

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Anna Joyce Pagkaliwagan Roguel¹, Samboy Godoy Nabor²

¹Faculty/Instructor at Laguna State Polytechnic University Santa Cruz Campus

²Eduardo Barreto Sr. Integrated School, Calamba Laguna, Philippines

ABSTRACT: This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna, focusing on participation rates, satisfaction levels, and the extent of implementation of community sports programs. A total of 300 respondents participated in the survey, representing various age groups, genders, and classification, usage of frequency of sports and purpose of visit. The study examined key factors such as accessibility, affordability, the quality and maintenance of sports facilities, community engagement, and the inclusivity of sports programs. Findings indicate that young adults, particularly those aged 26-35, are the primary participants in community sports services, with a notable gender disparity favoring female participation. Residents of Santa Cruz, especially the unemployed, showed the highest frequency of participation, underscoring the importance of local residency in engagement with public services. Respondents generally expressed satisfaction with the accessibility, availability, and community engagement aspects of sports services, but concerns were raised about affordability and the quality of facilities. Additionally, the study found moderate implementation of sports programs, with gaps in program diversity and support mechanisms for marginalized groups. The study highlights significant relationships between community engagement, accessibility, and the quality of sports services. It also suggests that while there are positive aspects to the existing public sports services, improvements in affordability, facility maintenance, program diversity, and community involvement are necessary for enhancing overall effectiveness and user satisfaction. The findings offer valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders seeking to improve sports facilities in Santa Cruz, Laguna specifically in Laguna Sports Complex particularly in Athletics, Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton, Sepak Takraw and Swimming.

KEYWORDS: accessibility, affordability, community engagement, program diversity, public sports services, satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

Community public sports programs have attracted a lot of attention globally in recent years because of their considerable effects on social cohesion, public health, and general quality of life. World-wide, public sports facilities and programs are recognized as essential components of urban infrastructure, contributing to the well-being of residents and fostering community engagement (WHO, 2018). The integration of sports services into urban planning has been linked to numerous benefits, including improved physical health, enhanced mental well-being, and reduced healthcare costs. As nations progressively prioritize public health, the development and maintenance of community sports services have become a focal point. For instance, in Europe and North America, there is a growing emphasis on creating accessible and inclusive sports environments to cater to diverse populations. This approach not only promotes physical activity but also helps address social inequalities by providing equitable access to recreational facilities (European Commission, 2020).

The Philippines, mirroring global trends, has been actively promoting community sports services as part of its national strategy to enhance public health and social welfare. The Philippine government has implemented various policies to expand and improve public sports infrastructure, aiming to increase citizen participation in physical activities.

According to the National Fitness Program (2020), there has been substantial investment in the construction of sports facilities and the organization of community sports events, reflecting the government's commitment to fostering a healthier society (Philippine Sports Commission, 2019).

Laguna Sports Complex is a sports venue in Santa Cruz, Laguna, Calabarzon. It is situated near the Argem Coliseum stadium and Santa Elena Parish Church. In line with its objective to develop sports and produce high-caliber athletes from the Province of

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Laguna, the Provincial Sports and Games Development Office conducts year-round grassroots sports programs, which include multi-sports clinics and local sports tournaments (Governor's Cup), and participates in national sports tournaments organized by the National Government through the Philippine Sports Commission.

Santa Cruz, located in Laguna Province, serves as a compelling case study. With its unique demographic and socioeconomic landscape, it provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of community sports services and their impact on resident satisfaction. Recent studies indicate that well-implemented sports programs in Santa Cruz can significantly enhance community engagement and overall quality of life.

For the rental of sports facilities at the Laguna Sports Complex, the Provincial Sports and Games Development Office (PSGDO), under the guidance of the Provincial Treasurer's Office, accepts walk-in clients who would like to use and rent the different sports facilities at the Laguna Sports Complex.

The Provincial Sports and Games Development Office (PSGDO) provides services that cater to the general public, particularly in the areas of facility rental and fitness gym membership. The transactions under this office are classified as simple government-to-citizen (G2C) processes and are designed to be fast and efficient. To rent a sports facility, the client must first inquire about the availability of the desired facility and its corresponding rental fee. If the facility is available, PSGDO staff — either Jennifer Manalo (Administrative Aide) or Reina Rose Aquino (Job Order) — will assist the client and endorse them to the authorized collection clerk for payment.

This study aims to evaluate the current state of community public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna and assess resident satisfaction with these services. By conducting a comprehensive analysis, this research seeks to identify strengths and areas for improvement in Laguna's public sports infrastructure, contributing to the broader discourse on effective urban sports service provision in the Philippines. Through this localized examination, the study not only sheds light on the specific context of Santa Cruz, Laguna, but also offers insights that could be applied to other urban settings both within and beyond the Philippines.

In summary, evaluating community public sports services and resident satisfaction in Santa Cruz, Laguna, is an essential undertaking. It aligns with global and national trends in promoting public health through sports and provides a framework for understanding how localized sports initiatives can enhance community well-being and satisfaction. This study will thus contribute to the ongoing efforts to improve public sports services and inform policy decisions aimed at fostering healthier and more active communities.

Also, The Provincial Sports and Games Development Office (PSGDO), in close coordination with the Provincial Administrator's Office (G.O. Admin.) and the Provincial Treasurer's Office (PTO), manages and facilitates requests for the use of sports facilities and equipment at the Laguna Sports Complex. These facilities are available not only for sports-related events such as tournaments and festivals but also for non-sports gatherings like meetings, conventions, and other organized group activities.

The transaction is classified as simple and may be initiated by various entities, including government agencies, local government units (LGUs), sports organizations, schools/universities, private companies, and religious groups. The process is open to both government-to-citizen (G2C) and government-to-government (G2G) transactions.

Understanding the current state of community public sports services and resident satisfaction is critical for several reasons. Firstly, it provides local authorities with valuable insights into the effectiveness of their current policies and investments in public sports infrastructure. Secondly, it highlights areas needing improvement, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently to maximize community benefit.

Thirdly, it fosters a better understanding of the relationship between public service provision and community well-being, informing future urban planning and development initiatives. Previous studies have extensively documented the importance of public sports services in urban settings (e.g., Chen et al., 2019) and the factors influencing community satisfaction.

However, there is a notable gap in localized studies that focus specifically on Santa Cruz, Laguna. While general trends and findings can be extrapolated from broader research, localized studies are crucial for capturing the unique demographic, cultural, and infrastructural characteristics that influence service delivery and satisfaction in specific regions. The present study aims to fill this gap by providing a comprehensive evaluation of the current state of community public sports services and the satisfaction levels of residents in Santa Cruz, Laguna.

By employing a descriptive quantitative approach that includes surveys, interviews, and observational studies, this research will offer a nuanced understanding of the specific challenges and opportunities within Laguna's public sports service landscape. The findings will not only contribute to the academic literature but also serve as a practical guide for policymakers and urban planners in similar urban environments. Recent literature underscores the need for such localized evaluations.

For instance, Chen et al. (2019) emphasized the critical role of tailored public sports services in enhancing urban health outcomes.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Li and Huang (2020) highlighted the importance of aligning service provision with community expectations to boost resident satisfaction and engagement. These studies underscore the relevance and timeliness of evaluating Santa Cruz, Laguna's public sports services, to ensure they meet the evolving needs of its residents. In conclusion, this study is essential to bridge the existing knowledge gap regarding the effectiveness of community public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna.

By determining the level of satisfaction and service delivery, this research will provide actionable insights that can enhance community public sports enhancement programs in the municipality of Santa, province of Laguna.

Research Question

This study aimed to determine the level of satisfaction of the community public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna. Specifically, it sought to find answers to the following:

1. What is the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of;
 - 1.1. age;
 - 1.2. sex;
 - 1.3. classification;
 - 1.4 usage frequency of public sports services and
 - 1.5 purpose of visit?
2. What is the level of satisfaction with public sports services in terms of:
 - 2.1. Accessibility and availability;
 - 2.2. Quality and Maintenance of the Facility; and
 - 2.3. Community Engagement and Social Interaction?
3. What is the extent of the implementation of community public sports services in terms of:
 - 3.1. Basic Policy;
 - 3.2. Support Mechanism; and
 - 3.3 Program Diversity and Inclusivity?
4. Is there a significant difference in the level of satisfaction with public sports services when grouped according to profile?
5. Is there a significant difference in the extent to which community public sports services are implemented when grouped according to profile?
6. Is there a significant relationship between the level of satisfaction with public sports services and the extent of the implementation of community public sports services?
7. Based on the findings of the study, what sports facility enhancement plan may be proposed?

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The purpose of this study was to assess the level of satisfaction with the current state of community public sports services in the municipality of Santa Cruz, province of Laguna, which served as the basis for the proposed Sports Facility Enhancement Plan. The researcher investigated the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, classification, usage frequency of public sports services, and purpose of visit.

Additionally, the study examined the level of residents' satisfaction with public sports services in terms of accessibility and availability, quality and maintenance of the facility, affordability and cost-effectiveness, and community engagement and social interaction.

