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The Investigate of Green Open Space Recreation Facilities Based on Homo Urbanicus Theory

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate visitors' assessments of urban green open spaces based on the Homo Urbanicus theory, encompassing the dimensions of people, opportunity, event, and space. Using data from 178 respondents visiting green open spaces (GOS) in Bandung, the analysis was conducted using Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS). The findings indicate that both male and female visitors generally perceive the provision of primary and supporting facilities in GOS similarly. They equally recognize these facilities as essential without distinguishing between genders. However, concerning comfort, perceptions of primary and supporting facilities differ based on gender. Therefore, park management should design primary and supporting facilities to function generically for both men and women while differentiating comfort elements based on gender-specific preferences.

Keywords: Homo Urbanicus Theory, Green Open Space, Gender

INTRODUCTION

Green Open Space (GOS) constitutes a critical component in advancing the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Tate et al., 2024). Beyond its fundamental ecological function as the "lungs of the city," GOS significantly contributes to environmental sustainability, social cohesion, and psychological well-being within urban communities (Wüstemann et al., 2017). Furthermore, GOS is a vital recreational infrastructure that fosters physical and mental health benefits (Mukherjee & Takara, 2018). Despite these recognized benefits, empirical investigations into the impact of GOS on urban quality of life remain relatively underexplored, particularly in terms of the dynamic interactions between users and the spatial-functional attributes of these environments (Ahmadpoor & Shahab, 2021). Consequently, a comprehensive examination of user experiences in GOS is imperative for informing evidence-based urban planning and policy development.

From a scientific and technological perspective, the strategic design and management of GOS play a pivotal role in advancing environmental sustainability and urban resilience (Sturiale & Scuderi, 2019). As multifunctional public spaces, GOS facilitates social interactions, strengthens communal ties, and enhances collective well-being, positioning itself as an essential element in sustainable urban development (Schmid et al., 2018). Prior research has explored the determinants of visitor perceptions and recreational behaviours within urban parks through the conceptual lens of Homo Urbanicus theory (Ren & Yang, 2023a). This theoretical framework posits that urban dwellers exhibit adaptive behaviours shaped by four interrelated dimensions: people, opportunity, event, and space (Ren & Yang, 2023). Moreover, studies have highlighted the significance of psychological factors influencing park utilization patterns, underscoring the necessity of integrating these insights into developing more inclusive and functionally optimized GOS management strategies (Chen et al., 2020). By synthesizing these perspectives, the present study endeavours to bridge the

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existing research gap and contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how GOS can be systematically designed to optimize its ecological and social functions.

Existing literature predominantly examines the constituent variables of GOS impact in isolation, such as the role of urban planning in enhancing quality of life (Vlasov et al., 2021) and the influence of social determinants on subjective well-being (Aydemir & Bayaram Arli, 2020). However, an integrated analysis that situates these dimensions within the specific context of GOS remains scarce. This research seeks to address this gap by evaluating visitor assessments of green open spaces through the analytical framework of Homo Urbanicus theory, encompassing the dimensions of people, opportunity, event, and space. The findings of this study are expected to provide theoretical and empirical contributions to the discourse on sustainable urban space management, facilitating the development of evidence-driven policies aimed at enhancing the multifunctionality and inclusivity of GOS.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Homo Urbanicus Theory

The concept of Homo Urbanus has been extensively examined in previous studies (Leung, 2016; Leung et al., 2011) as a theoretical framework that defines individuals as rational beings navigating urban spaces to optimize their interactions with the environment. As initially proposed by (Leung, 2012) in his seminal work Old Concepts and New Environment, Homo Urbanicus is characterized by the pursuit of spatial connectivity through rational space selection (Haahtela et al., 2020). This concept underscores the intrinsic relationship between human nature and the spatial dynamics of urban life, incorporating elements of physical interaction, rational decision-making, and co-existence within diverse urban environments (Shen & Karimi, 2018). Homo Urbanicus theory was first introduced by Hok Lin Leung in 2012 as a response to the limitations of traditional urban planning models, which often overlooked the human-centred aspects of environmental development (Leung, 2016; Leung et al., 2011). His work challenges conventional paradigms by advocating for a monistic approach, integrating rationality and collective existence as core values guiding human interaction within the urban context (Fisogni et al., 2022). Drawing insights from multiple disciplines, Leung emphasized redefining planning paradigms to address the evolving needs of an increasingly urbanized global population (Han & Liu, 2018).

