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The Influence of Children's Playground Facilities on Visiting Decisions and Visit Motivation as a Moderation Variable in City Parks in the City of Jakarta (Case Study: Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park)

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the influence of children's playground facilities on visiting decisions, with visiting motivation as a moderation variable. Good playground facilities can improve the experience and comfort of visitors, which ultimately influences the decision to visit again. This research uses a quantitative approach with data analysis through the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method using Smart PLS software. Respondents for this study consisted of 215 people who visited city parks in the Jabodetabek area using purposive sampling. The research results show that (1) Children's playground facilities have a significant influence on visiting motivation and visiting decisions; (2) Motivation to visit also has a significant influence on the decision to visit; (3) The indirect influence of children's playground facilities on the decision to visit through visiting motivation is also significant. In conclusion, children's playground facilities are essential in increasing visiting decisions directly and indirectly through visiting motivation. Researchers suggest that city park managers pay attention to the quality and diversity of existing facilities to improve visitor experiences and encourage more frequent and sustainable visits.

Keywords: children's playground facilities, visiting motivation, visiting decision

A. Introduction

The tourism industry in Indonesia has shown rapid growth in recent years, with more and more tourist destinations developing in various regions (Fadli et al., 2022). One increasingly popular segment is recreation parks and mini zoos, which offer educational and entertainment experiences for families that provide the opportunity to educate visitors about various types of fauna while providing space for visitors to interact directly with nature (Nekolný & Fialová, 2018). Mini zoos display several animals in a limited space, usually for educational and entertainment purposes. Visitors, especially children, can interact directly with the animals by feeding them or taking photos while learning about the importance of conservation and species diversity (Widiastuti & Kurniyati, 2022).

City parks have become essential in public space development in urban areas such as Jakarta. Rapid urbanization increases the need for green open space (RTH), especially for families who want a place to rest and play. Children's playgrounds are facilities that are in great demand because they not only provide recreational facilities but also support children's social and motor development. Several parks in Jakarta, such as Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park, have been equipped with adequate children's play facilities to improve the quality of life for urban communities. This playground facility will attract the interest of visitors from families and individuals who need open space for recreational activities. However, how much influence children's playground facilities have on visiting motivation and visiting decisions still needs to be analyzed further, considering the dynamics of people's habits that continue to change.

The challenge city park managers face is optimizing children's playground facilities to increase the number of visits. Even though some parks provide quite complete facilities, not all parks can attract the attention of many visitors. In this case, knowing what factors influence Motivation and Motivation to visit is essential. Do children's playground facilities influence visitors' decisions to come? Or are there other factors, such as ease of access, cleanliness of the park, or sociocultural factors that are more dominant? Therefore, research is needed to identify the role of children's playground facilities in shaping visitor decisions and how these facilities can be the primary motivating factor for people to visit city parks.

Several previous studies have examined the influence of playground facilities on visitors' decisions, but not many have focused explicitly on urban dynamics in big cities like Jakarta. Research conducted by Sya'ban Pratiwi (2021) examined the influence of city parks on visitor satisfaction but did not explore specific factors such as children's play facilities. Meanwhile, research by Permata & Rusli (2017) focused on the influence of city park facilities on recreation motivation. Still, it did not emphasize the role of children's play facilities as a moderation variable. This gap is why this research is very relevant. It can contribute to understanding the factors that influence the decision to

visit city parks in Jakarta, with an emphasis on children's play facilities, which are the main attractions for families.

This research offers novelty by examining the influence of children's playground facilities as a moderation variable in Motivation to visit and decisions to visit city parks in Jakarta, especially at Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park. This research will emphasize the role of children's play facilities as a determining factor that can directly and indirectly influence visitors' decisions to visit city parks. This research will also use an approach focusing on demographic factors such as family status and child age as variables that influence visiting decisions, which have not been widely discussed in previous research. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this research will provide more insight into the role of city parks in the lives of urban communities, especially those related to family recreation needs.

