

2003-2007 OREGON STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

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**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS**



*Nature*  
**HISTORY**  
*Discovery*

Prepared by the  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

## CHAPTER FOUR

# OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS

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### INTRODUCTION

As with any successful comprehensive planning effort, it is important to know the direction in which we are headed, so that we may plot our course accordingly. As a result, this chapter attempts to identify the most important trends that will effect the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the state of Oregon.

Towards this effort, the chapter describes the major demographic trends in the state from an analysis of information from the 2000 U.S. Census. Three major demographic trends in the state are identified including:

- A rapidly increasing population,
- Rapidly increasing diversity within the population, and
- A growing gap between the rich and poor.

Following a discussion of these three trends, is an examination of the implications each will have on the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the state of Oregon.

Next, the chapter provides an opportunity to review recreation trends identified by representatives from federal, state and local government recreation providers in the state. The chapter concludes with an analysis of how outdoor recreation participation in Oregon has changed in the past 14 years. To accomplish this, participation estimates from the 1986-87 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Study (the last SCORP survey with a similar methodology) are compared with 2002 participation estimates from this SCORP plan's needs assessment to identify the most significant "participation growth activities" and "participation loss activities" during this 14-year period.

### DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FROM THE 2000 U.S. CENSUS

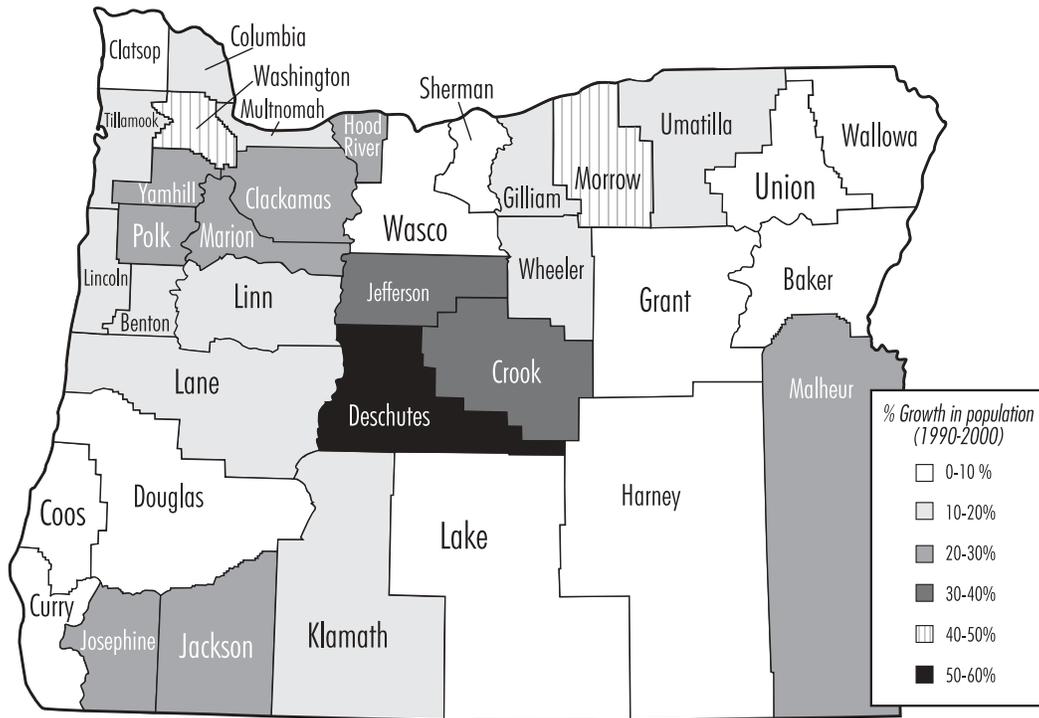
#### A Rapidly Increasing Population

The 2000 U.S. Census results show that Oregon's population increased from 2.84 million in 1990 to 3.42 million in 2000, or an additional 580,000 residents. According to information provided by Portland State University's Population Center, most of the state's population growth in the 1990s was due to net migration, with about 360,000 net migrants moving into the state. The influx of migrants included retirees in places such as Bend, Klamath Falls, Medford and Ashland, high-tech workers, and more ethnic residents (most notably Hispanics). About one-third of the overall increase was due to more births than deaths.

This population increase made Oregon the 11th fastest growing state in the United States. The state is also surrounded by even faster growing states including Washington (#10), Idaho (#5), and Nevada, the nation's fastest growing state.

Oregon's fastest growing counties in the 1990s were scattered throughout the state (see Figure 4.1). Deschutes was the state's fastest growing county, increasing 54 percent during the decade. Two neighboring counties, Jefferson and Crook, also grew faster than the state's average. These counties are magnets for small high-tech companies, the resort industry and retirees. Washington was the second fastest growing county increasing 43 percent. Also in the top ten counties, ranked by percentage increase in the 1990s, were Morrow, Yamhill, Polk, Marion, Jackson and Clackamas.

Figure 4.1. Oregon Population Change by County (1990-2000)



Much of the state's growth occurred in the Interstate 5 corridor between Portland and Salem. Population growth in 5 counties accounted for almost two-thirds of the overall state's population change during 1990 to 2000. In the metropolitan Portland area, Washington county accounted for 23 percent of all population increase in the 1990s; Multnomah for 13 percent; and Clackamas for 10 percent. Ten percent of the state's population increase was in Marion and 7 percent in Lane.

According to Barry Edmonston, the Population Research Center's director, an older population in several of Oregon's rural counties has led to increases in the number of deaths in the 1990s, sometimes exceeding the number of births. During the 1990 to 2000 period, 10 counties experienced more deaths than births; Baker, Coos, Curry, Gilliam, Josephine, Lincoln, Sherman, Tillamook, Wallowa and Wheeler. However, there was sufficient net in-migration to offset the excess of deaths over births — producing population growth for all of Oregon's rural counties in the 1990s.

Population increases occurred in almost all of Oregon's 240 incorporated cities and towns. Population declines took place in only 38 smaller towns. Sherwood was the fastest growing city in the 1990s, increasing by 281 percent from 3,093 in 1990 to 11,791 in 2000. Fairview was the second fastest, increasing by 216 percent from 2,391 to 7,561. Happy Valley was third fastest, growing by 197 percent from 1,519 to 4,519. Among cities greater than 10,000 in population in 1990, Bend was the fastest growing area, increasing by 154 percent during the decade and reaching 52,000 in 2000. The next most rapidly growing larger cities in order of percentage increase in the 1990s, include Hillsboro, Oregon City, Tualatin, Woodburn, McMinnville, Keizer, Albany, Newberg and West Linn.

Ranked by the amount of population change during the decade, Portland ranked number one with a population increase of about 90,000. Bend was second (with 35,500), Hillsboro was third (with 32,700), Salem was fourth (with 29,100), and Eugene was fifth (with 25,200). Overall, about one-half of the overall state's population increase was in the 10 urban areas with the largest population gains.

**Implications for the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in Oregon:**

Recreation providers must respond to increasing population growth and development to properly address the impact of growth on quality of life, the character of their communities, and whether they can pay for needed land, infrastructure and services.

Recreational planning is a key strategy for dealing with rapid population growth. Local units of government (cities, counties, special districts, ports and regional districts) should update their park and recreation plan for their jurisdiction to proactively respond to increasing population growth.

In addition, communities can use a variety of management tools such as zoning, open space and conservation easements, special use assessments and others, to help manage growth. Also communities can form partnerships with citizens, community groups, landowners, government, the private sector, not-for-profit organizations and others to help provide needed recreational resources and opportunities.

**Rapidly Increasing Diversity Within The Population**

People of color are transforming Oregon much faster than expected, arriving in larger numbers and settling in areas throughout the state. According to the Population Research Center's Barry Edmonston, "Oregon is becoming more diverse." Although the state is still 85 percent white, the "browning of Oregon," as some minority activists call it, is more striking than ever. Census data shows that Oregon's minority populations are growing at a rate well above total statewide population growth (see Table 4.1).



Table 4.1. Oregon Statewide Minority Population Growth (1990-2000)

Minority Population Group	Total Population 1990	Total Population 2000	Percent Change	Share of 2000 Population
Black	46,178	63,784	38%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	69,269	121,205	75%	4%
Native American	37,848	51,647	36%	2%
Hispanic	112,707	275,314	144%	8%
Multiracial		104,745		3%
<b>Total statewide population</b>	<b>2,842,321</b>	<b>3,421,399</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Examples of Oregon's increasing diversity include:**

***Counties***

- Washington County, the state's second-largest county has Oregon's second-largest African American and Asian American populations and the largest Hispanic population.
- Morrow County, the second-fastest growing county became much more diverse in the 1990s. Hispanics, now numbering 2,686, grew by 226 percent. Native Americans, 175, grew by 133 percent. Asian Americans, 70, more than doubled, and African Americans, 26, more than tripled.

