

Based on Table 7, it is known that overall, the average respondent spent 68.99 minutes using information and communication technology outside the park in a day. Similarly, respondents in each sub-district spent between 60 and 75 minutes a day using information and communication technology outside the park, with the highest duration reaching sub-district 15 (74.72 minutes) and the lowest duration reached by sub-district 01 (60.94 minutes).

Based on Table 8, it is known that overall, the average respondent spent 16.89 minutes using information and communication technology in the park in a day. Similarly, respondents in each sub-district spent between 13 and 22 minutes a day using information and communication technology in the park, with the highest duration reaching sub-district 4 (21.81 minutes) and the lowest duration reached by sub-district 2 (13.02 minutes).

TABLE VII
DURATION (MINUTES) USE OF ICT OUTSIDE THE PARK

	Average Per Sub District (minute)										Total
	1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15		
Duration (time) of the use of ICT in the park (minutes)	61	71	67	68	71	66	69	73	74	74	69

TABLE VIII
DURATION (MINUTES) USE OF ICT INSIDE THE PARK

	Average Per Sub District (minute)										Total
	1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15		
Duration (time) of the use of ICT outside the park in a day (minutes)	18	13	15	22	18	16	19	16	16	16	17

TABLE IX
THE IMPACT OF THE USE OF ICT (X) ON THE FREQUENCY OF PARK UTILIZATION (Y1)

	B	Beta	t-value	p-value	Corr	PCD
(Constant)	3,832		32.334	0,000		
Duration (time) of use of ICT in the park	0,008	0,111	2,280	0,023	0,108	0,19%
F-Stat (p-value)	0,000					
R-Square	0,19%					

Independent Variable: X
Dependent variable: Y1
Regression Method: Stepwise

Number of Variables X: 12
Significant Variables: 1

TABLE X
THE IMPACT OF THE USE OF ICT (X) ON DURATION OF VISIT IN THE PARK (Y2)

	B	Beta	t-value	p-value	Corr	PCD
(Constant)	4,026		20,468	0,000		
Duration (time) the use of ICT in the park in a day (minutes)	-0,013	-0,177	-3,72	0,039	-0,102	0,18%
F-Stat (p-value)	0,000					
R-Square	0,18%					

Independent Variable: X
Dependent variable: Y2
Regression Method: Stepwise

Number of Variables X3:12
Significant Variables: 1

The results of this second analysis indicate that the variable duration of visits to parks is a variable that influences perceptions of security to increase community encouragement using parks related to the existence of ICT but has no relationship with the frequency of visits to parks. Therefore, efforts are needed to manage, regulate and inform the existence of public spaces within an urban area so that people know their location through social media or digital information in the form of bookmarks and urban design elements. The results of this second analysis also provide

The results of the second analysis using multiple linear regression analysis in table 9 show that from 12 variables, the use of ICT (X), which has a significant influence on the frequency of using the park (Y1), only one variable is the length of time the use of ICTs in the park, with the effect contributed by 0.18%. This means that an increase in ICT use in the park will further increase the frequency of visits to the park.

Based on Table 10, it is known that of the 12 variables of the use of ICT (X), which have a significant influence on the length of visits to the park (Y2), only one variable is the length of time the use of ICTs in the park, with the effect contributed by 0.19%. This means that an increase in ICT use in the park will further increase the length of visits to the park.

recommendations for the results of the first analysis in increasing the duration of visits to parks, although, in terms of frequency of visits to parks, efforts to increase the frequency of community encouragement to parks need to be researched further.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research will elaborate on security perceptions of the urge of park utilization related to the existence of ICT. This

study produces a view of the security perceptions of urban communities that explain the impact of the existence of ICT on the urge to use parks from previous studies that have not explained the impact. This research explains that based on the first result, the higher the frequency of visits to the park, the decreased the duration of park use. The existence of ICT in the second result shows that the frequency of visiting the park and the length of visit in the park that only the length of the utilization of ICT inside the park correlates with an increase in the frequency and length of visits in the park. This also means that security perceptions of ICT use and encouragement to use parks have a significant and direct correlation. The higher the utilization of ICT in the park, the higher the frequency and duration of visits to the park, but in this research, statement states that the utilization of ICT reduces the park utilization. This study also contributes to the presence of ICT in urban management, especially public space planning, especially parks, in providing an attraction for increasing the duration of visits to parks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank the city government of Bandung and the Sekeloa Sub-District Office for permitting to survey and data in the form of information related to this research.

