

BICYCLE USAGE QUEENSLAND

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Robert Boyle on Brisbane (07) 3222 6213.

INTRODUCTION

This publication contains information on bicycle usage obtained from the October 2003 State Supplementary Survey, Bicycle Usage and Household Telephone Connections, Queensland. It presents information on the bicycle riding practices of persons aged 15 years and over who had ridden in the previous 12 months. The focus is on the purpose and frequency of riding.

Topics covered include: number of bicycles, frequency of and reasons for cycling in the previous 12 months; and whether cyclists possess a current drivers licence. For a list of definitions included in the survey, refer to the Glossary.

Information about household telephone connections is included in the publication *Household Telephone Connections, Queensland, October 2003* (cat. no. 8159.3).

Other current publications and products released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
 BSD Brisbane Statistical Division
 MPS Monthly Population Survey
 MSR major statistical region
 Qld Queensland
 RSE relative standard error
 SE standard error
 SR statistical region

Malcolm Greig
 Acting Regional Director, Queensland

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

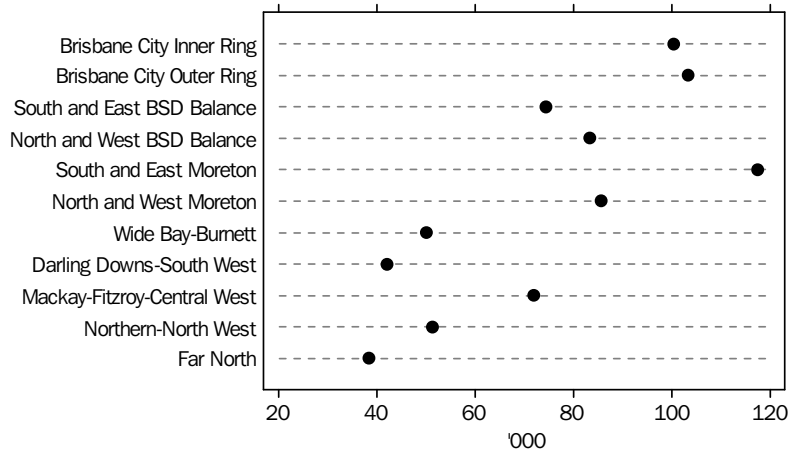
BICYCLE USAGE IN QUEENSLAND

In October 2003, an estimated 686,700 (46.6%) of the 1,473,200 private dwellings in Queensland had at least one bicycle in good working order. The proportion of households with bicycles varied across the state, from 37.9% in the Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region (SR) to 53.6% in the North and West Moreton Statistical Region.

For the purposes of the survey, cyclists were defined as persons aged 15 years and over who had ridden a bicycle in the 12 months to October 2003. An estimated 819,100 persons rode a bicycle in the survey period. There were more male cyclists (59.8%) than female cyclists (40.2%).

There was little difference in the age distribution of male and female cyclists. Around three quarters of all cyclists, males and females, were aged from 15 to 44 years (males 74.0%, females 77.8%).

CYCLISTS BY STATISTICAL REGION



FREQUENCY OF CYCLING

An estimated 37.4% of cyclists rode at least once a week (8.3% rode daily); an additional 7.9% rode once a fortnight and 14.5% once a month. The remaining cyclists (40.2%) rode less than once a month including those who only cycled on an ad hoc basis, for example, during their annual holiday.

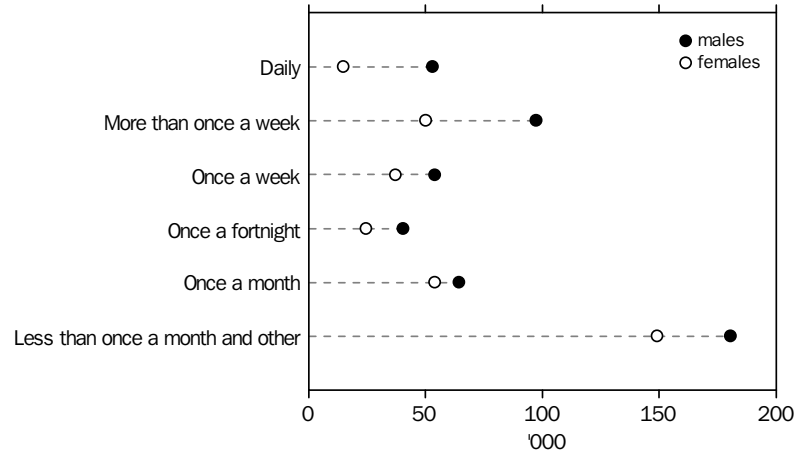
Of the cyclists who rode at least once a week, 32.2% were aged 15–24 years. Generally, the numbers of regular cyclists decreased as the ages increased.

