



Jurnal Abmas

Media Informasi Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat
<https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/ABMAS>



Community engagement in sports events: contributing to public service through participant satisfaction

Fadillah Nur Islami¹, Gita Siswhara², Caria Ningsih³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

fadillahnurislami@upi.edu¹, wa_egha@upi.edu², caria.ningsih@upi.edu³

ABSTRACT

Over the past ten years, running events in Indonesia, particularly in Bandung, have evolved from a fitness activity into a significant urban phenomenon, fostering social cohesion, maximizing the utilization of public space, and strengthening community connections. This study investigates the impact of event experience, public space perception, and community engagement on participant satisfaction levels at running events in Bandung. Using a quantitative methodology with a sample of 160 respondents and multiple linear regression, the findings indicate that event experience and community engagement significantly influence participant satisfaction, whereas public space perception does not. The active participation of residents, volunteers, and small businesses emerged as key factors, highlighting their crucial role in fostering a positive event environment. Collectively, these three variables accounted for 51.1% of the variance in participant satisfaction. While public space perception is not a key determinant, effective management can enhance an event's overall image. This study proposes a comprehensive framework for event organizers and urban stakeholders, along with strategic recommendations to maximize participant experience, empower local communities, and enhance public space in line with Sustainable Development Goal 11.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received: 15 Nov 2025

Revised: 27 Mar 2026

Accepted: 30 Mar 2026

Publish online: 8 May 2026

Keywords:

community involvement; event experience; participant satisfaction; public space

Open access

Jurnal Abmas
is a peer-reviewed open-access journal

ABSTRAK

Selama sepuluh tahun terakhir, acara lari di Indonesia, terutama di Bandung, telah berubah dari kegiatan kebugaran menjadi fenomena perkotaan yang signifikan, memperkuat persatuan sosial, memaksimalkan pemanfaatan ruang publik, dan mempererat koneksi antar masyarakat. Studi ini menyelidiki dampak pengalaman acara, persepsi ruang publik, dan keterlibatan masyarakat terhadap tingkat kepuasan peserta pada acara lari di Bandung. Menggunakan metodologi kuantitatif dengan ukuran sampel 160 responden dan memanfaatkan analisis regresi linier berganda, temuan menunjukkan bahwa pengalaman acara dan keterlibatan masyarakat secara signifikan mempengaruhi kepuasan peserta, sedangkan persepsi ruang publik tidak menunjukkan efek yang signifikan. Partisipasi aktif penduduk lokal, relawan, dan usaha kecil muncul sebagai faktor utama, menyoroti peran penting mereka dalam membina lingkungan acara yang positif. Secara kolektif, ketiga variabel ini menyumbang 51,1% dari varians kepuasan peserta. Meskipun persepsi ruang publik tidak menjadi penentu utama, pengelolaannya yang efektif berpotensi meningkatkan citra keseluruhan acara. Studi ini mengusulkan kerangka kerja komprehensif untuk penyelenggara acara dan pemangku kepentingan perkotaan, bersama dengan rekomendasi strategis untuk memaksimalkan pengalaman peserta, memberdayakan komunitas lokal, dan meningkatkan ruang publik sejalan dengan tujuan 11 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: kepuasan peserta; keterlibatan komunitas; pengalaman acara; ruang publik

How to cite (APA Style)

Islami, F. N., Siswhara, G., & Ningsih, C. (2026). Community engagement in sports events: contributing to public service through participant satisfaction. *Jurnal Abmas*, 26(1), 129-144.

Peer review

This article has been peer-reviewed through the journal's standard double-blind peer review, where both the reviewers and authors are anonymised during review.

Copyright



2026, Fadillah Nur Islami, Gita Siswhara, Caria Ningsih. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0) <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author, and source are credited. *Corresponding author: fadillahnurislami@upi.edu

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, public participation in running events across Indonesia has risen significantly, especially in metropolitan areas such as Bandung. Events like the Pocari Sweat Run, Bandung City Run, Padma Run, and Bhuwana Run have transitioned from being viewed merely as fitness endeavors to becoming crucial avenues for destination promotion, enhancement of urban identity, and the cultivation of communal social interactions (Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). Beyond that, these events make valuable contributions to attaining SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities by ensuring that public spaces are inclusive, safe, resilient, and participatory. A well-thought-out design of event routes that highlight urban landmarks, incorporate aspects of local culture into their features, and ensure accessibility for a wide range of participants will be key to nurturing urban community living and fostering social unity (Lin et al., 2024). However, the success of a running event is not measured solely by the number of participants. Equally important are the quality of the experience, interpretations of the public spaces, and breadth of community involvement that come along with this type of event (Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Morgan, 2008; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023).

SDG 11.7.1 calls for safe, inclusive, accessible public open space, for which running events can clearly make an important contribution (Chiengkul & Mahasuweerachai, 2022). Designed properly, events can rejuvenate urban centers, making them friendlier to pedestrians and offering alternatives to transportation-driven options, especially in cities like Bandung (Kwon et al., 2021). Thus, the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this Open Streets movement in several urban areas, demonstrating that active, intentional use of sidewalks and public roadways can enhance city functionality and foster social interaction (Chiengkul & Mahasuweerachai, 2022). From a governance perspective, SDG 11 emphasizes the importance of multilevel collaboration in urban planning processes. Recent bibliometric analyses have highlighted an increasing interest in academic publications on SDG 11, particularly in the areas of sustainability of public spaces, community involvement, and improvements in the quality of life in urban settings. Green space design has also received considerable focus, particularly for disadvantaged groups, to ensure fair benefits for all citizens in urban areas (Zong & Wang, 2025).

In relation to Indonesia, the complex relationship between problems in public spaces and sustainable development is closely linked to tourism. Evidence indicates that sustainable tourism significantly impacts local economic development and the overall well-being of communities (Dodok et al., 2024; Mardiyantoro et al., 2023; Trisnawati et al., 2023). However, the tourism sector in Indonesia faces growing competition, especially amid threats from the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). Herein, local cuisine and gastronomy traditions become a way to position cities as attractive tourist destinations. Studies on Kampung Nikmat Cigugu reveal that retaining Sundanese food traditions strengthens local identity and attracts tourists to the area (Ningsih & Turgarini, 2020). The same line has been followed by Saung Ciburial, a culinary village which aligns cuisine with cultural events. Moreover, research on Chinese halal food tourism emphasizes the importance of the authenticity of experiences and the accessibility of public spaces that align with halal principles to enhance tourist satisfaction and improve the destination's image (Dodok et al., 2024). Despite emerging opportunities to run events, various issues remain.

