

Appendixes

MASTER THESIS PSYCHOLOGY

M. Bourgondiën MSc.
Studentnummer: 0220795

Nijmegen, January 2011

Supervisors TNO: mw. dr. M. de Goede
 mw. drs. T. Hof



Supervisors Twente University: mw. dr. L.M.A. Braakman – Jansen
 dhr. dr. M. Pieterse

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

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Appendix A Web-survey

Dear participant,

This questionnaire is about walking and cycling for transport purposes. You can think about walking and cycling to go to stores, your work or to visit your family or friends, for example.

This research is conducted in cooperation with TNO and the Twente University. We are interested in the factors which influence walking and cycling to get from place to place.

The survey takes about twenty minutes. Please fill in the answers as honest and completely as possible: there are no good or wrong answers. Your individual responses will be treated completely confidentially and anonymously. By filling out the survey you will be entered into a drawing to win one of the five 50 euro gift cheques.

Thank you for participating.

The following questions are about your direct neighborhood. This means the surrounding within 5 km from your home. Please circle the answer that best applies to you.

1. What is your postal code?

2. How would you define your neighbourhood?
Non urban – slightly urban – moderately urban – highly urban – very highly urban
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. I can do most of my shopping at local stores (< 5 km)
Strongly disagree – disagree – slightly disagree – neutral – slightly agree – agree – strongly agree
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

4. There are many places to go within easy walking or cycling distance of my home (< 5 km)
Strongly disagree – disagree – slightly disagree – neutral – slightly agree – agree – strongly agree
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. It is easy to walk to a transit stop (bus, train, tram) from my home
Strongly disagree – disagree – slightly disagree – neutral – slightly agree – agree – strongly agree
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Please circle the answer that best applies to you.

6. Are you physically able to cycle for 15 minutes?
Yes ☐
No ☐

7. Are you physically able to walk for 15 minutes?
Yes ☐
No ☐

8. Do you own a bicycle? (Availability of a bicycle for trips in the city?)
Yes, a 'normal' bicycle ☐
Yes, an electric bicycle ☐
Yes both, a normal and an electric bicycle ☐
No ☐

9. Do you own a car? (Availability of a car for trips in the city)

Never
Sometimes
Regular
Always

☐
☐
☐
☐

10. Do you ever walk or cycle to reach a destination? You can think to get from house to the supermarket, your work or to visit family and friends.

Yes
No

☐
☐

Which destinations did you visit last week?* Please indicate your destinations per day.
* when your walk and cycle behavior deviates from the normal behavior (i.e. through illness or holiday), please take a normal week to answer the questions below.

11. Which destination(s) did you visit last Monday?

(When visit no destination, please click the button 'further')

School
Work
Stores / facilities (i.e. supermarket, hairdresser)
Train / bus stop
Family / friends / neighbors
Hotel / restaurant / café / place of entertainment
Park
Gym or fitness facilities (i.e. tennis court, swimming pool)
Health institutes (i.e. general practice, pharmacy/drugstore, hospital)

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12. A. How much time did you spend on walking from place to place on Monday (in minutes)?

B. How much time did you spend to bicycle from place to place on Monday (in minutes)?

C: How much time did you spend traveling in a train, bus, car, tram or other kind of vehicle on Monday (in minutes)?

13. Which destination(s) did you visit last Tuesday?

When visit no destination, please click the button 'further'.

School
Work
Stores / facilities (i.e. supermarket, hairdresser)
Train / busstop
Family / friends / neighbors
Hotel / restaurant / café / place of entertainment
Park
Gym or fitness facilities (i.e. tennis court, swimmingpool)
Health institutes (i.e. general practice, pharmacy/drugstore, hospital)

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14. A. How much time did you spend on walking from place to place Tuesday (in minutes)?

B. How much time did you spend to bicycle from place to place Tuesday (in minutes)?

C: How much time did you spend traveling in a train, bus, car, tram or other kind of (motor) vehicle Tuesday (in minutes)?

15. Which destination(s) did you visit last Wednesday?

When visit no destination, please click the button 'further'.

School

Work

Stores / facilities (i.e. supermarket, hairdresser)

Train / busstop

Family / friends / neighbors

Hotel / restaurant / café / place of entertainment

Park

Gym or fitness facilities (i.e. tennis court, swimmingpool)

Health institutes (i.e. general practice, pharmacy/drugstore, hospital)

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16. A. How much time did you spend on walking from place to place Wednesday (in minutes)?

B. How much time did you spend to bicycle from place to place Wednesday (in minutes)?

C: How much time did you spend traveling in a train, bus, car, tram or other kind of (motor) vehicle Wednesday (in minutes)?

17. Which destination(s) did you visit last Thursday?

When visit no destination, please click the button 'further'.

School

Work

Stores / facilities (i.e. supermarket, hairdresser)

Train / busstop

Family / friends / neighbors

Hotel / restaurant / café / place of entertainment

Park

Gym or fitness facilities (i.e. tennis court, swimmingpool)

Health institutes (i.e. general practice, pharmacy/drugstore, hospital)

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18. A. How much time did you spend on walking from place to place Thursday (in minutes)?

B. How much time did you spend to bicycle from place to place Thursday (in minutes)?

C: How much time did you spend travelling in a train, bus, car, tram or other kind of (motor) vehicle Thursday (in minutes)?

19. Which destination(s) did you visit last Friday?

When visit no destination, please click the button 'further'.

School

Work

Stores / facilities (i.e. supermarket, hairdresser)

Train / busstop

Family / friends / neighbors

Hotel / restaurant / café / place of entertainment

Park

Gym or fitness facilities (i.e. tennis court, swimmingpool)

Health institutes (i.e. general practice, pharmacy/drugstore, hospital)

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20. A. How much time did you spend on walking from place to place Friday (in minutes)?

B. How much time did you spend to bicycle from place to place Friday (in minutes)?

C: How much time did you spend traveling in a train, bus, car, tram or other kind of (motor) vehicle Friday (in minutes)?

21. Which destination(s) did you visit last Saturday?

When visit no destination, please click the button 'further'.

School

Work

Stores / facilities (i.e. supermarket, hairdresser)

Train / busstop

Family / friends / neighbors

Hotel / restaurant / café / place of entertainment

Park

Gym or fitness facilities (i.e. tennis court, swimmingpool)

Health institutes (i.e. general practice, pharmacy/drugstore, hospital)

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22. A. How much time did you spend on walking from place to place Saturday (in minutes)?

B. How much time did you spend to bicycle from place to place Saturday (in minutes)?

C: How much time did you spend traveling in a train, bus, car, tram or other kind of (motor) vehicle Saturday (in minutes)?

23. Which destination(s) did you visit last Sunday?

When visit no destination, please click the button 'further'.

School

Work

Stores / facilities (i.e. supermarket, hairdresser)

Train / busstop

Family / friends / neighbors

Hotel / restaurant / café / place of entertainment

Park

Gym or fitness facilities (i.e. tennis court, swimmingpool)

Health institutes (i.e. general practice, pharmacy/drugstore, hospital)

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24. A. How much time did you spend on walking from place to place Sunday (in minutes)?

B. How much time did you spend to bicycle from place to place Sunday (in minutes)?

C: How much time did you spend traveling in a train, bus, car, tram or other kind of (motor) vehicle Sunday (in minutes)?

The most visited destination within your own neighbourhood.

25. To which destination within your own neighbourhood you cycle most often? (one answer possible). Please circle the category to which this destination belongs.

School

Work

Shop / service

Train / bus station

Family / friends

Cafés / restaurants

Park

Sport clubs

Health institution

Other desintation

No any destination: I don't cycle (within my neighborhood)

☐
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☐

26. To which destination within your own neighbourhood you walk most often? (one answer possible). Please circle the category to which this destination belongs.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| School | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Work | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Shop / service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Train / bus station | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family / friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cafés / restaurants | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Park | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sport clubs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Health institution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other destination | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No any destination: I don't cycle (within my neighborhood) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

We are going to look to your most frequently accessed destination by bicycle.

You reported that ... is the destination to which you most often cycle. Keep this destination in mind for the following questions.

27. What is the distance in meters from your home to this destination? (1 km = 1000 meter)

Please circle the answer that best applies to you. How easy or difficult is it for you to cycle to this destination even when...

28. The weather is bad

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

29. It is very hot outside

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

30. You are tired

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

31. You feel you don't have time

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Please circle the answer that best applies to you. Keep the destination in mind to which you most often cycle.

32. My family, friends and / or colleagues think that I should cycle to this destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

33. It is expected of me that I cycle to this destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

34. My family, friends and / or colleagues frequently use cycling for transportation to visit such a destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

35. Many people like me cycle to such a destination

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

36. My family, friends and / or colleagues encourage me to use the bicycle to this destination

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Please circle the answer that best applies to you. Think about your trip to the destination which you have indicated before. If you bicycle to the destination, how well would the description fit?

37. There is enough space for cycling on the route

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

38. It is possible to take shortcuts with the bicycle compared to cars

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

39. The places where I cycle along the route are well maintained (paved, even, and not a lot of cracks)

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

40. There are many different routes I can take (I have not to go the same way each time)

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Please circle the answer that best applies to you. Think about your trip to the destination which you have indicated before. If you bicycle to the destination, how well would the description fit?

41. I am satisfied with the parking facilities for the bike by this destination

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

42. Finding a parking place for a car is difficult

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

We are going to look to your most frequently accessed destination by bicycle.
You reported that ... is the destination to which you most often walk. Keep this destination in mind for the following questions.

43. What is the distance in meters from your home to this destination? (1 km = 1000 meter)

Please circle the answer that best applies to you. How easy or difficult is it for you to walk to this destination even when...

44. The weather is bad

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

45. It is very hot outside

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

46. You are tired

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

47. You feel you don't have enough time

Very difficult - difficult - slightly difficult - neutral - slightly easy - easy - very easy

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Please circle the answer that best applies to you. Keep the destination in mind to which you most often walk.

48. My family, friends and / or colleagues think that I should walk to this destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

49. It is expected of me that I walk to this destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

50. My family, friends and / or colleagues frequently walk for transportation to visit such a destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

51. Many people like me walk to such a destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

52. My family, friends and / or colleagues encourage me to walk to this destination

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Please circle the answer that best applies to you. Think about your trip to the destination which you have indicated before. If you walk to the destination, how well would the description fit?

53. There is enough space for walking on the route

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

54. It is possible to take shortcuts walking compared to cars

Strongly agree - agree - slightly agree - neutral - slightly disagree - disagree - strongly disagree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

55. The sidewalks along the route are well maintained (paved, even, and not a lot of cracks)

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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56. There are many different routes I can take (I have not to go the same way each time)

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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57. I am satisfied with the parking facilities for the bike by this destination

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

58. Finding a parking place for a car is difficult

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Please circle the answer that best applies to you, for the cycle destination as well for your walk destination.

59. There are a lot of trees, gardens, green spaces or parks along the route

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

60. There is a lot of litter on the streets along the route

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

61. There are attractive buildings / homes along the route

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

62. There are not many interesting things to look at while walking or cycling to the destination

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

63. There are many attractive natural sights in my neighborhood (such as landscaping, views)

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please circle the answer that best applies to you, for the cycle destination as well for your walk destination.

64. Most drivers exceed the posted speed limits while driving in my neighborhood

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

65. Crossing busy roads is a big problem along the route

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

66. There is so much traffic along the route that it makes it difficult or unpleasant to walk or cycle

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

67. The streets along the route are well lit at night

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

68. Overall, I feel safe when walking/ cycling along the route

Strongly agree – agree – slightly agree – neutral – slightly disagree – disagree – strongly disagree

'Cycledestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Walkdestination'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Finally, some questions about your demographic features. Please circle the answer that best applies to you.

69. What is your gender?

Male

☐

Female

☐

70. What is your age?

71. What is your residence?

72. What is your heighest completed education?

Geen opleiding

☐

Lager onderwijs

☐

Middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs (MAVO/VMBO)

☐

Hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs (HAVO)

☐

Vorbereidend Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs (VWO)

☐

Lager beroepsonderwijs (LBO)

☐

Middelbaar beroepsonderwijs (MBO)

☐

Hoger Beroepsonderwijs (HBO)

☐

Univeristy
Other, namely

☐

73. In general, my state of health is:

Bad
Moderate
Average
Good
Very good

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

74. What is your weight (kilograms?)

75. What is your length (in centimeters)?

76. In general, how many days per week are you at least 30 minutes physical active? Physical active means at least the same effort as walk at a stiff pace or stiff cycling.

77. Do you have any remarks? Please fill in:

Thanks for your participation

This is the end of the questionnaire. We would like to thank you for your participation.

Please fill in your e-mail address when you would like to have a chance of winning one of the five cheques to the value of 50 euro. The anonymity will be guaranteed.

E-mail address:

Appendix B Normalities dependent variable

Cycling

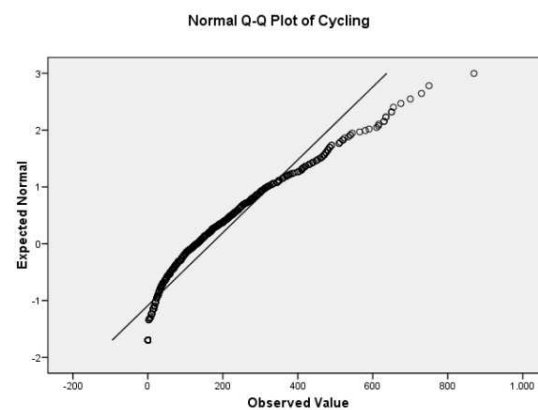
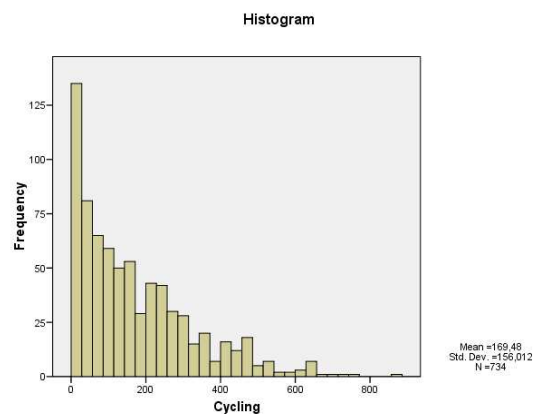
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Cycling	734	1,177	,090	1,178	,180
Valid N (listwise)	734				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Cycling	,139	734	,000	,890	734	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Walking

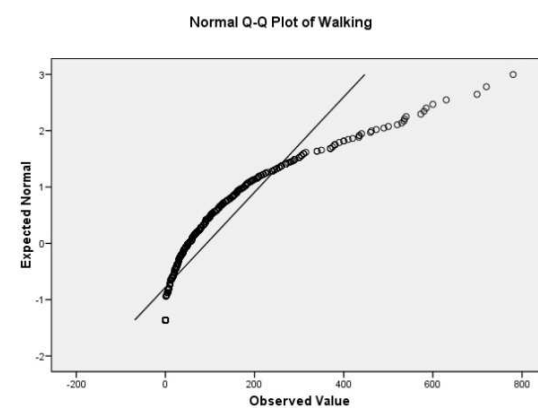
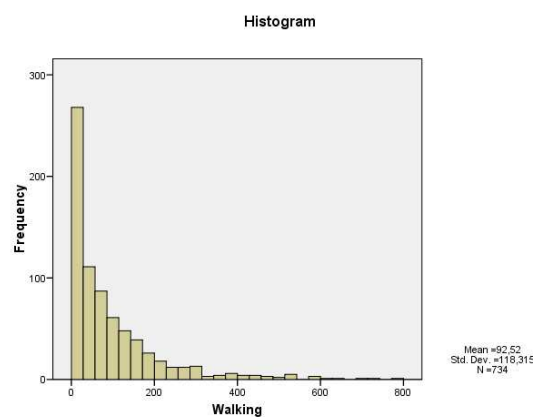
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Walking	734	2,311	,090	6,560	,180
Valid N (listwise)	734				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Walking	,217	734	,000	,743	734	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Appendix C Normalities independent variable

Cycling:

Self efficacy cycling

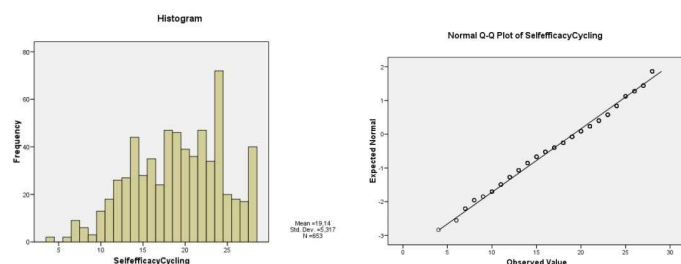
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Self efficacy cycling	739	-.269	,090	-.603	,180
Valid N (listwise)	739				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Self efficacy cycling	,086	739	,000	,975	739	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Social influences cycling