Male cyclists were more likely to ride each day than females (10.9% compared to 4.5%). Aside from daily cycling, males were more likely to cycle at least once a week than females were (30.9% compared to 26.5%).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

FREQUENCY OF CYCLING *continued*

FREQUENCY OF CYCLING BY SEX



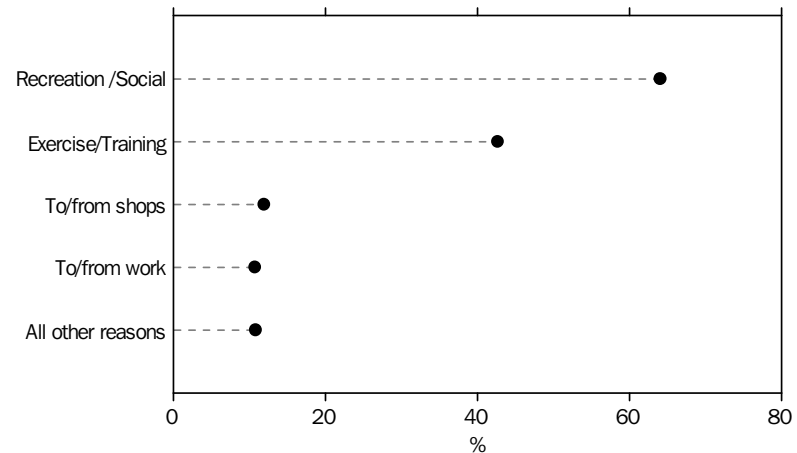
Almost half of all cyclists (47.6%) rode on both weekdays and weekends. There were 13.1% of cyclists who rode only on weekdays and 39.3% who only rode on weekends.

People in different statistical regions reported different frequencies of cycling. More than half the cyclists (51.6%) in Wide Bay-Burnett SR reported cycling at least once a week, the highest proportion across the state. The South and East BSD Balance had the lowest proportion of people who cycled at least once a week (31.3%). Overall, there was a lower proportion of cyclists in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) with 33.8% cycling at least once a week compared to 40.2% in the remainder of the state.

REASONS FOR CYCLING

Cyclists could nominate more than one reason for cycling; the most common reason was for recreational and social purposes (64.0%). Exercise and training (42.6%) was the next common reason followed by travelling to and from shops (11.9%) and travelling to and from work (10.7%). Cyclists in the Brisbane MSR rode more for recreational and social purposes than those in the rest of the state (68.2% compared with 60.6%); however, the reasons for people cycling were fairly consistent across statistical regions.

REASONS FOR CYCLING



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

REASONS FOR CYCLING

continued

There was a marked consistency in the reasons for cycling given by males and females. The exception was travelling to and from work, where more than twice as many males than females used this mode of transport (13.7% of male cyclists compared with 6.3% of female cyclists).

CYCLISTS WITH MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES

An estimated 84.6% of persons aged 15 years and over who rode a bicycle in the last 12 months also had a motor vehicle licence. This proportion was relatively consistent across the state, with the lowest proportion (76.7%) recorded in the Far North SR and the highest (87.6%) in the South and East BSD Balance SR.

Cyclists without a licence rode more regularly than cyclists with a licence. There were 62.9% of cyclists without a licence who rode daily or at least once a week, compared to 32.8% of cyclists with a licence. Of those who cycled daily, 22.4% did not have a licence compared to 5.7% who did have a licence.

There was little difference in the proportions of cyclists with or without a motor vehicle licence who cycled for recreation and social reasons (63.6% and 66.1% respectively). More cyclists with licences (45.9%) rode for exercise and training purposes than those without licences (24.5%). This proportion was reversed for cycling to and from shops, with 20.9% of cyclists without a licence giving this as a reason compared to 10.3% of cyclists with a licence. A similar result occurred for those reporting all other reasons for cycling (26.8% of cyclists without a licence compared with 7.8% of cyclists with a licence).

HOUSEHOLDS, Bicycles by statistical region(a)

NUMBER OF BICYCLES (b)

Statistical region	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
									<u>Households</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
Brisbane MSR									
Brisbane City Inner Ring	118.6	62.1	36.7	19.2	21.6	11.3	14.1	7.4	191.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	111.4	56.1	36.9	18.6	28.0	14.1	22.3	11.2	198.6
South and East BSD Balance	75.9	53.0	21.2	14.8	23.1	16.1	23.2	16.2	143.4
North and West BSD Balance	68.3	47.9	26.3	18.4	18.3	12.8	29.7	20.8	142.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>374.2</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>675.5</i>
Balance of Queensland MSR									
South and East Moreton	90.6	50.2	38.1	21.1	30.1	16.7	21.6	12.0	180.5
North and West Moreton	65.4	46.4	32.5	23.0	22.1	15.7	20.9	14.9	140.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	49.2	53.5	14.2	15.4	13.5	14.7	15.1	16.4	92.0
Darling Downs-South West	51.8	54.9	17.0	18.0	11.4	12.1	14.2	15.0	94.4
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	71.1	56.3	21.0	16.7	17.1	13.6	17.1	13.5	126.3
Northern-North West	39.9	48.0	16.4	19.8	12.9	15.5	13.9	16.8	83.2
Far North	44.3	55.0	14.7	18.3	10.3	12.8	11.2	14.0	80.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>412.3</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>154.0</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>117.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>797.7</i>
Queensland	786.5	53.4	275.1	18.7	208.4	14.1	203.2	13.8	1 473.2

(a) Some of the estimates in this table have a relative standard error between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

(b) Includes all bicycles kept at dwelling, whether owned, rented or borrowed.

