

The Relationship Between Park Satisfaction, Place Attachment and Revisit Intention in Neighborhood Parks with Physical Activity Facilities

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Abstract

The urban population is increasing day by day, threatening human health. Neighborhood parks in which people can participate in physical activities have an important place in reducing the negative effects of urban life. However, not much is known much about factors such as “park satisfaction” and “place attachment”, which may play a role in the visitors’ participation in and continuation of physical activity in neighborhood parks, or the relationship between these factors. The purpose of this study was thus to examine the relationship between park satisfaction, place attachment and revisit intention. The data were obtained using the convenience sampling method from 357 park visitors who visited a park for physical activity. The methodological principles of structural equation modeling were used to test the conceptual model based on the literature review. According to the results, park satisfaction had a positive and significant effect on park attachment. In addition, park attachment played a mediating role between satisfaction and revisit intention. As a result, a theoretical and comprehensive model that revealed the relationship between park satisfaction, park attachment and revisit intention was developed. It is thought that the results will guide local governments, managers responsible for parks and park designers in maintaining open-air recreation facilities and services in urban areas.

Keywords: neighborhood park, satisfaction, place attachment, physical activity, revisit intention

1. Introduction

Neighborhood parks are often equipped with open-air fitness areas and facilities for physical activities such as walking, jogging, cycling, in addition to being places where city residents can spend their leisure time engaging in various other activities (Bedimo-Rung, Mowen, & Cohen, 2005; Cohen et al., 2007). Thanks to specific advantages, such as their easy and free access, they promote an active life for visitors from different social and economic backgrounds, and encourage them to participate in regular physical activities (Baran et al., 2014). Active life and regular physical activity increases individuals’ quality of life and reduces morbidity and mortality rates by minimizing the risk of heart diseases, diabetes, high blood pressure, colon cancer, feelings of depression/anxiety, while also helping with weight loss and the building and maintaining of healthy bones, muscles, and joints (Bedimo-Rung et al., 2005; Nantel, Mathieu, & Prince, 2011).

Having easy access to parks, their quality and convenience (Cohen et al., 2007), as well as the visitors’ positive experiences and the resulting satisfaction (Uysal, Eser, & Birkan, 2002) play an important role in individuals’ regular participation in physical activities in these areas. Parks facilitate social interaction and allow visitors to test their skills and stay healthy by participating in these physical activities, which in turn affects their level of satisfaction (Halpeny, 2006). According to Zenker and Gallon (2010), place satisfaction has a strong effect on people’s wish to stay longer in a place. Therefore, it might be concluded that satisfaction with a particular park plays an important role in people participating in physical activities regularly in these parks and staying healthy.

Visitor satisfaction significantly contributes to the creation of an emotional bond with places; especially if the

place is an open recreational area like a park (Ramkissoon & Mavondo, 2015). This emotional bond between people and parks is called “place attachment” in the literature focusing on the psychology of leisure, tourism and the environment (Lai, Hsu, & Nepal, 2013). Place attachment refers to the value individuals ascribe to a particular place and how they associate this place with themselves. In other words, place attachment can be defined as an emotional and social bond an individual creates with a particular place (Low & Altman, 1992). Previous research shows that place attachment has an important effect on revisit intention (Lee, Kyle, & Scott, 2012; Loureiro, 2014; Plunkett, Fulthorp, & Paris, 2019). Accordingly, place attachment, which affects people’s quality of life and encourages them to participate in physical activities (Kuo, Bacaicoa, & Sullivan, 1998), might have a significant effect in whether people continue to do physical activities. Examining the relationship between park satisfaction, place attachment and revisit intention is thus very important.

