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Parks for Future Generation: Millennial References for Visiting City Parks Zuber
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Abstract---The improvement of urban
territories and quick populace development must be trailed by providing adequate
space to relaxation, idealism, training or education, and social collaboration for
millennial ages. The accessible City Parks can be optimized for attracting the millennial
generation by understanding the factors that attractvisits to city parks.

Millennials generations need more green open space to increase productivity,
environmental awareness, and take advantage of other functions offered by city parks.
In the mean time, research aimed at understanding the attracting factors of millennial
visits to city parks is still small. This research was conducted in three city park locations
in Palembang in a total sample of 60 millennial respondents. It was found that
accessibility, facilities and cultural actors were the main factors that attracted millennials
to urban parks. There are differences in millennial preferences based on age, sex and
place of residence.

Young people are more interested in comfort and safety. Millennial women are more
interested in accessibility, cleanliness, security, information technology, culinary, gazebo

and periodic events. Millennial visitors from outside the province are very interested in aspects of cultural symbolism from urban parks. This research produced several recommendations for developers to encourage more millennial generation visits to city parks . Keywords---millennials, city park, pull factors, accessibility, Palembang. I. Introduction Populace development and financial improvement in urban regions increment the require for living space and work activities.

Be that as it may, all city space cannot be exclusively to action economy, government and residence. Some of the city space needs to be provided for green space. Green spaces such as city parks provide environmental, social, cultural and psychological benefits for city dwellers. Visits to city parks provide the benefits of physical and mental health, crime reduction, environmental and conservation awareness raising, and provide opportunities for healthy social interaction (Byrne, Wolch, & Zhang, 2009; de Vries, Verheij, Groenewegen, &Spreeuwenberg, 2003; Dudley et al., 2011; Morath, 2016). The existence of city parks also provides economic benefits because it increases the value of existing property around 10-20% (Morris, 2011; Quint, 2013).

For the government, the existence of city parks also provides more macro economic benefits because it is a marketing tool to attract tourists (Olhausen, 2018). Therefore, the existence of city parks is very important in the design of urban community sustainability (Kim & Kwon, 2018). Millennial era may be a new generation of worker who are anticipated to extend the financial development of a city. This generation is characterized by the rapid pace of life and the intense use of information technology media. Millennials were born between 1981-2002, which means that at the time of writing this paper was between 17-38 years old.

This age group is often referred to as the digital generation because their attitudes and behavior are strongly influenced by digital technology, especially information technology. The results of the study reveal that 75% of the millennial population is a population that understands and is proficient in internet-based technology (Ramsay et al., 2017). Intense involvement in digital technology exposes them to a variety of attractive destinations, the possibility to show them to friends on social media, and merely as a satisfying need to re-"unite" with nature and enjoy fresh air not obtained in a concrete and modern residential environment they grew up. On the other hand, sustainable development really requires millennial participation because they are the next generation that will get the inheritance of development results in the present.

One of the functions of city parks is to increase environmental awareness and conservation. As a result, it is important that the millennial generation be withdrawn to be able to come to city parks not only for their own needs, but also to ensure the

sustainability of urban community development. Previous research has shown that millennials highly value the existence of city parks (Olhausen, 2018).

The younger generation in developed countries who want to work in other cities will assess the quality of the park in the city because in this park they will later fill their recreational time after working late (Olhausen, 2018). After finding City Parks for Future Generation: Millennial References for Visiting City Parks 1838 a city that has a good quality city park, they will only decide to find work in the city (Olhausen, 2018). In this city park, millennials can carry out various activities that satisfy their needs and desires (Sturts& Ross, 2013). Research on millennial motivation for visiting city parks is still rare (Ramsay et al, 2017).

The Ramsay et al (2017) study of constraints for millennials to visit city parks revealed the existence of distance, transportation, and awareness factors as the three main factors inhibiting the use of urban parks for millennials.The rapid growth of life in the millennial generation makes them unable to wait to be jammed and travel long distances to get to the city park. Meanwhile, the lack of good knowledge and marketing, especially through social media and the internet in general, made many millennial generations unaware of the existence of city parks.