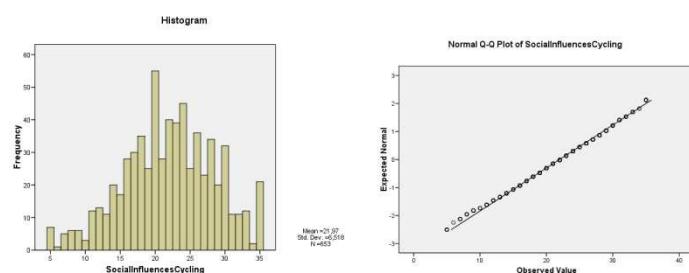
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Social influences cycling	720	-.178	,091	-.299	,182
Valid N (listwise)	720				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Social influences cycling	,046	720	,001	,989	720	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Safety cycling

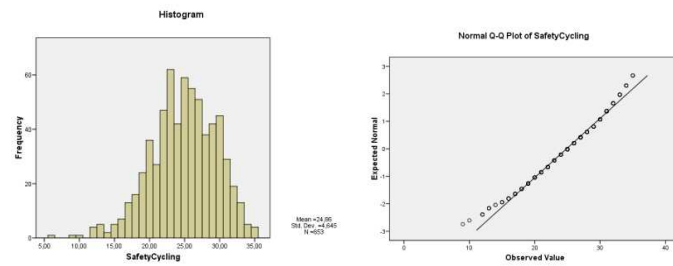
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Safety cycling	669	-.419	,094	,269	,189
Valid N (listwise)	669				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Safety cycling	,063	669	,000	,984	669	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Aesthetics cycling

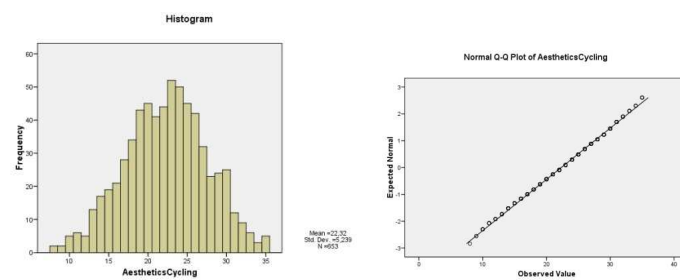
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Aesthetics cycling	703	-,141	,092	-,222	,184
Valid N (listwise)	703				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Aesthetics cycling	,057	703	,000	,994	703	,005

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Functionality cycling

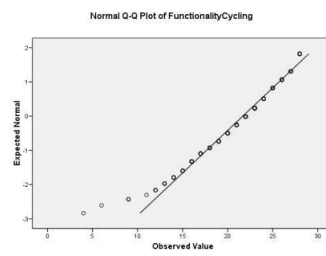
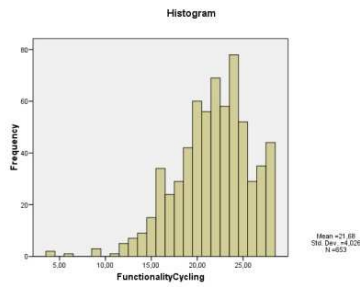
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Functionality cycling	716	-,721	,091	,881	,182
Valid N (listwise)	716				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Functionality cycling	,094	716	,000	,959	716	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



WALKING:

Self efficacy walking

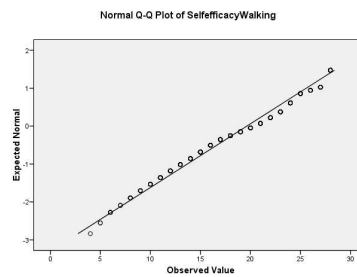
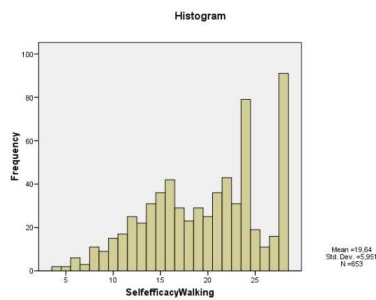
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Self efficacy walking	709	-.303	.092	-.859	.183
Valid N (listwise)	709				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Self efficacy walking	.102	709	.000	.952	709	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Social influences walking

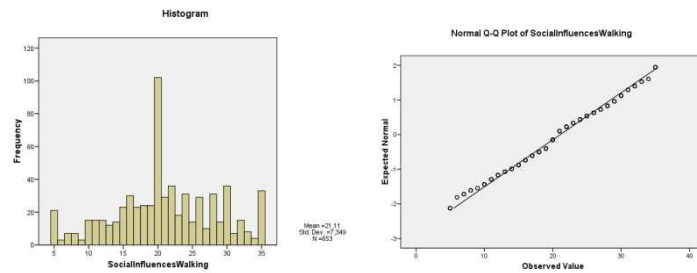
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Social influences walking	707	-.098	.092	-.428	.184
Valid N (listwise)	707				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Social influences walking	.080	707	.000	.978	707	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Safety walking

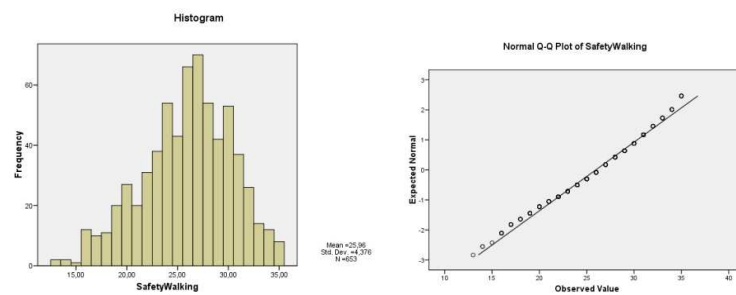
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Safety walking	663	-.349	.095	-.234	.190
Valid N (listwise)	663				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Safety walking	.089	663	.000	.983	663	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Aesthetics walking

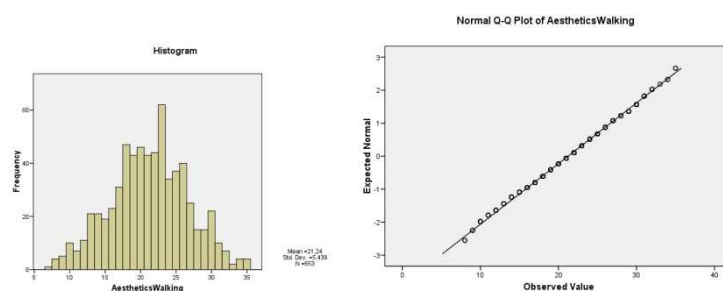
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Aesthetics walking	703	-.101	.092	-.228	.184
Valid N (listwise)	703				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Aesthetics walking	.050	703	.000	.994	703	.007

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Functionality walking

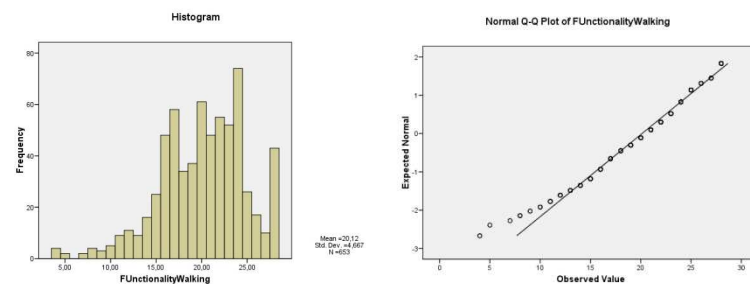
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
SchaalFunction/Wandel/ConceptM	707	-,579	,092	,470	,184
Valid N (listwise)	707				

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Functionalitywalking	,081	707	,000	,968	707	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



Destination

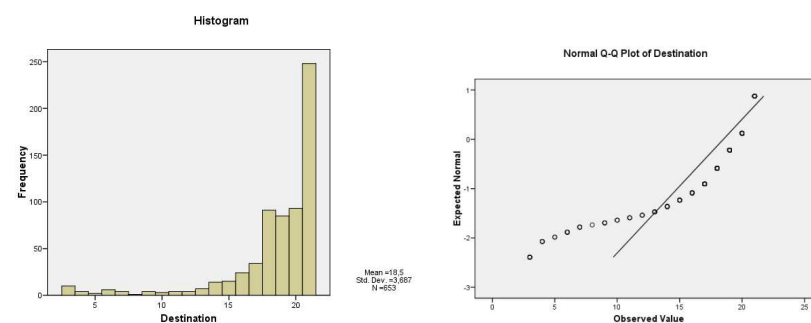
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Destination	747	-,248	,089	0,248	,179
Valid N (listwise)	747				

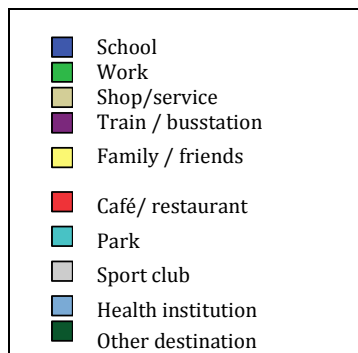
Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Destination	,248	747	,000	,881	747	,000

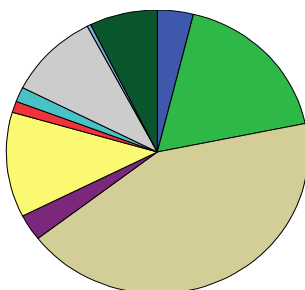
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



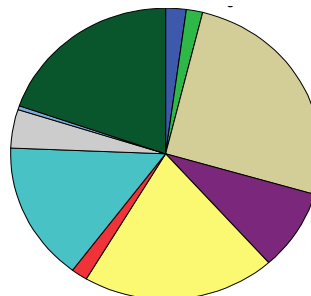
Appendix D Accessed Destinations



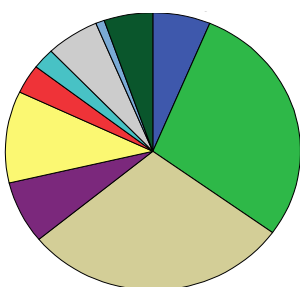
Rural cycle destinations:



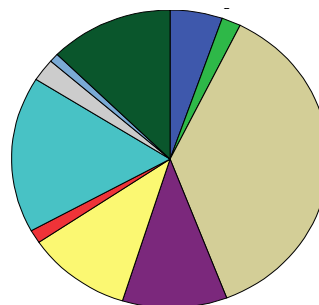
Rural walk destinations:



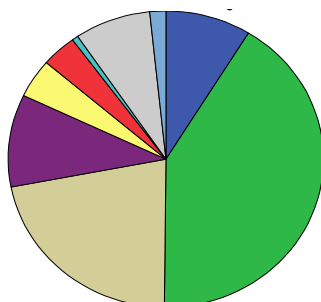
Suburban Cycle destination s:



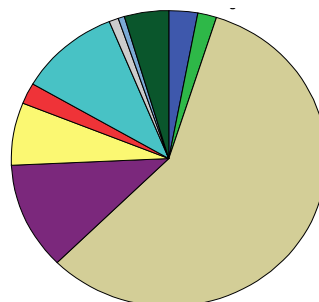
Suburban walk destinations:



Urban Cycle destinations:



Urban walk destinations:



Appendix E Anova analyses distance most accessed destinations

Cycling:

Distance most accessed cycle destination – perceived degree of urbanization (subjective)

ANOVA

Distance (in meters) to the most accessed (cycle) destination

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	138385723,544	2	68192861,772	2,778	,063
Within Groups	179464164,93,236	731	24550501,369		
Total	180828022,16,781	733			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Wat is de afstand in meters vanaf uw huis naar de bestemming: '[!Fietsbestemming!]'?(1 km = 1000 meter)
Bonferroni

(I) Perceived3categorieën	(J) Perceived3categorieën	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Rural	Between	-445,315	477,785	1,000	-1591,76	701,13
	Urban	-1012,793	433,629	,059	-2053,29	27,70
Between	Rural	445,315	477,785	1,000	-701,13	1591,76
	Urban	-567,478	450,367	,624	-1648,13	513,18
Urban	Rural	1012,793	433,629	,059	-27,70	2053,29
	Between	567,478	450,367	,624	-513,18	1648,13

Distance most accessed cycle destination – degree of urbanization (objective)

ANOVA

Distance (in meters) to the most accessed (cycle) destination

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	55504001,194	2	27752000,597	1,123	,328
Within Groups	180221537,17,466	729	24721747,212		
Total	180776577,18,660	731			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Wat is de afstand in meters vanaf uw huis naar de bestemming: '[!Fietsbestemming!]'?(1 km = 1000 meter)
Bonferroni

(I) 3 categorieën	(J) 3 categorieën	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Urban	Between	387,688	440,536	1,000	-669,38	1444,76
	Rural	695,592	494,171	,479	-490,18	1881,36
Between	Urban	-387,688	440,536	1,000	-1444,76	669,38
	Rural	307,904	564,666	1,000	-1047,02	1662,83
Rural	Urban	-695,592	494,171	,479	-1881,36	490,18
	Between	-307,904	564,666	1,000	-1662,83	1047,02

Walking:

Distance most accessed walk destination – perceived degree of urbanization

ANOVA

Distance (in meters) to the most accessed (walk) destination

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	32859077,841	2	16429538,820	5,943	,003
Within Groups	1929567078,522	698	2764422,749		
Total	1982426156,163	700			

Post hoc test

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Wat is de afstand in meters vanaf uw huis naar de bestemming: '[Wandelbestemming]'? 1 km = 1000 meter

Bonferroni

(I) Perceived3categorieën	(J) Perceived3categorieën	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Rural	Between	225,792	163,621	,504	-166,86	618,44
	Urban	510,931*	149,571	,002	152,00	869,87
Between	Rural	-225,792	163,621	,504	-618,44	166,86
	Urban	285,139	153,833	,193	-84,03	654,30
Urban	Rural	-510,931*	149,571	,002	-869,87	-152,00
	Between	-285,139	153,833	,193	-654,30	84,03

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Distance most accessed walk cycle destination – degree of urbanization (objective)

ANOVA

Distance (in meters) to the most accessed (walk) destination

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	20894343,069	2	10447171,535	3,772	,023
Within Groups	1927896204,238	698	2769965,811		
Total	1948790547,308	698			

Post hoc test

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Wat is de afstand in meters vanaf uw huis naar de bestemming: '[Wandelbestemming]'? 1 km = 1000 meter

Bonferroni

(I) 3 categorieën	(J) 3 categorieën	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Urban	Between	-318,815	150,717	,104	-680,50	42,87
	Rural	-384,794	170,180	,072	-793,19	23,60
Between	Urban	318,815	150,717	,104	-42,87	680,50
	Rural	-65,979	194,222	1,000	-532,07	400,11
Rural	Urban	384,794	170,180	,072	-23,60	793,19
	Between	65,979	194,222	1,000	-400,11	532,07

Appendix F χ^2 analyses Perceived degree of urbanization - Dependent variable

Cycling:

Cycling * Perceived degree of urbanization

Cycling - Perceived degree of urbanization			Perceived3 categorieën			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
Cycling	Weinig	Count	143	103	124	370
		% within Perceived Degree of Urbanization	62,4%	51,0%	40,9%	50,4%
	Veel	Count	88	99	179	364
		% within Perceived Degree of Urbanization	37,6%	49,0%	59,1%	49,6%
Total		Count	229	202	303	734
		% within Perceived Degree of Urbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24,203(a)	2	,000
Likelihood Ratio	24,407	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24,142	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	734		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 100,17.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,182	,000
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,182	,000
N of Valid Cases	734	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Walking

Walking * Perceived degree of urbanization Crosstabulation

Walking - Perceived degree of urbanization Crosstabulation			Perceived degree of Urbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
Walking	Weinig	Count	118	103	150	371
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	51,5%	51,0%	49,5%	50,5%
	Veel	Count	111	99	153	363
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	48,5%	49,0%	50,5%	49,5%
	Total	Count	229	202	303	734
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,238 ^a	2	,889
Likelihood Ratio	,238	2	,889
Linear-by-Linear Association	,222	1	,837
N of Valid Cases	734		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 99,90.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,018	,889
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,018	,889
N of Valid Cases	734	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Appendix G Anova analyses Perceived degree of urbanization - Dependent variable

CYCLING:

ANOVA					
Cycling	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	284928,486	2	142463,233	5,932	,003
Within Groups	17558168,498	731	24018,644		
Total	17841092,984	733			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Cycling
Bonferroni

(I) Perceived3 categorieën	(J) Perceived3 categorieën	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
Rural	Suburban	-17,881	14,959	,697	-53,77	18,01
	Urban	-45,911 (*)	13,570	,002	-78,47	-13,35
Suburban	Rural	17,881	14,959	,697	-18,01	53,77
	Urban	-28,031	14,077	,140	-81,81	5,75
Urban	Rural	45,911 (*)	13,570	,002	13,35	78,47
	Suburban	28,031	14,077	,140	-5,75	61,81

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

WALKING:

ANOVA					
Walking	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5542,335	2	2771,168	,198	,821
Within Groups	10255252,989	731	14029,074		
Total	10260795,304	733			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: walking
Bonferroni

(I) Perceived3 categorieën	(J) Perceived3 categorieën	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
Rural	Suburban	-7,076	11,433	1,000	-34,51	20,36
	Urban	-2,341	10,371	1,000	-27,23	22,54
Suburban	Rural	7,076	11,433	1,000	-20,36	34,51
	Urban	4,734	10,759	1,000	-21,08	30,55
Urban	Rural	2,341	10,371	1,000	-22,54	27,23
	Suburban	-4,734	10,759	1,000	-30,55	21,08

Appendix H χ^2 analyses Independent variables – Dependent variables

Cycling:

Self efficacy cycling * cycling

Self efficacy Cycling * Cycling Crosstab

			Self efficacy cycling			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Cycling	Weinig	Count	154	123	89	366
		% within Self efficacy cycling	63,9%	46,8%	40,3%	50,4%
	Veel	Count	87	141	132	360
		% within Self efficacy cycling	36,1%	53,4%	59,7%	49,6%
Total		Count	241	264	221	726
		% within Self efficacy cycling	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28,173(a)	2	,000
Likelihood Ratio	28,473	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	28,109	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	726		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 109,59.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,197	,000
Nominal by Cramer's V	,197	,000
N of Valid Cases	726	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Social influences cycling * cycling

Cycling * Social influences cycling Crosstab

			Social Influences Cycling			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Cycling	Weinig	Count	124	97	133	354
		% within Social Influences Cycling	51,7%	42,9%	54,7%	49,9%
	Veel	Count	116	129	110	355
		% within Social Influences Cycling	48,3%	57,1%	45,3%	50,1%
Total		Count	240	226	243	709
		% within Social Influences Cycling	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,973(a)	2	,031
Likelihood Ratio	6,992	2	,030
Linear-by-Linear Association	,465	1	,495
N of Valid Cases	709		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 112,84.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,099	,031
Nominal by Cramer's V	,099	,031
N of Valid Cases	709	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Safety cycling * Cycling

Cycling * Safety cycling Crosstabulation

			SafetyCycling			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Cycling VeelWeinig	Weinig	Count	99	100	132	331
		% within SafetyCycling	52,4%	45,5%	52,4%	50,1%
	Veel	Count	90	120	120	330
		% within SafetyCycling	47,6%	54,5%	47,6%	49,9%
Total		Count	189	220	252	661
		% within SafetyCycling	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,817 (a)	2	,245
Likelihood Ratio	2,820	2	,244
Linear-by-Linear Association	,019	1	,889
N of Valid Cases	661		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 94,36.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,065	,245
Nominal by Cramer's V	,065	,245
N of Valid Cases	661	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Aesthetics cycling * Cycling

Cycling * Aesthetics cycling Crosstab

			Aesthetics Cycling			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Cycling	Weinig	Count	105	138	103	344
		% within Items: Aesthetics Cycling	51,0%	56,2%	42,2%	49,7%
	Veel	Count	101	106	141	348
		% within Items: Aesthetics Cycling	49,0%	43,8%	57,8%	50,3%
Total		Count	206	242	244	692
		% within Items: Aesthetics Cycling	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,692 (a)	2	,008
Likelihood Ratio	9,725	2	,008
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,892	1	,049
N of Valid Cases	692		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 102,40.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,118	,008
Nominal by Cramer's V	,118	,008
N of Valid Cases	692	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Functionality cycling * Cycling

Functionality cycling * Cycling Crosstab

			Functionality cycling			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Cycling	Weinig	Count	131	98	122	351
		% within Items: Functionality cycling	53,0%	48,8%	47,5%	49,8%
	Veel	Count	116	103	135	354
		% within Items: Functionality cycling	47,0%	51,2%	52,5%	50,2%
Total		Count	247	201	257	705
		% within Items: Functionality cycling	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,880(a)	2	,432
Likelihood Ratio	1,881	2	,431
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,549	1	,213
N of Valid Cases	705		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 100,07.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,049	,432
Nominal by Cramer's V	,049	,432
N of Valid Cases	705	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Destination * Cycling

Cycling * Destination Crosstab

			Destination			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Cycling	Weinig	Count	138	106	126	370
		% within Items: Destination	52,9%	53,0%	46,2%	50,4%
	Veel	Count	123	94	147	364
		% within Items: Destination	47,1%	47,0%	53,8%	49,6%
Total	Count		261	200	273	734
	% within Items: Destination		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,149(a)	2	,207
Likelihood Ratio	3,151	2	,207
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,438	1	,118
N of Valid Cases	734		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 99,18.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,065	,207
Nominal by Cramer's V	,065	,207
N of Valid Cases	734	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Walking:

Self efficacy walking * Walking

Walking * Self efficacy walking Crosstabulation

			Self efficacy Walking			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Walking	Weinig	Count	128	110	117	353
		% within Self efficacy Walking	52,1%	50,0%	49,8%	50,8%
	Veel	Count	118	110	119	345
		% within Self efficacy Walking	47,9%	50,0%	50,4%	49,4%
Total		Count	242	220	236	698
		% within Self efficacy Walking	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,339(a)	2	,844
Likelihood Ratio	,339	2	,844
Linear-by-Linear Association	,297	1	,585
N of Valid Cases	698		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 108,74.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,022	,844
Nominal Cramer's V	,022	,844
N of Valid Cases	698	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Social influences walking * Walking

Walking * Social influences walking Crosstabulation

			Social Influences Walking			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Walking	Weinig	Count	112	118	122	352
		% within Social Influences Walking	49,6%	52,9%	49,4%	50,8%
	Veel	Count	114	105	125	344
		% within Social Influences Walking	50,4%	47,1%	50,6%	49,4%
Total		Count	226	223	247	696
		% within Social Influences Walking	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,720(a)	2	,698
Likelihood Ratio	,720	2	,698
Linear-by-Linear Association	,003	1	,954
N of Valid Cases	696		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 110,22.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,032	,698
Nominal Cramer's V	,032	,698
N of Valid Cases	696	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Safety walking * walking

Walking * Safety Cross tabulation

			Safety walking			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Walking	Weinig	Count	102	130	99	331
		% within Safetywalking	44,8%	56,0%	50,5%	50,4%
	Veel	Count	127	102	97	328
		% within Safetywalking	55,5%	44,0%	49,5%	49,6%
Total		Count	229	232	196	657
		% within Safetywalking	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,091(a)	2	,048
Likelihood Ratio	6,105	2	,047
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,752	1	,186
N of Valid Cases	657		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 97,25.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,098
	Cramer's V	,098
N of Valid Cases	657	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Aesthetics walking * walking

Walking * Aesthetics walking Cross tabulation

			Aesthetics walking			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Walking	Weinig	Count	142	96	110	348
		% within Items: Aesthetics walking	55,5%	45,9%	48,5%	50,3%
	Veel	Count	114	113	117	344
		% within Items: Aesthetics walking	44,5%	54,1%	51,5%	49,7%
Total		Count	256	209	227	692
		% within Items: Aesthetics walking	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,638(a)	2	,098
Likelihood Ratio	4,646	2	,098
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,515	1	,113
N of Valid Cases	692		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 103,90.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,082
	Cramer's V	,082
N of Valid Cases	692	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Functionality walking * walking

Walking * Functionality walking Crosstabulation

			Functionality walking			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Walking	Weinig	Count	129	110	113	352
		% within Functionality walking	51,6%	51,6%	48,5%	50,6%
	Veel	Count	121	103	120	344
		% within Functionality walking	48,4%	48,4%	51,5%	49,4%
Total			250	213	233	696
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,604(a)	2	,739
Likelihood Ratio	,605	2	,739
Linear-by-Linear Association	,454	1	,501
N of Valid Cases	696		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 105,28.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,029	,739
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,029	,739
N of Valid Cases	696	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Destination * walking

Walking * Destination Crosstabulation

			Destination			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Walking	Weinig	Count	128	101	142	371
		% within Items: Destination	49,0%	50,5%	52,0%	50,5%
	Veel	Count	133	99	131	363
		% within Items: Destination	51,0%	49,5%	48,0%	49,5%
Total			261	200	273	734
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,472(a)	2	,790
Likelihood Ratio	,472	2	,790
Linear-by-Linear Association	,471	1	,492
N of Valid Cases	734		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 98,91.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,025	,790
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,025	,790
N of Valid Cases	734	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Appendix I χ^2 analyses Demographic characteristics – Dependent variables

Cycling:

Age categories – cycling

Cycling * Age categories Crosstabulation

			Age categories							Total
			Group 1 (17-20)	Group 2 (21-30)	Group 3 (31-40)	Group 4 (41-50)	Group 5 (51-60)	Group 6 (61-70)	Group 7 (71-80)	Groep 1 (17-20)
Cycling	Weinig	Count	5	116	56	60	65	35	5	342
		% within Age categories	35,7%	54,5%	52,3%	48,4%	43,6%	48,6%	83,3%	49,9%
	Veel	Count	9	97	51	64	84	37	1	343
		% within Age categories	64,3%	45,5%	47,7%	51,6%	56,4%	51,4%	16,7%	50,1%
Total	Count		14	213	107	124	149	72	6	685
	% within Age categories		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,344(a)	6	,214
Likelihood Ratio	8,613	6	,197
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,217	1	,270
N of Valid Cases	685		

a. 2 cells (14,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,00.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,110
	Cramer's V	,110
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Gender - cycling

Cycling * gender Crosstabulation

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	Male
Cycling	Weinig	Count	140	202	342
		% within gender	44,2%	54,9%	49,9%
	Veel	Count	177	166	343
		% within gender	55,8%	45,1%	50,1%
Total	Count		317	368	685
	% within gender		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,839(b)	1	,005		
Continuity Correction(a)	7,416	1	,006		
Likelihood Ratio	7,854	1	,005		
Fisher's Exact Test				,006	,003
Linear-by-Linear Association	7,827	1	,005		
N of Valid Cases	685				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 158,27.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,107
	Cramer's V	,107
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

BMI > 25 - cycling

Cycling * BMI > 25 Crosstabulation

			BMI > 25		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Cycling	Weinig	Count	132	196	328
		% within Sectie3BMI25	52,2%	47,9%	49,5%
	Veel	Count	121	213	334
		% within Sectie3BMI25	47,8%	52,1%	50,5%
Total		Count	253	409	662
		% within Sectie3BMI25	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,131 (b)	1	,288		
Continuity Correction(a)	,967	1	,325		
Likelihood Ratio	1,131	1	,288		
Fisher's Exact Test				,299	,163
N of Valid Cases	662				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 125,35.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,041
	Cramer's V	,041
N of Valid Cases	662	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Educational attainment - cycling

Cycling * Educational attainment Crosstabulation

			Educational attainment			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Cycling	Weinig	Count	27	78	237	342
		% within 3 categorie	50,9%	54,2%	48,8%	49,9%
	Veel	Count	26	66	251	343
		% within 3 categorie	49,1%	45,8%	51,4%	50,1%
Total		Count	53	144	488	685
		% within 3 categorie	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,419 (a)	2	,492
Likelihood Ratio	1,420	2	,492
Linear-by-Linear Association	,778	1	,378
N of Valid Cases	685		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26,46.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,046
	Cramer's V	,046
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Availability of a car – cycling

Cycling * Availability of a car Crosstabulation

			Availability of a car				Total
			Never	Sometimes	Regularly	Always	Never
Cycling	Weinig	Count	30	40	34	266	370
		% within Availability of a car	36,6%	36,4%	43,6%	57,3%	50,4%
	Veel	Count	52	70	44	198	364
		% within availability of a car	63,4%	63,6%	56,4%	42,7%	49,6%
Total			82	110	78	464	734
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25,284(a)	3	,000
Likelihood Ratio	25,500	3	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	23,100	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	734		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38,88.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,186	,000
Nominal by Cramer's V	,186	,000
N of Valid Cases	734	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Perceived general health - cycling

Cycling * Perceived health status: Crosstabulation

			Mijn gezondheid is in het algemeen:				Total
			Moderate	Average	Good	Very good	Moderate
Cycling	Weinig	Count	7	32	217	86	342
		% within Perceived health status:	70,0%	62,7%	51,9%	41,7%	49,9%
	Veel	Count	3	19	201	120	343
		% within Perceived health status:	.	37,3%	48,1%	58,3%	50,1%
Total			10	51	418	206	685
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11,138(a)	3	,011
Likelihood Ratio	11,245	3	,010
Linear-by-Linear Association	11,091	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	685		

a. 1 cells (12,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,99.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,128	,011
Nominal by Cramer's V	,128	,011
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Walking:

Age categories - walking

Walking * Age categories Crosstabulation

			Age categories							Total
			Group 1 (17-20)	Group 2 (21-30)	Group 3 (31-40)	Group 4 (41-50)	Group 5 (51-60)	Group 6 (61-70)	Group 7 (71-80)	Group 1 (17-20)
Walking	Weinig	Count	7	118	59	65	63	31	3	346
		% within age categories	50,0%	55,4%	55,1%	52,4%	42,3%	43,1%	50,0%	50,5%
	Veel	Count	7	95	48	59	86	41	3	339
		% within age categories	50,0%	44,6%	44,9%	47,6%	57,7%	56,9%	50,0%	49,5%
Total		Count	14	213	107	124	149	72	6	685
		% within agecategories	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,773(a)	6	,187
Likelihood Ratio	8,798	6	,185
Linear-by-Linear Association	6,413	1	,011
N of Valid Cases	685		

a. 2 cells (14,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,97.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,113	,187
Nominal by Cramer's V	,113	,187
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Gender - walking

Walking * gender Crosstabulation

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	Male
Walking	Weinig	Count	161	185	346
		% within Gender	50,3%	50,3%	50,5%
	Veel	Count	156	183	339
		% within Gender	49,2%	49,7%	49,5%
Total		Count	317	368	685
		% within Gender	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,018(b)	1	,893		
Continuity Correction(a)	,003	1	,954		
Likelihood Ratio	,018	1	,893		
Fisher's Exact Test				,939	,477
Linear-by-Linear Association	,018	1	,893		
N of Valid Cases	685				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 156,88.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,005	,893
Nominal by Cramer's V	,005	,893
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

BMI > 25 - walking

Walking * BMI>25 Crosstabulation

			BMI > 25		Total
			Yes	No	ja
Walking	Weinig	Count	132	209	341
		% within BMI > 25	52,2%	51,1%	51,5%
	Veel	Count	121	200	321
		% within BMI > 25	47,8%	48,9%	48,5%
Total	Count		253	409	662
	% within BMI > 25		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,072(b)	1	,788		
Continuity Correction(a)	,036	1	,850		
Likelihood Ratio	,072	1	,788		
Fisher's Exact Test				,811	,425
N of Valid Cases	662				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 122,68.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,010	,788
Nominal by Cramer's V	,010	,788
N of Valid Cases	662	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Educational attainment - walking

Walking * Educational attainment Crosstabulation

			Educational attainment			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Walking	Weinig	Count	19	81	246	346
		% within 3 categorie	35,8%	58,3%	50,4%	50,5%
	Veel	Count	34	63	242	339
		% within 3 categorie	64,2%	43,8%	49,6%	49,5%
Total	Count		53	144	488	685
	% within 3 categorie		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,457(a)	2	,040
Likelihood Ratio	6,521	2	,038
Linear-by-Linear Association	,799	1	,371
N of Valid Cases	685		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26,23.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,097	,040
Nominal by Cramer's V	,097	,040
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Walking * availability of a car:

