

Section 7

Results of the survey

sample population profile

Table 7: Sample Number by ROC

ROC	Shire represented	Number of participants in sample	% of Actual Population (15 years of age or over)
Brisbane	Brisbane City	490	0.07%
WesROC	Ipswich City	141	0.06%
	Boonah Shire		
	Esk Shire		
	Gatton Shire		
	Laidley Shire		
	Toowoomba City		
NorsROC	Caboolture Shire	296	0.06%
	Caloundra Shire		
	Kilcoy Shire		
	Maroochy Shire		
	Noosa Shire		
	Pine Rivers Shire		
	Redcliffe City		
SouthROC	Beaudesert Shire	408	0.06%
	Gold Coast City		
	Logan City		
	Redland Shire		
Total		1334	0.06%

7.1 Local areas

The sample was taken from the shires that comprise SEQ. Table 6 lists the population according to the shire or city in which the respondent lived. The percentage of each shire's population within SEQ is also shown.

Brisbane and the Gold Coast are by far the largest local government

areas. However because some of the sample numbers of the individual shires (not shown) are so small, valid statistical analysis cannot be undertaken. For this reason, shires have been grouped into their respective Regional Organisation of Councils (or ROC's) for further statistical description. Sample frequencies for each ROC are provided in Table 7.

7.2 Statistical validity

Different sample sizes provide different levels of confidence in the validity of the statistics generated by the sample. Big sample sizes are more likely to reflect the actual population, whilst small sample sizes may not. The term "confidence level" refers to how confident the sample reflects what is happening in

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the actual population. Statistically, the term means that there is a 95% chance that a result will fall within a designated range. For example, if we find that 67% of people have participated in bushwalking in the past 12 months, and our total sample of 1334 provides us with a confidence interval of plus or minus 2.5, then we can say that there is a 95% chance that between 64.5% and 69.5% of the population in SEQ went bushwalking in the past 12 months.

The confidence interval is determined partly by the number in the sample, but also partly by the percentage found in the results. As a general rule, larger percentages have smaller confidence intervals. As is illustrated in Table 8, for a sample of 1334, a result of 50% will have a confidence interval of plus or minus 2.7, but a result of 95% will have a confidence interval of plus or minus 1.2.

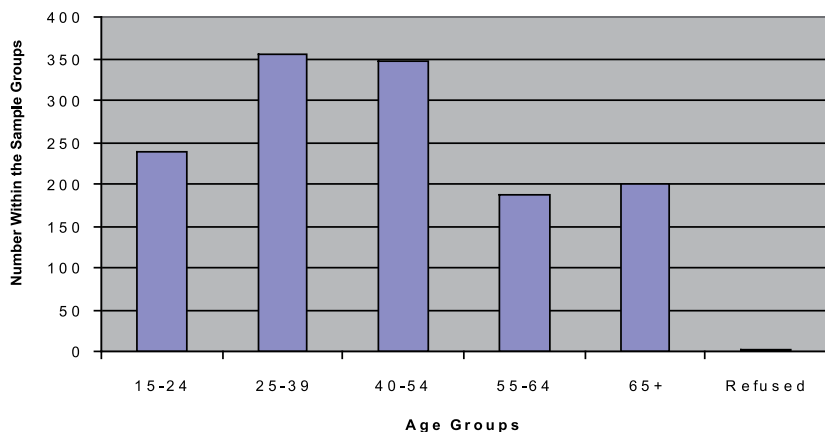
Table 8 provides the confidence intervals for the sample figures within each ROC.

Smaller confidence intervals means greater precision in reporting results (i.e. the results have greater validity). The table indicates that the largest confidence interval would occur for a result of 50% in WesROC, when we could be 95% sure that the actual result occurred within the range of 41.7% and 58.3%. For the total sample population, however, the confidence interval is never larger than plus or minus 2.7. These figures indicate a relatively high degree of statistical precision in the results. The confidence intervals are slightly higher than the 2001 study because

Table 8: Confidence Intervals for the Sample

Sample Group	Percentages found from sample ("results")					
	50%	40% or 60%	30% or 70%	20% or 80%	10% or 90%	5% or 95%
Brisbane (n=490)	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	3.5%	2.7%	1.9%
WesROC (n=141)	8.3%	8.1%	7.6%	6.6%	5%	3.6%
NorsROC (n=296)	5.7%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%	3.4%	2.5%
SouthROC (n=408)	4.9%	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%	2.9%	2.1%
Total (n=1334)	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%

Figure 2: Age groups within the sample population



of the slightly lower sample size in the 2007 study. The difference will not adversely impact on comparisons between 2001 and 2007 data.

7.3 Age groups

The ranges for each age group are shown graphically in Figure 2.

The percentage that each age group represents of the total sample population is illustrated in Table 9. In this table, 2001 figures are provided for comparison, as well as the actual percentage of each age group within the SEQ population 15 years of age or over. Three people refused to disclose their age.

Table 9: Comparison of population profile by age for 2007 and 2001 studies

Age range	2007 study	2001 study	SEQ population over 15
15-24 years	18%	14%	18%
25-39 years	27%	29%	27%
40-54 years	26%	31%	26%
55-64 years	14%	13%	14%
65+ years	15%	13%	15%

The age groupings of the sample population are commensurate with the actual population of SEQ. Stratified sampling technique was used to obtain similar proportions between sample and actual populations proportions. This was conducted on the overall sample proportions to ensure the validity of the smaller sample size used for the 2007 study.

The age profile of the sample population is further considered with ROC categories, as illustrated in Table 10, which also provides comparative actual population figures. In Table 10, the frequency of each age group is given as a percentage of the total sample population (and actual population over 15) for each ROC.

Table 10: Age groups within the ROC's

Age range	Brisbane		WesROC		NorsROC		SouthROC	
	Sample pop. %	Actual pop. %	Sample pop. %	Actual pop. %	Sample pop. %	Actual pop. %	Sample pop. %	Actual pop. %
15-24	18%	19%	18%	20%	19%	16%	18%	18%
25-39	27%	29%	25%	26%	22%	24%	27%	26%
40-54	26%	25%	26%	26%	28%	28%	26%	27%
55-64	14%	12%	16%	13%	15%	15%	14%	14%
65+	15%	15%	16%	15%	16%	17%	15%	15%

Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 display this information graphically.

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Figure 3: Comparison of sample population with actual population for Brisbane across the age groups.

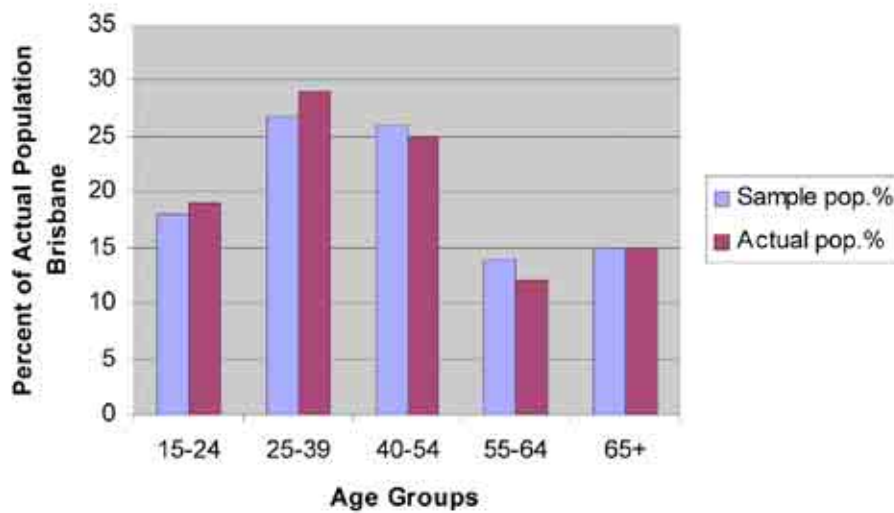


Figure 4: Comparison of sample population with actual population for WesROC across the age groups.