Furthermore, the study evaluated the extent of the implementation of community public sports services based on basic policy, support mechanisms, program diversity, equity and inclusivity, sustainability, and innovation. A total of 300 community members residing or visiting Santa Cruz, Laguna, were selected as respondents. A researcher-made survey questionnaire was utilized as the primary instrument for data gathering. The research was conducted during the fiscal year 2024–2025.

Framework

The conceptual framework was used to organize ideas in the research study. It visualizes the problem's position and gives direction to the study of context, which is the Input, Process, and Output.

This study utilized an input-process-output (IPO) research model. The input of the diagram shows the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, highest educational attainment, and length of stay in Santa Cruz, Laguna. Also, the level of satisfaction with public sports services in terms of Accessibility and availability, Quality and Maintenance of the Facility, Affordability and Cost-Effectiveness, and Community Engagement and Social Interaction. Lastly, the extent of the implementation of community public sports services in terms of Basic Policy, Support Mechanism, Program Diversity and Inclusivity, Sustainability, and Innovation.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

The enumerated input underwent different processes, such as instrument validation, distribution of the survey questionnaire, data-gathering procedure, and statistical analysis to interpret the data. The expected output of this study is a possible recommendation for a proposed sports facility enhancement plan.

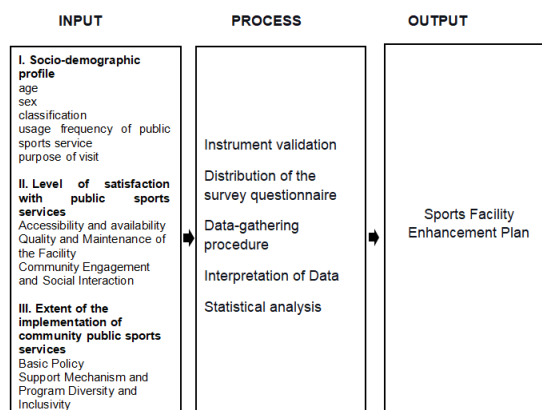


Figure 1. Research Paradigm

Research Design

The study employed a quantitative analysis, specifically a descriptive research design, which was appropriate as it involved the gathering, organization, and tabulation of data, and the comparison of results through the use of a survey questionnaire.

This study was a quantitative type of research, which involved collecting a wide range of numerical data. The goal of quantitative research, as noted by Allen (2019), was to produce knowledge and understanding of the social world.

In this study, a descriptive-quantitative research design was utilized. Quantitative descriptive research is a non-experimental approach in which variables are measured using numerical data, without manipulation by the researcher. Through statistical analysis and interpretation of data collected from the questionnaires, the current situation and issues related to the consumption and utilization of sports facilities in Santa Cruz, Laguna were summarized, and corresponding improvement strategies were proposed.

Respondents of the Study

The respondents for this study comprise community members and residents serve as the foundation for developing a targeted enhancement plan. To ensure the efficacy of the sports facility enhancement plan, the survey includes a range of questions covering demographic information, level of satisfaction and the extent on the implementation of the current state of public sports facilities. 300 community members was selected as respondents.

Research Instrument

The study utilized quantitative methods and the research-made survey questionnaire to assess the answers of the respondents. The set of instruments underwent critical validation from experts before being administered. More so, the output of this study was the sports facility enhancement plan in Santa Cruz, Laguna.

Data Gathering

The semi-structured, research-made questionnaire checklist was employed as the primary data collection tool in this study. The validation of the instrument was an essential step to ensure that the data collected would be both reliable and accurate, which was particularly important in assessing the level of satisfaction with public sports services. This, in turn, served as the foundation for the public sports enhancement plan. Ensuring that the instrument was valid was crucial for generating actionable insights that could inform improvements in the quality of public sports services.

To guarantee the effectiveness and validity of the instrument, rigorous validation procedures were carried out. Initially, the questionnaire was reviewed by subject matter experts in the field of public sports services. Their expertise provided invaluable feedback on the questionnaire's clarity, relevance, and alignment with the study's objectives. This step ensured that the questions were directly applicable to the research focus and addressed key areas of concern related to public sports services.

Following the expert review, a pilot test of the questionnaire was conducted with a small sample of respondents. This phase allowed the researcher to identify potential issues with the instrument, such as ambiguities in the questions, response biases, or irrelevant items. Feedback from the pilot group was gathered and carefully analyzed, and based on this input, revisions were made to the questionnaire to improve its clarity and relevance.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

The validation process also involved ensuring that the questionnaire captured a wide range of relevant insights from respondents, including their perceptions of accessibility, affordability, quality, and community engagement in public sports services. By addressing feedback from both experts and pilot participants, the final instrument was refined to be more effective in measuring the satisfaction levels of the target population.

In conclusion, the validation of the instrument was a critical process to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the study's findings. This rigorous validation not only strengthened the credibility of the data but also ensured that the insights obtained would be robust enough to form a solid basis for the sports facility enhancement plan.

Statistical Treatment

To further explore the differences between variables, test the research hypotheses, and make inferences from the collected data, the study will employ various statistical tools to analyze the responses. These tools will provide a clearer understanding of the patterns and trends in the data, as well as inform the development of the public sports enhancement program. The following statistical treatments will be applied:

Frequency and Percentage Distribution: This method will be used to analyze and summarize the demographic profile of the respondents, which includes their age, sex, highest educational attainment, and length of stay in Santa Cruz, Laguna. By calculating the frequency of responses in each category and expressing them as percentages, the researcher will be able to illustrate the distribution of these characteristics in the sample population. This will help in understanding the demographic composition of the respondents and how these factors may influence their opinions on public sports services.

Mean and Standard Deviation: The mean will be used to determine the average level of satisfaction among respondents regarding the utilization of public sports services and the extent of their implementation. By calculating the mean score, the researcher will obtain a clear measure of central tendency that reflects the overall satisfaction level of the respondents. The standard deviation, on the other hand, will be calculated to measure the variability or spread of the satisfaction scores. This will indicate how consistent or varied the respondents' views are on the effectiveness and quality of public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna. A lower standard deviation would suggest that most respondents share similar satisfaction levels, while a higher standard deviation would indicate greater diversity in their opinions.

These statistical treatments will help the researcher to assess the current state of public sports services, test hypotheses regarding their effectiveness, and make informed decisions about how to improve them as part of the public sports enhancement program.

Research Ethics

The study was conducted in full compliance with ethical research standards to protect the rights, privacy, and well-being of all participants. Prior to data collection, the researcher secured the necessary approvals from the appropriate authorities, including written permission from the Local Government Unit in the Laguna Provincial Capitol at Santa Cruz, Laguna and consent from dean/director of the school. These steps ensured that the study proceeded with institutional support and transparency.

Obtain informed permission from each participant, making sure they are aware of the study's goals, any risks, and advantages. Because anxiety-related issues are sensitive, individuals should freely consent to participate without being forced to do so.

Confidentiality. Encrypt data and ensure that specific answers cannot be linked to particular people to preserve respondents' privacy and reputation. Refrain from sharing any personal information that can jeopardize participants' privacy or reputation.

Privacy. Be mindful of the respondents' right to privacy by conducting research in environments that guarantee data collection and storage confidentiality. Make sure that sensitive information is only accessible by authorized persons. Take steps to reduce the possibility of injury to participants, such as offering counseling services if they feel uncomfortable talking about anxiety or performance problems.

Beneficence. Make an effort to minimize participation risks and enhance benefits. Ensure the study advances knowledge that will eventually improve the health and effectiveness of student-athletes. Show participants' autonomy by enabling them to leave the study at any moment and without consequence. Give them precise information about their rights as study participants.

Researchers should possess the required training and credentials to conduct research on delicate subjects like anxiety and social anxiety. They must also be equipped to deal with participants' possible emotional outbursts and offer the proper assistance. Steer clear of stigmatizing participants because of their performance results or anxiety levels. Present the findings in a way that prioritizes comprehension and assistance over criticism.

Contact the appropriate institutional review boards (IRBs) or ethics committees before beginning any research project to obtain ethical approval. This guarantees that the research complies with ethical norms and regulations.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

It is crucial to consider these ethical issues while undertaking ethical research that advances knowledge of and assistance for tertiary student athletes' mental health and performance during in-season competitions.

RESULTS

This chapter presents the results through tables, analysis and interpretation of data on the level of satisfaction of the community with public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna, as the basis for a public sports enhancement plan.

Demographic Profile of the Student-Athletes

Table 1.1 presents the age distribution of student-athletes in selected tertiary schools in Tanauan City, Batangas.

Table 1.1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 18 years old	50	16.70
18 - 25 years old	59	19.70
26 - 35 years old	61	20.30
36 – 45 years old	57	19.00
46 - 55 years old	50	16.70
56 years old and above	23	7.70
Total	300	100

According to Table 1.1, the age of 26 - 35 years old has the largest percentage of respondents, with a total of 61 or 20.30%. On the other hand, only twenty-three respondents, or 7.70 percent of the total participants, are under the age of 56 years and below. Because of this, it can be concluded that the majority of the respondents are the age of 26 – 35 years old, which may suggest that individuals in this age bracket are more likely to utilize or engage with the public sports services being evaluated. This group could represent young adults who are typically in the workforce, are forming families, and may have more disposable income or free time to participate in such activities.

