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| 利用细胞计数手段和 DGGE 技术分析松花江干流部分地区的细菌种群多样性 |
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封面图说: 爬升樟木沟的暖湿气流——樟木沟是中国境内横切喜马拉雅山脉南坡的几条著名大沟之一,它位于我国西藏聂拉木县境内的希夏邦马峰东南侧,延绵 5400km 的 318 国道在此沟中到达其最西头。从聂拉木县城到樟木口岸短短的30km 中,海拔从 4000m 急降至 2000m。在大气环流作用下,来自印度洋的暖湿气流沿樟木沟不断费力地往上爬升,给该沟谷留下了大量的降水。尤其是在雨季到来时,山间到处是流水及悬垂崖头的瀑布,翠峰直插云霄,森林茂密苍郁,溪流碧澄清澈,奇花异葩繁多,风景美如画卷,气势壮丽非凡。 彩图提供: 陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail; cites. chenjw@ 163. com

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北京城市公园湿地休憩功能的利用及其 社会人口学因素

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摘要:城市公园湿地是城市重要的生态基础设施,是城市居民休闲游憩的重要场所,具有重要的生态、社会文化服务功能。以北京地区 20 个典型的公园湿地为研究对象,采用问卷调查方法,将定性指标和定量指标相结合,用统计学方法分析了休憩者对公园湿地的使用情况,并采用 Logistic 回归方法揭示了影响城市公园湿地利用的社会人口学因素。结果表明:(1)休憩者到访公园湿地的距离与使用频率密切相关,43.4%的休憩者到达公园湿地的行程时间<1 h,这其中 34.1%的休憩者使用公园湿地的频率每年在 12 次以上;仅有 17.4%的休憩者每年使用各公园湿地频率为 12 次以上,这其中 85%到达各公园湿地的行程时间<1 h;(2)影响休憩者对公园湿地使用频率为每年 12 次以上的因素依次为行程时间、个人月收入、有无私家车、文化程度、职业、年龄。另外,性别与年龄的交互作用也有一定的影响;(3)愉悦身心是休憩者使用各公园湿地的最主要原因。研究旨在为城市公园湿地的合理优化与配置、城市绿地系统规划及城市的可持续发展提供科学依据。

关键词:城市公园;休憩功能;影响因素;Logistic 回归;社会人口学

Effects of social-demographic factors on the recreational service of park wetlands in Beijing

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Abstract: This paper presents urban parks as the last remnant of natural landscapes in urbanized areas to be the recreational service of wetlands as green spaces. Although the proportion of green spaces was found to decrease with the increasing urbanization, as the major part of green spaces, urban parks can provide ecological, economic, social, and cultural services for human, and make up of public recreational areas for modern-life styles. In urban parks, water landscapes were important for the recreational service due to their direct use for residents. This study analyzed the effects of social-demographic factors on the recreational services of 20 urban parks in Beijing by questionnaires. Descriptive statistical methods were used to investigate the use of urban parks wetlands, and logistic regression analysis was used to identify effects of socio-demographic factors on use of urban parks wetlands. The results show that: (1) the travel time of respondents to a park was correlated to frequency of visits. About 43.4% of the respondents live in the areas with 1 hour travel, among which 34.1% of the respondents visit the park wetlands more than 12 times every year. On the other hand, only 17.4% of the respondents visit urban parks wetlands more than 12 times every year, 85% of the respondents have accessibility less

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than 1 hour travel. (2) The importance of socio-demographic factors on the preference of local people to urban park decreases from travel time, income per capita, private car, education level, occupation, and age. Travel time is the most important factor to affect the use frequency of parks wetlands in Beijing. Gender and accommodation types were not significantly correlated to the frequency of use of parks wetlands in Beijing. However, the integrative effect of gender and age was obvious. (3) Most respondents visit urban parks for relax, and then getting knowledge, physical exercise, and social exchange. This study may help decision-makers and urban planners on optimization and management of urban parks.

Key Words: urban parks; recreational service; affecting factors; logistic regression; socio-demographics

城市公园湿地是城市中保存较好的城市湿地,是城市可持续发展所依赖的一种重要的生态基础设施,是 城市及其居民能持续的获取自然服务的基础[1-4]。城市公园湿地不仅具有调节气候、净化环境、调蓄洪涝、保 护生态等多种生态服务功能,还是城市居民休闲游憩、教育和文化的重要场所[1-7]。近年来随着经济的快速 发展,人们生活质量不断提高,节假日也逐年增多,休闲游憩逐渐成为市民的一种基本生活需求^[3,5]。然而, 城市化进程的加快和人口的扩张,使得人均湿地面积不断减少,城市空间日益拥挤,从而影响到人们对城市公 园湿地的休闲游憩活动,导致城市公园湿地休憩功能的供给与人类需求之间的不均衡性越来越突出。因此, 人们对城市公园湿地休憩功能的利用及其影响因素的研究十分必要。然而,目前国际上对城市公园湿地还没 有统一的定义,大多将城市公园湿地纳入到城市绿地系统进行研究[8-17],如 Jasper[13-14]将湖泊、海滩、公园、绿 地、森林等都归为绿地空间,对丹麦不同类型绿地空间使用的原因、不同社会群体对绿地空间的使用情况以及 影响因素进行了分析。国内学者则从城市公园湿地的概念[3,6,18],如韩阳[3]将其定义为城市公园内存在的各 种自然湿地与人工湿地;与城市湿地公园的对比[18];城市公园湿地资源调查和景观格局分析[2,6];生态环境质 量评价[19-20]:公园湿地的保护规划[3,7]等方面展开了不同程度的研究。总体上对城市公园湿地的景观规划设 计与保护利用方面研究的比较多,而对公园湿地生态服务功能方面的探讨,尤其是对城市公园湿地的休闲游 憩服务功能的研究甚少[21-23]。而城市公园湿地的休憩服务功能是公园湿地承载力的基础,也是指导城市景 观设计和规划的重要依据。本文在理论分析与实际调查研究的基础上,以北京地区20个典型的公园湿地为 例,调查休憩者特征及其休憩行为,探讨了公园湿地利用的社会人口学因素,分析了公园湿地利用的主要原 因。本研究对于合理优化与配置城市公园湿地,以及改善人居环境质量和城市可持续发展提供科学依据。