***Cities and Towns***

- Portland, now as in 1990, has the highest concentration of African Americans. Minority residents accounted for more than half of the city's population gain in the past decade. Nonwhite-Hispanic growth: 44,200. Minorities growth: 47,700.
- Highest concentration of Hispanics: Gervais, at 65 percent with 1,310.
- Highest concentration of Native Americans: Warm Springs, at 94 percent with 2,287.
- Highest concentration of Asian Americans: Beaverton, at 11 percent with 8,155.

- Highest concentration of African Americans: Portland, at 7 percent with 38,265.
- Cities that grew even though their white non-Hispanic population fell: Coos Bay and Milton-Freewater, only because of increases in their minority population, particularly Hispanics.

During the decade the number of Hispanics, Oregon's largest minority group, more than doubled statewide to 275,314. The census data showed that, increasingly, Hispanics are not just settling in agricultural areas, but throughout the state. The number of Hispanics at least doubled in 20 of the state's 36 counties. Counties with the highest share of Hispanic population include Malheur (26%), Hood River (25%) and Morrow (24%). Cities with the highest share of Hispanic populations include Nyssa (57%), Boardman (50%), Woodburn (50%), Cornelius (37%), Madras (36%), Hubbard (33%), Umatilla (33%), Ontario (32%), Milton-Freewater (32%), and Independence (30%).

### **Implications for the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in Oregon:**

In Oregon, as in the United States as a whole, minority populations are increasing at a rate well above total population growth. As a result, recreation providers in the state of Oregon must consider the needs of an ethnically mixed population when planning for outdoor recreation opportunities. Resource management agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service<sup>1</sup> are responding to some demographic changes by initiating recreation research to learn more about ethnic recreation behavior. For example, studies have established that African Americans are less likely than European Americans to recreate in dispersed settings or to travel to regional recreation areas. Also, Hispanic visitors tend to be more family and group-oriented when visiting outdoor recreation areas (Dwyer, 1994)<sup>2</sup>. Recreation providers in Oregon should use this growing literature base to assist in satisfying the recreation needs of an increasingly diverse population.

### **The Growing Gap Between Rich and Poor**

The 2000 U.S. Census results show that poverty levels averaged 12 percent in Oregon, ranging from a high of 19 percent in Malheur County to a low of about 7 percent in Clackamas and Washington counties. From 1990-2000, poverty levels fell by 3 percentage points or more in Gilliam, Jefferson, Josephine, Tillamook, Umatilla and Wheeler counties.

Although poverty declined across most of rural Oregon during the 1990's, in some places substantially, one in three or four people was poor in other rural places such as Warm Springs, Chiloquin, Mitchell, Halfway and Cave Junction. According to Art Ayre, state labor economist with the Oregon Employment Department, Oregon's traditional rural industries — timber, farming and fishing — all struggled during the 1990's. Rural

poverty declined in part because the poor left the country to search for work in the cities. Most analysts say that during the booming economic growth in Oregon in the 1990s the state's poor were left behind. In fact, the poverty rate has probably climbed in the past two years as the recession drove Oregon's unemployment rate to 8 percent, the highest in the nation.

According to Michael Leachman, policy analyst for the Oregon Center for Public Policy in Silverton, the gap between the rich and poor widened rapidly in Oregon during the 1990's. The median income for the poorest fifth of Oregonians remained at about \$15,000 between the late 1980's and late 1990s. By contrast, the median income for the richest fifth climbed from \$106,000 to \$141,000. Census figures show the proportion of Oregon households earning more than \$100,000 climbed in the past decade from 6 percent to 10 percent and as high as 17.5 percent in Clackamas County. Although the Oregon poverty rate dropped slightly during the 1990s, the number of Oregonians living in poverty increased by 44,000 to 388,740.

Counties with the highest percentages of families below the poverty level in 1999 include Malheur (14.6 %), Lake (13.4%), Wheeler (12.7%) and Klamath (12.0%). Oregon cities and towns with the highest percentages of families below the poverty level include Chiloquin (33.5%), Lonerock (33.3%), Mitchell (26.9%), Halfway (24.5%), Seneca (24%), Cave Junction (23.6%), Haines (22.1%) and North Powder (22.1%). The percentages of families below the poverty level dramatically increase in single-parent families with children throughout the state—particularly when the single parent is a female.

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<sup>1</sup> See article entitled "Race, ethnicity and use of the national park system" (1999). See <http://www.nps.gov/socialscience/waso/products.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Dwyer, J. (1994). Customer diversity and the future demand for outdoor recreation

### Implications for the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in Oregon:

The growing gap between rich and poor in Oregon is impairing our ability to assure that quality outdoor recreation opportunities are available for all Oregonians. Economically disadvantaged populations are less aware of the spectrum of opportunities, and rising fees can price out those with the greatest need. Recreation providers across the state should strive to satisfy the recreational needs of low-income Oregonians.

The reasons for recreation non-participation by poor populations are often factors associated with poverty other than lack of money. Table 4.2 includes information from the 1994-1995 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, USDA Forest Service and the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia regarding barriers to recreation participation in the U.S.

Table 4.2. Participation Barriers for the General Population, Whites, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans, 1994-1995

Barrier	General Public	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian
Lack of Time	63.8%	62.5%	65.4%	77.1%	70.9%
Lack of Money	42.5%	40.8%	49.8%	49.1%	33.9%
Personal Health	28.2%	29.3%	26.5%	23.5%	10.5%
Inadequate Information	21.1%	18.6%	30.7%	34.1%	14.2%
Inadequate Transportation	14.8%	12.1%	24.3%	31.3%	11.4%

### OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS IDENTIFIED RECREATION PROVIDERS

OPRD asked major federal and state agency, county, municipal and special district organization representatives to answer a set of essay questions to gather information on the challenges they face in providing outdoor recreation opportunities in the state of Oregon. One of those questions asks providers to describe any outdoor recreation trends (e.g. participation patterns, management approaches, legal issues) that you see occurring in Oregon or elsewhere in the United States. The following section includes provider representative responses to this question.

#### Federal Agencies

##### 1) US Forest Service

- Demographic changes over the past 10 years include a recreating public that is older, more highly educated, with higher income levels, increasingly urban living, and increasing ethnic diversity.
- The public is asking public land managers to protect streams, fish, wildlife habitat, and threatened and endangered species. They are also asking us to manage for

amenities including quiet, natural places, natural appearing settings, and information and education. They would also like access to facilities and services, and roads to accommodate local tourism.

- The recreating public wants family-oriented activities, to travel closer to home with more frequent but shorter stays.

##### 2) National Park Service

- In general, most visits to parks involve increasingly shorter trips. Families and individuals have less leisure time than in the past. Individuals and families are coming to the national parks that are close to them and their visits are typically of a shorter duration than in the past.
- The public increasingly expects high-quality pre-visit information about their parks. While they still desire a traditional park experience once they arrive at a park, they desire much more information about the park to efficiently visit and explore what it has to offer. Increasingly, the public relies on the Internet as their primary source for such information for trip planning.

- The NPS also notes that visitors increasingly desire relevancy in interpretive media and park visits. While they remain interested in the "what" and "how" aspects of a park visit (what resources are here, how do they live or how did they get here), visitors increasingly crave the answers to "so what" aspects such as "what does this mean to me, our country, or the community of mankind."

### 3) Bureau of Reclamation

- Currently, there is considerable conversion of traditional Western water irrigation use to municipal-industrial use adjacent to major urban population growth areas. With increasing population, comes a greater need for water-based recreation in close proximity to these growth areas. In some areas in the near future, water may be more valuable for recreation than for agriculture. Such factors create an opportunity for expansion of recreation resources and site development associated with those reservoirs near cities.
- Managing for conflicts between recreational users seems to be an increasing need as demand for limited space increases and supply decreases. Technology offers both new problems and potential solutions as new recreational equipment is invented and mass communications improve. Motorized and mechanized devices will continue to improve, making our land and water areas more accessible and vulnerable, while the Internet and wireless phones will offer some solutions for instant campground reservations and river permits, real-time occupancy information, and better and more efficient RV's, boats and motor vehicles.

### 4) Bureau of Land Management

- Declining disposable leisure time among those still in the workforce may create an increase in demand for recreational activities and undeveloped open space closer to home. Meeting this demand will be especially challenging for federal agencies with land management responsibilities near urban areas.