The primary objective of Homo Urbanicus theory is to provide a comprehensive framework for understanding urban dynamics (Yousefi & Dadashpoor, 2020). It seeks to foster the creation of sustainable environments that balance individual needs with communal co-existence. Additionally, the theory advocates for rational decision-making in spatial selection to optimize social and spatial interactions (Ji & Yu, 2022). Homo Urbanicus theory conceptualizes humans as adaptive urban dwellers, structured around four key dimensions: people, opportunity, event, and space (Ren & Yang, 2023a): 1) People represent the diversity of individuals within urban spaces; 2) Opportunity refers to access to resources and economic prospects available in urban environments; 3) Event encompasses social, cultural, and economic activities that characterize urbanization; and 4) Space involves the spatial configurations that influence human activities and behaviours (Ren & Yang, 2023a). This theoretical perspective highlights that urban inhabitants develop behavioural patterns and social structures that align with their surrounding environment (Johnson & Munshi-South, 2017). Through this framework, Homo Urbanicus theory offers a systematic understanding of how urban residents interact with their surroundings, providing valuable insights for the development of inclusive and adaptive urban planning strategies.

People

Within the framework of Homo Urbanicus theory, the people dimension plays a crucial role in shaping recreational experiences in urban green spaces. This dimension is structured around three types of participation: purposeful participant, collaborative participant, and continuous participant. Purposeful participants engage in recreational activities with specific, goal-oriented intentions, such as relaxation, skill development, or physical exercise. Their participation is deliberate and structured, reflecting a conscious effort to derive personal benefits from urban green spaces (Althoff et al., 2017). This highlights how individual motivations influence spatial engagement, reinforcing the role of green spaces as functional environments for self-improvement.

In contrast, collaborative participants emphasize social interaction as a fundamental aspect of recreation, fostering a sense of community and cooperation within urban environments (Fischer et al., 2018). This aligns with empirical findings indicating that well-designed green spaces significantly enhance social cohesion and interpersonal relationships (Eigenschenk et al., 2019), encouraging shared experiences and reinforcing urban

parks as platforms for community engagement and collective well-being. Meanwhile, continuous participants maintain sustained involvement in recreational activities, integrating these experiences into the rhythms of daily urban life. Research suggests that recreation fulfils individual psychological and physiological needs and contributes to broader urban social dynamics (Costigan et al., 2017). Public recreational spaces serve as arenas for identity negotiation, allowing individuals to navigate and harmonize personal identity with social affiliations. Overall, the people dimension within Homo Urbanicus theory underscores the interplay between individual agency and communal interaction in urban recreation. By recognizing these participation patterns, urban planners and policymakers can design more inclusive and socially responsive green spaces that cater to diverse user experiences.

Opportunity

In Homo Urbanicus theory, the opportunity dimension plays a crucial role in shaping recreational experiences through three key elements: spatial perception, perception of relationships with others, and self-behavior perception (Li Chi et al., 2021). Spatial perception refers to how individuals interpret and experience recreational spaces, which is closely linked to the interaction between users and their environment. The availability of well-designed spaces that support recreational activities significantly influences individual engagement and the quality of their experiences (Xiao et al., 2017). Research has shown that the quality of park access directly affects space utilization, where well-maintained environments encourage greater participation in recreational activities (Jabbar et al., 2022).

