

Oregon's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Outdoor Recreation and an Aging Oregon Population

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In preparation for the 2008-2012 Oregon State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) plan, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) contracted Oregon State University (OSU) to conduct a survey of “baby boomers” and “pre boomers.” In this study, baby boomers, or simply boomers, are Oregon residents born between 1946 through 1964, while pre-boomers are Oregon residents born between 1926 and 1945.

Information about the recreation patterns of an aging population can help planners provide the recreation opportunities Oregonians seek. Recreation demand may increase as population increases or change as new activities are introduced (e.g., mountain biking and snowboarding). The boomer generation introduces a new dynamic. Due to the numeric size of this generation, it will create a different balance between 1) increased demand as youth begin engaging in outdoor recreation and 2) decreased demand as the elderly age. Moreover, if the conventional wisdom that boomers will remain physically active is true, the pattern of demand across recreation activities will change. The combination of these forces may lead to increased demand for physically active recreation opportunities.

The survey focused on three broad issues:

- Current and expected future participation in outdoor recreation activities.
- Migration and the factors affecting it.
- Volunteerism.

Survey results can help recreation professionals provide the recreation opportunities that boomers and pre-boomers currently seek and expect to seek in the future. Migration and volunteerism results help recreation professionals identify where these opportunities will be demanded (e.g., more in migration destinations than in origins) and how to involve volunteers in providing recreation and other services. This report will be supplemented by a separate report focusing on migration issues; that report will use migration survey responses as well as analysis of secondary migration data.

Survey results can be used by state, local, and federal agencies to meet future outdoor recreation needs as Oregon’s population ages. Results can also identify trends that can provide opportunities for the private sector.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted using a random sample of boomers and pre-boomers, with names and addresses based on DMV records. In order to ensure sufficient responses within specific population groups, the sample was stratified (split) using three criteria:

- Generation: boomers vs. pre-boomers.
- Migration status: aging in place vs. intra-state migrants vs. inter-state migrants.
- Location: by county or groups of counties.

A total of 4,562 surveys were mailed, with 1,219 returned. Adjusting for undeliverables, there was a 31% response rate. U.S. Census and Portland State University population data were used to adjust for the stratification and non-response. Results presented here and in the full report reflect this weighting and represent the diversity of the Oregon boomer and pre-boomer population.

OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION

Overall changes

The survey began by asking how overall participation in outdoor recreation has changed in the past five years. Respondents are more likely to be spending less time rather than more time engaged in outdoor recreation:

- 22% spend more time engaged in outdoor recreation currently than they did 5 years ago.
- 46% spend about the same amount of time.
- 32% spend less time.

Older respondents are much more likely than others to be spending less time. This is consistent with the expectation that recreation participation declines with age despite greater free time in retirement. Likewise, women and persons in lower income households are more likely than others to be spending less time.

For those that currently spend more time in outdoor recreation, retirement and more available time are the reasons given. Age, physical limitations, health, and work commitments are the reasons for those that currently spend less time.

Looking to the future, respondents are more likely to expect an increase rather than a decrease in their outdoor recreation activities:

- 45% expect to spend more time engaged in outdoor recreation 10 years from now.
- 41% expect to spend about the same amount of time.
- 14% expect to spend less time.

Similar to results for past transitions, older, female, and low income respondents are more likely than others to expect to spend less time in the future.

Retirement and more available time are the reasons given for those that expect to spend more time in outdoor recreation. Age and physical limitations are the reasons given by those that expect to spend less time.

Respondents reported how many days they spent engaging in each of 54 activities during the past year. These activities range from physically easy (e.g., picnicking or walking on sidewalks) to physically demanding (e.g., rock climbing or whitewater kayaking). The participation intensity for individuals is the total number of days each individual spent engaged in outdoor recreation, summed across all 54 activities. The participation rate for individuals is the total number of activities each person engaged in at least once during the year.

Participation intensity and rate differ only modestly across genders. Participation intensity tends to peak at age 45-49, decline with age, and then increase in the late 70s – though this increase appears due to a few particularly active individuals. Participation rate also tends to peak at age 45-49 and then slowly decline with age. This indicates that Oregonians are “giving up” some activities as they age. Participation intensity and rate both increase with income.

Respondents self-reported their health using five categories from excellent to poor. As expected, both recreation intensity and rate decrease with declining health. They also decrease with retirement. The relationship between age, income, health, and participation is complex, but results suggest that income decreases and health declines with aging, and this combination of factors leads to reduced recreation participation.

The results reported above support the traditional negative relationship between age and recreation activity. An important question is whether this will continue in the future. In other words, will boomers reduce their participation as they age, following the example of previous generations? Forecasting can be difficult and uncertain, but respondents are more likely to forecast future increases in overall participation than future decreases (45% versus 14%). Respondents also were asked to forecast their participation in each of the 54 specific activities. On average across all activities, respondents expect to spend 28% more days recreating 10 years from now than they do currently. In other words, boomers expect to “break the trend” of decreasing recreation with age. This provides challenges and opportunities for recreation providers.

Participation across activities

Turning to individual activities, the following are the Top 5 activities in terms of percent of respondents engaging in them at least once in the past year (activity participation rate):

- 80%, walking.
- 68%, picnicking.
- 63%, sightseeing.
- 62%, visiting historic sites.
- 54%, ocean beach activities.

The following are the Top 5 activities in terms of average number of days engaged in the activity in the past year (activity participation intensity):

- 64.3 days, walking.
- 16.2 days, bird watching.
- 12.6 days, jogging.
- 9.9 days, sightseeing.
- 7.7 days, bicycling (road / path).

Walking tops both lists. A comparison across age categories for Top 5 activities by participation intensity leads to the following conclusions:

- Walking is the top activity across all age categories (40-79).
- Jogging is a top activity between the ages of 40-59, but it is also popular for those in their 70s; only 15% of respondents in the latter age group jog, but they do so many days of the year.
- Bicycling is a top activity between the ages of 40-64.
- Sightseeing is a top activity between the ages of 45-74.
- Bird watching is a top activity between the ages of 55-79.
- RV/trailer camping is a top activity between the ages of 65-74.

Looking to the future, the following are the Top 5 activities in terms of expected increases in average number of recreation days over the next 10 years:

- 7.2 additional days, taking children/grand children to playground.
- 3.5 additional days, bicycling (road / path).
- 3.4 additional days picnicking.
- 3.3 additional days, ocean beach activities.
- 3.1 additional days, day hiking.

The following are the Top 5 activities in terms of percent increase in average number of recreation days:

- 404% increase, snowshoeing.
- 247% increase, cross-country skiing.
- 229% increase, waterfowl hunting.
- 228% increase, yurts or camper cabins.
- 170% increase, sailing.

Respondents were asked whether there was any outdoor recreation activity they would like to start doing – or do more often. Almost a third indicated that they would like to expand their participation, with non-motorized boating, hiking, cross-country skiing, and camping being the activities targeted for expansion. The factors that would help respondents participate in these activities include more time, someone to do the activity with, better health, and more facilities and information.

RECREATION MOTIVATIONS

Respondents were asked how important each of 16 motivations was when they currently engage in outdoor recreation, as well as how important they expect each to be 10 years from now. The most important current motivations are:

- To have fun.
- To be in the outdoors.

The least important motivations are:

- To meet new people.
- To experience challenge and excitement.

Looking to the future, fun and being outdoors will remain the most important motivations, but the following will increase most in importance:

- To keep fit and healthy.
- To expose your children or grandchildren to something new.
- To learn something new.
- To meet new people.

Motivations are fairly stable across the genders, but (relative to males) females tend to place higher importance on spiritual fulfillment and feeling safe and secure, while they place lower importance on challenge and excitement. Relative to retirees, respondents who are still working place higher importance on escaping the daily routine, reducing tension, and challenge.

Over half the respondents agreed that family members encourage them to engage in outdoor recreation (only 16% disagreed), while just under half agreed that friends encourage them. Two-thirds of respondents agreed that the activities they participated in as a child have helped shape their current outdoor recreation interests (15% disagreed). A clear majority (78% agreed, 6% disagreed) would like to pass their love of outdoor recreation on to their child and/or grandchild. Forty percent agreed (20% disagreed) that schools encourage their child/grandchild to participate in outdoor recreation.

AGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIONS

Respondents were asked their preference across characteristics of programs offered by community parks and recreation departments. A condensed question format was used in order to generate information without significantly lengthening the survey. As a result, it is possible that some respondents found the question difficult. Given this caveat, approximately one-fifth of respondents were not interested in such programs, and another quarter did not have a preference across characteristics. For those with a preference, the majority preferred programs:

- Without a guide / leader (vs. those with).
- Open to all ages (vs. limited to one's age group).
- With friends or family members (vs. everyone in program is new).
- That are physically easy (vs. physically challenging).
- That are 1-2 hours in duration (vs. whole-day).

Preferences were evenly split between weekday vs. evening or weekend programs.

Respondents indicated whether each of several management strategies would lead to a small, large, or no increase in outdoor recreation participation. The strategies that would lead to a large increase amongst the greatest percentage of respondents were:

- 42%, provide clean and well-maintained facilities.
- 39%, develop trails closer to home.
- 39%, provide more free-of-charge recreation opportunities.
- 38%, make parks safer from crime.

In general, management actions will have the greatest impact on low income and working respondents (as opposed to high income and retired respondents).

RV OWNERSHIP

As part of the participation component, respondents were asked whether they own an RV (recreational vehicle such as a camper or motor home). Frequencies across the various response options are:

- 27%, Yes
- 3%, No, but I plan to rent one on occasion
- 6%, No, but I expect to own one between now and when I retire
- 8%, No, but I expect to own one after I retire
- 56%, No, and I do not expect to ever own one

More than a quarter own an RV, and another 17% expect to rent or own one in the future. With respect to age, respondents between 65 and 74 were the most likely to currently own an RV, whereas those in their 50s were most likely to plan/expect to rent or own one. Ownership is fairly similar across income categories, but respondents with \$75,000 to \$100,000 were the most likely to currently own an RV. Relative to those still working, retirees are more likely to own an RV currently and, conversely, less likely to be planning/expecting to rent or own one.

MIGRATION

Respondents were asked about their past and expected future moves (migration). Roughly half have moved or expect to move:

- 32% have moved in the past 10 years; of those who have moved, 40% came from elsewhere in Oregon, 9% from Washington, 25% from California, and 25% from other states.
- 14% expect to move in the next 10 years; of those, 69% expect to move within Oregon.
- 47% have not moved in the past 10 years and don't expect to move in the next 10 years.