1 研究区概况

北京地区面积 1.6×10⁴ km²,辖 16 个区和 2 个县,位于 39°28′—41°05′N,115°25′—117°30′E。北京市属于温带大陆性季风气候,年平均气温 11—12 ℃,多年平均降水量为 595 mm,降水的年际和年内分配不均,多集中在 6—9 月,年平均蒸发量在 1800—2000 mm^[24-25]。由于周围山地较多,北京地区分布有大小河流百余条(图 1),分属于海河流域的蓟运河、潮白河、北运河、永定河、大清河五大水系,建有大中小型水库几十座,其中,密云水库的总库容最大,是北京的第一饮用水源地^[6,25]。北京市的湿地类型主要包括水库湿地、河流湿地、公园湿地等几个类型,目前湿地面积仅剩 500 km²,约占全市面积的 3.0%,其中处于官厅水库中上游的野鸭湖湿地被列为市(省)级自然保护区,是华北最大、北京唯一鸟类湿地自然保护区^[6,18,20,24-26]。

北京是世界上最大的城市之一,常住人口从 1998 年 1245. 6×10⁴ 人增加到 2010 年的 1961. 2×10⁴ 人^[27-28]。2009 年城市化水平达到 85%,其旅游人数和旅游收入分别是 2008 年的 114. 64% 和 112. 45%, 2009 年城镇居民平均每人每年文化娱乐服务支出为 2008 年的 117. 4%^[27]。近年来,北京地区居民的生活水平有很大提高,对文化娱乐方面的支出越来越大,公园湿地在承载居民的休闲游憩服务功能方面越来越重要,地区之间的差异也越来越明显。

2 数据来源与研究方法

(1)数据来源

数据来源于随机问卷调查,涵盖了北京地区 20 个典型的公园湿地(图 1)。问卷调查包括问卷设计与实地调查两个阶段,问卷设计分初步设计、预调查和修改完善三个方面。首先结合文献查阅和专家意见,设计了"北京城市公园湿地休憩服务功能利用的调查问卷",其中包括休憩者个人基本特征、休憩原因、使用频率、行程时间、休憩时间、交通工具、休憩活动情况等各个方面。在进行预调查的基础上对调查问卷的选项和用词进行了修改、完善,并在 2009 年 10—11 月、2010 年 5—8 月正式问卷调查。在选取的湿地公园内进行问卷的随机发放,调查方式为面对面的形式,保证了数据来源的真实性。共发放问卷 6153 份,收回有效问卷 5950份,其中京区 4096 份,本文采用京区休憩者的资料。

(2)研究方法

本文采用 Logistic 回归方法对影响公园湿地利用的社会人口学因素进行分析。该方法是一种因变量与自变量为非线性关系的分类统计方法,其中,因变量可为二分类、多分类变量,自变量的类型可为连续变量、离散变量、虚拟变量^[29]。该方法不需要假设各变量之间存在多元正态分布,最终以事件发生概率的形式提供结

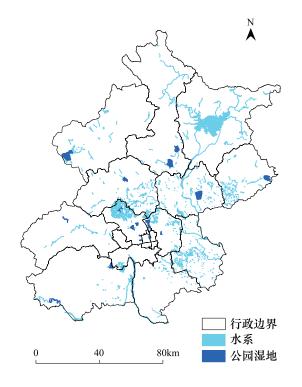


图 1 北京地区水系及城市公园湿地分布

Fig. 1 Water system and distribution of park wetlands in Beijing

果,拟合得出的Logistic 回归模型参数估计采用最大似然估计方法。

Logistic 回归模型的构建^[29],设 P 为某事件发生的概率,取值范围为[0,1], 1-P 为该事件不发生的概率,将两者比值取自然对数 $\log\left(\frac{P}{(1-P)}\right)$,设 Y 为因变量, X_i 为自变量,建立回归方程:

$$\log(\frac{P}{1-P}) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_i X_i$$
 (1)

$$P = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_i X_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_i X_i)}$$
(2)

式中, P 为在给定一系列自变量 X_i 的值时事件的发生概率, α 为常数, β_j ($j=1,2,\dots,i$) 为回归系数, 表示自变量 X_i 对 Y 的影响大小。本研究中, 当休憩者对某公园湿地的使用频率为每年 12 次以上时 P=1, 否则 P=0。

(3)数据处理

以影响公园湿地使用的社会人口变量作为自变量,每年使用频率作为因变量。因变量 Y 分类如下:1=1—2次,2=3—6次,3=7—11次,4=12次以上(含天天使用),因描述性分析得出每年使用 12次以上的规律比较明显,所以下文的因变量 Y 为每年使用频率是否为 12次以上。本研究共选出 8 个潜在影响城市公园湿地使用的社会人口变量作为自变量:性别、年龄、文化程度、职业类别、个人月收入、有无私家车、住房情况、行程时间。自变量赋值采用哑变量变换方式、二分类变量、有序分类变量、无序分类变量 4 种方法^[29],其中有序分类变量除了行程时间以数字较大者为隐含变量(即参考项),其它均以数字较小者为隐含变量,无序分类变量以频数最低的项或选项为其他的作为参考项(表 1)。

3 结果分析

3.1 城市公园湿地的行程时间与使用频率

城市公园湿地的行程时间与其所在位置密切相关,包括离市中心的距离以及道路的通达性等(表 2),总体来看,43.4%的休憩者到达各公园湿地的行程时间<1 h。使用龙潭湖公园的休憩者行程时间<1 h 的比例