Meanwhile, the perception of relationships with others emphasizes the role of social interactions in recreational contexts. Positive social interactions within recreational spaces can enhance the overall experience, while negative interactions may hinder participation (Myalkovsky et al., 2023). Studies indicate that social and cultural factors play a significant role in shaping park usage, with socially integrated communities demonstrating higher levels of engagement in public spaces (Fischer et al., 2018). Lastly, self-behavior perception reflects an individual's awareness of their behavior, recreational activities, and experiences. This awareness creates a connection between self-perception and participation, suggesting that individuals who recognize the benefits of recreation are more likely to engage in these activities actively (Wang et al., 2019).

Thus, opportunities for recreational behaviour are not solely dependent on physical access to recreational spaces but also on how individuals navigate the relationships between themselves, their environment, and others to create meaningful experiences. A comprehensive understanding of these factors is essential for effective park planning and management, as it can enhance the overall quality of recreational experiences for urban communities (Zhang et al., 2022).

Event

In Homo Urbanicus theory, the event dimension shapes recreational experiences through four key aspects: time of occurrence, place of occurrence, experience results, and preference feedback (Li Chi et al., 2021). Time of occurrence refers to when a recreational activity takes place, influencing an individual's experience based on the rhythms of urban life and social interaction patterns within specific periods. Research indicates that the timing and frequency of public space usage significantly affect individual satisfaction and engagement in recreational activities (Ugolini et al., 2020).

Place of occurrence emphasizes the location where recreational activities happen, highlighting how well-designed green spaces enhance the quality of recreational experiences. Key factors such as accessibility and spatial planning are critical in encouraging public participation (Pradnyapasa et al., 2023). Meanwhile, experience results describe individuals' outcomes from recreational activities, including emotional satisfaction, skill enhancement, or strengthening social relationships. Studies suggest that positive experiences in public spaces contribute to improved mental and physical well-being (Sumanapala & Wolf, 2019).

Finally, preference feedback refers to individuals' responses and evaluations of past recreational experiences, shaping their future recreational preferences and behaviours. This feedback mechanism is crucial in determining participation patterns, as previous experiences influence an individual's likelihood of engaging in similar activities in the future (Morales Gonzalez et al., 2022). Thus, the recreational behaviour process unfolds sequentially, where experiences and feedback interact over time, shaping participation patterns in urban life. Ultimately, individual behaviour and social interactions within recreational environments contribute to developing structured recreational engagement in urban settings (Kothencz et al., 2017).

Space

The space dimension in Homo Urbanicus theory plays a fundamental role in shaping recreational experiences through five key elements: landscape, convenience, regularity, facility, and place (Ren & Yang, 2023b). Landscape refers to a recreational space's physical and visual characteristics, where aesthetic appeal and diversity in landscape elements enhance the attractiveness and comfort of recreational experiences. Research indicates that high-quality landscapes significantly improve user satisfaction and encourage greater participation in recreational activities (Aronson et al., 2017).

Convenience pertains to the accessibility and affordability of recreational facilities, allowing individuals to engage in leisure activities more efficiently. Studies have demonstrated that well-connected green spaces and accessible recreational facilities increase user frequency and satisfaction (Rice et al., 2020). Meanwhile, regularity represents the continuity and consistency of recreational spaces in supporting leisure activities. Proper urban planning and regular maintenance are crucial in enhancing user experience and promoting the sustainable use of public spaces (Lepczyk et al., 2017).

By integrating these spatial components, urban green spaces can be designed to optimize user engagement and long-term functionality. A well-structured, well-maintained recreational environment enhances individual well-being and fosters social cohesion and sustainable urban development.

The Difference Of Gender

It has long been recognized that gender stereotypes, which stem from differences in physical attributes, socialization processes, and gender roles, contribute to behavioural variations between men and women (Archer, 1996; Eagly, 1987). As a result, research on gender differences in tourism and their implications has become increasingly important (Figueroa-Domecq & Segovia-Perez, 2020; Milićević et al., 2021). Empirical studies suggest that tourist perceptions and attitudes toward service provision and environmental factors differ based on gender. For instance, (Huang and van der Veen, 2019) found that service quality and tourism infrastructure strongly influenced male tourists' attitudes, whereas natural environmental factors significantly impacted female tourists. This suggests that visitor evaluations of facilities and infrastructure at recreational sites may vary according to gender.

