



# COMMISSIONED REPORT

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Commissioned Report No. 105

## **Scottish Recreation Survey: annual summary report 2003/04**

(ROAME No. F02AA614/2)

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# COMMISSIONED REPORT

# Summary

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## Scottish Recreation Survey: annual summary report 2003/04

Commissioned Report No. 105 (ROAME No. F02AA614/2)

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### Background

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is required to measure levels of participation in walking in the countryside as well as a number of other open-air recreational activities. A set of questions was inserted on the Scottish Opinion Survey (a monthly Computer Aided Personal Interview – CAPI – omnibus) during the period July 2003–June 2004. Most of these questions were inserted each month on the survey with a limited number of questions used every second or third month. This methodology ensured that a representative sample of the Scottish adult population, aged 16 years and over, was interviewed each month. The total sample size for the 12 month survey period was 12,000 adults.

### Main findings

- This study sets out to monitor people's participation in, and attitudes towards, outdoor recreation in Scotland. It is also used to monitor awareness and understanding of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC). The results of this study form an important baseline for monitoring the effect of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003.
- Issues reported on include general trends of number, frequency and location of visits to the outdoors, participation in a range of activities (walking, cycling, horse riding, etc), transport and distances travelled to visit, party composition (including those accompanied by dogs), expenditure on visit, awareness and understanding of the SOAC and access to the countryside, including responsible behaviour and problems encountered.
- The key headline figures highlighted by the survey show that two thirds of the Scottish adult population (64%) claimed that they had made at least one visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation purposes, in Scotland, in the previous 12 months. This equates to around 189 million visits to the outdoors in Scotland during July 2003–June 2004. With an average spend of £22 on each trip, the total value of all trips is therefore worth £4.2 billion to the Scottish economy each year.

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Background and methodology**

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is required to measure levels of participation in walking in the countryside as well as a number of other open-air recreational activities. In 2002, a pilot exercise for the Scottish Recreation Day Visits Survey (ScRDVS) was commissioned to establish the methodology for carrying out such a survey. This informed the methodology which is now being used in the Scottish Recreation Survey (ScRS) and is reported here.

In this study, a set of questions was inserted into the Scottish Opinion Survey, the monthly consumer omnibus survey operated by TNS (formerly System Three) during the period July 2003–June 2004. Most of these questions were inserted each month on the survey with a limited number of questions used every second month. This methodology ensured that a representative sample of the Scottish adult population was interviewed each month.

### **Visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation**

Two thirds of the Scottish adult population (64%) claimed that they had made at least one visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation purposes, in Scotland, over the previous 12 month period.

During the summer months, those who participated in these outdoor visits could be classified into 4 categories in terms of their frequency:

- several times a week – 29%
- once a week – 23%
- once or twice a month – 27%
- less often – 21%.

During the winter months of October to March inclusive, the frequency of making outdoor visits decreased.

Therefore, across the 12 month period, a broad estimate of the total volume of visits to the outdoors would be around 189 million visits, with the following distribution by season:

- July–September 2003 – 52.8 million
- October–December 2003 – 39.6 million
- January–March 2004 – 45.1 million
- April–June 2004 – 51.2 million.

In terms of the destination of visits to the outdoors, the distribution between the three main types of locations was as follows, over the 12 month period:

- town or city – 53 million
- countryside – 104 million
- seaside – 32 million.

Those who had not made any visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation were asked their reasons. The main responses were as follows:

- too busy (51% of those aged under 55 years)
- old age (27% of those aged 55 years and over)
- poor health (40% if those aged 55 years and over)
- not interested at all (16% of all those who did not make an outdoors visit).

Forty-eight per cent of all respondents and 72% of those who had made a visit to the outdoors in the previous 12 months claimed to have made such a visit in the four weeks preceding their interview. On average, participants had made eight such visits in the previous four weeks.

### Activities undertaken

Walking is by far the dominant activity, mentioned by over half the respondents as being their main activity on outdoor visits (54%). The other major activity was going on a family outing (16%), especially for those parties with children.

On the basis of all activities undertaken on a visit to the outdoors, the levels of participation were as follows:

Levels of participation: <b>all activities</b>	
• Walking – 71%	• Cycling – 8%
• Family outing – 31%	• Other wildlife/nature watching – 8%
• Sightseeing – 19%	• Bird watching – 6%
• Picnicking – 11%	• Fishing – 5%.

### Location of last visit (4-week recall period)

A quarter of outdoor visits were made to urban areas (24%), 57% to countryside areas and 19% to the seaside.

In response to a more detailed question on the main destination of their visit to the outdoors:

• Water-related – 31%	• Mountain, hill or moorland – 8%
• Local park or open space – 22%	• Farmland – 4%
• Woodland/forest – 18%	• Wildlife area – 2%.
• Village – 9%	

Around half of those who had visited the outdoors claimed that they had not visited a area designated for nature conservation or recreation (51%) with a further 19% stating that they did not know if their destination was in such a designated area. Eleven per cent had been to a Country Park, 5% to a National Park, 5% to a Forest Park and 4% to a Regional Park.

## **Details of visit**

The vast majority of outdoor visits were made from home on a day out (87%) rather than when staying away from home on holiday.

The car was the dominant means of transport – used by around two thirds of participants.

The mean (average) duration of the visit was 4.12 hours.

The majority of participants were with other members of their family on the outdoors visit (61%), a further 23% were with friends and 17% were on their own. The average party size was 4 people – 3 adults and 1 child.

On a fifth of all outdoor visits (21%), the participant(s) were accompanied by a dog(s).

## **Expenditure on visit**

Around 60% spend something on their visits to the outdoors. The two main categories of expenditure were food and drink, and fuel. The average amount spent on all trips was around £22. Amongst those who made purchases, the average expenditure was around £35.

## **Access to the countryside**

All the respondents were asked to indicate how free they felt accessing different parts of the countryside. The areas which were felt to offer most freedom were seashores, loch shores, Forestry Commission woodland, and land next to inland lochs and rivers. In contrast, the least freedom was felt in farmland areas.

Around 80% of respondents had not heard of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

Over three-quarters claimed that they had not encountered any problems with access on their last visit to the outdoors and over 90% stated that they did not have to alter their route to any significant extent.

On their last visit, 87% of participants stated that they had not come across any other user of the outdoors behaving inappropriately.



## **1 BACKGROUND**

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a number of public bodies in Scotland, including the Countryside Commission for Scotland and the Scottish Tourist Board, placed a series of questions into the Scottish Opinion Survey, the consumer omnibus survey operated by System Three. These questions were designed to measure the level of participation in leisure day trips by the Scottish population as well as the characteristics of these day trips. Between 1992 and 2003, Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) has been a member of the UK Day Visits Survey (UKDVS) Steering Group and was involved in the GB Day Visits Survey 2002 (GBDVS<sup>1</sup>).

Over the last couple of years, SNH and other partner agencies in Scotland involved in the UK/GBDVS increasingly recognised that the small sample size of around 2000 interviews with Scottish residents provided by the UK/GBDVS limited the extent to which analysis at the sub-national level could be undertaken. This requirement has become increasingly important with the need for SNH to monitor, on behalf of the Scottish Executive, the numbers of walkers within the countryside as well as the levels of participation in a number of other outdoor recreational activities. Ten year targets have been expressed in the Government's spending plan, 'Building a Better Scotland', published in 2002.

Throughout this report, the term 'outdoors' is used to include mountains, moorland, farmland (enclosed and unenclosed), forests, woods, rivers, lochs and reservoirs, beaches and the coast, and open spaces in towns and cities. 'Recreation' is taken to be any non-motorised activity carried out for pleasure or sport.

### **1.1 Objectives**

To meet the information needs of SNH in this area and to provide valuable information on the volume and characteristics of outdoor recreation in Scotland, SNH commissioned the Scottish Recreation Survey (ScRS) in 2003. The Forestry Commission have also been involved as joint sponsors of the study. The objectives of this study, as defined in the research brief, are as follows:

- to measure and collect details about the Scottish population's participation in outdoor recreation in Scotland from July 2003–June 2004;
- to provide a short summary report of the key findings from each of the 12 survey waves;
- to produce a full report and presentation(s) based on the cumulative data for the 12 survey waves.

In February 2004, an Interim Report was submitted to the sponsors based on the survey fieldwork up to the end of 2003. This current report covers the full 12 months' coverage of the study, from July 2003–June 2004 inclusive.