According to the theory of distance decay, as distance increases in a destination, the likelihood and frequency of visits decreases (Ramsay et al, 2017). This explains why distance factors are one of the main inhibiting factors for millennial visits to city parks. However, research shows that the problem of distance and transportation can be ignored by the public if a city park has very high attractiveness (Ramsay et al, 2017).

This high attraction makes them interested and willing to take the obstacles that exist to be able to reach the city park. In a time when city park development is something that is very expensive, slow, and difficult to do by the city government, possible efforts are to increase promotion and of course, increase the attractiveness of existing city parks so that they can be visited maximally by the community, especially millennials . In line with the urgency above, it is very important to know what preferences the millennial generation has to visit a city park.

These preferences can then be managed as pull factors used to attract more millennial generations to urban parks. In this paper, researchers examine the attracting factors of millennial generation visits to city parks. This article will examine what factors are expected to increase more millennial visits to city parks, using studies in three city parks in Palembang City, South Sumatra province. II. Research Method This research was conducted in three city park locations in Palembang. These three locations are the

SimpangPolda Parks, Ampera Skate Parks, and KambangIwak (KI) parks.

SimpangPolda Park is a park that surrounds the retention pond in the center of Palembang. The SimpangPolda Park was established in 2015. The area of the park along with the retention pool reached 8,351 m2 with a circumference of 0.36 km. The area of the park itself is 1,554 m2. Taman Skate Park Ampera is a park that is specifically specialized for skate board sports. This parks has an area of 2,877m2 and around 0.22 km. The straight distance of the SimpangPolda Park to Skate Board Park is 8.37 km. KambangIwak Park is also a park that surrounds the retention pool. The area of retention pool and garden is 40,116 m2 with circumference of 0.86 km.

The area of the retention pool itself is 20,538 m2, leaving a garden of around 20,000 m2. The distance of the KambangIwak park to Skate Board Park is 3.38 km while the distance to the Pola Park is 6.76 km. Quantitative studies on 60 visitors, 20 people each for each park, were conducted face-to-face in December 2018. Age limits were used to determine the research sample. The study sample was determined to be in the age range of 17-38 years. The survey consists of three parts, namely demographics, driving factors, and pull factors. The first part aims to get demographic information about age, gender, and city home address.

The second component question aims to identify the driving factors for visiting the park. The third component of the question aims to accommodate the suggestions given by respondents so that the city parks they visit are better than now. These suggestions reflect the interesting factor for them to come visit again. The survey consists of 33 questions. In addition to demographic questions (3 questions) and driving questions (1 question), other questions are closed questions with choices on a Likert scale with a score range of 1-5 where 1 strongly disagrees and 5 strongly agrees.

Demographic questions in the form of entries. Meanwhile, the question of pulling factor is multiple choice where the respondent can fill more than one answer in 10 alternative answers given related to what drives them to visit the park in question which is sourced from their own needs. Attractive factor questions are divided into six groups namely natural beauty (4 questions), accessibility (2 questions), facilities (18 questions), social (2 questions), culture and tourist attractions (2 questions), and history and legend (1 question).

Survey data that has been collected is then entered into SPSS for analysis. Data is tabulated in table form and categorized. The data were then analyzed descriptively to determine the frequency of demographic data and descriptions of respondents' answer data for the pull factor questionnaire. Furthermore a correlation analysis and one-way

analysis of variance were carried out to determine the tendency of certain demographic groups to choose the pull factor.

Correlation analysis is carried out on a continuous demographic variable, namely the age of the respondent, while one-way analysis of variance is carried out on nominal demographic variables, namely gender and area of origin. In addition, a one-way analysis of variance was also carried out to determine differences in towing

factors between data collection locations. The data of the driving factors are only analyzed descriptively because they are plural answers. III.