- As more of the "baby boomer" generation retires, the demand for recreation facilities with high amenities and accessibility is likely to increase with the growing technologies available in the travel industry. This group may also increase the demand for more educational and interpretive programs. At the same time, this group represents a valuable source of volunteer assistance if recreation providers can offer meaningful volunteer opportunities.
- Rural communities are becoming increasingly interested in collaborating with managers and recreation providers on developing opportunities that have the potential of diversifying their economies, while still maintaining their quality-of-life values. This interest also reflects the growing demand by a wide spectrum of groups and individuals to be involved in planning and decisions that affect recreation and public land management in general.

### 5) US Fish and Wildlife Service

- The traveling public is seeking new outdoor recreational opportunities and opportunities for solitude. It feels that many of the popular federal land management agencies facilities are too crowded and regulated. The national wildlife refuges in Oregon and other states are attracting many members of the traveling public who are seeking solitude and new outdoor recreational opportunities.
- This trend is projected to continue with the outreach being done by the US Fish and Wildlife for the 2003 Centennial of National Wildlife Refuge System.
- The traveling public is also expected to discover both national wildlife refuges and national fish hatcheries during the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service owns many facilities along the route of the Corps of Exploration. Facilities in Oregon that will most likely increase in visitation because of Lewis and Clark generated interest are Umatilla NWR (near Irrigon in Morrow County), Lewis and Clark NWR (islands in Columbia River in Cathlamet County), and the Oregon Islands NWR, visible off

shore of Tillamook Head and Ecola State Park in Clatsop County.

## State Agencies

### 1) Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

- Greater emphasis on the protection and enhancement of "protected species" while maintaining recreational access.
- Loss of public access to "land locked" federal lands.
- Growing demand for motorized and non-motorized trail facilities.
- Growing demand for alternative camping facilities such as yurts and cabins.
- Destination parks are experiencing increasing demand for RV camping, especially at the coast.
- Demographic changes including an increasing Hispanic population, aging baby boomer cohort and an increase in single-parent families.

### 2) Oregon Tourism Commission (Travel Trends)

According to the Travel Industry Association of America, there are significant trends in the industry that are a match for Oregon, its rich travel offerings and attractions and the health of the state's tourism industry. Among them are:

1. **Close to Home:** Weekend travel is more popular than ever, with half of all U.S. adults — nearly 103 million — taking at least one weekend trip per year. This bodes particularly well for the state's effort to encourage Oregonians to visit locales in their own backyard. Supporting this trend includes:
  - Almost 30 percent of Americans have taken five or more weekend trips in the past year and 35 percent of all weekend travelers say they've taken their children with them on at least one weekend trip.
  - In fact, 40 percent of weekend travelers report they are taking more day trips and/or weekend trips today than five years ago.
2. **Outdoor/Active:** Oregon's diverse regions — from coasts and mountains, to

valleys and deserts — offer a rich variety of outdoor activities for everyone from the extreme sport enthusiast to the family vacationer. Here's why that's such an asset:

- Outdoor recreation and/or visiting national or state parks is one of the top activities for U.S. travelers taking leisure trips within the U.S.
  - One in five (21%) leisure person-trips includes some form of outdoor recreation and/or a visit to a national or state park.
  - Half of all U.S. adults, or 98 million people, have taken an adventure trip in the past five years. This includes 31 million adults who engaged in hard adventure activities like whitewater rafting, scuba diving and mountain biking.
  - One in 10 leisure person-trips (12%) includes going to a beach, equating to 87 million domestic leisure person-trips taken in the U.S. Among trips including beaches, 35 percent include children.
  - Camping is the number one outdoor vacation activity in America. One-third of U.S. adults say they have gone on a camping vacation in the past five years. The average age of travelers who go camping is 37 and their median household income is \$43,000.
  - Biking vacations attracted more than 27 million travelers in the past five years and they rank as the third most popular outdoor vacation activity in America, (following camping and hiking).
  - People who take biking trips tend to be young and affluent. About half are between the ages of 18 and 34 and one-fourth are from households with an annual income of \$75,000 or more.
3. **Destinations:** Not only does Oregon's geography provide ample activities, its attractions are rich in history, educational opportunities, and just plain fun. Here's why that's such an asset:
    - Twenty percent of all trips in the U.S. include children under 18. Most (87%) trips with children are for

- leisure, with popular activities including shopping (36%), outdoor activities (22%), historical places/museums (15%), and theme/amusement parks (14%).
- More than 50 million adults said they visited a museum or historical site in the past year and 33 million U.S. adults attended a cultural event such as a theater, arts, or music festival. Cultural and historic travelers spend more, stay in hotels more often, and visit more destinations.
  - One-fifth of U.S. adults attended a festival while on a trip away from home in the past year. One-third of festival travelers attended an arts or music festival in the past year; Twenty-two percent of festival travelers attended an ethnic, folk, or heritage festival.
  - Nearly 40 million Americans (one-fifth of U.S. residents) went on a garden tour, visited a botanical garden, attended a gardening show or festival, or participated in some other garden-related event in the past five years.

3. Finally, counties need to take more advantage of technology to improve how we manage our facilities—we are still way behind the curve.

### **CHANGES IN OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION IN OREGON (1987-2002)**

Another method of identifying outdoor recreation trends is to make comparisons of how recreation participation for a comparable set of activities changes over time. For this analysis, 2002 recreation participation estimates from this SCORP plan's "Demand and Needs Analysis" are compared to 1987 participation estimates from the 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Survey.

The 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Study estimated recreation participation for individual outdoor recreation activities using a measurement called "Activity Occasions." According to the study, the definition of an activity occasion is participation in a given activity for one person for any part of a 24-hour period.

In this SCORP plan's demand and needs analysis, participation estimates were reported as "User Occasions." In this recent study, a user occasion is defined as each time an individual participates in a single outdoor recreation activity. After consultation with the current study's primary investigator, it was determined that the 1987 "Activity Occasions" are directly comparable to the 2002 "User Occasions." To avoid confusion in this analysis, 1987 "Activity Occasions" will be reported as 1987 "User Occasions"

Many of the 76 outdoor recreation activities from the current study were not directly comparable to 1987 activities, and are not included in this analysis. In this analysis, recreation participation change is examined for a set of 39 individual outdoor recreation activities in the state of Oregon during the period from 1987 to 2002. In some cases, a number of individual activities from the current study are combined to allow direct comparison with 1987 participation estimates. The objective of this analysis is to identify the 5 most significant "participation growth activities" and "participation loss activities" during this 14-year period. This is accomplished by examining

## **Local Government Providers**

### **1) Municipal/Special Districts**

- Expanded public-private sector partnerships.
- Expanded public-public sector partnerships.
- Emphasis on low-impact development and types of improvements that require more maintenance cost efficiencies.
- Shift to natural resource-based types of recreation.

### **2) County Park and Recreation Departments**

1. Counties continue to see growth in overnight outdoor recreation activities. In particular people are participating in less traditional team related recreational activities and more individual physically challenging adventure sport activities.
2. Nature study activities also continue to rise in popularity.

the magnitude of change in user occasions for each of these 39 activities between 1987 and 2002. The most significant growth and loss activities are those activities with the largest net gain or loss in user occasions over the time period (rather than the percentage change).

For 2002 participation estimates, individual region estimates allow for a margin of error no worse than +/- 8%. This means that an activity with an estimated 1,000,000 user occasions, could actually be reported as in a range from 920,000 to 1,080,000. Assuming a similar margin of error for the 1987 estimates, this analysis will not identify any significant gain or loss activities that fall within this potential margin of error.

The 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Recreation Study presented statistically reliable participation information for 8 planning regions within the state. For the current planning effort, a total of 11 planning regions were identified. As a result, the borders of these regions do not always line up the same. For this analysis, information is presented at the statewide level and for 6 geographic areas within the state. To accomplish this, in some cases, it was necessary to combined 2 or more of the 11 planning regions together to allow direct comparison of 1987 and 2002 regional participation estimates (where the borders of both survey regions are the same).

The 6 geographic areas identified for this analysis include:

- Planning Region 1
- Combined Area Including Planning Regions 2 & 3
- Planning Region 4
- Combined Area Including Planning Regions 5 & 8
- Combined Area Including Planning Regions 6, 7 & 10
- Combined Area Including Planning Regions 9 & 11

The following tables include recreation participation comparisons for each of the 39 outdoor recreation activities for 1987 and 2002. Participation tables are presented for statewide participation and for each of the 6 individual geographic areas within the state. A map is included before each of the 6 area tables to identify the area's geographic boundaries. Following each recreation participation table, the 5 most significant growth and loss activities for

that geographic area are presented. Significant growth or loss activities are also highlighted in each of the 7 participation change tables.

In this analysis, only the 5 most significant growth and loss activities for each geographic area are identified (for summary purposes). It should be noted that many other activities, in addition to the top 5, show high levels of growth or loss during the 14-year period. Recreation providers may use tables as a reliable reference for each of the 39 recreational activities.

