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Journal of Mathematics Instruction, Social Research and Opinion Vol. 4, No. 4, December 2025, pp. 1577 – 1592, https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 ISSN 2962-7842 1577 Journal homepage: https://journal-gehu.com/index.php/misro Study of Community Perceptions of Green Open Spaces in Samarinda City Danish Naira Irawan1, Yulian Widya Saputra2, Aisyah Trees Sandy3, Rahmadi4 1,2 Geography Education, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia Article Info ABSTRACT Article history: Received 2025-12-10 Revised 2025-12-30 Accepted 2025-12-30 Green Open Space (GOS) in Samarinda City plays an important role as an ecological buffer, recreational facility, and public social space. However, variations in quality, facilities, and management have raised concerns about public comfort and the use of these spaces. This study aims to analyze public perceptions of Green Open Spaces in Samarinda City by examining user characteristics, utilization patterns, and comfort levels. The research applied a descriptive quantitative method using a questionnaire survey distributed to visitors of several major 1 green open spaces, including Samarendah Park, Smart Park (Edupark), Bebaya Park, and Teras Samarinda. The results show that the majority of respondents perceive green open spaces as very important and generally rate their overall condition as good. Cleanliness, safety, and the availability of supporting facilities were identified as the main factors influencing public comfort and perception. These findings indicate that continuous improvement in the quality and management of green open spaces is essential to enhance community comfort and optimize their utilization. Keywords: Community Comfort 1 Green Open Space Public Perception Samarinda City Urban Environment Corresponding Author: Danish Naira Irawan Geography Education, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia Email: danishnirawannn@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

1 Green Open Space (GOS) is an essential element of the urban system, serving ecological, social, and aesthetic functions. Ecologically, GOS contributes to improving air quality, regulating the urban microclimate, and supporting environmental balance in cities [1], [2]. From a social perspective, GOS functions as a public space 4 that can be used by the community for recreational activities, exercise, and social

interaction [3], [4]. Rapid urban development is often accompanied by land-use conversion to built-up areas, such as residential zones, offices, and commercial centers. This condition reduces the availability of open spaces and negatively affects urban environmental quality. Samarinda City, as the capital of East Kalimantan Province, has experienced significant dynamics in both

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1578 population growth and physical urban development. This growth has created challenges in providing and managing adequate GOS that aligns with community needs. In Samarinda City, GOS functions not only as an environmental element but also as a public space widely utilized by the community. Several well-known and frequently visited green open spaces include Samarendah Park, Smart Park (Edupark), Bebaya Park, Teras Samarinda, and other urban parks. The presence of these GOS areas provides alternative public spaces for community activities amid limited open spaces in residential areas. However, the level of utilization and public perception of GOS vary, influenced by factors such as location, accessibility, cleanliness, safety, and the completeness of facilities. Public perception of GOS is an important aspect in assessing the effectiveness of green open space provision and management. Positive perceptions indicate that GOS meets community needs and expectations, while negative perceptions may signal management issues. Public perception is also closely related to visitation intensity and activity patterns within GOS areas. Therefore, understanding community perception is essential as a basis for more responsive GOS planning and development. Preliminary research data analyzed using SPSS software indicate that the people of Samarinda City show a relatively high level of concern for the existence of GOS. Based on frequency test results, out of a total of 116 respondents, 112 respondents stated that green open space is an important to very important facility for urban life. Most respondents considered GOS a necessary space to support environmental comfort and daily activities. These findings indicate that, in general, the community is aware of GOS's strategic role in urban environments. The

characteristics of respondents in this study also provide insight into the groups that most frequently utilize GOS. SPSS analysis shows that respondents were predominantly from the productive age group, particularly those aged 21 to 30 years. In addition, the gender composition of respondents was relatively balanced, with equal numbers of males and females. The dominance of productive age groups suggests that socially active individuals with high mobility widely use GOS. This finding indicates that GOS serves as a relevant public space for young adults and the productive population 1 in Samarinda City. 2 In terms of education and occupation, SPSS results show that most respondents had secondary or higher education, including senior high school and bachelor's degrees, and held diverse occupations ranging from students and private-sector employees to government staff. This condition indicates that GOS is utilized by various segments of society regardless of specific social backgrounds. Thus, GOS functions as an inclusive public space accessible to diverse community groups. Beyond respondent characteristics, this study also focuses on public perception of GOS quality. SPSS analysis indicates 1 that the majority of respondents rated the quality of GOS in Samarinda City as good to very good. This assessment includes aspects of comfort, cleanliness, and safety. Nevertheless, some respondents perceived the quality of GOS as less optimal, particularly in terms of cleanliness and safety. This finding suggests that while GOS generally functions well, there remains room for improvement in its management. 9 Rapid urban development often leads to land conversion into built-up areas, resulting in reduced availability of green open spaces [5], [6]. This condition is also evident 1 in Samarinda City,