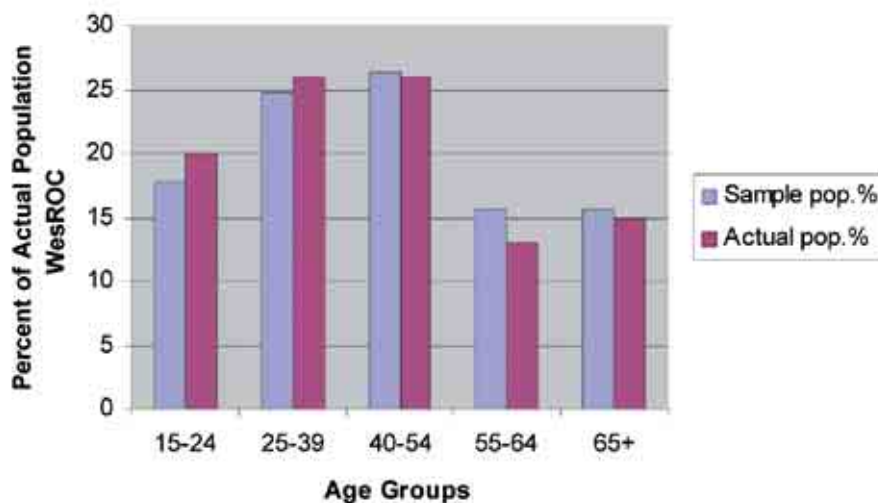


Figure 5: Comparison of sample population with actual population for NorsROC across the age groups.

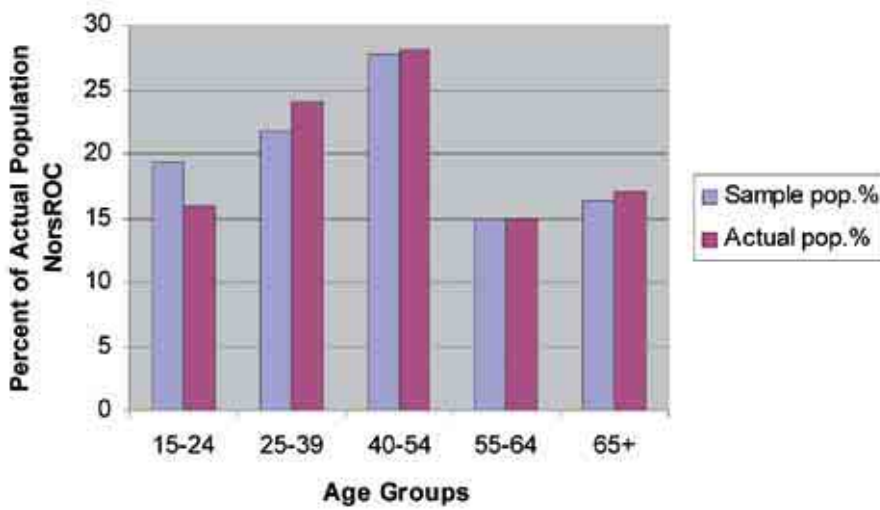
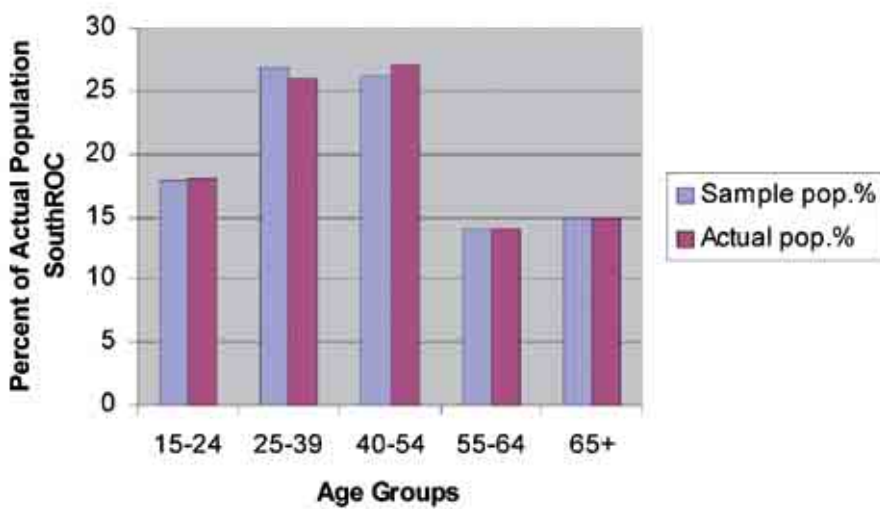


Figure 6: Comparison of sample population with actual population for SouthROC across the age groups.



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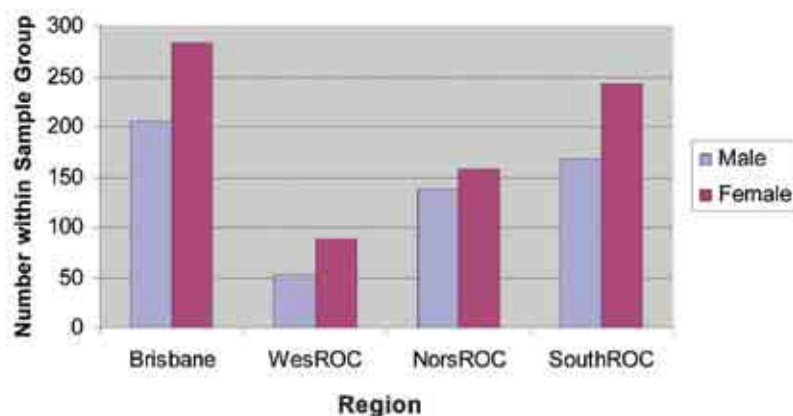
7.4 Gender

More females than males responded to the survey. The total percentage response of all regions was 58% female and 42% males. Table 11 provides details of the gender of the sample population across the regions, whilst Figure 7 provides this information graphically.

Table 11: Gender of each population category

Area	Male	Female	Total
Brisbane	205	283	488
WesROC	52	88	140
NorsROC	138	158	296
SouthROC	167	243	410
Total	562	772	1334

Figure 7: Graphic representation of gender of sample population.



For each of the regions, the differences in responses for gender were: 16% more females than males responded in Brisbane; 26% more females in WestROC; 7% more females in NorsROC and 18% more females than males in SouthROC. In the 2001 study the percentages for males and females were 40% and 60% respectively.

7.5 Summary

The demographic characteristics of the sample population, with respect to location, age and gender indicate broad agreement with the actual population of SEQ (ABS: Population Estimates by Age and Sex, June 30 2005). Statistical validity was achieved at the ROC level, with sample figures of (n=490), (n=141), (n=296) and (n=408) for Brisbane, WesROC, NorsROC, and SouthROC respectively. These sample figures represent a proportion of the populations of these groups that ranges from .07 (Brisbane) to .06 (WesROC, NorsROC, and SouthROC). Stratified sampling approach was used to obtain equal proportions across regions in light of the lower sample size for the 2007 study. This enabled more valid comparisons with the previous 1997 and 2001 SEQORDS.

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current participation

In section 8 the results of the survey on current participation in outdoor recreation in SEQ are presented. Notable features in aspects of participation and changes in participation rates will be discussed.

8.1 Incidence of participation over the past 12 months

The interviewees were asked if they had participated in a given activity within the past 12 months. The responses from this question are presented below.

Table 12 lists the incidence of participation in each of the nominated activities over the past 12 months as reported by respondents. Incidence of participation is reported for the entire SEQ area, as well as for each sub-region. Comparative figures from the 2001 study are shown in brackets. Statistically significant differences amongst the ROC's are indicated with an asterisk, where an * indicates an inter-ROC significant difference ($P < 0.05$) using a Chi Squared test. This means that the noted ROC is significantly different to the lowest ROC in that activity.

Table 12: Incidence of participation over the past 12 months (expressed as a percentage of the sample population for each region)

(Note: the numbers in brackets are the results for 2001 study.)

Activity	Brisbane	Wes ROC	Nors ROC	South ROC	Total pop.
Picnicking	57%	63%*	58%	59%	58% (67%)
Walking or Nature Study	38%*	35%	38%*	32%	35% (49%)
Camping	28%	32%	37%*	29%	30% (33%)
Bicycle Riding	28%	26%	30%*	27%	29% (26%)
Horse Riding#	6%	9%	7%	9%	7% (7%)
Water Activities	54%	42%	58%	56%	54% (56%)
Driving 2WD Vehicles	14%	20%	20%	12%	15% (24%)
Driving 4WD Vehicles	20%	27%	30%	21%	23% (23%)
Driving other Vehicles	7%	14%	14%	12%	11% (7%)
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	15%	14%	27%*	27%*	21% (27%)
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	18%	11%	19%*	16%	17% (19%)
Abseiling/rock-climbing	6%	8%*	7%	5%*	6% (6%)

* indicates an inter-ROC significant difference ($p < 0.05$) with relevant figures in bold.

