



The Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and White Water Rafting Sports Participation

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Abstract

Sports tourism is a combination of tourism and sports. Sports tourism is one type of tourism activity that is developing quite rapidly because Indonesia has vast mountains, oceans, rivers and lakes. One of them is through the use of nature from rivers, namely the sport of white water rafting which is in great demand by tourists, which of course will have an impact on the economic conditions of local tourist attractions. The United Nations World Tourism Organizations (UNWTO) explains that sports tourism is the fastest growing tourism sector, in this sector many tourists are interested in sports activities. So it will produce large economic value. From the above background, the author is interested in researching the income level of tourists who participate in white water rafting. This research aims to determine the relationship between socio-economic status/income level (X) and white water rafting participation (Y). In order to achieve the research objectives, intervening variables are needed, namely: the attractiveness of white water rafting, the intensity of white water rafting sports activities, the enjoyment of white water rafting sports, activities of obtaining information through print media, activities of obtaining information through electronic media/TV, and personal development. The research sample used the Accidental Sampling or Convenience Sampling technique as many as 73 white water rafting athletes. The research instrument uses a questionnaire. Data analysis uses the chi square technique or also called chi square. Based on the results of the chi square test recapitulation above, it can be seen that the p-value is 0.001. Because the p-value is smaller than 0.05, it means that there is a significant relationship between socio-economic status/income level and frequency of participation. Conclusion: there is a relationship between socioeconomic status/income level (X) and frequency of participation in white water rafting (Y).

Keywords: Socio-economic status/income level, sports, white water rafting

INTRODUCTION

Recreational sports is an activity that is very popular among people nowadays, as evidenced by the emergence of clubs and communities that organize recreational sports activities (Guntoro et al., 2022). Sport recreation is leading sport to activity purposeful movement For fun and rejoice. Besides Therefore, the popularity of adrenaline sports is increasing, such as white water rafting, bungie jumping and similar (Abd Ghani, 2018).outbound activities have driven the accelerated development of such tourism over the past few years, especially in the case of white water rafting tourism Many can find sport recreation in places tourism, the types are also increasing varies from the start adventure until with the extreme, one of them is sport wide rapids (Hidayat et al., 2015).

There are many type tour determined according to goal motives his journey. A number of type tour That is as following : a) Tourism Culture Tourism, b) Health Tourism. c) Tourism Sports, travel This intended with tourists who do journey with objective exercise or attend party sports at some point place or a country. d) Tourism Commercial, e) Tourism Politics, f) Social Tourism g) Tourism Agriculture, h) Tourism maritime (nautical) type tour This usually linked with activity sports in water, lakes, beaches, bays and seas. i) Tourism Reserve Natural (Tobing, 2021). If you look at the explanation above, white water rafting can be categorized as maritime (nautical) tourism because it is related to a type of river sport.

Apart from that, the research results show that the potential for white water rafting as a tourist sport, based on the SWOT matrix, includes: 1) The sport of white water rafting is unique, supported by geographical location and the creativity of business owners, 2) There is an impact on the social life of the community from the sport of white water rafting., such as changes in people's professions and forms of competition among local people. (Tri et al., 2023).

Facts state that if a person's work is increasingly under pressure, the desire for entertainment will be higher. Holidays are the way to go succeed overcome problem reason the stress you have somebody Because he do journey tour. (Muttaqin et al., 2024). So the human need to get happiness through tourism will continue, even in the world of sports tourism.

With notice potency tourist in the world of sports, in fact gradually industry sport will influence even increase source income, and giving contribution for growth economy national, Indonesia around 20 years final put attention to development industry sport (Arief Wahyudi Program Studi Pendidikan Jasmani Kesehatan Olahraga & Modern Ngawi, 2018a). Many studies explain this characteristic income acquired psychic from *hosting* sporting events use Crompton's approach. One of study main in studies their, components are assessed are : 1) pride / image society, 2) attachment society, 3) excitement of the event, 4) excitement community, and 5) infrastructure community (Ishac et al., 2022). If observed fifth matter above, of course will become results possible ending seen as impact from making the process of large sporting events so that can enjoyed by both domestic and local residents world citizens.