Further studies reveal gender-based differences in physical facility usage within parks. Research conducted by (Cohen et al., 2021; Wilson et al., 2022) found that women were significantly less likely than men to use physically demanding park facilities, leading to a higher frequency of male engagement in physical activities during recreation. This indicates that men tend to utilize physical recreational infrastructure more than women. Conversely, some facilities may be essential for women but not for men, and vice versa, highlighting the need for gender-sensitive infrastructure planning in recreational spaces.

In the context of tourism infrastructure perceptions, (Chen and Kerstetter, 1999) studied Pennsylvania's rural tourism destination image and found that women were more likely than men to consider tourism infrastructure crucial to destination appeal. However, (Small and Rodgers, 2023) emphasized that tourism infrastructure should be inclusive, ensuring equal accessibility and benefits for both men and women. Key infrastructures include transportation networks, communication systems, electricity supply, water availability, and recreational site amenities.

Based on the theoretical framework and empirical findings, the following hypotheses are proposed:

H1: There is a significant difference between men's and women's assessments of primary facilities in green open spaces.

H2: There is a significant difference between men's and women's assessments of supporting facilities in green open spaces.

METHODS

The research structure and methodology are illustrated in Figure 1, outlining six general steps. The study focuses on Green Open Spaces (GOS) in Bandung, selected based on specific criteria: 1) public accessibility, 2) continuous availability for recreational purposes, and 3) similar urban park characteristics. Bandung was chosen as the research site due to its status as a metropolitan city with numerous urban green spaces and a total population of 2,469,589 (BPS, 2023). Bandung has 16,729.65 hectares of GOS, accounting for only 8% of the city's total area, which falls significantly below the recommended urban GOS coverage (DPKP, 2025). These urban parks serve multiple functions, including social interaction, recreation, sports, leisure, and relaxation (Andrianto et al., 2023; Sugiama et al., 2023).

The study employed a questionnaire-based survey adapted from previous research constructs. The questionnaire utilized a Likert scale and underwent a pilot test (tryout) to ensure validity and reliability. After

refinement, the final survey was administered to 178 respondents. The collected data were then subjected to statistical analysis, including instrument validity and reliability tests and comparative analysis (Sugiama, 2014)—the comparative analysis aimed to evaluate gender-based differences in visitor perceptions of primary and supporting facilities in GOS. Given the ordinal and nominal nature of the data, a non-parametric statistical approach was employed (Sugiama, 2014). Specifically, the Mann-Whitney U test was used to assess differences in perceptions between male and female visitors regarding GOS facilities.

The characteristics of GOS visitors are detailed in Table 1, presenting demographic variables such as age, gender, residence, frequently visited GOS, education level, and occupation. The sample comprises 59.77% male and 40.22% female respondents, with the majority aged 15–25 (73.59%). Most participants reside in Bandung Raya (59.56%), and the most frequently visited GOS is Ir. H. Juanda National Park (38.76%).

