in subscales single elements that represent different experiences of the people while making recreational experience preferences, rather than using multiple elements. The 9-11th questions in the questionnaire are for the scale of satisfaction (Table 5) with the location-centered recreational services as used in his research by Kurar (2019: 710).

During the research, it was determined that the value of the scale (α) of the recreational experience preferences of the local people that comprises 12 motivations was 0,757 and that the value of the location-centered satisfaction scale (α) was 0,781. For the questions of the questionnaire, the 5-point Likert scale (1=Not important at all, 5=Very important) was used except for demographic questions. The significance degree of $p<0.05$ was used for interpretation of the results. Findings are included with the demographic profile of the participants, multiple answers, t test, Anova, correlation and regression analysis subheadings. Some abbreviations were used in the research. (i.e. $\bar{x}$ = Mean; S.D. = Std. Deviation; M.D. = Mean Differences; f = Frequency; AVE=Average Variance Extracted; CR=Composite Reliability).

3 EMPIRICAL RESULTS

3.1. Findings on research questions (Q)

For the purposes of the study, the following research questions were examined:

Research Questions 1: What is the demographical profile of participants in recreational activities?

With the first question of the research, the findings related to the demographic variables of the participants are included.

Table 1 **Demographic characteristics of the respondents**

Gender	f	%	Household income	f	%	Occupation	f	%
Female	153	39,8	Less than 1000₺	123	32,0	Officials	126	32,8
Male	231	60,2	1000-2000 ₺	118	37,7	Self-employed people	70	18,2
Total	**384**	**100**	2001-3000 ₺	107	27,9	Employees	139	36,2
Marital Status	**f**	**%**	More than 3001 ₺	36	9,6	Retirement	49	4,7
Single	154	40,1	**Total**	**384**	**100**	**Total**	**384**	**100**
Married	230	59,9	**Age group**	**f**	**%**	**Education levels**	**f**	**%**
Total	**384**	**100**	18-25	87	22,7	Primary school	76	19,8
Residence	**f**	**%**	26-33	134	34,9	High school	98	25,5
Less than 3 years	92	24,0	34-41	87	22,7	Associate Degree	43	11,2
3-5 years	42	10,9	42-49	50	13,0	Facultydegrees	97	25,3
More than 5 years	250	65,1	More than 50 years	26	6,8	Masters degrees	70	18,2
Total	**384**	**100**	**Total**	**384**	**100**	**Total**	**384**	**100**

The demographic characteristics of the participants in the research are provided in table 1. Accordingly, the majority of the participants are male (60.2%), married (59.9%), 26-33 years old (34.9%), worker (36.2%), high-school graduate (25.5%), have an income of TRY 1000-2000 (37.7%), and have resided in the region for more than 5 years (65.1%).

Research Questions 2: What is the level of the attitude of participants to recreational activities?

The second question of the research is intended for determining the behaviours of the questionnaire participants towards recreational activities. The interpretations on the findings of the research are provided based on the number of participants (n=384).

Table 2 **Multiple answers**

Recreation Area	Responded		Percent % (n=384)	Hours	Responded		Percent % (n=384)
	f	%			f	%	
Outdoor	239	52,5	62,2	1-2 hour	201	52,2	52,9
Indoor	144	31,6	37,5	3-4 hour	107	27,8	28,2
Sports	57	12,5	14,8	More than 4 hours	42	10,9	11,1
Others	15	3,3	3,9	Less than 1 hour	35	9,1	9,2
Total	**455**	**100**	**118,5**	**Total**	**385**	**100**	**101,3**
Times	**Responded**		**Percent % (n=384)**	**Months**	**Responded**		**Percent % (n=384)**
	f	**%**			**f**	**%**	
Evening	297	66,3	79,4	July	200	18,9	52,1
Midday	76	17,0	20,3	August	184	17,4	47,9
Morning	56	12,5	15,0	June	150	14,2	39,1
Others	19	4,2	5,1	January	78	7,4	20,3
Total	**448**	**100**	**119,8**	February	74	7,0	19,3
Participants	**Responded**		**Percent % (n=384)**	March	62	5,8	16,1
	f	**%**		September	60	5,7	15,6
Friends	185	43,1	48,6	May	59	5,6	15,4
My wife and children	103	24,0	27,0	December	57	5,4	14,8
Only my wife	69	16,1	18,1	April	51	4,8	13,3
Alone	47	11,0	12,3	November	43	4,1	11,2
Children	18	4,2	4,7	October	42	4,0	10,9
Others	7	1,6	1,8	**Total**	**1060**	**100**	**276,0**
Total	**429**	**100**	**112,6**				

As is seen in table 2, the majority of the local people perform recreational activities outdoor (62.2%), for 1-2 hours (52.9%), in the evening (79.4%), with their friends (48.6%), and in July (52.1%), August (47.9%), and June (39.1%).

Research Questions 3: What is the level of the recreational activity preferences of the local people and of their participation (leisure constraints) in recreational activities?

The third question for which an answer was sought concerns both what the level of preferences of the local people for recreational activities is, and what the leisure constraints are. In this section of the research that includes the questions with multiple answer options, it has been determined that the participants have marked 1485 options regarding the recreational activities they perform more, and 1032 options regarding leisure constraints. However, the interpretations on the findings are provided based on the number of participants (n=384).

Table 3 **Recreational activities and leisure constraints**

Activity	Responded		Percent % (n=384)	Leisure constraints	Responded		Percent % (n=384)
	f	%			f	%	
Picnic	235	15,8	61,2	Lack of leisure time	221	21,4	57,6
Visiting friends	198	13,3	51,6	Not enough money	143	13,9	37,2
Internet surfing	162	10,9	42,2	Pollution of toilets, fountains	89	8,6	23,2
Swimming	149	10,0	38,8	Inadequate transportation	87	8,4	22,7
Music	142	9,6	37,0	Pollution in activity areas	82	7,9	21,4
Newspaper and magazine	141	9,5	36,7	Inadequate information	76	7,4	19,8
Cinema / Theater	123	8,3	32,0	Crowded activity areas	75	7,3	19,5
Book	110	7,4	28,6	No companion	72	7,0	18,8
Sports competition	90	6,1	23,4	Poorly maintained areas	49	4,7	12,8
Gardening	82	5,5	21,4	Outdoor pests in activity areas	45	4,4	11,7
Cafe	33	2,2	8,6	Inadequate facilities	42	4,1	10,9
Other	20	1,3	5,2	Physically-limiting disability	25	2,4	6,5
Total	1485	100	386,7	Safety concerns	18	1,7	4,7
				Other	8	0,8	2,1
				Total	1032	100	268,8

When Table 3 is examined, it has been determined that the majority of the participants prefer going on a picnic (61.2%), visiting friends (51.6%), internet surfing (42.2%), and other (5,2%). The other option includes shopping, participating in daily tours and watching television. However, it has been determined that the majority of the local people do not participate in recreational activities due to lack of leisure time (57.6%), not enough money (37.2%), and pollution of toilets, fountains and wash-hand basins in the region (23.2%). The other option is personal health reason and/or household member with disability.