Respondents who have moved or expect to move were asked about the considerations or community characteristics that affected (or will affect) their selection of a destination community. They rated 23 potential characteristics on a scale from 1=not at all important to 5=very important. The characteristics with the highest combined 4 and 5 ratings were:

- 83%, beautiful scenery.
- 77%, low crime rates.
- 65%, high quality health care.
- 56%, low tax levels.
- 54%, general outdoor recreation opportunities.

Ratings varied across location and age, as one would expect. The following characteristics generally become more important with age:

- Proximity to assisted living facilities.
- Number of people one's age.
- Low tax levels.
- High quality health care.

The following generally become less important:

- Proximity to winter recreation activities.
- Other/general outdoor recreation activities.
- Work opportunities.

With respect to income, the following characteristics become more important as income increases:

- Golfing opportunities.
- Winter recreation opportunities.
- Other recreation opportunities.
- Four-season climate.
- Job opportunities.

The following become less important:

- Public transport.
- Number of people one's age.
- High quality assisted living facilities.
- Being near the coast.
- Being a small town.
- Low cost of housing.
- Low tax levels.

These results may be affected by the distribution of respondents. The counties with above average percents of respondent households earning \$75,000 or more are all in the Willamette Valley or in the amenity counties of Hood River or Deschutes. This may help explain the importance of winter recreation and four-season climate, and the unimportance of being near the coast.

With respect to perceived health, the following characteristics become more important as health declines:

- Assisted living facilities.
- Being near the coast.
- High quality health care.

The following become less important:

- Golf opportunities.
- Winter recreation.
- Other outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Fitness centers.
- Number of people one's age.

In short, health considerations may "drive" migration decisions for those with poor health.

VOLUNTEERISM

Respondents were asked several questions about volunteerism. Over a third (38%) volunteer in their community, with an average time commitment of 5.3 hours per week. Those that volunteer were asked the type of organization and type of activity that they mostly volunteer in. The intention was for each volunteer to pick one category for each question, but some picked more than one category, so percentages total more than 100.

- 28% volunteer with church or religious organizations.
- 27%, non-profit community organizations, such as United Way, Salvation Army, or Humane Society.
- 21%, school or youth organizations, such as high school sports/activities, Little League, or Boys & Girls Clubs.
- 10%, recreation or natural resource agency/organizations, such as community parks and recreation, watershed council, or Oregon State Parks.
- 3%, library or literacy program.
- 41%, other organizations.

With respect to the type of activity, volunteers engage in:

- 31%, participating – special events, fundraising, work projects.
- 25%, teaching / program oversight.
- 23%, leadership – including leading groups.
- 23%, labor – construction, maintenance, clean-up.
- 20%, professional – decisionmaking, managing, supervising.
- 6%, clerical – photocopy, filing, mailing.
- 3%, transport – driving vans or trucks.
- 18%, other.

In terms of demographics, males are somewhat more likely than females to volunteer (40% versus 36%), and they also volunteer more hours per week (5.9 versus 4.6). Respondents from high income households are more likely to volunteer than are respondents from low income households; however, they are likely to volunteer for fewer hours.

Of those who volunteer, 43% expect future changes in their volunteer activities, with most of the changes involving greater volunteerism: more time, more projects at current volunteer opportunity, and new volunteer opportunities. However, some respondents indicated they would have less time due to age and health reasons.

When asked what recreation or natural resource agencies can do to increase the time respondents spend volunteering with them or to attract new volunteers, the overwhelming response was to provide more information. Some respondents indicated the need for financial incentives (e.g., reduced fees for agency programs), expanded opportunities, transportation, or more professional-oriented activities.

Volunteer motivations

Respondents were asked their level of agreement with 22 statements relating to volunteering. A 7-point scale was used, from 1=strongly disagree to 7=strongly agree. The greatest agreement in terms of combined percentages of 6 and 7 responses was for the following statements:

- 62%, I feel it is important to help others.
- 56%, Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me.
- 47%, I do not have enough time to volunteer as much as I would like.
- 47%, I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving.
- 45%, My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life.

These responses indicate that philanthropic motivations are more important than self-oriented motivations (e.g., volunteering helps one feel less lonely).

Agreement with the volunteerism statements is generally consistent across age groups. However, older respondents are less likely to agree with career-oriented statements, such as volunteering looking good on one's resume. They are more likely to agree that their friends volunteer and that people they know share an interest in community service. They tend to disagree that time is a constraint on volunteering.

Turning to gender, females more strongly agree than males on most items. The difference is greatest for the following items:

- Volunteering experience will look good on my resume.
- Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths.
- By volunteering I feel less lonely.
- Volunteering makes me feel needed.
- Volunteering is an important activity to the people I know best.

In terms of income, respondents in higher-income households are more likely to agree with:

- My culture values service to others.
- My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life.
- Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me.
- I feel it is important to help others.

Respondents in low income households are more likely to agree with:

- Volunteering is a good escape from my own troubles.

Respondents were asked whether they prefer donating their time/skills or their money. About a quarter prefer donating time, a quarter money, and 38% both. Only 13% are unlikely to donate either.

Recreation/resource volunteers

For the 10% that volunteer for recreation or natural resource agencies, the following provides a “snapshot” of their characteristics:

- Volunteers engage in a range of activity types, with a focus on professional and labor.
- They tend to be either in their late 40s or late 50s/early 60s.
- Most are male.
- They tend to be from households with high income levels.
- About a third is retired.
- They come from a range of educational backgrounds.
- Most are in good health.

The “recreation volunteers” agree more strongly than the sample as a whole with several motivational statements, particularly:

- My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life.
- I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving.
- Volunteering makes me feel better about myself.
- Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths.
- Volunteering makes me feel needed.
- Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me.

DISABILITY

Approximately a third of respondents indicated that they or someone in their household has a disability. Of those, 81% of the disabilities were physical, 6% mental, and 13% both. Almost two-thirds indicated that the disability hampered their ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon. The most common barriers to outdoor recreation were facilities, trails, and programs that were not accessible. Only one percent of those with a disability reported that park agency employees have negative attitudes toward the disability, while nine percent reported that other visitors have

negative attitudes. Those with a disability (own or household member) have a recreation participation pattern that is similar to others in terms of what activities are in their Top 5. However, those with a disability generally have lower participation rates.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Because the sample of respondents was weighted to reflect the demographic characteristics of boomers and pre-boomers in Oregon, the basic demographic characteristics of the weighted sample are not noteworthy. The following are selected results that are noteworthy.

Respondents were asked how old they are and how old they feel. A comparison of these numbers indicates that most boomers feel younger than their actual age. However, it is interesting to note that pre-boomers were similar in that regard; indeed, pre-boomers were more likely than boomers to feel more than 20 years younger than they were. In other words, the self-perception of youthfulness is not unique to boomers. The following are results for boomers;

- 8% felt 20+ years younger than their actual age.
- 34% felt 11-20 years younger.
- 21% felt 6-10 years younger.
- 12% felt 1-5 years younger.
- 17% felt actual age.
- 2% felt 1-5 years older.
- 2% felt 6-10 years older.
- 3% felt 11-20 years older.
- 1% felt 21+ years older.

Keeping in mind the adjustment to reflect statewide demographic characteristics, including income, respondents exhibited a range of household income levels, with 25% earning \$75,000 or more and 59% earning \$35,000 or more. However, a somewhat different picture emerges in terms of discretionary income. Respondents were asked to estimate their monthly discretionary income after fixed expenses such as mortgage payments and taxes. About a quarter of households reported monthly discretionary income of \$199 or less, while 55% had monthly discretionary income of \$499 or less.

Lastly, respondents reported their perceived health, with only 4% indicating poor health:

- 21%, excellent.
- 34%, very good.
- 29%, good.
- 13%, fair.
- 4%, poor.

Looking ahead 10 years, health was expected to decline, but half expected their health to remain excellent or good:

- 15%, excellent.
- 34%, very good.
- 32%, good.
- 11%, fair.
- 7%, poor.

Focusing on the 7% who expect poor health 10 years from now, women are more likely than men to fall into this category. In addition, low income respondents are far more likely than high income respondents to expect their health to be poor 10 years from now.

SUMMARY

Survey results provide a picture of the recreation, migration, and volunteerism patterns of boomers and pre-boomers. In doing so, they also provide perspective on conventional wisdoms. Responses do support the belief that boomers feel younger than they are, though this is even more true for pre-boomers. Evaluations of past changes in overall recreation participation and comparisons across age groups within the sample support the traditional concept that recreation participation declines with age. However, respondents clearly expect their participation to increase over the next 10 years, both overall and, on average, with respect to individual activities. Only time will tell whether these expectations are realized, but they are consistent with the conventional wisdom that boomers will remain physically active. The resulting increase in recreation demand provides challenges and opportunities for recreation providers.

With respect to agency actions to increase participation, the most important is to provide clean and well-maintained facilities. The next most important are to develop trails closer to home, provide free-of-charge opportunities, and to make parks safer from crime. These actions will have a disproportionately positive effect on low-income and working Oregonians.

With respect to migration, some factors are out of human control (e.g., climate). Nonetheless, the most important factors affecting migration can be managed to varying degrees. These factors include beautiful scenery and outdoor recreation opportunities, which are affected by local, state, and federal land management agencies.

Lastly, more than a third of respondents volunteer, and they expect their involvement to increase in the future. Opportunities to utilize professional skills is important for some, but for many access to information about volunteer opportunities is the most important avenue for increasing volunteer involvement.

1. BACKGROUND

In preparation for the 2008-2012 Oregon State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) plan, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) contracted Oregon State University (OSU) to conduct a survey of “baby boomers” and “pre boomers.” In this study, baby boomers, or simply boomers, are Oregon residents born between 1946 through 1964, while pre-boomers are Oregon residents born between 1926 and 1945.

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The survey focused on three broad issues:

- Current and expected future participation in outdoor recreation activities.
- Migration and the factors affecting it.
- Volunteerism.

Survey results can help recreation professionals provide the recreation opportunities that boomers and pre-boomers currently seek and expect to seek in the future. Migration and volunteerism results help recreation professionals identify where these opportunities will be demanded (e.g., more in migration destinations than in origins) and how to involve volunteers in providing recreation and other services. This report will be supplemented by a separate report focusing on migration issues; that report will use migration survey responses as well as analysis of secondary migration data.

Survey results can be used by state, local, and federal agencies to meet future outdoor recreation needs as Oregon’s population ages. Results can also identify trends that can provide opportunities for the private sector.