For some of the 2002 activities, very few people within a region participated (e.g., sailing, tennis). Therefore, regional participation estimates for these activities are made with very small sample sizes and results should be used with caution. Such activity estimates are identified in each table with an asterisk. This analysis will not identify activities identified with an asterisk as significant gain or loss activities.



Table 4.3. Statewide Changes in Recreation Participation (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987-2002
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	4,504,691	4,506,079	1,388	0.0%
Horseback Riding	3,080,365	2,111,160	-969,205	-31.5%
Backpacking	1,619,740	1,147,048	-472,692	-29.2%
<b>Motorized Activities</b>				
Four Wheel Driving	2,325,199	2,254,544	-70,655	-3.0%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	1,562,596	2,162,449	599,853	38.4%
Motorcycling	1,159,290	1,120,861	-38,429	-3.3%
Snowmobiling	211,082	416,195	205,113	97.2%
Dune Buggy Driving	150,262	101,169	-49,093	-32.7%
<b>Snow Related Activities</b>				
Downhill Skiing	1,757,194	2,279,201	522,007	29.7%
Sledding or General Snowplay	1,367,929	1,623,316	255,387	18.7%
<b>Fishing Activities</b>				
Fishing From a Boat	3,633,525	5,242,758	1,609,233	44.3%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	2,668,085	2,751,190	83,105	3.1%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	1,083,882	1,379,010	295,128	27.2%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	929,369	2,210,552	1,281,183	137.9%
Sailing	480,347	197,079	-283,268	-59.0%
Windsurfing	210,670	182,082	-28,588	-13.6%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	8,607,771	5,767,911	-2,839,860	-33.0%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	8,481,691	9,442,654	960,963	11.3%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	6,531,197	17,633,495	11,102,298	170.0%
Outdoor Photography	4,621,474	4,820,311	198,837	4.3%
<b>Hunting Activities</b>				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	2,352,262	3,987,648	1,635,386	69.5%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	1,153,132	1,499,764	346,632	30.1%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	237,578	532,227	294,649	124.0%
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	5,643,612	11,033,241	5,389,629	95.5%
Car Camping with a Tent	3,514,197	2,689,093	-825,104	-23.5%
Boat Camping	664,373	779,924	115,551	17.4%
Horseback Camping	420,719	258,600	-162,119	-38.5%
<b>Picnicking &amp; Sightseeing Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	10,168,480	12,343,859	2,175,379	21.4%
Picnicking	5,286,033	3,998,644	-1,287,389	-24.4%
Train or Bus Touring	326,295	140,721	-185,574	-56.9%

Table 4.3. Continued: Statewide Changes in Recreation Participation (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987 - 2002
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Using Playground Equipment	4,245,608	8,846,220	4,600,612	108.4%
Golf	3,340,884	9,635,657	6,294,773	188.4%
Baseball	2,643,106	4,479,768	1,836,662	69.5%
Outdoor Basketball	2,913,689	3,694,109	780,420	26.8%
Soccer	1,937,562	3,339,052	1,401,490	72.3%
Softball	2,403,064	2,523,175	120,111	5.0%
Football/ Rugby	902,812	2,005,697	1,102,885	122.2%
Outdoor Tennis	2,039,943	1,193,598	-846,345	-41.5%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	1,513,852	978,297	-535,555	-35.4%

Table 4.4. Most Significant Statewide Participation Growth Activities (1987-2002)

Rank	Growth Activity	Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Nature/Wildlife Observation	+11,102,298	+170%
2	Golf	+6,294,773	+188%
3	RV/Trailer Camping	+5,389,629	+96%
4	Using Playground Equipment	+4,600,612	+108%
5	Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	+2,175,379	+21%

Table 4.5. Most Significant Statewide Participation Loss Activities (1987-2002)

Rank	Loss Activity	Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	-2,839,860	-33%
2	Picnicking	-1,287,389	-24%
3	Horseback Riding	-969,205	-32%
4	Outdoor Tennis	-846,345	-42%
5	Car Camping with a Tent	-825,104	-24%

Figure 4.2. SCORP Planning Region 1

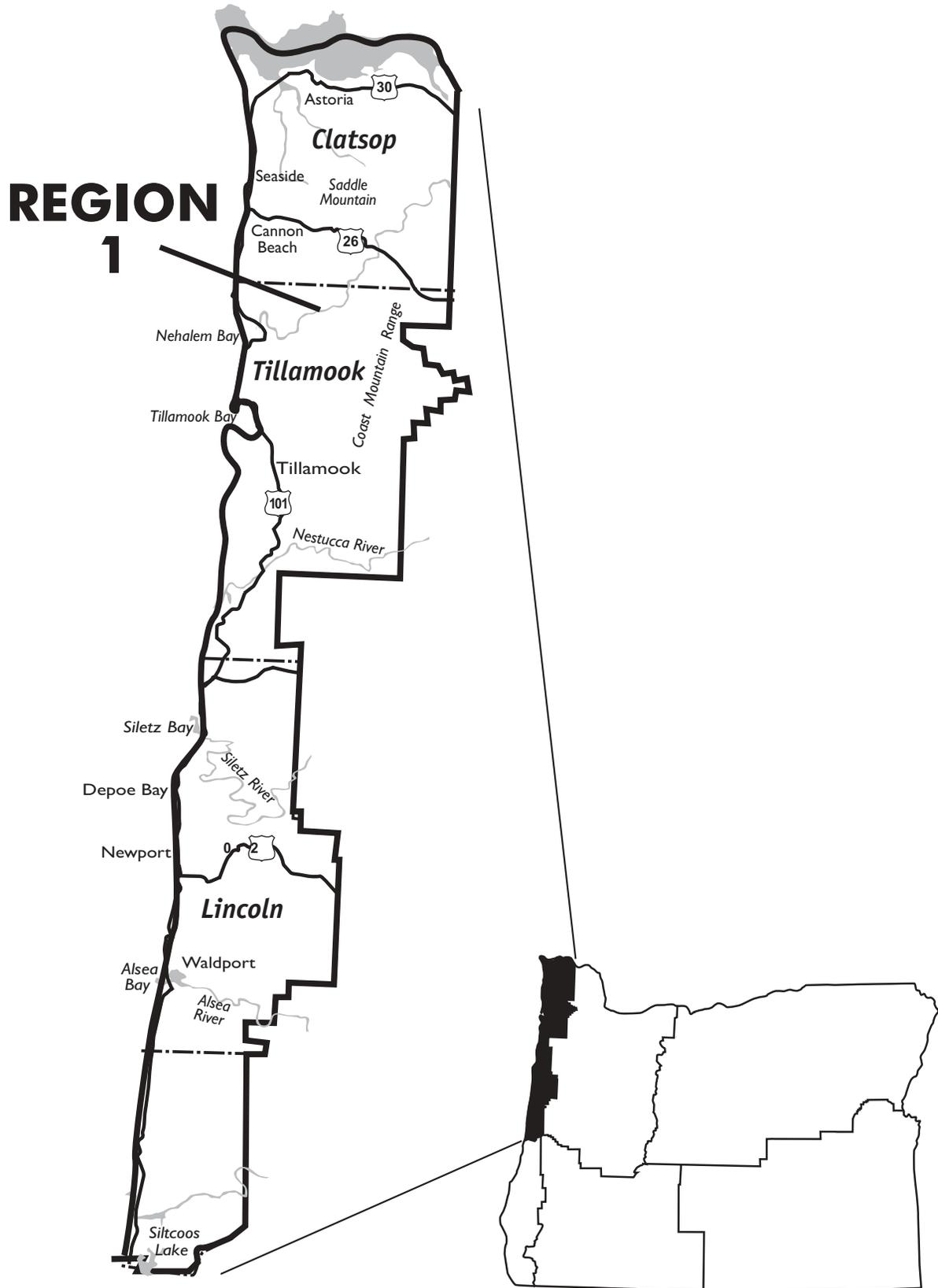


Table 4.6. Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Region 1 (1987-2002)