Place attachment has been a topic of interest in studies conducted in various different contexts (Chen, Hall, Yu, & Qian, 2019; Fu, Yi, Okumuş, & Jin, 2019; Han, Kim, Lee, & Kim, 2019; Rastbod & Aflatounian, 2017). It has been examined in relation to national parks (Halpenny, 2006; Ramkissoon & Mavondo, 2015; Ramkissoon, Smith, & Kneebone, 2014), urban parks (Lee & Shen, 2013; Plunkett, Fulthorp, & Paris, 2019) and neighborhood parks (Strzelecka, Sorensen, & Wicks, 2013). However, the limited number of studies on neighborhood parks and lack of empirical studies examining parks with physical activity facilities imply that there is a need to examine this issue in more detail. This study thus aims to examine the relationship between park satisfaction, place attachment and revisit intention for parks with physical activity facilities. Revealing this relationship will help local administrators, city planners and park managers to run and improve parks effectively. In addition, the study will contribute to understanding the factors affecting visits to parks with physical activity facilities and the relationships among them, so that it might be easier to create a healthy urban society.

2. Theoretical Frameworks and Hypothesis

2.1 Park Satisfaction

Satisfaction is defined as the total psychological outcome of a visitor’s experience of a particular place at a particular time (Tian-Cole, Crompton, & Willson, 2002). Park satisfaction refers to the outcome of the perceived quality of a park regarding the environment that meets a visitor’s needs through its physical features and the services it provides (Ramkissoon, Smith, & Weiler, 2013). Satisfaction may result in revisiting, emphasizing the superior features of the place, positive word-of-mouth, recommending the place to others and a willingness to stay longer (Lam & Ozorio, 2012; Theodorakis, Alexandris, Tsigilis, & Karvounis, 2013). According to Kyle, Mowen and Tarrant (2004), the presence of opportunities for people to enjoy their favorite activities increases their satisfaction with a place. Therefore, when neighborhood parks are equipped with facilities to allow users to engage in healthy activities such as physical exercise, their park satisfaction levels might increase accordingly.

2.2 Place Attachment

Place attachment is defined as the emotional and symbolic relationship an individual establishes with a particular place (Hidalgo & Hernandez, 2001; Williams & Vaske, 2003). People generally develop attachment to a place when they give it meaning through social interactions and the emotional bond established (Milligan, 1998). “Attachment theory” (Bowlby, 1969) suggests that interactions between people and places lead to the development of place attachment (Tuan, 1980).

There is a growing consensus in the literature that place attachment has a multi-dimensional structure (Chen, Dwyer, & Firth, 2014; Ramkissoon et al., 2013), although some researchers define this structure as a two-dimensional one involving both place dependence and place identity (Williams & Roggenbuck, 1989; Williams & Vaske, 2003). According to some researchers, place attachment can be conceptualized as having the following dimensions: place dependence (Williams, Patterson, Roggenbuck, & Watson, 1992), place identity (Prohansky, 1978), social bonding (Ramkissoon et al., 2013) and, more recently, place affect (Halpenny, 2010). Similarly, Kyle, Graefe and Manning (2005) examined place attachment through the dimensions of place identity, place dependence and social bonding dimensions. Recent studies on recreational activities also support the presence of these dimensions. For instance, Budruk and Stanis (2013) used these dimensions in their study which examined the relationship between place attachment and recreation experience preference. In addition, Plunkett et al. (2019) used these three dimensions in their study on the relationship between behavioral loyalty and place attachment for urban park visitors. Finally, Fulthorp and Plunkett (2019) examined the participants’ place attachment to special recreational events organized in municipal parks by using a model consisting of these dimensions. In the light of previous studies focusing on recreation, the current study measures place attachment through the dimensions of place dependence, place identity and social bonding.