This document is the full report. A summary report is also available on the OPRD website.

2. DATA PRESENTATION AND STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

For ease of reading, numbers are rounded in this report. In most cases, whole numbers are used, but in some cases one decimal place is used to provide greater precision. Rounding may lead to some percentages not totalling 100, as well as some reported changes or percent changes appearing inaccurate. For example, in Table 17 current mean days for snowshoeing is shown as 0.1 and expected future days is shown as 0.7. The change of 0.5 and the percent change of 404 are based on additional decimal places in the raw data but not shown in the table.

All averages in this report are means rather than medians, so the term “mean” is used instead of “average.” For many variables there is a small number of “missing values.” For example, some people did not answer the income question. Percentages shown in this report are “valid percentages” unless otherwise noted. Valid percentages adjust for missing values and total 100. Where space allows, numbers in bar graphs show specific percentages across categories.

Analyses involving bivariate relationships (e.g., do higher income respondents have higher participation rates?) include an indication of statistical significance. In table titles, NS indicates nonsignificance and SS indicates significance.

Statistical significance reflects the likelihood that a relationship found in this sample (e.g., income is associated with participation rate) reflects a relationship in the population of all boomers and pre-boomers in Oregon. A cut-off of $\alpha=0.05$ is used for significance tests. The tests vary depending on the types of variables, but they are primarily chi-square and ANOVA tests (details are available from the author).

Several of the variables in this dataset, notably participation rates, exhibit high variability. For example, responses for “days spent walking in the past year” ranged from 0 to 365. The average was 64 days and the standard deviation was 92 days. The “importance of relaxing” as a motivation to engage in outdoor recreation is a more typical survey question. Responses ranged from 0 to 5. The average rating was 4.1, with a standard deviation of 1.0.

This variability in participation rates lessens the likelihood of individual explanatory variables being statistically significant. For example, there is high variability amongst males with respect to the number of days engaged in outdoor recreation. The same is true for females. Given this high “within group” variability, the “between group” variability (difference between males and females) would have to be very large to indicate any statistically significant differences between males and females.

3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted using a random sample of boomers and pre-boomers, with names and addresses based on DMV records. In order to ensure sufficient responses within specific population groups, the sample was stratified (split) using three criteria:

- **Generation:** boomers vs. pre-boomers.
- **Migration status:** aging in place vs. intra-state migrants vs. inter-state migrants.
- **Location:** by county or groups of counties.

Each recipient (person in the sample of names) was sent the following correspondence:

- A “pre-letter” from OPRD explaining the reason for the survey and encouraging participation.
- The survey, with cover letter and postage paid reply envelope, from OSU.
- A reminder letter from OSU, sent to recipients who had not returned their survey within one week.
- A reminder/replacement survey, with cover letter and postage paid reply envelope, from OSU, sent to recipients who had not returned their survey within three weeks.

To maximize response rates, all respondents (persons completing and returning the survey) were entered into a drawing to receive one of several Oregon State Park day-use passes.

The above mailing process was first conducted on a pre-test sample of 200 recipients. The survey was modified based on responses, and a second process was conducted on a full sample of 4,362 recipients. The modification was sufficiently limited that pre-test results could be combined with full sample results for this analysis.

Response rates are shown in Table 1. Approximately 14% of the surveys were undeliverable (recipients were not living at the address on file with DMV). Of those delivered, 31% were completed and returned. An additional eight surveys were received after data had been entered and analysis initiated; they are not included in the results reported below.

	Number	% of mailed	% of delivered
Mailed	4,562		
Delivered	3,921	86	
Returned	1,219	27	31

Of the 1,219 completed surveys, four respondents reported ages outside our target range (i.e., younger than 40 or older than 80)¹. These observations were removed from the data file. Lastly, one observation was removed as an outlier (an unrealistically high participation rate was reported for multiple activities).

The following tables show distribution of responses across the three strata. As shown in Table 2, boomers represent 44% of the sample, with pre-boomers accounting for the remaining 56%. Boomers represented 59% of the DMV names and 59% of survey recipients. However, they were less likely than pre-boomers to complete and return the survey.

	Count	Percent
Boomer	534	44
Pre-Boomer	683	56

As shown in Table 3, 46% of the sample reflects Oregonians who have aged in place, 39% who have moved intra-state, and 15% who have moved inter-state. The following definitions were used to define these categories when obtaining names from the DMV:

- **Inter-state:** Oregonians in the boomer/pre-boomer age range whose driver's license was first issued on 1/1/96 or later.
- **Intra-state:** Of those with first issue before 1/1/96, those that have had at least one change of address since 1/1/96.
- **Aging in place:** All others.

	Count	Percent
Aging in place	553	46
Intra-state	475	39
Inter-state	175	15

Because migration was of particular interest in this study, intra- and inter-state names were oversampled. That is, the DMV name list was comprised of 8% inter-state movers, 20% intra-state, and 72% aging in place, but the sample of recipients was comprised of, respectively, 16%, 39%, and 44%. The distribution of respondents roughly matches these percentages, indicating that residents in each group were roughly equally likely to complete the survey.

¹ Respondents with a reported age of 40 were retained in the data set because they fit within the 5-year groupings used by the U.S. Census (i.e., 40 to 44). Respondents 80 years old are included in the overall dataset, but most variables include age group analysis for which they are omitted (the oldest group is 75 to 79).

With respect to location, 168 recipients were selected from each of the following units in the full survey, with additional names in each from the pre-test. Variation in returned surveys (counts in Table 4) reflect variation in response rates across units. Units are based on counties, arranged alphabetically in Table 4, except for clusters of low-population counties.

Table 4: Respondents by location/unit		
	Count	Percent
Benton	59	4.9
Clackamas	56	4.7
Clatsop	40	3.3
Columbia	40	3.3
Coos	46	3.8
Curry	47	3.9
Deschutes	52	4.3
Douglas	50	4.2
Hood River	45	3.7
Jackson	39	3.2
Josephine	42	3.5
Lane	32	2.7
Lincoln	45	3.7
Linn	50	4.2
Marion	48	4.0
Multnomah	40	3.3
Polk	56	4.7
Tillamook	44	3.7
Umatilla	46	3.8
Washington	38	3.2
Yamhill	55	4.6
Klamath, Lake	37	3.1
Harney, Malheur	38	3.2
Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow	45	3.7
Union, Wallowa, Baker, Grant	64	5.3
Jefferson, Crook, Wheeler	48	4.0

Weighting was used to correct for stratification on these three criteria and to extrapolate to the statewide population within this age group. For example, the sample contained 27 boomer respondents in Clackamas County. Portland State University (PSU) population estimates for 2005 indicate 112,537 boomers in the county, so each respondent was weighted to count for 4,168 residents.

4. MAXIMIZING DATA ACCURACY

The goal of surveys such as this one is to use a sample (limited number of respondents) to obtain information on the population (everyone of interest, in this case all Oregon residents in the boomer and pre-boomer age range). Because only a portion of the population is sent a survey, and not all recipients complete the survey, this type of data collection is susceptible to various sources of error.² Survey administrators often focus on sampling error, increase sample size to reduce it, and report its magnitude. However, sampling error varies across analyses, based on sample size and the variability of responses for each question. Moreover, sampling

² For a good introduction to survey errors, see Chapter 2 in Salant, P. & Dillman, D. A. (1994). *How to conduct your own survey*. NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc..

error is only one potential source of error. Non-response error may be more important, especially as survey response rates decrease over time. The survey administration reported here addressed the four main sources of error.

- **Coverage error** was addressed through the use of the DMV sampling frame. It excludes Oregonians without driver's licenses, but it generates better coverage than many alternative approaches for creating samples.
- **Sampling error** was addressed through a sample size large enough to minimize sampling error, especially for statewide analyses.
- **Measurement error** was addressed through an extensive survey development, review, and pre-test process.
- **Non-response error** was addressed by 1) maximizing response rates via multiple mailings and provision of an incentive and 2) identifying and correcting for potential non-response error.

Non-response error arises when those who complete the survey (respondents) differ from those who do not (non-respondents) on a variable of interest. This potential error jeopardizes conclusions about the population based on responses in the sample. It is assessed by 1) comparing respondents with demographic characteristics derived from U.S. Census data and 2) comparing respondents and non-respondents on selected variables. It is corrected using non-response weighting.

Sample data was adjusted for non-response using U.S. Census 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) data on age, gender, and income distribution.³ It was then compared to data gathered on participation rates, likelihood of a long-distance move, and income amongst non-respondents. A sample of 50 non-respondents was contacted by phone at the end of the mail survey. Of these 50, 20 agreed to answer selected questions, 14 refused, six had numbers that were not in service, and the remainder were not reached after several attempts. Overall, non-respondents are somewhat less active in outdoor recreation than are respondents, but the lack of survey response does not appear fundamentally due to lack of participation in outdoor recreation. With respect to migration, non-respondents are less likely to have moved or, especially, be planning to move. Thus, the migration-related results presented below may reflect overestimation of migration within the statewide population. With respect to income, there are not sufficient observations to compare the distribution of non-respondents with respondents. However, the results suggest that non-respondents are neither systematically more nor less wealthy than respondents.

In summary, significant attention has been given in this survey administration and analysis to the minimization of error and correction of factors that may lead to bias. The result is a dataset that provides a more accurate picture of the statewide population than is typical of other SCORP surveys, or surveys generally.

Results are presented by topic and generally follow their order of presentation in the survey. Some survey question wording is retained and shown in italics. The full survey is reproduced in Appendix C. Where question wording is presented, results are shown in bold.

Short open-ended responses, such as those in response to "why more/less time" in Question 1 below, were classified into categories by project staff. Some categories may be similar to each

³ This correction is important, but it reduces sample size because it relies on reported income, and not all respondents answered the income question.

other, and not all responses fit “cleanly” into one category. Nonetheless, this classification allows a quantitative overview of responses.

5. OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION

5.1. Overall changes

The survey began by asking how overall participation in outdoor recreation has changed in the past five years. Respondents are more likely to be spending less time rather than more time engaged in outdoor recreation:

Q1. Do you currently spend more time, about the same amount of time, or less time in outdoor recreation activities than you did 5 years ago?

22%	<i>More time – please write why you spend more time</i>
46%	<i>About the same</i>
32%	<i>Less time – please write why you spend less time</i>

As shown in Table 5, responses vary widely by age, with younger respondents spending more time and older respondent spending less time. This is consistent with the expectation that recreation participation declines with age despite greater free time in retirement (see also Figure 6).

