



# **Perception of Students on University Sports Facilities - Made In Facing Educational Service Competition (A study at the Universitas Klabat Airmadidi, North Minahasa)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between students' perceptions regarding sports facilities on campus. The data was obtained through a survey of 355 students at Universitas Klabat, and to find out the correlation of the independent variables with the dependent variable, SPSS descriptive analysis chi-square was used. The dependent variable used is student perceptions of sports facilities on campus based on age, hobbies, status, gender, level, and faculty. The results showed that the majority of students were not too satisfied with sports facilities at Universitas Klabat but were not too disappointed, and the majority agreed that there was a need to renovate sports facilities on the campus.

**Keywords:** Perception, Correlation, Students, Satisfaction, Sports Facilities.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Competition in the world of education today is so rapid both state and private universities. Universitas Klabat which is a private university that is quite prominent in the North Minahasa area (Wikipedia.org) realizes that with the rapid growth of the North Minahasa economy in particular and North Sulawesi, in general, it will attract competitors to establish new universities in North Sulawesi. Where currently Lippo Group has started by establishing the Dian Harapan School, where it is possible that in the future Lippo Group will establish Universitas Pelita Harapan which is part of an educational business entity. Private universities are one of the main alternatives for the community to face increasing public demand for educational needs today. The advantages of private universities to attract prospective students are increasingly highlighted, starting from their university degrees, curriculum, and facilities provided to their students (Sukandi, 2010).

The University is a service provider body, and according to Lupioyadi and Hamdani (2006) that the University is included in *pure service* where the provision of services carried out is supported by work tools or merely supporting facilities. Where according to research conducted by Agahi, et al (2003) facilities and reputation have a role in considering prospective students at a university.

At present, many universities are under close supervision in financial planning, and construction of recreation centers, where sports facilities are often considered to be less important (Brandon, 2010). According to research conducted by Agrey and Lampadan (2006), several determinants of prospective students to determine their schools are sports facilities, health programs, extracurricular activities, accommodation/dormitories. Research conducted by Hansenn and Gisle (2013) observed that student satisfaction can be developed by the higher education institution, and it can be used as a strategy to attract prospective students. Celiki and Akyol (2015) in their study found that half of the students at the university were dissatisfied with the sports and cultural facilities at the university, and were strongly advised to improve facilities so that they could get student retention. A different thing was stated by Schneider and Messenger (2013) that facilities were not the main thing but rather the certainty that they could join the team and students as students. The same thing was expressed by Thilakarathne (2015), everyone has different tastes in assessing satisfaction, especially in sports facilities.

This study aims to provide empirical evidence about student perceptions of sports facilities at Universitas Klabat, and based on the above explanation, the question arises, what are the perceptions of Universitas Klabat students on sports facilities on campus? Is there a significant correlation between students' perceptions of sports facilities based on financial status, level, gender, faculty, age, and hobbies?

Based on the background of the problem and the conceptual framework that has been described, the writer formulates the hypothesis as follows:

- $H_0$  1: There is no significant correlation in student satisfaction with sports facilities in terms of gender
- $H_0$  2: There is no significant correlation in student satisfaction with sports facilities when viewed from age.
- $H_0$  3: There is no significant correlation in student satisfaction with sports facilities when viewed from the faculty
- $H_0$  4: There is no significant correlation in student satisfaction with sports facilities when viewed from the student level
- $H_0$  5: There is no significant correlation in student satisfaction with sports facilities when viewed from financial status

- $H_0$  6: There is no significant correlation in student satisfaction with sports facilities when viewed from hobbies.

According to Pace (1974), the benefits of social life (recreation) related to school experience and in relationships within the faculty. The same thing is reinforced by Hall (2006) and Moffitt (2010) that students participating in school sports programs will experience (a) a sense of belonging in the school community (b) interact more with others (c) better emotional health and (d) increasing leadership potential in universities, all of which will lead to higher student retention.

In a study conducted by Pascual, Regidor, Martinez, Calle, and Dominguez (2009) regions with better financial status tended to use more indoor sports than regions with lower financial status

Based on research conducted by Mahoney (2011) level one students tend to exercise more often than students at higher levels. This is reinforced by research conducted by MacRae (2011) which says that the higher the level or the greater the academic burden will prevent students from using sports facilities.

A research conducted by Hastuti (2008) states that the age of the physical achievement of students is at the age of 20 to 25 years. And this is reinforced by a study conducted by Medic et al. (2007) that young athletes have more participation in sports than older athletes.

According to De Knop (2008), Sports have various functions, among others are economic functions, enjoyment (playing or watching), social and especially health functions. This health function is very necessary, especially so that students can continue to carry out their duties as students well, following research conducted by Syatria (2006) that exercise programmed for 12 weeks caused a significant decrease in systolic pressure and a decrease in diastolic pressure that did not mean. But what about academics? Collins (2003) found that several studies in various countries showed that children who were actively exercising did not damage their academic performance. This is reinforced by a study made by Collins (2003) that students with academic grades below average get an academic increase when they take part in a special sports program accompanied by some professional athletes so students feel very excited about being in a sports facility professional.