达到 76.1%,使用北海公园、陶然亭公园、玉渊潭公园、紫竹院公园、朝阳公园、奥林匹克公园的休憩者行程时间<1 h 的比例均高于 55%,休憩者使用位于市区和近郊区的各公园湿地行程时间<1 h 的比例都比较高。而使用位于远郊区县的各公园湿地行程时间<1 h 的比例 50%以上的仅有怀柔水库。休憩者到访珍珠湖风景区、野鸭湖湿地、十渡的行程时间比较长,如 28.4%的居民需要 3 h 以上才能到达十渡。

表 1 各变量赋值说明表

Table 1 Description of each variable assignment

| 变量性质 Variable properties | 变量名称及符号 Variable name and sign | 变量代表内容 Meaning of Variable | 变量赋值 Variable assignment |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 因变量 Dependent variable | Y | 每年到访频率 12 次以上 | 1=是,0=否 |
| 自变量 | X_1 | 性别 | 1=男,0=女 |
| Independent variable | X_2 | 年龄 | 18—25岁(隐含变量),26—30岁=1,31—40岁=2,41—50岁=3,51—60岁=4,>60岁=5 |
| | X_3 | 文化程度 | 初中及以下(隐含变量),高中/中专=1,专科=2,本科=3,研究生及以上=4 |
| | X_4 | 职业类别 | 自由职业者及其他(隐含变量),事业单位/政府机关=1,企业人员=2,商业/服务业=3,科教文卫律=4,农民/工人=5,学生=6,离退休人员=7,金融业=8 |
| | X_5 | 个人月收入 | <2000 元(隐含变量),2001—3000 元=1,3001—4000 元=2,4001—5000 元=3,5001—6000 元=4,6001—7000 元=5,7001—8000 元=6,8001—10000 元=7,10001 元以上=8 |
| | X_6 | 有无私家车 | 1=有,0=无 |
| | X_7 | 住房情况 | 自建房(隐含变量),产权房=1,租借房(含集体宿舍)=2 |
| | X_8 | 行程时间 | <1h=1,1—1.5h=2,1.5—2h=3,2—2.5h=4,2.5—3h=5,>3h(隐含变量) |

休憩者总体上使用公园湿地的频率不高,且对各公园湿地的使用频率存在较大差异,仅有 17.4%的休憩者每年使用各公园湿地频率为 12 次以上。休憩者对陶然亭公园、龙潭湖公园、紫竹院公园的使用频率比较高,分别有 39.9%、38.3%、36.1%的休憩者使用这 3 个公园湿地的频率每年 12 次以上。北海公园、什刹海、玉渊潭公园、颐和园、奥林匹克公园、怀柔水库的频率每年 12 次以上的居民比例都>20%。每年仅使用各公园湿地一两次的休憩者总体比例高达 48.22%,是每年使用频率 12 次以上休憩者比例的 2.78 倍。而珍珠湖风景区的使用频率最低,92.52%的休憩者平均每年使用珍珠湖风景区一两次,调查中还发现有很多休憩者从未听说过珍珠湖风景区,仅 1.9%的休憩者每年使用 12 次以上。除此外,雁栖湖游乐园、野鸭湖湿地、金海湖风景区、十渡的使用频率也比较低,使用频率为每年一两次的休憩者平均比例都>70%。朝阳公园、圆明园、青龙湖公园、十三陵水库、汉石桥湿地使用频率为一两次的休憩者比例均高于 48.22%的总体比例。

使用频率较高的公园湿地与休憩者的行程时间密切相关,同时也受城市公园类型的影响。休憩者使用频率为每年12次以上的公园湿地中,青龙湖公园、十三陵水库、雁栖湖游乐园、珍珠湖风景区、野鸭湖湿地这5个公园湿地的所有休憩者行程时间都<1h。而北海公园、龙潭湖公园、玉渊潭公园、稻香湖湿地、汉石桥湿地、怀柔水库休憩者行程时间<1h的比例都为90%以上,行程时间<1h的休憩者比例最小的为金海湖(42.86%),该比例与行程时间1—1.5h相近。行程时间为2—2.5h的休憩者百分比最高的为金海湖(14.29%),其次是什刹海(4.17%)。行程时间>3h的湿地公园中十渡的百分比最高,为9.08%,其次是朝阳公园(4.76%)。这表明有部分居民更愿意去距离稍远但吸引力大的公园湿地。

行程时间<1 h 且使用频率为每年 12 次以上的公园湿地中陶然亭公园、龙潭湖公园、紫竹院公园、十三陵水库、怀柔水库、野鸭湖湿地的休憩者比例较高(>40%),其次为颐和园、北海公园、什刹海、玉渊潭公园、奥林匹克公园、珍珠湖风景区、十渡,比例为 30%—40%。而雁栖湖游乐园、青龙湖公园的使用频率每年 12 次以

上的比例最低,分别为7.32%、5.05%。使用频率为每年一两次的公园湿地中休憩者比例最少的是什刹海(10.10%),其次为十三陵水库(12%),说明休憩者对什刹海的使用频率高。而休憩者使用雁栖湖游乐园、珍珠湖风景区每年一两次的比例分别为65.85%、50%,说明行程时间<1 h 的大部分休憩者对这两个公园湿地的使用频率较低。