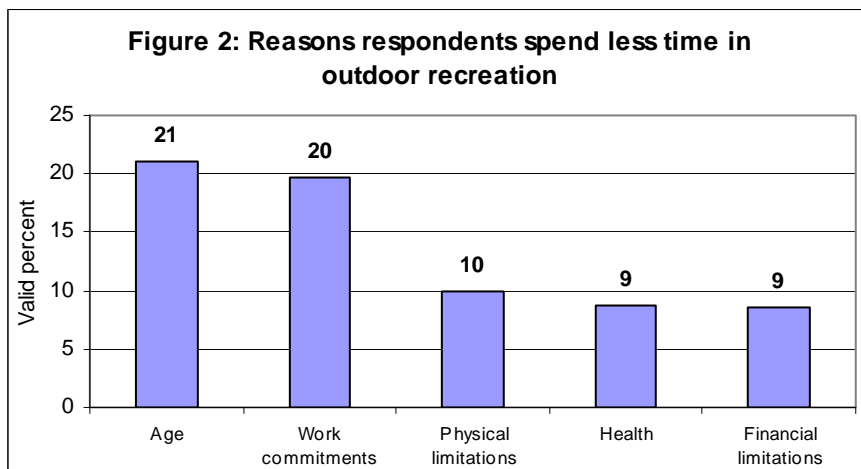
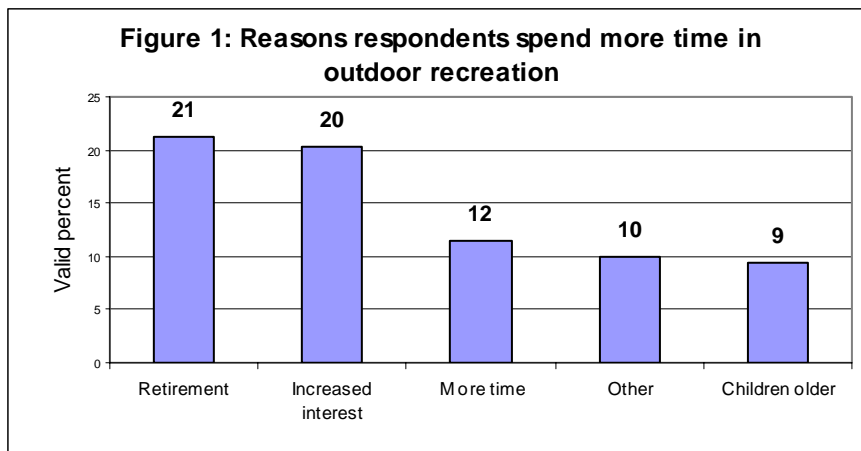
Age	More	Same	Less
40-44	35	47	18
45-49	28	45	27
50-54	19	63	18
55-59	16	54	30
60-64	18	44	38
65-69	22	30	47
70-74	10	30	60
75-79	5	21	74

Differences across gender (Table 6) are less dramatic, but females are more likely to have experienced a decline in participation. With respect to income (Table 7), lower income households are much less likely to be spending more time and much more likely to be spending less time. Income is measured as annual household income before tax; note that it is possible for respondents to have high wealth and low annual income, so income is only a partial measure of available financial resources.

Gender	More	Same	Less
Male	24	48	29
Female	20	45	35

Income	More	Same	Less
Less than \$14,999	7	47	47
\$15,000-\$24,999	15	31	54
\$25,000-\$34,999	22	55	23
\$35,000-\$49,999	16	51	33
\$50,000-\$74,999	33	42	25
\$75,000-\$99,999	19	62	18
\$100,000 or more	34	40	25

Figure 1 shows the reasons why the 22% of respondents spend more time, while Figure 2 shows the reasons why the 32% spend less time (in both figures, percents are of those that spend more/less time, respectively; only categories with 5% or more of responses are presented, up to a maximum of five categories). The numbers associated with each bar show the specific percentage of each response.



Retirement and associated available time are key reasons given for those that expect to spend more time in outdoor recreation; increased interest is the reason for a fifth of respondents. Age and associated physical limitations and health are key reasons given by those that expect to spend less time; work commitments were noted by a fifth of respondents.

A similar question was asked about expectations for the future, specifically 10 years from the present. It is difficult for respondents to forecast the future, so responses should be treated with some caution. Nonetheless, they provide an indication of expectations.

Q2. Looking to the future, do you expect to spend more time, about the same amount of time, or less time in outdoor recreation activities 10 years from now than you do currently?

45%	<i>More time – please write why you expect to spend more time</i>
41%	<i>About the same</i>
14%	<i>Less time – please write why you expect to spend less time</i>

As shown in Table 8, responses vary widely by age, with younger respondents expecting to spend more time and older respondent expecting to spend less time. Note that “more” responses increase up to the 50-54 age category, presumably reflecting a look ahead to retirement.

Age	More	Same	Less
40-44	41	55	4
45-49	57	36	7
50-54	64	34	2
55-59	55	40	5
60-64	33	53	14
65-69	43	31	26
70-74	20	29	51
75-79	4	53	43

For those expecting to spend less time, Table A5 (in Appendix A) presents current and expected change in participation across activities. In terms of total days, the decrease will be greatest for walking and bird watching. The greatest percentage change is expected for more strenuous activities, such as mountain biking, rock climbing, off-road motorcycling, and downhill skiing, as well as community gardening and upland bird or small game hunting.

With respect to gender, males are more likely than females to expect an increase in outdoor recreation time (Table 9), but the difference is not statistically significant. Respondents in higher income households are more likely than lower income households to expect an increase (Table 10); conversely, lower income respondents are more likely than higher income respondents to expect a decrease.

Gender	More	Same	Less
Male	48	40	12
Female	42	42	16

Income	More	Same	Less
Less than \$14,999	42	33	25
\$15,000-\$24,999	31	37	32
\$25,000-\$34,999	29	55	16
\$35,000-\$49,999	40	47	13
\$50,000-\$74,999	50	42	8
\$75,000-\$99,999	59	38	3
\$100,000 or more	55	39	7

Figures 3 and 4 present the reasons why respondents expect to spend more or less time, respectively, recreating in the future.



These responses relating to expected future changes are consistent with responses relating to past changes. Age is the strongest factor in terms of expectations for less time. Relatedly, older respondents are much more likely than younger respondents to expect to spend less time engaged in outdoor recreation. For example, 43% of respondents in the 75-79 age group expect to spend less time, while only 4% of respondents in the 40-44 expect to spend less time (differences are statistically significant).

5.2. Participation measures

Respondents then reported how many days in the past year they engaged in each of 52 specific activities, as well as 1) activity programs offered by parks and recreation departments and 2) other activities not in the list of 52. The **participation intensity for an activity** (e.g., walking versus jogging) is the average number of days people engage in the activity; persons who do not engage in the activity are given a value of 0 days. Each respondent was then classified as either participating (1 or more days) or not participating in each activity (0 days). The **participation rate for an activity** is the percentage of respondents that engage in the activity. Results for the full list of activities, statewide and by location, are presented in Appendix A.

Participation may vary across groups within the population (e.g., males versus females), and two overall (composite) variables were used to assess this variation. The **participation intensity for an individual** is the total number of days of participation in all activities; it is the sum of days for each of the 54 activities and thus can total more than 365 (e.g., if someone engages in four different activities at an average of 100 days each, that person has a total days value of 400). The **participation rate for a person** is the total number of activities participated in; it is the sum of “whether participated” across each of the 54 activities. For example, a person who engaged at least once during the year in 6 different activities would have a total number value of 6.

5.3. Participation across demographic groups

Figure 5 shows that participation varies only modestly across genders, with females having a slightly lower intensity (days) and rate (number). The difference in number is statically significant, but the difference in days is not.

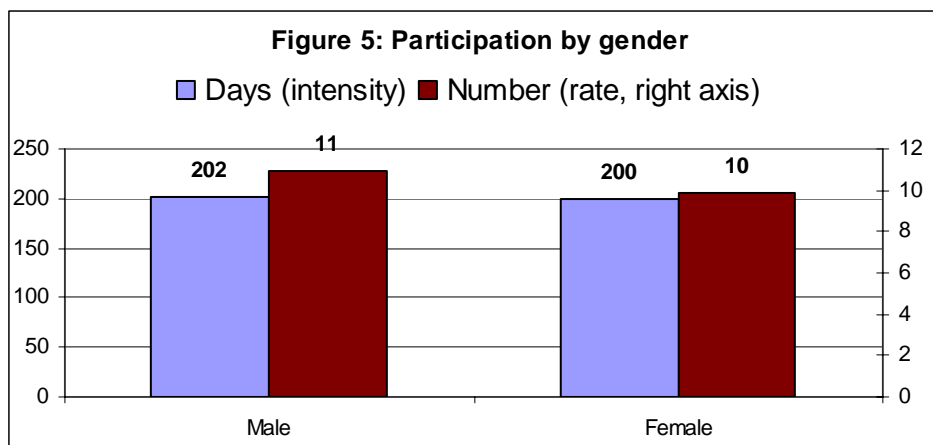
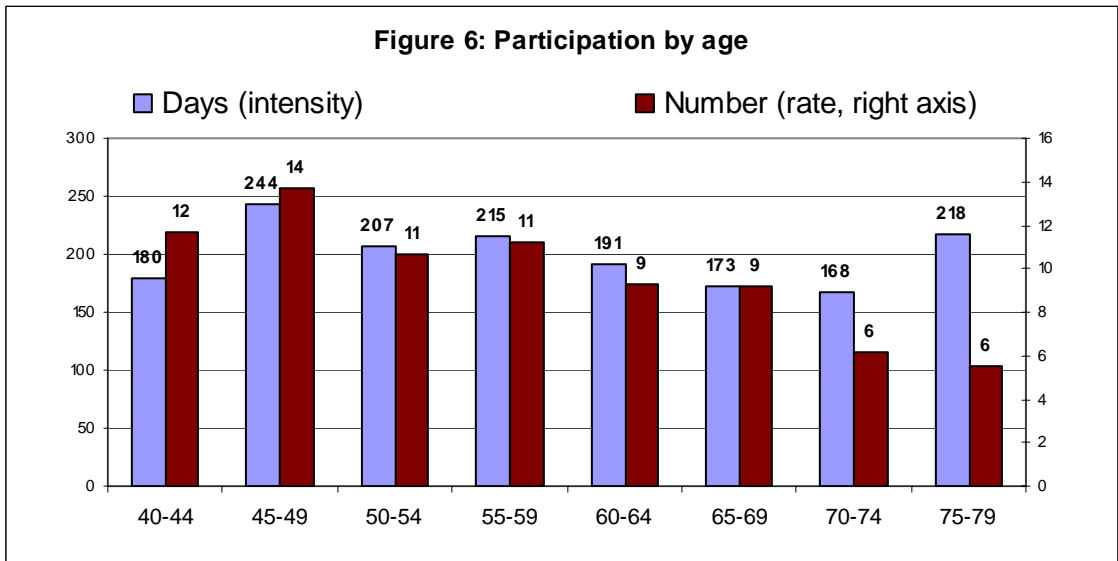


Figure 6 shows variation across age groups. Participation peaks at 45-49 and thereafter generally declines. The “days” value for 75-79 is the most notable exception to this; an examination of the data for respondents in that age category suggests that the high number of days stems primarily from a relatively small number of very active respondents. The differences in both days and number are statistically significant.



