

ABSTRACT

Abstract—Recently, walking is an essential activity to be promoted in urban area to handle several problems such as traffic congestion and environmental degradation. As a walking-promotion strategy, parks and recreational facilities often involved due to both of them have an environment-friendly characteristic and related to the physical activity.

This study explored the walkability of 18 park-connectors that link 9 active-recreational parks in Yogyakarta city, the park visitation and walking behavior of visitors, through field observation and statistical analysis (descriptive, differentiation test, correlation and regression analysis). The observation results show that the range of walkability score of those 18 park-connectors is 51.50 to 80.45. Connectivity, convenience, safety, security, and attractiveness are variables involved in that assessment. Compare to other, convenience got the lowest score.

Questionnaire assessment results show that around 15% of the respondents walked to the park. However, the others prefer to use vehicle. The distance factor placed as the highest number of reason that chosen by respondents. Around 50% of respondents visited the park at least once a week. More than 30% of respondents visited the park to relax or do the exercise. Comparing the variables between the parks in this study, the result shows the significantly differences on walking preference, distance, walking and park visitation frequency.

The other findings, the association results between variables, indirectly illustrate the impact of the existence of parks and its connector on walking activity. First, the park visitation frequency significantly correlated with walking frequency ($p < 0.01$) and correlated negatively by trip duration and distance ($p < 0.01$). Second, trip duration and distance have correlation with walking preference ($p < 0.01$). Third, the built-environment negatively influences the park visitation frequency. The more attractive built-environment surrounding the path, the less frequency to visit the park. Fourth, the result shows the interaction effect of vitality duration score to the association between trip distance and duration to the walking preference. The higher score of vitality duration score may decrease the effect of trip duration and distance to the walking preference.

Keywords: *park-connector, pedestrian infrastructure, park, walkability, walking.*