休憩者对各公园湿地休憩功能的使用呈现明显的距离衰退现象^[10,14,21,30-31],即行程时间越长,距离则越远,休憩者的使用频率就越低。由表 2 和图 2 可看出休憩者对各公园湿地的使用比例随着行程时间的增长而下降,其中从图 2A 可知北海公园、什刹海、陶然亭公园等五环内的 10 个公园湿地都遵循这个规律,另外六环外的稻香湖湿地、青龙湖公园和怀柔水库也遵循这个规律。图 2B 可知十三陵水库、汉石桥湿地这两个湿地公园虽然也呈现距离衰退现象,但在这一规律下还存在一个反衰减现象,即随着行程时间增长,距离增大,休憩者的使用频率增高,递增与递减的节点则称为门槛距离^[31],超过这一门槛距离才呈现出距离衰退现象,所以它们的门槛距离是行程时间 1—1.5 h。同理,从图 2B 也可得知雁栖湖游乐园和金海湖风景区的门槛距离是行程时间 1.5—2 h,野鸭湖湿地的门槛距离是 2—2.5 h 的行程时间。另外,从图 2C 得知休憩者对珍珠湖风景区和十渡的使用比例是随着行程时间的增长而增大,不存在距离衰退现象。

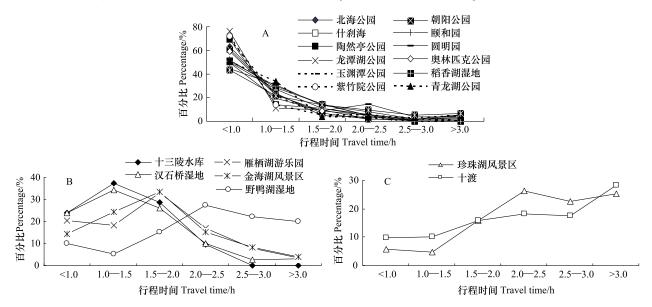


图 2 休憩者对各公园湿地在不同行程时间的使用比例

Fig. 2 The percentage of using each park wetlands of respondents in differential travel time

结合表 2 和图 2 得出,各公园湿地每年使用 12 次以上的休憩者比例也存在明显的距离衰退现象,随着行程时间的增长而减小,其减小程度介于 41.66%—100% 之间,分别是图 3A 中休憩者使用圆明园的行程时间 < 1 h 与 > 1 h 的百分比之差和图 3B 中青龙湖公园、十三陵水库、雁栖湖游乐园、珍珠湖风景区、野鸭湖湿地的行程时间 < 1 h 与 > 1 h 的百分比之差。图 3C 中的朝阳公园、金海湖风景区、十渡虽然总体上遵循距离衰退规律,但到访朝阳公园的休憩者的行程时间 > 3h 的比例明显高于 1.5—3 h,金海湖风景区的休憩者行程时间 2—2.5 h 的比例明显高于 1.5—2 h,十渡的休憩者行程时间 > 3 h 的比例明显高于 1—1.5 h、2—3 h。由此可知部分休憩者更愿意去那些距离虽远但吸引力更大的公园湿地。

3.2 Logistic 回归分析结果

3.2.1 模型参数分析

(1) 自变量共线性检验

通过变量相关和共线性分析得出各自变量之间相关系数都低于 0.5, 即相关程度小, 各自变量之间不存在共线性关系, 因此上述的 8 个自变量都可以纳入到 Logistic 回归中进行分析。