Results And Discussion All respondents aged under 38 years with the youngest respondents aged 17 years and the majority are in the age range of 20-21 years. The highest sex is male (73.3%). The majority of respondents came from Palembang City (53.3%). In this case, age is not grouped into a range but is expressed as continuous data. This is done because there is an outlier in the form of one respondent aged 37 years, separated 13 years older than the next oldest respondent. Although this age is at the borders of millennial age, this sample is still included in the data to maintain the coherence of the number of samples per park. Table 1 . Demographic frequency table of the study sample Age total % 17 years 1 1.7

18 years 5 8.3 19 years old 12 20.0 20 years 14 23.3 21 years 14 23.3 22 years 4 6.7 23 years 5 8.3 24 years old 4 6.7 37 years old 1 1.7 Gender total % Man 44 73.3 Women 16 26.7 Place of Origin total % Palembang 32 53.3 SouthSulawesi(outside palembang) 26 43.3 Outside the Province 2 3.3 Respondents' answers regarding factors driving visits to the park were relatively uniform. In all three parks, the majority of the driving factors are relaxation and escapism and the least driving factor is prestige. Even so, there is a considerable difference between the three parks.

The Polda Park visitors mostly come with the aim of social interaction compared to Skatepark and KambangIwak visitors. This seems to be due to the position of the Polda park which is more to the city center than the other two parks. The same explanation can also be given for the reasons why visitors in the Polda Park have a greater diversity of driving factors than other parks. The total answers of respondents to the driving factors for the visit to the Regional Police Park reached 110 answers, far higher than the total answers for Taman Skatepark (90 answers) and KambangIwak (86 answers).

Meanwhile, visits for educational purposes are more dominant in the Skatepark and

KambangIwak parks than the Polda Park. This factor can arise because Skatepark parks are oriented towards aspects of sports that are part of education. For KambangIwak, the large area of the park allows the educational aspect to stand out, especially this park is an old park with a long history and higher biodiversity, especially in woody flora. For the SimpangPolda Park and KambangIwak, the motives for fulfilling self needs and expectations are the lowest motives. This motive is higher in the Skatepark area.

This is reasonable considering skateboarding is something that is relatively rare to find compared to retention ponds and parks in general. The functional uniqueness of Skatepark Park allows special interest and the desire to see something new sticking out and encourage people to visit this park. On the other hand, for the SimpangPolda Park and KambangIwak area, romance and game factors are higher than Skatepark Park.

This is due to the general function of the park and allows social interaction in a more calm and private atmosphere and playing activities in various types of games , rather than just skateboarding. City Parks for Future Generation: Millennial References for Visiting City Parks 1840 Table 2 . Table of driving factors for visits based on the park Driving factor Regional Police Headquarters Skatepark KambangI wak Self fulfillment 3 6 3 Fulfillment of hope 2 8 3 Prestige 3 1 4 Romantic 8 2 7 Play 12 4 9 Family reinforceme nt 15 8 10 Social interactions 18 12 11 Educational opportunity 14 18 12 Relaxation 18 14 13 Eskapism 18 17 14 Total 110 90 86 Regarding pull factors, in the group of natural beauty, the highest score was given to the question of the need for lush trees to complement the park.

The average value for this question is 4.42. This question is also a question with the lowest standard deviation, indicating that there is strong agreement with the respondent about the importance of lush trees. The question with the lowest average in this category is the need for bird habitat. The average value is only 3.35 with a large standard deviation (see Table 3). Four respondents felt that this was very insignificant and 18 people felt unimportant. Table 3 . Descriptive table answers to groups of natural beauty Question Average Standard deviation Lush trees 4.42 0.81 Clear lake 4.15 0.95 Flower plant 4.17 0.87 Bird habitat 3.35 1.31 Millennial judges highly for the importance of guiding blocks and special lanes to complement the park.

Similarly, values above 4 are also given for access to public transportation, although the standard deviation for answers to these questions is large (more than 1). Both of these questions are part of accessibility groups. Table 4 . Accessibility group answer description table Question Average Standard deviation Guiding block and special lane 4.37 0.78 Public transportation access 4.05 1.08 Easy entry and exit, adequate janitors, and adequate park benches are indicators with the highest average given by millennials

when asked to answer questions related to facilities.