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<sup>1</sup> TNS (2004) GB Leisure Day Visits: the report of the 2002–03 Great Britain Day Visits Survey.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

In 2002 a Scottish Recreation Day Visits Survey (ScRDVS) was commissioned to pilot a methodology for continuous recreation participation monitoring. This pilot survey informed the methodology for the Scottish Recreation Survey with several key recommendations. One such recommendation was that the survey be run in an omnibus survey. On a monthly basis, TNS (formerly System Three) operate a consumer omnibus survey in Scotland – the Scottish Opinion Survey. Interviews are conducted in-home using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) hardware with a representative sample of Scotland’s adult population. These interviews are undertaken in 50 sampling points throughout the country with quota targets set on the basis of gender, age-group, social class and working status. At the analysis stage, the survey data is weighted to ensure that the sample profile matches that of the Scottish adult population. Around 1,000 adults (16 years and over) are interviewed each month as part of this survey. As a result, across the 12 months of this survey, a total of 11,796 respondents was interviewed.

A set of questions was agreed with SNH and FC staff and these were classified into different categories. A core set of questions was asked every month while other questions were included on the basis of either every second month or every third month. A copy of the questionnaire content is appended to this report.

On a monthly basis, a set of PowerPoint slides highlighting the main findings was presented to the clients, and are available on request. This provides an overview of the results for the month in question and the previous two months for comparison. Data tabulations are also produced for each monthly survey and these are available from SNH in WinYaps format. The Nominated Officer (named at the front of this report) should be contacted for further information, or visit [www.snh.gov.uk](http://www.snh.gov.uk). Data has been analysed at the Local Authority level and limited information on this sub-national breakdown is available from SNH.

### 3 SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

In this section of the report, the main findings to emerge from the analysis of the survey data are presented under a series of headings. Copies of the full data tabulations have been presented separately and are available from SNH for more detailed consideration. Both in this report and the full data tabulations, the survey findings are usually presented as a percentage figure. These figures will be subject to some degree of error which will vary with the base on which they are presented. The standard error is as follows:

- where the sample size is in excess of 10,000 respondents, the data will generally be accurate to around  $\pm 1\%$  at the 95% confidence interval;
- where the sample size is in excess of 2000 respondents, the data will generally be accurate to around  $\pm 3\%$  at the 95% confidence interval;
- where the sample size is around 1000, the data will generally be accurate to around  $\pm 5\%$  at the 95% confidence interval;
- where the sample size is around 500, the data will generally be accurate to around  $\pm 7\%$  at the 95% confidence interval;
- where the sample size is around 250, the data will generally be accurate to around  $\pm 10\%$  at the 95% confidence interval.

Note: where tables or bulleted lists are presented with figures reflecting quarterly periods, the data presented relate to responses to the named survey waves, and does not directly correspond to information about each calendar month (e.g., the July 03 survey wave would, with a 4-week recall period, report on information for the last week of June and the first three weeks of July 03).

#### 3.1 Visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation in the last 12 months

Two thirds of the Scottish adult population (64%) stated that they had made at least one visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation purposes, within Scotland, in the previous 12 month period. Table 1 shows that this proportion ranged from a maximum of 67% in the July–September 2003 quarter and also in the April–June 2004 quarter to a minimum of 60% in the January–March 2004 period.

**Table 1 ‘Have you made any leisure visits to the outdoors in Scotland in last 12 months?’ (%).  
Base: All respondents (11,796 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Yes	<b>64</b>	67	62	60	67
No	<b>35</b>	32	38	39	33
Base	<b>11,796</b>	2933	2836	2905	3122

Note: in all cases where columns reflect three month periods, this reports on fieldwork carried out (using a 4-week recall period) during this period, and not the calendar months referred to.

Table 2 highlights the variation in levels of participation in outdoor recreation between the various social classes.

**Table 2 Proportion of each social class who have taken at least one trip to the outdoors in the last 12 months (expressed as a percentage of Scottish population) (%). Base: All respondents (11,796 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>
AB	<b>79</b>
C1	<b>70</b>
C2	<b>64</b>
DE	<b>49</b>
Base	<b>11,796</b>

It is evident that a respondent's social class is a significant factor in determining their likelihood of participating in outdoor recreation and leisure activities. Over three-quarters of those in the AB social classes, the professional and managerial occupations, regularly make visits to the outdoors compared to around half of those in the DE social classes, those in unskilled manual occupations or unemployed. There were no significant variations in these levels of participation between the various seasons (refer to Appendix 1 for definitions of social class).

There also appears to be some variation on the basis of age, as featured in the following table.

**Table 3 Proportion of each age group who have taken at least one trip to the outdoors in the last 12 months (expressed as a percentage of the Scottish population) (%). Base: All respondents (11,796 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>
16–35 years	<b>70</b>
35–54 years	<b>69</b>
55+ years	<b>53</b>
Base	<b>11,796</b>

The proportion of those in the 55 and over age group making outdoor visits for leisure and recreation ranged from 16–17 percentage points below the other age groups, a pattern which was consistent across the various months and seasons. There was no significant difference overall between the other two age groups in terms of the levels of participation in outdoor leisure and recreation.

### **3.2 Frequency of outdoor visits**

Those respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the previous 12 months were asked to indicate their frequency of doing so. For seasonal reporting, analysis of this was divided between two time periods: April–September, representing the summer period and October–March, representing the winter period.

**Table 4 Frequency of visits to the outdoors during April–September (reported throughout year using 12-month recall period) (%).**

**Base: All respondents who visited outdoors (7573 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
At least once per day	<b>10</b>	9	10	11	9
Several times/week	<b>19</b>	18	19	22	19
Once a week	<b>23</b>	22	23	24	22
1–2 visits per month	<b>27</b>	27	26	25	29
Less often	<b>20</b>	23	21	17	20
Not sure/don't know	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1
Base	<b>7573</b>	1977	1759	1756	2081

As is evident from Table 4, these participants in visits to the outdoors during the summer months can be classified into four categories:

- those doing so on a number of occasions each week – 29%
- those doing so once a week – 23%
- those doing so once or twice a month – 27%
- those doing so less often – 20%.

Further analysis indicates that the frequent participants, making outdoor visits on several occasions each week are more likely to be making visits of less than three hours' duration, especially for those who make these visits on a daily basis. Also, the location of these frequent visits is a little more likely to be within or adjacent to urban areas, or to the countryside rather than to the seaside. However, the weekly visits are just as likely to be more or less than three hours in duration and also, to be to the three main types of location. In contrast, the occasional visits are more likely to be longer in duration, greater than three hours and more likely to be to locations outside of urban areas.

**Table 5 Frequency of visits to the outdoors during October-March (reported throughout the year using 12-month recall period) (%).**

**Base: All respondents who visited outdoors (7573 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
At least once per day	<b>6</b>	6	7	7	6
Several times/week	<b>10</b>	10	10	12	9
Once a week	<b>15</b>	14	15	16	14
1–2 visits per month	<b>22</b>	22	20	22	24
Less often	<b>36</b>	36	35	33	38
Not sure/don't know	<b>11</b>	13	13	10	8
Base	<b>7573</b>	1977	1759	1756	2081

As would be expected, the frequency of making visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation purposes is considerably less during the winter months:

- 16% do so several times a week compared to 29% in the summer months
- 15% do so on a weekly basis compared to 23% in the summer months
- 22% do so once or twice a month compared to 27% in the summer months
- 36% do so less often than monthly compared to 20% in the summer months.

This latter figure would, in all likelihood be higher if the 11% of participants who stated that they were unsure how many visits they had made in the winter months were classified as 'occasional participants'.

### **3.3 Reasons for not visiting the outdoors**

Those respondents who claimed that they had not made any visits to the outdoors in Scotland for leisure and recreation purposes in the previous 12 months were asked to state their reasons. Amongst those of working age, the dominant reason was that they were 'too busy', mentioned by around a half of respondents aged under 55 years compared to 23% of those aged 55 years and over. Around 60% of those working either full-time or part-time cited this reason for not making any visits to the outdoors in the previous 12 months. For those in the older age group of 55 years and over who did not make any visits to the outdoors, the two main reasons were 'old age' and 'poor health' – mentioned by 27% and 40% respectively.

The other main reason for not making any visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation was that they were 'not interested at all'. Overall, 16% of respondents mentioned this reason but it was a particular issue for those aged under 35 years (23%).

### **3.4 Volume of visits to the outdoors**

The respondents were asked whether they had made any visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation in the last 4 weeks, prior to the interview. Just under half of all respondents (46%) had done so and this represented 72% of those who had visited the outdoors for leisure and recreation in the previous 12 months.

Across the four seasons, the proportion of those who had made any visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents) was as follows:

- July–September 2003 – 51%
- October–December 2003 – 40%
- January–March 2004 – 40%
- April–June 2004 – 53%.

These recent participants were then asked to indicate how many visits they had made to the outdoors in the previous 4 weeks' period. The following table (Table 6) presents this information.