CYCLISTS, Usual frequency of cycling by statistical region(a)

Statistical region	Daily		More than once a week		Once a week		Once a fortnight		Once a month		Less than once a month and other(b)		Total cyclists
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
Brisbane MSR													
Brisbane City Inner Ring	5.6	5.6	22.9	22.8	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	16.6	16.6	38.6	38.4	100.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	4.5	4.3	19.4	18.8	9.5	9.1	7.5	7.3	17.5	16.9	45.1	43.6	103.4
South and East BSD Balance	*3.5	*4.7	11.5	15.5	8.3	11.1	4.7	6.4	8.0	10.7	38.5	51.7	74.5
North and West BSD Balance	6.1	7.3	10.9	13.1	11.8	14.2	9.3	11.2	14.0	16.8	31.2	37.4	83.3
<i>Total</i>	19.6	5.4	64.8	17.9	38.0	10.5	29.8	8.2	56.0	15.5	153.4	42.4	361.7
Balance of Queensland MSR													
South and East Moreton	14.5	12.3	16.8	14.3	11.8	10.0	11.0	9.3	15.9	13.5	47.6	40.5	117.5
North and West Moreton	5.5	6.4	12.6	14.6	12.0	14.0	8.4	9.8	13.7	16.0	33.6	39.2	85.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	*3.4	*6.7	14.5	29.0	8.0	16.0	*1.7	*3.5	4.8	9.6	17.7	35.3	50.2
Darling Downs-South West	4.5	10.6	7.8	18.5	6.0	14.2	*1.5	*3.5	6.8	16.1	15.7	37.2	42.2
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	6.2	8.6	12.2	16.9	6.4	8.9	5.8	8.1	9.4	13.1	31.9	44.4	71.9
Northern-North West	5.5	10.6	12.7	24.8	5.6	10.9	4.9	9.5	6.6	12.9	16.0	31.3	51.3
Far North	8.8	22.8	5.9	15.4	*3.4	*8.7	*1.6	*4.1	5.3	13.7	13.6	35.2	38.5
<i>Total</i>	48.3	10.6	82.5	18.0	53.1	11.6	34.9	7.6	62.5	13.7	176.1	38.5	457.4
Queensland	67.9	8.3	147.4	18.0	91.1	11.1	64.7	7.9	118.5	14.5	329.5	40.2	819.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

- (a) In addition to estimates with asterisks to indicate high RSEs, some of the remaining estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.
- (b) Includes any other cycling e.g. cycling only during an annual holiday.

CYCLISTS, Usual frequency of cycling by age and sex(a)

Age group (years)	Daily		More than once a week		Once a week		Once a fortnight		Once a month		Less than once a month and other(b)		Total cyclists
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
MALES													
15-24	23.2	17.6	33.5	25.4	13.8	10.4	7.4	5.6	15.5	11.7	38.6	29.3	132.1
25-34	11.6	9.8	23.5	19.9	12.9	11.0	11.4	9.7	15.1	12.8	43.5	36.8	118.0
35-44	7.6	6.8	18.5	16.6	13.0	11.6	10.9	9.7	19.5	17.4	42.5	38.0	112.0
45-54	*2.8	*4.1	9.9	14.5	8.9	13.1	7.0	10.2	6.7	9.8	33.0	48.3	68.3
55 and over	7.9	13.3	11.8	20.0	5.3	9.0	*3.6	*6.2	7.7	13.0	22.7	38.5	59.0
Total	53.1	10.9	97.3	19.9	53.9	11.0	40.4	8.2	64.4	13.2	180.4	36.9	489.5
FEMALES													
15-24	5.2	6.1	14.1	16.6	9.0	10.6	6.3	7.4	11.5	13.6	38.7	45.7	84.8
25-34	*3.1	*3.4	14.3	15.6	11.1	12.1	5.7	6.2	15.5	16.9	42.2	45.9	91.8
35-44	*2.6	*3.3	11.5	14.4	7.7	9.7	7.0	8.7	13.8	17.3	37.1	46.5	79.7
45-54	*1.7	*3.9	*4.4	*10.1	6.1	14.1	*3.1	*7.2	8.3	19.2	19.7	45.5	43.2
55 and over	*2.2	*7.2	5.8	19.3	*3.2	*10.8	*2.3	*7.6	5.1	16.8	11.5	38.2	30.1
Total	14.8	4.5	50.1	15.2	37.2	11.3	24.4	7.4	54.1	16.4	149.1	45.2	329.6
PERSONS													
15-24	28.4	13.1	47.6	22.0	22.8	10.5	13.7	6.3	26.9	12.4	77.4	35.7	216.8
25-34	14.7	7.0	37.8	18.0	24.0	11.5	17.1	8.1	30.6	14.6	85.6	40.8	209.9
35-44	10.3	5.3	30.0	15.7	20.7	10.8	17.8	9.3	33.2	17.3	79.6	41.5	191.7
45-54	4.5	4.0	14.3	12.8	15.0	13.5	10.1	9.1	15.0	13.4	52.6	47.2	111.5
55 and over	10.1	11.3	17.6	19.7	8.6	9.6	5.9	6.7	12.7	14.3	34.3	38.4	89.2
Total	67.9	8.3	147.4	18.0	91.1	11.1	64.7	7.9	118.5	14.5	329.5	40.2	819.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) In addition to estimates with asterisks to indicate high RSEs, some of the remaining estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