Analysis by generation (boomer vs. pre-boomer) is essentially a condensing of analysis by age group, so it is shown only for selected variables. As shown in Figure 7, boomers have a higher participation intensity and rate than do pre-boomers. The differences in both days and number are statistically significant.

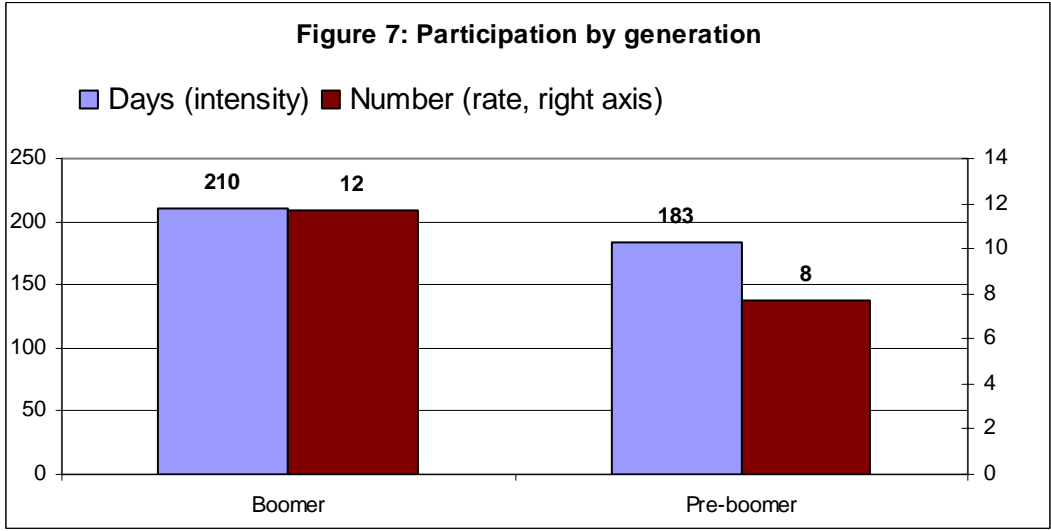


Figure 8 shows variation across income levels. Participation generally increases with income. The differences in both days and number are statistically significant.

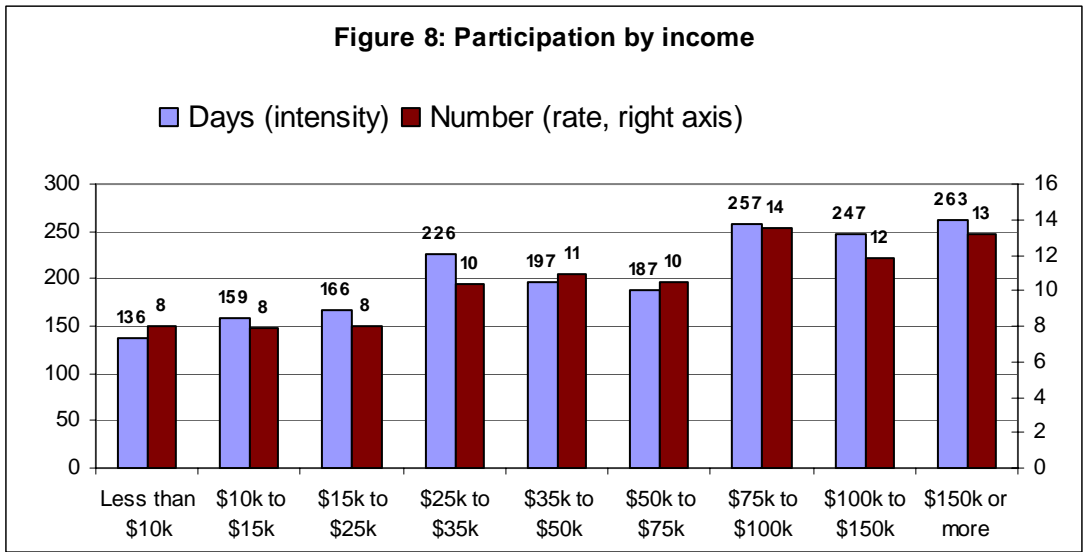


Figure 9 shows variation across perceived health. Participation decreases with declines in perceived health. The differences in both days and number are statistically significant.

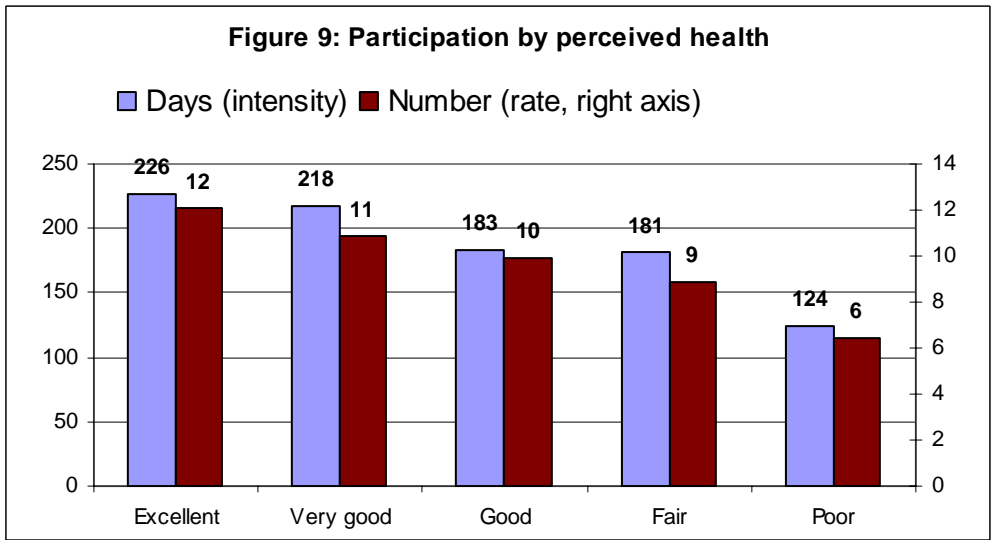
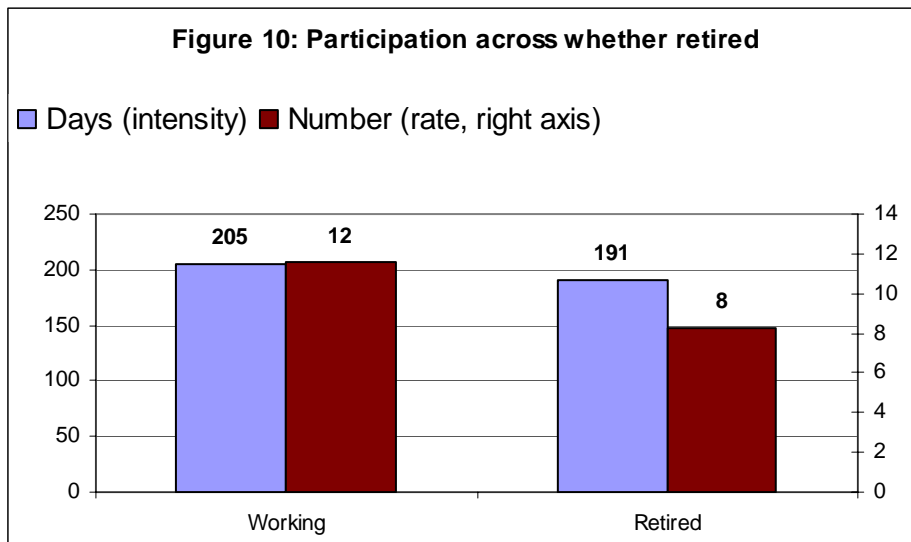


Figure 10 shows participation across whether retired. Retirees participate less than those still working; presumably, the effect of age outweighs the effect of more free time in retirement. The difference in number is statically significant, but the difference in days is not.



The relationship between age, income, health, and participation can be complex, but results suggest that recreation participation decreases as income decreases and health declines with aging.

5.4. Participation across activities

Switching from demographic groups to individual activities, Table 11 shows the “Top 10” activities in terms of participation rate. Figure 11 shows how the Top 5 activities vary across age groups.