A significant difference was found between regions for horse riding. However, a more appropriate test when there are rates that are less than 10 is a Fisher Exact test. This test indicated that the difference was attributed to small ratios of participants and not a change in rate of participation.

These figures indicate that there are some significant differences amongst the sub-regions with respect to participation in specific activities. Camping, bicycle riding, and using non-motorised watercraft are most popular with people from NorsROC. In fact NorsROC had the highest or equal highest participation rate in 9 of the 12 activities.

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Water based recreation, as well as using motorised watercraft is also most popular amongst the NorsROC population, as well as SouthROC, both of which include a number of coastal local governments. The WesROC population appears to be more involved in picnicking and horseriding. They also share with the NorsROC population a higher incidence of driving other vehicles. Walking or nature study is most popular amongst the Brisbane based population.

In terms of differences between the 2007 study and the 2001 study, there were mixed changes. Increases were observed in driving other vehicles and bicycle riding. Substantial decreases in participation were reported in walking or nature study, picnicking, driving 2WD vehicles, and riding on motorised watercraft.

8.2 Incidence of participation – by gender

Table 13 and Figure 8 illustrate the gender differences in participation in each of the activities, according to the percentage of women and the percentage of men who stated that they had participated in each activity in the past 12 months. Statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) are illustrated by an asterisk (*).

Figure 8 illustrates the gender differences graphically.

As illustrated in the table and graph, males are more likely to be involved in camping, bicycle riding*, all types of driving*, using both motorised and non-motorised watercraft*, and abseiling/rock-climbing. Females

are more likely to be involved in picnicking*, walking or nature study and horse riding.

As in the 2001 study, these findings show that fewer women are involved in activities that involve strong physical exertion (although some types of walking or nature study, such as bushwalking, can be very strenuous) or mechanical equipment. Since these results do not reflect the proportion of females and males in the SEQ population, it suggests that participation by females and males in each of the 12 surveyed activities is influenced by other factors. Causal factors may be partly explained by the constraints identified and discussed elsewhere in this survey but other survey techniques are needed to understand these influences.

Figure 8: Incidence of participation – by gender

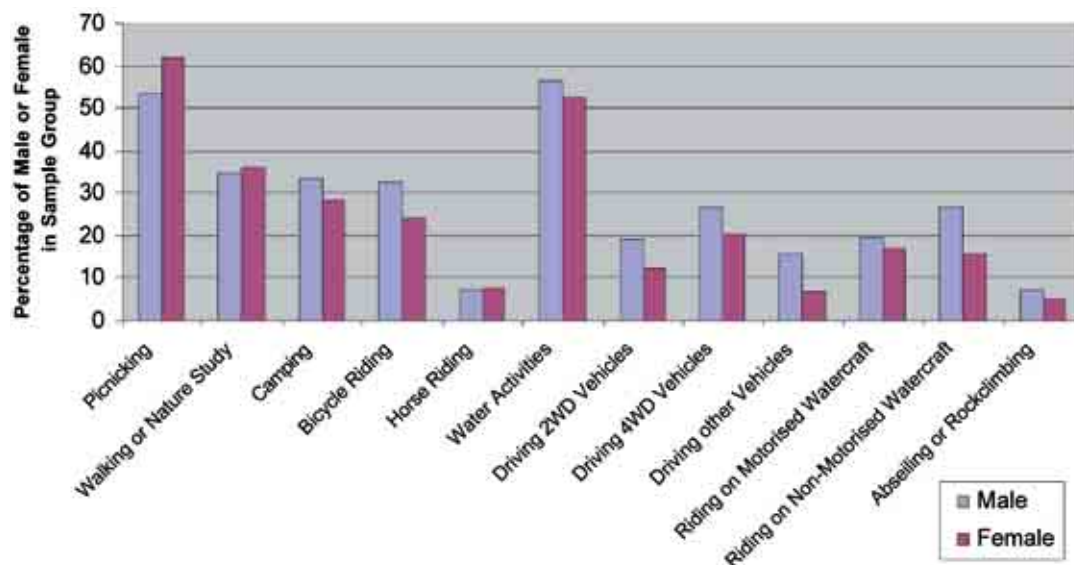


Table 13: Incidence of participation by gender

Activity	Male participation (expressed as % of male sample)	Female participation (expressed as % of female sample)
Picnicking *	54%	62%
Walking or Nature Study	35%	36%
Camping	33%	28%
Bicycle Riding *	33%	24%
Horse Riding	7%	8%
Water Activities	56%	53%
Driving 2WD Vehicles *	19%	12%
Driving 4WD Vehicles	27%	20%
Driving other Vehicles	16%	7%
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	20%	17%
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft *	27%	16%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	7%	5%

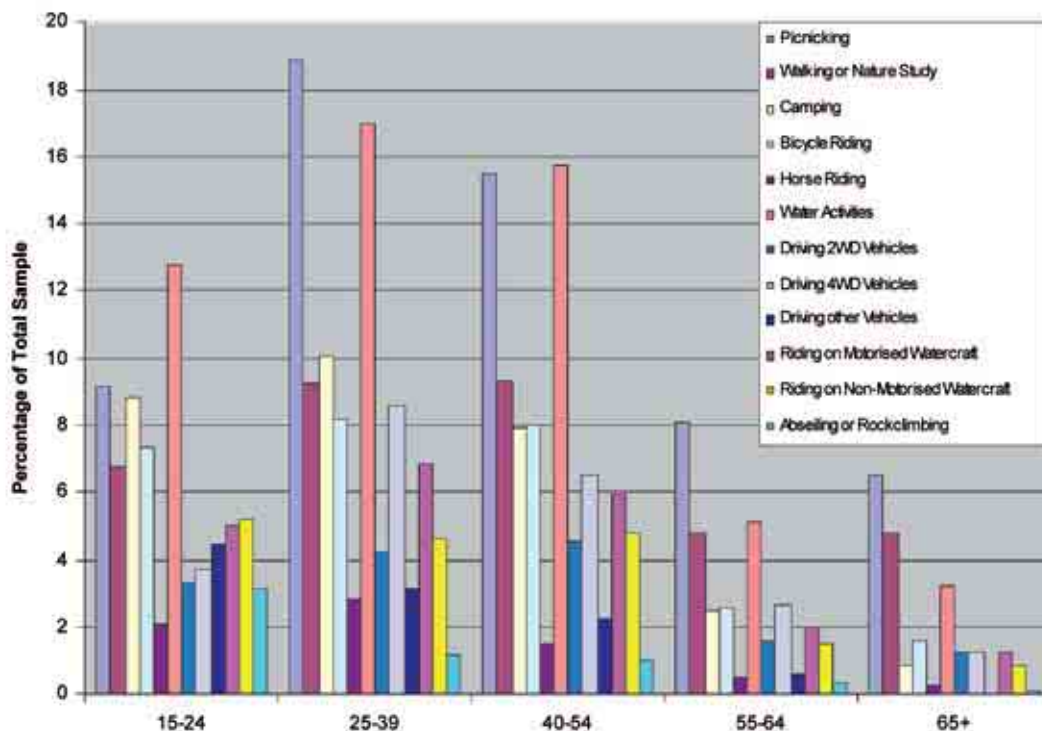
Table 14: Incidence of participation across the age groups, expressed as a percentage of the participation rate of the entire sample group.

Activity	15-24	25-39	40-54	55-64	65+
Picnicking	9%	19%	16%	8%	7%
Walking or Nature Study	7%	9%	9%	5%	5%
Camping	9%	10%	8%	3%	1%
Bicycle Riding	7%	8%	8%	3%	2%
Horse Riding	2%	3%	2%	1%	<1%
Water Activities	13%	17%	16%	5%	3%
Driving 2WD Vehicles	3%	4%	5%	2%	1%
Driving 4WD Vehicles	4%	9%	7%	3%	1%
Driving other Vehicles	4%	3%	2%	1%	<1%
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	5%	7%	6%	2%	1%
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	5%	5%	5%	2%	1%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	3%	1%	1%	< 1%	<1%

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Figure 9: Incidence of participation across the age groups, expressed as a percentage of the entire sample group¹¹



8.2.1 Incidence of participation – by age

Table 14 and Figure 9 illustrate the changes in incidence of participation over the different age groups. Incidence of participation is expressed as a percentage of the incidence within the sample population.