Research Questions 4: What are the expectations of the local people from the local authority for recreational areas?

The fourth question of the research concerns the determination of the expectations of the local people from the local authority for recreational areas. In this section of the research that includes the questions with multiple answer options, it has been determined that the participants have marked 1985 options regarding their expectations from the local authority. However, the interpretations on the findings are provided based on the number of participants (n=384).

Table 4 **Expectations from local authority**

Expectations	Responded	Percent % (n=384)

	f	**%**	
New recreational areas/environment	257	12,9	66,9
Everyone benefits from recreational facilities	211	10,6	54,9
Cleaning of toilets, fountains and sink	192	9,7	50,0
Organizing events with artistic value	181	9,1	47,1
Municipal recreation units should be functionalized	170	8,6	44,3
WC, Number of sinks should be increased	159	8,0	41,4
Furniture and sports equipment should be maintained regularly	156	7,9	40,6
Informing about the activities should be given	144	7,3	37,5
Summer period inspections should be increased	142	7,2	37,0
Conducting existing inspections regularly	142	7,2	37,0
Trash in areas	128	6,4	33,3
Outdoor pests in activity areas	103	5,2	26,8
Total	**1985**	**100**	**516,9**

According to Table 4, it has been determined that the majority of the participants expect from the local authority construction of new areas (66.9%), ensuring that everyone benefits from recreational facilities (54.9%), cleaning of areas (50%), and organizing events with artistic value (47.1%).

Research Questions 5: What are the recreational experience preferences of the local people?

The fifth question of the research for which an answer was sought includes the ranking related to recreational experience preferences of the local people.

Table 5 **Significance of factors effective in participants' REP**

Recreation Experience Preferences Scale (REP)	***Not important at all***		**Not very important**		**Don't Know**		**Important**		**Very important**		$\bar{x}$	**s.s**
	1		**2**		**3**		**4**		**5**			
	f	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**		
F1-Having good time	5	1,3	5	1,3	24	6,3	144	37,5	206	53,6	4,40	,77
F3- Mental relaxation	6	1,6	14	3,6	41	10,7	135	35,2	188	49,0	4,26	,90
F2- Family togetherness	20	5,2	14	3,6	38	9,9	129	33,6	183	47,7	4,14	1,08
F7- Physical Fitness	10	2,6	23	6,0	63	16,4	138	35,9	150	39,1	4,02	1,01
F5- Being with Friends	11	2,9	24	6,3	42	10,9	180	46,9	127	33,1	4,01	,97
F4- Having a different experience	16	4,2	21	5,5	55	14,3	146	38,0	146	38,0	4,00	1,05
F6- To be where it is cooler	14	3,6	24	6,3	76	19,8	128	33,3	142	37,0	3,93	1,07
F8-Knowledge and skills experience	10	2,6	26	6,8	69	18,0	156	40,6	123	32,0	3,92	1,00
F9- Escape Daily Routine	32	8,3	22	5,7	72	18,8	128	33,3	130	33,9	3,78	1,20
F10-Knowing new persons	15	3,9	32	8,3	102	26,6	150	39,1	85	22,1	3,67	1,03
F11- Achievement	37	9,6	39	10,2	86	22,4	115	29,9	107	27,9	3,56	1,26
F12- Escaping family	79	20,6	72	18,8	89	23,2	90	23,4	54	14,1	2,91	1,34

Table 5 provides the motivations that lead the participants to recreational activities. The participants of the research make recreational experience preferences for having good time ($\bar{x}$=4.40), mental relaxation ($\bar{x}$=4.26), and family togetherness ($\bar{x}$=4.14). However, the least preferred recreational experience preferences are knowing new persons ($\bar{x}$=3.67), achievement ($\bar{x}$ =3.56), and moving away from the family environment temporarily ($\bar{x}$=2.91).

Research Questions 6: What is the level of Location-centered satisfaction of the local people with the recreational areas in Alanya?

In table 6, the propositions about the location-centered satisfaction scale created to determine the satisfaction level of the participants with the recreational areas were subjected to confirmatory factor analysis. It was found that $x^2/df = 2.17$ and some indexes RMSEA, GFI, AGFI, CFI, RMR and SRMR showed excellent fitting indexes. The convergent validity of the measurement model can be assessed by the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and Composite Reliability (CR). Acceptable values for CR is over .70 and for AVE over .70 which is accepted as excellent value but AVE must be over .50 (Fornell ve Larcker (1981:45). In this research, the CR of the satisfaction dimension is greater than 0.70. In addition, the AVE value for the satisfaction dimension was calculated 0.68.

Table 6 **Location-centered satisfaction scale t-Value, factor loadings and indices**

Component	Code		Mean ($\bar{x}$)	Factor Loadings	t-Value		% of Variance	
Location-Centered Satisfaction (LCS)	Q1-I am satisfied with privately owned recreation areas.		3,04	0.76	-		0.47	
	Q2-I am satisfied with public sector recreation areas.		3,08	0.68	14.29		0.45	
	Q3-Recreation areas are sufficient.		3,36	0.78	16.06		0.34	
Measures	**Ki-Kare (χ2)**	***χ2/df***	**RMSEA**	**GFI**	**AGFI**	**CFI**	**RMR**	**SRMR**
Threshold	2,17 (P=0.14)	2,17	0.048	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.0094	0.0068
Status	Not Significant	Traditional	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great

AVE=0,68 and **CR=**0,91

It has been determined that the factor loadings of the propositions are below 1.00. In terms of these fit values, it is understood that there is a harmony between the model and the observed data, and the proposed model is at an acceptable level. The combined reliability of the satisfaction dimension is greater than 0.70. In addition, the AVE value for the satisfaction dimension was calculated 0.50 and above. This dimension appears to have a medium average.

3.2. Findings on hypothesis

In this section: The nine hypothesis of the research reveals whether the recreational experience preferences of the local people vary by demographic variables, with t-test and anova analysis, correlation and multiple regression analysis. In addition, since the variances are homogenous ($p>0.05$) according to the homogeneity of variances test (Levene), LSD test was applied in order to find between which groups there is mean difference (M.D.) (Kalaycı, 2010: 321-332). If the Sig. value is greater than or equal to (with 95% confidence interval), we reject the alternative hypothesis H_1.