Activity	Rate (percent participating)	Intensity (mean days)	Mean hours/day
walking	80	64.3	1.8
picnicking	68	5.2	3.2
sightseeing	63	9.9	4.1
visiting historic sites	62	3.6	3.1
ocean beach activities	54	4.1	3.9
day hiking	52	6.6	3.0
children/grand children to playground	39	5.7	2.1
exploring tidepools	37	1.5	2.5
freshwater beach activities	33	2.6	4.8
other nature/wildlife observation	31	5.4	2.8

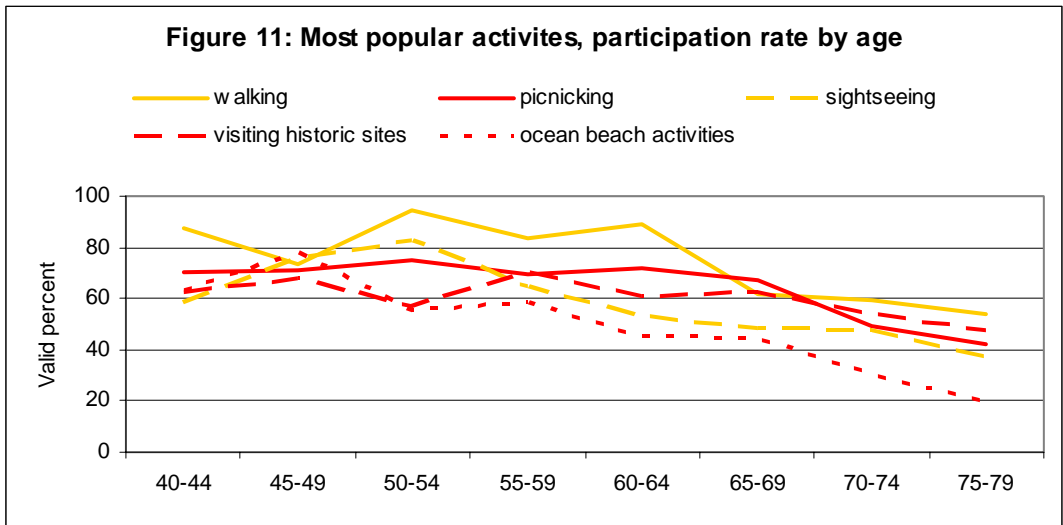
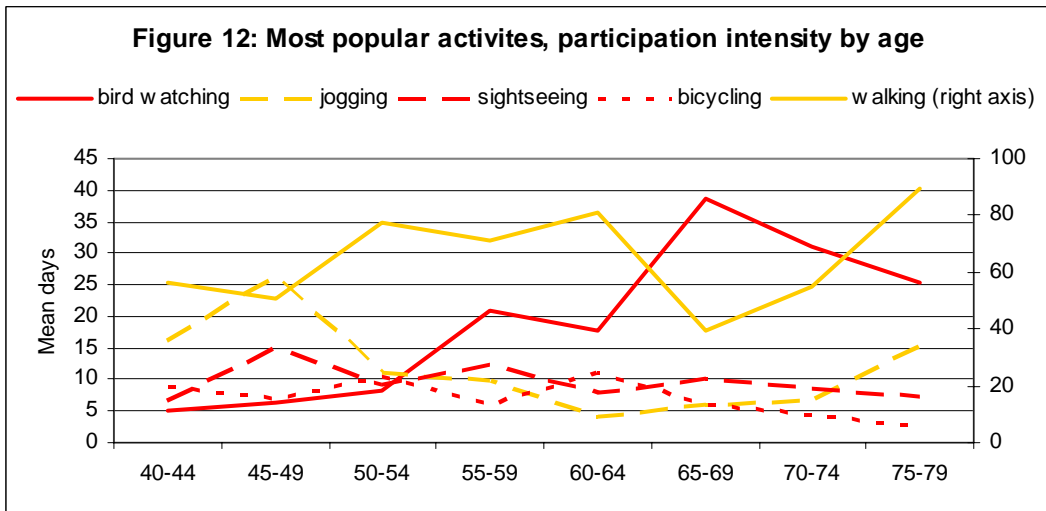


Table 12 shows the Top 10 activities in terms of participation intensity, with Figure 12 showing how this varies with age. In Figure 12, note that walking is scaled on the right axis because its participation intensity is so much higher than that of other activities.

Table 12: Activities sorted by participation intensity (mean days)

Activity	Rate (percent participating)	Intensity (mean days)	Mean hours/day
walking	80	64.3	1.8
bird watching	26	16.2	2.2
jogging	18	12.6	1.2
sightseeing	63	9.9	4.1
bicycling (road / path)	31	7.7	2.2
day hiking	52	6.6	3.0
other activity	10	6.0	3.7
children/grand children to playground	39	5.7	2.1
other nature/wildlife observation	31	5.4	2.8
picnicking	68	5.2	3.2



Tables 11 and 12 indicate that walking for pleasure is the most popular activity in terms of both rate and intensity. Bird watching and jogging have relatively low participation rates but high levels of intensity.⁴ Conversely, picnicking is popular, but respondents engage in it for fewer days on average. Figure 11 shows that participation rates tend to decrease with age, consistent with the Number bars in Figure 6. Figure 12 shows that age has less effect on participation intensity (see the Days bars in Figure 6). Bird watching intensity generally increases with age.

Whereas Figure 11 shows differences across age for the same activities, Table 13 shows the five activities with the greatest participation rates across age groups. Table 14 shows equivalent information for participation intensity.

Table 13: Activities with greatest participation rate by age				
Age / Activity	Rate (percent participating)		Age / Activity	Rate (percent participating)
40-44			60-64	
walking	88		walking	89
day hiking	73		picnicking	72
picnicking	71		visiting historic sites	61
ocean beach activities	64		day hiking	55
visiting historic sites	63		sightseeing	53
45-49			65-69	
ocean beach activities	78		picnicking	67
sightseeing	76		visiting historic sites	62
walking	74		walking	61
picnicking	71		sightseeing	49
visiting historic sites	68		children/grand children to playground	47
50-54			70-74	
walking	95		walking	60
sightseeing	83		visiting historic sites	54
picnicking	75		picnicking	49
visiting historic sites	57		sightseeing	48
ocean beach activities	55		bird watching	34
55-59			75-79	
walking	83		walking	54
visiting historic sites	70		visiting historic sites	47
picnicking	69		picnicking	42
sightseeing	65		sightseeing	38
ocean beach activities	59		visiting nature centers	33

⁴ Note that bird watching does not necessarily involve travel specifically for that purpose – it can include watching birds at a neighborhood park or in one’s backyard.

Table 14: Activities with greatest participation intensity by age				
Age / Activity	Intensity (mean days)		Age / Activity	Intensity (mean days)
40-44			60-64	
walking	56		walking	81
jogging	16		bird watching	18
bicycling (road / path)	9		bicycling (road / path)	11
children/grand children to playground	8		other nature/wildlife observation	9
swimming	7		sightseeing	8
45-49			65-69	
walking	51		walking	39
jogging	26		bird watching	39
sightseeing	15		sightseeing	10
fishing from a boat	11		day hiking	9
picnicking	10		RV/trailer camping	6
50-54			70-74	
walking	77		walking	55
other activity	20		bird watching	31
jogging	11		RV/trailer camping	10
bicycling (road / path)	11		sightseeing	8
sightseeing	9		jogging	7
55-59			75-79	
walking	71		walking	89
bird watching	21		bird watching	25
sightseeing	12		golf	22
jogging	10		jogging	15
day hiking	8		outdoor photography, painting, drawing	11

A comparison of Tables 13 and 14 indicates that, across all age groups, walking is the activity with the highest rate and intensity. For other activities, there is some variation not only across ages but also across how participation is measured (rate in Table 13 or intensity in Table 14). For example, jogging is in the Top 5 in most age groups in terms of intensity, but not in terms of rate.

Turning to gender and income, the Top 5 in terms of participation rate is the same for both males and females (Table 15). Greater differences emerge across income categories (Table 16). For example, taking children or grandchildren to the playground is popular with respondents in the lowest income category, but is not in the Top 5 for respondents in other categories.

Age / Activity	Rate (percent participating)		Age / Activity	Rate (percent participating)
Male			Female	
walking	78		walking	82
picnicking	68		picnicking	68
visiting historic sites	62		visiting historic sites	62
sightseeing	59		sightseeing	66
day hiking	49		day hiking	56

Age / Activity	Rate (percent participating)		Age / Activity	Rate (percent participating)
Less than \$14,999			\$50,000-\$74,999	
walking	77		walking	88
picnicking	73		sightseeing	68
children/grand children to playground	66		visiting historic sites	66
sightseeing	50		picnicking	64
collecting	42		day hiking	61
\$15,000-\$24,999			\$75,000-\$99,999	
walking	68		walking	89
sightseeing	54		sightseeing	82
picnicking	53		ocean beach activities	77
visiting historic sites	53		picnicking	71
day hiking	47		day hiking	66
\$25,000-\$34,999			\$100,000 or more	
walking	84		walking	75
picnicking	74		visiting historic sites	70
visiting historic sites	69		ocean beach activities	69
sightseeing	68		picnicking	65
day hiking	64		day hiking	56
\$35,000-\$49,999				
visiting historic sites	77			
walking	76			
picnicking	75			
ocean beach activities	67			
sightseeing	67			

Tables 17 and 18 show equivalent information for participation intensity. On this measure, there is some variation across gender, but still much commonality. Walking is the top activity for all income levels, but other activities are more variable. Jogging and bird watching rank highly across most income levels.

Age / Activity	Intensity (mean days)		Age / Activity	Intensity (mean days)
Male			Female	
walking	58.0		walking	70.3
bird watching	15.5		bird watching	16.9
jogging	13.4		jogging	11.9
sightseeing	10.4		other activity	9.9
bicycling (road / path)	9.8		sightseeing	9.4

Age / Activity	Intensity (mean days)		Age / Activity	Intensity (mean days)
Less than \$14,999			\$50,000-\$74,999	
walking	48.9		walking	64.3
bird watching	15.5		jogging	14.6
children/grand children to playground	13.4		bicycling (road / path)	13.0
jogging	7.5		bird watching	11.1
other nature/wildlife observation	5.9		sightseeing	8.6
\$15,000-\$24,999			\$75,000-\$99,999	
walking	48.1		walking	69.8
bird watching	28.4		sightseeing	16.6
golf	9.2		bird watching	13.2
sightseeing	7.8		fishing from a boat	11.3
bicycling (road / path)	6.1		jogging	10.1
\$25,000-\$34,999			\$100,000 or more	
walking	74.7		walking	92.5
other activity	24.7		jogging	32.1
bird watching	21.1		bicycling (road / path)	11.1
sightseeing	16.9		golf	11.0
bicycling (road / path)	8.6		day hiking	10.5
\$35,000-\$49,999				
walking	55.9			
bird watching	17.3			
jogging	12.4			
day hiking	11.0			
sightseeing	10.0			

Respondents forecasted how many days they would participate in each activity 10 years from now. Forecasting a specific number of days can be difficult, so results should be treated with caution. Some respondents answered qualitatively (more, less, or a lot). These responses represented less than 1% of all responses for most activities, and they are omitted from the analysis. Some respondents reported current participation in an activity, but did not report future participation. It is not known whether these missing values for future participation reflect uncertainty or an expected level of zero participation. They are treated as representing zero participation, so results likely understate future participation. Despite this conservative treatment of the data, on average across all activities respondents reported that they would spend 28% more days recreating 10 years from now than currently.