Respondents have expressed concerns about a lack of novelty in the routes, local cultural involvement, and public facilities (Cobos, 2019). These limiting factors might eventually have negative consequences for participant satisfaction and future participation in these events (Pivac et al., 2019). In consideration of these challenges, this research combines three key dimensions—event experience, perception of public space, and community involvement—in order to establish their effect en bloc on participant satisfaction. This approach is considered new in the field because three generally separately conceptualized variables frequently utilized within running event studies were combined, offering a comprehensive model of understanding participant satisfaction (Geus et al., 2016; Huang et al., 2025; Huo et al., 2025; Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). The emotional, cognitive, physical, and innovative dimensions of event experiences (Geus et al., 2016; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023) make it important to create favorable perceptions about public space (Huang et al., 2025), combined with strong community

involvement (Huo et al., 2025; Kaplanidou et al., 2013), to achieve maximum levels of satisfaction. Previous studies confirm that high-quality event experiences strongly increase participants' satisfaction and their likelihood of revisiting (Morgan, 2008; Oklevik et al., 2021). The empirical data showed that emotional involvement, cognitive comprehension, physical engagement, and novelty significantly influence participant loyalty (Chiengkul & Mahasuweerachai, 2022; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023).

Similarly, perceptions of public space, shaped by layout, accessibility, facilities, and cultural inclusion, significantly affect event experiences (Huang et al., 2025; Huo et al., 2025). Community participation encourages social interactions, strengthens the sense of belonging, and enhances the holistic image of the event (Huo et al., 2025; Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023; Ueno, 2022). However, there is a noticeable gap in the literature that synergistically combines these three variables, especially in the context of running events in Indonesia and, more specifically, in Bandung. Most of the literature has focused on cultural festivals, artistic events, or international sports competitions (Jannah et al., 2023; Pivac et al., 2019), underpinning the need to conduct studies that are contextual in relevance and capture the different dynamics at play in running events (Dodok et al., 2024; Siswanto & Utami, 2024). This study aims to fill this knowledge gap by investigating the effects of event experience, public space perception, and community involvement on participant satisfaction with running events held in Bandung.

It is expected that this study will produce a comprehensive synthesis of the factors affecting participant satisfaction and will thus be very valuable for event organizers, local governmental bodies, and community stakeholders in enhancing event quality, optimizing the use of public space, and promoting further collaboration among community members. From a theoretical point of view, the contribution of this study lies in adding to the study of events in Indonesia by using three important variables that are normally examined separately. From a practical perspective, the results will help stakeholders organize running events that go beyond sporting activities and can thus serve as strong tools for city promotion, cultural identity building, and sustainable urban development (Lin et al., 2024). This analysis holds vital importance for event coordinators, state authorities, and grassroots organizations. The outcomes emphasize the need for collaborative planning involving local participants to improve event execution. Connecting with residents can substantially enhance event enjoyment, promote social cohesion, and help foster environmentally sustainable urban growth.

Literature Review

Event Experience

Event experience is a critical factor in event studies, as it directly influences participants' satisfaction. Study created the Event Experience Scale (EES) to divide event experience into four dimensions: emotional involvement, cognitive involvement, physical involvement, and uniqueness (Geus et al., 2016). Emotional involvement will include positive emotions, enthusiasm, and emotional energy during the event. Cognitive engagement means participants' understanding and reflection on the information they have gained. Physical engagement focuses on participants' active engagement and multisensory experiences, while uniqueness concerns special experiences that set the event apart from day-to-day routines. In the context of a running event, these four dimensions are reflected in participants' enthusiasm, understanding of the concept of the event, direct involvement in the race, and the creativity of the route and theme offered, especially when local culture and landmarks are integrated into designing the event in cities like Bandung (Lin et al., 2024; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). The event experience is not only about the consumer's physical participation in an event, but also takes a more emotional and symbolic approach.

Using the Event Experience Prism, which states that event success depends on program design, execution quality, social interaction, personal benefits, and symbolic value (Morgan, 2008). In such events, special moments can be created: states of freedom, moments of togetherness, and novelty (Nugroho, 2024). For example, in Bandung, this can take the form of creative route design that successfully integrates the region's cultural diversity into the historical

landmark, supported by entertainment and social interaction with locals (Chiengkul & Mahasuweerachai, 2022; Nowak et al., 2025). The event context will powerfully influence participant engagement, also known as contextual engagement (Oklevik et al., 2021). During sports events, physical and cognitive engagement tends to be higher than in artistic or cultural events; thus, organizers should consider safety, adequate facilities, and a supportive social atmosphere to ensure the experience remains enjoyable (Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). Then again, it establishes that effective management of positive experiences strengthens not only the emotional value of the event but also participant loyalty (Nowak et al., 2025).

Empirical research supports this view. For example, research conducted at the Exit Festival found that the quality of the experience directly affects satisfaction and intention to return (Pivac et al., 2019). In a similar vein, experiences in village tourism events can raise event value while supporting sustainability (Jannah et al., 2023; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). Therefore, the optimal design of events from physical, emotional, and social perspectives has enormous potential to enhance participant satisfaction and loyalty. Research into Chinese halal culinary tourism in Indonesia also reveals that authentic experiences and feelings of safety in access to public spaces contribute to tourist satisfaction (Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). The concept of halal culinary tourism routes in Bogor emphasizes the importance of designing experiences and inclusive services for visitors (Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023).

H1: Event Experience (X1) has a positive effect on Participant Satisfaction (Y).

Perception of Public Space

Public spaces are also important in event organizing because of the centrality of participant interaction (Gunawan et al., 2022). The perceived dimensions of public spaces include comfort, safety, aesthetics, and the reflection of local culture (Praramadhanti & Ramdlani, 2022). Indicate that the more inclusive, safe, and culturally diverse a public space is, the more a visitor will feel comfortable (Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). Referring to the Sustainable Urban Landscape Quality framework, identify four dimensions: spatial perception (layout, ease of movement), service perception (availability of facilities), cultural perception (integration of local values), and aesthetic perception (cleanliness and visual landscape elements) (Huang et al., 2025). All of these dimensions can be relevant to running events in Bandung, using streets and urban spaces as main routes, demonstrating how effective public space design can support positive experiences among participants (Huo et al., 2025; Thomas et al., 2026).