$H1_1$: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in gender of the people.

Table 7 **Independed sample t-Test results based on gender sample**

Independent variable		Factor	Being with friends		Meeting new people		Knowledge and skills experience		Physical fitness	
Gender	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
Female	153	39,8	4,13	,87	3,80	,96	4,09	,90	4,23	,90
Male	231	60,2	3,93	1,02	3,58	1,07	3,81	1,04	3,89	1,05
t-value			**1,976**		**2,047**		**2,746**		**3,288**	
p value			**0,049**		**,041**		**,006**		**0,001**	
H1			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**Escaping family**		**Achievement**		**Having a different experience**		**Having good time**	

Gender	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
Female	153	39,8	3,20	1,32	3,85	1,14	4,15	1,00	4,53	,86
Male	231	60,2	2,72	1,32	3,36	1,29	3,90	1,08	4,32	1,00
t-value			**3,553**		**3,780**		**2,238**		**2,681**	
p value			**,000**		**0,000**		**,026**		**,009**	
H1			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**Family togetherness**		**Mental relaxation**		**Escape daily routine**		**To be where it is cooler**	
Gender	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
Female	153	39,8	4,26	,98	4,34	,78	3,85	1,18	4,01	1,07
Male	231	60,2	4,06	1,13	4,20	,97	3,74	1,22	3,88	1,06
t-value			1,766		1,475		,919		1,127	
p value			,078		,141		,358		,261	
H1			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

Independent t test was performed on the recreation experience preferences scale ratings of the people from different gender group from Alanya. The results of the SPSS output matrix were shown in table 7. The p values of some the components of the recreation experience preferences were greater than 0.05 family togetherness, mental relaxation, escape daily routine and to be where it is cooler and $H1_1$ was rejected in these four components of recreation experience preferences. $H1_1$ cannot be rejected being with friends, meeting new people, knowledge and skills experience, physical fitness, escaping family, achievement, having a different experience and having good time dimensions of the recreation experience preferences.

$H2_1$: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in gender of the people.

Table 8 **Independed sample t-Test results based on marital status sample**

Independent variable		**Factor**	**Being with friends**		**Meeting new people**		**Achievement**		**Having a different experience**	
Marital Status	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
Single	154	40,1	4,16	,92	3,81	,96	3,77	1,14	4,16	,99
Married	230	59,9	3,90	,99	3,57	1,06	3,42	1,31	3,89	1,08
t-value			**2,626**		**2,284**		**2,696**		**2,536**	
p value			**,009**		**0,023**		**,007**		**,012**	
H2			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**Family togetherness**		**Knowledge and skills experience**		**Physical fitness**		**Mental relaxation**	
Marital Status	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
Single	154	40,1	4,05	1,07	4,00	,97	4,06	1,06	4,31	,94
Married	230	59,9	4,20	1,08	3,87	1,01	4,00	,98	4,22	,87
t-value			**-1,335**		**1,168**		**,573**		**,979**	
p value			**,183**		**,243**		**,567**		**,328**	
H2			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**Escape daily routine**		**Escaping family**		**To be where it is cooler**		**Having good time**	
Marital Status	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
Single	154	40,1	3,91	1,14	3,00	1,28	3,91	1,09	4,43	,76
Married	230	59,9	3,70	1,24	2,85	138	3,95	1,06	4,39	,78

t-value	1,716	1,072	-,328	,541
p value	,087	,584	,743	,589
H2	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected

Again Independent t test was performed on the recreation experience preferences scale ratings of the people from different marital status group from Alanya. The results of the SPSS output matrix were shown in table 8. The p values of some the components of the recreation experience preferences were greater than 0.05 family togetherness, knowledge and skills experience, physical fitness, mental relaxation, escape daily routine, escaping family, to be where it is cooler and having good time and $H2_1$ was rejected in these eight components of recreation experience preferences. $H2_1$ cannot be rejected being with friends, meeting new people, achievement and having a different experience dimensions of the recreation experience preferences.

$H3_1$: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in professions of the people.

Table 9 **Anova analysis findings related to the professional group**

Independent variable		Factor	Being with friends		Knowledge and skills experience		Escaping family		Achievement	
Professions	**f**	**%**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**
Officials	126	32,8	4,15	,88	3,73	1,04	2,61	1,25	3,30	1,24
Self-employed people	70	18,2	3,68	1,12	3,92	1,10	2,74	1,31	3,47	1,31
Employees	139	36,2	3,95	,99	4,15	,84	3,17	1,33	3,89	1,12
Retirement	49	4,7	4,24	,77	3,79	1,04	3,20	1,45	3,42	1,39
Total	**384**	**100**	4,01	,97	3,92	1,00	2,91	1,34	3,56	1,26
F			**4,784**		**4,334**		**5,258**		**5,458**	
p value			**,003**		**,005**		**,001**		**,001**	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			Self-employed people> Officials		Employees> Officials, Retirement		Retirement> Officials		Employees> Officials, Self-employed people	
H3			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**To be where it is cooler**		**Family togetherness**		**Meeting new people**		**Physical fitness**	
Professions	**f**	**%**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**
Officials	126	32,8	3,63	1,07	4,00	1,13	3,62	1,01	4,04	,92
Self-employed people	70	18,2	3,97	1,16	4,15	128	3,65	1,07	3,88	1,22
Employees	139	36,2	4,16	,92	4,23	,98	3,74	1,00	4,12	,92
Retirement	49	4,7	4,02	1,12	4,28	,84	3,61	1,09	3,91	1,13
Total	**384**	**100**	3,93	1,07	4,14	1,08	3,67	1,03	4,02	1,01
F			**5,793**		1,322		,344		1,065	
p value			**,001**		,267		,793		,364	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			Retirement> Officials		-		-		-	
H3			Accepted		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**Mental relaxation**		**Escape daily routine**		**Having good time**		**Having a different experiemce**	
Professions	**f**	**%**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**
Officials	126	32,8	4,37	,86	3,76	1,25	4,38	,77	3,83	1,12
Self-employed people	70	18,2	4,17	,99	3,62	1,26	4,31	,95	4,15	,97

Employees	139	36,2	4,25	,84	3,87	1,10	4,43	,69	4,10	,99
Retirement	49	4,7	4,12	1,01	3,81	1,30	4,53	,71	3,93	1,14
Total	**384**	**100**	4,26	,90	3,78	1,20	4,40	,77	4,00	1,05
F			1,262		,687		,871		2,046	
p value			,287		,581		,456		,107	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			-		-		-		-	
H3			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

Anova test was performed on the recreation experience preferences scale ratings of the people from different professions group from Alanya. The results of the SPSS output matrix were shown in table 9. The p values of some the components of the recreation experience preferences were greater than 0.05 family togetherness, meeting new people, physical fitness, mental relaxation, escape daily routine, having good time and having a different experience and $H3_1$ was rejected in these seven components of recreation experience preferences. $H3_1$ cannot be rejected being with friends, knowledge and skills experience, escaping family, achievement and to be where it is cooler experience dimensions of the recreation experience preferences.