Park benches and easy entry and exit also include answers with the lowest standard deviation, along with a jogging track. Meanwhile, the lowest degree of importance is the existence of wall magazines, smoking areas, and mini zoos. Mini zoos and smoking areas are also questions with the highest standard deviation, along with free wifi. Table 5 . Group facility answer description table Question Average Standard deviation Jogging track 4.25 0.63 Pedestrian path 4.47 0.65 Park bench 4.58 0.59 Children's play area 4.15 0.86 Large parking area 4.07 0.84 Free public toilet 4,50 0.81 Janitor 4.58 0.67 <mark>Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems,</mark> Vol.

Question Average Standard deviation <mark>Easy entry and exit</mark> 4.63 0.61 Security officer 4.17 1.04 Free wifi 3.78 1.35 Sports field 3.85 0.99 Comfortable meadows 4.27 0.80 Wall magazine 3.63 1.13 Smoking area 3.45 1.43 Mini zoo 3.02 1.36 Mosque 4.53 0.75 Culinary 4.03 0.82 Gazebo 4.07 0.92 Regarding groups of questions about social aspects, respondents in general were very amenable to <mark>the absence of street</mark> singers and sprawl. <mark>The absence of street</mark> vendors (PKL) is also considered important but relatively low.

There were three respondents who viewed the existence of street vendors as being very much needed while nine people viewed that street vendors were needed. These two questions have a large standard deviation, indicating a high level of disagreement in the milial group regarding this social aspect. Table 6 . Social group answer description table Question Average Standard deviation There are no buskers and sprawls 4.27 1.01 There are no street vendors 3.92 1.25 Besides the dimensions above, there are also questions about cultural aspects.

Two questions about this cultural aspect are both given high values by millennials. These two indicators are interesting weekly events and local wisdom. The issue of local wisdom has a fairly high standardization. Table 7. Cultural group answer description table and tourist attractions Question Average Standard deviation Weekly interesting events 4,10 0.93 Local wisdom 4.12 1.01 The history group only has one question, namely the presence of iconic monuments that describe a history. The answer to this question is quite high and has a large standard deviation.

The average value of this answer is 4, 05 with a standard deviation of 1.06. Table 8 . Historical group description table answers Question Average Standard deviation Iconic monument 4.05 1.06 Overall, the most important elements related to the attractiveness

of millennial visits to urban parks are the accessibility elements. This is in line with previous research in other regions that highlighted the importance of accessibility as the main obstacle to millennial visits to urban parks (Ramsay et al, 2017).Another very important factor is facilities and culture.

Meanwhile, historical factors and natural beauty were considered the lowest for millennials. This is quite interesting because historical factors are important for promotion and brand so the park is easily recognized, while natural factors are important to increase the positive impact of the park on the environment. Table 9 . Table of answer descriptions for all question groups Question Average Standard deviation Natural beauty 4.02 0.61 Accessibility 4.21 0.71 Amenities 4.11 0.44 Social 4.09 1.02 City Parks for Future Generation: Millennial References for Visiting City Parks 1842 Question Average Standard deviation Culture and tourist attractions 4.11 0.80 History and legend 4.05 1.06 To look deeper into the characteristics and relation to the respondent's answers, a one-way analysis of variance correlation and analysis was carried out.

This will produce a further pattern of respondents' answers and allow the relationship between the demographic variables and the pull factor variables to be determined. Every result that shows a significance value of less than 0.05 (95% confidence level) is considered meaningful and analyzed or explained further. As can be observed in Table 10, there are only three variables that correlate significantly with age of respondents. These three variables are "comfortable grasslands", "no beggars and sprawl", and "social".

The three correlations are negative, indicating that the younger the respondent's age, the more they agree with the existence of a comfortable pasture, the absence of beggars and sprawl, and the overall social aspects. This also means that the older the respondents, the more comfortable they feel with the situation without grass, filled with beggars and sprawl, and street vendors. Different patterns are obtained when gender variables are used to distinguish between respondents' answers. Table 11 reveals that many answers differ significantly by sex.