Other studies reinforce these findings, showing that integrating local culture into public spaces can strengthen a city's identity and foster a sense of belonging among participants (Cobos, 2019; Dodok et al., 2024). Furthermore, the study adds that cultural elements not only enrich the atmosphere but also enhance participants' emotional engagement (Huo et al., 2025). Thus, positive perceptions of public spaces play a crucial role in creating experiences that are not only physically comfortable but also emotionally and symbolically meaningful. Well-designed public spaces can also foster a sense of community, enabling participants to connect more deeply with one another and the event. This connection, in turn, can elevate the overall experience and increase the likelihood of returning to participate in future events (Nowak et al., 2025; Thomas et al., 2026).

H2: Public Space Perception (X2) positively influences Participant Satisfaction (Y).

Community Involvement

Community involvement is a key factor in creating a successful event. Local community participation from the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages can foster a sense of ownership and strengthen the quality of the event. Researchers emphasize that community involvement directly affects participants' overall experience (Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). The study notes that social capital in a community strengthens trust and supports the sustainability of events (Dodok et al., 2024). Researchers found that community participation in the development of tourist destinations not only provides economic benefits but also increases

community pride and support (Jannah et al., 2023; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). Community involvement contributes to social and mental well-being (Ueno, 2022), while researchers have emphasized its role in strengthening the destination's positive image (Huo et al., 2025; Marshman, 2018). In the context of a running event, this can be achieved through cheering zones, volunteer involvement, and the participation of local SMEs, which together create a warm and enjoyable atmosphere (Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023).

Furthermore, fostering strong community engagement can help address logistical challenges in event management by leveraging local resources, improving coordination, and enhancing participants' overall experience. Researchers suggest that community involvement improves coordination and logistical support, enhancing event quality and increasing participant satisfaction (Erdem, 2024; Jeong & Kim, 2019; Seow et al., 2024). The integration of local culture and community-led initiatives not only makes the event more authentic but also strengthens the bond between residents and the event, making it more memorable and meaningful (Nowak et al., 2025). This collaborative approach can pave the way for more sustainable events, where the local community feels an ongoing connection to the event's success and legacy (Erdem, 2024; Seow et al., 2024).

H3: Community Engagement (X3) positively influences Participant Satisfaction (Y).

Satisfaction

Participant satisfaction is a comprehensive evaluation of the experience of participating in an event, including a comparison between initial expectations and the experience. Researchers state that satisfaction is not solely determined by technical factors, such as the smoothness of the event, but also by emotional factors, including feelings of happiness, pride, and positive engagement (Lee et al., 2011; Thomas et al., 2026). Research shows that the overall quality of the event, including the program, facilities, social interaction, and atmosphere, is a key factor in determining satisfaction and the intention to participate again (Pivac et al., 2019; Seow et al., 2024; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). These elements influence the overall event experience, including satisfaction and future participation. Studies also found that the intensity of sensory experiences can enhance visitors' attention and satisfaction (Luo et al., 2025; Nowak et al., 2025; Thomas et al., 2026). In the context of running events, these elements can be realized through visual branding, music, creative costumes, and entertainment along the route (Huo et al., 2025).

Thus, participant satisfaction is not only an indicator of technical success but also a crucial foundation for long-term loyalty (Thomas et al., 2026). Moreover, a holistic approach to designing running events that incorporates both functional and emotional elements can significantly elevate the overall participant experience. The use of sensory elements, such as appropriate music, smells, and visual stimuli along the route, can deeply impact a runner's mood and engagement. Creating an environment that stimulates multiple senses can lead to a more immersive and memorable experience, ultimately fostering a stronger emotional connection to the event (Nowak et al., 2025). When participants feel genuinely connected to an event, through both its technical execution and emotional resonance, it not only boosts satisfaction but also enhances the likelihood of return participation and word-of-mouth promotion (Nowak et al., 2025; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023).

H4: Event Experience (X1), Public Space Perception (X2), and Community Involvement (X3) simultaneously have a positive effect on Participant Satisfaction (Y).

Interrelationships Among Variables and Research Limitations

Based on previous research, it is evident that event experience, public space perception, and community involvement are closely related to participant satisfaction. Research emphasizes that emotionally, cognitively, and physically rich event experiences contribute to satisfaction (Dodok et al., 2024; Geus et al., 2016; Morgan, 2008; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). Researchers add that the event's context also determines the intensity and quality of the

experience (Nowak et al., 2025; Oklevik et al., 2021). Additionally, comfortable, safe, and aesthetically pleasing public spaces have been proven to enhance positive impressions for visitors (Huang et al., 2025; Huo et al., 2025; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). The integration of cultural elements into event routes (Cobos, 2019; Huo et al., 2025; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023) can strengthen a city's identity while enhancing emotional engagement. On the other hand, community involvement strengthens social bonds, fosters a sense of belonging, and adds value to events (Dodok et al., 2024; Jannah et al., 2023; Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Nowak et al., 2025; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023; Ueno, 2022). However, despite extensive research on these three variables in the context of cultural or sports festivals in general, studies specifically examining running events in Indonesian cities, particularly Bandung, remain limited. Therefore, this study aims to address this gap by empirically analyzing the influence of event experience, perceptions of public space, and community involvement on participant satisfaction in running events in Bandung.

METHODS

A quantitative research design with a causal-associative approach has been used in this study to empirically investigate the effects of event experiences, perceptions of public spaces, and levels of community involvement on participants' satisfaction. A quantitative approach has been used in this study because it allows the objective testing of variable relationships using numerical data and statistical analysis. It is especially useful for testing hypotheses and theories by measuring prestructured variables. Quantitative research allows testing relationships between variables using numerical data, thereby enhancing the objectivity and reliability of the findings. The analytical framework for the present study is multiple linear regression, as it can measure both joint and partial effects of multiple independent variables on a single dependent variable. This is further supported by previous literature on community involvement at sporting events and on festival experiences and their impacts on participant satisfaction. The study population comprises individuals participating in the running event held in Bandung City.