Walking * Availability of a car Crosstabulation

			Availability of a car				Total
			Never	Sometimes	Regularly	Always	Never
Walking	Weinig	Count	29	59	48	237	371
		% within Availability of a car	35,4%	53,8%	59,0%	51,1%	50,5%
	Veel	Count	53	51	32	227	383
		% within availability of a car	64,6%	46,4%	41,0%	48,9%	49,5%
Total		Count	82	110	78	464	734
		% within availability of a car	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,249(a)	3	,017
Likelihood Ratio	10,365	3	,016
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,690	1	,101
N of Valid Cases	734		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38,57.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,118
	Cramer's V	,118
N of Valid Cases	734	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Perceived general health - walking

Walking * Perceived general health status Crosstabulation

			Perceived general health:				Total
			Moderate	Average	Good	Excellent	Moderate
Walking	Weinig	Count	4	17	217	108	346
		% within Perceived general health:	40,0%	33,3%	51,9%	52,4%	50,5%
	Veel	Count	6	34	201	98	339
		% within perceived general health	60,0%	66,7%	48,1%	47,6%	49,5%
Total		Count	10	51	418	206	685
		% within perceived general health:	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,094(a)	3	,069
Likelihood Ratio	7,206	3	,066
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,240	1	,072
N of Valid Cases	685		

a. 1 cells (12,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,95.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,102
	Cramer's V	,102
N of Valid Cases	685	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Appendix J χ^2 analyses Demographic variables – Perceived degree of urbanization

Age - Perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization * Age categories Crosstabulation

			Age categories							Total	
			Group 1 (17-20)	Group 2 (21-30)	Group 3 (31-40)	Group 4 (41-50)	Group 5 (51-60)	Group 6 (61-70)	Group 7 (71-80)	Group 1 (17-20)	
Perceived degree of urbanization	Rural	Count	4	40	23	40	61	41	4	213	
		% within Age categories	28,6%	18,8%	21,1%	31,7%	40,4%	53,9%	66,7%	30,6%	
	Suburban	Count	6	48	33	43	45	24	2	201	
		% within Age categories	42,9%	22,5%	30,3%	34,1%	29,8%	31,6%	33,3%	28,9%	
	Urban	Count	4	125	53	43	45	11	0	281	
		% within Age categories	28,6%	58,7%	48,6%	34,1%	29,8%	14,5%	,0%	40,4%	
	Total		Count	14	213	109	126	151	76	6	695
			% within Age categories	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	79,647(a)	12	,000
Likelihood Ratio	82,969	12	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	65,568	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	695		

a. 5 cells (23,8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,74.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,339
	Cramer's V	,239
N of Valid Cases	695	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

*Not fulfilling the condition of Cochran

Age (*fulfilling condition of Cochran) – Perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization * Age categories Crosstabulation

			Age categories * fulfilling rule of Cochran					Total	
			Group 1 (17-30)	Group 2 (31-40)	Group 3 (41-50)	Group 4 (51-60)	Group 5 (61-80)	Group 1 (17-30)	
Perceived degree of urbanization	Rural	Count	44	23	40	61	45	213	
		% within Lee tijd Vuistregel Chi	19,4%	21,1%	31,7%	40,4%	54,9%	30,6%	
	Suburban	Count	54	33	43	45	26	201	
		% within Lee tijd Vuistregel Chi	23,8%	30,3%	34,1%	29,8%	31,7%	28,9%	
	Urban	Count	129	53	43	45	11	281	
		% within Lee tijd Vuistregel Chi	56,8%	48,6%	34,1%	29,8%	13,4%	40,4%	
	Total	Count	227	109	126	151	82	695	
		% within Lee tijd Vuistregel Chi	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	73,826(a)	8	,000
Likelihood Ratio	76,179	8	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	68,255	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	695		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 23,72.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,326
	Cramer's V	,230
N of Valid Cases	695	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Gender – Perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization * gender Crosstabulation

Perceived degree of urbanization * gender			Crosstabulation		
			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	Male
Perceived degree of urbanization	Rural	Count	98	115	213
		% within Gender	30,4%	30,8%	30,6%
	Suburban	Count	97	104	201
		% within Gender	30,1%	27,9%	28,9%
	Urban	Count	127	154	281
		% within Gender	39,4%	41,3%	40,4%
	Total	Count	322	373	695
		% within Gender	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,455(a)	2	,797
Likelihood Ratio	,455	2	,797
Linear-by-Linear Association	,052	1	,820
N of Valid Cases	695		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 93,13.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,026	,797
Nominal by Cramer's V	,026	,797
N of Valid Cases	695	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Educational attainment - Perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization * Educational attainment Crosstabulation

Perceived degree of urbanization - Educational attainment Cross-tabulation			Educational attainment			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	Low
Perceived degree of urbanization	Rural	Count	27	54	132	213
		% within 3 categorie	50,0%	36,2%	26,8%	30,6%
		Count	18	52	131	201
	Suburban	% within 3 categorie	33,3%	34,9%	26,6%	28,9%
		Count	9	43	229	281
		% within 3 categorie	16,7%	28,9%	46,5%	40,4%
	Urban	Count	54	149	492	695
		% within 3 categorie	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
		Total				

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30,588(a)	4	,000
Likelihood Ratio	31,941	4	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	27,466	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	695		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15,62.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,210	,000
Nominal by Cramer's V	,148	,000
N of Valid Cases	695	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

BMI > 25 - Perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization * BMI Crosstabulation

			BMI > 25		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Perceived degree of urbanization	Rural	Count	93	110	203
		% within BMI > 25	36,0%	26,6%	30,2%
	Between	Count	78	119	197
		% within BMI > 25	30,2%	28,7%	29,3%
	Urban	Count	87	185	272
		% within BMI > 25	33,7%	44,7%	40,5%
Total	Count	258	414	672	
	% within BMI > 25	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,567(a)	2	,008
Likelihood Ratio	9,590	2	,008
N of Valid Cases	672		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 75,63.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,119	,008
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,119	,008
N of Valid Cases	672	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Availability of a car - Perceived degree of urbanization

Availability of a car * Perceived degree of urbanization Crosstabulation

			Perceived degree of urbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
Availability of a car	Never	Count	8	13	62	83
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	3,4%	6,3%	20,2%	11,1%
	Sometimes	Count	20	24	71	115
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	8,5%	11,7%	23,1%	15,4%
	Regularly	Count	24	26	28	78
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	10,3%	12,6%	9,1%	10,4%
	Always	Count	182	143	146	471
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	77,8%	69,4%	47,6%	63,1%
	Total	Count	234	206	307	747
		% within Perceived degree of urbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	82,982(a)	6	,000
Likelihood Ratio	84,374	6	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	73,286	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	747		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21,51.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,333	,000
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,236	,000
N of Valid Cases	747	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Perceived general health status - Perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization * Perceived general health: Crosstabulation

Perceived degree of urbanization - Perceived general health:			Crosstabulation				
			Perceived general health:				Total
			Moderate	Average	Good	Very good	Matig
Perceived general health:	Rural	Count	4	24	139	48	213
		% within Perceived general health:	40,0%	44,4%	32,9%	22,0%	30,6%
	Between	Count	2	18	127	54	201
		% within Perceived general health:	20,0%	33,3%	30,1%	25,8%	28,9%
	Urban	Count	4	12	156	109	281
		% within Perceived general health:	40,0%	22,2%	37,0%	52,2%	40,4%
Total	Count	10	54	422	209	695	
	% within Perceived general health:	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23,781 (a)	6	,001
Likelihood Ratio	24,213	6	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	19,645	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	695		

a. 3 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,89.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,185	,001
Nominal Cramer's V	,131	,001
N of Valid Cases	695	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Appendix K χ^2 analyses Perceived degree of urbanization - Perceived physical environment variables

Cycling:

Safety cycling - Perceived degree of urbanization

SafetyCycling * PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization Crosstabulation

			Perceived Degree Of Urbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
SafetyCycling	low	Count	55	55	82	192
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	26,3%	29,3%	30,1%	28,7%
	moderate	Count	80	62	82	224
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	38,3%	33,0%	30,1%	33,5%
	high	Count	74	71	108	253
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	35,4%	37,8%	39,7%	37,8%
Total	Count	209	188	272	669	
	% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,584(a)	4	,468
Likelihood Ratio	3,543	4	,471
Linear-by-Linear Association	,005	1	,943
N of Valid Cases	669		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 53,96.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,073	,468
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,052	,468
N of Valid Cases	669	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Aesthetics cycling - Perceived degree of urbanization

AestheticsCycling * PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization Crosstabulation

			PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
AestheticsCycling	Low	Count	45	65	99	209
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	20,5%	32,3%	35,0%	29,7%
	Moderate	Count	83	63	102	248
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	37,9%	31,3%	36,0%	35,3%
	High	Count	91	73	82	246
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	41,8%	36,3%	29,0%	35,0%
Total	Count	219	201	283	703	
	% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,375(a)	4	,003
Likelihood Ratio	17,033	4	,002
Linear-by-Linear Association	13,756	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	703		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 59,76.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,153	,003
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,108	,003
N of Valid Cases	703	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Functionality cycling - Perceived degree of urbanization

FunctionalityCycling * Perceived Degree Of Urbanization Crosstabulation

			Perceived Degree Of Urbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
FunctionalityCycling	Low	Count	94	65	92	251
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	42,3%	32,2%	31,5%	35,1%
	Moderate	Count	49	60	94	203
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	22,1%	29,7%	32,2%	28,4%
	High	Count	79	77	106	262
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	35,6%	38,1%	36,3%	36,6%
Total	Count	222	202	292	716	
	% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,822(a)	4	,044
Likelihood Ratio	9,851	4	,043
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,144	1	,143
N of Valid Cases	716		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57,27.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,117	,044
Cramer's V	,083	,044
N of Valid Cases	716	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Destination - Perceived degree of urbanization

Destination * PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization Crosstabulation

Destination - PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization Crosstabulation			PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
Destination	Low	Count	122	80	63	265
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	52,1%	38,8%	20,5%	35,5%
	Moderate	Count	67	59	78	204
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	28,6%	28,6%	25,4%	27,3%
	High	Count	45	67	166	278
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	19,2%	32,5%	54,1%	37,2%
	Total	Count	234	206	307	747
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	84,004(a)	4	,000
Likelihood Ratio	88,708	4	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	82,240	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	747		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 56,26.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,335	,000
Cramer's V	,237	,000
N of Valid Cases	747	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Walking:

Safety walking - Perceived degree of urbanization

Safety Walking * PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization Crosstabulation

			Perceived Degree Of Urbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
Safety/Walking	Low	Count	74	75	82	231
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	35,9%	41,2%	29,8%	34,8%
	Moderate	Count	84	84	88	236
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	40,8%	35,2%	32,0%	35,6%
	High	Count	48	43	105	196
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	23,3%	23,6%	38,2%	29,6%
Total	Count	206	182	275	663	
	% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,553(a)	4	,001
Likelihood Ratio	18,292	4	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	9,107	1	,003
N of Valid Cases	663		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 53,80.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,167	,001
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,118	,001
N of Valid Cases	663	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Aesthetics walking - Perceived degree of urbanization

AestheticsWalking * Perceived Degree Of Urbanization Crosstabulation

AestheticsWalking			PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
Aesthetics Walking	Low	Count	46	67	144	257
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	21,0%	33,3%	50,9%	36,6%
	Moderate	Count	68	70	73	211
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	31,1%	34,8%	25,8%	30,0%
	High	Count	105	64	66	235
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	47,9%	31,8%	23,3%	33,4%
Total	Count	219	201	283	703	
	% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56,862(a)	4	,000
Likelihood Ratio	57,175	4	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	52,480	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	703		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 60,33.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	,284	,000
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	,201	,000
N of Valid Cases	703	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Functionality walking - Perceived degree of urbanization

FunctionalityWalking * PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization Crosstabulation

			PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization			Total
			Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural
FunctionalityWalking	Low	Count	95	82	76	253
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	43,2%	40,8%	26,6%	35,8%
	Moderate	Count	59	62	95	216
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	26,8%	30,8%	33,2%	30,6%
	High	Count	66	57	115	238
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	30,0%	28,4%	40,2%	33,7%
	Total	Count	220	201	286	707
		% within PerceivedDegreeOfUrbanization	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19,429(a)	4	,001
Likelihood Ratio	19,767	4	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	13,884	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	707		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 61,41.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	,166	,001
Nominal by Cramer's V	,117	,001
N of Valid Cases	707	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Appendix L Correlations Pearson

Total Correlations

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.Cycling	Pearson Correlation	1	.076(**)	.228(**)	.129(**)	-.023	-.017	.050	.040	-.071	-.021	.125(**)	.054	-.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.039	.000	.001	.532	.661	.179	.293	.063	.585	.001	.156	.973
	N		734	728	698	709	696	734	692	661	657	705	696	
2.Walking	Pearson Correlation		1	-.005	.010	-.033	-.006	-.003	.042	.050	-.054	-.050	.033	.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.893	.791	.384	.879	.941	.272	.188	.165	.198	.383	.672
	N			728	698	709	696	734	692	661	657	705	696	
3.Self efficacy Cycling	Pearson Correlation			1	.442(**)	.140(**)	.023	.101(**)	-.059	-.039	.233(**)	.197(**)	.166(**)	.088(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000	.536	.006	.118	.300	.000	.000	.000	.019
	N				709	720	707	739	703	703	669	663	718	707
4.Self efficacy Walking	Pearson Correlation				1	-.010	.324(**)	.121(**)	.068	-.104(**)	.106(**)	.264(**)	.093(**)	.097(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.784	.000	.001	.073	.006	.006	.000	.013	.010
	N					709	707	709	703	703	669	663	709	707
5.Social Influences Cycling	Pearson Correlation					1	.435(**)	.118(**)	-.051	.016	.061	.017	.232(**)	.138(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)						.000	.002	.173	.878	.117	.665	.000	.000
	N						707	720	703	703	669	663	716	707
6.Social Influences Walking	Pearson Correlation						1	.086	.108(**)	.082(*)	-.034	.097(*)	.085(*)	.168(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)							.080	.004	.030	.378	.013	.025	.000
	N							707	703	703	669	663	707	707
7.Destination	Pearson Correlation							1	-.038	-.147(**)	.087(*)	.179(**)	.278(**)	.203(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)								.310	.000	.024	.000	.000	.000
	N								703	703	669	663	716	707
8.Aesthetics Cycling	Pearson Correlation								1	.577(**)	.049	.089(*)	.134(**)	.129(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)									.000	.203	.022	.000	.001
	N									703	669	663	703	703
9.Aesthetics Walking	Pearson Correlation									1	.084	.025	.077(*)	.120(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)										.098	.519	.040	.001
	N										669	663	703	703
10.Safety Cycling	Pearson Correlation										1	.611(**)	.277(**)	.162(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)											.000	.000	.000
	N											663	669	669
11.Safety Walking	Pearson Correlation											1	.209(**)	.258(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)												.000	.000
	N												663	663
12.Functionality Cycling	Pearson Correlation												1	.386(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)													.000
	N													707
13.Functionality Walking	Pearson Correlation													1
	Sig. (2-tailed)													
	N													

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Rural Correlations

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.Cycling	Pearson Correlation	1	.186(**)	.214(**)	.112	-.128	-.118	-.015	-.007	-.074	-.082	.153(*)	.123	-.009
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005	.001	.101	.063	.083	.823	.914	.282	.379	.029	.070	.895
	N		229	227	217	220	216	229	215	215	207	205	218	216
2.Walking	Pearson Correlation		1	.055	.107	-.029	-.062	-.049	-.046	-.013	-.112	-.020	.087	.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.413	.115	.873	.362	.458	.508	.853	.108	.775	.199	.674
	N			227	217	220	216	229	215	215	207	205	218	216
3.Self efficacy Cycling	Pearson Correlation			1	.557(**)	.084	.095	.089	-.079	-.097	.282(**)	.228(**)	.178(**)	.163(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.344	.161	.176	.241	.151	.000	.001	.008	.015
	N				221	224	220	232	219	219	209	206	222	220
4.Self efficacy Walking	Pearson Correlation				1	-.050	.316(**)	.054	.131	-.080	.078	.252(**)	.104	.124
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.463	.000	.421	.053	.373	.259	.000	.122	.067
	N					221	220	221	219	219	209	206	221	220
5.Social Influences Cycling	Pearson Correlation					1	.428(**)	-.033	-.163(*)	-.068	.015	-.146(*)	.215(**)	.136(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)						.000	.827	.015	.318	.835	.036	.001	.043
	N						220	224	219	219	209	206	222	220
6.Social Influences Walking	Pearson Correlation						1	.002	.154(*)	.173(*)	-.006	.021	.129	.147(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)							.979	.023	.010	.933	.763	.056	.029
	N							220	219	219	209	206	220	220
7.Destination	Pearson Correlation							1	.013	-.173(*)	.121	.177(*)	.283(**)	.259(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)								.844	.010	.080	.011	.000	.000
	N								219	219	209	206	222	220
8.Aesthetics Cycling	Pearson Correlation								1	.556(**)	.017	.116	.095	.127
	Sig. (2-tailed)									.000	.802	.097	.161	.061
	N									219	209	206	219	219
9.Aesthetics Walking	Pearson Correlation									1	-.015	.056	-.035	.098
	Sig. (2-tailed)										.826	.426	.609	.149
	N										209	206	219	219
10.Safety Cycling	Pearson Correlation										1	.543(**)	.278(**)	.200(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)											.000	.000	.004
	N											203	209	209
11.Safety Walking	Pearson Correlation											1	.243(**)	.247(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)												.000	.000
	N												206	206
12.Functionality Cycling	Pearson Correlation												1	.453(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)													.000
	N													220
13.Functionality Walking	Pearson Correlation													1
	Sig. (2-tailed)													
	N													

