



Investigation of the Effects of Leisure Time Constraints of the University Students in Physical Education and Sport Scholls on their Leisure Time Motivation: Bartın University Sample¹

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the barriers to leisure time and motivation levels of university students, to compare them in terms of demographic variables and to determine the relationships between them. This study is a correlational survey model in which Leisure Time Motivation Scale and Barriers to Leisure Time Scale were used. The sample of the study consisted of 317 volunteers who study at Bartın University School of Physical Education and Sports. The statistical methods used for the evaluation of research data are frequency distributions, T-test for binary groups, ANOVA analysis for multiple groups and pearson correlation analysis for determining the relationship. The results of the study revealed that the perceptions of the participants about barriers to leisure time were above average and this was due to the perceptions of lack of relevant facilities and lack of sufficient time. Higher identification-introjection and knowing-succeeding dimensions were more significant in leisure time motivation levels. There was no relationship between barriers to leisure time and leisure time motivation levels. When the findings of the study were evaluated in terms of demographic variables, significant differences were determined for sex and age variables.

Keywords: Leisure constraints, Leisure motivation, Recreation.

Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokullarında Öğrenim Gören Öğrencilerin Boş Zaman Engellerinin Boş Zaman Motivasyonlarına Etkisinin Araştırılması (Bartın Üniversitesi Örneği)

Öz

Bu araştırma, üniversite öğrencilerinin boş zaman engelleri ve motivasyon düzeylerinin tespit edilmesi, demografik değişkenler açısından karşılaştırılması ve aralarındaki ilişkilerin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. İlişkisel tarama modelindeki araştırmada, Boş Zaman Engelleri Ölçeği ve Boş Zaman Motivasyon Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini, Bartın Üniversitesi beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulunda Öğrenim Gören 317 gönüllü katılımcı oluşturmuştur. Araştırma verilerinin değerlendirilmesinde istatistiki yöntem olarak; frekans dağılımları, ikili gruplar için T-testi, çoklu gruplar için anova analizleri ve ilişkiyi belirlemek için pearson korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar incelendiğinde katılımcıların boş zaman engellerine yönelik algılarının ortalamanın üzerinde olduğu ve bu algının tesis eksikliği ile yeterli zaman bulma boyutlarından kaynaklandığı belirlenmiştir. Boş zaman motivasyon düzeylerinde yüksek özdeşim-içe atım ve bilmek-başarmak boyutlarının daha belirgin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Boş zaman engelleri ile boş zaman motivasyon düzeyleri arasında ilişki saptanamamıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular demografik değişkenler açısından değerlendirildiğinde her iki ölçek arasında cinsiyet ve yaş değişkenleri arasında anlamlı farklılıklar belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boş zaman engelleri, Boş zaman motivasyonu, Rekreasyon.

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INTRODUCTION

Recreational activities can be effective in terms of the socialization of individuals and being compatible with the society (Özkalp, 1997). Many studies conducted in various fields have observed that recreational activities have significant positive effects on individuals and social health throughout the urbanization process. These studies showed that despite the positive contributions of participating in recreational activities, individuals do not or could not participate in these beneficial activities due to various obstacles. In the free time literature, the concept of “Barrier” refers to “the reasons that prevent or restrict the individual's participation in recreational activities in his spare time and those can only be eliminated by the individual” (Karaküçük, 2005).

There is a link between people and places for recreational activities. Accordingly, factors such as the small size of housing and being away from nature create some barriers to participating in recreational activities, as well as the crowd and fast pace of city life, technology, etc., are just a few other reasons that may create barriers to participation in recreational activities. These kinds of obstacles prevent people's use of their energies for relaxation and discovering their different abilities. In such an environment, people feel under constant pressure and stress, and the need for more energy consumption, innovation and change leads to different problems especially for the younger population.

Although it is accepted that the activity participation goals, expectations, satisfaction points and activity choices depend on personal preferences, it is crucial to inform individuals about motivational factors that encourage participation in recreational activities. This awareness will enable individuals to effectively engage in different activities in their leisure time. Participating in recreational activities with the contribution of various motivators will be an important factor in increasing the life quality or life satisfaction of individuals (Soyer et al., 2017).

Recreational activities those individuals engage in for their happiness and satisfaction are important in every stage of their lives (Soyer et al., 2017).