Since it is not possible to determine the exact population size, a purposive sampling method was employed. This approach has been selected because the methodology can be easily applied to identify participants based on pre-specified criteria that align with the study objectives. The specified criterion applies to those who have participated in at least one running event, are at least 17 years old, and are willing to complete the entire questionnaire. In applying this, it ensures that participants have relevant experience in event management. Nevertheless, it is necessary to recognize the inherent limitations of purposive sampling, especially regarding selection bias. In selecting participants based on predetermined criteria, the sample may fail to fully represent the larger population of people involved in running events. For example, individuals who have participated in only one event or who are driven by different factors to participate, for example, competitive athletes versus recreational runners, may differ from less experienced people or those who have different motivations for participating in events. This could limit the generalizability of the findings to all participants in running events across varying settings. To minimize such bias, the sample size was intentionally increased to 160 respondents, thereby strengthening statistical power and reducing the impact of individual differences.

Additionally, the study sought to include participants from diverse age groups, educational backgrounds, and occupations to enhance the sample's representativeness. In addition, to enhance the sample's heterogeneity, participants were recruited not only through event application forms but also through social networks, thereby enabling a more diverse representation of event participants. However, despite these precautions, this sample remains representative of participants who have run events more than once and may therefore be somewhat biased toward those with greater experience. The sample size determination stated that the sample size for regression analysis should be at least 10 times the number of independent variables. Since there are three independent variables, at least 30 respondents must be recruited; this paper selects 160 to increase statistical power and reduce potential bias. This implies that the sample size is a factor in enhancing the robustness and validity of the analysis, while accounting for practical limitations. The study instruments were carefully developed based on indicators identified in previous studies and operationalized according to the variables.

All variables were measured on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The event experience variable has been adapted to include the dimensions of enjoyment, uniqueness, and physical engagement. Public space perception variables are based on indicators from, and are supported by, studies that assess the dimensions of perception of space, quality of service, value of culture, and aesthetics. The community involvement variables are grounded in theoretical frameworks that cover the dimensions of citizen participation, volunteer contributions, and contributions from small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The participant satisfaction variable is based on providing backup and assessing satisfaction with comfort, enjoyment, and the overall experience during the event. Before conducting hypothesis testing, the study instrument was evaluated for validity using the Pearson Product-Moment correlation coefficient.

An item is considered valid if the correlation coefficient is higher than the critical value at a significance level of 0.05. Reliability testing was also done using Cronbach's Alpha, with a minimum acceptable level of 0.60 and good reliability above 0.70. Also, classical assumption tests were done: normality testing using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and Normal Probability Plot (P-P Plot), multicollinearity checks using tolerance greater than 0.10 and variance inflation factor below 10 to check for no significant correlation between independent variables, heteroscedasticity check using scatterplot to check for residual variance constancy, and autocorrelation check using Durbin-Watson statistic, where the ideal value is between 1.5 and 2.5. Data analysis was performed using multiple linear regression in SPSS version 25. The F-test was used to assess the joint effects of the three independent variables on the dependent variable. In contrast, the t-test was used to assess the individual effects of each variable. The coefficient of determination, R^2 , was used in determining how much the independent variables contribute to the dependent variable. The model of the regression equation adopted is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where Y is participant satisfaction, X_1 is event experience, X_2 is public space perception, X_3 is community involvement, α is the constant, β represents the regression coefficients, and ε is the error term.

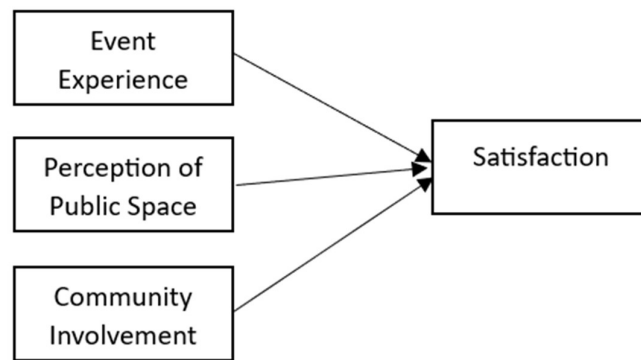


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework
Source: Adapted by the author, 2025

Figure 1 illustrates the model for testing four hypotheses: H1-H3 concerning the partial effects of each independent variable, and H4 concerning the simultaneous effects of the three variables on participant satisfaction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Gender	Female	79	4
	Male	81	50.6
	Total	160	10
Age	17-27 years	118	73
	27-37 years	33	20.6
	37-47 years	6	3
	>47 years	3	1.9
	Total	160	100
Highest Level of Education	Elementary School/Junior High School/Senior High School (or equivalent)	61	38
	Diploma (D1/D2/D3)	27	16
	Bachelor's Degree (D4/S1)	64	4
	Master's and Doctorate Degrees (S2 and S3)	8	5
	Total	16	10
Occupation	Student	52	32.5
	Private Sector Employees	54	33.8
	State-Owned Enterprise Employees, Civil Servants, Military Personnel, or Police Officers	23	14
	Entrepreneur	16	10
	Freelance	14	8
	Others	1	0.6
	Total	160	100
Residence	West Java	89	53.9
	Jakarta	19	11.5
	Banten	11	6.7
	Others	46	27.9
	Total	160	10
Frequency of Participation in Running Events	Once	5	3
	2-3 times	7	46.2
	>3 times	3	20.6
	Total	160	10

Source: Data Processing by the Author 2025

As shown in **Table 1**, 160 respondents participated in this study. The numbers of males and females were almost equal, with 79 females (49.4%) and 81 males (50.6%). The age composition was such that most participants were between 17 and 27 years old (n=118, 73.8%), followed by those aged 27 to 37 (n=33, 20.6%). A very small number were classified as 37-47 years old (n=6, 3.8%) and as over 47 years old (n=3, 1.9%). As for educational background, most are university graduates (40.0%); this is further broken down into high school graduates or equivalents (38.1%), diploma holders (16.9%), and master's and doctoral degree holders (5.0%). By analyzing the occupational status, the highest percentages of respondents were private sector employees (33.8%) and students (32.5%), followed by civil servants, state employees, military personnel, and police officers (14.4%), entrepreneurs (10.0%), freelancers (8.8%), and others (0.6%). As for their place of residence, the majority of participants came from West Java (53.9%), followed by other regions (27.9%), Jakarta (11.5%), and Banten (6.7%). Regarding participation frequency, the majority of participants had run in 2-3 events (46.2%), followed by those who had once participated (33.1%) and those who had participated more than 3 times (20.6%).