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1579 which has experienced significant population growth and physical development [1]. Reducing GOS has the potential to degrade environmental quality and urban livability [7]. SPSS data also show that GOS in Samarinda City is used for various activities. The most common activities include relaxing, light exercise, walking, and gathering with family or friends. This activity pattern indicates that GOS is used more frequently for recreation and relaxation than for formal activities.

These findings reinforce the social function of GOS as a public space that supports social interaction and community mental health. The frequency of community visits to GOS also reflects the level of utilization of green open space. Based on SPSS analysis, most respondents visit GOS at least occasionally, ranging from occasional to frequent visits. This visitation frequency indicates that GOS has a strong appeal, particularly those located in strategic, easily accessible areas. GOS located in the city center tend to have higher visitation rates than those situated in peripheral areas. However, SPSS analysis also reveals public expectations regarding improvements in GOS quality in Samarinda City. Most respondents expressed expectations for cleaner, safer GOS with more complete facilities. These expectations indicate that the community not only utilizes GOS but also holds clear expectations regarding its management quality. In other words, public perception extends beyond current conditions and reflects future needs and aspirations. The results of preliminary data processing using SPSS show that the majority of respondents consider GOS to be a very important facility for urban life. This finding aligns with previous studies indicating that public awareness of GOS functions tends to increase alongside rising urban density [3], [8]. Respondent characteristics based on SPSS data show dominance of the productive age group, particularly those aged 21 to 30 years. This age group is known for high mobility and strong demand for public spaces for recreation and stress relief [2], [9]. Additionally, the relatively balanced gender composition indicates that GOS is utilized inclusively without gender dominance [3]. In terms of quality, SPSS results show that most respondents rated GOS in Samarinda City as good to very good, although there remain expectations for improved cleanliness, safety, and supporting facilities. This condition indicates that public perception reflects not only existing conditions but also expectations for future GOS management [10], [11]. Based on this discussion, public perception of GOS in Samarinda City is influenced by user characteristics, physical quality of GOS, and utilization patterns. SPSS data used in this study provide empirical insight into how the community evaluates and utilizes GOS in daily life. Several GOS areas in Samarinda City, such as Samarendah Park, Smart Park (Edupark),

Bebaya Park, and Teras Samarinda, are public spaces frequently visited by residents. The level of utilization is influenced by factors such as accessibility, cleanliness, safety, and the completeness of the facility [11], [10]. Public perception of GOS quality plays a key role in determining visitation intensity and types of activities undertaken [2], [12]. Therefore, this study is important for examining public perception of GOS as a basis for formulating policies and management strategies for more effective green open space development. By examining public perception through a quantitative analysis of SPSS data, this study is expected to contribute to the development of green open spaces in Samarinda City.

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1580 The findings not only describe existing conditions but also provide input for local governments and stakeholders in improving the quality, comfort, and sustainability of GOS. Thus, green open spaces can function optimally as ecological and social spaces that support urban quality of life. 2. METHOD This study employed a quantitative descriptive approach to examine public perceptions of Green Open Spaces (GOS) in Samarinda City. This approach was selected because the research objective focused on describing existing conditions, respondent characteristics, and public perceptions based on empirical data obtained through surveys. The quantitative descriptive method allows data to be presented systematically as numerical values, percentages, and general trends that objectively reflect patterns of GOS utilization. The research locations included several public green spaces in Samarinda City that are frequently visited by the community, namely Samarendah Park, Smart Park (Edupark), Bebaya Park, Teras Samarinda, and several other urban green spaces. The selection of these locations was based on their relatively high visitation levels and their function as major public spaces in Samarinda City. Therefore, the collected data were expected to reflect the general perceptions of GOS users. The study population consisted of all community members who use green open spaces in Samarinda City. The sampling technique applied was accidental sampling, in which respondents were selected based on their presence at the GOS locations and their willingness to complete the questionnaire

during the survey period. This technique was chosen because the study was conducted in public spaces with diverse and dynamic visitor characteristics. Figure 1. Research Location Map The total number of respondents in this study was 116 individuals. This number was considered sufficient to provide a general overview of public perceptions of green open spaces in Samarinda City. Of the total respondents, 112 responses were fully valid for analysis across several variables, while the remaining responses were recorded as missing