$H4_1$: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in residence of the people.

Table 10 **Anova analysis findings related to the year of residence**

Independent variable	**Factor**		Family togetherness		Knowledge and skills experience		Escaping family		Achievement	
Residence	**f**	**%**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**
Less than 3 years	92	24,0	4,00	1,13	3,70	1,09	2,84	1,30	3,29	1,25
3-5 years	42	10,9	3,66	1,31	3,71	1,01	2,42	1,36	3,30	1,15
More than 5 years	250	65,1	4,28	,98	4,04	,94	3,02	1,33	3,70	1,26
Total	**384**	**100**	4,14	1,08	3,92	1,00	2,91	1,34	3,56	1,26
F			**7,216**		**4,987**		**3,743**		**4,602**	
p value			**,001**		**,007**		**,025**		**,011**	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			More than 5 years> Less than 3 years, 3-5 years		More than 5 years> Less than 3 years, 3-5 years		More than 5 years> 3-5 years		More than 5 years> Less than 3 years	
H4			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable	**Factor**		To be where it is cooler		Having a different experience		Being with friends		Meeting new people	
Residence	**f**	**%**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**
Less than 3 years	92	24,0	3,78	1,14	4,04	1,02	3,85	1,10	3,54	1,10
3-5 years	42	10,9	3,45	1,19	3,57	1,32	4,26	,85	3,85	,89
More than 5 years	250	65,1	4,07	,98	4,06	1,00	4,02	,93	3,68	1,02
Total	**384**	**100**	3,93	1,07	4,00	1,05	4,01	,97	3,67	1,03
F			**7,630**		**3,983**		**2,557**		1,420	
p value			**,001**		**,019**		**,004**		2,43	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			More than 5 years>Less than 3 years, 3-5 years		More than 5 years> 3-5 years		Less than 3 years>3-5 years		-	
H4			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Rejected	
Independent variable	**Factor**		Physical fitness		Mental relaxation		Escape daily routibe		Having a godd time	
Residence	**f**	**%**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**

Less than 3 years	92	24,0	3,94	1,06	4,33	,92	3,78	1,13	4,43	,70
3-5 years	42	10,9	3,88	,94	4,07	1,11	3,71	1,34	4,33	1,00
More than 5 years	250	65,1	4,08	1,00	4,26	,85	3,80	1,21	4,41	,76
Total	**384**	**100**	4,02	1,01	4,26	,90	3,78	1,20	4,40	,77
F			1,124		1,259		,090		,251	
p value			,326		,285		,914		,778	
H4			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

Again Anova test was performed on the recreation experience preferences scale ratings of the people from different residence group from Alanya. The results of the SPSS output matrix were shown in table 10. The p values of some the components of the recreation experience preferences were greater than 0.05 meeting new people, physical fitness, mental relaxation, escape daily routibe and having a good time experiemce and $H4_1$ was rejected in these five components of recreation experience preferences. $H4_1$ cannot be rejected family togetherness, knowledge and skills experience, escaping family, achievement, to be where it is cooler, having a different experience and being with friends experience dimensions of the recreation experience preferences.

$H5_1$: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in education of the people.

Table 11 **Anova Analysis Findings Regarding Educational Status**

Independent variable		**Factor**	**Family togetherness**		**Being with Friends**		**Meeting new people**		**Knowledge and skills experience**	
Education	**f**	**%**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**
Primary school	76	19,8	4,22	1,17	3,61	1,10	3,65	1,07	4,05	,99
High school	98	25,5	4,35	,91	4,03	,93	3,82	1,01	4,18	,85
Associate Degree	43	11,2	4,32	,74	4,20	,83	3,83	,94	3,88	,93
Faculty degrees	97	25,3	4,17	1,00	4,16	,82	3,67	1,02	3,96	,99
Masters degrees	70	18,2	3,62	1,32	4,07	1,05	3,37	1,02	3,40	1,08
Total	**384**	**100**	4,14	1,08	4,01	,97	3,67	1,03	3,92	1,00
F			**5,601**		**4,356**		**2,341**		**7,267**	
p value			**,000**		**,002**		**,049**		**,000**	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			High school >Masters degrees		Faculty degrees>Primary school		AssociateDegree>Masters degrees		High school > Masters degrees	
H5			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**Mental relaxation**		**Escaping family**		**Achievement**		**To be where it is cooler**	
Education	**f**	**%**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**	x̄	**S.D.**
Primary school	76	19,8	4,03	1,05	2,75	1,34	3,69	1,33	4,13	1,04
High school	98	25,5	4,22	,93	3,26	1,32	3,90	1,15	4,09	1,02
Associate Degree	43	11,2	4,25	,75	3,11	1,38	3,53	1,18	4,20	,77
Faculty degrees	97	25,3	4,47	,72	2,87	1,31	3,50	1,26	3,76	1,13
Masters degrees	70	18,2	4,27	,94	2,54	1,27	3,02	1,19	3,58	1,10
Total	**384**	**100**	4,26	,90	2,91	1,34	3,56	1,26	3,93	1,07
F			**2,579**		**3,655**		**5,503**		**4,527**	
p value			**,037**		**,006**		**,000**		**,001**	

Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			Faculty degrees>Primary school		High school >Primary school		High school >Masters degrees		High school > Faculty degrees	
H5			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	**Physical fitness**		**Escape daily routine**		**Having good time**		**Having a different experiences**	
Education	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**
Primary school	76	19,8	3,98	1,07	3,57	1,20	4,22	1,07	4,03	1,08
High school	98	25,5	4,07	1,00	3,91	1,18	4,46	,76	4,08	1,02
Associate Degree	43	11,2	3,81	,90	3,81	1,21	4,53	,54	4,11	1,02
Faculty degrees	97	25,3	4,15	,96	3,87	1,20	4,49	,59	3,96	1,03
Masters degrees	70	18,2	3,97	1,08	3,67	1,24	4,32	,71	3,82	1,12
Total	**384**	**100**	4,02	1,01	3,78	1,20	4,40	,77	4,00	1,05
F			**,986**		**1,163**		**2,019**		**,779**	
p value			**,415**		**,327**		**,091**		**,539**	
H5			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

Anova test was performed on the recreation experience preferences scale ratings of the people from different education group from Alanya. The results of the SPSS output matrix were shown in table 11. The p values of some the components of the recreation experience preferences were greater than 0.05 physical fitness, escape daily routine, having good time and having a different experience and $H5_1$ was rejected in these four components of recreation experience preferences. $H5_1$ cannot be rejected family togetherness, being with friends, meeting new people, knowledge and skills experience, mental relaxation escaping family, achievement and to be where it is cooler dimension of the recreation experience preferences.