University education process is one of these stages. This process can be defined as one of the most challenging stages of life as finding identity, adopting the national and universal values of the society, adaptation, getting responsibilities in the economic, social and academic fields and growing mature take place in this stage (Tel and Sarı, 2016). Universities take a more effective role in organizing recreational activities which constitute an important place in the social lives of individuals and societies (Mete & Ağaoğlu, 2003). University students utilise their leisure time and participate in recreational activities in a semi-organized way within the framework of the opportunities offered by their universities. By this means, universities play a guiding role for their students' productive use of their time apart from their formal education.

The recreation programs prepared by universities and the related facilities increase the communication among the youth and they can also have foresight about other reasons for participation. It is observed that Turkish university students' involvement in recreational activities increased day by day due to the development of university campuses and the devotion of the administrations in recent years, however, such activities are not sufficient in many universities (Balci, 2003). The aim of this study is to examine the effects of barriers to leisure time on leisure time motivation in Department of Physical Education and Sports.

METHOD

The aim of this research is to determine the motivation levels of leisure time and barriers to leisure time for university students. Since the relations between these two variables is examined, correlational design is used for the study. Correlation method is used to investigate the relationship between two or more variables without interfering with these variables in any way (Büyüköztürk et al., 2014).

Population and the Sample

The population of the study consisted of 1461 students at the School of Physical Education and Sports, Bartın University in 2016/2017 academic year. Considering the size of the population within the scope of the study, 285 students represent the population with 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error. In this context, the sample of the study consists of 317 students selected from the related population with simple random sampling method.

Data Collection Tools

In the study, barriers to leisure time scale and leisure time motivation scale were used to determine perceptions about barriers, motivation and the relationship between these two variables.

Barriers to leisure time scale is developed by Alexandris and Carroll (1997) and adapted to Turkish by Gürbüz et al. (2012). This scale aims to determine the perceived barriers to students' participation in recreational activities. Barriers to leisure time scale consists of 6 factors (individual psychology, lack of information, facility, lack of friends, time, lack of interest) and 18 items (Gürbüz et al., 2012). Leisure time motivation scale is developed by Pelletier et al. (1991) and adapted to Turkish by Mutlu (2008). The adapted scale consists of 22 items and 5 factors (lack of motivation, knowing and succeeding, stimulus living, identification - introjection and external regulation).

Cronbach Alpha (α) reliability coefficient values obtained from barriers to leisure time scale and sub-factors ranged from 0.61 to 0.84. The reliability coefficients of the scale are: Individual psychology (.75), Lack of information (.74), Facility (.72), Lack of friends (.65), Time (.61), Lack of interest (.63), and the internal consistency coefficient of the items constituting the 6 factors of the

scale was .84. These values indicate that the scores obtained from the scales have high level of reliabilities.

Cronbach Alpha (α) reliability coefficient values of the leisure time motivation scale and sub-factors ranged between 0.60 and 0.83. The reliability coefficients of the scale are: Lack of motivation (.60), Knowing and succeeding (.73), Stimulus living (.61), Identification-introjection (.71), External regulation (.63) and the internal consistency coefficient of the items constituting the 5 factors of the scale was .83. These values show that the scores obtained from the scale in general and the sub-scales have high level of reliabilities.

Analyses of the Data

The data were analyzed using SPSS-20 statistical program. For each participant, 7 total points were calculated for barriers to leisure time scale and its sub-factors and 6 total points were calculated for leisure time motivation scale and sub-factors. To determine the distribution of these calculated points, skewness and kurtosis values were examined.

According to this, the skewness and kurtosis values of the 13 factors ranged from -1 to +1. These results indicate that the distribution is normal. Since the distribution of the data verified the assumption of normality, parametric methods were used in the analyses. In this context, "independent sample t-test" is used when the independent variables are two groups and "oneway variance analysis (ANOVA)" is used when the independent variables are more than two groups.

In addition, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was used to determine the relationship between scores obtained from both scales and sub-factors. In the interpretation of the results, 0.05 significance level was considered.

FINDINGS

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for barriers to leisure time scale and its sub-factors

Factors	N	Min.	Mak.	\bar{X}	S
Individual psychology	317	3,00	12,00	7,88 (2,62)	2,01
Lack of information	317	3,00	12,00	8,34 (2,78)	2,05
Facility	317	3,00	12,00	8,89 (2,96)	1,97
Lack of friends	317	3,00	12,00	7,98 (2,66)	1,94
Time	317	3,00	12,00	8,40 (2,80)	1,70
Lack of interest	317	3,00	12,00	8,28 (2,76)	1,83
Barriers to leisure time	317	21,00	66,00	49,78(2,76)	7,66

In Table 3, descriptive statistics of the sample scores for barriers to leisure time in general and the sub-factors were given. According to the findings, the minimum score is 21 points from the 18-item scale which was scored with 4 points Likert, while the maximum score is 66 and the mean score is $\bar{X} = 49,78$ ($\bar{X} = 2,76$).