Industry sport is industry For obtain profits marked by characteristics give service services and goods and transactions economy with consumers and audiences (Arief Wahyudi Program Studi Pendidikan Jasmani Kesehatan Olahraga & Modern Ngawi, 2018b). Government and perpetrators tourist sport always must synergize For realize dream

dream nation, not only from facet economics, however from Other aspects also follow influential. Investment in sectors tourism, total destination tours and numbers visit traveler in a way Partial influential significant to income original area whereas retribution tourist No influential significant to income original area (28964-74973-1-PB (n.d.)). One of for example is the 2020 League 1 title has been discontinued For reason health, impact in a way economical to the stakeholders involved inside it (Pjkr et al., 2021). Tourist sport is segment new, that can be entered to in industry price sports. However its attributes is combination between sports and tourism. Fusion both of them bring up activity new, a intersection between health and fitness motives, as well recreation For fill in time free. Physical, psychological and social benefit individual as consequence from they participation in activity time free will help For meet hope they from activity recreation. In the context, happiness and satisfaction participation and contribution to development satisfaction personal so that need directed at activities that provide benefit time free For increase time free they. With so, individual Can increase level satisfaction time free (ESKILER & AYHAN, 2019). One of definition tourist sport is a leisure-based trip that takes individuals temporarily outside their home community to participate in physical activity, to watch physical activity, or to visit attractions associated with physical activity (Olahraga Wisata Bagi Masyarakat et al., 2018)

Tourist sport is one of the type tourism that makes activity sport as Power pull main. Tourist sport covers all experience gained from do or demonstrate activity sport nor just For enjoy activity sport as spectacle or entertainment, who needs journey from place stay as well as place his work (Zam Masrurun Magister Kajian Pariwisata et al., 2020). Tourist sport experience intersection with three type activity. First, organizing large events (for example, tennis open Wimbeldon) or large multi-events (eg, Olympics), activities sport recreation in nature open, incl activity adventure, and coaching - oriented activities health. Sport wide rapids including sport recreation in nature open and available analyzed based on framework draft tourist sport (*Sport Tourism Development*., 2018).

Tightly very recreation links in nature open with sports tourism. Like case wide rapids as recreational activities that occur in management environment nature, marked with characteristic dynamic that is adventure. Again, there is a clear overlap between recreation in nature open and sports tourism both conceptually and in terms of research activities. Wide rapids can categorized as as sport adventure (Soniya Maslivah et al., 2021). Internal risk sport adventure as a multidimensional psychological phenomenon that influences Individual perceptions and decision processes For do it. This definition indicates that an

adventure tourism company chance offer activities of considerable risk, which are in demand his fans under the guidance and supervision of personnel trained professionals.

White water rafting is a water sports activity that has recreational value (*sportstourism*), crossing rivers or flowing waters with or without using a rubber boat and relying on the crew's rowing power to run and control it. As an achievement sport, white water rafting has the advantage of being a multi-event activity or competition held at the national, provincial and district/ city levels organized by KONI (Indonesian National Sports Committee) as one of its branches (Leksono et al., 2023). White water rafting or rafting is an activity that combines elements of adventure, education, sports and recreation by navigating a 'rapid' river channel using rubber boats, paddles, kayaks and canoes. Apart from testing courage, activities Rafting is also risky, but as long as you faithfully follow the instructions given by the guide, everything will be safe (Komaini et al., 2018).