In contrast, the 56-year-old and below category comprises only 7.70% of the respondents (or 23 individuals), showing relatively low engagement among older age groups. This could suggest that public sports services are less appealing or accessible to older individuals or reflect a lower level of interest in such services among this demographic.

The higher participation of individuals aged 26-35 in the study may indicate that the sports programs are particularly attractive or accessible to people in this age group, who may be looking for ways to stay fit, socialize, or engage in community activities. The low number of respondents aged 56 years and older could reflect several factors and possible health-related issues that may prevent older individuals from participating in physical activities. A lack of programs tailored specifically for older adults, such as low-impact sports or fitness classes. Lack of awareness or outreach to this age group regarding available public sports services.

Table 1.2 Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	131	43.70
Female	169	56.30
Total	300	100

According to what is seen in Table 1.2, the vast majority of respondents, 169 or 56.30%, were female. At the same time, there are one hundred thirty-one males, which accounts for 43.70 percent of the total participants. This explains that most of the respondents are females.

The higher percentage of female respondents may reflect a growing trend of women increasingly participating in community-based programs, including sports and recreational activities. Historically, women were less likely to participate in sports, but there has been a significant cultural shift in recent years, and more women are engaging in physical activity, fitness, and sports programs.

Women may be more inclined to respond to surveys or participate in programs that are perceived to promote community welfare or health and fitness, which could explain the higher number of female respondents. Social norms in some communities may also encourage or expect women to engage more in public services, including sports, for reasons related to family, health, or social inclusion.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Public sports services or community programs might actively reach out to female participants, encouraging their involvement through targeted initiatives or campaigns. These could include initiatives specifically aimed at promoting physical activity among women or special programs for women that cater to their interests and needs.

Table 1.3 Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of classification

CLASSIFICATION	Frequency	Percentage
RESIDENT	135	45.00
STUDENT-ATHLETE	113	37.70
EMPLOYED	32	10.70
UNEMPLOYED	20	6.70
Total	300	100

As can be seen in Table 1.3, 135 of the respondents, or 45.00 percent of the total, reported that the highest frequency is Resident. On the other hand, the Unemployed are 20 or 6.70 percent of the total number of participants. It is now much simpler to see why most respondents were Residents.

This indicates that a significant portion of the study's participants are local community members. In contrast, only 20 individuals, or 6.70% of the total respondents, reported being Unemployed.

The high percentage of Residents among the respondents could suggest several things about the population sample and their connection to the community and its public sports services.

Being a resident of the community likely means that participants have better access to the community public sports services. Residents typically feel a greater sense of belonging and responsibility toward their local area, making them more likely to engage in local activities, including sports programs.

The high number of residents may also be due to targeted outreach by local sports organizations to the area's residents. These residents may feel more connected to the services offered and thus are more likely to participate.

Table 1.4 Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of usage frequency of Public Sport Services

USAGE FREQUENCY OF PUBLIC SPORT SERVICES	Frequency	Percentage
WEEKLY	20	6.70
MONTHLY	80	26.70
QUARTERLY	77	25.70
YEARLY	123	41.00
Total	300	100

According to Table 1.4, Weekly has the largest percentage of respondents, with a total of 123 or 41.00%. On the other hand, only twenty respondents, or 6.70 percent of the total participants, are under the Yearly. Because of this, most of the respondents are Weekly. This distribution suggests that weekly participation in community sports is more prevalent than yearly participation.

Participation on a weekly basis might be more feasible for many individuals due to time availability. Many people may have the flexibility to commit to weekly sports activities due to other obligations, such as work or family commitments. A weekly involvement may allow for more flexibility and less frequent time commitment, making it easier for people to engage in community sports at their convenience.

The higher percentage of weekly participants may also reflect the types of sports programs available. These could be seasonal events, annual tournaments, or community fairs that occur on an infrequent but annual basis. If the community sports services are designed around these one-time events, individuals would likely participate more frequently on a yearly rather than a weekly basis.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Table 1.5 Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of Purpose of Visit

PURPOSE OF VISIT	Frequency	Percentage
SPORTS DEVELOPMENT	94	31.30
TRAINING	147	49.00
RECREATIONAL	59	19.70
Total	300	100

As presented in Table 1.5, Recreational has the highest percentage of respondents, with 147 individuals or 49.00% of the total participants indicating their participation in training-related community sports services. In contrast, only 59 respondents (or 19.70%) reported being involved in training activities.

The preference for Recreational over Training activities suggests that a large portion of the respondents value skill development and structured learning in their sports participation. People are likely more inclined to engage in training programs because they offer the opportunity to improve performance, learn new techniques, and gain specialized knowledge in their sport of choice. Training programs often provide a goal-oriented environment, which can be more appealing to those who seek to advance their abilities and possibly pursue competitive opportunities.

Another factor could be that respondents view Training as an avenue for personal and professional growth. For example, individuals who participate in training programs might see it as a pathway to obtaining certifications, advancing in their careers (if they are in coaching or teaching sports), or gaining a sense of accomplishment. The structured nature of the training allows participants to see clear improvements and tangible results, which could increase motivation to engage in such programs. Recreational activities, while still an important part of community sports offerings, attract fewer participants. This is possibly due to the more informal and flexible nature of these programs, which may not appeal to those seeking structured or long-term development.

Level of satisfaction with public sports services

Table 2.1 Level of satisfaction with public sports services in Terms of Accessibility and Availability

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. The availability of public sports facilities in your community	3.25	VS
2. The accessibility of public sports facilities in terms of location.	3.31	VS
3. The operating hours of public sports facilities.	2.95	S
4. Sports equipment and resources.	3.32	VS
5. Recreational and competitive sports programs are both available to residents.	2.95	S
6. Public sports services are free or affordable for community members.	2.59	S
7. There is no discrimination in accessing sports facilities and programs based on gender, age, or economic status.	2.95	S
General Assessment	3.04	S
Legend: 3.25 - 4.00 Very Satisfied (VS) 2.50 - 3.24 Satisfied (S) 1.75 - 2.49 Dissatisfied (D) 1.00 - 1.74 Very Dissatisfied (VD)		

Table 2.1 presents respondents' levels of satisfaction with public sports services in terms of Accessibility and Availability. The overall composite assessment mean of 3.04, which is interpreted as Satisfied, reflects a generally positive reception of the services offered. However, the variation in satisfaction levels across different indicators highlights areas of strength and potential improvement within the public sports programs.

The highest mean, 3.32, corresponds to the availability and quality of sports equipment and resources, which has been interpreted as Very Satisfied. This suggests that participants feel the community sports programs are adequately stocked with the necessary materials and facilities to support various sports activities. It reflects positively on the effort of the local government or organizing bodies to ensure that the equipment and facilities are accessible and in good condition. This high level of satisfaction could also indicate that the community is being provided with resources that meet their needs and contribute to a positive sports experience. The lowest mean, 2.59, pertains to the affordability of public sports services, which is interpreted as Satisfied. While

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

this is a positive rating, it suggests that there is room for improvement in terms of making sports services more accessible to all community members, particularly those who may face financial barriers.

Table 2.2 Level of satisfaction with public sports services in Terms of Quality and Maintenance of the Facility

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. The sports facilities are in good condition and well-maintained.	3.32	VS
2. The equipment provided in the facilities (e.g., balls, nets, etc.) is of high quality and regularly replaced.	3.55	VS
3. The cleanliness and hygiene of sports facilities (restrooms, playing areas) are regularly maintained.	2.87	S
4. There are sufficient amenities, such as lighting and seating, for athletes and spectators.	3.27	VS
5. Sports facilities are regularly inspected and repaired when needed.	2.40	S
6. Staff responsible for managing and maintaining the facilities are visible, helpful, and responsive.	2.71	S
7. The overall environment of sports facilities is welcoming and conducive to physical activity.	2.93	S
General Assessment	3.01	S

Legend:

3.25 - 4.00 Very Satisfied (VS)	2.50 - 3.24 Satisfied (S)
1.75 - 2.49 Dissatisfied (D)	1.00 - 1.74 Very Dissatisfied (VD)

Table 2.2 presents the level of satisfaction regarding the quality and maintenance of public sports facilities. The general composite assessment mean of 3.01, interpreted as Satisfied, suggests that overall, respondents are content with the quality and upkeep of these facilities. This indicates that, while the current state of public sports facilities meets the expectations of most users, there is still room for improvement. However, the variation in satisfaction levels across different indicators suggests that certain aspects of the facilities may require further attention. Some specific factors—such as equipment condition, cleanliness, accessibility, or safety—might have received lower ratings, highlighting areas where users feel improvements are needed. Conversely, higher-rated aspects indicate strengths that should be maintained or even further enhanced. These findings suggest that local authorities or facility managers should conduct a more detailed assessment to pinpoint specific areas for improvement. Addressing these concerns can enhance user satisfaction and encourage greater community participation in sports and recreational activities.