These findings show that the participants generally get more than medium scores on the leisure time scale. Accordingly, the

perceptions of the participants generally indicate that there are factors that hinder their leisure time. The lack of facilities ($\bar{X} = 2,96$), lack of time ($\bar{X} = 2,80$), lack of knowledge about leisure time ($\bar{X} = 2,78$), lack of interest about leisure time ($\bar{X} = 2,76$), lack of friends to spend leisure time ($\bar{X} = 2,66$) and the individual's own psychology ($\bar{X} = 2,62$) shape the perceptions.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for leisure time motivation scale and its sub-factors

Factors	N	Min.	Max.	\bar{X}	S
Lack of motivation	317	3,00	15,00	10,01 (3,33)	2,62
Knowing and succeeding	317	7,00	30,00	21,97 (3,66)	3,84
Stimulus living	317	4,00	15,00	10,79 (3,59)	2,17
Identification introjection	317	9,00	30,00	22,17 (3,69)	3,67
External regulation	317	7,00	20,00	13,91 (3,47)	2,33
Leisure time motivation	317	46,00	107,00	78,88 (3,58)	10,60

Table 4 presents the descriptive statistics for participants' scores of leisure time motivation scale in general and sub-factors. The findings revealed that the minimum score was 46 for the 22 items in the scale which was scored with 5 points Likert, the maximum score was 107 and the mean score was $\bar{X} = 78,88$ dir ($\bar{X} = 3,58$).

These findings show that the participants generally get more than medium scores from

the leisure time motivation scale. Accordingly, it is observed that the participants' motivation for leisure time is slightly above the medium level. When the sub-factors are considered, the highest motivation factors are identification introjection ($\bar{X} = 3,69$), knowing and succeeding ($\bar{X} = 3,66$), stimulus living ($\bar{X} = 3,59$), external regulation ($\bar{X} = 3,47$) and lack of motivation ($\bar{X} = 3,33$) respectively.

Table 3. Results of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis of the relationship between barriers to leisure time and leisure time motivation levels of university students

		Lack of motivation	Knowing and succeeding	Stimulus living	Identification introjection	External regulation	Leisure time motivation
Individual psychology	r	-,210	,181	,147	,228	,131	,151
	p	,000*	,001*	,009*	,000*	,019*	,007*
Lack of information	r	-,108	,125	,202	,187	,130	,154
	p	,056	,026*	,000*	,001*	,020*	,006*
Facility	r	,003	,197	,223	,211	,055	,203
	p	,962	,000*	,000*	,000*	,329	,000*
Lack of friends	r	-,235	,125	,112	,154	,169	,101
	p	,000*	,026*	,047*	,006*	,003*	,074
Time	r	-,072	,221	,257	,284	,213	,260
	p	,201	,000*	,000*	,000*	,000*	,000*
Lack of interest	r	-,148	,189	,226	,238	,171	,198
	p	,008*	,001*	,000*	,000*	,002*	,000*
Barriers to leisure time	r	-,194	,258	,289	,323	,215	,264
	p	,001*	,000*	,000*	,000*	,000*	,000*

*p<,05 Criteria: 0-0,30= Low; 0,40-0,60=Medium; 0,70-1,00=High

Table 5 shows the correlations between scores of the participants for leisure time motivations and sub-dimensions and barriers to leisure time and sub-dimensions. According to the findings, there is a low significant relationship between barriers to leisure time (the scale in general) and leisure time motivation (the scale in general) of the participants ($r = 26, p = ,000 <, 05$). Barriers to leisure time for university students explains about 7% of the leisure time motivations ($r^2 = 0,26 \times 0,26 = 0,07$). Barriers

to leisure time sub-factors; = Individual psychology $r (r = ,15, p = ,007 <, 05)$, lack of knowledge $r (r = ,15, p = ,006 <, 05)$, 15 facility = $(r = ,20, p = ,000 <, 05)$, u Time motiv $(r = ,26, p = ,000 <, 05)$, "lack of interest eksik $(r = ,20, p = ,00 <, 05)$ with sub-dimensions of leisure time motivation scale only a ir friend lack 07 $(r = ,10, p = ,07 >, 05)$ is not statistically significant. It has a low level of relationship with leisure time scale.