Place identity, one of the dimensions mentioned above, refers to an emotional/symbolic bond with a particular

place and the individual's identity in relation to the physical world (Proshansky, 1978). It contains both cognitive and affective elements, and is an important part of one's entire sense of identity (Zenker & Rütter, 2014). Places, with their cultural significance, offer individuals an opportunity to identify themselves with distinctive environments (Ramkissoon et al., 2013a) and express their sense of identity (Budruk et al., 2009). Place dependence means "to what extent a particular place meets an individual's needs". In other words, if a place fails to meet an individual's needs, they might develop attachments to another place that meets such needs (Stokols & Shumaker, 1981). Therefore, parks which address an individual's need for physical activity might affect their dependence on that particular park and make it easier for them to continue engaging in that physical activity. Another dimension is social bonding. Sometimes, a particular place is considered special because it facilitates interactions among people and helps them to establish a social bond with others or join a particular group (Budruk & Stanis, 2013; Scannell & Gifford, 2010). The interaction of people who visit parks for physical activities with the park itself might facilitate their social bonds with other people.

2.3 The Relationship Between Park Satisfaction and Place Attachment

The relationship between park satisfaction and place attachment is an issue discussed in various fields. Many studies reveal a relationship between place satisfaction and place attachment (Prayag & Ryan, 2012; Ramkissoon et al., 2013; Yuksel, Yuksel, & Bilim, 2010). Research has revealed a positive correlation between the two concepts (Ramkissoon et al., 2013) and shown that place satisfaction is a premise of place attachment, or vice versa (Prayag & Ryan, 2012; Stedman, 2002). Environmental psychologists have suggested that an individual might be satisfied with a particular place without feeling an attachment to it (Petrick, Backman, & Bixler, 1999). This finding was also supported by the study conducted by Mesc and Manor (1998). However, Lee and Allen's (1999) study showed that there was no positive correlation between satisfaction with coastal tourism destinations in South Carolina and place attachment. According to George and George (2004), satisfying experiences result in high levels of place attachment. When the topic was examined in terms of parks, Halpenny (2006) reported that satisfaction with nature, the social environment and the environment where an activity is carried out had a positive influence on place attachment. A similar finding was stated by Ramkissoon, Smith and Kneebone (2014) in their study on national parks. Therefore, the following hypothesis was proposed, on the assumption that the relationship between the two concepts might also be observed in individuals visiting parks to engage in physical activity.

H₁ Park satisfaction has a positive and direct effect on place attachment

2.4 The Relationship Between Place Attachment and Revisit Intention

The intention to visit a place has been explained by inner social psychological factors such as attachment to the place (Hailu, Boxall, & McFarlane, 2005). Psychologists and sociologists emphasize that place attachment is an important source of motivation for people to revisit a place and spend their time there (Manzo & Perkins, 2006). According to Moulay, Ujang, Maulan and Ismail (2018), the process of becoming attached has an effect on the emergence of this behavior. This relationship has been examined by different researchers. For instance, Prayag and Ryan (2012) found a positive relationship between place attachment and revisiting in their study focusing on tourists. This finding was also supported by Loureiro (2014), who found that place attachment has a positive effect on revisit intention. Therefore, the following hypothesis was proposed on the assumption that the relationship between the two concepts might also be observed in individuals visiting parks to engage in physical activity.

H₂ Place attachment has a positive and direct effect on revisit intention.

2.5 The Effect of Park Satisfaction on Revisit Intention

The tendency to revisit a particular place due to satisfaction has been supported by many studies (Brown, Smith, & Assaker, 2016; Dayour & Adongo, 2015; Kim, Son, Lee, & Park, 2011). In the tourism context, Chen and Tsai (2007) suggested that satisfied visitors are more likely to revisit a particular tourist destination. In another study by Brown et al. (2016), they found that satisfied tourists have a positive attitude towards a place and have a greater intention to revisit the destination in the future. In the contexts of sports, it was found that athletes often revisit a place where a sports event has been organized (Shonk & Chelladural, 2008). The positive and direct effect of place satisfaction on revisiting was also observed in Prayag and Ryan's (2012) study. Based on the above-mentioned findings, the following hypothesis was proposed:

H₃ Park satisfaction has a positive and direct effect on revisit intention.

2.6 The Role of Place Attachment Between Satisfaction and Revisit Intention

Recent studies in the literature have revealed the mediating role of place attachment among different variables.