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Suburban Correlations

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.Cycling	Pearson Correlation	1	.089	.236(**)	.015	.012	-.028	.114	.090	.041	.003	.092	.114	.044
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.209	.001	.830	.870	.898	.105	.210	.583	.971	.222	.111	.541
	N		202	202	197	198	197	202	197	197	185	179	198	197
2.Walking	Pearson Correlation		1	.072	.001	-.068	-.012	.008	.127	.022	.004	-.124	.039	-.030
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.307	.988	.339	.863	.905	.076	.760	.955	.097	.585	.673
	N			202	197	198	197	202	197	197	185	179	198	197
3.Self efficacy Cycling	Pearson Correlation			1	.320(**)	.108	-.055	.143(*)	.075	.093	.325(**)	.223(**)	.223(**)	.002
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.133	.437	.041	.287	.187	.000	.003	.001	.978
	N				201	202	201	206	201	201	188	182	202	201
4.Self efficacy Walking	Pearson Correlation				1	-.055	.285(**)	.214(**)	.156(*)	-.079	.112	.225(**)	.092	.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.441	.000	.002	.027	.284	.127	.002	.192	.424
	N					201	201	201	201	201	188	182	201	201
5.Social Influences Cycling	Pearson Correlation					1	.500(**)	.204(**)	.045	.112	-.004	.109	.343(**)	.184(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)						.000	.004	.527	.112	.957	.144	.000	.009
	N						201	202	201	201	188	182	202	201
6.Social Influences Walking	Pearson Correlation						1	.099	.117	.083	-.093	.078	.066	.237(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)							.162	.098	.376	.203	.293	.355	.001
	N							201	201	201	188	182	201	201
7.Destination	Pearson Correlation							1	-.001	.024	.160(*)	.188(*)	.365(**)	.167(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)								.983	.735	.028	.011	.000	.018
	N								201	201	188	182	202	201
8.Aesthetics Cycling	Pearson Correlation								1	.472(**)	.123	.177(*)	.159(*)	.187(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)									.000	.093	.017	.024	.008
	N									201	188	182	201	201
9.Aesthetics Walking	Pearson Correlation									1	.118	.089	.228(**)	.226(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)										.106	.230	.001	.001
	N										188	182	201	201
10.Safety Cycling	Pearson Correlation										1	.725(**)	.312(**)	.211(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)											.000	.000	.004
	N											180	188	188
11.Safety Walking	Pearson Correlation											1	.287(**)	.318(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)												.000	.000
	N												182	182
12.Functionality Cycling	Pearson Correlation												1	.370(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)													.000
	N													201
13.Functionality Walking	Pearson Correlation													1
	Sig. (2-tailed)													
	N													

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Urban Correlations

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.Cycling	Pearson Correlation	1	-.019	.205(**)	.190(**)	-.006	.079	-.093	.120(*)	-.021	-.021	.080	-.079	-.119(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.747	.000	.001	.914	.185	.106	.045	.730	.734	.185	.179	.046
	N		303	297	284	291	283	303	280	280	269	273	289	283
2.Walking	Pearson Correlation		1	-.108	-.088	-.010	.042	.025	.050	.118(*)	-.050	-.024	-.018	.041
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.062	.254	.884	.483	.684	.408	.048	.416	.695	.766	.492
	N			297	284	291	283	303	280	280	269	273	289	283
3.Self efficacy Cycling	Pearson Correlation			1	.433(**)	.216(**)	.037	.009	-.108	-.024	.121(*)	.123(*)	.098	.044
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000	.532	.872	.069	.690	.046	.041	.095	.455
	N				287	294	286	301	283	283	272	275	292	286
4.Self efficacy Walking	Pearson Correlation				1	.040	.372(**)	.024	-.013	-.093	.116	.271(**)	.070	.045
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.503	.000	.680	.833	.120	.056	.000	.235	.448
	N					287	287	286	283	283	272	275	287	286
5.Social Influences Cycling	Pearson Correlation					1	.379(**)	.176(**)	-.024	.049	.142(*)	.014	.145(*)	.065
	Sig. (2-tailed)						.000	.002	.683	.409	.019	.813	.013	.270
	N						286	294	283	283	272	275	292	286
6.Social Influences Walking	Pearson Correlation						1	.138(*)	.053	.024	-.016	.150(*)	.070	.135(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)							.019	.375	.687	.790	.013	.235	.022
	N							286	283	283	272	275	286	286
7.Destination	Pearson Correlation							1	.011	-.057	-.030	.095	.175(**)	.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)								.848	.340	.824	.116	.003	.675
	N								283	283	272	275	292	286
8.Aesthetics Cycling	Pearson Correlation								1	.624(**)	.031	.060	.179(**)	.169(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)									.000	.814	.326	.003	.004
	N									283	272	275	283	283
9.Aesthetics Walking	Pearson Correlation									1	.108	.054	.108	.217(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)										.074	.373	.071	.000
	N										272	275	283	283
10.Safety Cycling	Pearson Correlation										1	.583(**)	.245(**)	.078
	Sig. (2-tailed)											.000	.000	.202
	N											270	272	272
11.Safety Walking	Pearson Correlation											1	.118	.175(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)												.051	.004
	N												275	275
12.Functionality Cycling	Pearson Correlation												1	.322(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)													.000
	N													286
13.Functionality Walking	Pearson Correlation													1
	Sig. (2-tailed)													
	N													

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix M Correlations Spearman

Total Correlations

			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Spearman's rho	1.Cycling	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.076(**)	.217(**)	.129(**)	-.025	-.012	.070	.053	-.059	-.011	.122(**)	.037	.006
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.039	.000	.001	.507	.762	.080	.162	.119	.772	.002	.325	.877
		N		734	726	698	709	696	734	692	692	661	657	705	696
	2.Walking	Correlation Coefficient		1.000	-.007	.003	-.033	-.001	-.015	.050	.061	-.056	-.054	.019	.008
		Sig. (2-tailed)			.858	.939	.383	.973	.892	.192	.107	.151	.169	.813	.824
		N			726	698	709	696	734	692	692	661	657	705	696
	3.Self efficacy Cycling	Correlation Coefficient			1.000	.455(**)	.137(**)	.038	.185(**)	-.063	-.030	.225(**)	.195(**)	.168(**)	.065(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000	.308	.000	.095	.431	.000	.000	.000	.024
		N				709	720	707	739	703	703	669	663	716	707
	4.Self efficacy Walking	Correlation Coefficient				1.000	-.012	.331(**)	.167(**)	.070	-.097(**)	.129(**)	.280(**)	.100(**)	.087(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)					.742	.000	.000	.062	.010	.001	.000	.008	.020
		N					709	707	709	703	703	669	663	709	707
	5.Social Influences Cycling	Correlation Coefficient					1.000	.412(**)	.161(**)	-.059	.023	.055	.022	.193(**)	.126(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)						.000	.000	.116	.546	.153	.564	.000	.001
		N						707	720	703	703	669	663	716	707
	6.Social Influences Walking	Correlation Coefficient						1.000	.082(*)	.088(*)	.085(*)	-.028	.094(*)	.074(*)	.171(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)							.028	.020	.024	.486	.016	.048	.000
		N							707	703	703	669	663	707	707
	7.Destination	Correlation Coefficient							1.000	-.038	-.139(**)	.136(**)	.247(**)	.263(**)	.197(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)								.308	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
		N								703	703	669	663	716	707
	8.Aesthetics Cycling	Correlation Coefficient								1.000	.566(**)	.030	.087(*)	.118(**)	.145(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)									.000	.439	.026	.002	.000
		N									703	669	663	703	703
	9.Aesthetics Walking	Correlation Coefficient									1.000	.054	.011	.071	.144(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)										.166	.787	.080	.000
		N										669	663	703	703
	10.Safety Cycling	Correlation Coefficient										1.000	.612(**)	.273(**)	.146(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)											.000	.000	.000
		N											663	669	669
	11.Safety Walking	Correlation Coefficient											1.000	.213(**)	.245(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)												.000	.000
		N												663	663
	12.Functionality Cycling	Correlation Coefficient												1.000	.368(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)													.000
		N													707
	13.Functionality Walking	Correlation Coefficient													1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)													
		N													

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Rural Correlations

			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Spearman's rho	1.Cycling	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.186(**)	.210(**)	.109	-.132(*)	-.112	.013	.013	-.049	-.034	.147(*)	.141(*)	.019
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.005	.001	.108	.050	.101	.845	.852	.477	.624	.036	.038	.786
		N		229	227	217	220	216	229	215	215	207	205	218	216
	2.Walking	Correlation Coefficient		1.000	.045	.088	-.038	-.045	-.041	-.036	-.007	-.107	-.025	.090	.009
		Sig. (2-tailed)			.496	.197	.577	.509	.541	.598	.923	.124	.719	.188	.900
		N			227	217	220	216	229	215	215	207	205	218	216
	3.Self efficacy Cycling	Correlation Coefficient			1.000	.548(**)	.065	.097	.099	-.102	-.102	.270(**)	.230(**)	.180(**)	.149(*)
		Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.333	.153	.131	.132	.132	.000	.001	.007	.027
		N				221	224	220	232	219	219	209	208	222	220
	4.Self efficacy Walking	Correlation Coefficient				1.000	-.077	.306(**)	.054	.119	-.067	.116	.284(**)	.098	.107
		Sig. (2-tailed)					.252	.000	.423	.080	.322	.093	.000	.146	.113
		N					221	220	221	219	219	209	208	221	220
	5.Social Influences Cycling	Correlation Coefficient					1.000	.402(**)	-.021	-.173(*)	-.057	-.005	-.141(*)	.213(**)	.104
		Sig. (2-tailed)						.000	.758	.011	.403	.944	.043	.001	.125
		N						220	224	219	219	209	208	222	220
	6.Social Influences Walking	Correlation Coefficient						1.000	-.017	.102	.167(*)	-.037	.011	.120	.119
		Sig. (2-tailed)							.798	.132	.013	.693	.879	.076	.078
		N							220	219	219	209	208	220	220
	7.Destination	Correlation Coefficient							1.000	.038	-.140(*)	.172(*)	.192(**)	.328(**)	.232(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)								.580	.038	.013	.006	.000	.001
		N								219	219	209	208	222	220
	8.Aesthetics Cycling	Correlation Coefficient								1.000	.560(**)	.024	.152(*)	.066	.146(*)
		Sig. (2-tailed)									.000	.733	.029	.330	.031
		N									219	209	208	219	219
	9.Aesthetics Walking	Correlation Coefficient									1.000	-.009	.051	-.044	.117
		Sig. (2-tailed)										.695	.465	.516	.084
		N										209	208	219	219
	10.Safety Cycling	Correlation Coefficient										1.000	.586(**)	.231(**)	.166(*)
		Sig. (2-tailed)											.000	.001	.016
		N											203	209	209
	11.Safety Walking	Correlation Coefficient											1.000	.235(**)	.240(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)												.001	.001
		N												206	206
	12.Functionality Cycling	Correlation Coefficient												1.000	.408(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)													.000
		N													220
	13.Functionality Walking	Correlation Coefficient													1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)													
		N													

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Suburban Correlations

			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Spearman's rho	1.Cycling	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,089	,229(**)	,022	,018	-,001	,062	,118	,075	-,004	,085	,064	,049
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,209	,001	,756	,818	,988	,381	,098	,293	,954	,257	,373	,495
		N		202	202	197	198	197	202	197	197	185	179	198	197
	2.Walking	Correlation Coefficient		1,000	,068	,009	-,069	-,008	-,020	,118	,034	-,014	-,134	,011	-,019
		Sig. (2-tailed)			,338	,898	,332	,907	,775	,099	,833	,852	,074	,877	,793
		N			202	197	198	197	202	197	197	185	179	198	197
	3.Self efficacy Cycling	Correlation Coefficient			1,000	,347(**)	,080	-,024	,256(**)	,108	,124	,306(**)	,222(**)	,226(**)	,011
		Sig. (2-tailed)				,000	,256	,739	,000	,126	,080	,000	,003	,001	,874
		N				201	202	201	208	201	201	188	182	202	201
	4.Self efficacy Walking	Correlation Coefficient				1,000	-,051	,296(**)	,219(**)	,164(*)	-,083	,132	,241(**)	,119	,063
		Sig. (2-tailed)					,471	,000	,002	,020	,243	,070	,001	,091	,457
		N					201	201	201	201	201	188	182	201	201
	5.Social Influences Cycling	Correlation Coefficient					1,000	,479(**)	,250(**)	,065	,137	,011	,111	,282(**)	,174(*)
		Sig. (2-tailed)						,000	,000	,360	,052	,882	,136	,000	,013
		N						201	202	201	201	188	182	202	201
	6.Social Influences Walking	Correlation Coefficient						1,000	,101	,112	,066	-,081	,041	,035	,235(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)							,152	,113	,348	,289	,579	,821	,001
		N							201	201	201	188	182	201	201
	7.Destination	Correlation Coefficient							1,000	-,027	,080	,211(**)	,221(**)	,305(**)	,131
		Sig. (2-tailed)								,704	,256	,004	,003	,000	,064
		N								201	201	188	182	202	201
	8.Aesthetics Cycling	Correlation Coefficient								1,000	,508(**)	,078	,166(*)	,167(*)	,185(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)									,000	,287	,025	,018	,008
		N									201	188	182	201	201
	9.Aesthetics Walking	Correlation Coefficient									1,000	,093	,076	,229(**)	,205(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)										,206	,306	,001	,003
		N										188	182	201	201
	10.Safety Cycling	Correlation Coefficient										1,000	,704(**)	,343(**)	,216(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)											,000	,000	,003
		N											180	188	188
	11.Safety Walking	Correlation Coefficient											1,000	,302(**)	,316(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)												,000	,000
		N												182	182
	12.Functionality Cycling	Correlation Coefficient												1,000	,371(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)													,000
		N													201
	13.Functionality Walking	Correlation Coefficient													1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)													
		N													

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Urban Correlations

			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Spearman's rho	1.Cycling	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	-,019	,180(**)	,177(**)	-,007	,069	-,035	,114	-,019	-,008	,070	-,093	-,111
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,747	,002	,003	,909	,244	,542	,056	,758	,892	,247	,114	,082
		N		303	297	284	291	283	303	280	280	269	273	289	283
	2.Walking	Correlation Coefficient		1,000	-,097	-,074	-,001	,039	-,005	,081	,130(*)	-,046	-,027	-,035	,029
		Sig. (2-tailed)			,094	,213	,981	,512	,930	,312	,030	,452	,658	,552	,824
		N			297	284	291	283	303	280	280	269	273	289	283
	3.Self efficacy Cycling	Correlation Coefficient			1,000	,445(**)	,232(**)	,050	,142(*)	-,129(*)	-,020	,130(*)	,128(*)	,115(*)	,073
		Sig. (2-tailed)				,000	,000	,396	,013	,030	,739	,032	,034	,049	,220
		N				287	294	286	301	283	283	272	275	292	286
	4.Self efficacy Walking	Correlation Coefficient				1,000	,039	,379(**)	,150(*)	-,006	-,081	,128(*)	,272(**)	,092	,085
		Sig. (2-tailed)					,515	,000	,011	,921	,173	,034	,000	,120	,272
		N					287	286	287	283	283	272	275	287	286
	5.Social Influences Cycling	Correlation Coefficient					1,000	,371(**)	,179(**)	-,036	,047	,123(*)	,035	,112	,091
		Sig. (2-tailed)						,000	,002	,550	,434	,044	,558	,057	,124
		N						286	294	283	283	272	275	292	286
	6.Social Influences Walking	Correlation Coefficient						1,000	,174(**)	,056	,045	,004	,172(**)	,064	,156(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)							,003	,351	,447	,944	,004	,284	,008
		N							286	283	283	272	275	286	286
	7.Destination	Correlation Coefficient							1,000	,018	-,072	,069	,227(**)	,158(**)	,114
		Sig. (2-tailed)								,782	,230	,254	,000	,007	,054
		N								283	283	272	275	292	286
	8.Aesthetics Cycling	Correlation Coefficient								1,000	,581(**)	,010	,037	,150(*)	,164(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)									,000	,868	,545	,012	,006
		N									283	272	275	283	283
	9.Aesthetics Walking	Correlation Coefficient									1,000	,079	,027	,084	,236(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)										,193	,659	,156	,000
		N										272	275	283	283
	10.Safety Cycling	Correlation Coefficient										1,000	,583(**)	,262(**)	,077
		Sig. (2-tailed)											,000	,000	,204
		N											270	272	272
	11.Safety Walking	Correlation Coefficient											1,000	,148(*)	,167(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)												,014	,005
		N												275	275
	12.Functionality Cycling	Correlation Coefficient												1,000	,339(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)													,000
		N													286
	13.Functionality Walking	Correlation Coefficient													1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)													
		N													

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix N Collinearity statistics for Cycling and Walking for transport

These results are based on a linear regression, which was performed just to obtain the statistics on collinearity.