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1581 values in certain questionnaire items. Data processing was conducted by considering only valid data, as indicated in the SPSS output. The research instrument used was a closed-ended questionnaire designed in the form of multiple-choice questions and rating scales. The questionnaire consisted of several main sections: (1) respondent characteristics, including age, gender, education level, and occupation; (2) information regarding the most frequently visited green open space; (3) public perceptions of the importance of green open spaces; (4) patterns of GOS utilization, including visit frequency and types of activities; and (5) public perceptions of GOS quality, cleanliness, and safety. Data collection was conducted directly in the field by distributing questionnaires to visitors of green open spaces. Respondents completed the questionnaire independently, with assistance from the researcher when clarification was needed. In addition to questionnaires, data collection was supported by field observations to assess the physical conditions of the green open spaces, available facilities, and ongoing community activities. These observations served as supplementary data to strengthen the survey results. The collected data were processed and analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics software. The data analysis process began with data entry in SPSS, followed by completeness checks and the identification of missing values. The analysis in this study used descriptive statistics, including frequency analysis, percentage calculations, and tabular data presentation. Frequency analysis was used to describe respondents' characteristics, including age distribution, gender, education level, and occupation. This

analysis was also applied to examine public perceptions regarding the importance of green open spaces, perceived benefits, visit frequency, types of activities, and assessments of GOS quality, cleanliness, and safety. The results were presented in frequency tables showing the number and percentage of respondents in each response category. Based on the SPSS output, the analysis considered the number of valid responses for each variable. For several perception variables, the number of valid responses was recorded as 112, while for respondent characteristic variables, the valid data totaled 116 responses. This discrepancy occurred because some respondents did not complete all questionnaire items. Nevertheless, the available data remained adequate to provide a general depiction of public perceptions of green open spaces in Samarinda City. To ensure the accuracy of the research findings, the data were analyzed carefully and aligned with the research objectives. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis were then interpreted narratively to explain trends in public perceptions of green open spaces. Data interpretation focused not only on numerical results but also incorporated field conditions and the context of GOS utilization in Samarinda City. By applying a quantitative descriptive approach and SPSS-based analysis, this study is expected to provide a clear and measurable overview of public perceptions of green open spaces. This research method serves as the basis for the results and discussion sections and provides an empirical foundation for formulating conclusions and recommendations on green open space management in Samarinda City.

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1582 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS RESULTS The results of this study were obtained from questionnaire data processed using SPSS software involving 116 respondents who were users of Green Open Spaces (GOS) in Samarinda City. The research findings are presented descriptively to illustrate respondent characteristics, public perceptions of GOS, utilization patterns, and assessments of GOS quality, cleanliness, and safety. This approach aims to provide a comprehensive overview of GOS utilization conditions from the perspective of the

community as direct users. Public assessment of the quality of green open spaces in Samarinda City shows a generally positive trend. Most respondents rated the quality of GOS as good, indicating that, in general, green open spaces have met the community's basic needs as public spaces. This finding is consistent with previous studies by Jaelani et al. and Şenik and Uzun, which emphasize that physical quality and comfort are key factors shaping public perceptions of green open spaces [11], [4]. However, aspects of cleanliness and safety remain concerns for some respondents. This result aligns with the findings of Pratama et al. and Ekawati et al., which highlight cleanliness and safety as important indicators of increasing the intensity of green open space utilization among urban communities [10], [12]. Respondent Characteristics Respondent characteristics constitute an important part of the research findings, as they provide an overview of the profiles of communities that utilize green open spaces in Samarinda City. Based on SPSS analysis, respondents were predominantly in the productive age group. The 21–30 age group accounted for the largest proportion of respondents, followed by the other age groups. The dominance of productive-age respondents indicates that 1 green open spaces are widely used by socially active individuals who have a high demand for public spaces as venues for recreation and stress relief from daily activities. 2 In terms of gender, SPSS analysis shows that the number of female respondents was slightly higher than that of male respondents. Nevertheless, the difference in proportion was not substantial, suggesting that green open spaces are utilized in a relatively balanced manner by 3 both men and women. This condition indicates that 1 green open spaces in Samarinda City are inclusive and accessible to all community groups without gender dominance. Regarding educational background, most respondents had completed 2 senior high school or held a bachelor's degree. This indicates that GOS users generally come from groups with secondary education or higher. Educational attainment may influence how individuals perceive the function and importance 1 of green open spaces, particularly in relation to environmental quality and public space comfort. Meanwhile, 2 in terms of occupation, respondents came from diverse backgrounds, including students, private sector