Table 4. Independent Sample T-Test Results Related to Gender Comparison of Participants' Perceptions Regarding Barriers to Leisure Time

	Gender	N	\bar{X}	S	t	sd	p
Individual psychology	Female	130	8,16	1,89	2,08	315	,038
	Male	187	7,68	2,07			
Lack of information	Female	130	8,63	1,97	2,11	315	,035
	Male	187	8,14	2,09			
Facility	Female	130	9,02	1,82	,97	315	,328
	Male	187	8,80	2,07			
Lack of friends	Female	130	8,06	2,07	,67	315	,501
	Male	187	7,91	1,84			
Time	Female	130	8,50	1,73	,86	315	,387
	Male	187	8,33	1,67			
Lack of interest	Female	130	8,35	1,78	,56	315	,573
	Male	187	8,23	1,87			
Barriers to leisure time	Female	130	50,74	7,97	1,86	315	,063
	Male	187	49,11	7,39			

*p<,05 Criteria: "Female=1"; "Male=2"

As seen in Table 8, although the average scores of the participants for barriers to leisure

time scale are higher for women (\bar{X}_{women}

50.74; $\bar{X}_{men}= 49.11$), the difference was statistically insignificant ($t_{315}=1,86$; $p=,063 > ,05$).

When the subscales were analyzed, only the individual psychology ($t_{315} = 2.08$; $p = ,038 < ,05$) and lack of knowledge ($t_{315}=2.11$; $p = ,035 < ,05$) showed a statistically significant difference in favor of women.

Even though women had higher scores for the rest of the subfactors; facility ($t_{315}=,97$; $p = ,328 > ,05$), lack of friends ($t_{315} = ,67$; $p = ,501 > ,05$), time ($t_{315}=,86$; $p = ,387 > ,05$) and lack of interest ($t_{315} = ,56$; $p = ,573 > ,05$); these differences were not statistically significant.

Table 5. Independent Sample T-Test Results Related to Gender Comparison of Participants' Perceptions Regarding Leisure Time Motivations

	Gender	N	\bar{X}	S	t	sd	p
Lack of motivation	Female	130	10,40	2,60	2,20	315	,028
	Male	187	9,74	2,61			
Knowing and succeeding	Female	130	22,23	3,94	1,01	315	,309
	Male	187	21,79	3,76			
Stimulus living	Female	130	10,89	2,14	,66	315	,507
	Male	187	10,72	2,19			
Identification introjection	Female	130	22,22	3,88	,17	315	,862
	Male	187	22,14	3,53			
External regulation	Female	130	13,66	2,59	-1,63	315	,103
	Male	187	14,09	2,13			
Leisure time motivation	Female	130	79,41	11,09	,749	315	,455
	Male	187	78,50	10,26			

* $p < ,05$ Criteria: "Female=1"; "Male=2"

The findings of the analysis revealed that women had higher scores for the scale in general ($\bar{X}_{women} = 79,41$) compared to men ($\bar{X}_{men} = 78,50$) but women are statistically different in only lack of motivation subfactor ($\bar{X}_{women} = 10,40$) ($t_{315}=2,20$; $p=,028 < ,05$).

The other subfactors; knowing and succeeding ($t_{315}=1,01$; $p=,309 > ,05$) stimulus living ($t_{315}=,66$; $p=,507 > ,05$), identification introjection ($t_{315}=,17$; $p=,862 > ,05$) and external regulation ($t_{315}=-1,63$; $p=,103 > ,05$) had statistically indifferent results for men and women.

Table 6. Results of One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for the comparison of participants' perceptions on barriers to leisure time based on university departments

	Class	N	\bar{X}	S	F(3-313)	P
Individual psychology	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	7,84	2,01	1,202	,309
	Coaching Training	114	7,97	1,99		
	Sports Management	36	7,30	2,27		
	Recreation	95	8,01	1,91		
Lack of information	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	8,47	1,86	,264	,851
	Coaching Training	114	8,40	2,22		
	Sports Management	36	8,19	1,78		
	Recreation	95	8,24	2,10		
Facility	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	8,73	2,07	,509	,677
	Coaching Training	114	8,83	1,98		
	Sports Management	36	9,19	2,02		
	Recreation	95	8,96	1,88		
Lack of friends	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	7,88	1,98	1,165	,323
	Coaching Training	114	8,07	1,94		
	Sports Management	36	7,47	1,96		
	Recreation	95	8,13	1,88		
Time	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	8,61	1,73	,631	,596
	Coaching Training	114	8,27	1,76		
	Sports Management	36	8,30	1,28		
	Recreation	95	8,43	1,74		
Lack of interest	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	8,48	1,81	,885	,449
	Coaching Training	114	8,34	1,64		
	Sports Management	36	8,33	1,75		
	Recreation	95	8,04	2,08		
Barriers to leisure time	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	50,04	7,25	,230	,876
	Coaching Training	114	49,89	7,18		
	Sports Management	36	48,80	6,99		
	Recreation	95	49,83	8,78		