This research aims to identify the influence of children's playground facilities on visit motivation and decisions to visit city parks in Jakarta, with a focus on parks that are popular among families such as Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park. In addition, this research aims to understand how children's playground facilities can act as a moderation variable that influences the decision to visit a city park. By analyzing the data obtained, this research can provide recommendations for city park managers in designing facilities more appropriate to visitors' needs, especially families with children. It is also hoped that the results of this research can contribute to developing green open spaces that are more inclusive and family-friendly in urban areas.

B. Literature Review

In the era of rapid urbanization, city parks have become a much-needed place to provide a balance between the natural and artificial environments, not only functioning as recreation areas but also as city lungs that help reduce air pollution and provide space for flora and fauna (Pratomo et al., 2019). City parks also have a vital social role as gathering places for people from various social strata, ethnicities, and ages. In it, people can carry out various activities, from sports and picnics to gathering with family or friends; it is also often a location for various community events, such as art markets, food festivals, or sports activities involving the community (Agustin et al., 2023). With pedestrian paths, running tracks, or play areas, city parks can encourage people to be more active and live a healthy lifestyle. Well-designed ones will facilitate various activities that support physical and mental health (Saputri, 2018). With increasing public interest in visiting parks, tax revenues also increase, which can be used to maintain and develop other public facilities (Gunawan et al., 2022).

Children's playground facilities in city parks are important in creating a friendly and fun environment for children. Play playgrounds can support children's physical, social and emotional development by providing safe and engaging areas. A good playground offers a variety of play equipment and

creates a fun atmosphere for families to interact. The various facilities in children's playgrounds can be designed with safety, creativity and education in mind (Tuzzahra et al., 2023).

One of the leading facilities usually found in playgrounds is play equipment such as swings, slides and seesaws. These tools are designed to provide a fun playing experience and support children's physical activity (Puspita & Firmadhani, 2020). Other facilities found in children's playgrounds are creative play areas, such as sand areas or water games, which allow children to be creative and imaginative by building sand castles or other shapes (Hutapea et al., 2015). Game elements encourage cooperation and communication between children, especially when they play in groups. This activity is crucial for children's social and emotional development (Kusuma et al., 2021). Green areas and trees are also an added value, providing shade and comfort for all visitors (Husain, 2023).

Motivation to visit is the reason or drive that influences a person to visit a place or carry out an activity influenced by various internal and external factors, such as emotional, social and physical needs, as well as environmental factors such as comfort, available facilities and security. (Dewi & Musmini, 2023). One of them is the quality and diversity of facilities provided, such as children's playgrounds, jogging paths, picnic areas, green open spaces, easy access to city parks, environmental cleanliness, as well as social factors such as opportunities to socialize or interact with the local community can also influence Motivation. Visits (Prakoso et al., 2020). With adequate facilities, family motivation to visit city parks is high because parks provide recreation and support children's development (Azis et al., 2020).

Visitors' motivations, including the desire to enjoy certain facilities and factors such as comfort, cleanliness and social atmosphere, influence the decision to visit city parks, so managers need to understand these motivations to design appropriate facilities and increase the number of visits and visitor satisfaction (Noerhanifati, 2020). The decision to visit a place is influenced by various personal, professional, and social factors, including the goal of establishing relationships, expanding networks, or enjoying a vacation, which involves considering time, cost, and comfort to obtain maximum benefits (Yandi et al., 2022).

Decisions are also influenced by specific objectives, such as attending special events, business meetings, or educational and research purposes, each of which requires different planning, such as more thorough preparation of materials and logistics for events such as conferences or seminars compared to visits for vacation. (Andina & Aliyah, 2021). Another factor that influences the decision to visit is the condition of the place to be visited, such as security, weather, and available facilities, which can influence the decision to continue or postpone the visit, with easy access to information via the internet allowing people to understand the conditions of the destination better. carry on. Thorough (Arman & Mas'ud, 2023).