employees, state-owned enterprise employees, lecturers or teachers, entrepreneurs, and individuals who were not employed. This diversity of occupational backgrounds demonstrates that various social and economic segments of the community utilize green open spaces.

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1583 Figure 2. Respondent Characteristics by Age (SPSS Output) Figure 3. Respondent Characteristics by Gender (SPSS Output) Figure 4. Respondent Characteristics by Education Level (SPSS Output) Figure 5. Respondent Characteristics by Occupation (SPSS Output)

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1584 Green Open Spaces Closest to Respondents SPSS analysis indicates that respondents are located close to several major green spaces in Samarinda City. The green open spaces most frequently identified as the closest to respondents' residences were Samarendah Park and Smart Park (Edupark). In addition, several respondents also mentioned Bebaya Park, Teras Samarinda, City Hall Park, and the Mulawarman University Botanical Garden as the green open spaces closest to their homes. The proximity of green open spaces to residential areas is an important factor influencing the level of GOS utilization. Green open spaces that are located nearby and easily accessible tend to be visited more frequently than those situated farther from residential areas. This finding indicates that the spatial distribution of green open spaces in Samarinda City affects the intensity of community utilization. Figure 6. Green Open Spaces Closest to Respondents' Residences (SPSS Output) Public Perception of the Importance of Green Open Spaces Public perception regarding the importance of green open spaces shows highly positive results. Based on SPSS analysis, most respondents stated that green open spaces are very important facilities, while the remaining respondents indicated that they are important. No respondents considered green open spaces to be unimportant or less important. These results demonstrate that the community of Samarinda City has a high level of awareness regarding the presence of

green open spaces. Green open spaces are not merely perceived as complementary urban elements but as essential needs that support comfort and quality of life in urban environments. This perception indicates that green open spaces hold strategic value from the perspective of the community.

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1585 Figure 7. Public Perception of the Importance of Green Open Spaces (SPSS Output) Perceived Benefits of Green Open Spaces The community's perceived benefits of green open spaces are diverse. According to SPSS analysis, the most frequently reported benefit is fresher air and a more comfortable environment. In addition, green open spaces are also perceived as comfortable recreational areas and as elements that enhance urban aesthetics. These findings indicate that the ecological functions of green open spaces, such as improving air quality and environmental comfort, are directly experienced by the community. At the same time, the social and aesthetic functions of green open spaces add value, strengthening their role as important public spaces. Figure 8. Perceived Benefits of Green Open Spaces (SPSS Output) Visit Frequency and Community Activities in Green Open Spaces SPSS analysis shows that the frequency of community visits to green open spaces ranges from occasional to frequent. This finding indicates that green open spaces are used relatively regularly by the community, although visitation intensity varies among respondents. Visit frequency is influenced by factors such as available leisure time, distance to the location, and the condition of the green open spaces themselves. The activities undertaken by the community during visits to green open spaces are varied. The most common activities include exercising, resting, playing with children, and relaxing. This activity pattern indicates that green open spaces are primarily used for

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1586 relaxation and family recreation rather than for formal activities. This finding reinforces the role of green open spaces as public spaces that support both physical and mental well-being. Figure 9. Frequency of

Visits to Green Open Spaces (SPSS Output) Figure 10. Activities Conducted in Green Open Spaces (SPSS Output) Public Expectations of Green Open Spaces Public expectations regarding green open spaces in Samarinda City indicate a need for improved management quality. Based on SPSS analysis, the primary expectations expressed by respondents are cleaner and more comfortable green open spaces. In addition, the community expects improvements in facilities and enhanced safety in green open spaces. These expectations indicate that the community is concerned with the sustainability and quality of green open spaces. Although the overall condition of green open spaces is generally perceived as good, the community continues to expect improvements so they can be used more optimally.