In all answers, female respondents were always higher than male respondents in giving scores. Female respondents considered more important access to public transportation, pedestrian lanes, cleaning staff, easy access and exit, security officers, free wifi, culinary, gazebo, no buskers and sprawl, no street vendors, and weekly interesting events. At the group level, there are significant differences in accessibility, facilities and social aspects, where women are certainly higher than men. There are interesting things from this finding.

Women are more important to the absence of street vendors, but at the same time also want more culinary facilities. This is interesting because culinary providers are street vendors, unless there are indeed restaurants in the park to provide culinary delights. On the other hand, male respondents turned out to be no different from women in rejecting the existence of special smoking areas.

In fact, smokers are generally male and hence, are expected to differ significantly in their answers to these questions compared to women. This implies that there is awareness in the millennial generation about the characteristics of cigarettes as air pollutants which are inappropriate in open green public spaces such as parks. Indeed, it should be noted that if the significance level is expanded to a minimum of 0.10; this difference can be said to be significant because it has a significant degree of 0.07.

But even if this difference is significant, men actually have greater disagreement than women. Note that the average male consent value for the existence of a smoking area is 3.25 while women reach 4.00. This can be caused by women trying to reject men, rather than agreeing to men to smoke. By providing smoking rooms, women can be more protected from smoke than there is no smoking room. Furthermore, this reflects the inability of women to avoid smokers in public spaces.

Meanwhile, male rejection can be caused by their desire for more space to smoke and not to be socially exposed as perpetrators of air pollution if they smoke in a special place provided. Table 10 . Age correlation with all indicators Question Correlation Significance Lush trees -0.07 0.61 Clear lake -0.12 0.35 Flower plant -0.11 0.40 Bird habitat -0.11 0.41 Guiding block and special lane 0.06 0.65 Public transportation access 0.20 0.14 Jogging track 0.10 0.46 Pedestrian path 0.06 0.66 Park bench -0.17 0.19 Children's play area -0.06 0.63 Large parking area 0.00 1.00 Free public toilet -0.08 0.54 Janitor -0.19 0.15 Easy entry and exit 0.02 0.90 Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems, Vol. 11, Special Issue-05, 2019 *Corresponding Author: Zuber Angkasa , Email: zuberpalembani@gmail.com Article History: Received: 11-01-2019, Revised: 16-04-2019, Accepted: 21-05-2019 1843 Question Correlation Significance Security officer -0.23 0.07 Free wifi -0.15 0.24 Sports field 0.13 0.32 Comfortable meadows -0.34 0.01 Wall magazine -0.01 0.95 Smoking area 0.22 0.10 Mini zoo 0.01 0.94 Mosque 0.22 0.10 Culinary 0.06 0.62 Gazebo 0.02 0.88 There are no buskers and sprawls -0.39 0.00 There are no street vendors -0.24 0.06 Weekly interesting events 0.19 0.14 Local wisdom 0.07 0.58 Iconic monument -0.08 0.56 Natural beauty -0.17 0.20 Accessibility 0.18 0.17 Amenities -0.04 0.79 Social -0.34 0.01 Culture and tourist attractions 0.16 0.23 History and legend -0.08 0.56 Furthermore, Table 12 shows the results of analysis of variance for answers based on the area of origin of the respondents. Very few respondents from

outside the province. There are only two out of 60 samples.