The decision to visit is also influenced by emotional factors, such as the desire to meet family or friends who have not seen each other for a long time, where rational considerations have been taken into account; feeling factors are often the primary Motivation, so the decision to visit is a combination of careful planning and response to various factors. external (Nuraeni, 2014). The following is the framework for this research:

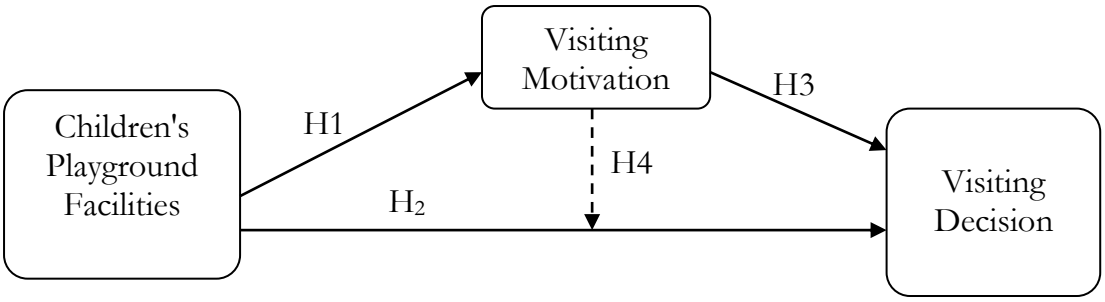


Figure 1. Research Framework

Complete and attractive facilities in children's playgrounds can increase parents' desire to bring their children (Sari & Riyanto, 2023). Adequate facilities such as educational games and safe areas are important factors that motivate visitors to come more often (Adkha & Setiawan, 2024). So, the hypothesis analysis in this research is:

H1: Children's playground facilities have a significant effect on visiting Motivation

Facilities that vary and suit children's needs can influence parents' decision to visit (Suharyani & Wibowo, 2020). When the available facilities meet their expectations, parents will likely choose the playground as the leading destination for family recreation (Yogarsiwayan et al., 2022). So, the hypothesis analysis in this research is:

H2: Children's playground facilities have a significant effect on visiting decision

The Motivation that arises from the need to provide children with entertainment and education can encourage parents to visit a playground (Fanizar & Asnur, 2022). The higher the perceived Motivation, the more likely the decision to visit will be made. (Fitriana & Sarmadi, 2019). So, the hypothesis analysis in this research is:

H3: Visiting motivation facilities have a significant effect on visiting decision

Attractive facilities at children's playgrounds directly influence the decision to visit and increase visitors' Motivation to come. With strong Motivation, visiting a playground becomes more significant because the facilities meet visitors' expectations (Ramadhani & Wulandari, 2023).

H4: Children's garden facilities have a significant influence on visiting decisions through visiting motivation

C. Research Methods

This research is a quantitative descriptive study which aims to describe data that has been collected directly. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. The criteria for respondents selected as samples in this study are as follows: (1) Visitors who have previously visited or are currently visiting city parks in Jakarta that have children's playground facilities, namely Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park; (2) At least 17 years old, in order to provide mature and well-considered responses; (3) Have brought children or family members of child age when visiting the park; (4) Willing to fill out the questionnaire voluntarily and with full awareness.

The population in this study includes all visitors who come to City Parks in Jakarta, which have children's playground facilities. From the sample population, 215 visitors were taken, following the theory of Sugiyono (2017), which states that the number of appropriate respondents in a study ranges from 30 to 500. Thus, the selection of 215 visitors as a sample is considered capable of describing the characteristics of the influence of playground facilities on visiting decisions and analyzing Motivation to visit as a moderation variable in this research. The objects in this research are city parks in Jakarta, namely Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park.