The analysis showed that students of Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department had higher scores on average for barriers to leisure time scale ($\bar{X}_{PE} = 50,04$) compared to other departments ($\bar{X}_{Coach} = 49,89$; $\bar{X}_{spor} = 48,80$; $\bar{X}_{Rec} = 49,83$). However, the

differences between the scores are not statistically different for the subfactors and the scale in general ($F_{(3-313)} = ,230$; $p = ,876 > ,05$). As a result, the factors seen important about barriers to leisure time are similar for the students at different departments of the university.

Table 7. Results of One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for the comparison of participants' perceptions on leisure time motivations based on university departments

	Class	N	\bar{X}	S	F(3-313)	p
Lack of motivation	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	9,90	2,88	1,975	,118
	Coaching Training	114	10,21	2,48		
	Sports Management	36	10,72	2,58		
	Recreation	95	9,58	2,55		
Knowing and succeeding	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	21,43	4,42	,988	,399
	Coaching Training	114	21,85	3,58		
	Sports Management	36	22,36	3,57		
	Recreation	95	22,37	3,76		
Stimulus living	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	10,69	2,58	,511	,675
	Coaching Training	114	10,85	1,98		
	Sports Management	36	10,44	1,88		
	Recreation	95	10,92	2,16		
Identification introjection	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	21,80	4,37	,497	,685
	Coaching Training	114	22,12	3,25		
	Sports Management	36	22,27	3,36		
	Recreation	95	22,49	3,71		
External regulation	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	14,15	2,32	,683	,563
	Coaching Training	114	13,70	2,24		
	Sports Management	36	13,80	2,55		
	Recreation	95	14,04	2,38		
Leisure time motivation	Physical Education and Sports Teaching	72	77,98	12,30	,316	,814
	Coaching Training	114	78,75	9,61		
	Sports Management	36	79,61	11,08		
	Recreation	95	79,43	10,28		

The findings showed that the differences between the scores are not statistically different for the subfactors and the scale in general ($F_{(3-313)}=,316$; $p=,814 > ,05$). As a

result, the factors seen important about leisure time motivations are similar for the students at different departments of the university.

Table 8. Independent Sample T-Test Results for Participants' Perceptions Regarding Barriers to Leisure Time based on engagement in active sports

	Active sports	N	\bar{X}	S	t	sd	p
Individual psychology	Yes	199	7,89	2,09	,222	315	,824
	No	118	7,84	1,87			
Lack of information	Yes	199	8,47	2,03	1,412	315	,159
	No	118	8,13	2,07			
Facility	Yes	199	8,95	2,07	,784	315	,434
	No	118	8,77	1,80			
Lack of friends	Yes	199	8,15	1,84	2,032	315	,043
	No	118	7,69	2,06			
Time	Yes	199	8,47	1,65	1,044	315	,297
	No	118	8,27	1,77			
Lack of interest	Yes	199	8,41	1,78	1,617	315	,107
	No	118	8,06	1,91			
Barriers to leisure time	Yes	199	50,37	7,75	1,774	315	,077
	No	118	48,79	7,45			

* $p<,05$ Criteria: "Yes=1"; "No=2"

The findings showed that students who engage in active sports are significantly different in only lack of friends subfactor ($t_{315}=2,032$; $p=,043 < ,05$). Based on this finding, it can be said that students who engage in active sports perceive lack of friends subfactor as a more important barrier to leisure time compared to the rest of the participants. In parallel to barriers to leisure

time scale in general; engagement in active sports doesn't result in statistically difference perceptions about individual psychology ($t_{315}=,222$; $p=,824 > ,05$), lack of information ($t_{315}=1,412$; $p=,159 > ,05$), facility ($t_{315}=,784$; $p=,434 > ,05$), time ($t_{315}=1,044$; $p=,297 > ,05$) and lack of interest ($t_{315}=1,617$; $p=,107 > ,05$) subfactors.