White water rafting is one of the eight recreation areas in nature open whose activities grows fastest. Its activity level is expected to at least double in the next 40 years. Therefore, the increase in white water rafting will become even more so important for policy makers and planners. This would be very appropriate if managers also have to manage activity the as good as perhaps by limiting recreational use of the river and its corridors to protect interests including conservation resource natural and the quality of the rafting experience. For managers and policy makers, information about pattern behavior and influencing factors somebody decide For exercising wide rapids are very helpful in making the right decision target. Support from availability riches nature and its challenges in Indonesia are wealth already available and all at once as advantages, and sources Power natural for development sport tourism and/ or sport recreation become the main capital. In Sukabumi, for example, the Citarik River classified location interesting destination For sport wide rapids. With variation related circumstances exciting and challenging nature, prospect tour wide rapids according to Federation Wide Indonesian Rapids (FAJI) remains bright although during the Corona-19 pandemic sector tour rather down.

(Source : There are some aspect For analyze readiness a village area tourism, namely : (1) Aspects social economics, (2) Aspects social culture, (3) Aspect environment life (4) aspect management (Wijaya et al., 2020). Other findings prove that the role played by white water rafting in the development of adventure tourism is both positive and negative and this influences local social, economic and environmental structures community. The findings also show the challenges that affect white water rafting and also present strategies used to promote white water rafting in Jinja district. In conclusion, the research objectives were met and effectively revealed new information about whitewater rafting industry. This

research proves the potential contribution of white water rafting to adventure tourism social, economic and environmental both positively and negatively ((Ivan, 2018).

So based on review short to a number of study above, all of them more focused on management wide rapids. Studies focused on aspects behavior participant form participation active, and the factors that influence it Not yet found. Because of that study in research carried out by the author focused on influencing variables participation sportsman wide rapids. The problem relatively new For Indonesian context.

METHOD

Study This aim For know social status relationship economy and participation sportsman wide rapids, the method used is method descriptive with reason the goal only until level describe something symptom that is description social status economy and participation sportsman wide rapids. Samples used in study This is accidental sampling or convenience sampling technique. In study This Can samples obtained originate from a population that does not planned moreover formerly before, but rather in a way coincidence, that is sportsman wide available rapids as is for researcher moment data collection is carried out. And the process of obtaining it sample sort of This called as withdrawal sample in a way as it happens from population.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents who participated participate in research This a total of 73 respondents consisting of of 57 men (78.1 %) and 16 women (21.9%), with domination comparable category age between > 20 – 30 years and > 30 – 40 years as many as 21 people (28.8%), followed by categories age >40 – 50 years as many as 19 people (26%) and the rest >50 years as many as 10 people (13.7%) and < 20 years old as many as 2 people (2.7%).

Between participant own education highest in college tall as many as 51 people (68.9%), 17 people from high school (23%) and the remaining 4 people from middle school (5.5%) while only 1 person (1.4%) had elementary school education. 46.6% (34 people) of they profession as employees, followed by 31.5% (23 people) as civil servants and the rest is other professions such as students, farmers, TNI / Polri, workers, traders and entrepreneurs. Data above found that 68.9% or 51 people with high level of education do wide rapids, p This in accordance research conducted by Defi Julianto, that level education influential significant to level income individual, where the more tall level education, level income will too increase. Factor age also matters to level income (Julianto & Utari, n.d.).

Besides That level high income, of course will comparable with level stress

experienced by humans, because That For eliminate excess stress man need recreation in a way routine with one of each (Bleakley et al., n.d., 2014)way with enjoy white water rafting. Tested hypothesis as following. : There is connection between level income and frequency participation in sport wide rapids. Hypothesis This tested based on level data income sportsman wide rapids and frequency participation in wide rapids presented Table 6 follows This.

