

CIVIC QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE PUBLIC STADIUM AND GYMNASIUM CONSTRUCTION AT HADONG-GUN IN KOREA

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ABSTRACT

This study is intended to provide a long range vision for the public sports grounds at Hadong-gun in Korea over the next 20-30 years. The preliminary implementation schedule is based on the community needs assessment, current populations and population forecasts in each of the areas. The purpose of this paper was to investigate physical activity questionnaires, and to examine studies of their reliability and validity, focusing on the variable frequency. The eight questionnaires concerning individuals from 20-70 years were selected from a collection of physical activity questionnaires. A validated physical activity questionnaire for young adults was adapted and validated for use in free living, apparently healthy people, aged 20 to 70 years. Various facilities were necessary for people to build the newly established comprehensive sports park. Many people were feeling of various facilities, such as Jogging ground (14.9%), swimming pool (12.7%), fitness center (10.0%), and bicycle playground (8.2%). Many people prefer to swim (24.9%). Soccer was also popular with Korean (12.7%). Jogging (10.7%) and badminton (10.2%) were popular among older people.

Keywords: Physical Activity Questionnaires, public stadium and gymnasium, various facilities.

INTRODUCTION

Many people are drawn to cities. They live, work, and play by the availability of quality social, cultural and recreational opportunities. The diversity and availability of a range of opportunities distinguishes great cities from average cities. Physical activity is an important characteristic of human lifestyle and is related to morbidity and mortality (Shephard, 1990; Philippaerts and Lefevre, 1998). Modern natural sports facilities require a distinctly specialist technical approach. Sports parks and public sports grounds are important to quality of life. They provide places to recreate, connect with nature, and interact with friends and neighbors. Sports fields in Korea are used for a number of activities such as soccer, baseball, volleyball, and Jogging ground. When not in use or closed for maintenance, fields are open for the general public.

Many sports facilities sometimes engender tremendous political debate, requiring substantial investments of resources from the governing coalition and diverting attention from other issues of importance (Johnson and Sack, 1996). Additionally, these projects often polarize a community, generating political discord that can haunt a community for years (Rosentraub, 1999). Lastly, while sports facilities can promote a “development logic”, there are times when these projects actually work against ongoing economic development efforts (Irani, 1997). On the benefit side, there is one potential benefit that is usually overlooked in impact

studies (Coates and Humphries, 1999). Sports facilities are very complex projects, usually requiring diverse funding sources and attention from multiple governmental organizations. Congress of Hadong-gun was approved in favor of the Municipality of Hadong-gun, for the partial financing of sub-project investments for the development, reconstruction and revitalization of Hadong-gun's multipurpose sports park, access for people with disabilities, upgrade of the urban environment and basic infrastructure, including the construction of a Community Sports Centre. The need for parking for the crowds that attend events at the two stadia has led to numerous new surface parking lots in this industrial district. There is an opportunity to develop these athletic facilities as a public/civic space that will provide facilities for people to gather, thereby providing a sense of place.

This study is intended to provide a long range vision for the public sports grounds at Hadong-gun in Korea over the next 20-30 years. Highlighted is a preliminary schedule for projects in the medium term including new and expanded multi-purpose recreation facilities and district park developments. The preliminary implementation schedule is based on the community needs assessment, current populations and population forecasts in each of the areas.

While questionnaires can provide evidence of patterns amongst large populations, qualitative interview data often gather more in-depth insights on participant attitudes, thoughts, and actions (Kendall, 2008). The Hadong-gun has developed this report based on the information gathered during Physical Activity Questionnaires (PAQ). Included within this PAQ are the survey results, information gathered from the Public Input meeting, and the initial assessment and recommendations for further study and improvements to address citizen concerns. The information in this preliminary assessment should be used to develop a public stadium, gymnasium, and recreation master plan with short and long term goals for improving the exercise system and sports opportunities within city.

METHODOLOGY

The inspection process of the present study involved conducting a self-administered survey, which included questions on persons for exercise. The eight questionnaires concerning individuals from 20-70 years were selected from a collection of physical activity questionnaires. How the frequency of physical activity was assessed was of particular interest. To ensure that a robust analysis of the interview data was conducted, the interview data were initially analyzed by the first author using the phenomeno-graphic method (Marton, 1981, 1986) to identify the range of conceptions within the data set; these results are available in Harris and Brown (2009). To evaluate methods and statistics the first validity and reliability study from each questionnaire's reference list was selected and reviewed (Bandmann, 2008). We calculated descriptive statistics, including means, standard deviations, and percentages for each variable (Zar, 1984).