Cycling:

Coefficients (a)

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Self efficacy Cycling	,913	1,095
	Social Influences Cycling	,932	1,073
	Destination	,928	1,078
	Aesthetics Cycling	,968	1,033
	Safety Cycling	,884	1,132
	Functionality Cycling	,809	1,238

a. Dependent Variable: Cycling

Walking:

Coefficients (a)

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Self efficacy Walking	,811	1,234
	Social Influences Walking	,858	1,165
	Destination	,915	1,093
	Aesthetics Walking	,937	1,067
	Safety Walking	,858	1,165
	Functionality Walking	,881	1,135

a. Dependent Variable: Walking

Appendix O Logistic Regression Analyses Cycling- not stratified

Model for cycling with all variables p.25 included

Logistic Regression

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases(a)		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	655	87,7
	Missing Cases	92	12,3
	Total	747	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		747	100,0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Weinig	0
Veel	1

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table(a,b)

Observed			Predicted		
			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 0	Cycling	Weinig	329	0	100,0
		Veel	326	0	,0
Overall Percentage					50,2

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 0	Constant	-,009	,078	,014	1	,907	,991

Variables not in the Equation

Variables Not in the Equation			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Availability car	25,136	1	,000
		Age	,800	1	,371
		Gender	8,580	1	,003
		Perceived general health	9,007	1	,003
		Perceived degree of urbanization	23,479	1	,000
Overall Statistics			67,722	5	,000

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	71,594	5	,000
	Block	71,594	5	,000
	Model	71,594	5	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	836,415(a)	,104	,138

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	11,308	8	,185

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Cycling = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	54	51,038	12	14,962	66
	2	43	44,738	23	21,262	66
	3	41	41,117	25	24,883	66
	4	35	37,347	31	28,653	66
	5	43	34,538	23	31,462	66
	6	24	31,564	42	34,436	66
	7	27	29,400	40	37,600	67
	8	27	25,372	39	40,628	66
	9	19	21,411	47	44,589	66
	10	16	12,475	44	47,525	60

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)				Predicted		
Observed				Cycling		Percentage Correct
				Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Fietsen	Veel	Weinig	222	107	67,5
			Veel	120	206	63,2
Overall Percentage						65,3

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

Variables in the Equation		B		S.E.		Wald		df		Sig.		Exp(B)		95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-.479	,091	27,477	1	,000	,620	,518	,741						
	Age	,026	,007	13,727	1	,000	1,026	1,012	1,041						
	sectie3geslacht	-.432	,177	5,968	1	,015	,649	,459	,918						
	sectie3gezondheid	,403	,137	8,657	1	,003	1,496	1,144	1,957						
	Perceived3categorieën	,394	,107	13,580	1	,000	1,483	1,203	1,829						
	Constant	-1,391	,845	2,713	1	,100	,249								

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Availability car, age, gender, perceived general health, perceived degree of urbanization

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	4,048	4	,400
	Block	4,048	4	,400
	Model	75,642	9	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	832,367(a)	,109	,145

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	11,721	8	,164

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Cycling = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	56	51,306	10	14,694	66
	2	44	45,352	22	20,648	66
	3	38	41,376	28	24,624	66
	4	37	37,807	29	28,193	66
	5	38	34,420	28	31,580	66
	6	28	31,565	38	34,435	66
	7	25	28,611	41	37,389	66
	8	32	25,161	34	40,839	66
	9	15	20,806	51	45,194	66
	10	16	12,595	45	48,405	61

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Cycling		
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	213	116	64,7
		Veel	118	208	63,8
Overall Percentage					64,3

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,473	,092	26,688	1	,000	,623	,520	,745
	Age	,025	,007	11,977	1	,001	1,025	1,011	1,039
	Gender	-,441	,178	6,126	1	,013	,643	,454	,912
	Perceived general health	,405	,139	8,490	1	,004	1,500	1,142	1,969
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,414	,112	13,764	1	,000	1,513	1,216	1,883
	Aesthetics cycling	,021	,016	1,682	1	,195	1,021	,989	1,055
	Safety cycling	-,025	,019	1,758	1	,185	,975	,940	1,012
	Functionality cycling	,022	,023	,920	1	,337	1,022	,977	1,069
	Destination	-,004	,025	,022	1	,883	,996	,949	1,046
	Constant	-1,643	1,053	2,433	1	,119	,193		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Aesthetics cycling, Safety cycling, Functionality cycling, Destination.

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	35,356	2	,000
Block	35,356	2	,000
Model	110,999	11	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	797,010(a)	,156	,208

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	7,078	8	,528

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Cycling = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	58	55,366	8	10,634	66
	2	49	48,299	17	17,701	66
	3	44	42,603	22	23,397	66
	4	34	38,680	32	27,320	66
	5	29	35,122	37	30,878	66
	6	33	30,836	33	35,164	66
	7	28	28,954	38	39,046	66
	8	28	22,809	38	43,191	66
	9	16	18,032	50	47,968	66
	10	10	10,299	51	50,701	61

Classification Table(a)

Observed		Predicted		Percentage Correct
		Fietsen/veel/Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Fietsen/veel/Weinig	211	118	64,1
	Veel	115	211	64,7
Overall Percentage				64,4

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,470	,095	24,622	1	,000	,625	,519	,752
	Age	,024	,007	10,808	1	,001	1,025	1,010	1,040
	Gender	-,427	,183	5,438	1	,020	,652	,455	,934
	Perceived general health	,240	,146	2,705	1	,100	1,271	,955	1,693
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,429	,115	13,931	1	,000	1,535	1,226	1,923
	Aesthetics cycling	,027	,017	2,496	1	,114	1,027	,994	1,061
	Safety cycling	-,049	,020	6,170	1	,013	,952	,915	,990
	Functionality cycling	,024	,024	,977	1	,323	1,024	,977	1,073
	Destination	-,006	,026	,046	1	,830	,994	,946	1,046
	Self efficacy cycling	,098	,018	30,188	1	,000	1,103	1,065	1,143
	Social influences cycling	-,033	,014	5,679	1	,017	,967	,941	,994
	Constant	-1,676	1,112	2,272	1	,132	,187		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy cycling, Social influences cycling

Appendix P Logistic Regression Analyses Cycling- stratified for perceived degree of urbanization

Model for cycling with all variables $p < .25$ included, stratified by perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization = Rural

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table(a,b)

Observed			Predicted		
			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 0	Cycling	Weinig	128	0	100,0
		Veel	74	0	,0
Overall Percentage					63,4

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.		Wald		Sig.	Exp(B)
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper		
Step 0	Constant	-,548	,146	14,080	1	,000	,578

Variables not in the Equation

			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Availability car	6,992	1	,008
		Age	4,934	1	,026
		Gender	,016	1	,899
		Perceived general health	,942	1	,332
Overall Statistics			21,172	4	,000

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	21,912	4	,000
Block	21,912	4	,000
Model	21,912	4	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	243,507 (a)	,103	,141

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	10,899	8	,208

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	19	17,054	1	2,946	20
	2	17	16,791	4	4,209	21
	3	16	15,130	4	4,870	20
	4	16	14,392	4	5,608	20
	5	10	13,301	10	6,699	20
	6	11	13,062	10	7,938	21
	7	14	12,847	8	9,153	22
	8	8	10,818	12	9,182	20
	9	8	9,076	12	10,924	20
	10	9	5,530	9	12,470	18

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Cycling		
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	112	16	87,5
		Veel	53	21	28,4
Overall Percentage					65,8

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-.750	,216	12,075	1	,001	,472	,309	,721
	Age	,048	,013	12,833	1	,000	1,048	1,021	1,075
	Gender	-.394	,339	1,351	1	,245	,674	,347	1,311
	Perceived general health	,508	,259	3,821	1	,051	1,858	,999	2,754
	Constant	-1,933	1,341	2,078	1	,149	,145		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: availability car, age, gender, perceived general health

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	5,090	4	,278
Block	5,090	4	,278
Model	27,003	8	,001

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	10,888	8	,220

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	238,416(a)	,125	,171

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Cycling = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	19	17,582	1	2,418	20
	2	18	16,271	2	3,729	20
	3	15	15,528	5	4,472	20
	4	15	14,693	5	5,307	20
	5	11	13,863	9	6,337	20
	6	11	12,502	9	7,498	20
	7	14	11,467	6	8,533	20
	8	6	10,438	14	9,562	20
	9	10	9,149	10	10,851	20
	10	9	6,707	13	15,293	22

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		Percentage Correct
Observed			Cycling		
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	106	22	82,8
		Veel	50	24	32,4
	Overall Percentage				64,4

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-.759	,219	12,080	1	,001	,468	,305	,718
	Age	,044	,013	11,168	1	,001	1,045	1,019	1,073
	Gender	-.404	,353	1,312	1	,252	,667	,334	1,333
	Perceived general health	,533	,270	3,905	1	,048	1,705	1,004	2,893
	Aesthetics Cycling	-.013	,031	,173	1	,678	,987	,929	1,049
	Safety Cycling	-.048	,037	1,722	1	,189	,953	,887	1,024
	Functionality cycling	,088	,043	4,071	1	,044	1,092	1,003	1,188
	Destination	-.023	,041	,305	1	,581	,977	,901	1,060
	Constant	-1,924	1,761	1,193	1	,275	,146		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Aesthetics cycling, Safety cycling, Functionality cycling, Destination.

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	18,405	2	,000
Block	18,405	2	,000
Model	45,408	10	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	220,011 (a)	,201	,275

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	9,422	8	,308

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step		Cycling = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
1	1	19	18,702	1	1,298	20
	2	20	17,384	0	2,616	20
	3	16	16,370	4	3,630	20
	4	16	15,361	4	4,639	20
	5	11	14,141	9	5,859	20
	6	12	12,901	8	7,099	20
	7	10	11,185	10	8,815	20
	8	9	9,259	11	10,741	20
	9	11	7,347	9	12,653	20
	10	4	5,350	18	16,650	22

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table(a)						
Observed			Predicted			
			Cycling		Percentage Correct	
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	105	23	82,0	
		Veel	36	38	51,4	
Overall Percentage					70,8	

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
1(a)	Availability car	-,726	,232	9,782	1	,002	,484	,307	,763
	Age	,043	,014	9,179	1	,002	1,044	1,015	1,074
	Gender	-,380	,372	1,044	1	,307	,684	,330	1,418
	Perceived general health	,366	,291	1,574	1	,210	1,441	,814	2,552
	Aesthetics cycling	-,016	,034	,215	1	,643	,984	,922	1,052
	Safety cycling	-,080	,038	4,392	1	,036	,923	,856	,995
	Functionality cycling	,127	,048	6,927	1	,008	1,136	1,033	1,248
	Destination	-,055	,045	1,492	1	,222	,946	,866	1,034
	Self efficacy cycling	,117	,037	9,928	1	,002	1,124	1,045	1,209
	Social influences cycling	-,085	,029	8,276	1	,004	,919	,868	,973
	Constant	-1,139	1,951	,340	1	,560	,320		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy cycling, Social influences cycling

Perceived degree of urbanization = Suburban

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases(a)		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	185	89,8
	Missing Cases	21	10,2
	Total	206	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		206	100,0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Weinig	0
Veel	1

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table(a,b)

Classification Table(a,b)						
Observed			Predicted			
			Cycling		Percentage Correct	
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig	
Step 0	Cycling	Weinig	0	92		,0
		Veel	0	93		100,0
Overall Percentage						50,3

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 0	Constant	,011	,147	,005	1	,941	1,011

Variables not in the Equation

Variables not in the Equation			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	A availability car	2,468	1	,116
		Age	3,169	1	,075
		Gender	5,909	1	,015
		Perceived general health	,895	1	,344
	Overall Statistics		15,623	4	,004

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	16,314	4	,003
Block	16,314	4	,003
Model	16,314	4	,003

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	240,145(a)	,084	,113

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	12,732	8	,121

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	14	14,088	5	4,912	19
	2	13	12,623	6	6,377	19
	3	14	11,455	5	7,545	19
	4	8	10,511	11	8,489	19
	5	6	9,765	13	9,235	19
	6	13	8,736	6	10,264	19
	7	8	7,940	11	11,060	19
	8	4	7,200	15	11,800	19
	9	8	6,473	11	12,527	19
	10	4	3,208	10	10,792	14

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	55	37	59,8
		Veel	38	55	59,1
Overall Percentage					59,5

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,508	,188	7,286	1	,007	,602	,416	,870
	Age	,026	,013	4,153	1	,042	1,026	1,001	1,052
	Gender	-,737	,332	4,937	1	,026	,478	,250	,917
	Perceived general health	,343	,257	1,779	1	,182	1,409	,851	2,333
	Constant	,318	1,491	,046	1	,831	1,375		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Availability car, Age, Gender, Perceived general health.