The study conducted by Hosany, Prayag, Van Der Veen, Huang and Deesilatham (2017) supports the mediating role of place attachment between emotions and the intention to recommend this place to others. Song, Kim and Yim (2017), in their study conducted with golf tourists, found that place attachment has a mediating role in the relationship between “destination image” and revisit intention. Similarly, the findings of Hu, Tuou and Liu’s (2019) study also revealed the mediating role of place attachment. The mediating role of place attachment between place satisfaction and revisit intention was examined by Lee et al. (2012). According to the findings of their study, place attachment plays a mediating role between “festival satisfaction” and “destination attachment”. Assuming that such a relationship might also be observed in a group of people who visit neighborhood parks to engage in physical activity, the following hypothesis was proposed:

H₄ Place attachment mediates in the relationship between park satisfaction and revisiting.

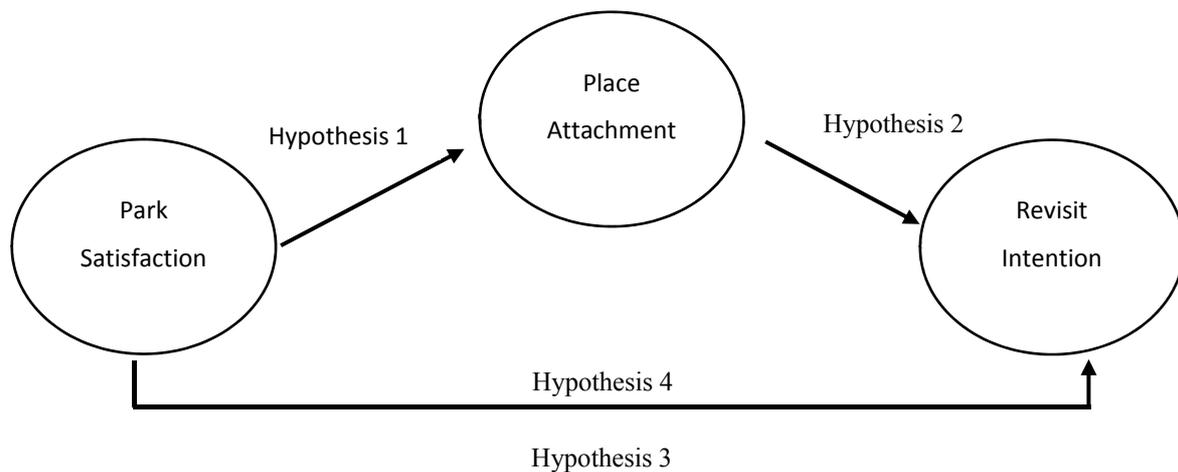


Figure 1. Conceptual model

3. Method

3.1 Participants and Procedures

The data for the study were collected from the participants who visited Kırmılioğlu, Kanlı Kavak, Bestekar Hacı Arif Bey and Dedekorkut parks, which are located in the city center of Eskişehir, Turkey, to do physical activities. 357 participants, who were determined using the convenience sampling method, were included in the study. Data were collected in March, April and May 2019 through questionnaires administered face-to-face by the researcher and four students from the Faculty of Sport Sciences working part-time who were experienced in conducting questionnaires. The author informed the students about the purpose of the study, the questionnaire and the process of applying the questionnaire before the data collection. In addition, interactive training was given to the students, using them as both interviewers and interviewees.

The percentage of male participants was 44.3% (n=158) and the percentage of female participants was 55.7% (n=199). The majority of the group was between the ages of 18–35—a percentage of 39.5% (n=141). The percentage of those with an associate/undergraduate degree was 61.9% (n=221). According to the profession, the highest rate of participation was among the actively nonworking group (student, housewife, retiree) 33.6% (n=120). According to monthly income, most of the participants (23.8%) had an income of 1600 Turkish Lira or lower. Most of the participants (54.0%) visit the park 1–2 times a week. During the visit, most of the participants stayed in the park 61–90 min, with 34.2% (n = 122).