$H6_1$: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in age of the people.

Table 12 **Anova Analysis Findings Related to Age Variable**

Independent variable		**Factor**	**Having a different experience**		**Escaping family**		**Mental relaxation**		**Physical fitness**	
Age	**f**	**%**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**
18-25	87	22,7	4,32	,96	3,27	1,36	4,19	1,00	4,01	1,07
26-33	134	34,9	3,83	1,07	2,75	1,22	4,41	,73	4,16	,87
34-41	87	22,7	4,09	1,03	2,93	1,40	4,24	,91	3,81	1,12
42-49	50	13,0	3,82	1,04	2,78	1,35	4,00	1,03	3,94	1,03
50 and above	26	6,8	3,84	1,22	2,76	1,47	4,30	,92	4,26	,96
Total	**384**	**100**	**4,00**	**1,05**	2,91	1,34	4,26	,90	4,02	1,01
F			**3,574**		**2,288**		**2,128**		**2,039**	
p value			**,007**		**,005**		**,007**		**,004**	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			26-33>42-49, 50 and above		18-25>26-33, 42-49		26-33>42-49		26-33>34-41	
H6			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	Knowledge and skill experience		Being with friends		Meeting new people		Escape daily routine	
Age	**f**	**%**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**
18-25	87	22,7	4,08	,94	4,18	,95	3,78	1,01	3,86	1,19
26-33	134	34,9	3,90	1,01	4,05	,91	3,61	1,06	3,71	1,20

34-41	87	22,7	3,82	1,05	3,88	,98	3,59	,98	3,88	1,11
42-49	50	13,0	3,92	,87	3,88	1,06	3,68	1,01	3,68	1,31
50 and above	26	6,8	3,88	1,14	3,88	1,10	3,84	1,12	3,76	1,42
Total	**384**	**100**	3,92	1,00	4,01	,97	3,67	1,03	3,78	1,20
F			,755		1,449		,654		,437	
p value			,555		,217		,624		,782	
H6			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	
Independent variable		**Factor**	Family togetherness		Achievment		To be where it is cooler		Having a good time	
Age	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
18-25	87	22,7	4,06	,98	3,80	1,24	4,06	1,05	4,48	,74
26-33	134	34,9	4,10	1,06	3,50	1,19	3,82	1,01	4,40	,60
34-41	87	22,7	4,24	1,15	3,52	1,19	3,97	1,07	4,48	,76
42-49	50	13,0	4,28	,96	3,58	1,32	3,88	1,18	4,36	,92
50 and above	26	6,8	4,07	1,44	3,15	1,61	4,03	1,14	4,03	1,24
Total	**384**	**100**	4,14	1,08	3,56	1,26	3,93	1,07	4,40	,77
F			,544		1,596		,799		1,944	
p value			,704		,175		,527		,102	
H6			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

Anova test was performed on the recreation experience preferences scale ratings of the people from different age group from Alanya. The results of the SPSS output matrix were shown in table 12. The p values of some the components of the recreation experience preferences were greater than 0.05 knowledge and skill experience, being with friends, meeting new people, escape daily routine, family togetherness, achievement, to be where it is cooler and having a good time and $H6_1$ was rejected in these four components of recreation experience preferences. $H6_1$ cannot be rejected having a different experience, escaping family, mental relaxation and physical fitness dimension of the recreation experience preferences.

$H7_1$: The recreation experience preferences in Alanya is vary due to differences in income of the people.

Table 13 **Anova analysis findings regarding monthly income status (₺=Turkish Lira)**

Independent variable		**Factor**	Knowledge and skills experience		Escape Daily Routine		Escaping family		Achievement	
Income	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**
Less than 2000 ₺	123	32,0	4,13	,92	3,93	1,06	3,22	1,30	3,78	1,22
2000-3000 ₺	118	37,7	4,10	,89	3,71	1,26	3,01	1,35	3,73	1,22
3001-4000 ₺	107	27,9	3,57	1,08	3,85	1,16	2,55	1,26	3,23	1,24
More than 4001 ₺	36	9,6	3,69	1,06	3,30	1,52	2,61	1,39	3,22	1,31
Total	**384**	**100**	3,92	1,00	3,78	1,20	2,91	1,34	3,56	1,26
F			**8,275**		**2,835**		**5,890**		**5,470**	
p value			**,000**		**,038**		**,001**		**,001**	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			Less than 2000 ₺>2000-3000 ₺		Less than 2000 ₺> More than 4001 ₺		Less than 2000 ₺>3001-4000 ₺		Less than 2000 ₺>3001-4000 ₺	
H7			Accepted		Accepted		Accepted		Accepted	
Independent variable		**Factor**	To be where it is cooler		Having a different experience		Family togetherness		Being with friends	
Income	**f**	**%**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**	$\bar{x}$	**S.D.**

Less than 2000 ₺	123	32,0	4,14	,97	4,18	,93	4,20	1,05	3,89	1,03
2000-3000 ₺	118	37,7	3,95	1,00	4,02	1,12	4,21	,95	4,04	,93
3001-4000 ₺	107	27,9	3,70	1,19	3,82	1,07	4,12	1,19	4,10	,91
More than 4001 ₺	36	9,6	3,86	1,09	3,83	1,10	3,83	1,20	4,02	1,05
Total	**384**	**100**	3,93	1,07	4,00	1,05	4,41	1,08	4,01	,97
F			**3,445**		**2,637**		1,283		,948	
p value			**,017**		**,049**		,280		,418	
Fisher's LSD post-hoc tests			Less than 2000 ₺>3001-4000 ₺		Less than 2000 ₺>3001-4000 ₺		-		-	
H7			Accepted		Accepted		Rejected		Rejected	
Independent variable		**Factor**	Meeting new people		Physical fitness		Mental relaxation		Having a good time	
Income	**f**	**%**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**	**x̄**	**S.D.**
Less than 2000 ₺	123	32,0	3,73	,95	4,14	,95	4,24	,87	4,43	,74
2000-3000 ₺	118	37,7	3,67	1,06	4,06	,96	4,25	,92	4,43	,78
3001-4000 ₺	107	27,9	3,51	1,04	3,87	1,12	4,38	,86	4,42	,74
More than 4001 ₺	36	9,6	3,88	1,14	3,94	1,01	4,00	1,01	4,19	,92
Total	**384**	**100**	3,67	1,03	4,02	,87	4,26	,90	4,40	,77
F			1,548		1,478		1,680		1,021	
p value			,202		,220		,171		,383	
H7			Rejected		Rejected		Rejected		Rejected	