The method used is a questionnaire or questionnaire. The instrument applied to measure research variables uses a 5-point Likert scale, consisting of: (1) Strongly agree with a weight of 5; (2) Agree with a weight of 4; (3) Disagree with a weight of 3; (4) Disagree with a weight value of 2; (5) Strongly disagree with a weight of 1. A higher score indicates that the respondent has a very positive attitude towards the tourist destination studied, so they are directed to answer questions that reflect their feelings. In this research, the approach is applied to analyze the data in depth through an analysis path using Smart PLS software.

This research uses path analysis with Smart PLS software to reveal complex relationships between variables and understand the influence of independent variables on dependent variables. The measurement model was tested through convergent validity and reliability, with a loading factor value of more than 0.70, an AVE of more than 0.50 indicating good validity, and a Cronbach's alpha of more than 0.60 indicating instrument consistency. The structural model is tested with the coefficient of determination (R-Square) to measure how well the independent variable explains the dependent variable, and Q-Square is used to assess the ability of the prediction model. Path Coefficient was calculated to measure the strength of the relationship between variables, and hypothesis testing was carried out using mediation regression analysis, with P-Values to determine the significance of the results at the 0.05 level. The research results provide clear insight into the relationships between variables and contribute to theory development and practice in the relevant field.

D. Result and Discussion

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic	Frequency	**Presents**
Gender		
Male	100	46.5%
Female	115	53.5%
Marital Status		
Single	103	47.9%
Married with dependents	32	14.7%
Married without dependents	80	37,3%
Domicile		
Jakarta	184	85.7%
Bogor	2	1%
Depok	24	11.1%
Tanggerang	3	1.2
Bekasi	2	1%
Outside Jabodetabek	0	0%
Education		
Elementary School	70	32.7%
Junior High School	13	6%
Senior High School	119	55.3%
Diploma	13	6%
Bachelor's Degree	0	0%
Postgraduate	0	0%
Occupation		
Housewife	75	35.0%
Student	71	33.2%
Private Employee	33	15.2%
Civil Servant	23	10.8%
Entrepreneur	12	5.8%
Visit Pattern		
Alone	15	6.9%
Family	106	49.3%
Friends/Colleagues	94	43.8%
Visit Frequency		
First time	38	17.5%
Twice a year	58	27.2%
3-5 times a year	49	23.0%
More than 5 times a year	69	32.3%
Last Visit		
< 1 month ago	109	49.8%
1-3 months ago	87	40.6%
3-6 months ago	19	8.7%
More than 6 months ago	2	0.9%

Characteristic	Frequency	**Presents**
Amount Spent		
> IDR 500.000	157	72.9%
IDR 500.000 – IDR 1.000.0000	57	26.3%
> IDR 1.000.000	2	0.8%
Information Source		
Friends/Family/Relatives	156	72,4%
TV-Radio	0	0%
Internet/Social Media	57	26,3%
Newspaper/Magazine	3	1,3%
Brochure	0	0%
Others	0	0%

Source: Processed data (2024)

Table 1 describes various characteristics of the 215 respondents involved in the study. Based on the data displayed, most respondents were women, with a percentage of 53.5%, compared to men who were only 46.5%. This shows that in this study, women dominate more than men. Apart from that, the marital status of respondents was also diversified, with the majority being unmarried (single), namely 47.9%. Meanwhile, more respondents were married without dependents than those who were married with dependents, with percentages of 37.3% and 14.7%, respectively. This characteristic shows that most respondents are independent or do not have a family with significant dependents.

Regarding domicile, most respondents came from Jakarta, reaching 85.7%, while other areas around Jabodetabek, such as Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi, had tiny percentages. This may reflect geographic bias, where respondents who live in Jakarta find it easier to access locations or sources of information related to research. In addition, most respondents had a high school education (55.3%). At the same time, there were also many people with lower education, such as those in elementary school and junior high school, with a total of 38.7%. None of the respondents had a Bachelor's (S1) or Postgraduate (S2 and S3) degree, which could indicate that this research mainly involved groups who had not completed higher education.