Comparison of current versus future days for all activities is presented in Table A2 in Appendix A. The Top 10 activities in terms of percent increase are shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Current vs. future participation by activity, mean days				
	Mean days			Percent change
	Current	Future	Change	
snowshoeing	0.1	0.7	0.5	404
cross-country skiing	0.3	1.2	0.8	247
waterfowl hunting	0.2	0.7	0.5	229
yurts or camper cabins	0.2	0.7	0.5	228
sailing	0.1	0.3	0.2	170
white-water canoeing	0.4	1.1	0.7	149
fly fishing	0.6	1.5	0.9	147
snowmobiling	0.2	0.4	0.2	145
rock climbing, mountaineering	0.1	0.3	0.2	144
mountain biking	1.2	2.8	1.7	141

Figures 13 through 17 illustrate estimated future recreation demand, using the Top 5 activities in terms of participation intensity (see Table 12): walking, bird watching, jogging, sightseeing, and bicycling.

Future participation is “shifted” 10 years ahead, so the current recreation patterns of 50 to 54 year-olds is aligned with the future recreation patterns of those who currently are 40 to 44 but will be 50 to 54 ten years from now. When looking across these five activities and multiple age groups, the future line (solid) is above the current line (dashed) more often than not. This result suggests that overall recreation demand will increase in the future, as “new” members of a given age group recreate more days than “old” members of that age group. The primary exception to this trend occurs for birdwatching.

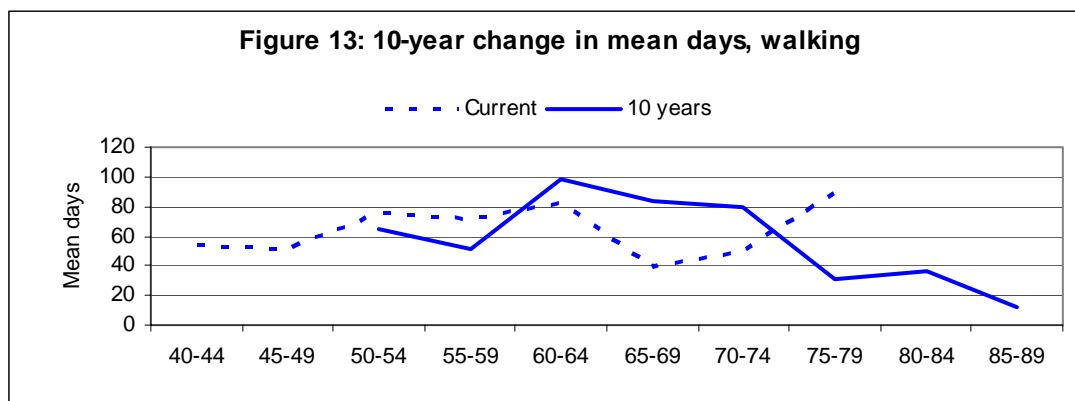


Figure 14: 10-year change in mean days, jogging

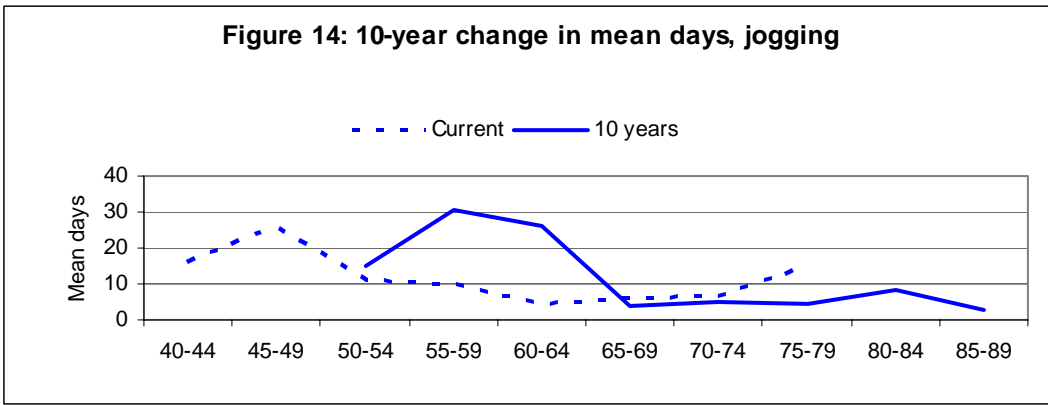


Figure 15: 10-year change in mean days, sightseeing

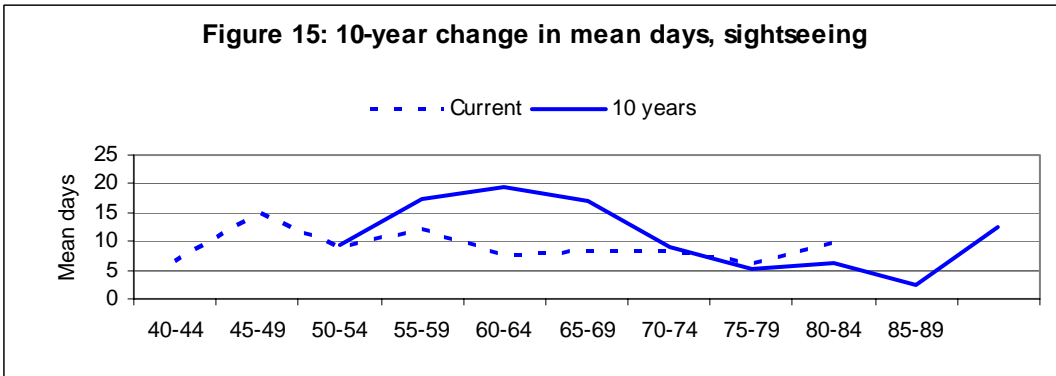


Figure 16: 10-year change in mean days, bicycling (road / path)

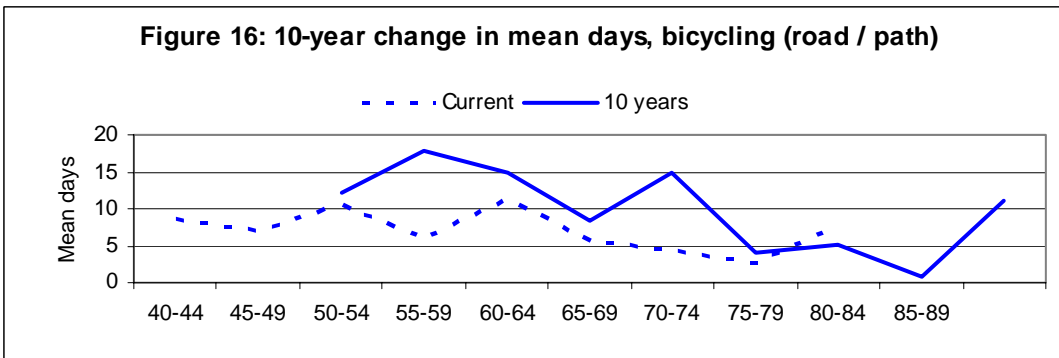
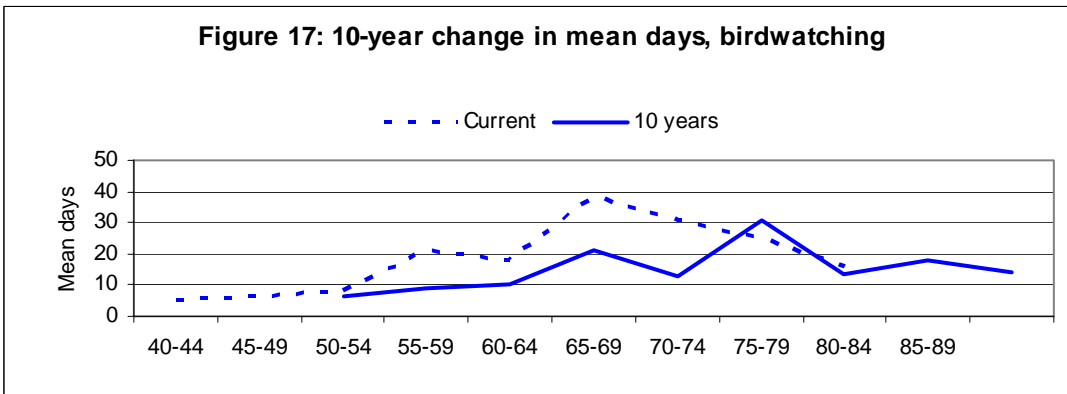


Figure 17: 10-year change in mean days, birdwatching

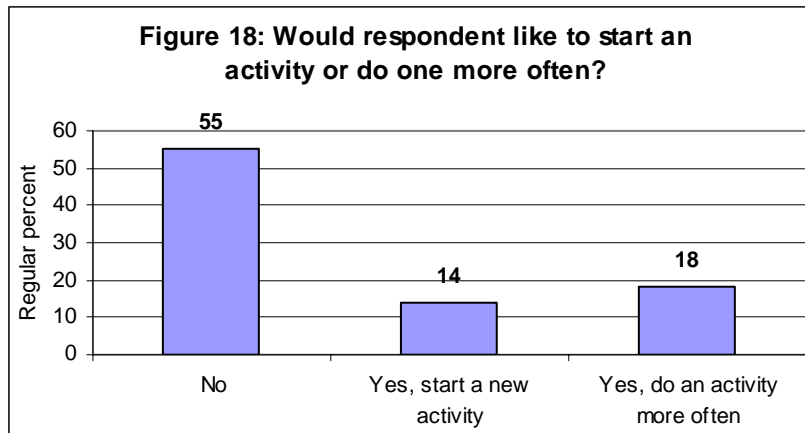


The 45% of respondents who expect to increase the time they spend in outdoor recreation 10 years from now (Question 2) are a group of particular interest. Table 20 shows the Top 10 activities in terms of future participation intensity, as well as the change in the number of days

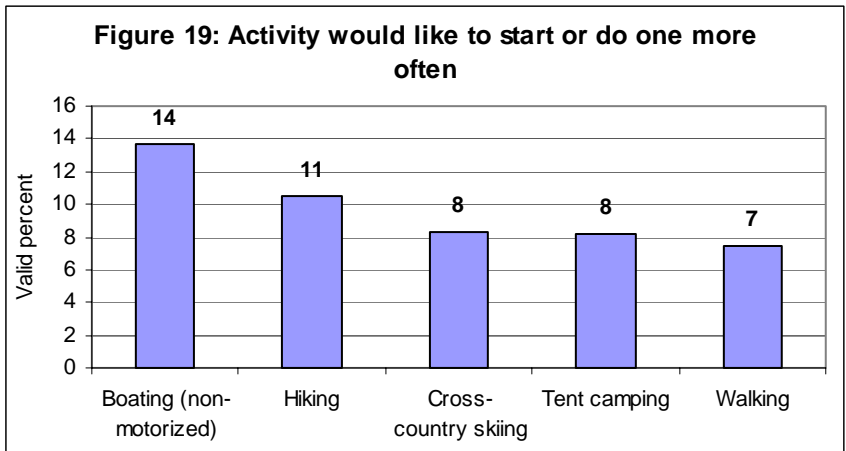
relative to the present. For example, walking will be the most popular activity in terms of average days spent, and those days (83.1) will represent an increase of 17.7 days (25%) over current average days. Of the Top 10, only bird watching is forecast to have a decrease in participation intensity.

