

# THE UTILIZATION OF LEISURE TIME OF INDONESIAN YOUTH IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY

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## ABSTRACT

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This research goal is to map the data about the utilization of free time of Indonesian youth in various regions of the country. The youth mentioned in this research is students from the various college in the country. From the result of this research, it is obtained an overview of how students as the youth utilize their free time reviewed from three criteria, namely gender, region difference (West, Center, East), and other activities.

This research is quantitative research with a survey approach. The research sample was determined by using an expert formula by Krejcie and Morgan so that it was obtained the number of samples for 384 students, but to increase the representative, the sample was increased to 1224 students from the college in the west, central, and east region of Indonesia.

The data were collected using a questionnaire distributed through Google Form to various colleges through the UNY partnership network and lecturer partner of research members. The quantitative data were analyzed with descriptive statistics, namely mean, then it was analyzed using Anova statistics so that it was obtained the overview about the utilization of free time of the youth and the dominance of student's involvement in various activity's aspects in the free time.

The research result showed that reviewed from the region difference, the youth in the west region of Indonesia is more involved in leisure activity in form of educational activity, sports and recreation, and community activity. Meanwhile, the youth in the east region of Indonesia is more involved in leisure activity in form of religious, family, and entrepreneurship activity. Meanwhile, reviewed from the gender, the boy is found to tend to have high intensity in physical (sports), social (community), and creativity (entrepreneurship) activity, while girl tends to have higher intensity in non-physical activity (educational and religious) as well as the closest object in their life (family). Lastly, the utilization of free time of youth in Indonesia based on other activity (working vs. not working) showed that the youth that works has higher activity intensity either in physical (sports, community) or non-physical (educational, religious, entrepreneurship), while the youth that does not work is known to be more involved in family activity compared to the youth that works.

The result of the research implied that the increase of free time activity, especially the participation of youth in the east region in educational activity and community activity is needed. Further, the university needs to arrange the infrastructure that can support the youth activity especially the youth in the east region of Indonesia in the educational activity outside the lecture hours as well as infrastructure to support the involvement of youth in the community activity.

Kata Kunci: *The Utilization of Free Time; Free Time of Youth, Indonesian Youth*