RESULTS

How satisfied are you with the geographical aspect of creating a comprehensive sports park at public sports grounds? (Table 1). The most common was moderate (42.8%). The respondents with satisfaction or very satisfaction was only 7.8%.

Table 1. How satisfied are you with the geographical aspect of creating a comprehensive sports park at public sports grounds?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very dissatisfaction	98	17.8	17.8
Dissatisfaction	174	31.6	49.4
Moderate	236	42.8	92.2
Satisfaction	34	6.2	98.4
Very satisfaction	9	1.6	100.0
Total	551	100.0	

How satisfied are you with the traffic aspect when you organize a comprehensive sports park at public sports grounds? (Table 2). The respondents with very dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction were 15.8% and 38.1%, respectively. The moderate was 37.6%. The respondents with satisfaction or very satisfaction was only 8.5%.

Table 2. How satisfied are you with the traffic aspect when you organize a comprehensive sports park at public sports grounds?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very dissatisfaction	87	15.8	15.8
Dissatisfaction	210	38.1	53.9
Moderate	207	37.6	91.5
Satisfaction	41	7.4	98.9
Very satisfaction	6	1.1	100.0
Total	551	100.0	

How satisfied are you with the surrounding environment aspect when you organize a comprehensive sports park at public sports grounds? (Table 3). The most common was moderate (51.7%). The respondents with dissatisfaction were 24.5%.

Table 3. How satisfied are you with the surrounding environment aspect when you organize a comprehensive sports park at public sports grounds?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very dissatisfaction	52	9.4	9.4
Dissatisfaction	135	24.5	33.9
Moderate	285	51.7	85.7
Satisfaction	72	13.1	98.7
Very satisfaction	7	1.3	100.0
Total	551	100.0	

How satisfied are you with the natural environment aspect when you create a comprehensive sports park in the public playground? (Table 4). Many people were shown moderate (56.3%). The frequency of very dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction and was 8.7% and 15.2%, respectively.

Table 4. How satisfied are you with the natural environment aspect when you create a comprehensive sports park in the public playground?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very dissatisfaction	48	8.7	8.7
Dissatisfaction	84	15.2	24.0
Moderate	310	56.3	80.2
Satisfaction	90	16.3	96.6
Very satisfaction	19	3.4	100.0
Total	551	100.0	

What do you think is the most necessary facility in the newly established comprehensive sports park? (Table 5). Many people were feeling lack of various facilities (35.9%). Public transportation is inconvenient for accessing physical facilities (18.0%).

Table 5. What do you think is the most necessary facility in the newly established comprehensive sports park?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Various facilities (sports facility)	198	35.9	35.9
Convenience facilities (rest room etc.)	101	18.3	54.3
Facility environment (lighting, environmental facilities, air-conditioning, etc.)	71	12.9	67.2
Parking facilities	38	6.9	74.0
Public transport	99	18.0	92.0
Pleasant environment (cleanliness)	44	8.0	100.0
Total	551	100.0	

What facilities will you usually use when the following facilities are built in the newly established comprehensive sports park? (Table 6). Various facilities were necessary for people to build the newly established comprehensive sports park. Many people were feeling of various facilities, such as Jogging ground (14.9%), swimming pool (12.7%), fitness center (10.0%), and bicycle playground (8.2%).

Table 6. What facilities will you usually use when the following facilities are built in the newly established comprehensive sports park? (Multiple selection possible)

Responses			Percent of Cases
Item	N	Percent	
Soccer field / Playground	106	7.3%	19.7%
Indoor gym	46	3.2%	8.6%
Basketball court	42	2.9%	7.8%
Volleyball court	44	3.0%	8.2%
Tennis court	51	3.5%	9.5%
Swimming pool	184	12.7%	34.3%

Futsal arena	25	1.7%	4.7%
Jokgu court	42	2.9%	7.8%
Inline skating rink	51	3.5%	9.5%
Golf course	65	4.5%	12.1%
Artificial rock climbing	46	3.2%	8.6%
Fitness center	145	10.0%	27.0%
Jogging ground	215	14.9%	40.0%
Bicycle playground	119	8.2%	22.2%
Playground	66	4.6%	12.3%
Outdoor theater	68	4.7%	12.7%
Cultural Facilities	81	5.6%	15.1%
Commercial facility	50	3.5%	9.3%
Total	1446	100.0%	269.3%

What are the main items to be used when creating a comprehensive sports park? (Table 7). Many people wanted to play various exercises. There were swimming (13.2%), badminton (12.5%), running (10.8%), and health (9.7%).