表2 休憩者到达各城市公园湿地的行程时间和对各湿地的使用频率/%

| Name 行程时间 Travel time <1h | | 什刹海 | 匈然亭 | Ш | 10-1 | 紫竹院 | | 颐和园 | 周明后 | 奥林匹 | 稻香湖 | # | del | 汉石桥 | 床: | 雁栖湖 | 珍珠湖 | 金海湖 | 野鸭 | 無十 | 竨 |
|---|-------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|
| 行程时间 Travel time | 公 | ? | 公园 | 公园 | 公园 | 公园 | 区区 | | | 克公厄 | 沿 | 公园 | 水库 | 河海 | 水库 | 游乐园 | 风源区 | 风源区 | 朔湿地 | <u>{</u> | Total |
| <1h | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 63.00 | 50.10 | 69.40 | 76.10 | 69.80 | 72.10 | 06.09 | 44.60 | 49.70 | 59.30 | 51.00 | 50.50 | 24.00 | 24.10 | 52.00 | 20.30 | 5.60 | 14.40 | 9.90 | 9.80 | 43.40 |
| 1-1.5h | 23.79 | 27.09 | 13.99 | 11.17 | 21.51 | 13.94 | 22.98 | 30.86 | 19.50 | 22.22 | 29.81 | 33.67 | 37.50 | 34.48 | 28.43 | 18.32 | 4.67 | 24.38 | 5.34 | 10.00 | 21.56 |
| 1.5—2h | 4.85 | 10.89 | 10.88 | 9.57 | 5.23 | 5.29 | 6.83 | 13.43 | 8.81 | 8.64 | 14.42 | 4.08 | 28.85 | 26.11 | 14.71 | 33.17 | 15.89 | 33.33 | 15.27 | 16.00 | 13.92 |
| 2—2.5h | 3.52 | 5.82 | 4.66 | 2.13 | 2.91 | 5.77 | 1.86 | 8.00 | 14.47 | 5.35 | 4.81 | 3.57 | 9.62 | 9.85 | 4.90 | 16.83 | 26.17 | 15.42 | 27.48 | 18.22 | 9.42 |
| 2.5—3h | 1.32 | 1.01 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 1.92 | 1.86 | 2.00 | 3.77 | 2.06 | 0.00 | 3.06 | 0.00 | 2.46 | 0.00 | 7.92 | 22.43 | 8.46 | 22. 14 | 17.56 | 5.13 |
| >3h | 3.52 | 5.06 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.58 | 96.0 | 5.59 | 1.14 | 3.77 | 2.47 | 0.00 | 5.10 | 0.00 | 2.96 | 0.00 | 3.47 | 25.20 | 3.98 | 19.85 | 28.40 | 6.60 |
| 使用频率 Visit frequency | ency | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 次以上 | 23.80 | 24.30 | 39.90 | 38.30 | 27.30 | 36.10 | 13.00 | 23.40 | 15.10 | 24.30 | 12.50 | 2.60 | 11.50 | 6.40 | 22.50 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 3.50 | 4.60 | 4.90 | 17.40 |
| 7—11 次 | 7.93 | 14.94 | 9.33 | 12.77 | 9.30 | 12.98 | 8.70 | 14.00 | 6.92 | 11.93 | 12.50 | 10.20 | 7.69 | 7.88 | 11.76 | 2.48 | 0.93 | 4.48 | 3.05 | 3.56 | 9.01 |
| 3—6次 | 28.19 | 38.48 | 24.87 | 22.87 | 33.72 | 22.12 | 29.19 | 26.00 | 28.30 | 32.92 | 31.73 | 34.69 | 16.35 | 28.08 | 31.37 | 12.87 | 4.67 | 16.42 | 14.50 | 16.67 | 25.37 |
| 1—2次 | 40.09 | 22.28 | 25.91 | 26.06 | 29.65 | 28.85 | 49.07 | 36.57 | 49.69 | 30.86 | 43.27 | 52.55 | 64.42 | 57.64 | 34.31 | 83.17 | 92.52 | 75.62 | 77.86 | 74.89 | 48.22 |
| 每年使用12次以上休憩者的行程时间 | 休憩者的⁄ | 宁程时间 | Travel tir | ne of resp | Travel time of respondents visit url | visit urbar | oan parks w | wetlands n | nore than | more than 12 times | s every year | ar | | | | | | | | | |
| <1h | 96.30 | 78.13 | 84.42 | 94.44 | 93.62 | 85.33 | 80.95 | 75.61 | 70.83 | 83.05 | 92.31 | 100 | 100 | 92.31 | 95.65 | 100 | 100 | 42.86 | 100.00 | 72.73 | 85.00 |
| 1—1.5h | 3.70 | 11.46 | 7.80 | 2.78 | 6.38 | 8.00 | 9.52 | 19.51 | 25.00 | 13.56 | 7.69 | 0.00 | | 0.00 7.69 | 4.35 | 0.00 | | 0.0042.85 | 0.00 | 4.55 | 89.68 |
| 1.5—2h | 0.00 | 2.08 | 7.78 | 2.78 | 0.00 | 2.67 | 4.76 | 3.66 | 4.17 | 1.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.10 | 2.81 |
| 2-2.5h | 0.00 | 4.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.33 | 0.00 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.0014.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.98 |
| 2.5—3h | 0.00 | 2.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.54 | 0.70 |
| >3h | 0.00 | 2.08 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 0.00 | 80.6 | 0.83 |
| 休憩者在行程时间 1h 内的使用频率 Visit frequency for respondents of tra | h 内的使 | 刊频率 V | isit freque | ncy for re | espondent | | vel time within 1h | hin 1h | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 次以上 | 36.36 | 37.88 | 48.51 | 47.55 | 36.67 | 42.67 | 17.35 | 39.74 | 21.52 | 34.03 | 22.64 | 5.05 | 48.00 | 24.50 | 41.51 | 7.32 | 33.33 | 10.35 | 46.15 | 36.36 | 34.10 |
| 7—11 次 | 9.80 | 19.19 | 12.69 | 16.08 | 10.83 | 14.00 | 12.25 | 16.03 | 11.39 | 16.67 | 18.87 | 17.17 | 24.00 | 10.20 | 18.87 | 4.88 | 0.00 | 13.79 | 7.69 | 13.64 | 14.46 |
| 3—6次 | 25.17 | 32.83 | 23.87 | 21.68 | 31.67 | 22.67 | 30.61 | 17.31 | 32.91 | 26.39 | 32.07 | 39.39 | 16.00 | 34.69 | 26.41 | 21.95 | 16.67 | 34.48 | 23.08 | 22.73 | 27.07 |
| 1—2次 | 28.67 | 10.10 | 14.93 | 14.69 | 20.83 | 20.66 | 39.79 | 26.92 | 34.18 | 22.91 | 26.42 | 38.39 | 12.00 | 30.61 | 13.21 | 65.85 | 50.00 | 41.38 | 23.08 | 27.27 | 24.37 |

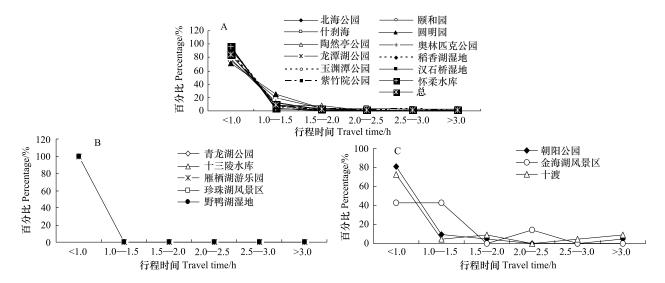


图 3 对各公园湿地每年使用频率为 12 次以上的休憩者在不同行程时间的比例

Fig. 3 The percentage of using each park wetlands of respondents visit frequency more than 12 times every year in differential travel time

(2)影响使用频率的单因素分析

用列联表分析法对 8 个自变量进行似然比 X^2 检验,结果表明每年到访 12 次以上休憩者中男女比例分别为 17.3%、17.5%,而每年未到访 12 次以上的休憩者中男女比例分别为 82.7%、82.5%,不同性别之间差异没有统计学意义,P>0.05。而不同年龄、不同文化程度、不同职业、不同月收入、有无私家车、不同住房情况、不同行程时间之间差异都有显著的统计学意义,P<0.05。

3.2.2 模型结果与检验

由于单因素分析中不同性别之间差异无统计学意义,所以未将其纳入 Logistic 回归分析,为了不遗漏某些潜在可能的重要变量,本研究以 0.3 的显著水平为变量选择的标准,即检验通过 *P*<0.3 的变量均作为回归模型的候选变量。