One respondent came from Bangka-Belitung province, while one from Lampung province, both of them were provinces bordering South Sumatra. This data can be viewed as ordinal data if you look at the area of origin as the distance from the location of the park. However, this data is treated as nominal data, and therefore, analyzed by analysis of variance, rather than correlation. The treatment as nominal data is chosen to reveal differences that are greater than the characteristics of respondent only based on distance. Table 11 . Results of analysis of variants based on sex Question Man Women Significance Lush trees 4.38 4,50 0.63 Clear lake 4.04 4.44 0.16 Flower plant 4.09 4.37 0.26 Bird habitat 3.55 2.81 0.06 Guiding block and special lane 4.32 4,50 0.43 Public transportation access 3.80 4.75 0.00 Jogging track 4.18 4.44 0.16 Pedestrian path 4.36 4.75 0.04 Park bench 4,50 4.81 0.07 Children's play area 4.07 4.38 0.22 Large parking area 3.95 4.37 0.09 Free public toilet 4.38 4.81 0.07 Janitor 4.48 4.88 0.04 Easy entry and exit 4.52 4.94 0.02 City Parks for Future Generation: Millennial References for Visiting City Parks 1844 Question Man Women Significance Security officer 3.95 4.75 0.01 Free wifi 3.52 4,50 0.01 Sports field 3.77 4.06 0.32 Comfortable meadows 4.25 4.31 0.79 Wall magazine 3.63 3.62 0.97 Smoking area 3.25 4.00 0.07 Mini zoo 2.95 3.18 0.56 Mosque 4.45 4.75 0.17 Culinary 3.86 4,50 0.01 Gazebo 3.86 4.62 0.00 There are no buskers and sprawls 4.06 4.81 0.01 There are no street vendors 3.59 4.81 0.00 Weekly interesting events 3.93 4.56 0.02 Local wisdom 4.06 4.25 0.54 Iconic monument 4.06 4.00 0.83 Natural beauty 4.01 4.03 0.94 Accessibility 4.05 4.62 0.00 Amenities 3.99 4.42 0.00 Social 3.83 4.81 0.00 Culture and tourist attractions 4.00 4.40 0.08 History and legend 4.06 4.00 0.83 From the results of analysis of variance based on the area of origin, it is known that there is only one significant variable, namely local wisdom.

The significance of this variable is very interesting because it reflects the preferences of visitors outside the province regarding the importance of local wisdom being planted and symbolized in city parks. This can happen because they want their visit to be perpetuated and shared with their colleagues. Iconic brands that are culturally based or historically-based legends, will affirm the significance of their existence in certain tourist locations while at the same time allowing them to be famous.

This is significantly different from visitors from outside the city in the province who are not too concerned with cultural symbolism. The main cause may come from the high cultural similarity between the Palembang region and the outer cities in the province. The opinions of the people of Palembang are higher than outside the city in the province because the population of Palembang, as a metropolitan, will be more culturally diverse than the population outside the city in the province. Visitors from outside the province, of course, are more diverse and culturally diverse so that they want

an identity and added value given by the park in the form of cultural symbolism, whether it's a traditional house, carving, layout or architecture that is typical of Palembang or South Sumatra that is not eka mer found in their provinces. Table 12 . Results of analysis of variance based on region of origin Question Palembang South Sumatra Outside the Province Significance Lush trees 4.34 4,50 4,50 0.76 Clear lake 4.15 4.15 4.00 0.98 Flower plant 4.28 4.03 4.00 0.56 Bird habitat 3.44 3.26 3.00 0.83 Guiding block and special lane 4,50 4.26 3.50 0.15 Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems, Vol.