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	5,382	4	,250
Block	5,382	4	,250
Model	21,696	8	,006

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	234,764(a)	,111	,148

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	7,489	8	,485

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Cycling = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	14	14,833	5	4,167	19
	2	15	12,820	4	6,180	19
	3	15	11,701	4	7,299	19
	4	8	10,813	11	8,387	19
	5	8	9,825	11	9,175	19
	6	10	8,934	9	10,088	19
	7	7	7,736	12	11,264	19
	8	6	6,992	13	12,008	19
	9	5	5,858	14	13,142	19
	10	4	2,688	10	11,312	14

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		
			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	60	32	65,2
		Veel	35	58	62,4
Overall Percentage					63,8

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B		S.E.		Wald		df	Sig.	Exp(B)		95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1	Availability car	-,546	,195	7,874	1	,005	,579			,395	,848		
1(a)	Age	,026	,013	3,821	1	,051	1,026			1,000	1,053		
	Gender	-,840	,344	5,964	1	,015	,432			2,20	,847		
	Perceived general health	,240	,265	,815	1	,367	1,271			,755	2,138		
	Aesthetics Cycling	,030	,031	,983	1	,322	1,031			,971	1,094		
	Safety Cycling	-,034	,036	,901	1	,343	,966			,900	1,037		
	Functionality cycling	,042	,044	,928	1	,335	1,043			,957	1,137		
	Destination	,071	,049	2,089	1	,148	1,074			,975	1,182		
	Constant	-,992	1,904	,271	1	,602	,371						

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Aesthetics cycling, Safety cycling, Functionality cycling, destination

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	12,103	2	,002
	Block	12,103	2	,002
	Model	33,798	10	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	222,661(a)	,167	,223

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	5,295	8	,726

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	18	16,275	1	2,725	19
	2	12	13,564	7	5,436	19
	3	10	12,247	9	6,753	19
	4	12	11,021	7	7,979	19
	5	10	9,804	9	9,198	19
	6	8	8,840	11	10,160	19
	7	7	7,491	12	11,509	19
	8	8	5,938	11	13,062	19
	9	4	4,820	15	14,180	19
	10	3	1,999	11	12,001	14

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		
			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	60	32	65,2
		Veel	32	61	65,6
Overall Percentage					65,4

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B		S.E.		Wald		df	Sig.	Exp(B)		95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,563	,204	7,622	1	,008	,569			,382	,849		
	Age	,027	,014	3,738	1	,053	1,027			1,000	1,055		
	Gender	-,880	,380	5,718	1	,017	,423			,209	,856		
	Perceived general health	,166	,278	,357	1	,550	1,181			,885	2,035		
	Aesthetics cycling	,025	,031	,623	1	,430	1,025			,964	1,090		
	Safety cycling	-,078	,040	3,779	1	,052	,925			,855	1,001		
	Functionality cycling	,040	,049	,672	1	,412	1,041			,946	1,145		
	Destination	,073	,050	2,150	1	,143	1,076			,976	1,187		
	Self efficacy cycling	,110	,034	10,732	1	,001	1,117			1,045	1,193		
	Social influences cycling	-,024	,026	,832	1	,362	,976			,927	1,028		
	Constant	-1,009	2,008	,252	1	,615	,365						

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy Cycling, Social influences Cycling

Perceived degree of urbanization = Urban

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases(a)		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	268	87,3
	Missing Cases	39	12,7
	Total	307	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		307	100,0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Weinig	0
Veel	1

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table(a,b)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 0	Cycling	Weinig	0	109	,0
		Veel	0	159	100,0
Overall Percentage					59,3

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B		S.E.		Wald		df	Sig.	Exp(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Step 0	Constant	,378	,124	9,218	1	,002	1,459				

Variables not in the Equation

Variables not in the Equation			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	A availability car	6,393	1	,011
		Age	,200	1	,654
		Gender	7,571	1	,006
		Perceived general health	3,649	1	,058
	Overall Statistics		21,012	4	,000

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	22,000	4	,000
	Block	22,000	4	,000
	Model	22,000	4	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	340,143(a)	,079	,108

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	7,069	8	,529

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	20	17,739	7	9,261	27
	2	18	15,174	9	11,826	27
	3	11	13,158	16	13,842	27
	4	11	12,572	16	14,428	27
	5	10	10,901	16	15,099	26
	6	9	10,274	18	16,726	27
	7	9	9,463	18	17,537	27
	8	6	7,769	20	18,231	26
	9	7	7,320	20	19,680	27
	10	8	4,831	19	22,369	27

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	39	70	35,8
		Veel	18	141	88,7
Overall Percentage					67,2

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,388	,122	10,064	1	,002	,679	,534	,882
	Age	,013	,012	1,246	1	,264	1,013	,990	1,036
	Gender	-,777	,276	7,908	1	,005	,460	,267	,790
	Perceived general health	,445	,212	4,399	1	,036	1,560	1,030	2,364
	Constant	,324	1,176	,076	1	,783	1,383		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Availability car, Age, Gender, Perceived general health

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	8,602	4	,072
Block	8,602	4	,072
Model	30,603	8	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	331,541(a)	,108	,146

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	2,655	8	,954

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	19	18,957	8	8,043	27
	2	18	15,859	9	11,141	27
	3	14	13,795	13	13,205	27
	4	12	12,517	15	14,483	27
	5	10	11,381	17	15,619	27
	6	9	10,246	18	16,754	27
	7	8	9,135	19	17,865	27
	8	9	7,823	18	19,377	27
	9	5	5,893	22	21,107	27
	10	5	3,595	20	21,405	25

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Cycling		
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	49	60	45,0
		Veel	23	136	85,5
Overall Percentage					69,0

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,377	,128	8,963	1	,003	,686	,536	,878
	Age	,011	,012	,902	1	,342	1,011	,988	1,036
	Gender	-,810	,282	8,233	1	,004	,445	,256	,774
	Perceived general health	,497	,221	5,055	1	,025	1,644	1,066	2,535
	Aesthetics Cycling	,054	,026	4,143	1	,042	1,055	1,002	1,111
	Safety Cycling	-,010	,030	,117	1	,732	,990	,933	1,050
	Functionality Cycling	-,043	,038	1,270	1	,260	,958	,890	1,032
	Destination	-,087	,057	2,314	1	,128	,916	,819	1,025
	Constant	1,943	1,812	1,149	1	,284	6,977		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Aesthetics cycling, Safety cycling, Functionality Cycling, Destination

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1 Step	10,434	2	,005
Block	10,434	2	,005
Model	41,037	10	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	321,107 (a)	,142	,192

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	8,488	8	,387

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Cycling = Weinig		Cycling = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	20	20,782	7	6,218	27
	2	17	16,797	10	10,203	27
	3	13	14,358	14	12,642	27
	4	12	12,334	15	14,666	27
	5	14	10,945	13	16,055	27
	6	13	9,666	14	17,334	27
	7	6	8,350	21	18,650	27
	8	7	6,921	20	20,079	27
	9	2	5,552	25	21,448	27
	10	5	3,294	20	21,706	25

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		
			Cycling		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	48	61	44,0
		Veel	29	130	81,8
	Overall Percentage				66,4

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,353	,128	7,837	1	,006	,703	,547	,902
	Age	,009	,012	,511	1	,475	1,009	,985	1,033
	Gender	-,790	,288	7,526	1	,006	,454	,258	,798
	Perceived general health	,254	,238	1,138	1	,286	1,289	,808	2,056
	Aesthetics cycling	,069	,027	6,353	1	,012	1,072	1,016	1,131
	Safety cycling	-,017	,031	,280	1	,596	,983	,925	1,046
	Functionality cycling	-,057	,039	2,075	1	,150	,945	,875	1,021
	Destination	-,080	,061	1,728	1	,189	,923	,819	1,040
	Self efficacy cycling	,091	,029	9,974	1	,002	1,095	1,035	1,159
	Social influences cycling	-,012	,024	,272	1	,602	,988	,943	1,035
	Constant	1,466	1,896	,598	1	,439	4,333		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy cycling, Social Influences cycling

Appendix Q Logistic Regression Analyses Cycling (not stratified) - Interaction term included

Gender

Block 4: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	3,183	4	,528
Block	3,183	4	,528
Model	114,181	15	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	793,828(a)	,160	,213

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Cycling		
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	217	112	86,0
		Veel	117	209	84,1
Overall Percentage					85,0

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1(a)						
Gender	,827	1,517	,297	1	,588	2,286
Age	,025	,007	11,004	1	,001	1,025
Availability car	-,473	,095	24,676	1	,000	,623
Perceived general health	,241	,147	2,892	1	,101	1,273
Perceived degree of urbanization	,420	,116	13,194	1	,000	1,523
Aesthetics Cycling	,050	,023	4,595	1	,032	1,051
Safety Cycling	-,045	,026	2,834	1	,092	,956
Functionality Cycling	,018	,033	,286	1	,593	1,018
Destination	-,023	,036	,413	1	,521	,977
Self efficacy cycling	,098	,018	29,648	1	,000	1,103
Social influences cycling	-,033	,014	5,703	1	,017	,967
Destination * gender	,038	,050	,579	1	,447	1,039
Aesthetics cycling * gender	-,050	,033	2,219	1	,136	,952
Safety cycling * gender	-,015	,039	,141	1	,707	,985
Functionality cycling * gender	,017	,047	,128	1	,721	1,017
Constant	-2,682	1,207	4,941	1	,026	,068

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination * gender, Aesthetics cycling * gender, Safety cycling * gender, Functionality cycling * gender.

Age

Block 4: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	1,050	4	,902
Block	1,050	4	,902
Model	112,049	15	,000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	795,960(a)	,157	,210

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Cycling		
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Cycling	Weinig	213	118	64,7
		Veel	114	212	65,0
Overall Percentage					64,9

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1(a)	Gender	,412	,184	4,994	1	,025	1,510
	Age	,066	,051	1,682	1	,195	1,069
	Availability car	-,464	,095	23,910	1	,000	,628
	Perceived general health	,230	,147	2,448	1	,118	1,258
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,427	,115	13,776	1	,000	1,533
	Aesthetics Cycling	,029	,052	,318	1	,573	1,029
	Safety Cycling	-,033	,060	,300	1	,584	,968
	Functionality Cycling	,034	,075	,212	1	,645	1,035
	Destination	,056	,076	,546	1	,460	1,058
	Self efficacy cycling	,101	,018	30,789	1	,000	1,106
	Social influences cycling	-,033	,014	5,610	1	,018	,967
	Destination * age	-,001	,002	,724	1	,395	,999
	Aesthetics cycling * age	,000	,001	,001	1	,976	1,000
	Safety cycling * age	,000	,001	,082	1	,774	1,000
	Functionality cycling * age	,000	,002	,029	1	,866	1,000
	Constant	-4,388	2,421	3,286	1	,070	,012

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination * age, Aesthetics cycling * age, Safety cycling * age, Functionality cycling * age.

Appendix R Logistic Regression Walking- not stratified

Model for walking with all variables p < .25 included

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases(a)		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	651	87,1
	Missing Cases	96	12,9
	Total	747	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		747	100,0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Weinig	0
Veel	1

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table(a,b)

Classification Table(a,b)			Predicted		
Observed			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 0	Walking	Weinig	329	0	100,0
		Veel	322	0	,0
Overall Percentage					50,5

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 0	Constant	-.022	,078	,075	1	,784	,979

Variables not in the Equation

Variables Not in the Equation			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Availability car	2,258	1	,133
		Age	5,481	1	,019
		Education	,838	1	,360
		Perceived general health	4,040	1	,044
		Perceived degree of urbanization	,003	1	,955
Overall Statistics			15,088	5	,010

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	15,259	5	,009
	Block	15,259	5	,009
	Model	15,259	5	,009

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	887,143(a)	,023	,031

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	3,832	8	,889

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	40	41,651	26	24,349	66
	2	35	38,321	30	26,679	65
	3	39	36,420	26	28,580	65
	4	36	34,972	29	30,028	65
	5	34	33,276	31	31,724	65
	6	36	32,685	30	33,315	66
	7	34	31,385	32	34,615	66
	8	25	29,032	39	34,968	64
	9	28	27,859	37	37,141	65
	10	22	23,399	42	40,601	64

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	193	136	58,7
		Veel	151	171	53,1
Overall Percentage					55,9

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,211	,084	6,303	1	,012	,810	,687	,955
	Age	,018	,006	7,823	1	,005	1,018	1,005	1,031
	Education	-,034	,133	,084	1	,800	,967	,745	1,256
	Perceived general health	-,194	,130	2,222	1	,136	,824	,638	1,063
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,035	,103	,116	1	,733	1,036	,846	1,268
	Constant	,754	,764	,973	1	,324	2,126		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Availability car, age, education, perceived general health, perceived degree of urbanization

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	2,267	4	,687
	Block	2,267	4	,687
	Model	17,526	9	,041

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	884,877(a)	,027	,035

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	6,116	8	,634

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	44	42,067	21	22,933	65
	2	31	38,599	34	26,401	65
	3	36	36,767	29	28,233	65
	4	37	34,832	28	30,168	65
	5	38	33,234	27	31,766	65
	6	33	32,001	32	32,999	65
	7	30	30,718	35	34,282	65
	8	31	29,384	34	35,616	65
	9	26	27,557	39	37,443	65
	10	23	23,840	43	42,160	66

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)					
Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Walking		
			Weinig	Veel	
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	189	140	57,4
		Veel	141	181	56,2
Overall Percentage					56,8

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,219	,084	6,720	1	,010	,804	,681	,948
	Age	,017	,006	7,005	1	,008	1,017	1,004	1,030
	Education	-,011	,135	,008	1	,937	,990	,760	1,288
	Perceived general health	-,178	,132	1,822	1	,177	,837	,646	1,084
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,039	,109	,127	1	,721	1,040	,840	1,287
	Destination	,015	,024	,412	1	,521	1,016	,969	1,065
	Aesthetics walking	,013	,016	,835	1	,426	1,013	,982	1,045
	Safety walking	-,024	,019	1,494	1	,222	,977	,940	1,014
	Functionality walking	,005	,018	,069	1	,793	1,005	,970	1,041
	Constant	,639	,950	,453	1	,501	1,895		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination, Aesthetics walking, Safety walking, Functionality walking.

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	1,450	2	,484
	Block	1,450	2	,484
	Model	18,975	11	,062

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	883,427 (a)	,029	,038

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	7,525	8	,481

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	46	42,584	19	22,416	65
	2	34	38,650	31	26,350	65
	3	33	36,645	32	28,355	65
	4	41	34,949	24	30,051	65
	5	35	33,427	30	31,573	65
	6	28	32,203	37	32,797	65
	7	29	30,655	36	34,345	65
	8	32	29,185	33	35,815	65
	9	29	27,204	36	37,796	65
	10	22	23,496	44	42,504	66

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	198	131	60,2
		Veel	145	177	55,0
Overall Percentage					57,8

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B		S.E.		Wald		df		Sig.		Exp(B)		95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,224	,085	7,021	1	,008	,799	,677	,943						
	Age	,017	,006	6,708	1	,010	1,017	1,004	1,030						
	Education	-,024	,136	,032	1	,858	,976	,747	1,275						
	Perceived general health	-,208	,135	2,389	1	,122	,812	,624	1,057						
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,036	,109	,106	1	,745	1,036	,836	1,284						
	Destination	,014	,024	,345	1	,557	1,014	,967	1,063						
	Aesthetics walking	,015	,016	,889	1	,346	1,015	,984	1,048						
	Safety walking	-,028	,020	2,049	1	,152	,972	,935	1,011						
	Functionality walking	,005	,018	,088	1	,766	1,005	,970	1,043						
	Self efficacy walking	,018	,015	1,427	1	,232	1,018	,988	1,049						
	Social influences walking	-,006	,012	,272	1	,602	,994	,971	1,017						
	Constant	,689	,959	,517	1	,472	1,992								

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy walking, Social influences walking.

Appendix S Logistic Regression Analyses Walking- stratified for perceived degree of urbanization

Perceived degree of urbanization = Rural

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases(b)		N	Percent
Selected Cases(a)	Included in Analysis	200	85,5
	Missing Cases	34	14,5
	Total	234	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		234	100,0

a. The variable Perceived3categorieën is constant for all selected cases. Since a constant was requested in the model, it will be removed from the analysis.
b. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Weinig	0
Veel	1

Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table(a,b)

Observed			Predicted		
			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 0	Walking	Weinig	0	100	,0
		Veel	0	100	100,0
Overall Percentage					50,0

a. Constant is included in the model.
b. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 0	Constant	,000	,141	,000	1	1,000	1,000

Variables not in the Equation

			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	Availability car	,540	1	,463
		Age	2,574	1	,109
		Education	,087	1	,769
		Perceived general health	1,205	1	,272
Overall Statistics			4,815	4	,329

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	4,865	4	,323
	Block	4,865	4	,323
	Model	4,865	4	,323

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	272,594(a)	,023	,031

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	9,348	8	,314

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	13	12,760	7	7,240	20
	2	9	11,841	11	8,159	20
	3	11	11,016	9	8,984	20
	4	12	10,438	8	9,562	20
	5	8	10,028	12	9,972	20
	6	13	10,085	8	10,935	21
	7	7	9,247	13	10,753	20
	8	11	8,554	8	10,448	19
	9	11	8,620	9	11,380	20
	10	5	7,434	15	12,566	20

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	50	50	50,0
		Veel	41	59	59,0
Overall Percentage					54,5

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,230	,197	1,370	1	,242	,794	,540	1,168
	Age	,018	,011	2,913	1	,088	1,019	,997	1,040
	Education	,051	,206	,062	1	,803	1,053	,704	1,575
	Perceived general health	-,165	,230	,515	1	,473	,848	,540	1,331
	Constant	,519	1,296	,160	1	,689	1,680		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Availability car, Age, Education, Perceived general health

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1 Step	,852	4	,957
Block	,852	4	,957
Model	5,317	8	,723

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	271,942(a)	,026	,035

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	15,937	8	,043

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	13	12,769	7	7,231	20
	2	8	11,907	12	8,093	20
	3	14	11,194	6	8,806	20
	4	13	10,525	7	9,475	20
	5	10	10,049	10	9,951	20
	6	7	9,735	13	10,265	20
	7	9	9,406	11	10,594	20
	8	10	8,950	10	11,050	20
	9	13	8,340	7	11,660	20
	10	3	7,126	17	12,874	20

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		
			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	53	47	53,0
		Veel	40	60	60,0
Overall Percentage					56,5

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,216	,201	1,161	1	,281	,806	,544	1,194
	Age	,019	,011	2,973	1	,085	1,019	,997	1,041
	Education	,048	,207	,054	1	,817	1,049	,699	1,575
	Perceived general health	-,162	,240	,457	1	,499	,850	,531	1,361
	Destination	-,022	,038	,339	1	,560	,978	,907	1,054
	Aesthetics Walking	-,018	,031	,351	1	,554	,982	,924	1,043
	Safety Walking	-,006	,039	,025	1	,874	,994	,921	1,072
	Functionality Walking	,008	,029	,085	1	,771	1,008	,953	1,067
	Constant	1,254	1,695	,547	1	,460	3,503		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination, Aesthetics walking, Safety Walking, Functionality walking

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1 Step	4,138	2	,126
Block	4,138	2	,126
Model	9,455	10	,490

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	267,804(a)	,046	,062

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	2,956	8	,937

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	13	13,894	7	6,106	20
	2	12	12,278	8	7,722	20
	3	13	11,401	7	8,599	20
	4	10	10,761	10	9,239	20
	5	9	10,265	11	9,735	20
	6	8	9,805	12	10,195	20
	7	11	9,172	9	10,828	20
	8	9	8,419	11	11,581	20
	9	9	7,672	11	12,328	20
	10	6	6,334	14	13,666	20

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	58	42	58,0
		Veel	46	54	54,0
Overall Percentage					56,0

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,182	,205	,789	1	,374	,834	,558	1,245
	Age	,017	,011	2,258	1	,133	1,017	,995	1,039
	Education	-,003	,217	,000	1	,989	,997	,651	1,528
	Perceived general health	-,221	,245	,811	1	,368	,802	,496	1,296
	Destination	-,028	,039	,435	1	,510	,975	,903	1,052
	Aesthetics Walking	-,006	,032	,035	1	,852	,994	,934	1,058
	Safety Walking	-,021	,040	,290	1	,590	,979	,905	1,058
	Functionality Walking	,011	,030	,129	1	,719	1,011	,954	1,071
	Self efficacy Walking	,050	,027	3,411	1	,065	1,062	,997	1,109
	Social Influences Walking	-,032	,023	1,905	1	,168	,969	,926	1,013
	Constant	1,440	1,724	,696	1	,403	4,221		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy walking, Social influences walking.