From the respondents' demographic profile, it was dominated by younger people with education ranging from secondary education to advanced degrees, while on the occupational side, students and private employees were the most common; thus, the event is mostly populated by urban youth. In the present investigation, a validation assessment was conducted to evaluate the extent to which the questionnaire instrument reliably quantified the variable under consideration. The validity assessment indicated that each item in the categories of Event Experience (EE), Public Space Perception (PPS), Community Involvement (CI), and Satisfaction (S) exhibited significant r-values, ranging from 0.405 to 0.723. These values suggest that the employed instrument is valid, meaning it effectively measures the variable of interest and is suitable for subsequent study endeavors. More specifically, elevated r-values, particularly noted in the Event Experience and Community Involvement items, reflect a robust correlation between those items and the constructs being assessed. Conversely, although the lower r-value, approximately 0.4, for certain items remains within the acceptable threshold, it represents an area for enhancement should the instrument aspire to further refinement.

Subsequently, to assess the reliability or internal consistency of the measurement tool, a Cronbach's Alpha was conducted, yielding a coefficient of 0.667. This coefficient suggests that the measurement tool has a reasonably high level of reliability; however, it is generally accepted that an optimal Cronbach's Alpha for a study instrument should exceed 0.7. While a coefficient of 0.667 indicates that the tool is reliable for the majority of the data, there is potential for improvement in certain items that may warrant further examination to bolster internal consistency. This enhancement could involve modifying or eliminating items that inadequately represent the construct in question or exhibit low correlations with other items. Consequently, the findings from the validity and reliability assessments imply that the instruments employed in this investigation are sufficiently reliable to yield consistent and precise data, albeit with opportunities for further refinement, particularly to enhance reliability. Assessments of normality are conducted to verify whether the regression model's residuals follow a normal distribution, a crucial assumption for regression analysis.

According to the Normal P-P Plot, the points that illustrate the observed cumulative probability and the anticipated cumulative probability tend to align closely with the diagonal line. This indicates that the model residuals follow a normal distribution. In essence, although a slight deviation is observed at the plot's extremes, the residuals largely follow a normal distribution, thereby enhancing the credibility of applying the regression model. These findings affirm that the assumption of normality required for the conducted regression analysis has been satisfied.

Table 2. Results of Normality Test

	Kolmogorov Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Standardized Residual	.091	160	.002	.890	160	.000
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						

Source: SPSS Output Version 25 2025

The normality test based on standardized residuals indicates that the data do not follow a normal distribution. From the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results in **Table 2**, the obtained statistic is 0.091, $df = 160$, and the significance is 0.002. Since the p-value obtained is below 0.05, we must necessarily reject the null hypothesis that the residual distribution is normally distributed. That is, there is a significant violation of normality, according to the K-S test. Along these lines, the Shapiro-Wilk test results show a p-value of 0.890 and an extremely low p-value of 0.000. This significance value, less than 0.05, supports the assertion that the residual values are not normally distributed. The Shapiro-Wilk test is sensitive to small and medium sample sizes; hence, this result adds to the evidence showing that the residuals are indeed not normally distributed in this regression model. In sum, both the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk normality tests yield similar results, indicating that the residuals from this regression analysis are not normally distributed. This is an important observation, since the normality of residuals is one of the basic prerequisites for performing linear regression analysis; this requirement ensures the validity and interpretability of the results.

Deviation from normality may affect the model's strength and accuracy, possibly requiring further steps such as data transformation or the use of regression models less sensitive to violations of the normality assumption. From the Results of the multicollinearity test, it can be noted that the study model does not face serious multicollinearity problems among the variables under study. In the case of the variable Event Experience, the Tolerance, which is 0.950, and the VIF, with its value of 1.053, suggest that there is no high correlation between Event Experience and the other variables in the model. The VIF value is well below 10, indicating that it poses no serious threat in this analysis. In support, the variable Public Space Perception has a Tolerance of 0.837 and a VIF of 1.195, while the Tolerance for Community Participation is 0.873 and the VIF is 1.146, indicating that the relationships among the variables in this model will not lead to multicollinearity problems. In short, this test points out that the three variables-Event Experience, Public Space Perception, and Community Participation-are adequate within the model, free from multicollinearity interference, hence allowing further analysis to be conducted with valid results.

Table 3. Results of the Autocorrelation Test Using the Durbin-Watson Method

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R-squared	Adjusted R-squared	Standard Estimation Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.706 ^a	.499	.489	1.80143	2.136

a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALCI, TOTALEE, TOTALPPS

b. Dependent Variable: TOTALS

Source: SPSS Output Version 25 2025

A heteroskedasticity test is performed to determine whether the residual variance is unstable across the continuum of predicted values. Within the scope of this regression model, the independent components, namely Event Experience, Public Space Perception, and Community Engagement, work together to illuminate participant satisfaction as the resulting variable. The examination results suggested that the residuals (forecast discrepancies) were scattered randomly around the horizontal zero point, with no observable trends, including convergence or divergence. This observation suggests that the residual variance remains stable across the predicted value continuum. Fundamentally, residual variance is constant across prediction levels, validating that this regression model follows the homoscedasticity principle (steady residual variance). Consequently, the regression model employed in this analysis can be deemed both reliable and valid for subsequent investigations, as it is free of heteroscedasticity, which may compromise the integrity of the estimates or undermine the analytical outcomes. The results of the autocorrelation test outlined in **Table 3**, using the Durbin-Watson statistic, yield a value of 2.136, which falls within the ideal range of 1.5 to 2.5. This number indicates that the regression model does not exhibit severe autocorrelation.

Autocorrelation describes the relationship between residuals at different points in time. In regression studies, the presence of autocorrelation invalidates the model estimates, rendering the resulting regression coefficients inefficient and unreliable. However, a Durbin-Watson statistic close to 2 supports the assumption that the model residuals are independent. This regression model analyzes the effect of three independent variables: Community Involvement (TOTALCI), Event Experience (TOTALEE), and Public Space Perception (TOTALPPS) on Participant Satisfaction (TOTALS), which is the dependent variable. The Durbin-Watson value falls within the acceptable range and indicates that the residuals of the independent variables, namely, community involvement, event experience, and public space perception, are not autocorrelated. This result is important because it confirms the validity of the regression analysis, free from the interfering influence of residual autocorrelation, which, if present, would render the model estimates imprecise and obscure the actual findings. Thus, the Durbin-Watson test indicates that the regression model used in this study is free of autocorrelation and provides a proper basis for further investigation into the impact of these variables on participant satisfaction in running events in the city of Bandung.