Table 1. Cross Tabulation of Responses Respondent Regarding Income Level and Frequency Data Participation In Wide Rapids

		Participation_Frequency				Total	p-value
		1x	2x	3x	4x		
Income	1 million-2 million	n	3	3	3	1	10
		%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	>2 million-3 million	n	4	2	4	2	12
		%	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	>3 million-4 million	n	1	2	3	0	6
		%	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	>4 million-5 million	n	1	12	2	4	19
		%	5.3%	63.2%	10.5%	21.1%	100.0%
	>5 million	n	12	2	1	10	25
		%	48.0%	8.0%	4.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Total		n	21	21	13	17	72
		%	29.2%	29.2%	18.1%	23.6%	100.0%

Based on results recapitulation of the chi square test above can seen that mark *p-value* of 0.001. Because of value *p-value* more small of 0.05 then It means there is significant relationship between income with frequency participation. If seen from results tabulation of the data above, existing income above IDR 5000,000 rafting with frequency 4 times, p This prove that level income or economic status will influence allocation budget For do wide rapids. The more income big, then the more big desires and expenditures that will be issued by someone (*Adminemas*, +8.74-86.Docx, n.d.).

One of example case for Lots family income low, holiday season hot is very difficult period. Children from Poor families don't only forbidden participate in enriching activities assumed knowledge underestimated by many people, however health they are also threatened Because lack nutrition, isolation, and not do activity in period long time. Loss This appear from various mutual problems overlapping overlap, incl low income ; cutting well-being and care children who don't appropriate, no can accessible, and not adequate ; No exists food free school ; and lack thereof place custody suitable child during season hot(Stewart et al., 2018)

Conclusion: there is connection between income with frequency participation in sport wide rapids. Findings This support exposure in study previously, that type work correlated with participation in recreation. Easy understandable, moreover in wide rapids, aside available time free or day on holiday, sportsmen should too have sufficient funds spent it For activity that, without bother expenditure For need principal (Davison & Ryley, 2016).

Type work, like professionals and workers rough, correlated with big small income, which illustrates level of economic status a person's social status (SES). Findings in study This aligned with results study Eime et al., (2015) which reveals exists connection between t levels of participation in activity physical (AJ) as SES increases. In other words SES is here is the independent variable, and level participation as the dependent variable.

CONCLUSION

Based on attribute in wide rapids that are implemented need Skills physical, incl fitness physical (component strength and power hold) in atmosphere Work The same in group rower, and executed on time free or day holiday, then branch sports that are currently popular in Indonesia include as sports recreation and sports tourist. From the corner look development industry sport in Indonesia, whitewater rapids fulfil loaded as services and products (necessary equipment, boats, paddles, life jackets, etc.). Because of that wide rapids is type sport tourist active and able reliable as products and services with broad market segment from corner look socio-demographic, incl man and woman with background behind especially those who have income Enough. As already outlined above, that the connoisseurs tour wide rapids more Lots originate from circles with income above 5 million, from total 25 objects research, 48% in 1 experience do wide rapids, 8 percent 2 do wide rapids, 1 percent 3 times, and 40% 4 times recreation wide rapids, meanwhile participation with earning 4-5 million, from amount sample of 19 people, 63% or 12 people did 2 recreational activities wide rapids. Visitors with income 3-4 million, from amount sample of 6 people, 50% or 3 people did wide rapids. Visitors with income 2-3 million, from the number of samples was 12 people, 4 people or 33.3% percent do wide rapids 1 time, and 33.3% percent 3 times. Visitors with income 1-2 million with The sampling number was 10 people, consisting of from 3 people 1 time, 3 people 2 times, 3 people 3 times and 1 person 4 times wide rapids.

Conclusion This strengthened by the findings that there is significant relationship between big income and frequency do wide rapids (Ratnaningtyas et al., 2021). Conclusion this is very logical Because only those who have income sufficient and partial

can spent unique activity sport that's what can be done do it.

Besides That wide rapids Can made solution For relieve internal stress Work so that can increase productivity more work quality. As We know that stress Work influential negative and significant to satisfaction work and performance employees, satisfaction Work influential positive and significant to performance employees, satisfaction Work in a way positive and significant mediate influence stress Work to performance employee.

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