	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987- 2002	% Change 1987-2002
<b>Recreation Activity Types</b>				
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	550,399	993,897	443,498	80.6%
Horseback Riding	107,989	150,428	42,439	39.3%
Backpacking	179,571	56,301	-123,270	-68.6%
<b>Motorized Activities</b>				
Four Wheel Driving	340,808	353,381	12,573	3.7%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	474,464	578,267	103,803	21.9%
Motorcycling	144,948	163,630*	18,682	12.9%
Snowmobiling	0	0	0	0.0%
Dune Buggy Driving	9,676	48,964*	39,288	406.0%
<b>Snow Related Activities</b>				
Downhill Skiing	0	0	0	-
Sledding or General Snowplay	0	5,388	5,388	-
<b>Fishing Activities</b>				
Fishing From a Boat	1,189,028	1,198,193	9,165	0.8%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	917,262	461,059	-456,203	-49.7%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	68,162	8,379*	-59,783	-87.7%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	549,767	298,694	-251,073	-45.7%
Sailing	20,254	0	-20,254	-100.0%
Windsurfing	8,310	64,647*	56,337	677.9%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	398,602	630,151	231,549	58.1%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	3,306,923	6,041,082	2,734,159	82.7%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	1,417,282	1,797,447	380,165	26.8%
Outdoor Photography	1,297,541	460,141	-837,400	-64.5%
<b>Hunting Activities</b>				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	475,203	250,611	-224,592	-47.3%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	19,958	70,142	50,184	251.4%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	25,402	25,144	-258	-1.0%
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	1,994,422	3,728,795	1,734,373	87.0%
Car Camping with a Tent	729,796	348,762	-381,034	-52.2%
Boat Camping	44,672	190,546	145,874	326.5%
Horseback Camping	47,862	42,899*	-4,963	-10.4%
<b>Picnicking &amp; Sightseeing Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	3,119,456	2,410,370	-709,086	-22.7%
Picnicking	1,358,640	637,321	-721,319	-53.1%
Train or Bus Touring	38,058	10,350	-27,708	-72.8%

Table 4.6. Continued: Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Region 1 (1987-2002)

<b>Recreation Activity Types</b>	<b>1987 User Occas.</b>	<b>2002 User Occas.</b>	<b>Change 1987- 2002</b>	<b>% Change 1987 - 2002</b>
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Using Playground Equipment	230,839	450,225	219,386	95.0%
Golf	520,686	1,190,801	670,115	128.7%
Baseball	118,475	181,363	62,888	53.1%
Outdoor Basketball	142,956	96,847	-46,109	-32.3%
Soccer	92,168	101,227	9,059	9.8%
Softball	167,328	101,140	-66,188	-39.6%
Football/ Rugby	96,340	90,976	-5,364	-5.6%
Outdoor Tennis	73,486	29,747*	-43,739	-59.5%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	68,716	43,112*	-25,604	-37.3%

Table 4.7. Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Planning Region 1 (1987-2002)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Growth Activity</b>	<b>Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>	<b>% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>
1	Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	+2,734,159	+83%
2	RV/Trailer Camping	+1,734,374	+87%
3	Golf	+670,115	+129%
4	Day Hiking	+443,897	+81%
5	Using Playground Equipment	+219,386	+95%

Table 4.8. Most Significant Participation Loss Activities in Planning Region 1 (1987-2002)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Loss Activity</b>	<b>Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>	<b>% Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>
1	Outdoor Photography	-837,400	-65%
2	Picnicking	-721,319	-23%
3	Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	-709,086	-23%
4	Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	-456,203	-50%
5	Non-Motorized Boating	-251,073	-46%

Figure 4.3. Combined Area Including SCORP Planning Regions 2 & 3



Table 4.9. Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Regions 2 &amp; 3 (1987-2002)

<b>Recreation Activity Types</b>	<b>1987 User Occas.</b>	<b>2002 User Occas.</b>	<b>Change 1987-2002</b>	<b>% Change 1987-2002</b>
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	1,676,404	2,023,615	347,211	20.7%
Horseback Riding	1,655,673	1,204,739	-450,934	-27.2%
Backpacking	637,971	670,380	32,409	5.1%
<b>Motorized Activities</b>				
Four Wheel Driving	524,418	455,361	-69,057	-13.2%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	278,857	477,817	198,960	71.3%
Motorcycling	402,651	402,047	-604	-0.2%
Snowmobiling	53,760	19,915*	-33,845	-63.0%
Dune Buggy Driving	119,418	38,486*	-80,932	-67.8%
<b>Snow Related Activities</b>				
Downhill Skiing	734,748	1,435,279	700,531	95.3%
Sledding or General Snowplay	537,623	811,211	273,588	50.9%
<b>Fishing Activities</b>				
Fishing From a Boat	858,772	1,695,078	836,306	97.4%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	878,319	1,025,632	147,313	16.8%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	708,276	726,272	17,996	2.5%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	736,905	735,104	-1,801	-0.2%
Sailing	350,611	158,995*	-191,616	-54.7%
Windsurfing	146,282	75,793*	-70,489	-48.2%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	5,254,969	2,900,748	-2,354,221	-44.8%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	2,712,152	959,261	-1,752,891	-64.6%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	2,422,761	8,573,512	6,150,751	253.9%
Outdoor Photography	1,520,137	2,452,490	932,353	61.3%
<b>Hunting Activities</b>				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	486,937	1,238,126	751,189	154.3%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	494,200	475,541	-18,659	-3.8%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	81,966	235,299	153,333	187.1%
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	1,004,123	1,491,785	487,662	48.6%
Car Camping with a Tent	900,882	624,831	-276,051	-30.6%
Boat Camping	191,783	34,464*	-157,319	-82.0%
Horseback Camping	144,748	44,217*	-100,531	-69.5%
<b>Picnicking &amp; Sightseeing Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	3,621,994	6,107,192	2,485,198	68.6%
Picnicking	2,177,574	2,174,711	-2,863	-0.1%
Train or Bus Touring	89,409	99,965*	10,556	11.8%

Table 4.9. Continued: Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Regions 2 &amp; 3 (1987-2002)

<b>Recreation Activity Types</b>	<b>1987 User Occas.</b>	<b>2002 User Occas.</b>	<b>Change 1987-2002</b>	<b>% Change 1987 - 2002</b>
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Using Playground Equipment	2,979,226	6,371,936	3,392,710	113.9%
Golf	1,933,600	6,265,866	4,332,266	224.1%
Baseball	1,386,135	3,196,338	1,810,203	130.6%
Outdoor Basketball	2,104,882	2,761,033	656,151	31.2%
Soccer	1,412,752	2,518,990	1,106,238	78.3%
Softball	1,563,986	1,808,631	244,645	15.6%
Football/ Rugby	484,582	1,222,704	738,122	152.3%
Outdoor Tennis	1,508,075	898,796	-609,279	-40.4%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	1,167,639	729,245	-438,394	-37.5%

Table 4.10. Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Planning Regions 2 &amp; 3 (1987-2002)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Growth Activity</b>	<b>Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>	<b>% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>
1	Nature/Wildlife Observation	+6,150,751	+254%
2	Golf	+4,332,266	+224%
3	Using Playground Equipment	+3,392,710	+114%
4	Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	+2,485,198	+69%
5	Baseball	+1,810,203	+131%

Table 4.11. Most Significant Participation Loss Activities in Planning Regions 2 &amp; 3 (1987-2002)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Loss Activity</b>	<b>Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>	<b>% Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002</b>
1	Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	-2,354,221	-45%
2	Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	-1,752,891	-65%
3	Outdoor Tennis	-609,279	-40%
4	Horseback Riding	-450,934	-27%
5	Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	-438,394	-38%