Again Anova test was performed on the recreation experience preferences scale ratings of the people from different income group from Alanya. The results of the SPSS output matrix were shown in table 13. The p values of some the components of the recreation experience preferences were greater than 0.05 family togetherness, being with friends, meeting new people, physical fitness, mental relaxation and having a good time and $H7_1$ was rejected in these six components of recreation experience preferences. $H7_1$ cannot be rejected knowledge and skills experience, escape daily routine, escaping family, achievement, to be where it is cooler, having a different experience, family togetherness and being with friends dimension of the recreation experience preferences.

$H8_1$: There is a relationship between the recreation experience preference and location-centered satisfaction.

With the eighth question of the research, it has been tried to determine the relation between the recreational experience preferences of the local people and their level of satisfaction with the recreational areas, with Pearson correlation analysis. Correlation analysis is a statistical analysis method used to test whether there is a significant relation between at least two variables. Under correlation analysis, the relation between variables is shown with the r coefficient (Sungur, 2010: 116). However, a strong correlation is desired between variables in order to prevent a multiple correlation problem between variables (Kalaycı, 2010: 267).

Table 14 **Pearson's correlation analysis**

Variables	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	LCS
F1	**1**												
F2	.136** ,008	**1**											
F3	.274** ,000	.184** ,000	**1**										
F4	.371**	,130*	,141**	**1**									

	,000	,011	,006										
F5	.184* ,000	,315** ,000	,222** ,000	,033 ,521	**1**								
F6	,402** ,000	,281** ,000	,155** ,002	,355** ,000	,141** ,006	**1**							
F7	,134** ,008	,272** ,000	,430** ,000	,141* ,006	,163** ,001	,182** ,000	**1**						
F8	,112* ,028	,331** ,000	,186** ,000	,261* ,000	,196* ,000	,174** ,001	,456** ,000	**1**					
F9	,243** ,000	,126* ,013	,355** ,000	,221** ,000	,168** ,001	,119* ,020	,156** ,002	,129* ,011	**1**				
F10	,086 ,091	,240** ,000	,182* ,000	,182** ,000	,416** ,000	,107* ,037	,258** ,000	,411** ,000	,115* ,024	**1**			
F11	,250** ,000	,277** ,000	,108* ,034	,373** ,000	,176** ,001	,305** ,000	,269** ,000	,453** ,000	,151** ,003	,254* ,024	**1**		
F12	,090 ,077	,086 ,093	-,053 ,301	,268** ,000	,049 ,343	,156** ,002	,071 ,167	,176** ,001	,188** ,000	,163* ,003	,324** ,000	**1**	
LCS	,069 ,178	,077 ,130	,015 ,767	,041 ,026	,156** ,002	,076 ,137	,094 ,066	,014 ,780	,120* ,019	,060 ,237	,021 ,679	,053 ,296	**1**

In table 14, a Pearson's correlation was run to determine the relationship between mental relaxation (F3) and physical Fitness (F7) values. There was a strong, positive correlation between f3-mental relaxation and f7-physical Fitness (r=,430; p=0,00<0,05). Then, a Pearson's correlation was run to determine the relationship between f8-knowledge and skills experience and satisfaction values. There was a weak, positive correlation between f8-knowledge and skills experience and satisfaction values (r=,156; p=0,02<0,05). $H8_1$ was accepted.

$H9_1$: Recreation experience preferences positively affect location-centered satisfaction.

With the nineth hypothesis of the research, it has been tried to measure with multiple regression analysis the effect of the recreational experience preferences of the local people on their level of satisfaction with the recreational areas. Regression analysis is an analysis method that allows to find the cause and effect relation between variables. It is possible to measure with this analysis the effect of multiple independent variables on a dependent variable. While F statistic is used to test the significance of the model as a whole, t statistic is used to test whether variables are separately significant or not. Beta (β) value shows the order of importance of independent variables. The variable that has the highest Beta value and the t value of which is significant is relatively the most important variable (Kalaycı, 2010: 259-269). In the regression analysis of this research, the independent variables comprise recreational experience preferences (twelve elements) and the dependent variable comprises the location-centered satisfaction scale.

Table 15 **Regression Analysis Findings Related to Location-Centered Satisfaction**

Independent Variables (Recreation Experience Preferences (REP) Scale Domain)	**B**	**β**	**t-value**	**p-value**	**Adjusted R^2**	**R^2**	**F**	**p.**
Constant	1,858	-	4,911	,000				
F1-Having a good things	,027	,022	,366	,714				
F2-Family togetherness	,019	,022	,380	,704				
F3-Mental relaxation	-,113	-,108	-1,752	,801				
F4-Having a different experience	,012	,054	,227	,820				
F5-Being with Friends	**,241**	**,231**	**2,476**	**,014**				
F6-To be where it is cooler	,035	,040	,668	,504	**,213**	**,228**	**1,691**	**,027**
F7-Physical Fitness	**-,115**	**,124**	**1,978**	**,049**				
F8- Knowledge and skills experience	-,062	-,066	-1,002	,317				
F9-Escape Daily Routine	,086	,110	1,944	,053				
F10-Meeting new people	-,003	-,004	-,061	,952				
F11-Achievement	-,037	-,049	-,783	,434				
F12-Escaping family	,019	,022	,380	,704				

When the multiple linear regression results provided in table 15 are examined, it is observed that the model is significant at every level (F=1.691; p=0.027<0.05). The parameter value for the being with

friends experience is .241. An increase of one unit related to the being with friends experience increases the satisfaction with recreational areas by .241 unit. However, the parameter value for the improving physical health experience is -.115. A decrease of one unit related to the physical health experience decreases the satisfaction with recreational areas by -.115 unit. When Beta comparisons of the parameters with significant t values are considered, the being with friends experience is more important (β=.231) than the improving physical health experience (β=.124). Finally, the independent variables' level of explaining the dependent variable is statistically significant (Adjusted R^2=.213). In other words, the independent variables explain the dependent variable at a rate of 21%. $H9_1$ was accepted.