3.2 Instrument

The questionnaire used in this study consisted of two parts. The first part measured respondents’ perception of place satisfaction, place attachment and revisit intention. All items were measured on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (“strongly disagree”) to 5 (“strongly agree”). The second part asked about the respondents’ demographic information (gender, age, educational level, profession, income, visit frequency and length of stay).

Place attachment was measured through the Place Attachment Scale developed for the recreational field by Kyle et al. (2005). To assess satisfaction, the three statements used by Oliver (1980) and Hellier, Geursen, Carr and

Rickard (2003), in their research were employed. To evaluate revisit intention, the study used three items from the study by Wu, Li and Li (2018).

The items in the assessment tool were translated the using reverse translation. They were first translated from English to Turkish. Then, two different translators performed a reverse translation from Turkish to English (Banville, Desrosiers, & Genet-Volet, 2000). This process involved four scholars fluent in both languages and with experience in recreation and park. Then, the translators and researchers met and compared the items with the originals. They made some minor amendments for the sample of park visitors. The researchers then conducted a content analysis of the items in terms of their clarity for the Turkish population. A sample of fifty individuals was randomly selected from the visitors of Dedekorkut park located in Eskisehir city center. At this stage, all items were accepted for the final data collection.

3.3 Data Analyses

A structural equation model (SEM) was used in the data analysis. A two-step approach was applied while testing this theoretically developed model (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988). First, measurement model was tested, which was followed by the testing of the structural model. Measurement model was confirmed through Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Next, structural model was used to examine hypotheses proposed for the structures. Convergent and discriminant validity analyses were done for validity calculations. The internal consistency of the constructs was measured through composite reliability (CR). The average variance extracted (AVE) was calculated for convergent validity. The correlations between factors were analyzed for the discriminant validity (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2013).

The appropriateness of the data to both the measurement and structural models was evaluated by fit indices. In addition to the chi-square, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) and Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) and the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) were used. Chi-square by degrees of freedom values for acceptable level should be less than 3.0 (Kline, 2011), CFI and TLI indexes should exceed .90 (Browne & Cudeck, 1993), RMSEA values should be equal or less than .08, and SRMR should be less than .05 for acceptable fit (Hair et al., 2013).

4. Results

4.1 Measurement Model

The hypotheses of the study were tested using the SEM analysis Program. Since the data displayed normal distribution, a covariance matrix was formed using the Maximum Likelihood calculation method. First, the measurement model, which included the variables of park satisfaction, place identity, place dependence, social bonding, and revisit intention was tested. According to the analysis, the following calculations were obtained: $\chi^2/df=3.287$, RMSEA=.080, SRMR=.048, CFI=.925, TLI=.908. Since the χ^2/df value was higher than the threshold of 3.0, the modifications suggested by the analysis program were revised. The suggested modification between items 1 and 2 (53.011) under the “social bonding” dimension was made and later reanalyzed accordingly. The goodness of fit values obtained from the analysis ($\chi^2/df=2.832$; RMSEA=.072, SRMR=.043, CFI=.940, TLI=.926) confirmed that the suggested model had a good fit and was acceptable. The factor loadings of the items were confirmed to exceed the threshold of .50 at the significant level, as seen in Table 1 (Hair et al., 2013). The CR values of the factors were over .60 (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988; Hair et al., 2013) and the AVE values were over .50 (Fornell & Larcker, 1981), except for the social bonding factor (.355) (see Table 2). According to Hatcher (1994), when the CR is acceptable, a marginally low value of the AVE can be accepted. Therefore, we can say that the convergent validity of the measurement model was acceptable.