As illustrated by the table and the graph, the most common age groups for participation in picnicking, water activities, four-wheel driving and riding on motorised watercraft was the 25-39 and 40-54 age groups. For abseiling/rock-climbing, as well as driving other vehicles, the younger

age group of 15-24 were more likely to be participants. Whilst participation in all activities was much less for the older groups, they were most likely to participate in picnicking and walking or nature study.

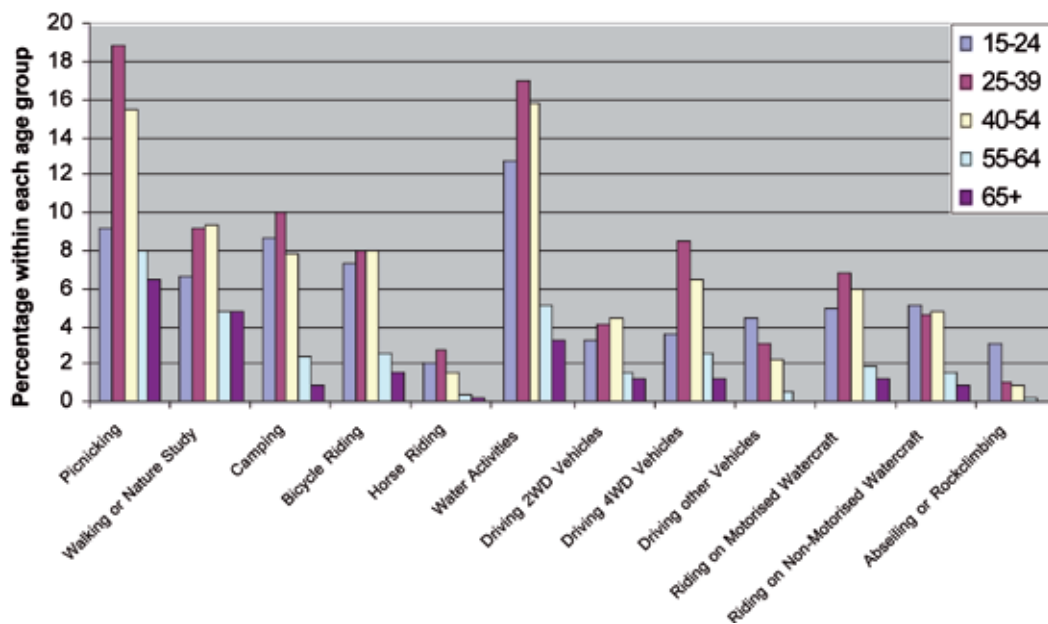
These results, however, reflect the age group distribution across the population. Since the middle age groups represent a larger proportion of the population (the 25-54 age group represents 53% of the population over 15), they will naturally tend to be more numerous across activities. Figure 10, however, shows the incidence of participation across the age groups by outdoor recreation activity.

Figure 10 indicates the following tendencies:

- The 15-24 age group is more interested than other age groups in driving other vehicles, using non-motorised watercraft and abseiling/rock-climbing;
- The 25-39 age group is more interested than other age groups in picnicking, camping, water activities, driving 4wd vehicles, and using motorised watercraft;
- The 40-54 age group is more interested than other age groups in bike riding and driving 2wd vehicles; and

¹¹ The activity legend is displayed on the graph from left to right within each age group. This rule applies to all graphs throughout this report.

Figure 10: Incidence of participation by age across the activity groups.



- The 65+ age group has a lower percentage of participation than other age groups in every activity, except walking. The 65+ age group had the same participation rate as the 55-64 year olds.

Whilst these results indicate outdoor recreation activity preference, they do not necessarily imply overwhelming popularity of the activity amongst the particular age group. For example, although more young people participate in abseiling/rock-climbing than any other age group, only 3% of this group had participated in this activity in the past 12 months.

8.3 Incidence of participation – frequency in the past 12 months

The interviewee was asked how often they had participated in an activity over the past 12 months. Table 15 illustrates the average (or mean) and median number of times that respondents participated in each activity over the past 12 months. For ease of comparison, the mean and median frequencies for the 2001 study are provided in brackets. The representative population is also provided. This has been calculated

from an estimated population of 2,189,599 individuals aged 15 or over living in SEQ.

As illustrated in this table, the average and median for a number of activities differ greatly. For example, the average frequency for walking or nature study is 43.7 times in a year, whilst the median is only 5. Similarly, the average for horse riding is 20, whilst the median is 3. This discrepancy is caused by a small number of people who engage in the activity very frequently, and consequently skew the results.

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Table 15: Frequency of participation during past 12 months

Activity	Representative of population in S.E.Qld	Mean	Median
Picnicking (n=779)	1 278 634	6.6 (6.9)	3 (4)
Walking or Nature Study (n=470)	771 448	43.7 (71.7)	5 (12)
Camping (n=406)	666 400	3.7 (5.2)	2 (2)
Bicycle Riding (n=372)	610 593	40.1 (43.5)	12 (11)
Horse Riding (n=98)	160 855	20.6 (23.9)	3 (2)
Water Activities (n=724)	1 188 358	19.5 (28.2)	8 (12)
Driving 2WD Vehicles (n=202)	331 558	20.1 (25.2)	4 (5)
Driving 4WD Vehicles (n=308)	505 545	13.8 (16.3)	3 (4)
Driving other Vehicles (n=142)	233 076	30.6 (20.4)	5 (5)
Riding on Motorised Watercraft (n=282)	462 869	11.6 (12.2)	4 (4)
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft (n=230)	377 517	14.4 (16.1)	2 (2)
Abseiling/rock-climbing (n=81)	132 952	9.1 (3.9)	2 (2)

The median, which represents the dividing point between the most active (in this activity) fifty percent of the population and the least active fifty percent, is the better measure in this case. The median of 12 for bicycle riding, for example, indicates that 50% of those people that have participated in riding bicycles in the past 12 months did so more than 12 times, and the other 50% of bicycle riders participated less than 12 times in the year.

Frequency of participation in activities was generally similar to the 2001 study, although a decrease was noted in walking or nature study as well as water activities.

Knowledge of the percentage of individuals who are involved in an outdoor recreation activity, as well as the number of times per year that

participation in the activity occurs, provides an opportunity to calculate the number of activity-events that happen in each 12 month period. Table 16 displays the results for the number of occurrences of each activity per year.

Table 16: Activity-events for each activity per year

Activity	No. of participants	Median participation per year	Total number of activity-events/year
Picnicking	1 278 634	3	3 835 902
Walking or Nature Study	771 448	5	3 857 240
Camping	666 400	2	1 332 799
Bicycle Riding	610 593	12	7 327 114
Horse Riding	160 855	3	482 565
Water Activities	1 188 358	8	9 506 865
Driving 2WD Vehicles	331 558	4	1 326 234
Driving 4WD Vehicles	505 545	3	1 516 634
Driving other Vehicles	233 076	5	1 165 379
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	462 869	4	1 851 475
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	377 517	2	755 034
Abseiling/rock-climbing	132 952	2	265 903
Total			33 223 144

8.3.1 Frequency of participation – by gender

Table 17 and Figure 11 illustrate the gendered differences in the frequency of participation in each activity.