4 DISCUSSION

Recreational activities have health and social benefits for people. This study aims to determine recreational experience preferences of the local people in Alanya, their leisure constraints, their expectations for recreational activities from the local authority, and the level of their satisfaction with recreational areas. The majority of the local people perform recreational activities outdoor, for 1-2 hours, in the evening, with their friends, and in July (52.1%). According to Johnson et al., (2001: 111-133), people perform outdoor recreation activities in natural areas, parks or more domestic places such as gardening. However, most of the research participants spend less than two hours in recreational areas. According to Nadirov (2017: 127), the most important reason why people participate in recreational activities for a short time may be due to reasons such as the desire to experience a feeling of relaxation, love of nature, work and family life. Opportunities for access to recreation centers and the sustainability of their activities in these areas should be offered to people by local authority. Therefore, especially, it is necessary to focus on people in different parts of the city and to establish management strategies based on the number of visitors in the region. This will enable recreational areas to fulfill their goals and duties completely, especially during the pandemic period (Covid-19).

The majority of the participants prefer going on a picnic and visiting friends. However, it has been determined that the majority of the local people do not participate in recreational activities due to lack of leisure time, not enough money, and pollution of toilets, fountains and wash-hand basins in the region. And, the majority of the participants expect from the local authority construction of new areas, ensuring that everyone benefits from recreational facilities, cleaning of areas, and organizing events with artistic value. Determining the number of visitors coming to recreational areas contributes to the determination of the cleaning and disinfection frequency of these areas (Girma et al., 2019: 149). Visiting urban parks can significantly improve overall health and assist in meeting individuals' social interaction needs. Although residents have reduced the frequency of visits during the pandemic, even once a week can be beneficial (Xie et al., 2020: 10). Therefore, the fact that local authorities build small parks that almost everyone can reach in the city center, especially during the pandemic period, will positively affect the mental and physical health of people.

Considering the findings regarding the recreation experience preferences of the local people, it is seen that the experiences of having a good time and relaxing mentally have the highest average. In city planning, local authority should distribute the parks from which people can temporarily move away from the responsibilities of daily life to different parts of the city and make their city plans considering the natural habitats. Natural habitats contribute to reducing the stress and fatigue that people have (Kaplan, 2007: 17).

Stress cause trivial problems such as misfit characters and disagreements in workplace to become more serious ones. Also, stress leads to severe social and health problems like depression, obesity, diabetes, and suicides. A number of studies on this subject revealed that recreational experiences have health benefits resulting from both active and passive recreation opportunities; and that thinking over past

experiences like exercise, physical activity, and outdoor recreation have positive effect on depression, stress and self-confidence (Kurar, 2020: 710). Studies indicate that people in quarantine are more prone to developing various symptoms of psychological disorders, such as stress, depression, emotional fatigue, and insomnia (Fofana et al., 2020: 291). A study from Italy reported that more than half of its respondents reported different degrees of depression, anxiety, and stress during the urban quarantine period (Mazza et al., 2020: 31-69).

In this research, the satisfaction level of the local people from the recreational areas in the destination was found very low. Therefore, local authorities should build parks accessible to almost everyone in the city center, and they should appeal to local people of almost all age groups by building swimming pools, cycling-walking paths and ponds / pools. According to Arslan and Türkmen (2012: 45), leisure and recreation activities have an important place in solving many problems in city life and even preventing the problems in advance. According to the results obtained, depending on the characteristics of the place where people live, the time they spend in their recreational activities is determinant on their satisfaction.

Traditions, habits and the individual's sensitivity to social values, especially social roles and situations, prevent the use of leisure time as desired in traditional societies that are determined depending on age and gender. According to Meyer et al., (2002:292-295), gender differences females being more intrinsically motivated while males were more extrinsically motivated. In this study female participants desire to live dimension of the recreation experience preferences more than the male participants. It was revealed that the recreation experience preferences of people in Alanya is vary due to differences in gender level of the people being with friends, meeting new people, knowledge and skills experience, physical fitness, escaping family, achievement, having a different experience and having good time experience dimension of the recreation experience preferences. $H1_1$ was accepted in these eight components of recreation experience preferences.

Participating in or doing leisure activities with the family in outdoor or indoor recreation areas was found very rewarding in terms of strengthening family ties. In other words, it is indicated that spending/sharing leisure time with the family affects personal and social development (Mahon vd., 2000: 25-34). It was revealed that the recreation experience preferences of people in Alanya is vary due to differences in marital status level of the people being with friends, meeting new people, achievement and having a different experience dimensions of the recreation experience preferences. However single participants desire to live dimension of the recreation experience preferences more than the married participants. $H2_1$ was accepted.

Terms such as working time and time remaining from work are concepts for the modern era. Employees live constantly under pressure in terms of time efficiency (Torkildsen, 1986: 86). With the industrialization, doing many works through machines decreases the working times, while increasing times remaining from work. This situation has also revealed concepts such as early retirement (Kraus, 1998: 186-188). In this study, the retirement participants want to being with friends and escaping family more than the other participants. Besides, employees participants want to desire knowledge and skill, achievement and to be where it is cooler more than the other participants. $H3_1$ was accepted. As is seen, recreation activities both provide socialization opportunities and make elders active in the society. So, it prevents social isolation.

Increasing the remaining time due to the reduction of working hours facilitates the participation of people in leisure time activities for longer periods. Because, the distance to recreational areas is determinant in participation in leisure activities. In other words, shorter distances to the place of residence or areas where more time can be spent may be preferred (Jensen, 1995: 33). Accordingly, the more than 5 years resident desire to live the family togetherness, knowledge and skills experience, escaping family, achievement, to be where it is cooler and having a different experience more than the other participants. Besides, the 3-5

years resident desire to being with friends more than the other participants. $H4_1$ was accepted. As can be seen in the results of this research, the recreation experience preferences of those who reside in the destination for medium and long term differ. Destination planners and policy makers should plan recreational areas in order to the length of stay of local residents in the destination. Especially during the pandemic period, building areas where people can spend time even for a short time will contribute to their socialization.

The increase in the education level of people also arouses their interest in different activities (Godbey, 1999: 12). Participation actively in recreational activities develops youth, increases their education and prevents bad habits (Estes and Henderson, 2003: 22-31). The high school group desire to knowledge and skills experience, escaping family and achievement more than the other groups. Besides, the associate degree group desire to live the being with friends, meeting new people and to be where it is cooler more than the other groups. On the other hand, the primary school group desire to family togetherness and mental relaxation more than the other groups. $H5_1$ was accepted. In a research conducted in this context, it was obtained that students in schools applying an environment-based (recreational area / green area) learning model got higher scores in exams than students in other schools (Mann and Hensley, 2002: 6).