**Table 6** Number of visits to the outdoors in last four weeks (%).  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
1 visit	<b>23</b>	21	24	24	23
2-3 visits	<b>26</b>	24	28	26	27
4-5 visits	<b>17</b>	18	17	16	18
6-9 visits	<b>9</b>	12	8	9	9
10+ visits	<b>24</b>	25	23	26	24
<b>Mean</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>8.21</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>7.67</b>
Base	<b>5429</b>	1510	1124	1151	1644

The most frequently occurring category of 2-3 visits reflects the fact that most people make between one and three visits to the outdoors during the 4-week recall period, with a significant number of people making over 10 visits. This gives a monthly average of eight visits to the outdoors, which did not vary to any great extent across the twelve months of the survey period – a maximum of 9.3 in December, covering the holiday period over Christmas and New Year and a minimum of just under 7 in October. Just under half of the participants made 1-3 visits in the four weeks' period with a further quarter making 10 or more visits in that period.

Interestingly, although social class was an important factor in determining whether or not a person made any visits to the outdoors, it does not appear to influence the volume of visits made, with no significant variations in the number of visits made in the previous 4 weeks on the basis of social class. In contrast, age-group appears to be more important with the following average number of visits for the three main age categories:

- under 35 years – 7.6 visits
- 35-54 years – 7.7 visits
- 55+ years – 9.5 visits.

Other factors which influenced the number of visits made to the outdoors were as follows:

- the presence of a child(ren) on the visit – an average of 6 visits for those with children compared to 9.5 for those without children;
- duration of visit – an average of 11 visits for those of less than 3 hours compared to 5.7 visits for those of more than 3 hours' duration;
- location of the visit – an average of 9.5 for urban visits, 7.9 for countryside visits and 7 for seaside visits.

Using this data, it is possible to produce estimates of the overall volume of visits to the outdoors in Scotland for the purposes of leisure and recreation. Based on adult population of 4.2 million, 46% had made a visit in the previous 4 weeks – a total of 1.93 million adults. This estimate will be accurate to +/-3% at the 95% confidence interval. On average, each adult had made 8 visits per month – resulting in a total of around 16 million visits per month. Once again, this estimate will be accurate to +/-3% at the 95% confidence interval. Therefore, across a 12 months' period, a broad estimate of the total volume of visits to the outdoors would be around 189 million visits, with the following distribution by season:

- July–September 2003 – 52.8 million
- October–December 2003 – 39.6 million
- January–March 2004 – 45.1 million
- April–June 2004 – 51.2 million.

In terms of the destination of visits to the outdoors, the distribution between the three main types of locations was as follows, for a 12 months' period:

- town or city – 53 million
- countryside – 104 million
- seaside – 32 million.

Most of the remaining analysis of the visits made to the outdoors for leisure and recreation purposes is based on those respondents who had made visits in the previous 4 weeks – a total of 5,429 respondents. However, it should be noted that not all of the questions are included in the survey every month. Consequently, the sample of respondents can alter depending on the frequency with which a particular question is asked within the survey programme.

### **3.5 Activities undertaken on visit to the outdoors**

The respondents were asked to indicate both the main activities which they participated in during their most recent visit to the outdoors and any other activities which formed part of the visit. Table 7 features the main activities and particularly, those mentioned by a minimum of 5% of respondents.

**Table 7 Main activities undertaken during visit (%).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
All walking	<b>54</b>	49	58	61	50
– Walking < 2 miles	<b>20</b>	18	21	24	17
– Walking 2–8 miles	<b>29</b>	26	32	32	27
– Walking > 8 miles	<b>2</b>	2	2	2	2
– Hillwalking/ mountaineering	<b>3</b>	3	2	3	3
Family Outing	<b>16</b>	15	16	14	17
Sightseeing/visiting attractions	<b>7</b>	8	5	6	8
Cycling/mountain biking	<b>5</b>	5	5	3	6
Base	<b>5429</b>	1510	1124	1151	1644

Walking is obviously the dominant activity, mentioned by over half the participants as being their main activity on outdoor visits with walks of greater than two miles being the most frequently occurring. Walks of

between 2–8 miles which are undertaken by just under 30% of all participants. There was a significant difference in the proportion of participants who went walking across the various age groups:

- 45% of those aged under 35 years
- 55% of those aged 35–54 years
- 64% of those aged 55 years and over.

Those who were not accompanied by a child(ren) on their visit were more likely to select walking as their main activity – 61% compared to 43% of those accompanied by a child(ren). Also, walking tended to be even more dominant as the main activity on visits of less than 3 hours in duration – 64% compared to 45% of longer visits.

Age group was an important factor for participation in cycling – 7% of those aged under 35 went cycling compared to 2% of those aged 55 years and over.

The other major activity across the survey period was going on a family outing. As would be expected, family outings were more likely to be undertaken by those aged under 55 years – 18% compared to 10% amongst those aged 55 years and over and especially, for those accompanied by a child(ren) – 30% compared to 6% of those not accompanied by a child(ren).

A full list of the main activities is included in the data tabulations. No other activity was mentioned by more than 2% of participants.

Table 8 outlines the level of participation in **all activities** undertaken on the visit, not only the **main activity**.

**Table 8 All activities undertaken during visit (%).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (4851 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
All walking	<b>71</b>	73	74	68	69
– Walking < 2 miles	<b>31</b>	31	32	29	30
– Walking 2–8 miles	<b>38</b>	39	41	35	36
– Walking > 8 miles	<b>5</b>	6	4	3	5
– Hillwalking/ mountaineering	<b>5</b>	5	5	4	6
Family outing	<b>31</b>	32	34	20	37
Sightseeing/visiting attractions	<b>19</b>	23	20	10	25
Picnicking	<b>11</b>	19	7	3	12
Cycling/mountain biking	<b>8</b>	10	9	4	7
Other wildlife/nature watching	<b>8</b>	8	8	5	7
Bird watching	<b>6</b>	8	7	4	6
Fishing	<b>4</b>	6	3	2	3
Base	<b>4851</b>	1510	1124	1151	1066

This analysis reinforces the importance of walking as the primary activity on outdoor visits but also highlights the relative significance of a number of the minority activities, such as bird watching and fishing. It also features the considerable seasonal differences in the levels of participation for certain activities, especially the increases in the summer months. Once again, the data tabulations provide a comprehensive list of the activities included in the study but the analysis focuses on those activities undertaken by a minimum of 4% of participants.

### 3.6 Location of visit

Those respondents who had made a visit to the outdoors in the last four weeks were asked to specify the location of their last visit from one of three basic options:

- a town or city
- the countryside, including inland villages
- the seaside, a resort or the coast.

**Table 9 Location of last visit (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	Total	July-September 03 survey wave	October-December 03 survey wave	January-March 04 survey wave	April-June 04 survey wave
Town/city	24	19	24	26	25
Countryside	57	57	57	58	57
Seaside	19	24	19	15	18
Base	5429	1510	1124	1151	1644

As Table 9 shows, the countryside was the main location for outdoor visits, accounting for almost 60% of all visits. Urban areas were the location for a quarter of outdoor visits, although in the summer months, the proportion of visits to urban areas decreased to around a fifth. Overall, a fifth of visits were to seaside locations but, in contrast to urban areas, this proportion was higher in the summer months (24%).

Shorter visits were more likely to be made to urban areas – 29% of visits of less than 3 hours’ duration compared to 19% of longer visits of more than 3 hours. In contrast, 60% of longer visits were made to the countryside compared to 54% of shorter visits of less than 3 hours. This latter pattern was similar for visits to the seaside with 21% of longer visits compared to 17% of shorter visits to this category of destination.

Of the visits reported to the countryside (Table 9), further detail indicates that 29% of visits had as their main destination a woodland area, 20% were to water-related locations and 16% to a local park or open space. In a similar vein, half the visits within urban areas had a local park as a destination (49%) and 16% being to water-related locations. Not surprisingly, 83% of visits to the seaside had a water-related location as the main destination, primarily the beach (43%) or the sea (33%).

Those respondents making a trip in the last 4 weeks were asked to indicate, in more detail, the main destination of the last visit to the outdoors irrespective of the information presented in Table 9, further analysis of which is presented in Table 10.

**Table 10 Type of location visited – main destination (%).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Park/open space	<b>22</b>	19	22	24	21
Beach/cliff	<b>11</b>	13	10	10	10
Woodland/forest – other/don't know owner	<b>10</b>	8	12	12	10
Sea/Sea Loch	<b>9</b>	11	9	6	8
Village	<b>9</b>	8	9	9	10
Woodland/forest – managed by Forestry Commission/Forest Enterprise	<b>8</b>	9	8	7	9
Mountain/hill/moorland	<b>8</b>	7	7	10	10
Loch	<b>7</b>	9	6	5	6
River/canal	<b>4</b>	4	4	5	4
Farmland	<b>4</b>	4	4	4	3
Wildlife area	<b>2</b>	2	2	2	2
Other	<b>6</b>	6	7	6	7
Base	<b>5429</b>	1510	1124	1151	1644

Table 10 can be broken down to show the main categories of destinations on the last visit (5429 respondents), which are as follows:

- water-related – 31%
- local park or open space – 22%
- woodland/forest – 18%
- village – 9%
- mountain, hill or moorland – 8%
- farmland – 4%
- wildlife area – 2%.