REFERENCES

- [1] R. C. De Leon and S. M. Kim, "Stakeholder perceptions and governance challenges in urban protected area management: The case of the Las Piñas – Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area, Philippines," *Land use policy*, vol. 63, no. April 2017, pp. 470–480, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.02.011.
- [2] A. Hajzeri, "The management of urban parks and its contribution to social interactions," *Arboric. J.*, vol. 00, no. 00, pp. 1–9, 2020, doi: 10.1080/03071375.2020.1829373.
- [3] I. Matijosaitiene and A. Petriashvili, "Urban Planning and Design for Terrorism Resilient Cities," *J. Sustain. Archit. Civ. Eng.*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 27–38, 2017, doi: 10.5755/j01.sace.18.1.15443.
- [4] I. Anguelovski, J. J. T. Connolly, M. Garcia-Lamarca, H. Cole, and H. Pearsall, "New scholarly pathways on green gentrification: What does the urban 'green turn' mean and where is it going?," *Prog. Hum. Geogr.*, vol. 43, no. 6, pp. 1064–1086, 2019, doi: 10.1177/0309132518803799.
- [5] W. Klein, M. R. Dove, and A. J. Felson, "Engaging the unengaged: Understanding residents' perceptions of social access to urban public space," *Urban For. Urban Green.*, vol. 59, no. December 2020, p. 126991, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.ufug.2021.126991.
- [6] J. W. Whiting, L. R. Larson, G. T. Green, and C. Kralowec, "Outdoor recreation motivation and site preferences across diverse racial/ethnic groups: A case study of Georgia state parks," *J. Outdoor Recreat. Tour.*, vol. 18, no. October 2015, pp. 10–21, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.jort.2017.02.001.
- [7] M. Hobbs *et al.*, "Access and quality of parks and associations with obesity: A cross-sectional study," *SSM - Popul. Heal.*, vol. 3, no. July, pp. 722–729, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.ssmph.2017.07.007.
- [8] F. Freitag, "Critical theme parks: Dismaland, Disney and the politics of theming," *Continuum (N. Y.)*, vol. 31, no. 6, pp. 923–932, 2017, doi: 10.1080/10304312.2017.1310180.
- [9] D. Mitchell, "People's Park again: on the end and ends of public space," *Environ. Plan. A*, vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 503–518, 2017, doi: 10.1177/0308518X15611557.
- [10] N. M. H. Rutha and S. S. Abbas, "The Role of Technology in Enhancing Place Attachment in Public Place," *IOP Conf. Ser. Mater. Sci. Eng.*, vol. 1094, no. 1, p. 012034, 2021, doi: 10.1088/1757-899x/1094/1/012034.
- [11] K. Mouratidis, "Built environment and social well-being: How does urban form affect social life and personal relationships?," *Cities*, vol. 74, no. October, pp. 7–20, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.cities.2017.10.020.
- [12] Z. Nouri, M. Rafeian, and K. Ghasemi, "Using information and communication technologies to create learning urban public space. (Case study: Central part of Tehran, Iran)," *Habitat Int.*, vol. 87, no. April, pp. 91–98, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.habitatint.2019.04.002.
- [13] R. Pierdicca, M. Paolanti, and E. Frontoni, "eTourism: ICT and its role for tourism management," *J. Hosp. Tour. Technol.*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 90–106, 2019, doi: 10.1108/JHTT-07-2017-0043.
- [14] I. Y. Jian, E. H. W. Chan, and T. Y. P. Yao, "ICT as a solution for the revitalization of public open space in private developments," *Built Environ. Proj. Asset Manag.*, 2020, doi: 10.1108/BEPAM-01-2020-0007.
- [15] C. Smaniotto *et al.*, "CyberParks – The Interface Between People, Places and Technology," 2019.
- [16] Z. Weinstein, "How to humanize technology in smart cities," *Int. J. E-Planning Res.*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 68–84, 2020, doi: 10.4018/IJEPR.2020070104.
- [17] S. A. Nitoslawski, N. J. Galle, C. K. van den Bosc, and J. W. N. Steenberg, "Smarter ecosystems for smarter cities? A review of trends, technologies, and turning points for smart urban forestry," *Sustain. Cities Soc.*, vol. 51, no. March, p. 101770, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.scs.2019.101770.
- [18] G. Kothenz and T. Blaschke, "Urban parks: Visitors' perceptions versus spatial indicators," *Land use policy*, vol. 64, pp. 233–244, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.02.012.
- [19] M. D. Fetters and J. F. Molina-Azorin, "The Journal of Mixed Methods Research Starts a New Decade: The Mixed Methods Research Integration Trilogy and Its Dimensions," *J. Mix. Methods Res.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 291–307, 2017, doi: 10.1177/1558689817714066.
- [20] R. L. Harrison, T. M. Reilly, and J. W. Creswell, "Methodological Rigor in Mixed Methods: An Application in Management Studies," *J. Mix. Methods Res.*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 473–495, 2020, doi: 10.1177/1558689819900585.
- [21] B. E. Denham, *Categorical Statistics for Communication Research*. 2016.
- [22] L. Meloncon and K. St. Amant, "Empirical Research in Technical and Professional Communication: A 5-Year Examination of Research Methods and a Call for Research Sustainability," *J. Tech. Writ. Commun.*, vol. 49, no. 2, pp. 128–155, 2019, doi: 10.1177/0047281618764611.
- [23] R. Mafra, "Karakteristik Pengunjung Taman Indah Maskarebet Di Kota Palembang," *Arsir*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 1, 2018, doi: 10.32502/arsir.v2i1.1234.
- [24] C. Lauer, E. Brumberger, and A. Beveridge, "Hand collecting and coding versus data-driven methods in technical and professional communication research," *IEEE Trans. Prof. Commun.*, vol. 61, no. 4, pp. 389–408, 2018, doi: 10.1109/TPC.2018.2870632.