18-25 desire to live the having a different experience and escaping family more than the other groups. Besides, 26-33 desire to mental relaxation experience than the other groups. $H6_1$ was accepted. Recreational activities offer important opportunities for people in this age group to solve their problems and integrate with the society. In addition, the habits gained at this age are the determinants of the recreation experience preference in later ages. Accordingly, plans should be made for the needs and characteristics of the later age group in terms of recreational activities.

Those with a monthly net income below 2000 ₺ desire to experience more than knowledge and skills experience, escape daily routine, escaping family, achievement, to be where it is cooler, having a different experience, family togetherness and being with friends than other income groups. $H7_1$ was accepted. According to Wichasin (2007: 26), the increase in people's income levels concludes more participation in leisure activities. But, in cases where people participate in recreational activities, expenses such as entrance fees of facilities, equipment and transportation costs are determinant (Torkildsen, 1986: 96). Considering the averages of the highest income group in this research, it is seen that it is lower than the other group averages. Therefore, more and wide varity of activities should be offered to people in the high income group.

Results also showed some significant correlations between motivational dimensions and location-sentered satisfaction (LCS) dimensions. This suggests that the recreation professional may consider learning from activity and being with friends, physical fitness and avoiding daily routine in the recreational area choice. According to the regression analysis, being with friends increases satisfaction with recreation areas. However, a one-unit reduction, depending on the physical health experience, reduces satisfaction from recreational areas. To meet visitors' needs and optimize their satisfaction, managers must be able to identify the motivations driving visitors to recreation areas (Graefe et al. 2000: 107).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study aims to determine recreational experience preferences of the local people in Alanya, their leisure constraints, their expectations for recreational activities from the local authority, and the level of their satisfaction with recreational areas. As a result of the analyses made within this scope, the majority of the participants are male, married, 26-33 years old, worker, high-school or associate degree program graduate, included in the low-income group, and have resided in the destination for a long time. However,

the majority of the participants spend 1-2 hours in average daily in outdoor recreational areas and recreative areas.
When the distributions related to the type of participation in leisure time activities are observed, the majority of the participants spend time with their friends. In addition, the majority of the participants perform recreational activities in the evening and in July. It has been determined that the most preferred recreational activities of the participants are going on a picnic, visiting friends, and internet surfing. Shopping is perceived as a leisure activity, the source of fun and excitement. Our results fit opinion of Krbová (2016:50). The majority of the local people do not participate in recreational activities due to lack of leisure time. Our results fit opinion of Johnson et al. (2001: 127).

The participants performed their outdoor recreational activities mostly in natural areas, parks or more domestic places such as gardens. For this reason, it is required for the local authority to provide opportunities for access to recreation centers and the sustainability of the activities in those areas. In other words, it is necessary to carry out studies for increase of the awareness in the protection of natural areas by the local authority.

It is important to determine the basic needs that motivate people for recreational activities or that lead people to participate in such events. Therefore, the local authority should carry out studies to remove highly structural constraints related to these areas. On the other hand, all the people should benefit from the recreative events. However, the local authority should be attentive to protect the natural habitat, cultural heritage, and environment while satisfying the expectations of the people for the recreational areas.

People are motivated for recreational areas by their different experience preferences. For this reason, during the national and regional planning of recreational areas, it is necessary to take into account the importance of leisure time activities and of the psychological factors that lead people to such activities. Thus, the local authority may contribute to personal and social development through recreation. According to the findings of this research, the experience of being with friends and the desire to have an experience of improving physical health were determined as the two most important motivational tools that direct people to recreational activities.

The recreational experience preferences of people are closely associated with their gender and marital status. Therefore, gender and marital status of people should be taken into consideration while planning recreational areas. In addition, the economic welfare and professions of people differentiate their motivations for recreational activities. For this reason, the local authority should create areas where almost each income and profession group may spend time, and popularize more the reactive areas. However, Ryan (1995:79-94) found that females were more likely than males to be motivated by mental and physical relaxation, and a desire to develop close personal relationships when traveling. Our results fit opinion of Ryan (1995:79-94). In this direction, recreational areas such as the observation terrace walking path, waterslide along Dim River Valley, turfskiing to the appropriate hillsides will contribute to the attractiveness of the region and the people to spend quality leisure time.

The people's duration of residence in the destination differentiate their recreational experience preferences. Therefore, the local authority should take care to organize events intended in order for the people to know each other and make friends. Thus, the foreignness, fear, and isolation obstacles, if any, in the destination may be removed through recreation. Informing almost everyone about the activities organized by local authorities will increase the rate of participation in the activities. Thus, it may be contributed to the increase of the life quality of those who desire to get to know new people, have a good time and depart from responsibilities of daily life.

Educational level of the people brings along their interest in different activities. Therefore, the local authority should take into consideration the educational level of the people while planning recreational areas. It is highly important to determine early the interests and talents of both adults and children through recreation in order to direct their education.

It has been determined that the local people visiting the recreational areas in the destination generally do not leave the recreational areas satisfied. The prerequisite for ensuring the intent of the local people for visiting recreational areas again is to ensure their general satisfaction. For this reason, the local authority organizations and businesses should determine and analyze the factors causing dissatisfaction of the local people, and to carry out studies to remove such factors.

A regression analysis was conducted aiming to establish the link between motivation (dimensions) and Location-Centered Satisfaction. The independent variables' level of explaining the dependent variable is statistically significant. According to the regression analysis, being with friends increases satisfaction with recreation areas. However, a one-unit reduction, depending on the physical health experience, reduces satisfaction from recreational areas. The independent variables explain the dependent variable at a rate of 21%.

In this research, the motivations that were selected, similar with the research made by Manfredo et al. (1996: 188-213) and Lee et al. (2002: 18-37), from the list of Driver (1983: 1-10) that includes 19 motivation and 320 items were preferred. However, it is known that there are variables, other than those used in this research, on the satisfaction with the recreational areas. Motivations that lead people to perform recreational activities may be identified through different motivation sizes that can be determined by researchers from the recreational experience preferences list of Driver (1983: 1-10).

In this study, just the situation of the local people was examined. However, there are also resident foreigners in this destination. On that sense, the leisure time habits of the local people and resident foreigners in the destination should be examined in another research.

Furthermore, children aged 18 and under are not included in the research sample because they are students at the destination. On the other hand, recreational activities during their student years make it easier for them to start their profession. For this reason, the relationship between students' recreational experience preferences and profession preferences should be studied as another research topic.

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