While Table 10 presents the single main destination of day visits (e.g. the place most time was spent at), it is recognised that some trips include time spent at more than one type of location. Table 11 below presents all of the locations included in trips.

**Table 11 Type of location visited – all destinations (%).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Park/open space	<b>27</b>	24	27	31	27
Beach/cliff	<b>17</b>	20	15	15	16
Woodland/forest – other/don't know owner	<b>15</b>	13	16	17	16
Sea/Sea Loch	<b>14</b>	17	14	12	13
Village	<b>14</b>	13	14	13	15
Woodland/forest – managed by Forestry Commission/Forest Enterprise	<b>11</b>	12	11	10	11
Mountain/hill/ moorland	<b>13</b>	12	10	15	15
Loch	<b>11</b>	13	10	10	10
River/canal	<b>9</b>	7	8	12	8
Farmland	<b>8</b>	7	7	9	8
Wildlife area	<b>5</b>	6	5	5	5
Other	<b>6</b>	5	9	7	8
Base	<b>5429</b>	1510	1124	1151	1644

The duration of the visit was the most important factor discriminating between the various types of destination visited on the last visit (expressed as a percentage of those 5429 respondents who had made a visit in the last 4 weeks):

- visits to water-related destinations were likely to be longer than 3 hours' duration (35%)
- visits to mountain/hill were also likely to be longer than 3 hours' duration (10%)
- visits to a local park or open space were more likely to be shorter than 3 hours' duration (29%).

Another important factor was whether the person was accompanied by a child(ren) on the visit. For example, visits to a beach or to a local park or open space were more likely to be made by those accompanied by a child(ren) – 14% compared to 9% by those without children.

Local parks and open spaces represent the major recreational asset for outdoors trips, especially outside of the summer months. In the summer, the attraction of beaches, cliffs and the sea are evident. This table also highlights the importance of Scotland's lochs as a recreational resource throughout the year but, once again, with a slight bias towards the summer months. It is also significant that the use of woodlands is fairly even throughout the year. The final point to note is the relatively low level of use of farmland for recreational visits.

Once again, it is possible to produce estimates of the actual volume of visits to these various types of destinations. These estimates are presented in Table 12 on the basis of the number of visits in each season

and are based on *all* visits to the various types of destination not only those regarded as the main destination. The estimates have been calculated on the basis of the proportion of all outdoor visits made by Scottish adults in each of the four quarters to the various categories of location.

**Table 12 Volume of visits to various types of destination (millions of visits).  
Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks  
(5429 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Park/open space	<b>51.2</b>	12.7	10.8	13.9	13.8
Beach/cliff	<b>31.5</b>	10.6	6	6.7	8.2
Woodland/forest – other/don't know owner	<b>29.1</b>	6.9	6.4	7.6	8.2
Sea/Sea Loch	<b>26.6</b>	9	5.6	5.4	6.6
Village	<b>25.9</b>	6.9	5.6	5.8	7.6
Mountain/hill/ moorland	<b>24.7</b>	6.4	4	6.7	7.6
Woodland/forest – managed by Forestry Commission/Forest Enterprise	<b>20.9</b>	6.4	4.4	4.5	5.6
Loch	<b>20.5</b>	6.9	4	4.5	5.1
River/canal	<b>16.4</b>	3.7	3.2	5.4	4.1
Farmland	<b>15.6</b>	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1
Wildlife area	<b>9.9</b>	3.2	2	2.2	2.5
Base	<b>5429</b>	1510	1124	1151	1644

As these volumes are derived from the survey estimates of the proportion of the adult population who have made visits to the various types of destination in the previous 4 weeks, they are subject to some variation. For example, referring to Table 11, 27% of those who had made visits to the outdoors had done so to parks and open spaces. As this figure is accurate to +/-3%, the 'real' figure will lie as reported, between 24% and 30%. Applying these figures to the formula for calculating the volume of visits per annum to parks and open spaces produces a range between about 46 million and 57 million, with the average figure represented in the table.

Further details of the location of visits to the outdoors were obtained by asking participants if their last visit had been to one of a series of designated areas. The main findings of this analysis are presented in Table 13.

**Table 13 Visits to designated area (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (3605 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Country Park	<b>12</b>	13	12	12	12
National Park	<b>6</b>	7	5	6	4
Forest Park	<b>5</b>	6	5	4	7
Local Nature Reserve	<b>4</b>	4	4	5	5
Regional Park	<b>4</b>	3	2	5	9
National Nature Reserve	<b>2</b>	2	2	2	2
Long Distance Route	<b>1</b>	1	1	2	2
Not designated area	<b>58</b>	56	63	59	52
Don't know if designated area	<b>7</b>	9	6	5	6
Base	<b>3605</b>	1510	1124	394	577

Over half of the participants (58%) stated that their visit was not to one of the listed designated areas. Twelve per cent had visited country parks, 6% visited National Parks and 5% to Forest Parks. Older people, those aged 55 years and over were a little more likely to visit one of the designated areas – 64% compared to 56% amongst the other age-groups. Those accompanied by children were also a little more likely to visit a country park than those without children in their party – 17% compared to 9%. Note that respondents reported on main destination and therefore there can be no distinction made between Country Parks and Country Parks within Regional Parks.

Significantly, 45% of all visits to the countryside were to designated areas compared to 25% of visits to urban areas and 18% of seaside visits.

### 3.7 Details of visit

The majority of participants in visits to the outdoors did so from their home on a day out (87%) rather than when staying away from home (13%). As would be expected, the proportion staying away from home when they made a visit to the outdoors increased in the summer months – 14% in the April-June period and 15% in the July-September period compared to 10% during the rest of the year.

The car was the dominant means of transport used to get to the main destination of outdoor visits – used by two thirds of participants (64%). As Table 14 shows, the only other significant means of transport was 'on foot' – used by a quarter of participants overall.

As would be expected, the duration of the visit was an important influence on the means of transport used. For visits of less than 3 hours' duration, 45% travelled on foot compared to 9% of visits of greater than 3 hours in length. In contrast, 79% of the longer visits involved a car as the main means of transport. Also, visits within urban areas were more likely to involve walking – 36% compared to 17% of visits to the seaside and 23% of countryside visits.

**Table 14 Main transport used (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (3605 respondents)**

	Total	July-September 03 survey wave	October-December 03 survey wave	January-March 04 survey wave	April-June 04 survey wave
Car/van/minibus	64	69	63	60	59
On foot	25	21	28	28	27
Bicycle	4	4	4	2	6
Public bus	2	2	2	3	3
Train	2	2	2	1	2
Private coach	1	1	1	2	2
Base	3605	1510	1124	394	577

In terms of the distance travelled on these outdoor visits, a third were 8km or less (34%) and almost half (47%) were 16km or less. In contrast, around a fifth of visits involved distances of more than 96km. There is evidence to suggest that, on average, visits involved longer distances in the summer months of July–September, when the proportion of visits of 8km or less was 30% compared to 37% in the other quarters and the proportion of longer trips of more than 96km was 25% compared to 15% in January–March, 19% in April–June and 18% in October–December.

**Table 15 Distance travelled (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (3605 respondents)**

	Total	July-September 03 survey wave	October-December 03 survey wave	January-March 04 survey wave	April-June 04 survey wave
< 3.2km (< 2 miles)	<b>15</b>	13	16	18	16
3.2–8km (2–5 miles)	<b>19</b>	17	21	19	21
8.1–16.1km (6–10 miles)	<b>13</b>	11	14	9	15
16.2–32.2km (11–20 miles)	<b>10</b>	10	10	10	11
32.3–64.4km (21–50 miles)	<b>12</b>	13	11	17	10
64.5–96.5km (51–80 miles)	<b>9</b>	10	9	11	7
96.6–128.7km (81–100 miles)	<b>6</b>	8	5	6	6
> 128.7km (> 100 miles)	<b>14</b>	17	13	9	13
Don't know	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1
Mean distance	<b>49km</b>	55km	45km	43km	45km
Base	<b>3605</b>	1510	1124	394	577

Note: Figures used have been converted from mileages as reported on in survey.

Almost half the visits to urban areas (48%) involved less than 8km of travel compared to 28% of seaside visits and 30% of countryside visits. The most commonly occurring categories show that most people travel

up to 64.4km, but a significant number of people travel distances greater than 128.7km. This is reflected in the overall mean distance travelled on outdoor visits, which is around 49km. Visits to urban areas had the shortest average distance (37km), seaside visits were the longest (57km) and visits to the countryside had an average distance of 50km.