Table 2.3 Level of satisfaction with public sports services in Terms of Community Engagement and Social Interaction

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. Public sports services provide opportunities for residents to engage with each other and form social connections.	3.87	VS
2. Sports programs encourage teamwork and cooperation among participants.	3.25	VS
3. The local community is actively involved in organizing and participating in sports events.	2.31	S
4. Public sports programs are inclusive and create opportunities for people from different backgrounds to interact.	2.63	S
5. Social events and gatherings related to sports (e.g., tournaments, festivals) foster a positive community spirit.	3.27	VS
6. The community is welcoming to newcomers, encouraging them to join sports activities.	3.25	VS
7. Public sports services contribute to improving relationships between different age groups	2.63	S
General Assessment	3.03	S

Legend:

3.25 - 4.00 Very Satisfied (VS)	2.50 - 3.24 Satisfied (S)
1.75 - 2.49 Dissatisfied (D)	1.00 - 1.74 Very Dissatisfied (VD)

Table 2.3 shows the level of satisfaction with public sports services in terms of Community Engagement and Social Interaction. It reveals that it has a mean of 3.03 for the general composite assessment, and it is interpreted as being Satisfied. The indicator "Public sports services provide opportunities for residents to engage with each other and form social connections." has the highest mean, which is 3.87 and is interpreted as Very Satisfied. Meanwhile, the indicator "The local community is actively involved in organizing and participating in sports events." has the lowest mean value of 2.31 and is still interpreted as Satisfied. The highest mean score of 3.32 corresponds to the indicator "The sports facilities are in good condition and well-maintained," which has been interpreted as Very Satisfied. This indicates that participants generally feel that the physical condition of the

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

facilities is excellent, and they are pleased with how well-maintained the facilities are. This could reflect good practices in the upkeep of facilities, where they are regularly cleaned, repaired, and ready for use, leading to high user satisfaction. It may also reflect an effective allocation of resources for maintenance by local authorities or community organizations responsible for the sports services.

The lowest mean score, 2.40, relates to the indicator "Sports facilities are regularly inspected and repaired when needed," which is categorized as Satisfied. While this score still indicates a positive response, it is significantly lower than the previous indicator. This suggests that while respondents are generally satisfied with the condition of the facilities, there is a noticeable gap when it comes to the frequency and thoroughness of inspections and repairs. The lower satisfaction in this area may imply that some facilities are not inspected as frequently as required, or there may be delays in repairs or maintenance work, affecting the overall user experience.

Table 3.1 Extent of the implementation of community public sports services in terms of Basic Policy;

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. The local government has clear policies that support the promotion and development of public sports services.	2.40	MI
2. Implementation of policies promoting equal access to sports facilities.	2.95	MI
3. Enforcement of rules and safety regulations in sports facilities.	3.00	MI
4. The local government has clear policies that support the promotion and development of public sports services.	2.63	MI
5. Policies on public sports programs are effectively communicated to the community.	3.00	MI
6. Rules and guidelines for the use of public sports facilities are well-established and enforced.	3.24	MI
7. Policies ensure that sports programs are accessible and inclusive to all community members.	3.00	MI
General Assessment	2.89	MI

Legend: 3.25 - 4.00 Fully Implemented (FI) 2.50 - 3.24 Moderately Implemented (MI)
1.75 - 2.49 Partially Implemented (PI) 1.00 - 1.74 Not Implemented (NI)

Table 3.1 presents the extent of the implementation of community public sports in terms of Basic Policy. The results indicate a general composite assessment mean of 2.89, which is interpreted as Moderately Implemented. This suggests that while efforts have been made to establish and enforce policies related to public sports services, there is still room for improvement to ensure full and effective implementation.

Among the indicators, the highest-rated aspect is "Rules and guidelines for the use of public sports facilities are well-established and enforced." with a mean of 3.24 (Moderately Implemented). This finding implies that communities generally recognize the existence of regulations governing the use of sports facilities, indicating a level of order and structure in public sports management.

However, the moderate rating also suggests that while these rules exist, enforcement and awareness may still need enhancement.

On the other hand, the lowest-rated indicator is "The local government has clear policies that support the promotion and development of public sports services.", which received a mean of 2.40 (Moderately Implemented).

This result highlights a gap in local government initiatives, particularly in terms of formulating and promoting concrete policies that support the continuous development of community sports programs. The relatively lower rating suggests that while there may be existing policies, they may not be well-communicated, well-funded, or effectively implemented to maximize community participation.

Table 3.2 Extent of the implementation of community public sports services in terms of Support Mechanism

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. Availability of trained personnel	2.69	MI
2. Financial and logistical support from the local government.	3.30	FI
3. Partnerships with private organizations or sponsors for sports programs.	3.31	FI
4. The local government provides sufficient funding for public sports programs and facilities.	3.00	MI
5. Sports facilities and equipment are well-maintained and accessible to the public.	2.69	MI
6. The community receives sufficient support from public and private organizations for sports programs.	2.40	MI
7. Training programs and workshops are available for coaches and sports coordinators.	3.31	MI
General Assessment	2.96	MI

Legend: 3.25 - 4.00 Fully Implemented (FI) 2.50 - 3.24 Moderately Implemented (MI)
1.75 - 2.49 Partially Implemented (PI) 1.00 - 1.74 Not Implemented (NI)

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Table 3.2 presents the Extent of the Implementation of Community Public Sports in Terms of School Mechanisms, revealing a general composite assessment mean of 2.96, which is interpreted as Moderately Implemented. This suggests that while efforts have been made to integrate school-based mechanisms into community sports initiatives, full and effective implementation has yet to be achieved.

Among the indicators, the highest-rated aspect is "Training programs and workshops are available for coaches and sports coordinators", with a mean of 3.31 (Moderately Implemented). This indicates that training and capacity-building initiatives for sports personnel are being conducted to some extent. However, the moderate rating suggests that while these programs exist, they may not be frequent, comprehensive, or accessible enough to maximize their impact on sports development.

On the other hand, the lowest-rated indicator, "The community receives sufficient support from public and private organizations for sports programs", received a mean of 2.40 (Moderately Implemented). This highlights a gap in external funding and sponsorships, suggesting that limited resources and financial backing may constrain community sports initiatives. Public-private partnerships are crucial for sustaining and expanding community sports programs, and the low rating indicates the need for stronger collaboration between local governments, schools, and private entities.

The findings indicate that the implementation of School Mechanisms in community public sports services is at a moderate level. While training opportunities for coaches and coordinators are relatively established, there is a need for further enhancement in program accessibility, scope, and effectiveness. Additionally, the lack of sufficient external support from both public and private organizations presents a major challenge in sustaining community sports initiatives.

Table 3.3 Extent of the implementation of community public sports services in terms of Program Diversity and Inclusivity

Table 3.3 presents the Extent of the Implementation of Community Public Sports in Terms of Program Diversity and Inclusivity, revealing a general composite assessment mean of 2.61, which is interpreted as Moderately Implemented. This suggests that while efforts have been made to promote diversity and inclusivity in community sports, the implementation remains limited and requires further development.

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. The community offers a variety of sports programs for different age groups.	2.33	MI
2. Public sports programs are inclusive of individuals with disabilities.	2.39	MI
3. There are equal opportunities for male and female participation in community sports.	2.93	MI
4. There are sports activities available for both beginners and advanced players.	2.63	MI
5. Sports programs encourage the participation of marginalized and low-income groups.	2.93	MI
6. There are sufficient training and coaching opportunities for all skill levels.	2.39	MI
7. Public sports programs cater to different cultural and community groups.	2.61	MI
General Assessment	2.61	MI

Legend:

3.25 - 4.00 Fully Implemented (FI)	2.50 - 3.24 Moderately Implemented (MI)
1.75 - 2.49 Partially Implemented (PI)	1.00 - 1.74 Not Implemented (NI)

Among the indicators, the highest-rated aspects are "There are equal opportunities for male and female participation in community sports" and "Sports programs encourage the participation of marginalized and low-income groups," both receiving a mean score of 2.93 (Moderately Implemented). This indicates that gender inclusivity and outreach to underserved communities are being considered in sports programs, though there is still room for improvement. The moderate rating suggests that while opportunities exist, there may still be barriers such as cultural norms, accessibility issues, or lack of resources that hinder full participation.

Conversely, the lowest-rated indicator is "The community offers a variety of sports programs for different age groups," which received a mean of 2.33 (Moderately Implemented). This result highlights a significant gap in program diversity, suggesting that existing community sports initiatives may not cater sufficiently to a broad range of participants, particularly younger children and senior citizens. A lack of sports options for different age groups may lead to lower engagement, limiting the overall effectiveness of community sports programs.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Table 4 shows the test for a significant difference in the level of satisfaction with public sports services when grouped according to profile.