1845 Question Palembang South Sumatra Outside the Province Significance Public transportation access 4.15 3.88 4,50 0.54 Jogging track 4.12 4.38 4,50 0.25 Pedestrian path 4.44 4,50 4,50 0.94 Park bench 4.59 4.57 4,50 0.97 Children's play area 4.16 4.11 4,50 0.83 Large parking area 4.21 3.88 4.00 0.32 Free public toilet 4.53 4.42 5,00 0.60 Janitor 4.40 4.76 5,00 0.08 Easy entry and exit 4.56 4.70 5,00 0.50 Security officer 4.09 4.19 5,00 0.49 Free wifi 3.62 3.88 5,00 0.34 Sports field 4.00 3.62 4,50 0.22 Comfortable meadows 4.09 4.46 4,50 0.20 Wall magazine 3.62 3.65 3.50 0.98 Smoking area 3.46 3.30 5,00 0.27 Mini zoo 3.19 2.73 4.00 0.26 Mosque 4.41 4.69 4,50 0.36 Culinary 3.94 4.11 4,50 0.52 Gazebo 4,10 4.00 4,50 0.74 There are no buskers and sprawls 4.25 4.27 4,50 0.94 There are no street vendors 3.72 4.11 4,50 0.39 City Parks for Future Generation: Millennial References for Visiting City Parks 1846 Question Palembang South Sumatra Outside the Province Significance Weekly interesting events 4.12 4.00 5,00 0.34 Local wisdom 4.34 3.77 5,00 0.04 Iconic monument 4.15 3.85 5,00 0.24 Natural beauty 4.05 3.99 3.87 0.88 Accessibility 4.32 4.07 4.00 0.38 Amenities 4.09 4.11 4.55 0.35 Social 3.98 4.19 4,50 0.64 Culture and tourist attractions 4.23 3.88 5,00 0.70 History and legend 4.15 3.85 5,00 0.24 Finally, we examine the possibility of differences based on the location of the park. This difference should exist because all three locations have their own unique characteristics. Polda Park is a modern public park while KambangIwak is more traditional.

Taman Skateboard has a special theme that is significantly different from the Polda Park and KambangIwak which have a common theme. In addition, the KambangIwak Park is much wider than the Regional Police Park and Skateboard Park. KambangIwak Park and Polda Park have saujana which is dominated by water while Skateboard Park is more dominated by concrete. The atmosphere at Stakeboard Park is far more dynamic than the atmosphere in KambangIwak Park and Polda Park because of the existence of urban sports themes in the region.

Because of these differences, there should also be differences in visitor preferences

regarding the factors that attract their visits to these parks. Table 13 examines the possibility of using variance analysis as before . Table 13 . Results of analysis of variance based on the location of the park

Question	Regional Police Headquarters	Skatepark	KambangIwak	Significance
Lush trees	4.30	4,50	4.45	0.73
Clear lake	3.90	4.00	4.55	0.06
Flower plant	4.30	4.00	4.20	0.54
Bird habitat	3.70	3.40	2.95	0.19
Guiding block and special lane	4.55	4.05	4,50	0.08
Public transportation access	3.60	4.20	4.35	0.06
Jogging track	4.20	4.25	4.30	0.88
Pedestrian path	4.40	4,50	4,50	0.85
Park bench	4,50	4.70	4.55	0.54
Children's play area	4.25	3.90	4.30	0.28
Large parking area	4.30	3.85	4.05	0.24
Free public toilet	4.65	4.35	4,50	0.51
Janitor	4.30	4.85	4.60	0.03
Easy entry and exit	4.55	4.80	4.55	0.33
Security officer	4.20	4.35	3.95	0.48
Free wifi	3.75	3.85	3.75	0.96
Sports field	3.65	3.70	4.20	0.15
Comfortable meadows	4.05	4.40	4.35	0.33
Wall magazine	3.45	3.10	4.35	0.00

Question	Regional Police Headquarters	Skatepark	KambangIwak	Significance
Smoking area	3.45	2.80	4,10	0.01
Mini zoo	3.15	2.65	3.25	0.33
Mosque	4.55	4,50	4.55	0.97
Culinary	3.90	4.15	4.05	0.63
Gazebo	3.85	4.05	4.30	0.30
There are no buskers and sprawls	4.30	4.30	4.20	0.93
There are no street vendors	4.00	3.75	4.00	0.77
Weekly interesting events	3.90	3.90	4,50	0.06
Local wisdom	4,10	3.85	4.40	0.23
Iconic monument	4.00	3.70	4.45	0.08
Natural beauty	4.05	3.97	4.03	0.92
Accessibility	4.07	4.12	4.42	0.25
Amenities	4.06	4.04	4.42	0.32
Social	4.15	4.02	4.23	0.92
Culture and tourist attractions	4.00	3.87	4.45	0.06
History and legend	4.00	3.70	4.45	0.08

Three variables are known to have significant differences between locations, namely janitors, wall magazines, and smoking areas. The pattern varies between variables. On the issue of janitors, skate park visitors become visitors who put it first.