Figure 4.4. SCORP Planning Region 4

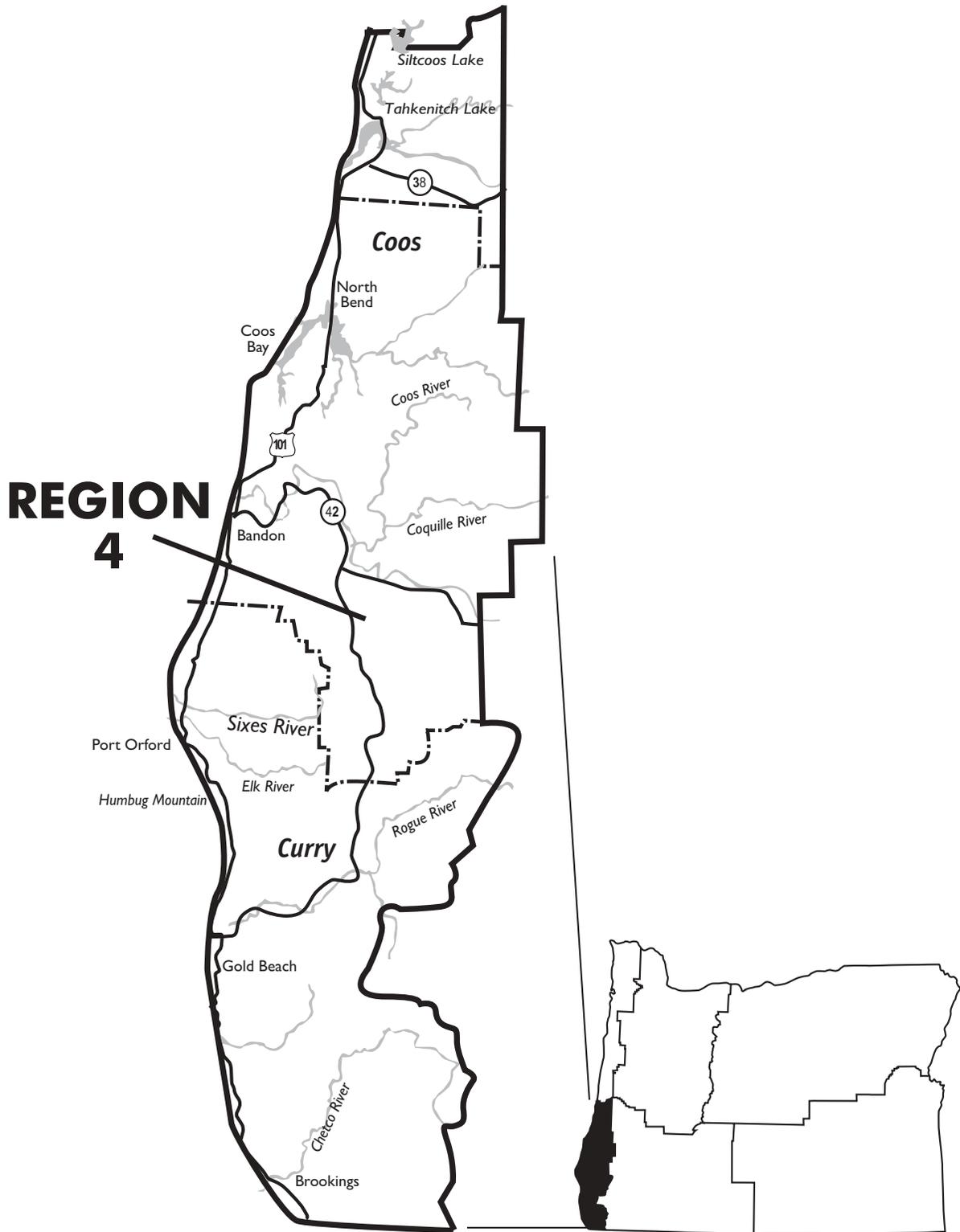


Table 4.12. Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Region 4 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987- 2002	% Change 1987-2002
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	308,710	168,423	-140,287	-45.4%
Horseback Riding	78,965	95,700*	16,735	21.2%
Backpacking	42,269	30,675*	-11,594	-27.4%
<b>Motorized Activities</b>				
Four Wheel Driving	130,395	160,804	30,409	23.3%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	75,709	185,181	109,472	144.6%
Motorcycling	138,817	60,085*	-78,732	-56.7%
Snowmobiling	3,038	0*	-3,038	-
Dune Buggy Driving	8,956	7,516*	-1,440	-16.1%
<b>Snow Related Activities</b>				
Downhill Skiing	41,758	0	-41,758	-
Sledding or General Snowplay	19,538	10,249	-9,289	-47.5%
<b>Fishing Activities</b>				
Fishing From a Boat	600,000	543,142	-56,858	-9.5%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	353,109	127,051*	-226,058	-64.0%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	34,512	191,306*	156,794	454.3%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	376,800	83,516	-293,284	-77.8%
Sailing	51,256	11,716	-39,540	-77.1%
Windsurfing	1,594	0*	-1,594	-100.0%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	600,003	404,171	-195,832	-32.6%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	1,147,085	1,588,852	441,767	38.5%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	561,916	982,483	420,567	74.8%
Outdoor Photography	257,578	308,197	50,619	19.7%
<b>Hunting Activities</b>				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	91,038	86,196	-4,842	-5.3%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	46,623	27,182	-19,441	-41.7%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	0	12,363*	12,363	-
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	513,151	1,184,131	670,980	130.8%
Car Camping with a Tent	261,324	249,448	-11,876	-4.5%
Boat Camping	98,006	68,968*	-29,038	-29.6%
Horseback Camping	32,403	0*	-32,403	-
<b>Picnicking &amp; Sightseeing Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	936,108	510,692	-425,416	-45.4%
Picnicking	595,792	183,192	-412,600	-69.3%
Train or Bus Touring	13,734	13,355*	-379	-2.8%

Table 4.12. Continued: Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Region 4 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987- 2002	% Change 1987 - 2002
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Using Playground Equipment	121,533	150,785	29,252	24.1%
Golf	132,601	215,157	82,556	62.3%
Baseball	65,558	199,613*	134,055	204.5%
Outdoor Basketball	70,976	22,059*	-48,917	-68.9%
Soccer	50,757	44,443*	-6,314	-12.4%
Softball	87,256	41,126*	-46,130	-52.9%
Football/ Rugby	31,867	39,720*	7,853	24.6%
Outdoor Tennis	95,010	23,370*	-71,640	-75.4%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	36,583	11,945*	-24,638	-67.3%

Table 4.13. Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Planning Region 4 (1987-2002)

Rank	Growth Activity	Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	RV/Trailer Camping	+670,980	+131%
2	Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	+441,767	+39%
3	Nature/Wildlife Observation	+420,567	+75%
4	ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	+109,472	+145%
5	Golf	+82,556	+62%

Table 4.14. Most Significant Participation Loss Activities in Planning Region 4 (1987-2002)

Rank	Loss Activity	Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	-425,416	-45%
2	Picnicking	-412,600	-69%
3	Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	-293,284	-78%
4	Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	-195,832	-33%
5	Day Hiking	-140,287	-45%