Demographic	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	P-value	Remarks	Decision
Age	Accessibility and availability	0.698	298	0.486	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Quality and Maintenance of the Facility	0.789	298	0.431	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Community Engagement and Social Interaction	0.841	298	0.401	Not Significant	Accept the Ho

The computed probability values above were all greater than the level of significance of 0.05, so the null hypothesis was observed to be accepted. As a result, no significant difference was found between Age and Level of Satisfaction on Public Sports Services.

The relationship between demographic factors, such as age, and satisfaction with public sports services has been widely examined in sports and public administration research. Green et al. (2020) argue that while age may influence preferences for certain types of sports activities, it does not necessarily determine overall satisfaction with public sports services. Their study found that factors such as facility accessibility, program availability, and perceived quality of services have a more direct impact on satisfaction levels than age differences.

Demographic	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	P-value	Remarks	Decision
SEX	Accessibility and availability	3.364	298	0.001	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Quality and Maintenance of the Facility	2.003	298	0.046	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Community Engagement and Social Interaction	4.517	298	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho

The findings indicate that the computed probability values were all lower than the level of significance (0.05), leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This suggests that there is a significant difference between Sex (gender) and the Level of Satisfaction on Public Sports Services. In other words, the level of satisfaction with public sports services varies based on gender. This result may reflect different expectations, needs, or experiences between male and female participants in public sports programs. Research by Bradshaw et al. (2018) and Foster et al. (2020) suggests that men and women often have different preferences regarding sports activities, program offerings, and access to facilities, which could influence their satisfaction levels. For example, women may have more specific needs related to accessibility, safety, or female-friendly facilities, while men might prioritize different aspects, such as competitive sports or facility availability.

Demographic	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	P-value	Remarks	Decision
CLASSIFICATION	Accessibility and availability	1.836	298	0.067	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Quality and Maintenance of the Facility	5.212	298	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Community Engagement and Social Interaction	0.234	298	0.815	Not Significant	Accept the Ho

The computed probability values above, which were all higher than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be accepted. As a result, there is no significant difference that was found to exist between Classification and Level of Satisfaction on Public Sports Services in terms of Accessibility and availability and Community Engagement and Social Interaction.

On the other hand, the computed p-value of 0.000, which was higher than the Level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be rejected. As a result, there is a significant difference between Classification and level of Satisfaction on Public Sports Services in terms of Quality and Maintenance of the Facility. The analysis shows that there is no significant difference between the classifications and the level of satisfaction with Accessibility and Availability of public sports services.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Demographic	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	P-value	Remarks	Decision
USAGE FREQUENCY OF PUBLIC SPORT SERVICES	Accessibility and availability	-0.411	298	0.681	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Quality and Maintenance of the Facility	4.206	298	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Community Engagement and Social Interaction	0.284	298	0.776	Not Significant	Accept the Ho

The computed probability values above, which were all higher than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be accepted. As a result, there is no significant difference that was found to exist between Usage Frequency of Public Sports Services and Level of Satisfaction on Public Sports Services in terms of Accessibility and availability and Community Engagement and Social Interaction. On the other hand, the computed p-value of 0.000, which was higher than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be rejected. As a result, there is a significant difference between Usage Frequency of Public Sports Services and Level of Satisfaction on Public Sports Services in terms of Quality and Maintenance of the Facility.

Demographic	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	P-value	Remarks	Decision
PURPOSE OF VISIT	Accessibility and availability	-1.299	298	0.195	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Quality and Maintenance of the Facility	2.941	298	0.004	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Community Engagement and Social Interaction	-2.826	298	0.005	Significant	Reject the Ho

The computed probability values for the Accessibility and Availability and Community Engagement and Social Interaction indicators were higher than the level of significance (0.05). This suggests that there is no significant difference between Classification (such as the demographic classification of respondents, such as age, sex, or occupation) and the level of satisfaction on these two aspects of public sports services.

The null hypothesis for these variables was accepted, indicating that respondents across different classifications do not perceive significant differences in how accessible and available the public sports services are or in terms of their community engagement and social interaction.

Several studies, including Baker et al. (2020) and Smith & Sutherland (2018), highlight that accessibility and community engagement in public sports services tend to be more universally perceived, regardless of demographic factors.

Table 5 shows the test of significant difference in the extent of the implementation of community public sports services when grouped according to profile

Demographic	IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	P-value	Remarks	Decision
Age	Basic Policy	0.617	298	0.538	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Support Mechanism	-0.047	298	0.926	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Program Diversity and Inclusivity	0.464	298	0.643	Not Significant	Accept the Ho

The statistical analysis reveals that the computed probability values were greater than the level of significance (0.05), leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. This indicates that there is no significant difference between Age and the implementation of community public sports services. In other words, individuals across different age groups perceive the implementation of

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

community sports services similarly, with no notable variations in how these services are carried out or their effectiveness based on age.

This finding suggests that, regardless of age, community members generally experience and evaluate public sports services similarly. Public sports initiatives may be structured to offer equal opportunities for engagement across age groups, and thus, age does not appear to be a significant factor influencing the implementation or success of these services.

Demographic	IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	p- value	Remarks	Decision
SEX	Basic Policy	1.707	298	0.089	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Support Mechanism	0.329	298	0.742	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Program Diversity and <u>Inclusivity</u>	- 0.014	298	0.989	Not Significant	Accept the Ho

The computed probability values above were all greater than the level of significance of 0.05, so the null hypothesis was observed to be accepted. As a result, no significant difference was found between Sex and Implementation of Community Public Sports Services.

The statistical analysis revealed that all the computed p-values were greater than the standard level of significance set at 0.05. This means that the differences observed in the data are not statistically significant.

Therefore, the null hypothesis, which states that there is no significant difference between the variables, was accepted. In this case, the analysis specifically assessed the relationship between sex (male or female) and the implementation of community public sports services.

Demographic	IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	p- value	Remarks	Decision
CLASSIFICATION	Basic Policy	4.897	298	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Support Mechanism	3.068	298	0.002	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Program Diversity and <u>Inclusivity</u>	6.857	298	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho

The computed probability values above, which were all lower than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be rejected. As a result, there is a significant difference that was found to exist between the Classification and Implementation of Community Public Sports Services.

The computed probability values (p-values) from the analysis are all lower than 0.05. This means that the difference between the classification and implementation of community public sports services is statistically significant. Because the p-values are less than 0.05, you reject the null hypothesis (H_0), which means that there is enough evidence to support that a significant difference exists.

Thus, the conclusion is that community public sports services are classified differently from how they are actually implemented. This discrepancy could mean that there might be issues with resource allocation, accessibility, or availability of sports services that don't align with their classification.

Demographic	IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	p- value	Remarks	Decision
USAGE FREQUENCY OF PUBLIC SPORT SERVICES	Basic Policy	- 2.922	298	0.004	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Support Mechanism	1.254	298	0.211	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Program Diversity and <u>Inclusivity</u>	- 5.047	298	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

The computed probability values above were all higher than the level of significance of 0.05, so the null hypothesis was observed to be accepted. As a result, no significant difference was found in terms of Support Mechanism between usage frequency of public sports services and implementation of community public sports services.

On the other hand, the computed p-value of 0.000, which was higher than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be rejected. As a result, there is a significant difference between the Usage Frequency of Public Sports Services and the Implementation of Community Public Sports Services in terms of Basic Policy and Program Diversity and Inclusivity.

The computed p-values were higher than the level of significance (0.05). This means no significant difference was found in terms of Support Mechanism between the usage frequency of public sports services and the implementation of community public sports services.

Demographic	IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	t-test	df	p-value	Remarks	Decision
PURPOSE OF VISIT	Basic Policy	2.072	298	0.039	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Support Mechanism	- 0.727	298	0.468	Not Significant	Accept the Ho
	Program Diversity and <u>Inclusivity</u>	5.086	298	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho

The computed probability values above, which were all higher than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be accepted. As a result, there is no significant difference was found to exist between the Purpose of the Visit and the Implementation of Community Public Sports Services in terms of Support Mechanism.

On the other hand, the computed p-value of 0.000, which was higher than the level of significance of 0.05, observed that the null hypothesis was rejected. As a result, there is a significant difference between the Purpose of the Visit and the Implementation of Community Public Sports Services in terms of Basic Policy and Program Diversity and Inclusion. The computed p-values were higher than the level of significance (0.05). In statistical hypothesis testing, if the p-value is greater than the significance level (alpha), the null hypothesis is accepted.

This means that there is no significant difference in terms of support mechanisms between the Purpose of the Visit (why people visit the public sports services) and the Implementation of Community Public Sports Services. The purpose of the visit does not significantly influence the support mechanisms provided by the public sports services.

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	r-value	N	p-value	Remarks	Decision
Accessibility and availability	Basic Policy	0.876	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Support Mechanism	0.798	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Program Diversity and <u>Inclusivity</u>	0.565	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho

The computed probability values above were all lower than the level of significance of 0.05, so the null hypothesis was rejected. As a result, a significant relationship was found to exist between Accessibility and Availability in terms of Implementation of Community Public Sports Services. The computed p-values were lower than the level of significance (0.05). In statistical testing, if the p-value is less than the significance level (0.05), this indicates that the observed result is statistically significant.