(b) Includes any other cycling e.g. cycling only during an annual holiday.

CYCLISTS, Usual weekday and weekend cycling by age and sex(a)

	<u>Weekdays only</u>		<u>Weekends only</u>		<u>Both weekdays and weekends</u>		<u>Total cyclists</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
MALES							
Age group (years)							
15-24	15.5	11.8	38.7	29.3	77.8	58.9	132.1
25-34	16.5	14.0	45.6	38.6	56.0	47.4	118.0
35-44	9.6	8.6	53.8	48.0	48.6	43.4	112.0
45-54	12.6	18.4	32.4	47.4	23.3	34.2	68.3
55 and over	9.0	15.3	13.1	22.2	36.9	62.5	59.0
<i>Total</i>	63.3	12.9	183.6	37.5	242.6	49.6	489.5
FEMALES							
Age group (years)							
15-24	10.4	12.3	29.9	35.3	44.4	52.4	84.8
25-34	12.5	13.6	43.8	47.7	35.5	38.7	91.8
35-44	9.6	12.0	36.9	46.3	33.3	41.7	79.7
45-54	6.0	13.9	21.0	48.6	16.2	37.5	43.2
55 and over	5.5	18.3	6.4	21.2	18.2	60.5	30.1
<i>Total</i>	44.0	13.3	138.0	41.9	147.7	44.8	329.6
PERSONS							
Age group (years)							
15-24	26.0	12.0	68.6	31.7	122.2	56.4	216.8
25-34	29.0	13.8	89.4	42.6	91.5	43.6	209.9
35-44	19.2	10.0	90.7	47.3	81.9	42.7	191.7
45-54	18.6	16.7	53.4	47.9	39.5	35.4	111.5
55 and over	14.5	16.3	19.5	21.9	55.2	61.9	89.2
<i>Total</i>	107.2	13.1	321.6	39.3	390.3	47.6	819.1

(a) Some of the estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

CYCLISTS, Reasons for cycling by sex and statistical region(a)