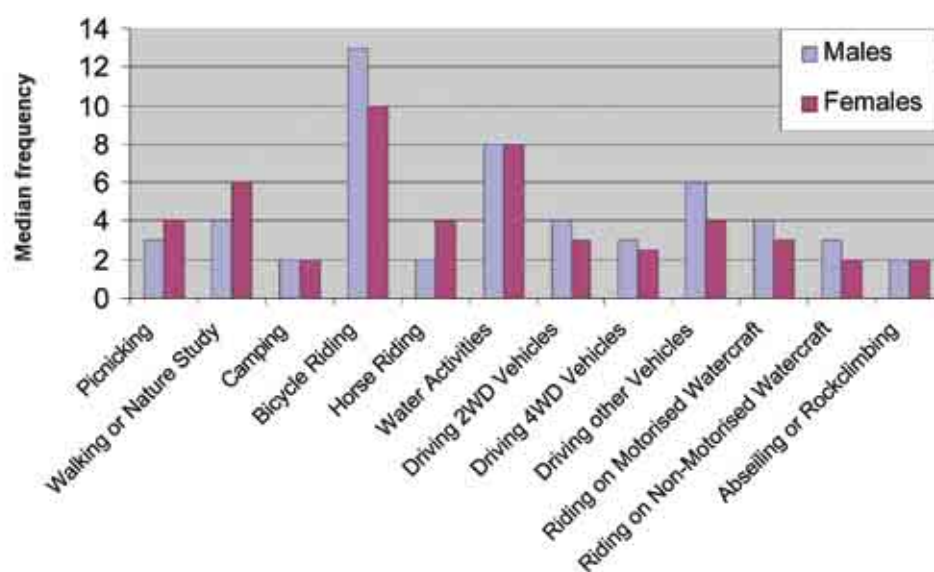
Table 17: Differences in median and mean frequency of participation by gender

Activity	Participation by Gender			
	Median Males	Median Female	Mean Male	Mean Female
Picnicking	3	4	6.3	6.8
Walking or Nature Study	4	6	37.1	48.3
Camping	2	2	4.6	3.1
Bicycle Riding	13	10	51.4	3.2
Horse Riding	2	4	8.6	29.1
Water Activities	8	8	22.8	16.9
Driving 2WD Vehicles	4	3	24.2	15.4
Driving 4WD Vehicles	3	2.5	16.8	10.9
Driving other Vehicles	6	4	27.9	35.1
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	4	3	12.1	11.1
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	3	2	15.4	13.4
Abseiling/rock-climbing	2	2	13.4	4.6

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Figure 11: Differences in median frequency of participation by gender.



As illustrated in Table 17 and Figure 11, males participate in all activities more frequently than females, with the exception of picnicking, walking or nature study and horse riding. The activities in which these tendencies occurred match those of actual participation, so that not only do more women participate in these particular activities, they also tend to participate more often than the male participants. Similarly, more males participate in riding bicycles, driving activities, watercraft activities and abseiling/rock-climbing, and they also tend to participate more often than female participants.

8.3.2 Frequency of participation – by age

Table 18 indicates how the frequency of participation (based on medians) changes with age.

The results indicate that, although the numbers of people participating in the different activities are generally smaller for the younger and older age groups (see Figure 9), the frequency of participation for actual participants from these age groups is certainly no less than the frequency of participation of those in the two age brackets from 25-54. In fact, in the case of walking or nature study, the 65+ group participated far more frequently than any other age group. At 13, their median frequency of participation was much higher than the other median frequencies for this activity. This age group also

had a higher median frequency of participation in horse riding, water activities and riding non-motorised watercraft. An interesting feature of the frequency of participation data occurs in bicycle riding in the 55-64 age group. It was found that people in this age class had a median frequency of 20 trips per year.

8.4 Activity participation – the setting where activities were undertaken

Each participant was read a description of the three categories of *somewhat natural*, *very natural*, or *totally natural* settings. They were then asked to estimate what percentage of the times that they participated in each activity was in each of these three settings (the percentages had to add up to 100).

Table 18: Median frequency of participation by age.

Activity	15-24	25-39	40-54	55-64	65+
Picnicking	3	4	4	4	3
Walking or Nature Study	3	4.5	6	10	13
Camping	2	2	2	2	1
Bicycle Riding	10	10	12	20	12
Horse Riding	2.5	2	2	3	25#
Water Activities	7	10	7	6	11
Driving 2WD Vehicles	4	3	4	4	6
Driving 4WD Vehicles	2.5	3	3.6	2.5	2
Driving other Vehicles	5	6	5	5.5	1
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	2.5	3.5	5	6	3
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	2	3	3	2	3.5
Abseiling/rock-climbing	1	3	2	1	1.5

(# There were 4 people participating in horse riding in the 65+ age class. All four people in that category regularly participated and thus skewed the result)

Table 19: Activity participation – the setting where activities were undertaken.

Activity	Representative of Population in S.E.Qld	Somewhat Natural	Very Natural	Totally Natural
Picnicking	1 278 634	66 (59)%	26 (33)%	8 (8)%
Walking or Nature Study	771 448	47 (49)%	36 (34)%	15 (17)%
Camping	666 400	33 (29)%	45 (51)%	20 (20)%
Bicycle Riding	610 593	76 (83)%	18 (15)%	4 (2)%
Horse Riding	160 855	47 (27)%	44 (46)%	8 (27)%*
Water Activities	1 188 358	71 (62)%	21 (31)%*	7 (7)%
Driving 2WD Vehicles	331 558	43 (35)%	45 (57)%*	14 (8)%*
Driving 4WD Vehicles	505 545	25 (19)%	53 (63)%	21 (18)%
Driving other Vehicles	233 076	33 (39)%	43 (52)%	24 (9)%*
Riding Motorised Watercraft	462 869	52 (40)%	34 (46)%	14 (14)%
Riding Non-Motorised Watercraft	377 517	50 (39)%	36 (47)%*	14 (14)%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	132 952	45 (52)%	32 (24)%	23 (24)%

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Table 19 indicates the settings where each of the activities was undertaken.

Figure 12 shows the trends in participation within the settings more clearly by extending the data to include the 1997 study as well as the data collected in 2001.

Significant differences have occurred in a number of activities. The use of *totally natural* settings by horse riders has decreased. This may be explained by changes to protected area land tenure and thus the decrease is a change in access for horse riding opportunities. It could also be a change in perception for this group.

Water activities in *very natural* settings have decreased which may be linked to the SEQ drought in 2007. Riding non motorised watercraft has also seen a decrease in the use of *very natural* settings.

Driving 2wd vehicles and driving other vehicles in *totally natural* settings has increased. Additionally, four wheel driving and bike riding also show an increase (although not statistically significant) in the percentage of activities conducted in *totally natural* settings.

It is assumed that drivers of four-wheel drive vehicles who participate in *totally natural* settings drive on

beaches or on other unmade or unformed roads. However, the claim that 14 percent of those who drive two-wheel vehicles participate in *totally natural* settings is particularly problematic, since this does not seem to be possible. A similar result occurred in the 2001 study, and this was clarified to some extent through the qualitative findings, which indicated that the claim was based on the drivers' subjective perception of the landscape surrounding the road. The same conclusion could be made about people driving 4wd vehicles (21%) and driving other vehicles (24%) in *totally natural* settings.

Figure 12: The setting where activities were undertaken – comparison of data collected 2007, 2001 and 1997.