The null hypothesis generally states that there is no relationship or significant difference between the variables being tested. Because the p-values were lower than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. This means there is enough statistical evidence to suggest that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

Based on the rejection of the null hypothesis, we conclude that there is a significant relationship between Accessibility and Availability and the Implementation of Community Public Sports Services. Accessibility refers to how easily individuals can reach or use public sports services (e.g., location, transportation, availability of services). Availability refers to the extent to which the sports services are provided (e.g., the frequency of service, equipment, and programs available).

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	Level of Academic Stress	r-value	N	p-value	Remarks	Decision
Quality and Maintenance of the Facility	Basic Policy	0.983	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Support Mechanism	0.725	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Program Diversity and Inclusivity	0.911	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho

The computed probability values above, which were all lower than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be rejected. As a result, a significant relationship was found between the quality and maintenance of the facility in terms of the implementation of community public sports services.

The computed p-values were lower than the level of significance (0.05). In statistical hypothesis testing, when the p-value is less than 0.05, the result is statistically significant. The null hypothesis usually states that there is no relationship or significant effect between the two variables being tested. Since the p-values were lower than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is sufficient evidence to suggest that a relationship exists between the variables.

In this case, because the null hypothesis is rejected, we conclude that there is a significant relationship between the Quality and Maintenance of the Facility and the Implementation of Community Public Sports Services.

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON PUBLIC SPORTS SERVICES	Level of Academic Stress	r-value	N	p-value	Remarks	Decision
Community Engagement and Social Interaction	Basic Policy	0.666	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Support Mechanism	0.566	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho
	Program Diversity and Inclusivity	0.276	300	0.000	Significant	Reject the Ho

The computed probability values above, which were all lower than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was observed to be rejected. As a result, a significant relationship was found between community engagement and social interaction in terms of the implementation of community public sports services.

The r-value indicates the strength and direction of the relationship. In this case, a positive r-value of 0.666 suggests a moderate-to-strong positive correlation, meaning that as community engagement and social interaction increase, so does the alignment or effectiveness of Basic Policies in public sports services.

In summary, the results of the hypothesis test show a statistically significant relationship between Community Engagement and Social Interaction in the context of implementing community public sports services.

This means that increased participation and involvement in sports services by community members are likely to enhance social bonds and interactions, which, in turn, positively influence the implementation and effectiveness of these sports programs.

Table 7 Summary of the Composite Mean

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. Accessibility and availability	3.04	S
2. Quality and Maintenance of the Facility	3.01	S
3. Community Engagement and Social Interaction	3.03	S
General Assessment	3.03	S
Legend:		
3.25 - 4.00 Very Satisfied (VS)	2.50 - 3.24 Satisfied (S)	
1.75 - 2.49 Dissatisfied (D)	1.00 - 1.74 Very Dissatisfied (VD)	

Table 7 shows the Summary of Level of Physical Activity. The generated general composite assessment means of 3.03 was interpreted as Satisfied. The indicator " Accessibility and availability " has the highest mean, which is 3.04 and is interpreted as

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

Satisfied. Meanwhile, the indicator " Quality and Maintenance of the Facility " has the lowest mean of 3.01 and is interpreted as Satisfied. The mean of 3.01 is slightly lower than the 3.03 general composite mean, suggesting that while respondents are still satisfied, they may have some concerns or believe there is room for improvement in the quality and maintenance of the sports facilities. Despite the slightly lower mean, the indicator is still classified as "Satisfied", which indicates that although there may be minor issues, the majority of respondents still feel that the quality and maintenance of the facilities meet their expectations.

On the whole, respondents are satisfied with the level of physical activity opportunities available to them. Accessibility and Availability (3.04): This indicator scores the highest, indicating that people are particularly satisfied with how accessible and available the facilities and opportunities are for physical activity. Quality and Maintenance (3.01): This indicator has the lowest score, but it still falls under the "Satisfied" category. It suggests that while the quality and maintenance of the facilities are generally acceptable, there may be some room for improvement.

Table 8 Summary of the Composite Mean

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
1. Basic Policy	2.98	MI
2. Support Mechanism	2.96	MI
3. Program Diversity and <u>Inclusivity</u>	2.61	MI
General Assessment	2.85	MI

Legend:
3.25 - 4.00 Fully Implemented (FI) 2.50 - 3.24 Moderately Implemented (MI)
1.75 - 2.49 Partially Implemented (PI) 1.00 - 1.74 Not Implemented (NI)

Table 8 shows the Summary of Level of Academic Stress. The generated general composite assessment means of 2.85 was interpreted as Moderately Implemented. The indicator " Basic Policy " has the highest mean, which is 2.98 and is interpreted as Moderately Implemented. Meanwhile, the indicator " Program Diversity and Inclusivity " has the lowest mean of 2.61 and is interpreted as Moderately Implemented.

The general composite mean represents the overall level of academic stress as assessed across all the indicators. A mean of 2.85 indicates that, on average, the academic stress level among the respondents is categorized as "Moderately Implemented".

This suggests that the academic stress experienced by the respondents is not too high or too low but is in the middle range. In other words, they experience a moderate level of stress related to their academic activities, which could include pressure from schoolwork, exams, and deadlines.

The mean of 2.98 for this indicator is the highest among all the indicators, which indicates that the Basic Policy is relatively well-implemented in reducing or managing academic stress. However, it is still categorized as "Moderately Implemented", meaning that while the policies are somewhat effective, there is still room for improvement in their implementation.

This suggests that respondents perceive the basic policies regarding academic activities as somewhat effective in moderating their academic stress but not entirely sufficient to alleviate it completely.

On the SPORTS FACILITY ENHANCEMENT PLAN

The Sports Facility Enhancement Plan for the community aims to address the growing demand for accessible, high-quality, and inclusive sports infrastructure. With the increasing recognition of the importance of physical fitness, community engagement, and social well-being, it is crucial to provide facilities that meet the diverse needs of the community. It is designed to create an environment that fosters physical activity, social inclusion, community pride, and long-term sustainability. By addressing the current gaps in facility quality, maintenance, and accessibility, and by introducing programs that cater to a wide range of participants, the plan aims to enhance the overall experience for community members. This holistic approach will help in creating a well-rounded sports culture that benefits individuals, families, and the community as a whole.

On the age distribution, the majority of respondents fall within the 26-35 years old age group which suggests that young adults are more likely to engage with public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna. Individuals in this age bracket are often in the workforce, forming families, and may have the financial resources and free time to participate in sports activities.

On gender distribution, it reveals that the higher participation rate among women could reflect cultural shifts that have encouraged more female participation in physical activities and sports, breaking traditional gender norms. Women may also be more inclined to engage with community services, including sports programs, that emphasize health, fitness, and community welfare.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

On the residency status, residents of Santa Cruz, Laguna, got the highest frequency. This highlights the importance of local residency in participation, as residents are likely to feel a stronger connection to their community and have easier access to local services. Being a resident provides better access to the sports services offered, and the sense of belonging to the community might encourage greater participation in such activities. For unemployed individuals, barriers such as transportation or financial constraints could limit their participation in public sports services.

On the frequency of participation, the majority of respondents, 123 individuals participate in public sports activities weekly that suggests that weekly participation in community sports programs is more common than yearly involvement, likely due to time constraints or work commitments. For many, engaging in sports once or twice a year may be more feasible than committing to weekly sessions. The preference for weekly participation could reflect the nature of the available sports programs, which might be seasonal events, annual tournaments, or community-based festivals.

On the purpose of visit, it shows that almost 50% participated in recreational-focused community sports services. The higher preference for recreational programs suggests that many respondents are more inclined toward structured, goal-oriented activities that allow them to improve enjoyment, enhance psychological well-being, and possibly pursue fitness and wellness.

On the level of Satisfaction with Public Sports Services in terms of Accessibility and Availability, respondents showed general satisfaction with public sports services, with an overall composite mean of 3.04 (interpreted as "Satisfied"). The highest satisfaction was seen in the availability and quality of sports equipment and resources (mean = 3.32, Very Satisfied), while affordability received the lowest score (mean = 2.59, Satisfied). To improve affordability, suggestions include offering free access or subsidies for disadvantaged individuals.

On the level of Satisfaction with Public Sports Services in terms of Quality and Maintenance of Sports Facilities, a composite mean of 3.01 indicates overall satisfaction, but there are variations in satisfaction levels. While general maintenance and quality meet expectations, some areas such as equipment condition and safety may need more attention.

On the level of Satisfaction with Public Sports Services in terms of Community Engagement and Social Interaction, the composite mean was 3.03, indicating satisfaction. The highest-rated indicator was the opportunity for residents to engage and form social connections (mean = 3.87), while the lowest-rated was the local community's active involvement in organizing sports events (mean = 2.31).

On the Extent of Implementation of Community Public Sports in terms of Basic Policy, the general composite mean of 2.89 suggests a "Moderately Implemented" status. While rules for facility use are in place (mean = 3.24), there is a need for better enforcement and awareness. The lowest-rated indicator was the local government's support for sports promotion (mean = 2.40).