Table 1. Factor loadings and Cronbach’s alpha values

Factors	Factor Loading
Park Satisfaction($\alpha=.873$)	
All things considered, I feel good about my decision to doing physical activity at this park.	.835
Overall, I am satisfied with the resort.	.834
Considering all my experience with this park, my choice to doing physical activity at this park was a wise one.	
Place identity ($\alpha=.871$)	.834
This park means a lot to me.	.697
I am very attached to this park.	.878
I identify strongly with this park.	.794
I feel commitment to this park.	.820
Place dependence ($\alpha=.868$)	
I enjoy doing physical activity along this park more than any other park.	.811
I get more satisfaction out of visiting this park than from visiting any other park.	.861
Doing physical activity here is more important than doing physical activity in any other place.	.809
I wouldn’t substitute any other park for the physical activity I do here.	.709
Social bonding ($\alpha=.717$)	
I have a lot of fond memories about the this park.	.549
I have a special connection to this park and the people who doing physical activity here.	.520
I don’t tell many people about this trail.*	.698
I do bring my children or friends to this park.	.604
Revisit Intention ($\alpha=.813$)	
If I could, I would come to this theme park again.	.766
I always consider this theme park to be the first one choice.	.851
I have a strong intention to visit this park again.	.733

Correlation values between the constructs were analyzed for discriminant validity (See Table 2). It was detected that the relationships between the constructs were significant at the level of $p<.01$ and did not exceed the threshold of .85 (Kline, 2011). For the reliability of the assessment, the Cronbach’s alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated. The Cronbach’s alpha coefficients of the factors ranged from .717 to .873 (see Table 1).

Table 2. The values of CR, AVE and, correlations among all constructs

Variables	AVE	CR	PS	PI	PD	SB	RI
PS	.696	.872	-				
PI	.639	.875	.553**	-			
PD	.639	.875	.590**	.619**	-		
SB	.355	.685	.605**	.583**	.605**	-	
RI	.616	.827	.727**	.538**	.549**	.580**	-

Note. PS=Park Satisfaction; PI=Place Identity; PD=Place Dependence; SB=Social Bonding; RI=Revisit Intention. **Correlation is significant at 0.01 level.

4.2 Structural Model

Following the verification of the measurement model, structural analysis was conducted. The results of the analysis are displayed in Table 3. First, the effect of park satisfaction on revisit intention was analyzed in order to test H3. According to the SEM, it was found that park satisfaction predicts revisit intention ($\beta=.863, p<.001$), which confirmed H3.

In order to test other hypotheses, a separate model was formed in which place attachment is a mediating variable (See Figure 2). According to the results, it was found that park satisfaction predicts place attachment ($\beta=.813, p<.001$), which confirms H₁. Similarly, the effect of mediating variable place attachment on revisit intention was found to be significant ($\beta=.321, p<.001$), which confirms H₂. However, when mediating variable place attachment was included in the model, path coefficient from park satisfaction to revisit intention was still significant ($\beta=.594, p<.001$). Place attachment along with park satisfaction accounts for 76% of the variation in revisit intention. Since goodness of fit indexes calculated in the path analysis are within the acceptable limits, the model can be said to have a good fit and acceptable ($2/df=2.783; RMSEA=.071, SRMR=.043, CFI=.940, TLI=.928$).