Regarding employment, most respondents worked as housewives (35.0%) or students (33.2%), with much lower percentages of private sector employees, civil servants and entrepreneurs. This shows that many respondents are still in the educational stage or carrying out domestic roles, which can influence their habits in carrying out certain activities, such as visiting places relevant to this research. Visiting patterns show that almost half of respondents visited the place with family (49.3%), followed by friends or colleagues (43.8%), and only a few came alone. The highest frequency of visits is more than five times a year (32.3%), showing that respondents are consistently interested in the places they

visit. Most respondents spent more than IDR 500,000 in one visit (72.9%), with the most common source of information coming from friends, family or relatives (72.4%). At the same time, other media, such as the internet, social media and TV, are not too influential in disseminating information.

Table 2. *Outer Loading*

Variable	Indicator	*Loading Factor*
Children's Playground Facilities	CPF1	0.729
	CPF2	0.734
	CPF3	0.705
	CPF4	0.713
	CPF5	0.769
	CPF6	0.777
	FTBA7	0.784
	FTBA8	0.797
	FTBA9	0.769
	FTBA10	0.788
Visiting Motivation	VB1	0.796
	VB2	0.779
	VB3	0.781
	VB4	0.748
	VB5	0.786
	VB6	0.709
	VB7	0.711
	VB8	0.717
	VB9	0.720
	VB10	0.764
Visiting Decision	VD1	0.756
	VD2	0.772
	VD3	0.770
	VD4	0.765
	VD5	0.746
	VD6	0.722
	VD7	0.719
	VD8	0.759
	VD9	0.742
	VD10	0.760

Source: Processed data (2024)

Table 2 displays the loading factor values for various indicators on three variables: children's playground facilities, Motivation to visit, and decision to visit. Based on convergent validity standards, an indicator is considered valid if it has a loading factor value greater than 0.70. In this case, all indicators listed in

the table have a loading factor value of more than 0.70, which indicates that all statement items can be considered valid.

Table 3. *Average Variance Extracted* (AVE)

Variable	*Average Variance Extracted*
Children's Playground Facilities	0.690
Visiting Motivation	0.687
Visiting Decision	0.675

Source: Processed data (2024)

Table 3 presents the average variance extract (AVE) values for three variables: children's playground facilities, Motivation to visit, and the decision to visit. Based on convergent validity criteria, a variable is considered valid if its AVE value exceeds 0.60. Although the AVE values for all variables in this table are above 0.50, indicating that they meet the minimum criteria for validity, they are slightly lower than the 0.60 threshold. However, although all the variables in this table can be considered valid, the slightly lower AVE value of 0.60 indicates little room for improvement in the strength of the relationship between the indicators and these variables.

Table 4. *Composite Reliability* dan *Cronbach's Alpha*

Variable	*Cronbach's Alpha*	*Composite Reliability*
Children's Playground Facilities	0.702	0.729
Visiting Motivation	0.711	0.746
Visiting Decision	0.732	0.765

Source: Processed data (2024)

Table 4 presents the results of reliability tests using Cronbach's alpha and Composite Reliability values for three variables: children's playground facilities, Motivation to visit, and decision to visit. Based on the reliability test criteria, a variable is considered reliable if Cronbach's alpha and Composite Reliability values are more significant than 0.7. All variables in this table meet these requirements, with Cronbach's alpha and Composite Reliability values being more fantastic than 0.7. This shows that all variables in this study can be considered reliable; that is, they have good internal consistency when measuring the construct.

Table 5. R-*Square*

Variable	R-*Square*
Visiting Motivation	0.627
Visiting Decision	0.781

Source: Processed data (2024)

Based on Table 5, the R-Square value for the motivation to visit variable was recorded at 0.627. This shows that the children's playground facility variable can explain 62.7% of changes in visiting Motivation, while the remaining 37.3% is influenced by other factors not included in this study. Meanwhile, the R-Square value recorded was 0.781 for the decision to visit, which means that 78.1% of the variation in the decision to visit was influenced by children's playground facilities and Motivation to visit. In contrast, free time, 21.9%, was influenced by these factors. others are beyond the scope of this research.