Related to the distance involved in travelling to and from the main destination(s) of the outdoors visit is the time spent on the visit. As is evident from the following table, almost a third (31%) of the visits were under 2 hours in duration, over a quarter were between 2–4 hours (27%) and almost a third (31%) were longer than 4 hours. As with the distance involved, there is evidence to suggest that outdoor visits in the winter months were likely to be shorter in time as well as distance – an average duration of around 3.5–4 hours in the October-March period compared to well over 4 hours in the two summer quarters.

**Table 16 Length of visit (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Less than 1 hour	<b>10</b>	8	12	11	8
1 – up to 2 hours	<b>21</b>	16	22	27	19
2 – up to 3 hours	<b>15</b>	14	16	16	15
3 – up to 4 hours	<b>12</b>	11	11	12	14
4 – up to 5 hours	<b>11</b>	15	13	10	16
5 – up to 8 hours	<b>14</b>	18	13	12	14
8 hours or more	<b>17</b>	18	13	12	14
Mean duration (hours)	<b>4.12</b>	4.67	3.85	3.54	4.20
Base	<b>5429</b>	1510	1124	1151	1644

The participants were asked to indicate their frequency of visits to the main destination on their last visit to the outdoors (this differs from Tables 4 & 5, which indicated frequency of visits over the 12-month period). A fifth could be regarded as frequent visitors as they went to that destination on at least several occasions each week with a further 10% being regular visitors in that they went there on a weekly basis. Another 20% claimed to visit that destination once or twice each month. Therefore, overall, half of the participants visited their main destination on at least a monthly basis.

In contrast, over a third (36%) were infrequent visitors with a further 10% stating that this was their first ever visit to that destination. Once again, there was some variation in this pattern between the summer and winter months with the latter a little more likely to be characterised by visits to destinations which were regular destinations for participants.

**Table 17 Frequency of visits to the outdoors in last 4 weeks (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (3605 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
First visit ever	<b>10</b>	13	9	8	9
At least once a day	<b>7</b>	6	8	9	8
Several times a week	<b>13</b>	11	15	15	14
Once a week	<b>10</b>	9	13	12	8
Once or twice a month	<b>20</b>	19	21	20	22
Once every 2-3 months	<b>17</b>	16	16	18	17
Less often	<b>19</b>	22	17	17	18
Not in last 12 months	<b>2</b>	3	1	1	1
Base	<b>3605</b>	1510	1124	394	577

### **3.8 Areas visited**

Some analysis has been undertaken on the basis of local authority areas, to determine the destination of visits to the outdoors. Table 18 provides a ranking of the local authorities as destinations of outdoor trips, from the Highlands which was the most visited area (8%) to those which were destinations for only 1% of trips.

The table also illustrates the percentage of the Scottish population resident in each local authority area. This comparison highlights the fact that some areas obtain a higher proportion of visits than their population share, for example the Highlands (8% of visits, 4% of population), Aberdeenshire (7% and 4%), Dumfries and Galloway (6% and 3%), Argyll and Bute (5% and 2%) and East Lothian (5% and 2%). In contrast, some local authority areas have a higher proportion of the Scottish population than their share of outdoor trips. This is most notably evident in the case of the City of Glasgow with 12% of the population, but the city only receives 3% of the outdoor trips.

**Table 18 Main destination of visits to the outdoors (%).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks**  
**(5429 respondents)**

Local Authority	% of Scottish day visits	Volume of day visits taken in this area (million visits)	% of outdoor visits taken within 'home' area	Resident % of Scottish population (2001 Census data)
Highland	8	15.1	77	4
Aberdeenshire	7	13.2	71	4
Fife	7	13.2	56	7
Dumfries and Galloway	6	11.3	87	3
Argyll & Bute	5	9.4	61	2
East Lothian	5	9.4	75	2
Perth & Kinross	5	7.5	66	3
Stirling	5	9.4	57	2
Angus	4	7.6	65	2
Edinburgh	4	7.6	<b>18</b>	9
Scottish Borders	4	7.6	70	2
South Ayrshire	4	7.6	67	2
Aberdeen	3	5.7	<b>44</b>	4
Glasgow	3	5.7	<b>18</b>	12
Moray	3	5.7	59	2
North Lanarkshire	3	5.7	<b>40</b>	6
Dundee	2	3.8	<b>34</b>	3
East Dunbartonshire	2	3.8	<b>36</b>	2
Midlothian	2	3.8	<b>36</b>	2
North Ayrshire	2	3.8	54	3
South Lanarkshire	2	3.8	<b>33</b>	6
West Lothian	2	3.8	<b>29</b>	3
Clackmannan	1	1.9	<b>36</b>	1
East Ayrshire	1	1.9	<b>27</b>	2
East Renfrewshire	1	1.9	<b>20</b>	2
Falkirk	1	1.9	<b>28</b>	3
Inverclyde	1	1.9	61	2
Orkney & Shetland	1	1.9	71	1
Renfrewshire	1	1.9	<b>20</b>	3
West Dunbartonshire	1	1.9	<b>17</b>	2
Western Isles	1	1.9	100	1

Note: Orkney and Shetland are reported together due to small sample sizes. Volume estimates are based on a percentage of the overall estimate of 189m day visits in Scotland, and should therefore be treated with a degree of caution.

The final column in Table 18 features the proportion of outdoor visits which are contained within the same local authority area in which the participant lives. The figures on bold highlight the 15 local authorities where a majority of outdoor visits are made outside of their own local authority area. As is evident, this pattern is

particularly likely to be the case in predominantly urban areas where trips are often taken to neighbouring, more rural areas. The following table illustrates the main 'external' destinations of outdoor visits from these 'exporting' local authorities:

**Table 19 Destination and origin area of trips (%).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

Local authority of residence	Other local authorities most likely to visit – % of outdoor trips made from area of residence
Aberdeen City	Aberdeenshire (35%)
Clackmannanshire	Fife (10%), Stirling (11%)
Dundee City	Angus (18%), Fife (12%), Perth & Kinross (11%)
East Ayrshire	Dumfries & Galloway (12%), South Ayrshire (37%)
City of Edinburgh	East Lothian (22%), Midlothian (15%), Borders (9%)
Glasgow	Argyll & Bute (16%), Stirling (8%)
Moray	Highlands (10%)
Renfrewshire	Inverclyde (9%)
West Lothian	Edinburgh (10%), Fife (12%), Stirling (10%)

As Table 19 illustrates, over a third of outdoor trips taken by residents of Aberdeen City were to destinations in Aberdeenshire (35%), 22% of trips by Edinburgh residents were to East Lothian and 16% of trips by Glasgow residents were to destinations in Argyll & Bute.

### 3.9 Party composition

As can be seen from the following table (Table 20), the majority of participants were with other members of their family on this visit to the outdoors (61%). A further 23% were with friends and 17% were on their own. During the first quarter of 2004 a larger proportion of trips were taken alone (21%) while the greatest proportion of family trips were taken between July and September.

**Table 20 Party composition (%).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	Total	July-September 03 survey wave	October-December 03 survey wave	January-March 04 survey wave	April-June 04 survey wave
Alone	17	15	17	21	16
With other family members	61	65	62	57	61
With friends	23	23	23	23	23
With an organised group	3	4	2	3	4
Base	5429	1510	1124	1151	1644

Note: respondents could indicate multiple answers (hence the total column represents 104%). However, it is impossible to represent a category for those visiting with family *and* friends.

The average party size was 4 people, comprising of 3 adults and 1 child. Forty per cent of all visits had a child(ren) within the party. The distribution of adults was as follows:

- 1 adult – 25%
- 2 adults – 47%
- 3 adults – 10%
- more than 3 adults – 18%.

The overall party size was largest amongst participants aged under 35 (4.4), people who work part time (4.4) and those on trips of more than 3 hours duration (4.8) while party size was smaller amongst people aged over 55 (3.5).

### 3.10 Accompanied by a dog

On a fifth of all visits (21%) to the outdoors, the participant(s) was accompanied by a dog(s). This proportion ranged from 18% in April to June to 24% between October and March. Participants who were more likely to be accompanied by a dog included females (23%), those without children in their party (24%), people who walked 2–8 miles (32%) and those whose trips lasted less than 3 hours (30%).

**Table 21 Accompanied by a dog (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (5429 respondents)**

	Total	July-September 03 survey wave	October-December 03 survey wave	January-March 04 survey wave	April-June 04 survey wave
Yes	21	19	24	24	18
No	79	81	76	76	82
Base	5429	1510	1124	1151	1644

### 3.11 Expenditure on visit

The participants were presented with a list of items and asked if they had spent anything on each of these items during the visit to the outdoors. The following table outlines the proportion of participants who reported that they had spent **anything** on each of the expenditure categories.

The two main categories of expenditure which were reported on were food and drink, and fuel. The proportion purchasing food and drink ranged from 55% between July and September to 40% between January and March. Over the 12 month period, the proportion stating that they had purchased fuel was over a third between July and September, decreasing to 27% between January and March. The third significant area of expenditure was on gifts and souvenirs, ranging from 13% in the July to September period to around 8% in the winter months.