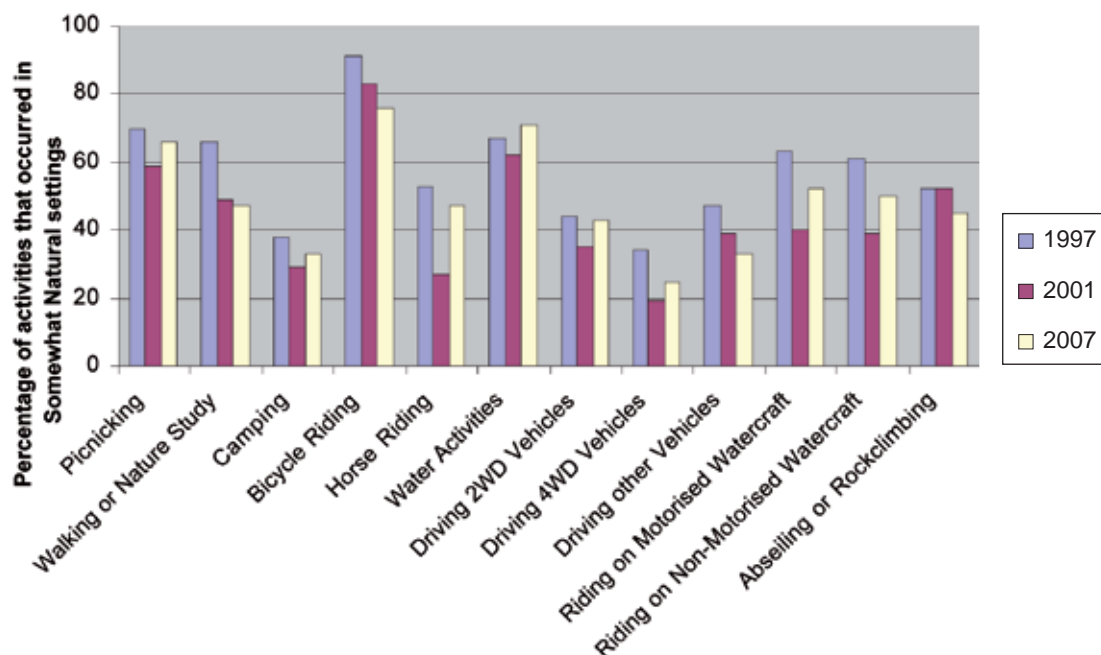
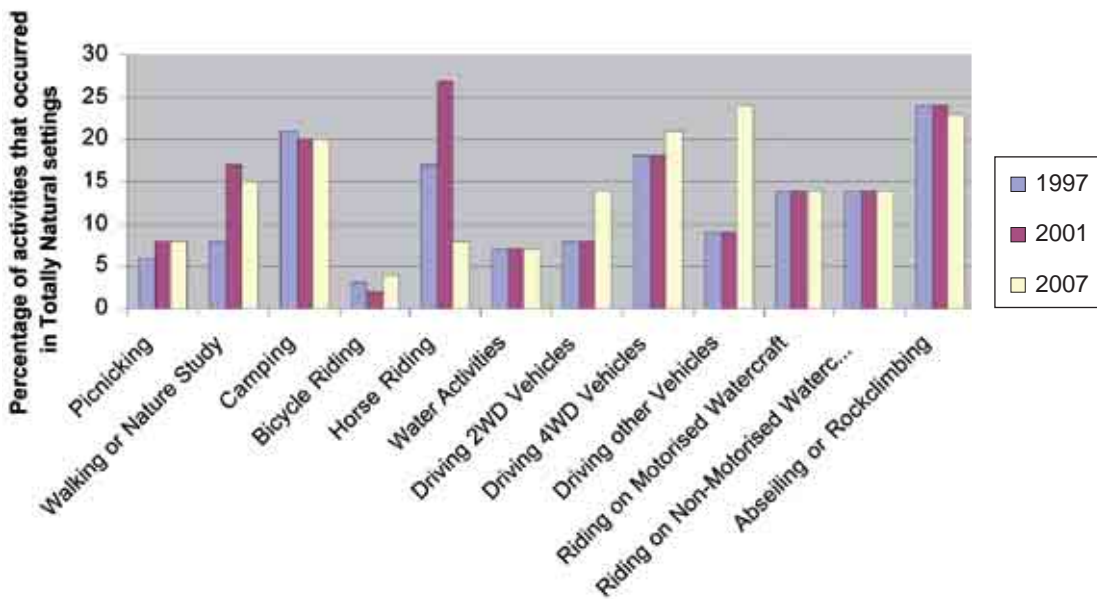
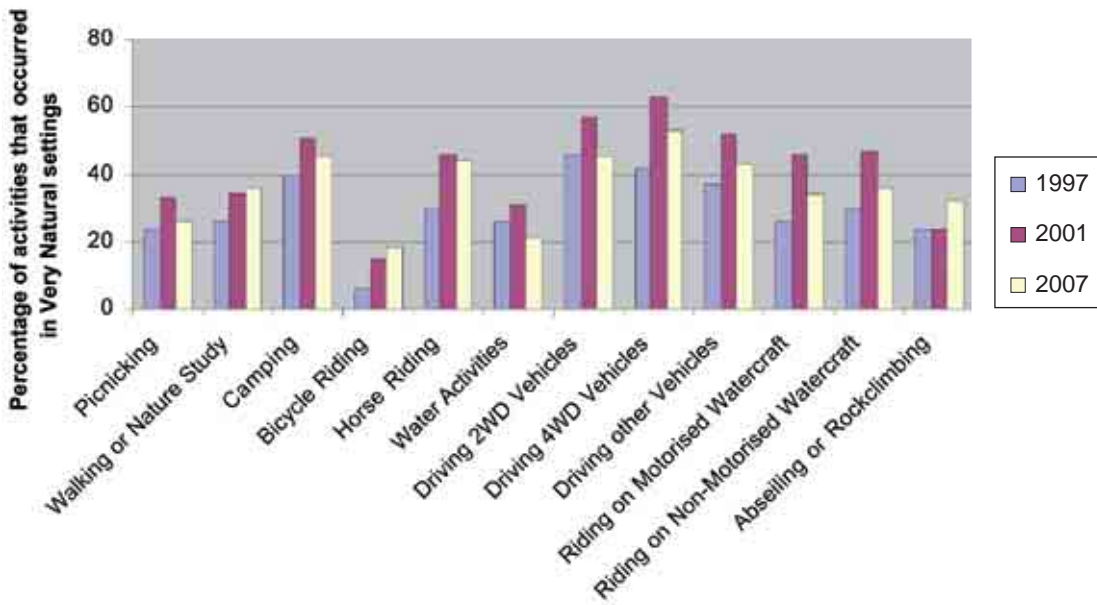


Figure 12 cont.



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Results of the survey current participation cont.

The 2001 qualitative findings (see the 2001 SEQORDS) indicate that the individual conclusions need to be treated with caution. The tendency of participants to use subjective, rather than normative definitions of somewhat, very, and *totally natural* setting, means that a setting described as *totally natural* is one that offers a perception that it is remote and pristine, whatever the reality.

Table 20 provides a further application of this information, through its calculation of the number of activity-events that occur each year within settings perceived to be *somewhat*, *very*, or *totally natural*. The product of the number of activity-events per year and the percentage of times this activity occurs in each setting provides the number of times that the setting is used for each activity. As depicted in Table 20, individual outdoor recreation activities total well into the millions, with hundreds of thousands of these events occurring in what participants perceive to be *very natural* or *totally natural* settings. Despite the subjective nature of these perceptions, the results generally emphasise the need for continued provision of settings that retain very and more natural characteristics.

8.5 Activity participation by motivation

To determine the motivation of participants, each respondent was read a description of the three broad motivations for undertaking an outdoor recreation activity. These were: Leisurely (sightseeing, unwinding, relaxing); Goal-focused (fitness, conquering or challenging nature, testing equipment, practising techniques); and competitively (maximum distance, minimum time, formal organised competition). Respondents were then asked to indicate which descriptor best described their motivation for undertaking each activity in which they participated.

Table 21 indicates the motivation of respondents for participation in each of the activities. In line with the previous SEQORDS (1997 and 2001) the first three activities (picnicking; camping; and walking or nature study) were not tested for motivation. Figures from the 2001 study are offered for comparison.

Results for the 2007 study are very similar to the 2001 study, with "Leisurely" being by far the most common motivation for participation in these activities. Very few participants were motivated by reasons of competition. "Goal-focused" was more important (though still less than 22%) for participants involved in bicycle riding, driving two and four wheel drive vehicles, and abseiling/rock-climbing. There were no statistically significant changes in motivation between 2001 and 2007.

8.6 Those who currently participate and who are interested in participating more often

Current participants were asked to indicate if they were interested in participating in an activity more often, but are prevented from doing so for some reason.

Table 22 provides details regarding the desire of those who currently participate in each activity to participate in the same activity more often. Figures from the 2001 study are offered for comparison.

The percentages for 2007 are generally similar to those found in the 2001 study. As for this previous study, the activity of camping is the most popular in terms of people wanting to do it more often. The 2001 figure of 68% of people wanting to go camping more often has decreased to 64%.

8.7 The main reasons preventing people from participating in a chosen activity more often

By far the most reported reason that prevents people from participating in an activity more often is that they are too busy and do not have enough time. Table 23 provides the percentage of people who offered this reason as the main constraint on increased participation.

Table 20: Number of activity-events occurring within each setting

Activity	No. of activity-events per year	No of activity-events occurring in a particular setting		
		Somewhat natural setting	Very natural setting	Totally natural setting
Picnicking	3 835 902	2 531 695	997 334	306 872
Walking or Nature Study	3 857 240	1 812 903	1 388 606	578 586
Camping	1 332 799	439 824	599 760	266 560
Bicycle Riding	7 327 114	5 568 607	1 318 881	293 085
Horse Riding	482 565	226 806	212 329	38 605
Water Activities	9 506 865	6 749 874	1 996 442	665 481
Driving 2WD Vehicles	1 326 234	570 281	596 805	185 673
Driving 4WD Vehicles	1 516 634	379 158	803 816	318 493
Driving other Vehicles	1 165 379	384 575	501 113	279 691
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	1 851 475	962 767	629 502	259 207
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	755 034	377 517	271 812	105 705
Abseiling/rock-climbing	265 903	119 656	85 089	61 158
Total	33 223 144			

Table 21: Activity participation by motivation

Activity	Leisurely	Goal-focused	Competitively
Bicycle Riding	77 (83)%	17 (16)%	1 (1)%
Horse Riding	90(87)%	6 (6)%	2(6)%
Water Activities	90(94)%	8 (6)%	1(0.5)%
Driving 2WD Vehicles	84(81)%	15 (18)%	1(1)%
Driving 4WD Vehicles	75(91)%	22 (9)%	3 (0.5)%
Driving other Vehicles	85(88)%	11 (9)%	4(3)%
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	88(94)%	10 (5)%	2(1)%
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	86(91)%	10 (5)%	4(4)%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	71(85)%	18 (14)%	5(1)%

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Results of the survey current participation cont.