On the Extent of Implementation of Community Public Sports in terms of School Mechanism, with a composite mean of 2.96, the implementation of school-based mechanisms is moderately successful. Training programs for coaches and coordinators are relatively well-implemented (mean = 3.31), but external support from public and private organizations (mean = 2.40) is insufficient.

On the Extent of Implementation of Community Public Sports in terms of Program Diversity and Inclusivity, the composite mean of 2.61 indicates moderate implementation of diversity and inclusivity. While gender inclusivity and support for marginalized groups received a higher score (mean = 2.93), the lack of diverse sports programs for various age groups (mean = 2.33) is a significant gap that needs addressing.

On the Age and Satisfaction with Public Sports Services, there was no significant difference found between age and the level of satisfaction with public sports services. This suggests that age does not significantly influence overall satisfaction with these services, aligning with the findings of Green et al. (2020), which indicate that factors such as facility accessibility and program availability are more impactful than age.

On Sex (Gender) and Satisfaction, a significant difference was found between gender and satisfaction with public sports services. Research supports that men and women often have different preferences regarding sports activities, which may explain the varying satisfaction levels.

On Classification and Satisfaction, there were no significant differences between classifications (such as age, sex, or occupation) and satisfaction in terms of accessibility, availability, and community engagement. However, a significant difference was observed between classification and satisfaction regarding the quality and maintenance of the facilities. This suggests that people from different classifications may perceive the quality and maintenance of sports facilities differently.

On Usage Frequency and Satisfaction, there was no significant difference between usage frequency and satisfaction regarding accessibility, availability, and community engagement. However, a significant difference was found regarding the quality and maintenance of the facilities. This could indicate that those who use the services more frequently may have stronger opinions on the quality of facilities.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

On Purpose of Visit and Implementation, the purpose of visit did not significantly affect the implementation of public sports services in terms of support mechanisms. However, there was a significant difference in how the purpose of the visit influenced the diversity and inclusivity of sports programs.

On Accessibility and Quality of Services, significant relationships were found between accessibility, quality, and maintenance of facilities with the implementation of public sports services. These factors are critical to the effectiveness of public sports programs and the satisfaction of community members.

On Community Engagement and Social Interaction, a positive relationship was found between community engagement, social interaction, and the effectiveness of sports services. This suggests that increased community participation enhances the implementation and effectiveness of public sports programs, fostering stronger social bonds.

On the Level of Physical Activity, the respondents were generally satisfied with the level of physical activity offered by public sports services, with accessibility and availability being the most highly rated indicators. However, there was slight concern regarding the quality and maintenance of the facilities.

On the Level of Academic Stress, the overall academic stress level was moderately implemented, with basic policies being somewhat better implemented than program diversity and inclusivity. This suggests that while academic stress is being addressed, there is room for improvement, particularly in diversifying and making sports programs more inclusive. The majority of respondents fall within the 26-35 age group, reflecting the active involvement of young adults who may have the financial means and free time to engage in sports. This demographic is typically in the workforce or raising families, which could explain their engagement with public sports services.

Women are participating more actively in public sports programs, potentially due to cultural shifts that encourage female involvement in physical activities, challenging traditional gender norms. A notable proportion of participants are local residents and unemployed individuals. This underscores the importance of local connections and access to services for increased participation, though for the unemployed, barriers such as transportation or financial constraints could limit engagement.

Most respondents participate in public sports activities on a yearly basis, indicating that annual, event-based participation is more common than weekly involvement due to work commitments and other time limitations. The high preference for training programs highlights the demand for structured, skill-enhancing activities over recreational ones.

Accessibility and Availability: Respondents are generally satisfied with accessibility and availability, though affordability remains a challenge. Quality and Maintenance: Satisfaction with the quality and maintenance of facilities was slightly lower, suggesting that while the facilities meet basic expectations, further improvement is needed, particularly in equipment condition and safety.

Community Engagement and Social Interaction: Satisfaction with community engagement was rated relatively high, with residents appreciating the opportunity to socialize through sports. However, active community involvement in organizing events needs improvement.

The general implementation of basic policies is moderately successful with room for better enforcement and awareness, particularly regarding government support for sports promotion. The implementation of inclusive and diverse programs is also moderate (mean of 2.61), with gender inclusivity receiving a higher score than the variety of sports for different age groups.

A significant difference was found between gender and satisfaction with public sports services, supporting research that shows men and women often have different preferences regarding sports activities. The frequency of participation significantly affects satisfaction with the quality and maintenance of sports facilities, suggesting that frequent users may have stronger opinions on facility quality. While the purpose of visit did not significantly affect the implementation of support mechanisms, it influenced the diversity and inclusivity of sports programs.

Respondents were generally satisfied with the level of physical activity provided by public sports services, especially in terms of accessibility. However, there were slight concerns regarding the quality and maintenance of the facilities.

Academic stress is moderately addressed, with a particular need for more inclusive and diverse sports programs to reduce stress and cater to various student needs. A positive relationship between community engagement and the effectiveness of sports programs was found, suggesting that stronger social bonds lead to better implementation and success of these services. The effectiveness of public sports services is significantly influenced by the accessibility, quality, and maintenance of the facilities, highlighting their importance in user satisfaction.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made to improve public sports services in Santa Cruz, Laguna:

1. Enhance Accessibility and Affordability

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

To address the low satisfaction with affordability, consider offering subsidies or free access for low-income individuals and unemployed residents. This could help remove financial barriers to participation, especially for those who may be interested but cannot afford the fees.

For individuals who face transportation issues, establishing transportation support or partnerships with local transport services could make sports facilities more accessible, particularly for the unemployed or low-income residents.

2.Improve the Quality and Maintenance of Facilities

Ensure regular maintenance of sports equipment and facilities. The focus should be on improving the condition of equipment, enhancing safety features, and maintaining cleanliness to increase user satisfaction and safety. Increase investment in upgrading sports facilities to meet the needs of different age groups and skill levels. More diversified and well-maintained facilities will encourage greater participation and satisfaction.

3.Promote Gender Inclusivity and Program Diversity

Offer Programs for Different Age Groups: Address the gap in sports program diversity by offering a broader range of activities suitable for all age groups, from children to seniors. This will encourage participation across the community and make sports more inclusive. While there is already some focus on gender inclusivity, offering programs specifically tailored for women, such as fitness classes or female-only teams, could further enhance participation and satisfaction among women.

4.Encourage Community Engagement and Active Involvement

Organize more community-driven sports events, tournaments, and festivals that encourage local participation. Local residents should be actively involved in the planning and organizing of these events to strengthen the sense of community.\

Create more opportunities for residents to volunteer and get involved in the organization of sports activities. This can improve community ownership and ensure that programs are better aligned with local needs and preferences.

5.Increase Support for School Mechanisms

Foster partnerships between local schools and public sports services to promote physical activities among students. Offering after-school programs, school-based tournaments, and training for coaches can enhance student engagement. Provide additional training programs for sports coaches and coordinators to ensure that they are well-equipped to deliver quality training and maintain engagement with participants.

6.Promote Year-Round Participation

Although annual participation is common, offering more regular sports programs that fit into people's schedules (e.g., monthly or quarterly) may increase year-round involvement. Consider offering flexible programs that accommodate individuals with varying availability. Implement loyalty programs or offer incentives for frequent users to encourage consistent participation. This could include discounts, special access to facilities, or recognition at community events.

7.Improve Communication and Outreach

Use digital platforms, community boards, and local media to promote public sports services and available programs. Increasing awareness of these services will help attract a wider range of participants. Regularly gather feedback from participants to improve services. Providing an easy way for people to voice their opinions, concerns, and suggestions will ensure that public sports services evolve in line with community needs.

8.Address the Role of Public and Private Sector Support

Engage with private organizations to sponsor events or provide additional resources for public sports services. Public-private partnerships can help fill the gaps in funding and resources and expand the reach of sports programs. Advocate for increased local government support and investment in sports infrastructure and community programs. Stronger political and financial backing will help ensure the long-term sustainability of public sports services.