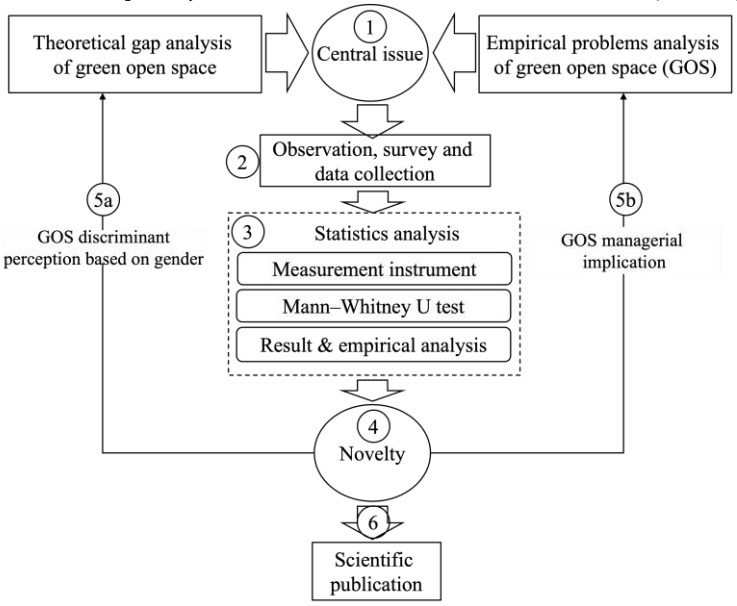

Figure 1. Research Structure And Methodology
Source: Research data, 2024

Table 1. Demographic Respondent Characteristics

Variable	Category	n	%
Age	15 - 25 years	131	73.59
	26 - 35 years	33	18.50
	36 - 65 years	14	7.91
Gender	Male	107	59.77
	Female	71	40.22
Residence	Bandung Raya	106	59.56
	Others	72	40.44
Visited GOS	Ir. H. Juanda Nat. Park	69	38.76
	Balai Kota Park	45	25.28
	Lansia Park	16	8.99
	Teras Cikapundung Park	16	8.99
	Film Park	15	8.43
	Others	17	9.55
Education Level	Higher Education	99	55.62
	Senior High School	79	44.40
Occupation	Student	117	65.73
	Employee	41	23.03
	Others	20	11.24

Note: Nat. park= national park; n= sample size; %= the percentage
Source: Research data, 2024

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Measurement Instruments And Descriptive Statistics

The data collected from the questionnaire survey were tabulated and subjected to validity and reliability tests. Descriptive statistical analyses were then conducted, including mean and discriminant analyses, in line with the study objectives. A total of 178 visitors (n=178) participated in the survey, consisting of 107 male respondents (59.77%) and 71 female respondents (40.22%), indicating a slight gender imbalance with 36 more male participants (19.55%). To assess the validity and reliability of the measurement instruments, a significance level of 0.05 was applied, with degrees of freedom (df) calculated as 178 - 2 = 176, resulting in an r-table value of 0.1471. The validity criterion required that r-calculated > r-table for an item to be considered valid and reliable. Following this validation process, 30 constructs met the validity and reliability requirements, comprising 15 items for main and 15 for support facilities. The results of the validity and reliability tests and descriptive statistics are presented in Table 2.

The frequency analysis revealed that the most frequently selected response mode (modus) was "4" (agree) across the dataset, indicating that, in general, respondents agreed with the survey statements. Notably, only one construct, "Self-Behavior Perception" (MOPR3), had a mode of "4" for all respondents. The specific statement for this item was: "I always maintain appropriate behaviour when using the main facilities of this green open space." This finding suggests that visitors strongly agree that they consistently exhibit responsible behaviour while using GOS main facilities, ensuring proper maintenance and usability. Furthermore, based on percentage analysis, the construct "Experience Result" (SEVN3) had a mode of "4" with a 67.4% response rate among 178 visitors, meaning that the majority of respondents agreed that their visits provided beneficial experiences. Conversely, the construct with the lowest percentage of mode "4" responses was "Continuous Participant" (MPOP3), with a mode "4" response rate of only 43.3%. This result suggests that while visitors generally agreed with statements about sustained engagement in recreational activities, this aspect was less strongly affirmed than other constructs.