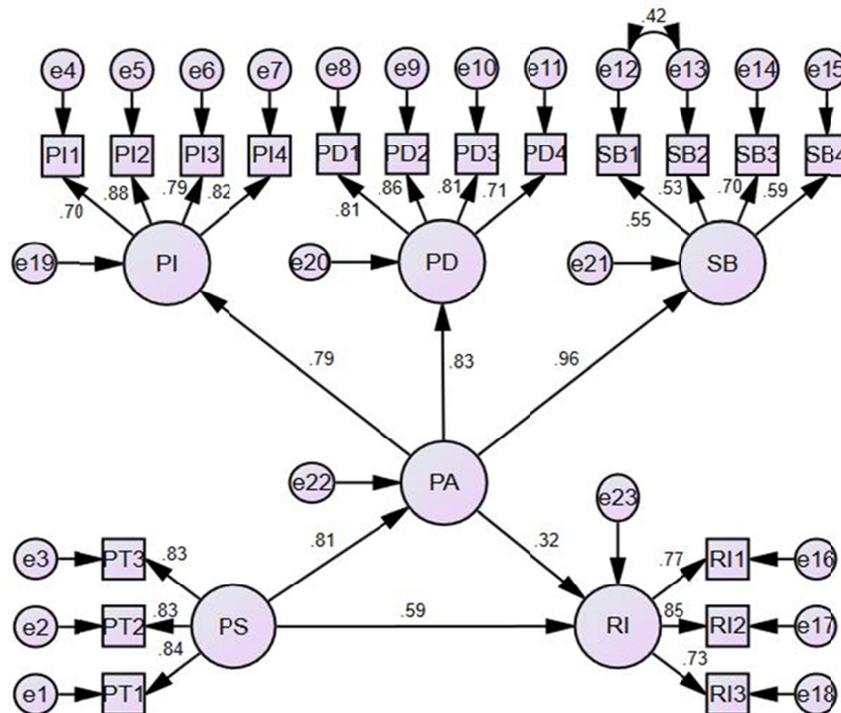


Figure 2. Structural model

A path analysis based on bootstrap method was made in order to test whether place attachment has a mediating role in the relationship between park satisfaction and revisit intention. In this bootstrap analysis, 5000 samples option was preferred. In this type of analysis, the values obtained within 95% confidence interval should not be zero (Hair, Hult, & Ringle, 2016). According to Bootstrap results, park satisfaction has a significant effect on revisit intention through place attachment ($\beta=.261, p<.05, 95\% \text{ CI } [.09, .46]$). Lower and upper Bootstrap values do not include zero. These results reveal place attachment’s mediating role in the relationship between park satisfaction and revisit intention, which confirms H₄.

Table 3. Results of structural equation modelling

Relationship	Std. R ²	S.E.	Bootstrap		t	p	Results
			95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper			
PS → RI	.594	.047	.341	.805	14.019	.000**	Supported
PA → RI	.321	.100	.116	.553	3.337	.000**	Supported
PS → PA → RI	.261	.071	.095	.460	6.242	.000**	Supported

Note. PS=Park Satisfaction, PA=Place Attachment, RI=Revisit Intention.

5. Discussion

Based on the proposed relationship found in the literature, this study examined the effect of park satisfaction on place attachment and revisit intention for people who visited parks for the purpose of physical activity. The results showed that satisfaction with park visits has considerable influence on place attachment and revisit intention. Additionally, the results revealed that place attachment has a mediating role between park satisfaction and revisit intention.

One of the significant findings of the study is that park satisfaction has an effect on place attachment. This finding is consistent with the results of the study by Ramkissoon et al. (2014), in which they found that visitor satisfaction is the premise for place attachment. Similarly, Xu and Zhang (2016) and Ramkissoon and Mavondo (2015) also found similar results. The literature shows that there might be a linear relationship between satisfaction and place attachment or vice versa (Prayag & Ryan, 2012; Stedman, 2002). The present study makes an important contribution to the discussions in the literature by revealing that the satisfaction of people who visit

parks for physical activities has an effect on place attachment.

Another important finding of the study is the positive and linear relationship between place attachment and revisit intention. This finding is consistent with the findings of the study by Loureiro (2014); however, it contradicts those of the study by Han et al. (2019), in which they examined the effects of place attachment on behavioral intention. Previous studies suggest that place attachment is an important premise of revisit intention (Yüksek et al., 2010; Lee et al., 2012). Therefore, this study contributes to the literature by also reporting that place attachment is a premise of revisit intention and there is a relationship between these two structures for people who visits parks for the purpose of physical activity.

The study examines the relationship between park satisfaction and revisit intention. The results revealed a positive relationship between park satisfaction and revisit intention. This finding is consistent with the study by Abou-Shouk, Zoair, Barbary and Hewedi (2018), in which they found that satisfaction with a particular destination has effects on tourists' revisit intention. According to Son and Lee (2011), satisfaction is an indication of revisit intention. Therefore, it can be concluded that the park satisfaction of those visiting a park for the purpose of physical activity might be an important indication of revisit intention.