Table 9. Independent Sample T-Test Results for Participants' Perceptions Regarding Leisure Time Motivations based on engagement in active sports

	Active sports	N	\bar{X}	S	t	sd	p
Lack of motivation	Yes	199	9,82	2,74	-1,620	315	,106
	No	118	10,32	2,38			
Knowing and succeeding	Yes	199	22,23	3,67	1,577	315	,116
	No	118	21,53	4,08			
Stimulus living	Yes	199	11,05	2,01	2,745	315	,006
	No	118	10,36	2,36			
Identification introjection	Yes	199	22,38	3,46	1,273	315	,204
	No	118	21,83	3,99			
External regulation	Yes	199	13,90	2,13	-,133	315	,894
	No	118	13,94	2,65			
Leisure time motivation	Yes	199	79,40	9,96	1,138	315	,256
	No	118	78,00	11,60			

* $p < ,05$ Criteria: "Yes=1"; "No=2"

According to the findings, for stimulus living subfactor, motivation levels of the participants actively playing sports ($\bar{X}_{yess}= 11,05$) and who do not ($\bar{X}_{no}= 10,36$) are statistically different in favor of active players ($t_{315}=2,745$; $p=,028 < ,006$). The average scores of the participants for the other subfactors are not statistically different depending on actively playing sports ($F_{(3-313)}=,316$; $p=,814 > ,05$). As a result, actively playing sports was not a significant variable on the subfactors of lack of motivation ($t_{315}=-1,620$; $p=,106 > ,05$), knowing and succeeding ($t_{315}=1,577$; $p=,116 > ,05$), identification introjection ($t_{315}=1,273$; $p=,204 > ,05$) and external regulation ($t_{315}=-,133$; $p=,894 > ,05$).

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Descriptive statistics of the scores for barriers to leisure time in general and sub-factors showed that there were factors preventing the participants' leisure time according to their perceptions. In shaping this perception, lack of facilities to value their time ($\bar{X}=2,96$), lack

of sufficient time ($\bar{X}=2,80$), lack of information about leisure time ($\bar{X}= 2,78$), similarly lack of interest for leisure time ($\bar{X}= 2,76$), lack of friends to value leisure time ($\bar{X}= 2,66$) and indivial psychology of the student ($\bar{X}=2,62$) are the effective factors respectively.

Responses to leisure time motivation scale revealed the following results: "identification introjection" ($\bar{X}= 3,69$), "knowing and succeeding" ($\bar{X}= 3,66$), "stimulus living" ($\bar{X}=3,59$), "leisure time motivation" ($\bar{X}=3,58$).

Descriptive statistics of the barriers to leisure time scale and its sub-factors asserted that the highest score was the lack of facility. In many studies conducted in this field, lack of facilities was concluded to be an important factor. Lack of knowledge and time factors are also high rated factors. The results also revealed that students were not aware of potential recreational activities in their leisure

time or their time was not sufficient. Elective courses can be added to reduce the impact of the time factor, which is considered as an obstacle for students to value their free time.

In a study conducted by Kaya (2011), 91.9% of the students said that university facilities were not sufficient and only 8.1% of the students thought the facilities were sufficient. In another study, Eroğlu (2001) asked similar questions in five universities and highest percentage of students said that their university lack the supportive environment and the facilities for valueing their leisure time (Muğla University % 46.5, Ege University % 34.4, Dokuz Eylül University % 40.6, Celal Bayar University % 35.3, Balıkesir University % 48.3) (Eroğlu, 2000). Zengin, Sertbaş ve Kolayış (2006) concluded in their study that % 67,1 of the students are not able to participate in recreational activities (Zengin, vd., 2006). For the students who declared that they can't participate in recreational activities to the desired level, lack of facilities and equipment got the highest rate among other reasons. Although the rates obtained in these studies are lower than the results of our study, similar results suggest that there is an important problem to be solved for university students in our country.