On the issue of wall magazines and special smoking areas, visitors to KambangIwak Park who feel they need it the most. The square topography in Skatepark Park and the dominance of the concrete in this park can explain why visitors to this park prefer rubbish. Even though there may be more volumes of waste in other places because the KambangIwak Park has a much larger area, but the presence of garbage is very prominent in the Skatepark Park.

Visitors can see trash along the eyes, different from the Polda Park and KambangIwak Park where the view is limited by the body of water from the retention pool. Therefore, visitors at Taman Skatepark really want a janitor. In contrast, the vast volume of parks in KambangIwak can be responsible for why visitors in this region choose the existence of wall magazines and special smoking areas. Alternatively, these differences can also be raised by differences in visitor demographics in all three parks. Table 14 follows dividing visitors based on the park under study. Table 14 .

Demographic frequency tables of research samples based on the park Age Regional Police Headquarters Skatepark KambangIwak 17 years 1 0 0 18 years 2 3 0 19 years old 7 5 0 20 years 3 6 5 21 years 3 3 8 22 years 1 1 2 23 years 1 1 3 24 years old 1 1 2 37 years old 1 0 0 Gender Regional Police Park Skatepark KambangIwak Man 16 14 14 Women 4 6 6 Place of Origin Regional Police Park Skatepark KambangIwak Palembang 14 6 12 South Sulawesi (outside Palembang) 5 13 8 Outside the Province 1 1 0 City Parks for Future Generation: Millennial References for Visiting City Parks 1848 From the table above, it can be observed that the profiles of visitors in the Regional Police Park, Skatepark, and IwakKambang are relatively similar in age and sex distribution.

Even so, there are differences in the area of origin for visitors Polda Park and KambangIwak compared to Skatepark Park. Even though Skatepark Park is designed to facilitate the needs of more modern people in Palembang than outside the city, visitors to Skatepark Park actually come more from outside the city. Visitors to the Polda Park and KambangIwak, on the other hand, are dominated by visitors from within the city. Urban characteristics of visitors in both parks can be responsible for wall magazine preferences and smoking areas.

In urban society, information contains high value, and therefore, wall magazines as a source of information can be prioritized. Likewise, segregation between smokers and nonsmokers can be more pronounced in urban areas where in some places people have become accustomed to finding smoking areas and prohibited smoking areas.Meanwhile, in the rural community that dominates Skatepark Park, the issue of cleanliness has become prominent because in rural life, the volume of waste is relatively small and organic and less diverse.

They are less likely to find large volumes of garbage concentrated at one point like they found in Skatepark Park. IV. Conclusion The results of the research above show various millennial preferences for visits to city parks in Palembang. Improving the quality of city parks to attract millennial visits can be directed at general aspects or special aspects of certain segments of millennials. If the city government or the community or the private sector wants to develop a park for millennials in general, the aspects that need to be prioritized are accessibility aspects, facilities, and culture.

If the developer only targets the young segment, providing comfortable pastures, security from buskers and sprawl, and social security in general need to be prioritized. If the targeted segment is millennial women, access to public transportation, pedestrian lines, janitors, simple entry and exit access, security officers, free wifi, culinary, gazebo, security from buskers and sprawl, lack of street vendors, and interesting weekly events

can take precedence. If developers want to attract more millennials from outside the province, developers need to provide local wisdom icons as a distinctive brand of their parks.

If development is carried out on existing parks, namely the three parks that are the location of this research, the SimpangPolda Park and KambangIwak need to provide wall magazines and special areas for smoking or even prohibit smoking activities in the park. For Taman Skatepark, the city government needs to increase the number of cleaners available so that the park becomes cleaner. References [1] Byrne, JA, Wolch, J., & Zhang, J. (2009). Planning for environmental justice in an urban national park. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, (May). https://doi.org/10.1080/09640560802703256 [2] De Vries, S., Verheij, RA, Groenewegen, PP, &Spreeuwenberg, P. (2003).

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