Table 4. F-Test Results

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	504.167	3	168.056	51.787	.000b
Residual	506.244	156	3.245		

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Total	1010.410	159			

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALS

b. Predictor Variables: (Constant), TOTALCI, TOTALEE, TOTALPPS

Source: SPSS Version 25 Output 2025

The F-test results in **Table 4** from the regression analysis indicate that the regression model is statistically significant. From the table below, it can be observed that the regression sum of squares is 504.167, representing the variation explained by the model based on the three predictor variables: TOTALCI, TOTALEE, and TOTALPPS. The residual sum of squares is 506.244, reflecting the variation not explained by the model; it therefore represents the error or residuals. The overall sum of squares of 1010.410 measures the total variation within the data and is partitioned into variation explained by the model and variation not explained by the model. In the df section, the df for the regression model is 3, which is equal to the number of predictor variables used in the model. However, the residual df is 156, indicating the number of data points used in the analysis.

The mean square for the regression is 168.056, while that for the residuals is only 3.245; this indicates that the variance explained by the model is far greater than the residual variance. The F-statistic value of 51.787 implies that the regression model as a whole is highly significant. This statistic implies that the predictor variables have a strong influence on the variation in the dependent variable TOTALS. Finally, the obtained significance level (Sig.) of 0.000 indicates that the regression model is highly significant, with the p-value well below 0.05, confirming that the model is valid and provides a significant improvement in the explanation of the data. In summary, this F-test indicates that the regression model constructed actually explains the variation in the dependent variable and can therefore be used for subsequent analysis.

Table 5. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis and t-Test on the Effect of Independent Variables on Participant Satisfaction

Coefficient ^a		Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	T	Sig.
Model		B	Standard Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.609	1.631		1.599	.112
	Event Experience	.206	.073	.164	2.823	.005
	Perception of Public Space	.088	.069	.079	1.269	.206
	Community Participation	.728	.069	.636	10.490	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Satisfaction

Source: SPSS Output Version 25 2025

The findings from the multiple linear regression analysis and t-test elucidate the impact of the studied variables on participants' satisfaction during the running event (see **Table 5**). The analysis yielded several noteworthy conclusions that warrant consideration. Initially, the event experience emerged as a significant determinant of participant satisfaction. The regression coefficient for event experience was 0.206, with a t-value of 2.823 and a highly significant p-value of 0.005. This indicates that a more favorable experience for participants is associated with higher satisfaction. In essence, the event's quality, encompassing emotional and physical experiences, and its distinctive characteristics, play a pivotal role in enhancing participant satisfaction. Moreover, although perceptions of public spaces were evaluated within this framework, the findings revealed that these variables did not significantly influence participant satisfaction. With a coefficient of 0.088 and a p-value of 0.206, it can be inferred that while comfortable and secure public spaces contribute to the overall environment, the perception of such spaces does not serve as a primary factor influencing participants' satisfaction in this particular event.

Conversely, community engagement emerged as a profoundly impactful determinant of participant satisfaction. The regression coefficient for community involvement is 0.728, which is highly significant, as evidenced by a t-value of 10.490 and a p-value near zero (0.000). This indicates that active engagement of local communities as volunteers, service providers, and event supporters substantially enhances the quality of the participant experience. Such community participation not only fosters a more inviting and enjoyable atmosphere but also reinforces social connections, thereby enabling attendees to feel more integrated into the event. In summary, this analysis found that both event experience and community involvement exerted a highly significant effect on participant satisfaction. In contrast, perceptions of public spaces did not have a comparable effect. Consequently, it can be inferred that to enhance participant satisfaction in forthcoming running events, it is imperative to prioritize cultivating a more favorable event experience and integrating greater community involvement in its orchestration.

Discussion

The Influence of Event Experience on Participant Satisfaction

The findings of this investigation indicate that the experience of an event significantly influences participants' satisfaction. As highlighted, emotional, cognitive, and physical involvement during an event are essential components that enhance overall satisfaction (Geus et al., 2016; Oklevik et al., 2021). The outcomes of this study corroborate this viewpoint, as the regression analysis demonstrated a significant positive relationship between event experience and satisfaction, with a coefficient of 0.206 and a p-value of 0.00 (Nowak et al., 2025; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). In particular, experiences associated with pleasurable, distinctive, and physically stimulating events contribute to elevated levels of participant contentment. Experiences at festivals significantly influence both participant satisfaction and their propensity to return (Pivac et al., 2019; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023).

In addition, the study underscores that the standard of an event experience, especially in the domains of sports and recreational activities, exerts a considerable effect on participant satisfaction and the inclination to revisit (Çevik & Şimşek, 2020). Furthermore, substantiates these conclusions by underscoring that the quality of events, encompassing both emotional and cognitive aspects, is instrumental in shaping participant satisfaction and subsequent behavioral intentions (Armbrecht, 2021). In practical terms, event coordinators ought to prioritize the delivery of emotionally enriching experiences along with avenues for physical involvement. This may encompass innovative route configurations, a sense of accomplishment, and the incorporation of local cultural aspects. The evidence indicates that such experiences not only enhance participant contentment but also cultivate a sense of affiliation with the event, thereby potentially promoting repeat attendance and encouraging favorable word-of-mouth (Armbrecht, 2021; Çevik & Şimşek, 2020; Nowak et al., 2025; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023).

The Influence of Perceptions of Public Space on Participant Satisfaction

While it was anticipated that perceptions of public space would affect participants' satisfaction, the study's findings indicated that these perceptions did not exert a significant influence in this instance. The regression coefficient for public space perception was 0.088, and the p-value of 0.206 indicates no statistically significant correlation between public space perception and participant satisfaction (Nowak et al., 2025). Public spaces that are inclusive, safe, and aesthetically appealing contribute to visitor satisfaction (Huang et al., 2025; Huo et al., 2025; Temerak & Winklhofer, 2023). One potential rationale for the absence of a significant effect may be that, although the attributes of public spaces, such as safety, accessibility, and aesthetics, are critical in fostering an overall pleasurable environment, these elements might not exert as much influence in the particular context of running events compared to the experiential aspects of the event or the degree of community engagement. This indicates that, within the framework of running events, aspects such as the exhilaration of the race and participants' engagement in a collective atmosphere could supersede perceptions of the public space itself.