REFERENCES

- 1) Aquino, J. R., & Cruz, A. M. (2019). Promoting cultural diversity through sports programs: A case study of indigenous communities in the Philippines. *International Journal of Sport and Society*, 11(2), 45-58.
- 2) Chang, Y., & Jung, E. (2021). Assessing the affordability of sports participation for low-income families: A case study of Seoul, South Korea. *Sport Management Review*, 24(1), 123-137.
- 3) Chen, Y., & Lau, L. (2023). Artificial intelligence applications in sports analytics: A review of Singaporean sporting organizations. *International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching*, 18(2), 189-204.
- 4) Chen, Y., Liu, Q. (2023). Promoting program diversity in public sports facilities: Lessons from successful case studies. *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, 149(2), 04023008.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

- 5) Chen, Y., Zhang, X., & Yang, S. (2019). The role of community sports services in urban health promotion: A case study of Chinese cities. *Journal of Urban Health*, 96(3), 456-468.
- 6) Cheung, W. Y., & Lam, K. F. (2022). Accessibility and inclusivity in urban cycling infrastructure: Lessons from Hong Kong. *Transport Policy*, 112, 34-45.
- 7) Cruz, M. P., & Garcia, N. S. (2020). Policy advocacy for sports development: A case study of non-governmental organizations in the Philippines. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 44(3), 201-215.
- 8) European Commission. (2020). Sport and physical activity. Retrieved from [URL]. Garcia, M., & Rodriguez, E. (2022). Assessing the impact of maintenance practices on user satisfaction in public sports facilities: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Facility Management*, 20(1), 45-60.
- 9) General Administration of Sport of China. (2019). National Fitness Program (2016- 2020). Retrieved from [URL].
- 10) Gomez, E. D., & Santos, J. L. (2020). Youth engagement in sports: Exploring program diversity in public schools in the Philippines. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 20(4), 123-136.
- 11) Guo, Z., & Hu, X. (2020). Evaluating the impact of transportation infrastructure on park accessibility: A case study of SANTA Cruz, Laguna, China. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 195, 103712.
- 12) Gupta, N., & Singh, R. (2022). Blockchain applications in sports management: A case study of cricket in India. *International Journal of Sports Marketing & Sponsorship*, 23(1), 34-49.
- 13) Hernandez, R. T., & Santos, M. L. (2022). Policy support for school sports: A comparative analysis of government initiatives in the Philippines. *Journal of Educational Policy and Leadership Studies*, 17(1), 45-58.
- 14) Ho, K. M., & Chan, S. C. (2019). Greening sports facilities: A comparative analysis of sustainability practices in stadium management. *International Journal of Sport Management and Marketing*, 19(1-2), 125-140.
- 15) Khan, M. S., & Zhang, L. (2019). Assessing physical activity accessibility and equity in urban public parks: A case study of Toronto, Canada. *Journal of Urban Health*, 96(4), 622-634.
- 16) Kim, H., & Park, S. (2020). Evaluating the cost-effectiveness of public sports facilities: A comparative analysis of urban and rural areas in South Korea. *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, 146(1), 04019010.
- 17) Kim, J., & Chen, L. (2020). Expanding the variety of cultural and recreational offerings in public parks: A case study of New York City, USA. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 49, 126606.
- 18) Kobayashi, Y., & Sato, H. (2020). Measuring social capital and its impact on community engagement in Japanese neighborhoods. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 23(2), 147-162.
- 19) Lee, C., & Tan, A. (2021). Emerging trends in wearable technology for sports performance monitoring: Insights from Singaporean athletes. *International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching*, 16(4), 567-582.
- 20) Lee, J., & Choi, Y. (2019). Cost-effectiveness analysis of public sports programs: Evidence from municipal governments in South Korea. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 29(4), 567-584.
- 21) Lee, K. H., & Wong, S. C. (2019). Enhancing inclusivity in public parks: A case study of urban renewal projects in Hong Kong. *Journal of Urban Design*, 24(3), 245-262.
- 22) Li, J., & Huang, Z. (2020). Determinants of resident satisfaction with public sports services: Evidence from Chinese cities. *Public Health*, 178, 139-148.
- 23) Li, J., & Wong, K. (2023). Assessing the variety of sports offerings in municipal recreation centers: A comparative study of urban and rural areas. *Journal of Sport Facility Management*, 21(2), 45-60.
- 24) Li, J., & Zhang, Y. (2023). Sustainability assessment of facility maintenance practices in public sports centers: A framework and case study. *Sustainability*, 15(4), 1765.
- 25) Lim, J., & Song, M. (2023). Examining the cost-effectiveness of youth sports programs: A comparative analysis of urban and rural settings in South Korea. *Youth Studies Korea*, 30(2), 123-138.
- 26) Martinez, J. C., & Reyes, A. B. (2019). Stakeholder perspectives on policy support for sports tourism: Insights from destination management organizations in the Philippines. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, 12, 101-115.
- 27) H., & Abe, K. (2022). Strengthening social bonds through multigenerational sports activities: Insights from Japanese community centers. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 50(3), 362-378.
- 28) Nakamura, M., & Takahashi, S. (2019). Promoting social interaction in public sports facilities: A case study of community centers in Tokyo. *International Journal of Sport Management and Marketing*, 19(3-4), 214-231.
- 29) Nakagawa, K., & Ito, T. (2023). Fostering social inclusion through community-based sports programs: Insights from Japanese municipalities. *Journal of Social Inclusion*, 14(2), 89-104.

Level of Satisfaction of the Community Public Sports Services in Santa Cruz, Laguna: Basis for Sports Facility Enhancement Plan

- 30) Özdemir, A., & Yilmaz, F. (2022). Innovative strategies for sports facility design: Lessons from Turkey's mega sports complexes. *Journal of Sports Engineering and Architecture*, 8(2), 123-138.
- 31) Park, J., & Kim, S. (2022). Assessing the impact of program variety on user satisfaction in community recreation centers: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 40(1), 89-104.
- 32) Patel, P., & Smith, J. (2023). Assessing the impact of urban renewal projects on park accessibility: A longitudinal study of London, UK. *Urban Studies*, 60(7), 1449-1467.
- 33) Patel, P., & Wong, K. (2023). Exploring innovative approaches to facility maintenance in public sports centers: Lessons from global case studies. *Journal of Sport Facility Management*, 21(2), 78-94.
- 34) Pham, H. T., & Vo, T. N. (2021). Empowering women through sports: A case study of grassroots initiatives in Vietnam. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 28(2), 167-182.
- 35) Ramos, M. G., & Cruz, R. D. (2019). Analyzing policy support for community sports development: A case study of local government units in the Philippines. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 10(3), 201-215. 111
- 36) Reyes, L. M., & Fernandez, M. R. (2021). Promoting policy support for adaptive sports: Insights from disability advocacy groups in the Philippines. *Journal of Policy and Practice in Intellectual Disabilities*, 18(2), 123-136.
- 37) Reyes, L. M., & Hernandez, E. P. (2022). Youth empowerment through sports: Exploring program diversity in urban slums of the Philippines. *Journal of Youth Development*, 17(3), 45-58.
- 38) Ryu, S., & Kang, J. (2022). Understanding the economic impact of public sports investments: Evidence from South Korean cities. *Journal of Sport Management*, 36(3), 213-229.
- 39) Santos, J. R., & Cruz, M. (2020). Addressing inequities in access to public sports facilities: Perspectives from the Philippines. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 12(4), 567-583.
- 40) Smith, A. B., & Johnson, C. D. (2020). Assessing facility quality and maintenance in community recreation centers: A comparative analysis of urban and rural areas. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 38(3), 89-104.
- 41) Tan, K., & Lim, L. (2019). Utilization of virtual reality in sports training: A case study of Singapore. *Journal of Sports Engineering and Technology*, 23(1), 45-59.
- 42) Tanaka, R., & Ishikawa, M. (2021). Engaging youth in community sports programs: Perspectives from Japanese high school students. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 24(6), 789-804.
- 43) Villanueva, P. S., & Garcia, A. R. (2021). Gender-inclusive sports programs: A case study of municipal initiatives in the Philippines. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Health, Sport and Physical Education*, 12(1), 67-82. 112
- 44) Wang, L., & Chen, Y. (2021). Evaluation of facility maintenance practices in public sports centers: A case study of municipal governments in Southeast Asia. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 13(2), 235-251.
- 45) Wang, X., & Liu, Y. (2019). Assessing the variety of fitness programs in community recreation centers: A comparative analysis of urban neighborhoods. *Journal of Sport Management*, 33(2), 87-104.
- 46) Watanabe, S., & Fujimoto, T. (2022). Enhancing community engagement in urban regeneration projects: Lessons from Japanese case studies. *Urban Studies*, 59(14), 2987-3004. WHO. (2018). Global action plan on physical activity 2018-2030: More active people for a healthier world. World Health Organization.
- 47) Wu, T., & Zhou, X. (2021). Enhancing access to green spaces in high-density urban areas: A comparative analysis of spatial distribution patterns. *Cities*, 110, 103027.
- 48) Yıldırım, M., & Kılıç, S. (2020). Innovative approaches to fan engagement in sports events: Lessons from Turkish football clubs. *International Journal of Event Management Research*, 15(3), 87-102.
- 49) Yoon, H., & Oh, S. (2023). Cost-benefit analysis of public sports facilities: A longitudinal study of investment returns in South Korea. *Sport Management Review*, 25(2), 245-261.
- 50) Zhang, H., & Li, W. (2019). Factors influencing the maintenance of public sports facilities: Evidence from municipal governments in China. *Journal of Facilities Management*, 17(3), 289-303.
- 51) Zhang, M., & Li, W. (2021). Enhancing program diversity in municipal sports centers: Perspectives from facility managers. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 53(4), 456-472.
- 52) Zhang, Y., & Li, Y. (2022). Understanding the role of urban design in promoting park accessibility: A case study of New York City, USA. *Urban Design International*, 27(2), 139-154.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.