采用 SPSS18.0 软件进行 Logistic 回归分析(表 3),模型检验结果中,Hosmer-Lemeshow(HL)拟合优度指标值为 6.179,统计不显著(P=0.627),即模型拟合较好。Logistic 回归模型的 X^2 统计结果 P<0.0001,表明模型 X^2 的统计性显著,说明自变量所提供的信息能较好地预测事件是否发生。综合以上结果,即模型 X^2 的统计性检验显著而拟合优度统计性不显著,说明所构建的用于预测休憩者使用公园湿地频率是否为每年 12 次以上的 Logistic 回归模型是可靠的。

从表 3 可知, 在 P = 0. 3 的水平上, 影响休憩者使用城市公园湿地频率每年 12 次以上的因子贡献从大到小依次为 X_{81} 、 X_{82} 、 X_{51} 、 X_{54} 、 X_{57} 、 X_{58} 、 X_{6} 、 X_{52} 、 X_{34} 、 X_{47} 、 X_{42} 、 X_{24} 。进入 Logistic 回归模型的因素有 X_{2} 年龄、 X_{3} 文化程度、 X_{4} 职业类别、 X_{5} 个人月收入、 X_{6} 有私家车、 X_{8} 行程时间。

3.2.3 影响公园湿地使用频率的多因素分析

- (1)行程时间 由表 2、图 2、图 3 可知存在明显的距离衰退现象,表 3 说明 X_8 (行程时间)是休憩者使用公园湿地频率高低的最重要的影响因素,表明休憩者使用公园湿地频率每年 12 次以上的概率随着行程时间的增长而减小。行程时间<1 h 的休憩者对公园湿地的使用频率每年 12 次以上的概率是行程时间 3 h 以上休憩者的 22.77 倍,行程时间为 1—1.5 h 的休憩者使用公园湿地频率每年 12 次以上的概率是行程时间>3 h 休憩者的 3.73 倍。
- (2)个人月收入 X_5 (个人月收入)也是影响休憩者使用公园湿地频率高低的一个重要因素。个人月收入 2000 元以上使用公园湿地频率为每年 12 次以上的休憩者发生比率比月收入 2000 元以下的休憩者要高,其中比率最高的为月收入 2001—3000 元的休憩者,其次为月收入 5001—6000 元的休憩者。个人月收入为 2000—4000 元、5000—6000 元、8000 元以上者(P<0.3),其差异具有显著意义。

表 3 使用公园湿地每年 12 次以上的 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Results from logistic regression analysis showing the association between potential predictor variables and visits to parks wetlands at least 12 times every year

| | 影响因素 Influencing factors | | 回归系数 Regression coefficient (β) | 标准误差 Standard error(SE) | Wald 统计量 Wald statistics | 显著性水平 Significance level(Sig.) | 发生比率 Odds ratio (OR) | OR 值的 95% 置信区间 95% confidence interval of an odds ratio |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| X ₂ */岁 | X_{21} | 26—30 | 0.015 | 0.117 | 0.016 | 0.900 | 1.015 | 0.807—1.276 |
| | X_{22} | 31—40 | 0.049 | 0.115 | 0.179 | 0.672 | 1.050 | 0.838—1.315 |
| | X_{23} | 41—50 | -0.052 | 0.148 | 0.122 | 0.727 | 0.950 | 0.711—1.269 |
| | X_{24} * | 51—60 | -0.317 | 0.180 | 3.091 | 0.079 | 0.728 | 0.512—1.037 |
| | X_{25} | >60 | 0.131 | 0.197 | 0.445 | 0.505 | 1.140 | 0.775—1.677 |
| X ₃ * | X_{31} | 高中/中专 | 0.050 | 0.216 | 0.054 | 0.816 | 1.051 | 0.689—1.605 |
| | X_{32} | 专科 | 0.015 | 0.212 | 0.005 | 0.944 | 1.015 | 0.670—1.538 |
| | X_{33} | 本科 | -0.053 | 0.206 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.948 | 0.633—1.419 |
| | X_{34} * | 研究生及以上 | -0.143 | 0.223 | 0.412 | 0.221 | 0.667 | 0.459—1.042 |
| X_4 * | X_{41} | 事业单位/ 政府机关 | -0.168 | 0.173 | 0.944 | 0.331 | 0.845 | 0.602—1.187 |
| | X_{42} * | 企业人员 | -0.280 | 0.166 | 2.849 | 0.091 | 0.756 | 0.546—1.046 |
| | X_{43} | 商业/ 服务业人员 | -0.125 | 0.177 | 0.498 | 0.480 | 0.882 | 0.624—1.249 |
| | X_{44} | 科教文卫律 | 0.054 | 0.177 | 0.094 | 0.759 | 1.056 | 0.747—1.492 |
| | X_{45} | 农民/工人 | 0.033 | 0.286 | 0.013 | 0.908 | 1.033 | 0.590—1.810 |
| | X_{46} | 学生 | 0.143 | 0.185 | 0.601 | 0.438 | 1.154 | 0.803—1.658 |
| | X_{47} * | 离退休人员 | -0.242 | 0.200 | 1.459 | 0.227 | 0.785 | 0.530—1.162 |
| | X_{48} | 金融业 | 0.125 | 0.243 | 0.265 | 0.607 | 1.133 | 0.704—1.824 |
| ₹/元 | X_{51} * | 2001—3000 | 0.384 | 0.203 | 3.573 | 0.059 | 1.467 | 0.986—2.184 |
| | X_{52} * | 3001—4000 | 0.206 | 1.181 | 1.293 | 0.256 | 1.228 | 0.862—1.750 |
| | X_{53} | 4001—5000 | 0.157 | 0.181 | 0.751 | 0.386 | 1.170 | 0.820—1.669 |
| | X_{54} * | 5001—6000 | 0.315 | 0.195 | 2.609 | 0.106 | 1.370 | 0.935—2.006 |
| | X_{55} | 6001—7000 | 0.198 | 0.209 | 0.901 | 0.343 | 1.219 | 0.810—1.837 |
| | X_{56} | 7001—8000 | 0.207 | 0.205 | 1.019 | 0.313 | 1.230 | 0.823—1.837 |
| | X_{57} * | 8001—10000 | 0.294 | 0.201 | 2.130 | 0.144 | 1.341 | 0.904—1.989 |
| | X_{58} * | >10000 | 0.265 | 0.206 | 1.660 | 0.198 | 1.304 | 0.871—1.952 |
| X ₆ * | X_6 * | 有私家车 | 0.173 | 0.108 | 2.595 | 0.107 | 1.189 | 0.963—1.469 |
| X_7 | X_{71} | 产权房 | -0.032 | 0.181 | 0.021 | 0.708 | 0.995 | 0.667—1.409 |
| | X_{72} | 租借房 | 0.076 | 0.179 | 0.138 | 0.673 | 1.079 | 0.759—1.551 |
| X ₈ * /h | X_{81} * | <1 | 3.125 | 0.416 | 56.479 | 0.000 | 22.770 | 10.078—51.448 |
| | X_{82} * | 1—1.5 | 1.316 | 0.431 | 9.307 | 0.002 | 3.730 | 1.601—8.689 |
| | X_{83} | 1.5—2 | 0.470 | 0.471 | 0.994 | 0.319 | 1.600 | 0.635—4.031 |
| | X_{84} | 2—2.5 | -0.207 | 0.562 | 0.136 | 0.712 | 0.813 | 0.270—2.445 |
| | X_{85} | 2.5—3 | 0.071 | 0.613 | 0.013 | 0.908 | 1.073 | 0.323—3.566 |
| 量 Constant | | | -1.762 | 0.329 | 28.617 | 0.000 | 0.172 | |