Table 22: Those who currently participate and who are interested in participating more often.

Activity	Percentage wishing to participate more often (2007)	Percentage wishing to participate more often (2001)
Picnicking	48%	46%
Walking or Nature Study	49%	42%
Camping	64%	68%
Bicycle Riding	44%	45%
Horse Riding	43%	55%
Water Activities	44%	45%
Driving 2WD Vehicles	29%	29%
Driving 4WD Vehicles	44%	56%
Driving other Vehicles	46%	53%
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	47%	56%
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	39%	55%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	46%	46%

Table 23: Percentage of people who would like to participate in each activity more often but are too busy and do not have enough time

Activity	Percentage who are too busy or do not have enough time to participate more often
Picnicking	73%
Walking or Nature Study	63%
Camping	75%
Bicycle Riding	59%
Horse Riding	40%
Water Activities	66%
Driving 2WD Vehicles	59%
Driving 4WD Vehicles	52%
Driving other Vehicles	35%
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	43%
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	60%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	49%

Table 24 and Figure 13 indicate the less frequently reported reasons for not participating in a chosen activity more often. These constraints have been mapped separately from the major constraint of *'time'* in order to view them more clearly. Figure 13 displays these constraints.

As indicated by Table 24 and Figure 13, constraints varied with the activity. For example, *'nowhere to go'* was more important for activities such as bike riding, horse riding, driving other vehicles, and abseiling/rock-climbing. *'Cost'* factors were more important for those who participated in vehicular activities, horse riding, motorised watercraft or climbing and abseiling. *'Family'* responsibilities were more of a problem for people who would like to participate in picnics and

walking or nature study more often. *'Health'* constraints were more often a problem for those who would like to participate in walking or water activities more often.

A small number of other participants mentioned their fear of walking alone. Other constraints included the weather (most commonly mentioned with respect to water activities); lack of companions; no facilities; difficulties with transport; distance from venue; work responsibilities; too old; motivation/laziness; lack of skill; and bureaucratic restrictions. Figure 14 shows a further analysis of the major constraint (*'no time/too busy'*) according to the age of the participants.

As illustrated in this graph, the *'time'* constraint is pertinent for

people in the 25-39 and 40-54 age groups. This result, together with the fact that SEQ has an aging population, has implications for the growth in popularity of outdoor recreation activities. As the population ages, *'time'* constraints are no longer so pertinent, and so more people will be able to indulge in their preferred outdoor recreation activity more often than they do. This is assuming other constraints, not previously encountered by the population, do not increase.

The 15-24 age groups displayed high rates of *'time'* constraints for driving other vehicles and abseiling/rock-climbing. This result may be attributed to the lack of accessibility to activity venues combined with transport constraints for young drivers.

Table 24: Reasons preventing people from participating in a chosen activity more often (excluding *'no time/too busy'*)

	<i>'Family responsibilities'</i>	<i>'Health'</i>	<i>'Can't afford it'</i>	<i>'Nowhere to go'</i>	<i>'No equipment'</i>
Picnicking	9	7	2	5	3
Walking or Nature Study	9	11	2	11	2
Camping	7	3	5	3	4
Bicycle Riding	4	5	1	15	10
Horse Riding	5	2	10	26	17
Water Activities	6	6	4	11	4
Driving 2WD Vehicles	3	2	8	12	10
Driving 4WD Vehicles	7	1	7	8	22
Driving other Vehicles	2	3	8	38	15
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	3	2	14	6	27
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	6	3	3	10	13
Abseiling/rock-climbing	3	3	11	24	11

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Figure 13: Reasons preventing people from participating in a chosen activity more often (excluding 'no time/too busy')

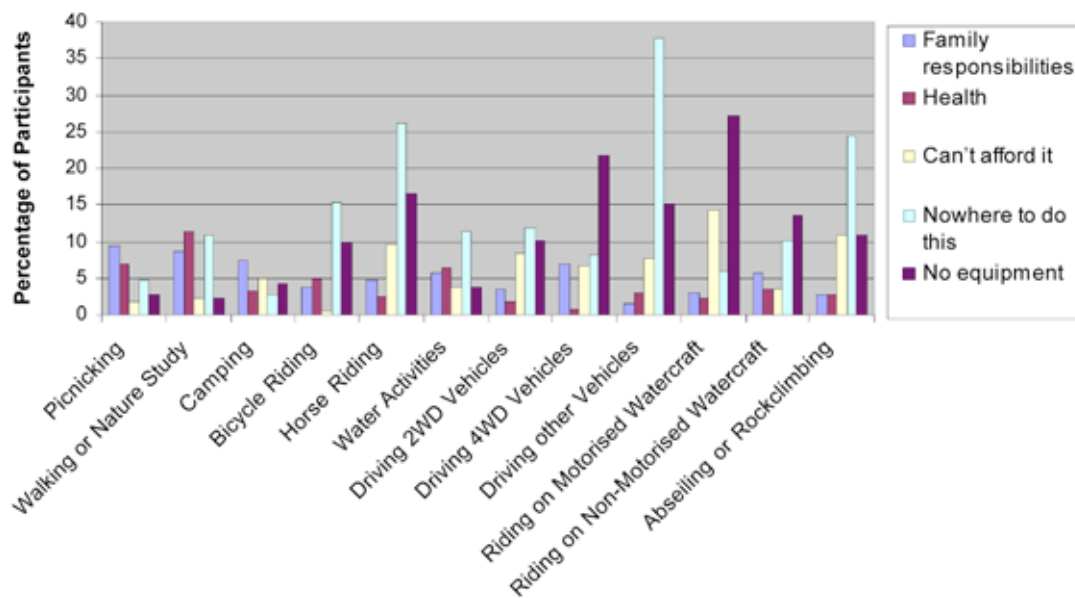
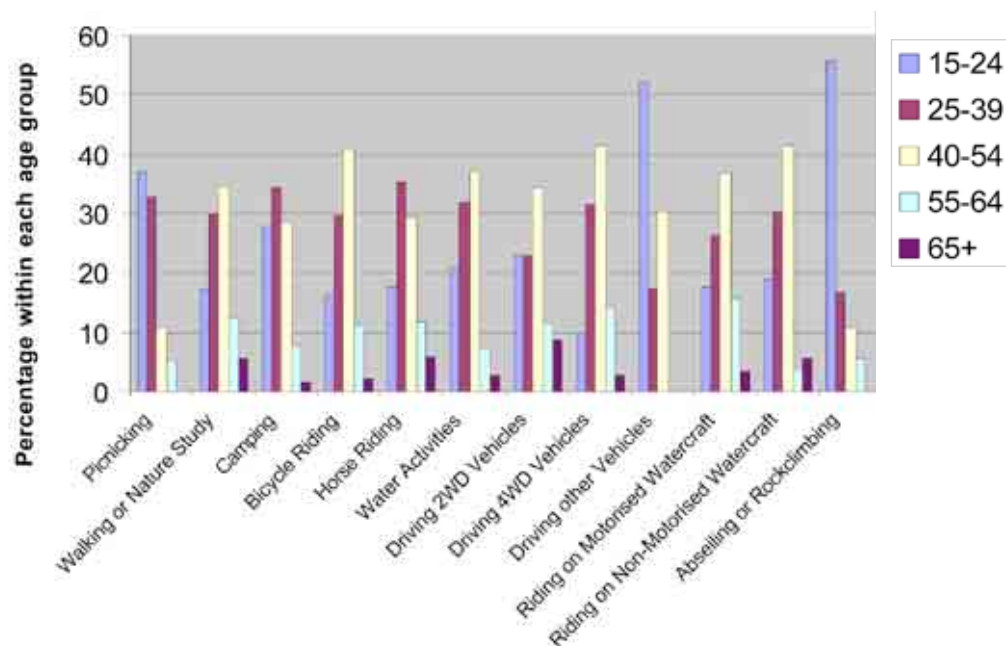


Figure 14: 'Time' constraint according to age



8.8 Preferred setting of those interested in participating in an activity more often

Each person who had indicated that they would like to undertake an activity more often was asked to choose a preferred setting for that

increased participation. Table 25 displays the result of both the current usage as well as the preferred usage indicated by participants. Figure 15 portrays this information graphically.