According to the analysis of the model institutionally suggested in the study, place attachment has a mediating role between satisfaction and revisit intention. This finding is consistent with the finding of the study by Lee et al. (2012), which was carried out with festival participants, as well the study by Isa, Ariyanto and Kiumarsi (2019), which examined the mediating role of place attachment between revisit intention and environmental characteristics for tourists visiting Batam Island in Indonesia. A similar result was found in the study conducted by Su, Hsu, Huang and Chang (2018), which was conducted with sport tourists participating in a triathlon. According to the results of the study, place attachment has a mediating role between sport tourists' level of satisfaction with environmental features and revisit intention. Therefore, the current study contributes to the literature by reporting the mediating role of place attachment between the satisfaction of those visiting a park for the purpose of physical activity and revisit intention.

Managerial Implication

In addition to its contribution to the literature, this study provides valuable information for local administrations, city planners and park managers related to looking after parks with physical activity facilities. According to the results of the study, park satisfaction has an effect on place attachment. Stedman (2002) states that a satisfactory experience in a particular place is due to the characteristics of the place, which creates a bond between visitors and this specific location. With regard to parks with physical activity facilities, their accessibility and closeness to one's home are among the important factors here, especially for adults (Cohen et al., 2007). On the other hand, the significant factors for young people are the presence of active recreation facilities and programs, the appearance and size of the park, its quality and how well it is maintained, and whether their friends also go there (Loukaitou-Sideris & Sideris, 2010). In addition, safety, aesthetic features and comfort are other factors that encourage people to visit a particular park (McCormack, Rock, Toohey, & Hignell, 2010). Therefore, park managers should take the factors mentioned above into consideration to ensure and sustain public participation in physical activities. It is recommended that parks be designed with jogging tracks, open-air fitness stations and other facilities for specific activities such as yoga, tai chi etc., or that existing ones be improved accordingly. In this way, visitors are more likely to be satisfied with parks and the bonds they feel with them will be strengthened, which may help park managers run their parks more effectively and improve their existing services (Ryan, 2006).

People visit a certain place because they have special memories of, and social and emotional bonds with it, and because it is a meaningful place for them. Therefore, park managers should provide visitors with an environment that allows them to create memories and socialize with others. One way to achieve this is to offer special programs to bring visitors together to do physical activities and help them socialize in different ways. Special activities offered in a park strengthen peoples' bonds with this particular place (Fulthorp & Plunkett, 2019). When we consider the fact that place attachment influences revisit intention, it is recommended that local administrations and park managers provide visitors with various options to guarantee that they will revisit parks to engage in physical activities.

According to the United Nations (2016), 54.5% of the world's population lives in cities. This figure is expected to rise to 60 per cent in 2030. The increasing urban population pose threats to human health for a variety of reasons, so neighborhood parks play an important role in eliminating factors which threaten human health or in reducing their effects. The presence of facilities for physical activity is becoming ever more important in creating a healthy urban population. Therefore, it is suggested that local administrations, park managers and city planners

design parks that allow visitors to participate in various physical activities and which can make them feel satisfied with these activities.

Limitations and Suggestions for Further Studies

This study has some limitations. First, only visitors to parks with physical activity facilities were examined. The results might differ for visitors to parks with different recreational activities. Further studies might be conducted with people who visit neighborhood parks for recreational purposes in order to strengthen the usability and effectiveness of the model used in this study.

Second, the participants of the study consisted of people who visited four neighborhood parks for the purpose of physical activity in the center of Eskişehir, a city located in the west of Turkey. Consequently, the geographical limitation in this study prevents park managers from making inferences for other areas in Turkey. Hence, comprehensive studies should be conducted in cities and towns across Turkey to more widely investigate place satisfaction, revisit intention and place attachment.

Finally, future studies which examine different variables on the basis of the literature would also contribute to the attempts to understand the behaviors of people who visit parks to engage in physical activities. It would then be possible to provide park managers with further valuable information regarding effective park management.

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