Statistical region	<i>Recreation/Social</i>		<i>Exercise/Training</i>		<i>To/from shops</i>		<i>To/from work</i>		<i>All other reasons(b)</i>		<i>Total cyclists(c)</i>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
MALES											
Statistical region											
Brisbane MSR											
Brisbane City Inner Ring	38.4	68.0	26.7	47.3	5.1	9.0	10.7	18.9	5.9	10.4	56.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	49.0	70.2	30.7	44.0	7.3	10.5	7.0	10.1	5.7	8.2	69.8
South and East BSD Balance	28.1	59.1	18.3	38.5	5.3	11.3	5.5	11.6	9.2	19.4	47.5
North and West BSD Balance	32.4	67.2	20.5	42.4	*4.1	*8.5	5.1	10.5	*4.0	*8.4	48.2
Total	147.8	66.6	96.1	43.3	21.9	9.9	28.3	12.7	24.9	11.2	222.0
Balance of Queensland MSR											
South and East Moreton	43.9	60.5	31.8	43.8	14.8	20.4	7.2	9.9	8.5	11.7	72.5
North and West Moreton	30.8	60.4	21.4	41.8	9.3	18.3	5.2	10.2	6.8	13.3	51.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	15.3	54.8	12.7	45.6	*1.2	*4.4	5.3	19.1	*3.5	*12.6	28.0
Darling Downs-South West	14.7	53.1	11.4	41.1	*3.6	*13.1	*3.2	*11.7	4.5	16.4	27.7
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	21.0	55.8	14.8	39.3	*3.9	*10.5	6.5	17.3	*3.0	*8.0	37.6
Northern-North West	16.4	58.5	12.6	45.2	5.5	19.8	8.5	30.4	*3.8	*13.7	28.0
Far North	12.6	55.8	7.4	32.5	*2.7	*11.9	*2.8	*12.3	*3.3	*14.6	22.6
Total	154.7	57.8	112.0	41.9	41.2	15.4	38.8	14.5	33.5	12.5	267.5
Queensland	302.5	61.8	208.2	42.5	63.1	12.9	67.0	13.7	58.3	11.9	489.5
FEMALES											
Statistical region											
Brisbane MSR											
Brisbane City Inner Ring	31.0	70.3	18.1	41.1	*3.9	*8.9	*4.0	*9.0	4.6	10.5	44.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	25.7	76.5	13.6	40.4	*2.4	*7.2	*1.4	*4.1	*2.7	*8.1	33.6
South and East BSD Balance	17.4	64.2	11.1	40.9	*2.1	*7.8	**1.0	**3.8	*2.6	*9.7	27.0
North and West BSD Balance	24.9	71.2	14.0	39.9	*2.7	*7.7	*2.0	*5.8	*2.6	*7.5	35.1
Total	99.0	70.8	56.7	40.6	11.2	8.0	8.4	6.0	12.6	9.0	139.7
Balance of Queensland MSR											
South and East Moreton	29.1	64.6	20.4	45.4	6.9	15.4	*1.6	*3.6	*3.4	*7.6	45.0
North and West Moreton	24.5	70.6	15.2	43.8	6.0	17.2	*1.7	*4.9	*2.2	*6.4	34.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	14.1	63.6	8.9	40.0	**0.8	**3.5	**0.7	**3.2	*2.2	*9.7	22.2
Darling Downs-South West	9.3	64.2	5.7	39.1	**1.1	**7.4	**0.8	**5.5	**1.1	**7.3	14.6
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	19.2	56.1	15.2	44.4	*3.4	*9.8	*1.2	*3.6	*3.4	*10.0	34.3
Northern-North West	14.9	63.8	12.3	52.8	*2.4	*10.4	*3.8	*16.1	*3.8	*16.3	23.3
Far North	11.3	71.3	6.5	40.9	*3.0	*18.6	*2.5	*16.0	**1.0	**6.5	15.9
Total	122.4	64.5	84.2	44.3	23.5	12.4	12.3	6.5	17.1	9.0	189.9
Queensland	221.4	67.2	140.9	42.8	34.7	10.5	20.7	6.3	29.7	9.0	329.6
PERSONS											
Statistical region											
Brisbane MSR											
Brisbane City Inner Ring	69.3	69.0	44.8	44.6	9.0	9.0	14.6	14.6	10.5	10.5	100.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	74.7	72.2	44.3	42.8	9.8	9.4	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.2	103.4
South and East BSD Balance	45.4	60.9	29.4	39.4	7.5	10.0	6.5	8.7	11.8	15.9	74.5
North and West BSD Balance	57.3	68.8	34.5	41.4	6.8	8.2	7.1	8.6	6.7	8.0	83.3
Total	246.8	68.2	152.9	42.3	33.1	9.1	36.7	10.1	37.5	10.4	361.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) In addition to estimates with asterisks to indicate high RSEs, some of the remaining estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

(b) Includes any other reasons for cycling e.g. to/from educational institution. See Glossary for detailed description.

(c) Cyclists could nominate more than one reason for cycling. Consequently, the total number of cyclists is less than total number of reasons.

	<u>Recreation/Social</u>		<u>Exercise/Training</u>		<u>To/from shops</u>		<u>To/from work</u>		<u>All other reasons(b).....</u>		<u>Total cyclists(c)</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000

PERSONS *cont.*Statistical region *cont.*

Balance of Queensland MSR											
South and East Moreton	72.9	62.1	52.2	44.4	21.7	18.5	8.8	7.5	11.9	10.1	117.5
North and West Moreton	55.3	64.5	36.5	42.6	15.3	17.8	6.9	8.1	9.0	10.5	85.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	29.5	58.7	21.6	43.1	*2.0	*4.0	6.0	12.0	5.7	11.3	50.2
Darling Downs-South West	24.0	56.9	17.1	40.4	4.7	11.1	*4.0	*9.6	5.6	13.2	42.2
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	40.2	56.0	30.0	41.8	7.3	10.2	7.7	10.8	6.4	8.9	71.9
Northern-North West	31.3	60.9	25.0	48.6	8.0	15.5	12.3	23.9	7.6	14.9	51.3
Far North	24.0	62.2	13.9	36.0	5.7	14.7	5.3	13.8	*4.3	*11.3	38.5
Total	277.2	60.6	196.2	42.9	64.6	14.1	51.1	11.2	50.6	11.1	457.4
Queensland	524.0	64.0	349.1	42.6	97.7	11.9	87.8	10.7	88.1	10.8	819.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

- (a) In addition to estimates with asterisks to indicate high RSEs, some of the remaining estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.
- (b) Includes any other reasons for cycling e.g. to/from educational institution. See Glossary for detailed description.
- (c) Cyclists could nominate more than one reason for cycling. Consequently, the total number of cyclists is less than total number of reasons.