Table 6. *Direct Effect*

Variable		Original Sample (0)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	t-Statistic (O/STDEV)	P-Values
Children's Playground Facilities →	Visiting Motivation	0.713	0.605	0.124	5.742	0.000
Children's Playground Facilities →	Visiting Decision	0.909	0.395	0.169	5.378	0.000
Visiting Motivation →	Visiting Decision	0.525	0.520	0.101	5.190	0.000

Source: Processed data (2024)

Based on Table 6, the t-statistic results for each direct influence path coefficient test between research variables show that children's playground facilities significantly affect Motivation to visit with a t-statistic value of 5.742, more significant than the t-statistic value. A significance level of 5% (1.971). Then, children's playground facilities also significantly influence the decision to visit, with a t-statistic value of 5.378, more significant than the 5% significance level (1.971). Furthermore, Motivation to visit also significantly influences the decision to visit with a t-statistic value of 5.190, more significant than the 5% significance level (1.971).

Table 7. *Indirect Effect*

Variable			Original Sample (0)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	t-Statistic (O/STDEV)	P Values
Children's Playground Facilities →	Visiting Motivation →	Visiting Decision	0.392	0.385	0.121	3.226	0.008

Source: Processed data (2024)

Based on Table 7, the t-statistic results for testing the path coefficient on indirect effects show that the t-statistic value for the influence of children's playground facilities on the decision to visit through visiting motivation is 3.226. Because the t-statistic value (3.226) is greater than the 5% significance

level (1.971), it can be concluded that children's playground facilities significantly influence the decision to visit through visiting motivation.

Children's playground facilities significantly influence motivation to visit City Parks, especially at Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park. The existence of this facility can increase the interest of visitors, especially families who bring children, to visit these parks. Complete and attractive playground facilities are the main attraction for parents who want to provide their children with a fun and educational playing experience. This contributes to increasing the frequency of visits because children's playgrounds provide a place to play and create an atmosphere that supports children's physical and social activities. Thus, the Motivation to visit the park becomes stronger because visitors feel it provides an experience that suits their needs and desires, especially for families looking for safe and fun entertainment for children.

Previous research also shows similar findings regarding the influence of children's playground facilities on Motivation to visit city parks. Research conducted by Veitch et al. (2020). It is revealed that children's playground facilities in city parks greatly influence families' decisions to visit because they provide a safe and fun space for children to do activities. Then, research by Refshauge et al. (2022) also stated that children's playground facilities in public spaces such as city parks could increase visitors' interest, especially families, to come regularly. Both studies align with this study's findings, which show that children's playground facilities play an important role in encouraging Motivation to visit city parks, even though the research objects used differ.

Children's playground facilities have significantly influenced the decision to visit city parks, especially Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park. The existence of these facilities is one of the main factors influencing visitors, especially families with children, to choose these parks as a recreational destination. Complete and attractive children's playground facilities provide comfort and enjoyment, encouraging parents to visit the park regularly. The existing facilities also offer physical activities that benefit children's development, such as playing on swings, slides and other interactive play areas. With these facilities, the decision to visit becomes stronger because visitors feel that city parks offer their children a fun and safe experience and an affordable entertainment alternative in the middle of the city.

Previous research also supports these findings, where children's playground facilities significantly influence the decision to visit city parks. For example, research by Ahmad & Istigfari (2020) shows that children's playgrounds in public open spaces increase the attractiveness of city parks, so the decision to visit the park becomes higher. They found that families with children were likelier to choose parks equipped with safe and attractive children's play facilities. Furthermore, research by Pusparani et al. (2025) also revealed that good children's play facilities in city parks contribute significantly to visitors' decisions to come because they provide a positive experience for

families. These two studies align with this study's results, which show that children's playground facilities significantly influence the decision to visit a city park, even though the research objects used differ.