**Table 22 Expenditure on visit (%).**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (2776 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Food & drink	<b>49</b>	55	46	40	49
Fuel	<b>29</b>	32	29	27	26
Gifts/souvenirs	<b>10</b>	13	9	8	8
Public transport fares	<b>5</b>	5	5	4	5
Car parking	<b>5</b>	6	5	5	5
Hire of equipment	<b>2</b>	3	2	1	1
Maps/leaflets	<b>2</b>	2	3	1	2
Purchase of equipment	<b>1</b>	2	1	–	1
Others	<b>2</b>	–	3	3	4
No money spent at all	<b>39</b>	33	43	48	40
Base	<b>2776</b>	1045	759	394	578

‘–’ = No responses

For the main categories of expenditure – food and drink, fuel, gifts and souvenirs, car parking, public transport fares, maps & leaflets – the samples are adequate to enable presentation of the average amounts spent on each of these items and these are outlined in Table 23. The same data is also presented for the other categories but the small sample sizes mean that these estimates, marked with an asterisk, should be treated with a great deal of caution.

**Table 23 Expenditure on visit: mean amongst those who spent anything (£).**

**Base: All respondents who spent money on various categories: see individual rows in table**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>	<b>Bases</b>
Food & drink	<b>21</b>	21	22	18	21	1331
Fuel	<b>18</b>	16	16	13	31*	790
Gifts & souvenirs*	<b>27</b>	21	41	35	19	284
Car parking	<b>3</b>	3	3	3	2	140
Public transport fares	<b>15</b>	15	12	19	19	130
Maps/guidebooks/leaflets*	<b>6</b>	†	†	†	†	59
Hire of equipment*	<b>28</b>	†	†	†	†	50
Purchase of equipment*	<b>50</b>	†	†	†	†	32
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE	<b>£35</b>	£36	£37	£29	£38	1635

† = sample too small to report for quarterly waves: \* = small sample size for each category

The average of around £21 for food and drink remained generally consistent across the various quarters. The average of £18 for fuel was undoubtedly influenced by a relatively high figure for one quarter – an estimate derived from a relatively small sample. Assuming an average of £16 for fuel as was evident in two of the quarters would appear to be more realistic, but it should be borne in mind that estimates of expenditure often are difficult to report as they can reflect a respondent’s purchase of a full tank of fuel, although they may only have used a fraction of that amount during the reported trip.

There appeared to be more variation in the amount spent on gifts and souvenirs on a quarterly basis but these estimates are derived from relatively small samples and so should be treated with some caution. While the average was around £27, this ranged from around £20 in the summer months to £35–40 in the winter months, possibly reflecting the Christmas period.

For most of the other expenditure categories, the sample sizes are relatively small and for a number, it has not been possible to present data on a quarterly basis. Overall, the average spent by those who made purchases was around £35. On trips lasting more than 3 hours, the average spend was almost £42 compared to £21 by those on shorter trips.

Table 24 illustrates average levels of expenditure per visit on each category when those respondents who spent nothing are **included**. As such, taking those who spent nothing into account, the average total spend per trip was £22.

**Table 24 Expenditure on visit – mean amongst all respondents including those who spent nothing (£).**  
**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (2776 respondents)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Food & drink	<b>10</b>	12	10	7	10
Fuel	<b>5</b>	5	4	4	8
Gifts & souvenirs*	<b>3</b>	3	4	3	1
Car parking	<b>&lt;1</b>	<1	<1	<1	<1
Public transport fares	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1
Maps/guidebooks/leaflets	<b>&lt;1</b>	<1	<1	<1	<1
Hire of equipment	<b>1</b>	1	<1	<1	<1
Purchase of equipment	<b>1</b>	1	<1	1	†
<b>AVERAGE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>£22</b>	£24	£21	£15	£23

† = sample too small to report for quarterly survey waves    '\* = small sample size

This information on average spend per trip, including those with no expenditure, can be used to produce an overall estimate of the value of day visits to the outdoors in Scotland. As outlined in section 3.3, some 189 million day visits are taken in Scotland annually. If the average spend on each of these trips was £22, the total value of all trips can be estimated at around £4.2 billion. On the basis of a sample size of almost 2800, this estimate of average expenditure will be accurate to around +/-3% at the 95% confidence interval.

### 3.12 Access to the countryside

A series of questions was included to examine the issue of access to the countryside in the context of changing Access legislation. The first of these presented respondents with a series of locations and asked them to indicate how free they felt using this type of land for outdoor recreation. A four point scale was used as follows:

- always feel free to use (+4)
- sometimes feel free to use (+3)
- never feel free to use (+2)
- never go to that type of location (+1).

The mean scores are presented and so the nearer the score is to the maximum of 4, the greater is the perception of freedom to use that type of land for outdoor recreation. The breakdown of responses is also featured to highlight the variation in 'levels of freedom' in relation to the statements outlined above, perceived by visitors to the outdoors in different types of location. This question was only asked in certain months.

It is evident from this analysis that there is a clear pattern with the greatest freedom being felt beside water, especially at seashores and loch shores. Forestry Commission managed woodland also provides a similar level of freedom. To a lesser extent other woodlands and mountain and moorland paths provide a good degree of freedom to use. However, no type of land related to farms and estates generates a score in excess of 3 and for fields with crops and animals, this mean score decreases to around 2.

**Table 25 Freedom to use certain types of land.**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (1366)**

	Mean score	% always feel free to use	% sometimes feel free to use	% never feel free to use	% never go to that type of location
Seashores	<b>3.77</b>	84	11	1	4
Loch shores and riverbanks	<b>3.47</b>	64	25	2	8
Forestry Commission Woodland	<b>3.44</b>	65	20	2	10
Inland lochs	<b>3.26</b>	55	27	2	14
Rivers	<b>3.25</b>	53	29	3	13
Other woodlands	<b>3.17</b>	45	37	5	12
Mountain/moorland paths	<b>3.12</b>	59	15	2	23
Farm/estate roads	<b>2.86</b>	30	39	16	14
Field with no crops/animals – on path	<b>2.65</b>	28	32	14	24
Mountains/moorland – not paths	<b>2.61</b>	32	27	9	31
Field with no crops/animals – not on path	<b>2.32</b>	16	27	27	26
Field with crops/animals – on path	<b>2.29</b>	16	27	27	29
Field with crops/animals – not on path	<b>1.91</b>	7	14	43	36

Note: this refers to questions asked in July–December 2003, March and May 2004 survey waves.

Table 26 presents the same analysis as the previous table but **excludes** those respondents who never go to that type of location. While the relative importance of water and woodlands is maintained, the main difference which is evident is the higher levels of freedom noted for mountain/moorland paths. This type of location moves from seventh position in the previous analysis to being regarded as the second only to seashores in terms of the level of freedom, with a mean score of 3.76.

**Table 26 Freedom to use certain types of land – excludes those who never go to that location.**

**Base: All respondents who had made visits to the outdoors in the last 4 weeks (1366)**

	Mean score	% always feel free to use	% sometimes feel free to use	% never feel free to use
Seashores	<b>3.88</b>	88	12	1
Mountain/moorland paths	<b>3.76</b>	78	20	2
Forestry Commission Woodland	<b>3.72</b>	75	23	2
Loch shores and riverbanks	<b>3.68</b>	71	27	2
Inland lochs	<b>3.63</b>	65	32	3
Rivers	<b>3.58</b>	62	34	4
Other woodlands	<b>3.47</b>	52	42	5
Mountains/moorland – not paths	<b>3.34</b>	47	39	13
Field with no crops/animals – on path	<b>3.18</b>	37	43	19
Farm/estate roads	<b>3.17</b>	36	46	19
Field with no crops/animals – not on path	<b>2.85</b>	23	39	38
Field with crops/animals – on path	<b>2.83</b>	22	38	39
Field with crops/animals – not on path	<b>2.43</b>	11	22	68

### 3.13 Awareness of Scottish Outdoor Access Code

The majority of respondents (82%) had not heard of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC) and there was no significant variation in this proportion across the survey period.

**Table 27 Heard of Scottish Outdoor Access Code (%).**

**Base: All respondents who were asked this set of questions (7779)**

	Total	July-September 03 survey wave	October-December 03 survey wave	January-March 04 survey wave	April-June 04 survey wave
Yes (definitely)	8	8	8	6	7
Yes (think so)	8	9	7	6	8
Definitely not	82	80	83	85	82
Don't know	3	3	3	3	3
Base	7779	2933	2836	953	1057

Awareness of the code was marginally higher amongst people without children on their trip (23% definitely or think so), members of the AB social classes (22%) and residents of the North of Scotland (23%).

Those who claimed to have heard of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code were asked to indicate what they thought it asked people accessing the outdoors for recreation to do, as well as what responsibilities it placed on landowners and managers. (This was asked as an unprompted question, although selected answers were pre-coded in the survey questionnaire.)