CYCLISTS, Reasons for cycling by age and sex(a)

	<u>Recreation/Social</u>		<u>Exercise/Training</u>		<u>To/from shops '000</u>		<u>To/from work</u>		<u>All other reasons(b)</u>		<u>Total cyclists(c)</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
MALES											
Age group (years)											
15-24	89.3	67.6	36.6	27.7	22.5	17.1	19.7	15.0	33.3	25.2	132.1
25-34	68.0	57.6	51.1	43.3	15.1	12.8	21.6	18.3	11.1	9.4	118.0
35-44	76.5	68.3	51.5	46.0	10.1	9.0	13.3	11.9	6.7	6.0	112.0
45-54	38.5	56.4	33.4	48.9	6.8	9.9	9.5	13.9	*3.2	*4.7	68.3
55 and over	30.2	51.2	35.5	60.2	8.5	14.5	*2.9	*4.9	*4.0	*6.9	59.0
Total	302.5	61.8	208.2	42.5	63.1	12.9	67.0	13.7	58.3	11.9	489.5
FEMALES											
Age group (years)											
15-24	53.9	63.5	28.5	33.6	10.6	12.5	5.7	6.7	13.0	15.3	84.8
25-34	65.0	70.8	42.3	46.1	5.0	5.4	9.3	10.1	5.9	6.4	91.8
35-44	56.1	70.3	32.9	41.2	9.6	12.1	*3.4	*4.3	5.7	7.2	79.7
45-54	29.7	68.7	21.2	49.1	5.5	12.7	*1.7	*3.8	*2.0	*4.6	43.2
55 and over	16.8	55.8	16.0	53.2	*4.0	*13.2	**0.7	**2.4	*3.1	*10.3	30.1
Total	221.4	67.2	140.9	42.8	34.7	10.5	20.7	6.3	29.7	9.0	329.6
PERSONS											
Age group (years)											
15-24	143.1	66.0	65.1	30.0	33.1	15.3	25.4	11.7	46.3	21.3	216.8
25-34	133.0	63.4	93.4	44.5	20.1	9.6	30.8	14.7	17.0	8.1	209.9
35-44	132.5	69.1	84.4	44.0	19.7	10.3	16.7	8.7	12.4	6.5	191.7
45-54	68.2	61.2	54.6	49.0	12.2	11.0	11.2	10.0	5.2	4.7	111.5
55 and over	47.0	52.8	51.6	57.8	12.5	14.0	*3.6	*4.0	7.2	8.0	89.2
Total	524.0	64.0	349.1	42.6	97.7	11.9	87.8	10.7	88.1	10.8	819.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) In addition to estimates with asterisks to indicate high RSEs, some of the remaining estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

(b) Includes any other reasons for cycling e.g. to/from educational institution. See Glossary for detailed description.

(c) Cyclists could nominate more than one reason for cycling. Consequently, the total number of cyclists is less than total number of reasons.

7

CYCLISTS, Whether had a motor vehicle licence by statistical region(a)

	<u>With licence</u>		<u>Without licence</u>		<i>Total</i>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000
Statistical region					
Brisbane MSR					
Brisbane City Inner Ring	87.1	86.7	13.4	13.3	100.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	88.6	85.6	14.9	14.4	103.4
South and East BSD Balance	65.3	87.6	9.3	12.4	74.5
North and West BSD Balance	71.8	86.2	11.5	13.8	83.3
<i>Total</i>	312.7	86.5	49.0	13.5	361.7
Balance of Queensland MSR					
South and East Moreton	96.9	82.4	20.6	17.6	117.5
North and West Moreton	74.4	86.8	11.3	13.2	85.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	40.7	81.1	9.5	18.9	50.2
Darling Downs-South West	34.5	81.8	7.7	18.2	42.2
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	59.8	83.2	12.1	16.8	71.9
Northern-North West	44.3	86.4	7.0	13.6	51.3
Far North	29.6	76.7	9.0	23.3	38.5
<i>Total</i>	380.2	83.1	77.1	16.9	457.4
Queensland	693.0	84.6	126.1	15.4	819.1

(a) Some of estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

8

CYCLISTS, Whether had a motor vehicle licence by usual frequency of cycling(a)

	<u>Daily</u>		<u>More than once a week</u>		<u>Once a week</u>		<u>Once a fortnight</u>		<u>Once a month</u>		<u>Less than once a month and other(b)</u>		<i>Total</i>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
With licence	39.6	5.7	112.1	16.2	75.3	10.9	58.6	8.5	106.0	15.3	301.4	43.5	693.0
Without licence	28.3	22.4	35.2	27.9	15.8	12.5	6.1	4.9	12.5	9.9	28.2	22.3	126.1
<i>Total cyclists</i>	67.9	8.3	147.4	18.0	91.1	11.1	64.7	7.9	118.5	14.5	329.5	40.2	819.1

(a) Some of the estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

(b) Includes any other cycling e.g. cycling only during an annual holiday.

CYCLISTS, Whether had a motor vehicle licence by reasons for cycling(a)

	<u>Recreation/Social</u>		<u>Exercise/Training</u>		<u>To/from shops</u>		<u>To/from work</u>		<u>All other reasons(b)...</u>		<u>Total cyclists(c)</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
With licence	440.6	63.6	318.1	45.9	71.3	10.3	72.5	10.5	54.3	7.8	693.0
Without licence	83.4	66.1	31.0	24.5	26.4	20.9	15.3	12.1	33.8	26.8	126.1
Total cyclists	524.0	64.0	349.1	42.6	97.7	11.9	87.8	10.7	88.1	10.8	819.1

(a) Some of the estimates in this table have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Refer to the Technical Note.