The Motivation to visit significantly influences the decision to visit city parks, especially Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park. Visitors motivated to enjoy time with family, relax, or relax in green open spaces are more likely to decide to visit the city park. Parks that offer various interesting facilities and activities, such as children's play areas, jogging paths, and comfortable green open spaces, can motivate visitors to choose the park as a destination. With various perceived benefits, such as fresh air, a calm atmosphere, and various facilities for activities, visitors feel that city parks are the right choice to unwind and spend quality time. Therefore, high visiting Motivation and Motivation influences visitors' decisions to visit city parks because they feel their needs can be met by visiting that place.

Previous studies also show that Motivation to visit significantly influences the decision to visit city parks. Research conducted by Pradana et al. (2023) found that Motivation for recreation and seeking tranquillity in city parks greatly influences visitors' decisions to come. They stated that visitors motivated by the need for recreation and physical activity tend to choose city parks that offer these facilities. After that, research by Ardiansyah & Anita (2021) also shows that Motivation to visit, such as the desire to socialize or enjoy nature, influences visitors' decisions to choose city parks as a destination. Although the research objects used in the two studies are different, the findings align with this research, which shows that visiting motivation significantly impacts the decision to visit a city park.

Children's playground facilities significantly influence the decision to visit City Parks, especially at Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park. Complete and safe play facilities are the main attraction for families with children. Children's playgrounds provide space for children to be active, interact with peers, and develop motor and social skills. This contributed to the parent's decision to choose the park as a recreational destination. The existing facilities make it easier for parents to enjoy time with their family because the park provides their children a fun, safe and educational experience. Therefore, the decision to visit is greatly influenced by the city park's quality and diversity of children's playground facilities.

Previous research also shows similar findings regarding the influence of children's playground facilities on visiting decisions through Motivation to visit city parks. Research conducted by Suryani and Mulyani (2021) found that good children's playground facilities can increase family visit Motivation, ultimately influencing their decision to visit city parks. They show that attractive and complete children's play facilities in city parks motivate families to choose these places as their leading recreation destination.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that children's playground facilities significantly influence Motivation to visit and decisions to visit city parks, especially at Taman Sambas Asri Blok M, Taman Puring Jakarta, and Tebet Eco Park. Complete and safe playground facilities are the main attraction for families, especially parents who bring children, to visit the park. Attractive play facilities provide children with a fun and educational experience and support their physical and social activities. The Motivation to visit parks strengthens because visitors feel that city parks fulfil family recreation needs with a comfortable, safe and affordable atmosphere. This strengthens visitors' decisions to make city parks the destination for relaxing and doing activities.

Furthermore, visiting motivation also plays an important role in visitors' decision to visit city parks. Visitors motivated to enjoy time with family or seek tranquillity in green open spaces tend to choose city parks that offer complete facilities and an atmosphere that supports these needs. Good children's playground facilities directly contribute to increasing the frequency of visits because they provide a satisfying, positive experience for both children and parents. This research also conforms with previous studies, which confirm that children's playground facilities significantly influence visiting decisions directly and through visitors' Motivation to visit.

Based on the findings of this research, it is recommended that city park managers focus more on developing and maintaining safe, attractive and educational children's playground facilities to increase the attractiveness of city parks for families with children. Apart from that, it is important for managers to maintain the cleanliness, comfort and safety of existing facilities so that visitors feel safer and more comfortable when visiting. To improve the visitor experience, managers can also consider adding other supporting facilities such as bicycle paths, sports areas, or more expansive green open spaces. This will likely encourage more people to visit city parks and use public spaces for recreation and healthy family activities.

E. Conflict of Interest

The authors report no competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the conduct, interpretation, or reporting of this research.

F. Declaration of AI Use

The authors used an AI-assisted language tool solely to correct spelling and grammar in the manuscript. They reviewed the suggested corrections to ensure that the revisions preserved the intended meaning and scientific accuracy of the text. The authors retain full responsibility for the final manuscript.

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