**Table 28 What SOAC will ask people to do (%).**

**Base: Those who had heard of Scottish Outdoor Access Code (1195)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Act responsibly	<b>55</b>	54	54	58	56
Don't drop litter	<b>51</b>	52	49	53	49
Close gates	<b>43</b>	47	39	37	47
Keep to paths	<b>27</b>	30	26	23	28
Don't scare animals	<b>23</b>	23	21	20	28
Don't trespass	<b>16</b>	16	18	14	15
Ask permission	<b>7</b>	8	5	7	10
Others	<b>5</b>	-	-	4	3
Don't know	<b>9</b>	10	9	11	8
Base	<b>1195</b>	516	404	120	155

The responses featured in the preceding table (Table 28) are, in many ways, similar to the features highlighted in the long-established Country Code. Some 55% of respondents expected that the SOAC would ask people to 'act responsibly' while around half thought that it would ask people not to drop litter (51%). The other key 'messages' were perceived to be that visitors to the outdoors should 'close gates', 'keep to paths' and 'don't scare animals'.

**Table 29 What SOAC will ask farmers and land managers to do (%).**

**Base: Those who had heard of Scottish Outdoor Access Code (1195)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>July-September 03 survey wave</b>	<b>October-December 03 survey wave</b>	<b>January-March 04 survey wave</b>	<b>April-June 04 survey wave</b>
Allow people access	<b>55</b>	55	55	49	62
Make them aware of dangers	<b>14</b>	14	12	8	18
Mark paths & private property	<b>12</b>	14	12	10	13
Manage land better	<b>7</b>	7	5	9	11
Be tolerant	<b>1</b>	-	1	4	4
Put up signs	<b>1</b>	-	1	1	1
Others	<b>3</b>	-	5	6	8
Don't know	<b>28</b>	29	29	34	18
Base	<b>1195</b>	516	404	120	155

The dominant perception of the SOAC is that it will encourage land managers and landowners to allow or at least not impede people who wish to access the outdoors for recreation and leisure (55%).

### **3.14 Problems with access**

Those who had made a visit to the outdoors in the previous 4 weeks (5429 respondents) were asked if they had encountered any problems with access on their last visit. Over three-quarters (77%) claimed that they had not had any problems with access. Amongst the minority who had experienced some problems, the main issues were as follows:

- a restrictive sign such as 'Private', 'Keep Out' – 7%
- overgrown path – 6%
- a locked gate across a path/route – 5%
- a temporary restrictive sign such as 'Warning – Forest Operations' – 3%.
- blocked path – 2%
- blocked or restricted car parking – 2%
- an aggressive or intimidating animal such as a dog – 2%
- barbed wire or an electric fence across path – 2%
- lack of advice/information on alternative if route was blocked or closed – 2%.

The vast majority of those who had made visits to the outdoors also stated that they had not had to alter their route significantly because of any barriers or problems (91%). Note that at these percentages, the standard error will be accurate to +/- 3% at the 95 confidence interval, meaning that, for example a temporary restrictive sign will range between 0 and 6%. Finally, very few participants stated that they had encountered any other users of the outdoors behaving inappropriately on their last visit (5429 respondents). Eighty-seven per cent stated that they did not encounter anyone doing so on their visit to the outdoors and amongst those who did, the main issues were as follows:

- dropping litter – 3%
- dog not under control – 3%
- disturbing other people's enjoyment of the countryside and open spaces – 2%.

For both of these final issues, there was no variation in attitudes on a seasonal basis.

## **APPENDIX 1 – SOCIAL CLASS DEFINITIONS**

- A** – Scotland: 6% of the population
- These are professional people, or are very senior in business or commerce, or are top civil servants
  - Retired people, previously grade A, and their widows
- B** – Scotland: 18% of the population;
- Middle management executives in large organisations, with appropriate qualifications
  - Principal officers in local government and civil service
  - Top management or owners of small business concerns, educational and service establishments
  - Retired people, previously grade B, and their widows
- C1** – Scotland: 21% of the population;
- Junior management; owners of small establishments; and all others in non-manual positions
  - Jobs in this group have very varied responsibilities and educational needs
  - Retired people, previously grade C1 and their widows
- C2** – Scotland: 24% of the population;
- All skilled manual workers, and those manual workers with responsibility for other people
  - Retired people previously grade C2, with a pension from their job
  - Widows, if receiving pensions from their late husband's job
- D** – Scotland: 16% of the population;
- All semi skilled and unskilled manual workers, and apprentices and trainees to skilled workers
  - Retired people, previously grade D, with a pension from their job
  - Widows, if receiving a pension from their late husband's job
- E** – Scotland: 13% of the population;
- All those entirely dependent on the state long term, through sickness, unemployment, old age or other reasons. Those unemployed for a period exceeding 6 months (otherwise classified on previous occupation)
  - Casual workers and those without a regular income
  - Only households without a chief wage earner are coded in this group

NB Scottish population figures are based on the 2001 Census data.

## **APPENDIX 2 – QUESTIONNAIRE TIMETABLE**

It should be highlighted that, in the months of January–June, not all of the following questions were asked every month. While a core set of questions were asked every month, the remainder were inserted on an occasional basis – every second month or in some cases every third month.

The questionnaire was split into 4 parts, with each part as follows:

### **SET A**

- 1 Any visits to the outdoors in Scotland in the last 12 months
- 2 Average frequency of visiting the outdoors in the summer months
- 3 Average frequency of visiting the outdoors in the winter months
- 5 Number of visits in the last 4 weeks
- 6 Main activity on last visit
- 7 Type of place visited on last trip – town/city etc
- 8 Detailed type of place visited on last trip – woodland/forest etc
- 9 If more than one destination, main destination or one visited for the longest time
- 15 Duration of visit
- 16 Local authority area visited
- 18 Party composition
- 19 Number of adults on trip
- 20 Number of children (<16) on trip

### **SET B**

- 7 Participation in other activities
- 12 Whether last visit was from home or whilst on holiday away from home

### **SET C**

- 4 If no visits in last 12 months, why not
- 7 Means of transport
- 8 Distance travelled on trip
- 11 Visits to designated areas – National Parks etc
- 21 Whether accompanied by a dog
- 22 31 Expenditure

### **SET D**

- 32 Level of freedom to use certain types of land and water
- 33 Heard of Scottish Outdoor Access Code
- 34 What the SOAC asks of visitors to the countryside
- 35 What the SOAC asks of land managers and farmers
- 36 Problems encountered
- 37 Need to change route and reasons
- 38 Other people behaving irresponsibly

The following timetable demonstrates the frequency with which each question set was asked during the period of the survey (shaded boxes represent the inclusion of each set in a survey wave).

	July 2003	August 2003	September 2003	October 2003	November 2003	December 2003	January 2004	February 2004	March 2004	April 2004	May 2004	June 2004
Set A												
Set B												
Set C												
Set D												

## **APPENDIX 3: 2003/04 QUESTIONNAIRE CONTENT**

### **Question 1**

Have you made any visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation in Scotland in the last 12 months? (This leisure trip could either have been from home or while you were away from home on holiday, provided the holiday was in Scotland.)

By outdoors, we mean to open spaces in the countryside as well as in towns and cities such as woodland, parks, farmland, paths, beaches etc.

- Yes
- No

### **Question 2**

Still thinking about the last 12 months how often, on average, have you made a visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation in the last 12 months in the summer months of April–September?

- More than once per day
- Every day
- Several times a week
- Once a week
- Once or twice a month
- Once every 2–3 months
- Once or twice

### **Question 3**

Still thinking about the last 12 months how often, on average, have you made a visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation in the last 12 months in the winter months of October–March?

- More than once per day
- Every day
- Several times a week
- Once a week
- Once or twice a month
- Once every 2–3 months
- Once or twice

#### **Question 4**

If you have not made any visits to the outdoors in Scotland for the purpose of outdoor recreation in the last 12 months, why not?

- Too busy
- Bad/poor weather
- Old age
- Poor health
- Pregnant
- Have young children
- Not interested at all
- No access to a car
- Worried about safety
- Lack of suitable paths
- Lack of suitable places to go
- Don't know where to go
- Don't like going on my own
- No local clubs/associations to join and go with
- Other
- No particular reason

#### **Question 5**

How many visits to the outdoors for leisure and recreation in Scotland have you made in the last 4 weeks?

#### **Question 6**

Thinking about your last visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation, which of the activities listed on the screen would you consider to have been your MAIN activity during that visit?

- Walking – less than 2 miles
- Walking 2–8 miles
- Walking – more than 8 miles
- Hillwalking/mountaineering
- Cycling – on public roads
- Cycling – on paths and tracks
- Cycling – not on paths and tracks or roads
- Mountain biking
- Horse riding
- Fishing
- Watersports, including canoeing, windsurfing, rowing & sailing

- Skiing – on piste
- Skiing – off piste
- Swimming in the sea, rivers, lochs
- Birdwatching
- Other wildlife/nature watching
- Running/jogging
- Wildcamping
- Sightseeing/visiting attractions
- Picnicking
- Family outing
- Other (specify)

### **Question 7**

During this visit did you participate in any other activities listed on the screen?