^{*} P<0.3

⁽³⁾有私家车 表 4 说明有私家车的休憩者使用公园湿地频率为每年 12 次以上的可能性是没有私家车的休憩者的 1.189 倍(P<0.3),其差异具有显著意义。 X_6 (有私家车)也是影响休憩者使用公园湿地频率高低的一个重要因素。

⁽⁴⁾ 文化程度 表 3 说明 X_3 (文化程度) 是影响休憩者使用公园湿地频率高低的一个重要因素。该变量的回归系数为负,表明休憩者使用公园湿地频率每年 12 次以上的概率随着文化程度的升高而减小,文化程度

越高,使用频率每年12次以上的概率越低,其中休憩者文化程度为研究生及以上者发生比率是各文化程度中最低的,P<0.3,其差异具有显著意义。而文化程度为高中/中专、专科与初中及以下者相比,其发生比率较高,文化程度为本科及以上者使用频率每年12次以上与初中及以下者相比,发生比率都比较低,原因可能是学历越高,其用来休憩的时间越少,对公园湿地的使用频率也比较低。

- (5)职业 企业人员和离退休人员对公园湿地使用频率每年 12 次以上的发生比率比其他职业休憩者都低,是各职业休憩者中最低的两类,P<0.3,其差异具有显著意义。然而学生却是所有职业中发生比率最高的,是其他职业的 1.154 倍。说明 X_4 (职业)是公园湿地使用频率高低的一个重要影响因素。
- (6)年龄 由表 3 可知公园湿地使用频率为每年 12 次以上的休憩者的概率随着年龄的增大而减小,但 60 岁以上反而增大。其中,年龄为 50—60 岁的休憩者使用频率每年 12 次以上的概率比 18—25 岁的休憩者低,也是各年龄段中发生比率最低的,P<0.3,其差异具有显著意义。60 岁以上休憩者使用频率每年 12 次以上的概率是 18—25 岁的 1.14 倍,在各年龄段中发生比率最高,其原因是由于 60 岁以上的休憩者都是离退休人员,休闲时间比较充足,到城市公园锻炼身体的意识比较高。

3.3 使用公园湿地的主要原因

从表 4 可得出,对于 90.58%的休憩者来说,愉悦身心是其使用城市公园湿地的最重要原因。虽然单因素分析中不同性别之间差异没有统计学意义,但不同性别休憩者在年龄构成上有显著差异(P<0.05),30 岁以下女性休憩者比例高于男性,30 岁以上男性休憩者比例高于女性。表 4 中年龄为 41—50 岁的女性休憩者中 95.05%认为愉悦身心是重要原因,年龄为 31—40 岁、26—30 岁的男性休憩者中分别有 92.27%、90.69%认为愉悦身心是重要原因,说明了中青年休憩者在工作、生活中的压力比较大,到公园湿地减轻压力、放松心情。

而到公园湿地开拓视野在男性与女性中的情况相似,随着年龄的增大,开拓视野这一原因变得越来越不重要,60岁以上的休憩者中,男性与女性的比例均为18%。

到公园湿地锻炼身体的男性与女性情况也相似,但这一规律与开拓视野相反,随着年龄的增大,到公园湿地锻炼身体变得越来越重要,60岁以上的休憩者中,男性与女性的比例分别为73.17%、79.49%。

打发休闲时间这一原因没有显著的性别差异,41—50岁的男性与女性比例都最低,分别为26.76%、22.53%,而25岁以下女性来公园湿地打发休闲时间的比例最高,为34.38%。

到公园湿地结交朋友这一原因表现出性别差异,比例最高的为<25 岁的休憩者,其男女性比例分别为19.85%、15.16%,而60 岁以上男性中仅有5.69%认为其为重要原因,31—40 岁的女性中仅6.83%认为其是重要原因。而6.02%的41—50 岁男性与5.47%的<25 岁女性到访公园湿地另有他因。