The Influence of Community Involvement on Participant Satisfaction

Compared with the analysis of public space, community participation had a significant effect on participants' satisfaction. The regression analysis revealed a robust positive correlation, evidenced by a coefficient of 0.728 and a p-value of 0.000, thereby demonstrating that community involvement plays a critical role in enhancing satisfaction during running events (Ahn et al., 2023; Dodok et al., 2024; Nowak et al., 2025). Community involvement bolsters social relationships, elevates the event's overall vibe, and is crucial for enhancing participant contentment (Dodok et al., 2024; Jannah et al., 2023; Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Nowak et al., 2025). This aligns with, who similarly found that community and event quality directly influence participant satisfaction and loyalty. From a pragmatic perspective, integrating local community members into the planning and execution of events, whether through volunteer engagement, participation of local subject-matter experts, or community-organized support zones, cultivates a more inclusive and stimulating atmosphere for attendees. This participation not only enhances the experience of those present but also fosters a sense of togetherness and a bond with the event (Nowak et al., 2025; Ueno, 2022). The clear positive relationship between community involvement and participant approval underscores the need to develop avenues for residents to participate in the event.

The Simultaneous Influence of Event Experience, Public Space Perception, and Community Involvement on Participant Satisfaction

The study examining the simultaneous impacts of event experiences, views on public spaces, and community participation on participant satisfaction shows that all three aspects influence overall satisfaction, though to different extents. The evidence suggests that both event participation and community interaction have a strong positive effect on satisfaction levels, whereas views of public spaces do not. The joint influence of these three elements can be interpreted as a significant aspect of a thorough framework for event development that includes technical, emotional, and social considerations (Dodok et al., 2024; Nowak et al., 2025). This aligns with the statement, which similarly found that community and event quality directly influence participant satisfaction and loyalty (Jeong & Kim, 2019). This study proposes that an effective approach for event coordinators should focus on enhancing the event experience through innovation, enthusiasm, and cultural participation, while concurrently promoting community engagement to cultivate a supportive and dynamic environment.

Although perceptions of public spaces are significant, they may not be as crucial in the execution of events where the primary determinants of satisfaction are the immediate experiences and social interactions (Dodok et al., 2024). The emotional and cognitive aspects of event quality, including creativity and engagement, strongly contribute to overall satisfaction, often more than the physical design of the public space itself (Armbrecht, 2021). In community engagement, event organizers can implement more effective measures to incorporate local communities into the overall event experience. For instance, engaging local enterprises as sponsors or active participants, providing avenues for local youth to volunteer, and innovatively using public venues through cultural exhibitions or interactive experiences can significantly foster a more inclusive and captivating event atmosphere. This methodology not only elevates participants' satisfaction levels but also advances the overarching objectives of social unity and sustainable urban development (Ahn et al., 2023; Dodok et al., 2024; Nowak et al., 2025).

Limitations

Although the sample size was considerable and the employed methodology was rigorous, it is important to acknowledge that there are indeed certain inherent limitations present in the study, which include the reliance on purposive sampling techniques that could potentially lead to the introduction of various biases, as well as the cross-sectional design adopted, which inherently captures and reflects satisfaction levels at only a singular time point, thus failing to account for any fluctuations or changes over time. Furthermore, the findings indicated that perceptions of public spaces did not exert a statistically significant influence in this study, suggesting that future investigations

should delve deeper into alternative contributing factors that may play a more pivotal role in shaping the outcomes of interest. Consequently, this underscores the need for further exploration and inquiry into a broader range of variables and methodologies in subsequent studies, thereby enhancing the overall understanding of the complex dynamics at play in this field.

CONCLUSION

The data reveal that participating in events and community interaction positively influence satisfaction, whereas perceptions of public spaces do not notably affect satisfaction in this instance. Significantly, the role of community involvement has emerged as paramount, underscoring the necessity of local communities' engagement in event planning to create an encouraging setting and boost participant satisfaction. In summary, these three components account for 51.1% of participants' satisfaction, while the remaining 48.9% relates to other unspecified variables not discussed in this investigation. Event planners should highlight the importance of involving the community throughout both the preparation and execution phases. This could mean rallying local volunteers, joining forces with field experts, and designating cheering locations to increase participant delight. While perceptions of public spaces did not directly affect satisfaction, their significance remains noteworthy. Taking care of public areas and ensuring they have essential amenities, while infusing local cultural features into these spaces, can greatly enhance the event experience, helping it succeed. This examination advances the paradigm for event assessment by synthesizing experiences related to events, interpretations of public space, and community participation.

Subsequent investigations should expand this framework by examining additional variables, such as participants' motivations or the destination's image, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence satisfaction across different types of events and geographical contexts. Future studies might consider other event types, such as cultural festivals, art exhibitions, concerts, or social gatherings, to assess how well the model generalizes across event types. The research should also be extended across different geographical regions to establish the robustness of the relationship between event experience, public space perception, and community involvement. A longitudinal approach is strongly recommended to monitor changes in participant satisfaction over time, enabling a richer understanding of loyalty and repeat participation. By analyzing how satisfaction changes across multiple events, the researcher can gain important insights into what keeps participants engaged over the long term. Further variables that might be included in future research to enhance clarity about what truly impacts participant satisfaction across event contexts include motivational influences, service quality, and destination reputation.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

Conflict of Interest and Plagiarism Statement

The author asserts that there exists no conflict of interest in the publication of this article. Furthermore, the author confirms that the data and substance of this article are devoid of any instances of plagiarism. All materials utilized within this article are entirely original and have been gathered in accordance with established research ethical standards.

Acknowledgements

The authors express their gratitude to the running communities in West Java, JABODETABEK, Banten, Yogyakarta, and Malang, as well as to the participants who took part in the running competition held in Bandung City, for their cooperation in completing the questionnaire and for their contributions to this research. Absent their support and active involvement, this research endeavor would not have been feasible.