Table 2. Mode and Different Test Results

Construct	Mode (H. Freq.) & %	CA	Mean	SD	Asymp. Sig.
MPOP1: Purposeful participant	4=62.4	.887	4.02	.680	*0.098*
MPOP2: Collaborative participant	4=45.5	.894	4.18	.760	*0.664*
MPOP3: Continous participant	4=43.3	.885	3.84	.862	**0.037**
MOPR1: Spatial perception	4=67.4	.885	4.03	.600	*0.607*
MOPR2: Perception of relationship with others	4=59.6	.886	3.95	.699	*0.837*
MOPR3: Self-behaviour perfection	5=48.9	.898	4.44	.592	*0.587*
MEVN1: Time of occurrence	4=47.2	.883	3.87	.805	*0.673*
MEVN2: Place of occurrence	4=55.6	.883	4.03	.680	*0.772*
MEVN3: Experience result	4=61.2	.888	4.14	.636	*0.712*
MEVN4: Preference feedback	4=53.4	.882	4.03	.732	*0.732*
MSPC1: Landscape	4=58.4	.884	3.90	.711	*0.356*
MSPC2: Convenient	4=60.7	.883	4.12	.658	**0.009**
MSPC3: Regularity	4=61.8	.883	3.91	.715	*0.464*
MSCP4: Facility	4=61.8	.881	3.89	.743	*0.748*
MSCP5: Place	4=58.4	.885	4.03	.671	*0.881*
SPOP1: Purposeful participant	4=59.6	.896	4.05	.699	*0.830*
SPOP2: Collaborative participant	4=53.9	.898	4.08	.693	*0.252*
SPOP3: Continous participant	4=47.8	.895	3.80	.805	*0.100*
SOPR1: Spatial perception	4=65.7	.891	4.04	.614	*0.712*
SOPR2: Perception of relationship with others	4=56.7	.896	3.94	.706	*0.935*
SOPR3: Self-behaviour perfection	4=50.6	.902	4.30	.636	*0.123*
SEVN1: Time of occurrence	4=48.9	.894	3.85	.737	*0.190*
SEVN2: Place of occurrence	4=59.0	.889	4.06	.653	*0.173*
SEVN3: Experience result	4=67.4	.896	4.03	.624	*0.950*
SEVN4: Preference feedback	4=55.1	.891	4.04	.720	*0.987*
SSPC1: Landscape	4=63.5	.894	3.92	.628	*0.529*
SSPC2: Convenient	4=64.6	.892	4.08	.633	**0.036**
SSPC3: Regularity	4=61.8	.892	4.01	.685	*0.900*
SSPC4: Facility	4=56.7	.891	3.90	.726	*0.854*
SSPC5: Place	4=61.8	.896	4.09	.649	*0.372*

Note: H. Freq= highest frequency; CR=Cronbach alpha; SD= standard deviation; Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed; Sig. at > 0.05.

Source: Research Data, 2024

Mann-Whitney U Test

The Mann-Whitney U test was conducted to determine whether there were significant differences in male and female perceptions of leading and supporting facilities in Green Open Spaces (GOS). The first hypothesis (H1) examined whether men and women differed in their assessments of main facilities, while the second (H2) investigated gender differences in perceptions of supporting facilities. The statistical decision criterion was based on the p-value (Asymp. Sig.), where a result greater than 0.05 indicated no significant difference (Ho accepted), and a result less than 0.05 indicated a significant difference (Ho rejected). Since gender was measured on a nominal scale and visitor assessments on an ordinal scale, a non-parametric statistical approach (Mann-Whitney U test) was used.

The results revealed that only three constructs showed significant gender differences, namely MPOP3 (Continuous Participant) with a p-value of 0.037, MSPC1 (Landscape) with a p-value of 0.009, and SSPC2 (Convenience) with a p-value of 0.036. These findings indicate that men and women had differing perceptions regarding the continuity of recreational engagement, landscape aesthetics, and convenience of GOS facilities. For all other constructs, the p-values were more outstanding than 0.05, meaning that no significant gender differences were observed in the assessments of most main and supporting facilities. This suggests that male and female visitors generally had similar perceptions regarding facility availability, safety, accessibility, cleanliness, lighting, seating areas, and other recreational infrastructure. Thus, while the study partially supports H1 and H2, confirming gender-based differences in specific aspects of landscape, convenience, and continuous participation, most facilities did not exhibit statistically significant gender-based differences. This finding underscores the importance of inclusive urban space planning, ensuring that GOS facilities meet the needs of all visitors regardless of gender.