Figure 4.5. Combined Area Including SCORP Planning Regions 5 & 8

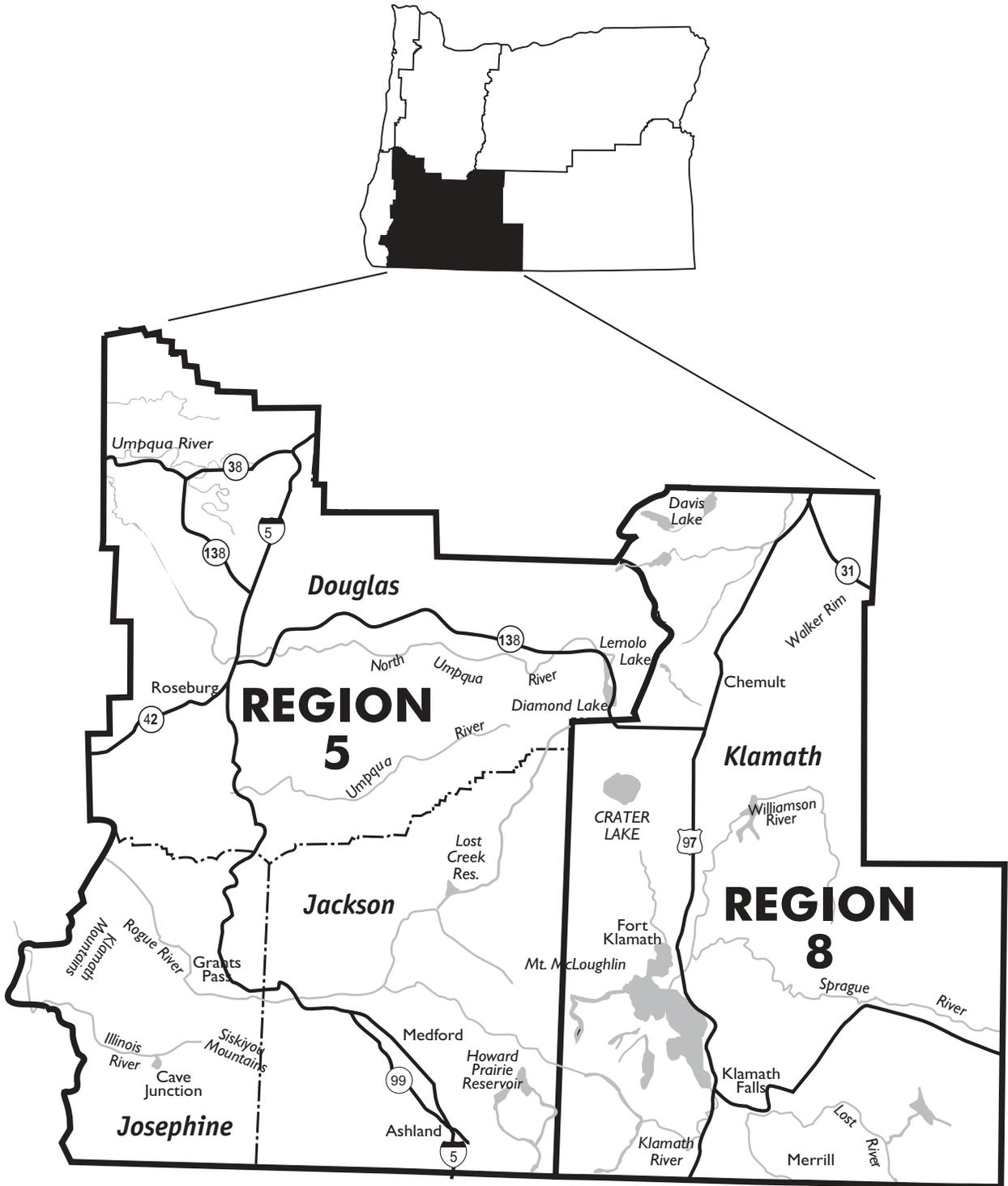


Table 4.15. Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Regions 5 &amp; 8 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987- 2002	% Change 1987-2002
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	547,181	765,902	218,721	40.0%
Horseback Riding	255,194	273,156	17,962	7.0%
Backpacking	86,246	231,357	145,111	168.3%
<b>Motorized Activities</b>				
Four Wheel Driving	574,947	305,376	-269,571	-46.9%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	288,641	231,357	-57,284	-19.8%
Motorcycling	199,623	140,000*	-59,623	-29.9%
Snowmobiling	13,758	252,130*	238,372	1732.6%
Dune Buggy Driving	3,496	1,024*	-2,472	-70.7%
<b>Snow Related Activities</b>				
Downhill Skiing	4,281	123,107	118,826	2775.7%
Sledding or General Snowplay	153,490	145,594	-7,896	-5.1%
<b>Fishing Activities</b>				
Fishing From a Boat	317,637	600,850	283,213	89.2%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	258,447	292,596*	34,149	13.2%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	196,746	179,580	-17,166	-8.7%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	101,578	335,512	233,934	230.3%
Sailing	45,821	4,067	-41,754	-91.1%
Windsurfing	17,774	26,784	9,010	50.7%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	1,113,847	1,035,384	-78,463	-7.0%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	528,495	372,149	-156,346	-29.6%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	1,105,770	3,601,402	2,495,632	225.7%
Outdoor Photography	253,586	856,867	603,281	237.9%
<b>Hunting Activities</b>				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	622,866	588,954	-33,912	-5.4%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	163,492	757,367	593,875	363.2%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	42,764	83,347*	40,583	94.9%
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	597,042	2,023,958	1,426,916	239.0%
Car Camping with a Tent	396,104	432,439	36,335	9.2%
Boat Camping	147,586	184,218	36,632	24.8%
Horseback Camping	26,434	97,517*	71,083	268.9%
<b>Picnicking &amp; Sightseeing Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	885,637	1,418,441	532,804	60.2%
Picnicking	380,076	574,302	194,226	51.1%
Train or Bus Touring	41,332	8,687*	-32,645	-79.0%

Table 4.15. Continued: Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Region 5 &amp; 8 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987 - 2002
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Using Playground Equipment	540,753	989,793	449,040	83.0%
Golf	271,788	902,052	630,264	231.9%
Baseball	246,620	500,746	254,126	103.0%
Outdoor Basketball	287,868	412,261	124,393	43.2%
Soccer	246,011	219,137	-26,874	-10.9%
Softball	356,462	342,261	-14,201	-4.0%
Football/ Rugby	146,808	502,692	355,884	242.4%
Outdoor Tennis	158,486	133,067	-25,419	-16.0%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	131,778	113,871	-17,907	-13.6%

Table 4.16. Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Planning Regions 5 &amp; 8 (1987-2002)

Rank	Growth Activity	Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Nature/Wildlife Observation	2,495,632	+226%
2	RV/Trailer Camping	1,426,916	+239%
3	Golf	630,264	+232%
4	Outdoor Photography	603,281	+238%
5	Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	593,875	+363%

Table 4.17. Most Significant Participation Loss Activities in Planning Regions 5 &amp; 8 (1987-2002)

Rank	Loss Activity	Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Four Wheel Driving	-269,571	-47%
2	Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	-156,346	-30%
3	ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	-57,284	-20%
4	Sailing	-41,754	-91%
5	*		

\* No other significant loss activities to report.



Table 4.18. Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Regions 6, 7 &amp; 10 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987-2002
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	1,376,534	712,357	-664,177	-48.2%
Horseback Riding	929,351	315,428	-613,923	-66.1%
Backpacking	71,177	149,206	78,029	109.6%
<b>Motorized Activities</b>				
Four Wheel Driving	589,250	872,582	283,332	48.1%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	413,578	606,458	192,880	46.6%
Motorcycling	176,510	305,504	128,994	73.1%
Snowmobiling	112,685	124,043	11,358	10.1%
Dune Buggy Driving	4,880	4,398*	-482	-9.9%
<b>Snow Related Activities</b>				
Downhill Skiing	970,284	556,004	-414,280	-42.7%
Sledding or General Snowplay	618,641	552,525	-66,116	-10.7%
<b>Fishing Activities</b>				
Fishing From a Boat	370,453	1,075,092	704,639	190.2%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	210,602	490,417	279,815	132.9%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	105,161	261,893	156,732	149.0%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	411,768	714,543	302,775	73.5%
Sailing	7,066	14,625*	7,559	107.0%
Windsurfing	29,673	14,859*	-14,814	-49.9%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	1,050,254	720,182	-330,072	-31.4%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	680,492	823,809	143,317	21.1%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	884,381	2,311,261	1,426,880	161.3%
Outdoor Photography	1,034,050	626,924	-407,126	-39.4%
<b>Hunting Activities</b>				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	632,718	1,221,239	588,521	93.0%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	360,411	362,569	2,158	0.6%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	76,480	160,137	83,657	109.4%
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	1,178,179	2,310,919	1,132,740	96.1%
Car Camping with a Tent	1,060,779	925,494	-135,285	-12.8%
Boat Camping	161,669	288,832	127,163	78.7%
Horseback Camping	107,684	72,735	-34,949	-32.5%
<b>Picnicking &amp; Sightseeing Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	1,252,618	1,675,317	422,699	33.7%
Picnicking	647,711	364,943	-282,768	-43.7%
Train or Bus Touring	28,227	8,240*	-19,987	-70.8%

Table 4.18. Continued: Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Regions 6, 7 & 10 (1987-2002)

	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987 - 2002
<b>Recreation Activity Types</b>				
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Using Playground Equipment	329,633	773,870	444,237	134.8%
Golf	355,761	972,554	616,793	173.4%
Baseball	798,373	350,730	-447,643	-56.1%
Outdoor Basketball	280,521	326,784	46,263	16.5%
Soccer	125,895	425,152	299,257	237.7%
Softball	191,065	207,402	16,337	8.6%
Football/ Rugby	130,863	157,290	26,427	20.2%
Outdoor Tennis	191,268	98,947	-92,321	-48.3%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	104,902	66,720	-38,182	-36.4%

Table 4.19. Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Planning Regions 6, 7 & 10 (1987-2002)

Rank	Growth Activity	Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Nature/Wildlife Observation	+1,426,889	+161%
2	RV/Trailer Camping	+1,132,740	+96%
3	Fishing From a Boat	+704,639	+190%
4	Golf	+616,793	+173%
5	Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	+588,521	+93%

Table 4.20. Most Significant Participation Loss Activities in Planning Regions 6, 7 & 10 (1987-2002)

Rank	Loss Activity	Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Day Hiking	-664,177	-48%
2	Horseback Riding	-613,923	-66%
3	Baseball	-447,643	-56%
4	Downhill Skiing	-414,280	-43%
5	Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	-330,072	-31%