REFERENCES

- Ahn, Y. J., Kang, E. M., Kiatkawsin, K., & Zielinski, S. (2023). Relationships between community festival participation, social capital, and subjective well-being in a cross-cultural context. *Healthcare* 11(16), 1-17.
- Armbrrecht, J. (2021). Event quality, perceived value, satisfaction and behavioural intentions in an event context. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 21(2), 169-191.
- Çevik, H., & Şimşek, K. Y. (2020). The effect of event experience quality on the satisfaction and behavioral intentions of motocross World Championship spectators. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*, 21(2), 389-408.
- Chiengkul, W., Mahasuweerachai, P., & Suttikun, C. (2022). Do charity or non-charity sporting events have a greater influence on participants' warm glow?: an experimental survey. *Sustainability*, 14(24), 1-10.
- Cobos, C. P. (2019). Cultural festivals in urban public space: conflicting city projects in Chile's Central Zone. *Journal of Latin American Cultural Studies*, 28(3), 465-482.
- Dodok, D., Handayani, W., & Lestari, H. (2024). Analysis of community participation and satisfaction with the Engku Putri Square as an open sports space in Batam City. *PPSDP International Journal of Education*, 3(2), 287-298.
- Erdem, A. (2024). Evaluation of local people's perceptions, satisfaction, and support for tourism regarding the Şanlıurfa culture route festival. *Business and Management Studies: An International Journal*, 12(3), 521-534.
- Geus, S. De, Richards, G., & Toepoel, V. (2016). Conceptualisation and operationalisation of event and festival experiences: creation of an event experience scale. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 16(3), 274-296.
- Gunawan, I. G. N. A., Murtionoama, H., & Suwarlan, S. A. (2022). Kualitas taman kota sebagai ruang publik di Kota Tanjungpinang berdasarkan persepsi pengguna (studi kasus: Taman Laman Boenda). *Sigma Teknika*, 5(1), 182-192.
- Huang, Y., Ye, L., & Chen, Y. (2025). Sustainable urban landscape quality: a user-perception framework for public space assessment and development. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 17(9), 1-25.
- Huo, X., Tian, H., Wang, Z., Xu, J., & Tang, Z. (2025). Recreation specialization and leisure satisfaction among long-distance running: an examination of the mediating role of place dependence and place identity. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 16(1), 1-8.
- Jannah, S., Afifi, M., & Wijimulawiani, B. S. (2023). Study of community participation in tourism village development and its impact on community economy in Kebon Ayu Village, Lombok, Indonesia. *English and Tourism Studies*, 1(2), 113-126.
- Jeong, Y., & Kim, S. (2019). A study of event quality, destination image, perceived value, tourist satisfaction, and destination loyalty among sport tourists. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 32(4), 940-960.
- Kaplanidou, K. (Kiki), Kerwin, S., & Karadakis, K. (2013). Understanding sport event success: exploring perceptions of sport event consumers and event providers. *Journal of Sport and Tourism*, 18(3), 137-159.
- Kwon, O. H., Hong, I., Yang, J., Wohn, D. Y., Jung, W. S., & Cha, M. (2021). Urban green space and happiness in developed countries. *EPJ Data Science*, 10(1), 1-13.
- Lee, J. S., Lee, C. K., & Choi, Y. (2011). Examining the role of emotional and functional values in festival evaluation. *Journal of Travel Research*, 50(6), 685-696.

- Lin, Y., Cai, C., & Li, L. (2024). Research on perceived brand characteristics of marathon participants. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1), 1-9.
- Luo, D., Doucé, L., & Nys, K. (2025). Immersive art exhibitions: sensory intensity effects on visitor satisfaction via visitor attention and visitor experience. *Visitor Studies*, 28(2), 272-293.
- Mardiyantoro, C., Herlina, H., & Mulyeni, S. (2023). Strategi pengembangan sumber daya manusia dan ekonomi kreatif dalam peningkatan pariwisata. *Jurnal Soshum Insentif*, 6(1), 62-74.
- Marshman, K. (2018). The eye of the storm: extreme weather events and sustainable urban forest management. *Dalhousie Journal of Interdisciplinary Management*, 14(1), 1-16.
- Morgan, M. (2008). What makes a good festival? Understanding the event experience. *Event management*, 12(2), 81-93.
- Ningsih, C., & Turgarini, D. (2020). Pelestarian dan pengembangan kampung nikmat Cigugurgirang sebagai destinasi wisata warisan budaya gastronomi Sunda. *Tourism Scientific Journal*, 5(2), 265-275.
- Nowak, P. F., Gültekin, T., Bajkowski, D. S., & Casale, T. (2025). Determinants of life satisfaction among marathon runners. *Acta Kinesiologica*, 19(2), 10-16.
- Nugroho, M. N. S. (2024). Strategi komunikasi dan branding dalam manajemen event: membangun identitas acara yang kuat. *Al-Mumtaz: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 1(1), 70-81.
- Oklevik, O., Kwiatkowski, G., Preuss, H., & Kurdyś-Kujawska, A. (2021). Contextual engagement in event visitors' experience and satisfaction. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 22(1), 58-79.
- Pivac, T., Blešić, I., Kovačić, S., Besermenji, S., & Lesjak, M. (2019). Visitors' satisfaction, perceived quality, and behavioral intentions: the case study of exit festival. *Journal of the Geographical Institute Jovan Cvijic SASA*, 69(2), 123-134.
- Praramadhanti, G. R., & Ramdlani, S. (2022). Persepsi pengguna terhadap kualitas Taman Singha Merjosari berdasarkan variabel pembentuk kualitas ruang publik. *Idealog: Ide dan Dialog Desain Indonesia*, 7(1), 49-63.
- Seow, A. N., Foroughi, B., & Choong, Y. O. (2024). Tourists' satisfaction, experience, and revisit intention for wellness tourism: e word-of-mouth as the mediator. *SAGE Open*, 14(3), 1-16.
- Siswanto, A., & Utami, N. R. S. (2024). Motivasi jamaah melalui kegiatan bidang keagamaan di Masjid Jami' Al-Huda Desa Grajagan. *Jurnal Abmas*, 24(2), 125-134.
- Temerak, M. S., & Winklhofer, H. (2023). Participant engagement in running events and why it matters who else takes part. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 23(4), 1067-1090.
- Thomas, A., Wee, H., Minsion, A. A., Pang, J., & Ibrahim, Z. (2026). Effects of event quality, destination image, perceived value, attendees' satisfaction and destination loyalty on the Tawau International Cultural Festival. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*, 15(1), 97-115.
- Trisnawati, L., Syamsuadi, A., Arisandi, D., Elvitaria, L., & Hartati, S. (2023). Strategi peningkatan ekonomi melalui kebijakan pengembangan pariwisata halal di Kota Pekanbaru Berbasis Digital. *Al-Amwal*, 12(1), 1-12.
- Ueno, M. (2022). Analysing the impact of participation in community activities (festivals) on mental health. *International Real Estate Review*, 25(2), 267-280.
- Zong, M., Yanai, S., & Wang, R. (2025). Exploring the use and perceptions of community parks with engagement activities: a case study of Tokyo, Japan. *Frontiers in Sustainable Cities*, 7(1), 1-14.