In a study conducted by Süzer (1997) at four different departments of Pamukkale University, 54.8% of the students stated that "there are no facilities, equipment and material in this environment" and 31.7% stated that "no one directs me how to participate in recreational activities" among the students who stated that they could not attend leisure time activities as much as they wanted,

The findings about student perceptions for barriers to leisure time and leisure time motivation were investigated for possible gender differences. The ratings of the barriers to leisure time scale in general and the sub factors revealed that even though there is a difference fort he scale in general, the results were not statistically significant. ($\bar{X}_{woman}=50,74$; $\bar{X}_{man}=49,11$), ($t_{315}=1,86$; $p=,063 > ,05$). For individual psychology sub factor, the average rating of the female participants was higher than ($\bar{X}_{woman}=8,16$) male participants

($\bar{X}_{man}=7,68$) and this difference was statistically significant ($t_{315}=2,08$; $p=,038 < ,05$). According to this, women are concluded to perceive individual psychology, sub factor of barriers to leisure time scale, as a more important factor.

Similarly, females ($\bar{X}_{woman}=8,63$; $\bar{X}_{man}=8,14$) have a higher average rating than males for "lack of information" sub-factor and this difference was statistically significant ($t_{315}=2,11$; $p=,035 < ,05$). Accordingly, among other sub factors of barriers to leisure time scale, women perceptions on "lack of information" were higher. Women also have higher average scores for the rest of the sub factors; lack of facility ($t_{315}=,97$; $p=,328 > ,05$), lack of friends ($t_{315}=,67$; $p=,501 > ,05$), time ($t_{315}=,86$; $p=,387 > ,05$) and lack of interest ($t_{315}=,56$; $p=,573 > ,05$). However, the differences were not statistically significant. As a result, women and men seem to have similar perceptions about other sub factors of barriers to leisure time scale.

When the findings about student perceptions for leisure time motivation were investigated for possible gender differences, for the scale in general, ratings of female participants ($\bar{X}_{woman}=79,41$) were higher than males ($\bar{X}_{man}=78,50$) but the differences were not statistically significant ($t_{315}=,749$; $p=,455 > ,05$). For lack of motivation sub factor, there was a statistically significant difference between females ($\bar{X}_{woman}=10,40$) and males ($\bar{X}_{man}=9,74$) ($t_{315}=2,20$; $p=,028 < ,05$). In line with this, motivation levels of women were higher than men for lack of motivation sub factor. There were no statistically significant gender differences for other sub-factors of the leisure time motivation scale; knowing and succeeding ($t_{315}=1,01$; $p=,309 > ,05$) stimulus living ($t_{315}=,66$; $p=,507 > ,05$), identification introjection ($t_{315}=,17$; $p=,862 > ,05$) and external regulation ($t_{315}=-1,63$; $p=,103 > ,05$).

Alexandris and Carroll (1997) reported that gender had a positive effect on recreational activities in their study. Culp (1998) stated

that gender is an important component of social influence and an important element that limits the recreational activities of individuals. Akyüz and Türkmen (2016) found that, there were significant differences about affective area, cognitive area and total area between male and female students based on t test results in their study to determine the attitudes of university students towards recreational activities.

Many scientific studies have supported this phenomenon. Henderson et al. (1996) stated in their study that the issues faced by men and women are different and therefore the activities they perform in their leisure time are different. According to Moccia (2000) and Gümüş et. al (2017), gender plays an important role in choosing leisure time activities. In their study, Altergoot and McCreedy (1993) reached supportive results for Moccia (2000) and found that family structure and gender play an important role among the factors affecting the participation of individuals in recreational activities. Hudson (2000) found significant differences between men and women in participating in leisure activities in his study. Women are more likely to face barriers to participating in recreational activities than men (Henderson and Bialeschki 1993; Shaw 1994), and many women believe that they are not given enough opportunity to participate in recreational activities (Henderson and Bialeschki, 1993).

In her study, Henderson (1995) found that women did not get enough support from their families to participate in leisure activities and that they did not have enough free time. The physical structure of women can also affect participation in leisure activities. James (1995) found that because of a variety of reasons, women's physical appearance can limit the activities that they participate in public facilities. Archer and McDonald (1990) determined that some adolescent girls do not participate in some sports activities because of gender. Stronger body structure of men compared to women is the main reason for men's preference for physical activities (Kane, 1990).

There was no statistically significant difference between different departments about barriers to leisure time. Students of Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department had higher average scores for the scale ($\bar{X}_{PE} = 50,04$) compared to other departments ($\bar{X}_{Coa} = 49,89$; $\bar{X}_{sport} = 48,80$; $\bar{X}_{Rec} = 49,83$). These findings were not statistically significant ($F_{(3-313)} = ,230$; $p = ,876 > ,05$). Accordingly, it is concluded that students at different departments have similar determinants of barriers to leisure time.