(b) Includes any other reasons for cycling e.g. to/from educational institution. See Glossary for detailed description.

(c) Cyclists could nominate more than one reason for cycling. Consequently, the total number of cyclists is less than the total number of reasons.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains information on bicycle usage obtained from the 2003 Queensland State Supplementary Survey, Bicycle Usage and Household Telephone Connections. Information about household telephone connections is included in the publication *Household Telephone Connections, Queensland, October 2003* (cat. no. 8159.3).

2 The survey was conducted throughout Queensland during the two weeks commencing Monday 6 October 2003, as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The MPS is a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, caravan parks, etc.). Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers.

3 Details of the design, scope and coverage of the Monthly Population Survey are in the ABS publication, *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0) and the *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0).

SCOPE

4 Information was collected by either face-to-face or telephone interview from one responsible adult in each household on behalf of all household members aged 15 years and over. This survey was conducted using seven-eighths of 90% of the sample of private dwellings in Queensland that were included in the Monthly Population Survey and excluded:

- residents of non-private dwellings such as hospitals and motels
- visitors to the household
- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

5 Information was sought from approximately 4,300 households containing 8,500 persons. Of these, 4,025 households (94%) and 8,100 (95%) responded.

COVERAGE

6 Coverage rules were applied to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling and hence had only one chance of selection in the survey.

STATISTICAL REGION ESTIMATES

7 While the MPS is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national, state and territory levels, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within states. The statistical regions used in this publication are based on the standard geographical regions defined in the 2001 edition of *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0). However, the survey is not designed to provide accurate regional estimates. Since estimates for regions are components of corresponding estimates at the state level — and are thus based on considerably smaller samples — they are subject to higher relative standard errors. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

8 Estimates have been rounded. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to the effect of rounding. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

DATA INTERPRETATION

9 Some of the tables in this publication include a column or row which is headed 'Other'. These contain respondent answers which could not be entered into any of the pre-coded response categories. The 'Other' categories are generally made up of widely varying responses given by a small proportion of the survey population.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

10 Australian Bureau of Statistics publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

11 Other ABS publications which relate to this survey topic include:
Census of Population and Housing, 2001
Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, November 2003,
cat. no. 4156.0
Travel to and from Work and Place of Study, Queensland, October 1997,
cat. no. 9201.3
Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria, October 1994, cat. no. 9201.2
Bicycles, Urban Northern Territory, 1991, cat. no. 9215.7
Bicycle Usage and Safety, Western Australia, October 1989, cat. no. 9215.5
Bicycle Usage and Safety, New South Wales, October 1988, cat. no. 4505.1

PREVIOUS STATE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

12 Previous Queensland State Supplementary Survey publications are:
Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, October 2002, cat. no. 4903.3
Safety in the Home, Queensland, October 2001, cat. no. 4387.3
Population Mobility, Queensland, October 2000, cat. no. 3237.3
Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 1999,
cat. no. 6344.3
Persons Aged Fifty Years and Over, Queensland, October 1998, cat. no. 4139.3
Travel to and from Work and Place of Study, Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions, Queensland, October 1997, cat. no. 9201.3
Survey of Safety in the Home, Queensland, October 1996, cat. no. 4387.3
Knowledge and Use of the Queensland Government Seniors Card, October 1995,
cat. no. 8178.3
Overseas and Interstate Visitors to Queensland Households and Interstate Trips by Queenslanders, October 1994, cat. no. 8633.3
Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities, Queensland, October 1993, cat. no. 4110.3
Housing Intentions, Preferences and Attitudes, Queensland, October 1991,
cat. no. 8710.3
Consumer Credit, Queensland, October 1990, cat. no. 5670.3

ADDITIONAL DATA

13 Additional data for this current survey (Bicycle Usage and Household Telephone Connections, Queensland 2003) are available subject to confidentiality and data quality restrictions.

14 The data are available on a fee-for-service basis. For further information about this service, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

TECHNICAL NOTE

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

1 The estimates provided in this publication are based on a sample of approximately 4,300 households containing 8,500 persons who were aged 15 years and over in Queensland in October 2003. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

2 Non-sampling error may arise as a result of error in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and can occur even if there is a complete enumeration of the population. Non-sampling error can be introduced through inadequacies in the questionnaire, non-response, inaccurate reporting by respondents, error in the application of survey procedures, incorrect recording of answers and errors in data entry and processing.

3 It is difficult to measure the size of the non-sampling error. The extent of this error could vary considerably from survey to survey and from question to question. Every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise the effect of this type of error.

SAMPLING ERROR

4 Sampling error is the difference which would be expected between the estimate from a sample and the corresponding figure that would have been obtained from a survey using the same questionnaire and procedures involving the entire population.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

5 One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE).

6 There are about two chances in three (67%) that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all households/persons had been included in the survey. There are about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the estimate will lie within two standard errors.