Figure 4.7. Combined Area Including SCORP Planning Regions 9 & 11

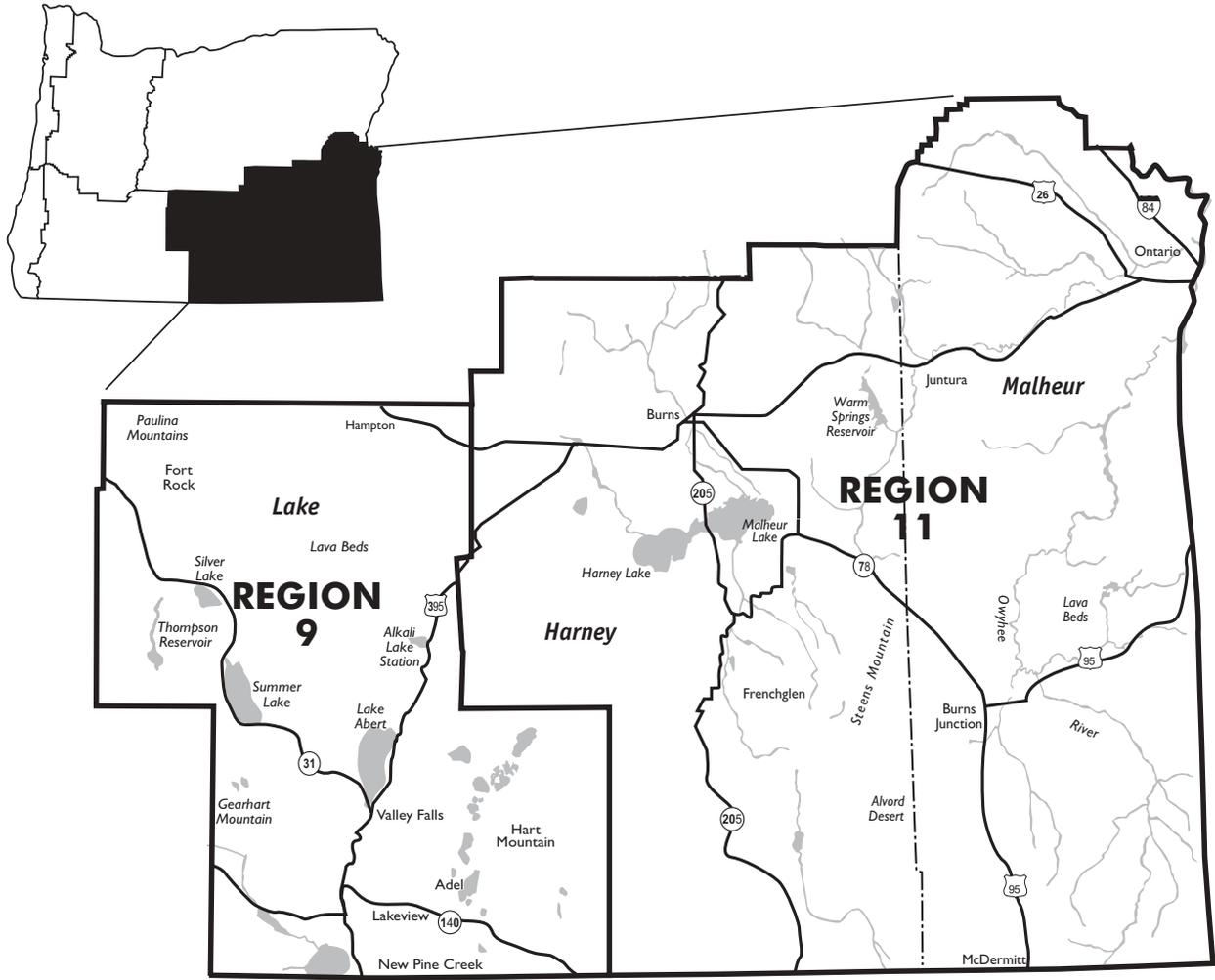


Table 4.21. Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Regions 9 &amp; 11 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987-2002
<b>Trail &amp; Off-Trail Activities</b>				
Day Hiking	45,455	73,243	27,788	61.1%
Horseback Riding	53,193	71,709	18,516	34.8%
Backpacking	69,296	9,130*	-60,166	-86.8%
<b>Motorized Activities</b>				
Four Wheel Driving	165,381	107,041	-58,340	-35.3%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	31,347	174,066	142,719	455.3%
Motorcycling	19,508	49,595*	30,087	154.2%
Snowmobiling	25,213	20,107*	-5,106	-20.3%
Dune Buggy Driving	3,058	782*	-2,276	-74.4%
<b>Snow Related Activities</b>				
Downhill Skiing	5,923	29,503	23,580	398.1%
Sledding or General Snowplay	38,637	98,146	59,509	154.0%
<b>Fishing Activities</b>				
Fishing From a Boat	119,685	130,402	10,717	9.0%
<b>Boating Activities</b>				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	50,346	25,679*	-24,667	-49.0%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	55,787	11,581*	-44,206	-79.2%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	40,166	20,489	-19,677	-49.0%
Sailing	5,339	7,677*	2,338	43.8%
Windsurfing	7,037	0*	-7,037	-100.0%
<b>Swimming &amp; Beach Activities</b>				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	190,096	77,277	-112,819	-59.3%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	106,544	29,650	-76,894	-72.2%
<b>Nature Study Activities</b>				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	139,087	367,392	228,305	164.1%
Outdoor Photography	258,582	115,692	-142,890	-55.3%
<b>Hunting Activities</b>				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	61,464	602,522	541,058	880.3%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	68,448	282,705	214,257	313.0%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	10,966	15,936	4,970	45.3%
<b>Camping Activities</b>				
RV/Trailer Camping	356,695	309,589	-47,106	-13.2%
Car Camping with a Tent	165,312	108,118	-57,194	-34.6%
Boat Camping	20,657	12,896	-7,761	-37.6%
Horseback Camping	61,588	1,231*	-60,357	-98.0%
<b>Picnicking &amp; Sightseeing Activities</b>				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	352,667	221,847	-130,820	-37.1%
Picnicking	126,240	64,175	-62,065	-49.2%
Train or Bus Touring	115,535	125*	-115,410	-99.9%

Table 4.21. Continued: Changes in Recreation Participation in Planning Region 9 & 11 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987 - 2002
<b>Outdoor Sports &amp; Games</b>				
Using Playground Equipment	43,624	109,611	65,987	151.3%
Golf	126,448	89,227	-37,221	-29.4%
Baseball	27,945	50,979	23,034	82.4%
Outdoor Basketball	26,486	75,125	48,639	183.6%
Soccer	9,979	30,102	20,123	201.7%
Softball	36,967	22,612	-14,355	-38.8%
Football/ Rugby	12,352	15,376	3,024	24.5%
Outdoor Tennis	13,618	9,672	-3,946	-29.0%
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	4,234	13,404	9,170	216.6%

Table 4.22. Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Planning Regions 9 & 11 (1987-2002)

Rank	Growth Activity	Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	+541,058	+880%
2	Nature/Wildlife Observation	+228,305	+164%
3	Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	+214,257	+313%
4	ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	+142,719	+455%
5	Using Playground Equipment	+65,987	+151%

Table 4.23. Most Significant Participation Loss Activities in Planning Regions 9 & 11 (1987-2002)

Rank	Loss Activity	Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Loss in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Outdoor Photography	-142,890	-55%
2	Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	-130,820	-37%
3	Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	-112,819	-53%
4	Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	-76,894	-72.2%
5	Picnicking	-62,065	-49.2%

## SUMMARY

Using results from the 2000 Census, three major demographic trends are identified which have, and will continue to have, a significant impact on the provision of recreation opportunities in Oregon. These trends include a rapidly increasing population, rapidly increasing diversity within the population, and a growing gap between the rich and poor. Recreation providers should proactively address these demographic trends to provide equal access to recreational opportunities for all Oregonians in the future.

Representatives from public-sector recreation providers in the state also report that the state's population is growing older, more highly educated, with higher income levels, increasingly urban, and increasingly ethnic. In addition, providers reported the following important recreation trends:

- The public is asking land managers to place an increasing emphasis on the protection of streams, fish, wildlife habitat, and threatened and endangered species. They are also asking land managers to manage for amenities including quiet, natural places, natural appearing settings, and information and education.
- The recreating public has less disposable leisure time available than in the past. As a result, they are taking shorter trips involving closer to home travel. In fact, according to the Travel Industry Association of America, in the U.S. 40% of weekend travelers report they are taking more day trips and/or weekend trips today than 5 years ago. Meeting this demand will be especially challenging for federal agencies with land management responsibilities near urban areas.
- As more of the "baby boomer" generation retires, the demand for recreation facilities with high amenities and accessibility is likely to increase with the growing technologies available in the travel industry.
- Rural communities are becoming increasingly interested in collaborating with managers and recreation providers

on developing opportunities that have the potential of diversifying their economies, while still maintaining their quality-of-life values.

- Nature study activities are rising in popularity.
- In some areas in the near future, water may be more valuable for recreation than for agriculture.
- Managing for conflicts between recreational users seems to be an increasing need as demand for limited space increases and supply decreases (e.g. areas available for motorized recreation use).
- Expanded public-private sector and public-public sector partnerships to more efficiently and effectively provide outdoor recreation opportunities within the state.

Finally, participation estimates from this plan's needs assessment were compared with participation estimates from the 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Study. The most significant participation growth activities in the state of Oregon include Nature/Wildlife Observation, Golf, RV/Trailer Camping, Using Playground Equipment and Sightseeing/Driving for pleasure. The most significant statewide participation loss activities include Swimming in an Outdoor Pool, Picnicking, Horseback Riding, Outdoor Tennis and Car Camping with a Tent.

Recreation providers throughout the state should consider these important trends in their recreational planning within their jurisdictions. The ultimate goal is to provide needed recreational resources and opportunities for all Oregonians in years to come.