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1587 Figure 11. Public Expectations of Green Open Spaces (SPSS Output) Public Assessment of Green Open Space Quality, Cleanliness, and Safety Public assessment of the quality of green open spaces generally falls within the good to very good category. This indicates that most respondents feel reasonably satisfied with the current condition of green open spaces. Assessments of cleanliness also show a positive tendency, although a small number of respondents still perceive the cleanliness of green open spaces as insufficiently maintained. Safety assessments indicate that the majority of respondents feel safe in green open spaces. Nevertheless, a small proportion of respondents reported feeling less secure, suggesting that safety remains an important concern in the management of green open spaces. These findings demonstrate that quality, cleanliness, and safety are three interrelated aspects that collectively shape public perceptions of green open spaces. Figure 12. Assessment of Green Open Space Quality (SPSS Output)

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1588 Figure 13. Assessment of Green Open Space Cleanliness (SPSS Output) Figure 14. Assessment of Green Open Space Safety (SPSS Output) DISCUSSION This study presents a comprehensive analysis of

public perceptions, utilization patterns, and evaluations of Green Open Spaces (GOS) in Samarinda City based on questionnaire data collected from 116 respondents. The discussion elaborates on the research findings by comparing them with results from previous studies to identify consistencies and broader implications for urban green space management. Respondent Characteristics and Their Implications for GOS Utilization The predominance of respondents in the productive age group, particularly those aged 21–30 years, indicates that 1 green open spaces in Samarinda City are primarily used by socially active individuals engaged in daily urban routines. Previous studies 3 have shown that productive-age groups tend to have higher mobility and a greater need for public spaces as venues for recreation, physical activity, and stress relief [11]. This condition suggests that green open spaces play 2 an important role in supporting the well-being of urban residents who face high levels of daily activity and work-related pressure.

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 1589 The relatively balanced gender distribution of respondents reflects the inclusive nature 1 of green open spaces in Samarinda City. This finding is consistent with earlier research indicating that well-designed and accessible green open spaces tend to be used equally by different gender groups [12]. 3 The absence of gender dominance suggests that these spaces do not impose social or physical barriers that limit access, thereby reinforcing their status as inclusive public facilities. Regarding educational background, most respondents had completed 2 senior high school or held a bachelor's degree. Previous research suggests that individuals with higher educational attainment generally possess greater environmental awareness and are more attentive to issues such as environmental quality, cleanliness, and comfort in public spaces [10]. This may explain why respondents in this study were able to provide critical yet constructive assessments 1 of green open space conditions. The diversity of respondents' occupational backgrounds further demonstrates that green open spaces in Samarinda City are used by various social and economic groups, confirming their role as

public spaces serving the broader community. Proximity and Spatial Accessibility of Green Open Spaces The finding that Samarendah Park and Smart Park (Edupark) are the green open spaces closest to most respondents highlights the importance of spatial accessibility in influencing utilization levels. Previous studies have consistently shown that proximity to residential areas significantly increases the frequency of visits to green open spaces and enhances their perceived value [4]. Green open spaces that are easily accessible tend to be integrated into residents' daily routines, particularly for activities such as exercising, relaxing, and family recreation. This study confirms that the spatial distribution of green open spaces in Samarinda City plays a crucial role in shaping patterns of use. Areas with closer access to green open spaces experience higher levels of utilization, indicating that equitable spatial planning is essential to ensure that all residents can benefit from urban green infrastructure. Public Perception of the Importance of Green Open Spaces The very positive perception of green open spaces as important or very important urban facilities reflects a high level of public awareness among Samarinda residents. Similar findings in previous studies indicate that urban communities increasingly view green open spaces as essential components of the urban environment that contribute to quality of life, rather than as optional or secondary facilities [10]. The absence of respondents who perceived green open spaces as unimportant suggests that these spaces are widely recognized for their ecological, social, and psychological benefits. This perception underscores the strategic role of green open spaces in urban development and supports the need for their continued protection and enhancement. Perceived Benefits of Green Open Spaces Respondents primarily perceived green open spaces as providing fresher air and a more comfortable environment, followed by their role as recreational spaces and

 contributors to urban aesthetics. These findings are consistent with previous research, which emphasizes that ecological benefits, such as improved air quality and thermal comfort, are the most directly experienced advantages 1 of green open spaces for urban residents [11]. In addition,