7 The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate. This is known as the relative standard error (RSE). The RSE is determined by dividing the standard error of an estimate SE(x) by the estimate x and expressing it as a percentage. That is: $RSE(x) = 100 * SE(x) / x$ (where x is the estimate). The RSE is a measure of the percentage error likely to have occurred due to sampling.

8 Table T1 and T2 give approximate household and person weight RSEs for this survey, for general application to estimates. These figures will not give a precise measure of the SE of a particular estimate, but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

9 Linear interpolation is used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table.

10 Proportions of a total and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the relative standard error of a proportion or percentage is:

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

11 Estimates derived from very small sample sizes are subject to such high RSEs as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In this survey, household estimates between 8,182 and 718 have a RSE between 25% and 50% and have been indicated with the symbol '*'. Household estimates smaller than 718 have an RSE greater than 50% and have been indicated with the symbol '**'. Person estimates between 4,437 and 1,180 have an RSE between 25% and 50% and have been indicated with the symbol '*'. Person estimates smaller than 1,180 have an RSE greater than 50% and have been indicated with the symbol '**'. Any estimate preceded by '*' or '**' symbol should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

TECHNICAL NOTE *continued*

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING
ERROR *continued*

12 In addition to estimates with asterisks to indicate high RSEs, some of the remaining estimates from the survey have an RSE between 10% and 25% and should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability considered high for some purposes. Household estimates between 50,906 and 8,182 have a RSE between 10% and 25%, while person estimates between 23,191 and 4,437 have an RSE between 10% and 25%.

T1: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF QUEENSLAND HOUSEHOLDS—OCTOBER 2003

Size of estimate (households)	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	%
300	170	55.4
500	260	52.7
700	350	50.2
1 000	470	47.1
1 500	650	43.2
2 000	800	40.2
2 500	950	37.8
3 000	1 050	35.8
3 500	1 200	34.1
4 000	1 300	32.6
5 000	1 500	30.2
7 000	1 850	26.6
10 000	2 300	23.0
15 000	2 850	19.2
20 000	3 350	16.7
30 000	4 050	13.5
40 000	4 600	11.5
50 000	5 050	10.1
100 000	6 550	6.5
150 000	7 450	5.0
200 000	8 050	4.0
300 000	8 900	3.0
500 000	9 850	2.0
1 000 000	10 850	1.1
2 000 000	11 400	0.6
5 000 000	11 250	0.2

TECHNICAL NOTE *continued*

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING
ERROR *continued*

T2: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF QUEENSLAND
PERSONS—OCTOBER 2003

Size of estimate (persons)	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	%
300	280	93.5
500	360	72.9
700	430	61.7
1 000	520	51.6
1 500	630	42.0
2 000	720	36.1
2 500	800	32.2
3 000	900	29.2
3 500	950	26.9
4 000	1 000	25.1
5 000	1 100	22.2
7 000	1 300	18.5
10 000	1 500	15.2
15 000	1 800	12.1
20 000	2 050	10.3
30 000	2 450	8.2
40 000	2 750	6.9
50 000	3 050	6.1
100 000	4 050	4.0
150 000	4 750	3.2
200 000	5 300	2.6
300 000	6 150	2.1
500 000	7 450	1.5
1 000 000	9 550	1.0
2 000 000	12 150	0.6
5 000 000	16 400	0.3

GLOSSARY

Bicycles	For the purposes of this survey a bicycle is defined as a vehicle with two or more wheels that is built to be propelled by human power through a belt, chain or gears (stationary exercise bikes are excluded). Only bicycles in 'good working order' were included, that is bicycles which were able to be ridden with minimal maintenance at the time of interview. All bicycles, whether owned, rented or borrowed were included.
Cyclists	Persons aged 15 years and over who have ridden any bicycle for any reason in the last 12 months, whether the bicycle was owned by that person, rented or borrowed.
Household	A group of people who live together (in a single dwelling) as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements, such as common provision for food and other essentials of living.
Current motor vehicle licence	A current motor vehicle licence includes car, truck and motorcycle licences, as well as provisional and learner's licences. Excludes suspended motor vehicle licences (i.e. not currently permitted to drive).
Private dwellings	Includes houses, flats, units or apartments; and excludes hospitals, motels, caravans, tents, cabins, houseboats, improvised homes and campers.
Reasons for cycling	The reasons were: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Recreation/social: cycling undertaken to attend sporting venues, amusement areas, playgrounds, beaches, and riding to or from a friend's or relative's residence or social occasion; and also includes cycling for relaxation.■ Exercise/training: cycling undertaken for general fitness/health purposes and sports cycling, triathlons etc. Excluded is riding stationary exercise bicycles.■ To/from shops: cycling to all types of shops.■ To/from work: cycling to attend place of work. Includes teachers and staff who ride to the school/campus where they work.■ All other reasons: includes cycling to and from an educational institution, to and from other forms of transport, and cycling as part of a job (e.g. couriers).

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