Perceived degree of urbanization = suburban

Case Processing Summary(b)

Unweighted Cases(a)		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	179	88,9
	Missing Cases	27	13,1
	Total	206	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		206	100,0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Weinig	0
Veel	1

Classification Table(a,b)

Observed			Predicted			
			Walking		Percentage Correct	
					Weinig	Veel
Step 0	Walking	Weinig	92	0	100,0	
		Veel	87	0	,0	
Overall Percentage					51,4	

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 0(a)	Constant	-.056	,150	,140	1	,709	,946

Variables not in the Equation

	Score	df	Sig.
Step 0			
Variables	Age	1,403	,238
	Availability car	1,861	,172
	Perceived general health	,146	,703
	Education	,905	,342
Overall Statistics	5,624	4	,229

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients(a)

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	5,708	4	,222
Block	5,708	4	,222
Model	5,708	4	,222

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	242,299(a)	,031	,042

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	10,522	8	,230

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	11	11,760	7	6,240	18
	2	10	11,117	8	6,883	18
	3	10	10,416	8	7,584	18
	4	15	9,958	3	8,042	18
	5	9	9,943	10	9,057	19
	6	10	9,037	8	8,963	18
	7	6	8,613	12	9,387	18
	8	7	8,059	11	9,941	18
	9	6	7,530	12	10,470	18
	10	8	5,666	8	10,434	16

Variables in the Equation(b)

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Age	,019	,012	2,508	1	,113	1,019	,996	1,043
	Availability car	-,346	,183	3,573	1	,069	,708	,494	1,013
	Perceived general health	-,029	,252	,013	1	,909	,972	,593	1,593
	Education	-,186	,240	,600	1	,439	,830	,518	1,330
	Constant	,927	1,463	,401	1	,527	2,526		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Age, Availability car, Perceived general health, Education.

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	3,060	4	,548
Block	3,060	4	,548
Model	8,768	8	,382

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	239,239(a)	,048	,064

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test(a)

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	9,788	8	,280

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test(a)

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	15	12,441	3	5,559	18
	2	12	11,445	6	6,555	18
	3	7	10,787	11	7,213	18
	4	9	9,984	9	8,016	18
	5	10	9,520	8	8,480	18
	6	9	8,975	9	9,025	18
	7	7	8,484	11	9,536	18
	8	11	7,951	7	10,049	18
	9	5	7,133	13	10,867	18
	10	7	6,299	10	11,701	17

Classification Table

Classification Table			Predicted		
			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	
Observed			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	57	35	62,0
		Veel	40	47	54,0
Overall Percentage					58,1

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Age	,020	,012	2,574	1	,109	1,020	,998	1,045
	Availability car	-,362	,185	3,815	1	,051	,898	,484	1,001
	Perceived general health	-,058	,283	,048	1	,826	,944	,563	1,581
	Education	-,139	,250	,307	1	,579	,870	,533	1,422
	Destination	,030	,045	,450	1	,502	1,031	,944	1,128
	Aesthetics walking	,003	,033	,011	1	,916	1,003	,941	1,069
	Safety walking	-,050	,036	1,893	1	,169	,951	,888	1,021
	Functionality walking	-,019	,036	,267	1	,605	,981	,914	1,054
	Constant	1,949	1,875	1,080	1	,299	7,019		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination, Aesthetics walking, Safety walking, Functionality walking.

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	1,107	2	,575
	Block	1,107	2	,575
	Model	9,875	10	,452

Model Summary(b)

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	238,132(a)	,054	,072

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	5,235	8	,732

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Step 1	1	14	12,818	4	5,182	18
	2	12	11,397	6	6,603	18
	3	9	10,617	9	7,383	18
	4	10	10,025	8	7,975	18
	5	9	9,518	9	8,482	18
	6	6	9,047	12	8,953	18
	7	10	8,583	8	9,417	18
	8	9	8,003	9	9,997	18
	9	6	6,997	12	11,003	18
	10	7	4,993	10	12,007	17

Classification Table

Classification Table			Predicted		
Observed			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	58	34	63,0
		Veel	43	44	50,8
Overall Percentage					57,0

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Age	,020	,012	2,719	1	,099	1,021	,996	1,046
	Availability car	-,401	,190	4,435	1	,035	,870	,461	,973
	Perceived general health	-,082	,266	,094	1	,759	,922	,548	1,551
	Education	-,125	,256	,239	1	,625	,882	,534	1,458
	Destination	,024	,046	,283	1	,595	1,025	,937	1,121
	Aesthetics walking	,006	,033	,038	1	,845	1,006	,944	1,074
	Safety walking	-,059	,038	2,463	1	,117	,943	,876	1,015
	Functionality walking	-,013	,038	,126	1	,723	,967	,917	1,062
	Self efficacy walking	,028	,028	,980	1	,322	1,029	,973	1,088
	Social influences walking	-,013	,021	,383	1	,536	,987	,946	1,029
	Constant	2,004	1,887	1,128	1	,288	7,418		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy walking, Social influences walking.

Perceived degree of urbanization = urban

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases(b)		N	Percent
Selected Cases(a)	Included in Analysis	272	88,6
	Missing Cases	35	11,4
	Total	307	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		307	100,0

a. The variable Perceived3categorieën is constant for all selected cases. Since a constant was requested in the model, it will be removed from the analysis.
b. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Weinig	0
Veel	1

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 0	Constant	-,015	,121	,015	1	,903	,985

Variables not in the Equation

		Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables			
	Availability car	,862	1	,416
	Age	2,116	1	,146
	Education	,185	1	,667
	Perceived general health	3,549	1	,060
Overall Statistics		7,022	4	,135

Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	7,137	4	,129
Block	7,137	4	,129
Model	7,137	4	,129

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	369,921 (a)	,026	,035

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	15,089	8	,057

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	18	18,867	9	10,133	27
	2	18	15,752	9	11,248	27
	3	13	15,102	14	11,898	27
	4	14	14,532	13	12,468	27
	5	10	14,112	17	12,888	27
	6	15	13,208	11	12,794	26
	7	15	13,854	13	14,348	28
	8	17	12,417	10	14,583	27
	9	5	11,484	22	15,538	27
	10	12	9,895	17	19,105	29

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Walking		
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	88	49	64,2
		Veel	71	64	47,4
Overall Percentage					55,9

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

Variables in the Equation		B		S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-,160	,111	2,082	1	,149	,852	,685	1,059	
	Age	,018	,011	2,741	1	,098	1,018	,997	1,040	
	Education	,005	,281	,000	1	,983	1,005	,603	1,677	
	Perceived general health	-,333	,205	2,822	1	,105	,717	,479	1,072	
	Constant	1,217	1,209	1,015	1	,314	3,379			

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Availability car, Age, Education, Perceived general health.

Block 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	5,153	4	,272
Block	5,153	4	,272
Model	12,289	8	,139

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	384,768(a)	,044	,059

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	6,964	8	,540

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	19	18,562	8	8,438	27
	2	13	16,548	14	10,452	27
	3	17	15,548	10	11,452	27
	4	18	14,802	11	12,198	27
	5	12	14,007	15	12,993	27
	6	15	13,279	12	13,721	27
	7	18	12,515	11	14,485	27
	8	10	11,827	17	15,373	27
	9	12	10,692	15	16,308	27
	10	7	9,420	22	19,580	29

Classification Table(a)

Observed			Predicted		
			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	81	58	59,1
		Veel	60	75	55,8
Overall Percentage					57,4

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-.162	.112	2,085	1	.149	.850	.683	1,060
	Age	.013	.011	1,358	1	.244	1,013	.991	1,035
	Education	.082	.288	.054	1	.816	1,084	.831	1,793
	Perceived general health	-.419	.215	3,795	1	.051	.657	.431	1,003
	Destination	.082	.050	1,557	1	.212	1,084	.965	1,172
	Aesthetics walking	.035	.024	2,158	1	.142	1,036	.988	1,085
	Safety walking	-.011	.030	.133	1	.716	.989	.933	1,049
	Functionality walking	.030	.032	.830	1	.362	1,030	.967	1,098
	Constant	-.615	1,832	.142	1	.708	.541		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination, Aesthetics walking, Safety walking, Functionality walking.

Block 3: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1 Step	.914	2	.633
Block	.914	2	.633
Model	13,204	10	.213

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	363,854(a)	.047	.063

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	14,431	8	.071

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	20	18,752	7	8,248	27
	2	11	16,664	16	10,336	27
	3	15	15,663	12	11,337	27
	4	21	14,760	6	12,240	27
	5	16	14,096	11	12,904	27
	6	12	13,298	15	13,702	27
	7	15	12,312	12	14,688	27
	8	9	11,538	18	15,464	27
	9	9	10,577	18	16,423	27
	10	9	9,342	20	19,658	29

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted		
Observed			Walking		Percentage Correct
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	86	51	62,8
		Veel	60	75	55,8
	Overall Percentage				59,2

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Availability car	-.158	.112	1,977	1	.160	.854	.685	1,064
	Age	.014	.011	1,570	1	.210	1,014	.992	1,037
	Education	.077	.287	.083	1	.773	1,080	.840	1,823
	Perceived general health	-.378	.225	2,837	1	.092	.685	.441	1,064
	Destination	.056	.050	1,264	1	.261	1,058	.959	1,166
	Aesthetics Walking	.033	.024	1,863	1	.172	1,034	.988	1,084
	Safety Walking	-.011	.031	.123	1	.726	.989	.931	1,051
	Functionality Walking	.026	.033	.638	1	.424	1,026	.963	1,094
	Self efficacy Walking	-.014	.026	.290	1	.590	.988	.936	1,038
	Social Influences Walking	.018	.020	.872	1	.350	1,019	.980	1,059
	Constant	-.782	1,850	.213	1	.644	.467		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Self efficacy walking, Social influences walking.

Appendix T Logistic Regression Analyses Cycling (not stratified) – interaction term included

Gender:

Block 4: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	1,998	4	,738
	Block	1,998	4	,738
	Model	20,973	15	,138

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	881,429(a)	,032	,042

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	9,984	8	,268

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	48	43,328	19	21,672	65
	2	37	39,054	28	25,946	65
	3	33	38,745	32	28,255	65
	4	37	34,823	28	30,177	65
	5	37	33,416	28	31,584	65
	6	32	32,071	33	32,929	65
	7	21	30,483	44	34,517	65
	8	32	28,886	33	36,114	65
	9	31	26,891	34	38,109	65
	10	23	23,303	43	42,697	66

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table(a)			Predicted		
			Walking		Percentage Correct
Observed			Weinig	Veel	Weinig
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	198	131	60,2
		Veel	141	181	56,2
Overall Percentage					58,2

a. The cut value is ,500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Age	,018	,007	7,202	1	,007	1,019	1,005	1,032
	Education	-,010	,137	,005	1	,941	,990	,756	1,296
	Perceived general health	-,204	,135	2,281	1	,131	,816	,626	1,063
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,047	,110	,183	1	,669	1,048	,845	1,301
	Availability car	-,217	,085	6,522	1	,011	,805	,682	,951
	Aesthetics walking	,035	,044	,617	1	,432	1,035	,949	1,129
	Safety walking	-,022	,055	,163	1	,686	,978	,879	1,089
	Functionality walking	,020	,056	,122	1	,727	1,020	,913	1,139
	Destination	-,046	,087	,474	1	,491	,955	,837	1,089
	Self efficacy walking	,020	,015	1,669	1	,196	1,020	,990	1,051
	Social influences walking	-,007	,012	,299	1	,584	,994	,971	1,017
	Destination * gender	,039	,041	,908	1	,341	1,040	,960	1,128
	Aesthetics walking * gender	-,013	,027	,240	1	,624	,987	,936	1,040
	Safety walking * gender	-,004	,034	,014	1	,907	,996	,933	1,064
	Functionality walking * gender	-,009	,036	,061	1	,808	,991	,925	1,063
	Constant	,490	,976	,252	1	,616	1,632		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination * Gender , Aesthetics walking * gender , Safety walking * gender , Functionality walking * gender .

Age:

Block 4: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	4,984	4	,291
Block	4,984	4	,291
Model	23,939	15	,088

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	878,484(a)	,036	,048

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	3,308	8	,914

Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Walking = Weinig		Walking = Veel		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	43	44,405	22	20,595	65
	2	37	38,824	28	28,176	65
	3	34	36,459	31	28,541	65
	4	36	34,870	29	30,130	65
	5	36	33,482	29	31,538	65
	6	32	32,297	33	32,703	65
	7	36	30,556	29	34,444	65
	8	27	28,824	38	36,176	65
	9	26	26,579	39	38,421	65
	10	22	22,725	44	43,275	66

Classification Table(a)

Classification Table (a)			Predicted			
			Walking		Percentage Correct	
			Weinig	Veel	Weinig	Veel
Observed						
Step 1	Walking	Weinig	196	133	59,8	
		Veel	152	170	52,8	
Overall Percentage					56,2	

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B		S.E.		Wald		df	Sig.	Exp(B)		95,0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Step 1(a)	Age	,032	,048	,434		1	,510	1	,510	1,032	,939	1,135	
	Education	-,037	,138	,073		1	,787	1	,787	,963	,736	1,262	
	Perceived general health	-,217	,135	2,561		1	,110	1	,110	,805	,618	1,050	
	Perceived degree of urbanization	,044	,110	,156		1	,692	1	,692	1,045	,842	1,296	
	Availability car	-,212	,085	6,192		1	,013	1	,013	,809	,684	,956	
	Aesthetics walking	,039	,049	,625		1	,429	1	,429	1,040	,944	1,145	
	Safety walking	-,078	,057	1,842		1	,175	1	,175	,925	,827	1,035	
	Functionality walking	-,047	,059	,648		1	,421	1	,421	,954	,850	1,070	
	Destination	,153	,078	3,829		1	,050	1	,050	1,165	1,000	1,358	
	Self efficacy walking	,021	,015	1,908		1	,167	1	,167	1,021	,991	1,053	
	Social influences walking	-,006	,012	,273		1	,601	1	,601	,994	,971	1,017	
	Destination * age	-,003	,002	3,630		1	,057	1	,057	,997	,994	1,000	
	Aesthetics walking * age	-,001	,001	,225		1	,635	1	,635	,999	,997	1,002	
	Safety walking * age	,001	,001	,810		1	,368	1	,368	1,001	,999	1,004	
	Functionality walking * age	,001	,001	,937		1	,333	1	,333	1,001	,999	1,004	
	Constant	-,068	2,240	,001		1	,976	1	,976	,936			

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Destination * age, Aesthetics walking * age, Safety walking * age, Functionality walking * age

Appendix U Population density per province in the Netherlands and origin respondents



CBS, 2006