- Walking – less than 2 miles
- Walking 2–8 miles
- Walking – more than 8 miles
- Hillwalking/mountaineering
- Cycling – on public roads
- Cycling – on paths and tracks
- Cycling – not on paths and tracks or roads
- Mountain biking
- Horse riding
- Fishing
- Watersports, including canoeing, windsurfing, rowing & sailing
- Skiing – on piste
- Skiing – off piste
- Swimming in the sea, rivers, lochs
- Birdwatching
- Other wildlife/nature watching
- Running/jogging
- Wildcamping
- Sightseeing/visiting attractions
- Picnicking
- Family outing
- Other
- No/none

### **Question 8**

Thinking about your last visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation, which of the places on the screen best describes where you went?

- A town or city
- The countryside (including inland villages)
- The seaside (a resort or the coast)

### **Question 9**

On this last visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation, what types of location or destination did you go to?

- Woodland/forest – managed by Forestry Commission/Forest Enterprise
- Woodland/forest – other type of owner
- Woodland/forest – don't know owner
- Farmland – fields with crops
- Farmland – fields with livestock
- Farmland – mixed crops and livestock
- Mountain/hill
- Moorland
- Village
- Loch
- Sea/Sea loch
- River
- Canal
- Beach
- Cliff
- Local Park or open space
- Wildlife area
- Other

### **Question 10**

Which of these was the main destination or location you visited?

- Woodland/forest – managed by Forestry Commission/Forest Enterprise
- Woodland/forest – other type of owner
- Woodland/forest – don't know owner
- Farmland – fields with crops
- Farmland – fields with livestock

- Farmland – mixed crops and livestock
- Mountain/hill
- Moorland
- Village
- Loch
- Sea/Sea loch
- River
- Canal
- Beach
- Cliff
- Local Park or open space
- Wildlife area
- Other

### **Question 11**

On this visit, was your main destination one of the following?

- Country Park
- Regional Park
- National Park (Loch Lomond and the Trossachs or Cairngorms)
- National Nature Reserve
- Local Nature Reserve or wildlife sanctuary
- Long Distance Route (Great Glen Way, West Highland Way, Southern Upland Way, Speyside way)
- Forest Park
- No – was not a designated area
- Don't know if it was a designated area

### **Question 12**

Was this last visit while you were staying away from home or did you start and finish the trip at your home?

- At Home
- Staying away from home

### **Question 13**

What was the main means of transport used on this last visit? That is, the one used to get to the main destination of the visit?

- On foot
- Car/van/minibus

- Motorcycle/scooter
- Public bus
- Private coach
- Train
- Horseback
- Bicycle
- Boat
- Other

**Question 14**

In total, how far did you travel to get to and from the main destination of this visit?

- Less than 2 miles
- 2–5 miles
- 6–10 miles
- 11–20 miles
- 21–30 miles
- 31–40 miles
- 41–50 miles
- 51–60 miles
- 61–80 miles
- 81–100 miles
- More than 100 miles

**Question 15**

In total, how long was the visit, in terms of time – that is the total time spent including travelling time to and from the destination?

- Less than 1 hour
- 1–up to 2 hours
- 2–up to 3 hours
- 3–up to 4 hours
- 4–up to 5 hours
- 5–up to 8 hours
- 8 hours or more

**Question 16**

SHOW MAP AND LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Looking at this map, in which of the areas marked on this map was the main destination or location of your last visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation?

**Question 17**

Was this your first visit to this destination or location?

IF NO: How many times have you visited this destination or location in the last 12 months?

- First visit ever
- More than once per day
- Every day
- Several times a week
- Once a week
- Once or twice a month
- Once every 2–3 months
- Once or twice
- Not sure/don't know
- Not been in last 12 months

**Question 18**

On this last visit, were you ... ?

- On your own/alone
- With other members of your family
- With friends
- With an organised group
- Other

**Question 19**

How many adults aged 16 or over, including yourself, were on this visit?

**Question 20**

How many children aged under 16 were on this visit?

**Question 21**

Were you accompanied by a dog on this visit?

- Yes
- No

**Question 22**

On this last visit, did you personally spend any money on any of the items listed on the screen?

- Food and drink
- Petrol/diesel/LPG
- Car parking
- Bus/train/ferry fares
- Hire of equipment
- Purchase of equipment
- Maps/guidebooks/leaflets
- Gifts/souvenirs
- Other items
- Didn't spend any money

**Question 23**

How much did you spend on Food and drink ? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 24**

How much did you spend on Petrol/diesel/LPG? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 25**

How much did you spend on Car parking? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 26**

How much did you spend on Bus/train/ferry fares? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 27**

How much did you spend on Hire of equipment? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 28**

How much did you spend on Purchase of equipment? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 29**

How much did you spend on Maps/guidebooks/leaflets? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 30**

How much did you spend on Gifts/souvenirs? Please include anything you may have spent on behalf of others in your party?

**Question 31**

The total amount is around ... Is this correct?

- Yes
- No (if no, how much)

**Question 32**

Thinking generally about the outdoors: Could you tell me how free you feel you are to use each of the following types of land and water for outdoor recreation?

- Yes, definitely
- Yes, think so
- Definitely not

Types of land include:

Seashores, Loch shores and riverbanks, Forestry Commission woodland, inland lochs, rivers, other woodlands, farm/estate roads, mountain/moorland paths, mountains/moorland- not on paths, field with no crops/animals- on paths, fields with no crops/animals- not on paths, field with crops/animals- on paths, fields with crops/animals- not on paths.

**Question 33**

Have you heard of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code?

- Yes, definitely
- Yes, think so
- Definitely not

**Question 34**

Can you tell me what the Scottish Outdoor Access Code asks people who are visiting the countryside to do?

- Act responsibly
- Do not scare/interfere with animals
- Do not drop litter/keep countryside tidy
- Do not trespass on private property/respect privacy
- Keep to paths
- Ask permission when accessing the countryside
- Close gates
- Other (specify)

**Question 35**

Can you tell me what the Scottish Outdoor Access Code asks farmers and land managers to do?

- Allow access/let people into land/do not impede access
- Make people aware of dangers on land
- Manage land better
- Mark paths and private property
- Other (specify)

**Question 36**

Finally, coming back to your last visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation.

Which of the problems listed on the screen did you encounter or experience, if any?

- A locked gate across path/route
- Overgrown path
- Blocked path
- A man-made obstruction or blockage on water
- Blocked or restricted car parking
- An aggressive or intimidating animal, such as a dog

- Barbed wire or an electric fence across a path
- A restrictive sign – for example ‘Private’, ‘No Entry’, ‘Keep Out’
- A temporary restrictive sign – for example – ‘Warning – Forest Operations. Please obey all signs and directions’
- A sign which banned your particular activity on that day
- An intimidating sign
- Lack of advice or information offering an alternative if original route was blocked or closed
- Other (specify)
- None of those

### **Question 37**

On your last visit, did you have to alter your route significantly for any reason?

IF YES: Why did you have to alter your route significantly?

- No, did not alter route
- I was politely asked to alter my route by a farmer or other person
- I was rudely asked to alter my route by a farmer or other person
- I came across a No Entry sign
- I came across an information sign which gave reasons for and the directions for an alternative route
- I reached a field with livestock
- I reached a field with crops growing
- I reached a field where machinery was being used – ploughing, spraying etc
- I reached an area where trees were being felled
- I had to pass close by a house and/or garden
- I reached a farmyard
- I came across people fishing/angling
- The route was becoming overused or eroded
- The route was obstructed – by a fence, locked gate etc
- The route was becoming overgrown, difficult to access
- Weather
- Ran out of time
- Tired
- Other

**Question 38**

During your last visit, did you come across any other recreational users who were behaving irresponsibly or illegally?

IF YES: In what way(s) were they behaving irresponsibly or illegally?

- No, did not encounter any other recreational users behaving irresponsibly or illegally
- Car was parked blocking a gate or entrance
- Crossing a field of growing crops and causing damage
- Cycling where they should not have been
- Dropping litter
- Dog not under control
- Disturbing livestock
- Causing damage or disturbance to wild animals/birds/plants
- Disturbing other people's enjoyment of the countryside and open spaces
- Fly tipping
- Horseriding where they should not have been
- Ignoring reasonable advice from a farmer or land manager or ranger
- Interfering with farm/forest machinery
- Interfering with operation such as ploughing, tree felling etc
- Mis-using alcohol or drugs
- Poaching
- Taking part in watersports without considering others
- Not got adequate equipment for their activity/weather/terrain
- Lack of courtesy
- Other