There are two major themes documented in Table 25 and Figure 15. Firstly, for people who do not participate but would like

to participate more often, people generally would prefer more natural settings to undertake the activity. Secondly, people who do participate but would like to participate more often, there is a preference for participation in a more natural setting than the one they presently use.

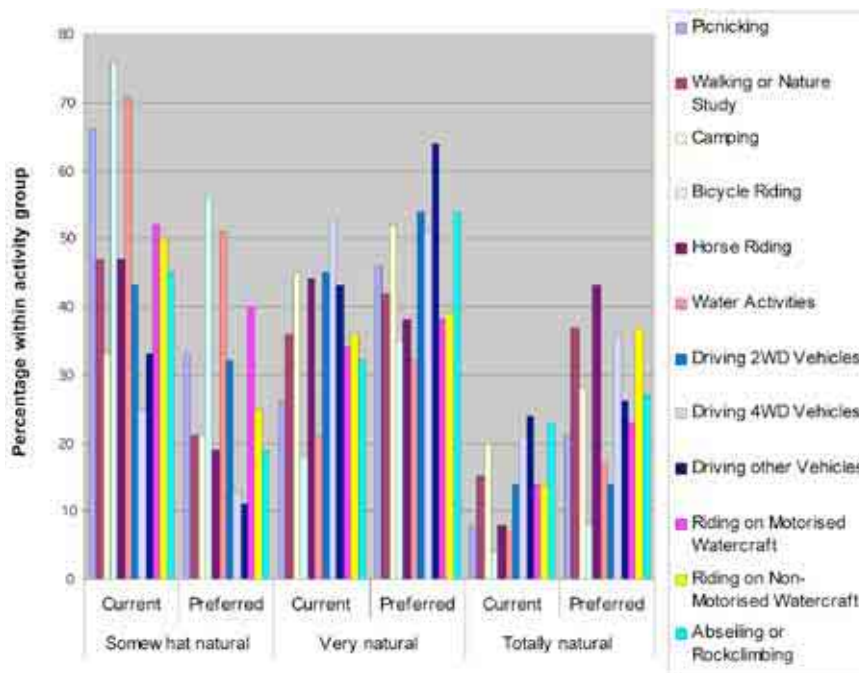
Table 25: Preferred setting of those interested in participating in an activity more often (expressed as a percentage of interested participants)

Activity	Pop. Participating.	Somewhat natural		Very natural		Totally natural	
		Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
Picnicking	1 278 634	66%	33%	26%	46%	8%	21%
Walking or Nature Study	771 448	47%	21%	36%	42%	15%	37%
Camping	666 400	33%	21%	45%	52%	20%	28%
Bicycle Riding	610 593	76%	56%	18%	35%	4%	8%
Horse Riding	160 855	47%	19%	44%	38%	8%	43%
Water Activities	1 188 358	71%	51%	21%	32%	7%	17%
Driving 2WD Vehicles	331 558	43%	32%	45%	54%	14%	14%
Driving 4WD Vehicles	505 545	25%	13%	53%	51%	21%	36%
Driving other Vehicles	233 076	33%	11%	43%	64%	24%	26%
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	462 869	52%	40%	34%	38%	14%	23%
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	377 517	50%	25%	36%	39%	14%	37%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	132 952	45%	19%	32%	54%	23%	27%

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Results of the survey current participation cont.

Figure 15: Preferred setting of those interested in participating in an activity more often (compared with current usage)



8.9 Likely motivation of those interested in participating in an activity more often

People who had indicated that they would like to undertake a chosen activity more often were asked to describe their likely motivation for increased participation. Results are listed in Table 26.

These results generally indicate that participants have overwhelmingly adopted a leisurely style to their current participation in all activities, and would prefer to increase this style if they could. There is one exception to this trend. Horse riders would prefer to become more goal-focused and/or competitive.

8.10 Summary

The results recorded in this section indicate that participation in outdoor recreation activities remains high compared to the results of previous studies. Picnicking is the activity most commonly engaged in by participants, involving 58% of the population (or 1 278634 people) in the previous 12 months. Water activities (54%) are the next most popular activity, followed by walking or nature study (34%). Significant differences in participation have been noted with respect to location, age, and gender.

There were differences between the various ROC's. Camping, bicycle riding, and using non-motorised watercraft are most popular with people from

NorsROC. Water based recreation, as well as using motorised watercraft is also most popular amongst the NorsROC population, as well as SouthROC, both of which include a number of coastal local governments. The WesROC population appears to be more involved in picnicking and abseiling/rock-climbing. They also share with the NorsROC population a higher incidence of driving other vehicles. Walking or nature study is most popular amongst the Brisbane based population.

Participation by gender (and frequency of participation) followed stereotypical expectations, in that women were significantly more involved in activities that did not involve strong physical exertion or mechanical equipment. They participated more often in picnicking,

Table 26: Likely motivation of those interested in participating in an activity more often (expressed as a percentage)

Activity	Pop. Participating	Leisurely		Goal-focused		Competitively	
		Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
Bicycle Riding	610 593	77%	81%	21%	18%	1%	1%
Horse Riding	160 855	92%	86%	6%	7%	2%	7%
Water Activities	1 188 358	90%	97%	8%	3%	1%	1%
Driving 2WD Vehicles	331 558	84%	92%	15%	8%	1%	0%
Driving 4WD Vehicles	505 545	75%	97%	22%	2%	3%	1%
Driving other Vehicles	233 076	85%	89%	11%	8%	4%	3%
Riding on Motorised Watercraft	462 869	88%	93%	10%	5%	2%	1%
Riding on Non-Motorised Watercraft	377 517	86%	88%	10%	11%	4%	1%
Abseiling/rock-climbing	132 952	71%	76%	18%	19%	5%	5%

walking or nature study (it is acknowledged that this activity may involve strenuous exertion) and horse riding. Men were significantly more involved in camping, bicycle riding, all types of driving, using both motorised and non-motorised watercraft, and abseiling/rock-climbing. Where women were involved in these activities, they participated less often.

Participation in activities was also affected by the age of the participant. The youngest age group (15-24) showed proportionately more interest than other groups in abseiling/rock-climbing and driving other vehicles. Picnicking, walking or nature study, camping, bike riding, horse riding, four-wheel drive vehicles and using motorised watercraft were more popular amongst the 24-39 age group. The 40-54 age group participated in driving two-wheel drive vehicles more than any other age group. Picnicking, walking or nature study, and water activities were the most

popular activities within the 40-54 year olds, whilst the 55-64 and 65+ age groups had a lower percentage of participation than other age groups in every activity.

This lower participation rate amongst the oldest age group, however, was offset by their frequency of participation. The people in the older age group who did participate in an activity, participated on average more frequently than any other age group in a number of activities, including walking or nature study, non-motorised watercraft, water activities and two-wheel driving. This frequency might be a result of a decrease in commitments: by far the largest constraint on increased participation that was reported by all age groups was being too busy and having no 'time'. This constraint was particularly pertinent to the 25-39 and 40-54 age groups, a result that has implications for an increased demand and the type of service provisions for outdoor recreation as the population ages.

Results indicate an already heavy demand on the natural settings, with the likelihood that such usage will continue. In comparison with the 1997 and the 2001 study, the current usage of *totally natural* settings has remained constant for almost all activities. The exceptions were for people driving 2wd vehicles and those driving other vehicles where a statistically significant increase occurred. There has been a statistically significant decrease in usage of *totally natural* settings for horse riding. There have been some changes between *somewhat natural* and *very natural* setting usage but there is no discernable trend in the changes.

The trend in preferred settings reflects the results of the 2001 study, with a continued preference for more natural settings. The style in which people undertook outdoor recreation was leisurely. People generally indicated that they would prefer this type of engagement.