Findings for “lack of information”, “time” and “lack of interest” sub-factors of the scale were also similar. “Lack of information” scores for Students of Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department were higher ($\bar{X}_{PE} = 8,47$) compared to other departments ($\bar{X}_{Coa} = 8,40$; $\bar{X}_{sport} = 8,19$ $\bar{X}_{Rec} = 8,24$) (Table 12).

However, this difference was not statistically significant ($F_{(3-313)} = ,264$; $p = ,851 > ,05$). In a study of Demirel and Harmandar (2009), it is concluded that universities are different in lack of information sub-factor among possible barriers to attend leisure time activities for university students.

The analysis on leisure time motivation scale and its sub-factor scores for the possible differences between students at different departments revealed that average scores for the scale in general are not statistically significant ($F_{(3-313)} = ,316$; $p = ,814 > ,05$). Accordingly, it is concluded that students at different departments have similar determinants of leisure time motivations.

For the lack of motivation sub-factor of the scale, average scores for students of sports management ($\bar{X}_{sport} = 10,72$) were higher than the scores of the other departments ($\bar{X}_{PE} = 9,90$; $\bar{X}_{coa} = 10,21$ $\bar{X}_{Rec} = 9,58$). However, these differences were not statistically significant ($F_{(3-313)} = 1,975$; $p = ,118 > ,05$). For the other sub-factors, there were no significant differences between average scores of students at different departments: “knowing and succeeding” ($F_{(3-313)} = ,988$; $p = ,399 > ,05$), “stimulus living” ($F_{(3-313)} = ,511$;

$p=,675 > ,05$), “identification introjection” ($F_{(3-313)}=,497$; $p=,685 > ,05$) and external regulation ($F_{(3-313)}=,683$; $p=,563 > ,05$).

In the study conducted by Aydın (2012) comparing the students of the department of physical education and the other department students, a significant difference was found in favor of the students of other departments in the relationship between the levels of leisure time and social harmony.

Similar results were reached in the study conducted by Türkoğlu (2009). The study showed that physical education teachers and high school students taking physical education courses have positive attitudes towards the environment. Although both physical education teachers and students stated that they did not have much time to participate in environmental recreational activities, they could follow the developments in the media and pay attention to share this information with their friends.

When the students' perceptions about barriers to leisure time and their motivation for leisure time were analyzed for possible changes due to their active engagement in sports, no significant difference was found for the overall scale. However, when the sub-factors were examined, a significant difference was found in favor of students playing active sports for lack of friends and stimulus living sub-factors. Low motivation of individuals to play sports alone may be the cause of these differences. When the descriptive averages and sub-factors of the scales are examined, the participants are seen to exhibit similar characteristics.

According to the results of pearson moments correlation analysis of the relationship between barriers to leisure time and leisure time motivation levels of the university students, there is a low but significant relationship between the barriers to leisure time (scale in general) and leisure time motivations (scale in general) of the participants ($r = ,26$, $p = ,000 < ,05$). The barriers to leisure time of university students explains about 7% of the leisure time motivations ($r^2 = 0,26 \times 0,26 = 0,07$). Briefly, there is a low level of relationship between

leisure time motivation and barriers to leisure time perceptions of physical education and sports college students.

According to the results of the research; leisure time activity scores are close to each other for males and females. Gender can be considered as one of the important factors affecting the participation of individuals in leisure time activities. In the study of Akyüz and Turkmen (2016), “The place and importance of sports activities for valueing the leisure time of candidate students of Physical Education and Sports School”, the candidate students were reported to benefit at a low level from the municipal facilities.

In our study, it is found that facility sub-factor has the highest score among barriers to leisure time sub-factors, the facilities are limited in many departments, all of the students cannot completely benefit from them and the equipment and the materials are insufficient. Low scores for valuing leisure time for PE and Sports School students playing active sports are caused by limited recreational areas within the school.

In a study conducted by Barkın in 2016; statistically significant differences were found between gender, physiological characteristics, status of the facilities, side causes variables in the participation of recreational physical activity; in the comparison of faculty and college students, statistically significant differences were found between status of facilities, negative internal balance and economic status and finally statistically significant differences were found between the physiological characteristics, the status of the facilities, the economic situation and organizational elements for the class distribution (Barkın, 2016).

For this reason, it is recommended to give training seminars for the students within the university to develop skills in time management and to arrange the activities in accordance with the leisure time of the students. Also it is recommended to expand and to regulate the recreational areas in the university in line with the needs of the students.

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