4 结论与讨论

4.1 研究结论

- (1)北京城市公园湿地休憩功能利用的描述性分析表明,休憩者对各个公园湿地使用频率不同,位于市区和近郊区的各公园湿地使用频率明显较高,而位于远郊区/县且交通和基础服务设施不完善的公园湿地的使用频率较低;休憩者在不同行程时间内对各公园湿地的使用频率差异显著,行程时间<1 h 使用位于市区和近郊区的各公园湿地的比例比较高;休憩者对各公园湿地休憩功能的使用呈现明显的距离衰退现象,尤其以使用频率每年12次以上最为显著。
- (2)通过 Logistic 回归分析得出,影响休憩者对公园湿地使用频率每年 12 次以上的因素重要性从大到小依次为行程时间、个人月收入、有无私家车、文化程度、职业、年龄,其中,行程时间的贡献率最大,是最重要的影响因素
- (3)使用城市公园湿地的原因分析表明,愉悦身心是最主要的原因,其次是开拓视野、锻炼身体、打发休闲时间、结交朋友。

4.2 讨论

(1)描述性分析表明休憩者对各城市公园湿地休憩功能的使用存在明显的距离衰退现象,Logistic 分析结

果也说明距离是影响休憩者使用公园湿地频率高低的最重要因素。但图3(C)表明部分休憩者更愿意去距离 较远但吸引力更大的公园湿地,在这些休憩者居住区附近提供更多的公园湿地并不会增加他们对附近公园湿 地的使用,说明除了距离外,城市公园湿地的质量及吸引力等也会影响使用频率的高低,公园湿地的质量及吸 引力对其使用频率的定量影响需要更进一步的调查和分析。另外,本研究中分析的是不同休憩者对公园湿地 使用的实际距离,而有必要研究不同休憩者使用公园湿地的理想距离,这一指标比目前的实际距离能更好地 揭示休憩者对公园湿地的使用情况,能更好地为城市公园湿地的规划与布局提供依据。

| | w · | (C/1)7% (1) A | E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E | |
|--------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | |
| T-11-4 | TI 4 ! 4 6 | | | D |

| Table | + 1 He i | most importan | it reasons for t | using urban pa | arks wettailus | by genuer and | age groups r | ercentage | |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 休憩原因 | | 18— 25 岁 | 26— 30 岁 | 31— 40 岁 | 41— 50 岁 | 51— 60 岁 | >60 岁 | 总 Total | 总 Total |
| 上独匠田 D | 男 | 85.71 | 90.69 | 92.27 | 87.63 | 87.64 | 83.74 | 89.01 | 00.50 |
| 休憩原因 Reasons | 女 | 90.94 | 92.42 | 92.95 | 95.05 | 89.81 | 93.59 | 92.15 | 90.58 |
| 愉悦身心 To pleasure | 男 | 44.79 | 48.48 | 45.88 | 39.13 | 33.71 | 17.89 | 42.54 | 42.60 |
| mental and body | 女 | 49.22 | 49.05 | 44.49 | 42.86 | 29.3 | 17.95 | 44.83 | 43.68 |
| 开拓视野 | 男 | 32.45 | 33.98 | 35.05 | 46.15 | 67.42 | 73.17 | 40.98 | 41. 5 |
| Γo widen the horizon | 女 | 37.03 | 36.55 | 35.46 | 47.8 | 74.52 | 79.49 | 42.03 | 41.5 |
| 锻炼身体 To exercise, | 男 | 29.3 | 29.22 | 32.65 | 26.76 | 29.97 | 26.83 | 29.51 | 20. 61 |
| keep in shape | 女 | 34.38 | 31.25 | 26.65 | 22.53 | 22.93 | 29.49 | 29.72 | 29.61 |
| 打发休闲时间 | 男 | 19.85 | 15.8 | 9.79 | 10.03 | 10.11 | 5.69 | 12.98 | |
| Γo spend spare time | 女 | 15.16 | 12.12 | 6.83 | 8.79 | 10.83 | 12.82 | 11.53 | 12.26 |
| 结交朋友 | 男 | 2.91 | 3.25 | 4.12 | 6.02 | 4.49 | 1.63 | 3.84 | |
| Γo make friends | 女 | 5.47 | 4.36 | 4.85 | 3.85 | 3.18 | 1.28 | 4.56 | 4.2 |
| 其他 | 男 | 413 | 462 | 582 | 299 | 178 | 123 | 2057 | |
| 0.1 | 1. | 640 | 500 | 454 | 100 | 1.55 | 70 | 2020 | 4096 |

表 4 使用城市公园温地的主要原因 The most important reasons for using urban parks wetlands by gender and age groups Percentage

(2)利用 Logistic 回归方法构建模型时,由于性别因素在统计上不显著而未能选入回归模型,但其与年龄 的相互作用对休憩者使用湿地公园频率高低的影响不可忽视,需要加强该方面数据的调查和挖掘。

182

157

78

454

2039

Logistic 分析结果中行程时间、个人月收入、有无私家车这3个因子的回归系数都为正,尤其行程时间的 回归系数大于1,所以行程时间是所有影响因素中贡献率最大的,并且行程时间<1 h 的休憩者对公园湿地的 使用频率每年12次以上的概率是行程时间3h以上休憩者的22.77倍,远远高于行程时间>1h的概率,这与 距离衰退现象相符合。

(3)问卷调查数据需要进一步完善。调查数据中未涉及18岁以下与70岁以上的休憩者,而行程时间较 短的公园湿地对于儿童和有小孩的家庭以及老人都是非常重要的。对城市公园湿地和其他休闲游憩活动服 务设施进行规划时应更多地关注有小孩的家庭的户外休憩需求并多给他们体验自然的机会。Neuvonen 等的 研究表明[10,32]在所有群体中参与户外休憩活动时老年女性面临的局限最大,也应该多了解女性及无私家车 的群体的需求,为他们提供更有吸引力的且距离较短的休憩活动机会。以后的研究中还需更多地关注休憩者 不同群体使用频率与公园湿地供给因素之间的关系。

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Other reasons

女

640

528

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《生态学报》2012年征订启事

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