According to Miller (2011), it is very important to know why recreational centers on campus are very meaningful in the lives of students and to find out whether the benefits they will receive as a whole. This study shows that students who often use recreational/sports facilities will attend university programs more often, feel a bond with the campus, strong social relations so that student retention occurs at the university. And according to Hesel (2000), the existence of a recreation center on campus is one of the determining factors when prospective students will choose a university. And this is reinforced by Kampf and Teske

(2013) where it is proven that there is a correlation between the use of recreational facilities and student retention in a school.

A study by Agrey and Lampadan (2014) concluded that several factors that determine the reason for choosing a school by prospective students are the availability of extracurricular and good sports facilities. This was confirmed by Higgins (1992) that sports facilities play a role in school selection.

However, according to Schneider and Steve (2013), the proposition of sports does not significantly affect students to obtain sports scholarships, but the amount of opportunity they can play to get a scholarship.

## METHODS

The method I use in this research is quantitative method descriptive analysis which aims to obtain information about student perceptions of sports facilities at Universitas Klabat through filling out questionnaires. According to Kountur (2007), descriptive research is a type of research that provides a description or description of a situation as clearly as possible without any treatment of the object under study. Samples and Sample Techniques. The population of this study is to use Probability samples where all members of the population elements have the same probability (Probability) to be used as a simple random sampling, namely students at Universitas Klabat from each faculty using the Slovin formula

$$N = N / 1 + N (e)^2$$

Based on the formula found 355 students who will be used as samples from a total of 3100 Universitas Klabat students who are actively registering.

To determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable used regression testing with SPSS. If the calculation results show p-value <0.05, indicating that the independent variable affects the dependent variable, which means the regression coefficient  $\beta \neq 0$ , then hypothesis null ( $H_0$ ) is detected.

## RESULTS

This section discusses the results of statistical tests to the three hypotheses mentioned earlier and the first factor that will be discussed in the exposure of the results of the questionnaire data and of the demographic data of the students, where majority users of sports facilities are men (table 1).

Table 1. **Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Male	212	58.9	58.9
	Female	148	41.1	41.1
	Total	360	100.0	100.0

The following factors will be discussed is the students' perceptions of sports facilities on campus based on gender which results in (table 2) that the student is in a position not hesitate, they are not satisfied yet not feel too disappointed. While female students were more satisfied than male students.

**Table 2. Gender Crosstabulation perception**

		Perception					Total
		very dissatisfied	not satisfied	doubtful	satisfied	very satisfied	
Gender	male	1	28	133	49	1	212
	female	2	29	62	50	5	148
Total		3	57	195	99	6	360

The next factor is reviewed in terms of faculties, where dissatisfaction is greatest in the faculty of economics ( Table 3) while the biggest doubts are in the faculty of computer science and satisfaction is greatest in the faculty of nursing and secretariat, this is because the majority of students nursing faculties and secretaries are women, wherein previous discussions about gender, women were more satisfied than men. Dissatisfaction with the faculty of economics needs to be observed because the majority of students from Universitas Klabat are economic students.

**Table 3. Faculty Perceptions of Crosstabulation**

			Perception					Total
			very dissatisfied	not satisfied	doubtful	Satisfied	very satisfied	
Faculty	Fekon	Count	2	39	69	36	0	146
		% within faculty	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	47.3%	24.7%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within perception	66.7%	68.4%	35.4%	36.4%	0.0%	40.6%
Philosophy		Count	0	6	27	11	0	44
		% within faculty	0.0%	13.6%	61.4%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within perception	0.0%	10.5%	13.8%	11.1%	0.0%	12.2%
Computer		Count	0	3	42	11	0	56
		% within faculty	0.0%	5.4%	<b>75.0%</b>	19.6%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within perception	0.0%	5.3%	21.5%	11.1%	0.0%	15.6%
Education		Count	1	3	12	9	0	25
		% within faculty	4.0%	12.0%	48.0%	36.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within perception	33.3%	5.3%	6.2%	9.1%	0.0%	6.9%
Agriculture		Count	0	4	18	6	0	28
		% within faculty	0.0%	14.3%	64.3%	21.4%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within perception	0.0%	7.0%	9.2%	6.1%	0.0%	7.8%

Secretary	Count	0	0	5	7	1	13
	% within faculty	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	100.0%
	% within perception	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	7.1%	16.7%	3.6%
Nursing	Count	0	2	22	19	5	48
	% within faculty	0.0%	4.2%	45.8%	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	100.0%
	% within perception	0.0%	3.5%	11.3%	19.2%	<b>83.3%</b>	13.3%
Total	Count	3	57	195	99	6	360
	% within faculty	0.8%	15.8%	54.2%	27.5%	1.7%	100.0%
	% within perception	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When viewed from gender, the results of this study show a significant correlation between gender and perceptions of sports facilities at the university (table 4) with results .001 (<0.05), which is consistent with the research conducted by Kanter et al (2012) which states that male students participate more in sports activities, and reinforced by Bocarro et al (2012) that male students participate in sports a lot.