Table 7. What are the main items to be used when creating a comprehensive sports park?

Item	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Soccer	101	5.9%	18.4%
Basketball	45	2.6%	8.2%
Volleyball	63	3.7%	11.5%
Baseball	37	2.2%	6.7%
Swimming	227	13.2%	41.3%
Tennis	89	5.2%	16.2%
Badminton	215	12.5%	39.1%
Jokgu	60	3.5%	10.9%
Futsal	28	1.6%	5.1%
Gate ball	47	2.7%	8.5%
Ground Golf	61	3.6%	11.1%
Running	185	10.8%	33.6%
Health	167	9.7%	30.4%
Inline skate	60	3.5%	10.9%
Bowling	75	4.4%	13.6%
Ping-pong	128	7.5%	23.3%
Handball	14	0.8%	2.5%
Archery	42	2.4%	7.6%
Rock climbing	41	2.4%	7.5%
Others	30	1.7%	5.5%
Total	1715	100.0%	311.8%

What kind of items will you prefer to use? (Table 8). Many people prefer to swim (24.9%). Soccer was also popular with Korean (12.7%). Jogging (10.7%) and badminton (10.2%) were popular among older people.

Table 8. What kind of items will you prefer to use?

Item	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Soccer	70	12.7	12.7
Volleyball	14	2.5	15.2
Basketball	29	5.3	20.5
Baseball	14	2.5	23.0
Swimming	137	24.9	47.9
Tennis	26	4.7	52.6
Badminton	56	10.2	62.8
Jokgu	5	0.9	63.7
Futsal	10	1.8	65.5
Gate ball	18	3.3	68.8
Ground Golf	15	2.7	71.5
Joging	59	10.7	82.2
Health	38	6.9	89.1
Inline skate	4	0.7	89.8
Bowling	10	1.8	91.7
Ping-pong	27	4.9	96.6
Archery	4	.7	97.3
Rock climbing	7	1.3	98.5
Others	8	1.5	100.0
Total	551	100.0	

DISCUSSION

Public sport participation provides significant health benefits to the community. Sport or exercise provides a variety of activities in which participation enables people of all ages to have fun while improving their level of fitness. Indoor and field sport is an integral part of life at Hadong-gun in Korea. There were approximately 56,689 citizens (2014 year) participating for the Hadong Sport Center in many organized sport groups. In order to create an environment that encourages participation for Hadong-gun residents in outdoor sport activities, an inclusive vision is required. Community facilities enhance the lives of residents in numerous ways. Parks provide green space and room to move for people in crowded city neighborhoods. Most communities, even small rural ones, have at least one public park and some other community facilities. Access to quality public services is essential to the well-being of urban residents (Evers, 2013). For some, the issue may be that adequate parks or facilities simply don't exist, and need to be created. Still others might find themselves with community facilities that are adequate in some ways, but that have become rundown or dangerous, and need to be revitalized. A less obvious situation is one in which community facilities are in convenience accessibility (Table 1) and seem to be various facilities (sports facility) (Table 4), but aren't being used (Table 8). Community facilities come in a variety of

forms, of which parks are only one. In general, *a community facility is a physical feature provided – either by the municipality as a public service, or by a private entity – in the community for the benefit of community members*. Depending on the source, the use of the facility may be free, or may involve a charge for users.

CONCLUSIONS

Many people had shown the geographical aspect of creating a comprehensive sports park at public sports grounds. Still others might find themselves with community facilities that are adequate in some ways, but that have become rundown or dangerous, and need to be revitalized. A less obvious situation is one in which community facilities are in convenience accessibility and seem to be various facilities (sports facility). Many people prefer to swim. Soccer was also popular with Korean.

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