earlier studies have shown that the aesthetic and social functions of green open spaces strengthen users' emotional attachment to urban environments and increase their overall satisfaction with city life [4]. The results of this study confirm that green open spaces in Samarinda City fulfill multiple functions simultaneously, with ecological benefits forming the core value and social and aesthetic benefits serving as complementary functions. Visit Frequency and Activity Patterns Variation in visit frequency, from occasional to frequent, indicates that green open spaces serve both as routine activity spaces and as occasional recreational destinations. Previous 4 studies have found that visit frequency is influenced by several factors, including distance, available leisure time, and perceived quality of facilities [10]. This suggests that improvements in accessibility and facility quality may further increase visitation levels. The dominance of informal activities such as exercising, resting, relaxing, and playing with children reflects the primary role 1 of green open spaces as areas for leisure and family-oriented recreation. Similar activity patterns have been reported in earlier research, indicating that urban green open spaces are more commonly used for passive and semi-active activities rather than formal or organized events [12]. This reinforces the importance of green open spaces in supporting both physical health and mental well-being. Public Expectations and Management Issues Public expectations for cleaner, more comfortable, and safer green open spaces indicate that, although overall conditions are perceived positively, there remains a strong demand for improved management. Previous research has highlighted that maintenance quality, cleanliness, and safety are critical factors affecting public satisfaction and sustained use of green open spaces [11]. Concerns related to cleanliness and safety, even when expressed by a minority of respondents, should be taken seriously, as earlier studies have shown that such issues can discourage repeat visits and reduce the overall attractiveness of green open spaces [10]. The expectations identified in this study suggest that the community is not only appreciative of existing green open spaces but also actively seeks improvements to ensure their long-term sustainability. Assessment of Quality, Cleanliness, and Safety Overall assessments of green open space quality, cleanliness,

and safety fall within the good-to-very good range, indicating a generally positive public evaluation. This finding is consistent with previous research showing that perceived quality strongly influences overall satisfaction with green open spaces [4]. However, the presence of respondents who expressed dissatisfaction with cleanliness and safety indicates that these aspects remain ongoing challenges.

https://doi.org/10.58421/misro.v4i4.946 Earlier studies have emphasized that quality, cleanliness, and safety are interconnected dimensions that jointly shape public perception [12]. Improvements in one aspect without addressing the others may not result in significant increases in user satisfaction. Therefore, integrated management strategies are necessary to enhance the overall experience of users of green open spaces. Implications for 5 Urban Green Space Management Overall, the findings of this study are consistent with previous research, confirming the importance of green open spaces as ecological, social, and recreational assets in urban environments. The generally positive public perception observed 1 in Samarinda City provides a strong foundation for further development. However, persistent concerns regarding cleanliness, safety, and facility quality highlight the need for continuous improvement. These results suggest that urban policymakers and planners should focus not only on increasing the availability of green open spaces but also on improving their quality, accessibility, and management. By aligning green open space management with community expectations, Samarinda City can enhance the role of green open spaces as vital components of urban sustainability and quality of life. 5. CONCLUSION Based on the findings of this study on public perceptions of Green Open Spaces (GOS) in Samarinda City, it can be concluded that the presence of green open spaces plays a very important role in supporting urban life. The results of SPSS data analysis indicate that the majority of respondents perceive green open spaces as important to very important facilities, both in ecological and social terms. Green open spaces are perceived as areas that provide environmental comfort, offer fresher air, and serve as spaces for community recreation and social interaction. Respondent

characteristics indicate that users of green open spaces in Samarinda City are predominantly from the productive age group, with diverse educational and occupational backgrounds. This condition suggests that green open spaces are utilized by various segments of society and function as inclusive public spaces. Patterns of utilization, as reflected in activities such as relaxing, light exercise, walking, and gathering with family or friends, further reinforce the social function of green open spaces as spaces for relaxation and recreation in urban communities. Public assessments of the quality of green open spaces in Samarinda City generally fall within the good to very good category, particularly in terms of comfort. However, the findings also indicate that perceptions related to cleanliness and safety remain less optimal. In addition, the community expresses expectations for improvements in the quality of green open spaces, especially regarding cleanliness, completeness of facilities, and a sense of safety. This indicates that although green open spaces have been functioning relatively well, there is room for improvement in their management to ensure optimal and sustainable use. REFERENCES [1] F. A. Atika, E. Poedjioetami, and B. Oktafiana, “Kualitas RTH ditinjau dari desain universal,” Mintakat, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 28–38, 2022.

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