**Table 4. Chi-Square Tests Sex Correlation**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,072 <sup>a</sup>	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	1895	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,172	1	.279
N of Valid Cases	360		

a. 4 cells (40.0%) have expected less than 5. count The minimum expected count is 1.23.

The next factor with significant correlation found on the perception by the faculty, where there is a correlation between the perception of students by faculty with sports facilities on campus (Table 5) were the results of a statistical calculation using the Pearson chi-square shows the results of 0000 (> 0.05).

**Table 5. Chi-Square Tests Faculty**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	73,095 <sup>a</sup>	24	.000
Likelihood Ratio	66,671	24	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	28,264	1	.000

N of Valid Cases	360
a.	18 cells (51.4%) have expected less than 5. count The minimum the expected count is .11.

The next factor in terms of student level, if tested using Spearman's rho in table 6 it can be seen that the higher the level of students the students are more dissatisfied (-146), this is because the longer the student is on campus who do not make changes, the level of dissatisfaction is higher where this is also reinforced in descriptive data where dissatisfaction is found in level 4 students. This is consistent with the research conducted by Mahoney ( 2011) which states that first-level students tend to exercise more frequently than students at a higher level. This is reinforced by research conducted by MacRae (2011) which says that the higher the level or the greater the academic burden will prevent students from using sports facilities.

**Table 6. Correlations For Student Level**

Spearman's rho	Perception	Correlation Coefficient	perception	Level
			1,000	-.146 **
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.005
		N	360	360
	Level	Correlation Coefficient	-.146 **	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.
		N	360	360

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

And when viewed in terms of hobbies, based on the calculation of the chi-square test correlation in Table 7 there is a significant influence between hobbies and student perceptions of sports facilities on campus, because according to a study conducted by Bocarro et al (2012) that male students participated in types of indoor sports.

**Table 7. Chi-Square Tests Hobbies**

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	51,870 <sup>a</sup>	28	.004
Likelihood Ratio	43,866	28	.029
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.110	1	.43

N of Valid Cases 357

a. 22 cells (55.0%) have an expected less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.

Of the total respondents who participated in this study, 91.7% of students agreed that schools should renovate university sports facilities (Table 8), this should be considered because according to Malinckordt (1987) various school facilities were able to detain students from attending the school, especially for boarding schools

**Table 8. Opinion Renovations**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	4	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Disagree	9	2.5	2.5	3.6
	Doubtful	17	4.7	4.7	8.3
	Agree	74	20.6	20.6	28.9
	strongly agree	256	71.1	71.1	100.0
	Total	360	100.0	100.0	

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Conclusion**

This study aims to provide empirical evidence about the perceptions of students towards University sports facilities. Perception is based on age, gender, faculty, level, financial status, and hobbies.

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the students' perceptions of sports facilities at Universitas Klabat are still not satisfactory but are also not disappointing. But the majority of economic faculty students are not satisfied with sports facilities on campus, and this needs to be observed by the school because the majority of Universitas Klabat students come from economic faculties. Satisfaction is found in students from the Nursing faculty, this cannot be fully a benchmark because the majority of Nursing faculty students are women and do not use sports facilities on campus too often.

### **Suggestions**

Suggestion can be given by researchers to the management of the University Klabat are as follows:

1. To the management of the Universitas Klabat to renovate existing sports facilities because based on the survey conducted, 71% of students felt the need for renovation of sports facilities on campus. While

looking forward to the renovation process, the management can maintain the cleanliness of sports facilities so that the interests of student sports are maintained, and to ensure this, it is better to place special workers to maintain campus sports facilities.

2. Many Universitas Klabat students who rent Futsal Fields outside the campus, prove that students do not object to spending money to get good sports facilities, so it is proposed to be collected at the beginning of each registration in the form of sports allowance from each occupant of Universitas Klabat (students, lecturers, and staff ) in order to build better sports facilities.
3. It needs to be considered further to add other facilities, because some respondents feel dissatisfied because there are no sports facilities that they like, one of which often arises is swimming, as well as a fitness *center* where many students from Universitas Klabat are members of the off-campus fitness center.
4. But schools also need to monitor student participation in investment in this sporting facility, because a study conducted by Mearman and Webber (2007) shows that often working time (part-time work) students influence the time they exercise, so the average number Student participation in investment used in this case sports facilities must always be monitored.

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