Discussion

Based on the data and analysis in this study, three key findings require further discussion. First, the demographic characteristics of GOS visitors in Bandung indicate that most respondents were young (15–25 years old), with a slightly higher proportion of male visitors. This suggests that young men tend to engage in recreational activities in GOS more frequently than women, supporting the findings of Derose et al. (2018), who reported that women visit parks less regularly per week and have shorter visit durations than men. Given that GOS is primarily designed for urban communities, the data also show that most visitors reside within Bandung and live near the parks they visit, aligning with previous research (Cohen et al., 2019; Evenson et al., 2019; Hamilton et al., 2017). Additionally, visitor education levels were consistent with the age distribution, as most respondents were students.

Second, the Mann-Whitney U test results revealed gender differences in perceptions of leading and supporting facilities. The most notable difference was in continuous participation, where both male and female visitors agreed that they frequently and consistently use the main facilities in GOS. However, men and women differed in their perceptions of comfort in main facilities, such as working loops, gym equipment, playgrounds, and other physical infrastructure. The results suggest that men are more likely to use physically demanding equipment than women, supporting previous studies (Cohen et al., 2020, 2021; Derose et al., 2018). Differences were also observed in supporting facilities, particularly in parking areas, restrooms, handwashing stations, and other amenities. Men and women rated these facilities differently, consistent with research by Cohen et al. (2021) and Wilson et al. (2022), showing that women are less likely to engage in physically intensive park activities, whereas men use physical infrastructure more frequently. Similar trends were observed in Bandung's GOS, where men used both main and supporting facilities more often than women. However, women uniquely required some facilities, not men, and vice versa. For example, men used gender-segregated restrooms, rock climbing walls, skateboarding areas, and sports fields (such as soccer and basketball courts) more frequently, aligning with their higher participation in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA). In contrast, women preferred walking areas, which support lower-intensity recreational activities.

Third, despite some differences, both genders shared similar perceptions of most GOS facilities. Among the 15 constructs of main facilities, 13 were rated similarly by both men and women, including purposeful participation, collaborative participation, spatial perception, perception of relationships with others, self-behaviour perfection, time of occurrence, place of occurrence, experience results, preference feedback, landscape, regularity, facility, and place. While these facilities were perceived similarly, their importance and usage patterns differed between genders. Additionally, significant differences were observed in 14 out of 15 constructs related to supporting facilities, reflecting variations in recreational engagement and environmental perceptions. These findings suggest that supporting facilities serve as complementary features that enhance

the effectiveness of main facilities in catering to visitor needs. Despite differences in specific facility usage, men and women agreed on the importance of almost all GOS facilities for recreation.

Overall, the results indicate that both main and supporting facilities play a crucial role in enhancing the recreational experience for visitors. Therefore, the design and management of GOS should align with visitor needs and preferences, ensuring inclusivity for both genders. These findings reinforce prior studies on urban green space services (Andrianto et al., 2023; Sugiama, 2013; Sugiama et al., 2023) and visitors' diverse motivations and recreational behaviours (Evenson et al., 2016, 2019).

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study, based on Homo Urbanicus theory, indicate that the provision of both main and supporting facilities in Green Open Spaces (GOS) is generally perceived similarly by both men and women. Visitors, regardless of gender, consider these facilities essential and in line with their expectations. However, differences emerge in the level of engagement and comfort associated with main facilities and the perceived comfort of supporting facilities, with men and women expressing distinct preferences. This study elaborates on all dimensions and constructs of Homo Urbanicus theory, encompassing the four key variables: people, opportunity, event, and space (Ren & Yang, 2023a), as explored in prior research. However, it does not incorporate dependent, intervening, or moderating variables. Therefore, future research on GOS would benefit from adopting a causal approach, integrating Homo Urbanicus theory with variables such as benefits and usage, visitor satisfaction, revisit intention, and quality of life to further enrich the understanding of urban green space experiences.

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