	Future	Change
walking	83.1	17.7
bicycling (road / path)	17.5	6.9
jogging	16.9	0.4
bird watching	15.6	-2.4
day hiking	14.1	8.1
sightseeing	13.1	4.4
RV/trailer camping	12.8	7.7
children/grand children to playground	12.0	6.8
fishing from a boat	11.7	7.2
ocean beach activities	10.7	6.6

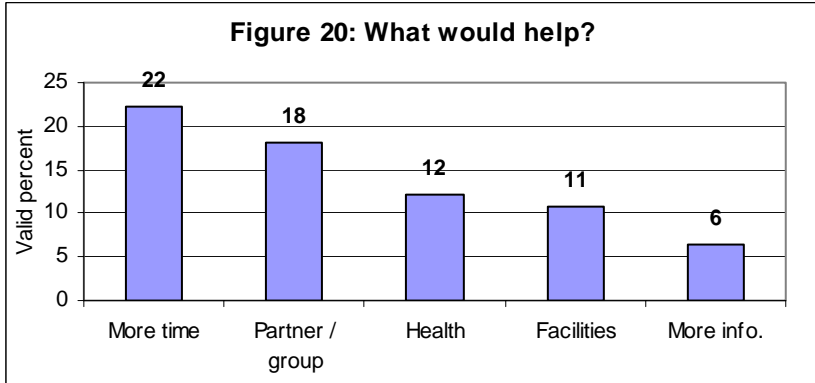
Respondents were asked whether there was any outdoor recreation activity that they would like to start doing – or do more often. It was possible for respondents to select both of these “yes” responses (26 respondents did so), so percentages are of all respondents (i.e., they are regular, not valid, percentages); they total less than 100 because not all respondents answered this question. As shown in Figure 18, some respondents would like to expand their participation, but most were satisfied with their current situation.



For those that would like to expand their participation, the activities that were mentioned by at least 5% of respondents are shown in Figure 19. Because the specific type of activity was not always mentioned, activity groups are often inclusive. For example, bicycling includes road and mountain biking. Non-motorized boating includes kayaking, canoeing, rafting, and rowing. Hiking includes day and overnight hiking. Camping does not include RV camping.



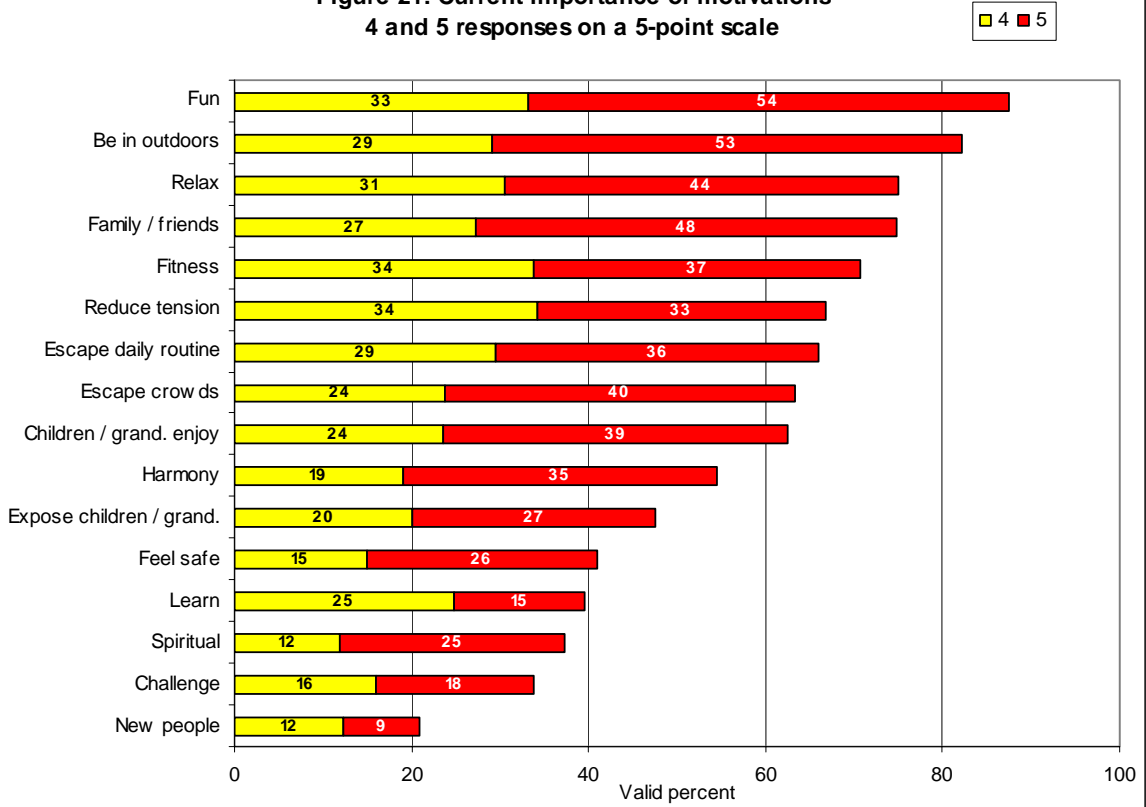
The most important factor that would help respondents engage in the activity is more time (Figure 20). Agencies do not have much effect on available time or on the health of respondents or their partners. However, they can address other constraints by providing group activities, and more facilities, and information.



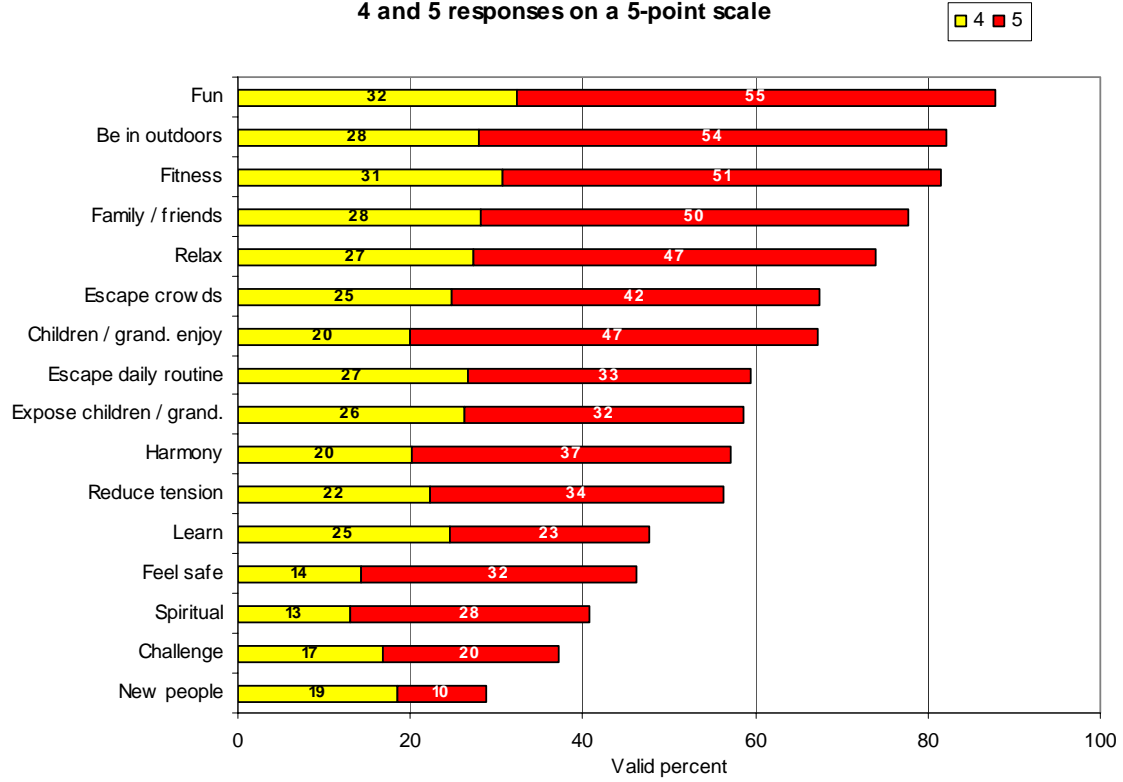
6. RECREATION MOTIVATIONS

Respondents were asked how important each of 16 motivations was when they currently engage in outdoor recreation, as well as how important they expect each to be 10 years from now. Full results are shown in Tables B1 and B2 in Appendix B. Figures 21 and 22 show percentages for responses 4 and 5 on a 1 to 5 scale (1=not at all important, 5=very important). Both currently and in the future, having fun and being in the outdoors were the most important motivations. Challenge and meeting new people were the least important motivations.

**Figure 21: Current importance of motivations
4 and 5 responses on a 5-point scale**



**Figure 22: Future importance of motivations
4 and 5 responses on a 5-point scale**



Differences between current and expected future motivations can be seen in Table 21. Means for each item are sorted in decreasing order of the change across current and future importance (as a reminder, all numbers are rounded, so the value for Change may not precisely match the apparent difference between the previous two columns).

Table 21: Importance of motivations, mean rating (changes that are statistically significant are designated by * preceding motivation)			
	Current	10 years from now	Change
*To keep fit and healthy	4.0	4.2	0.3
*To expose your children or grandchildren to something new	3.3	3.5	0.3
*To learn something new	3.1	3.3	0.3
*To meet new people	2.6	2.8	0.2
*To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	3.6	3.8	0.2
*To feel safe and secure	3.1	3.2	0.2
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	2.9	3.1	0.1
To get away from crowded situations	3.8	3.9	0.1
To feel harmony with nature	3.6	3.7	0.1
*To be with family and friends	4.1	4.1	0.0
To experience challenge and excitement	3.0	3.0	0.0
To be in the outdoors	4.3	4.3	0.0
*To have fun	4.3	4.3	0.0
To relax	4.1	4.1	0.0
*To reduce tension	3.7	3.6	-0.1
*To escape the daily routine	3.8	3.7	-0.1

Keeping in mind the difficulty of forecasting 10 years into the future, a review of Table 21 and comparison of Figures 24 and 25 indicates that some motivations will change in importance. Those with the biggest positive change in mean ratings are:

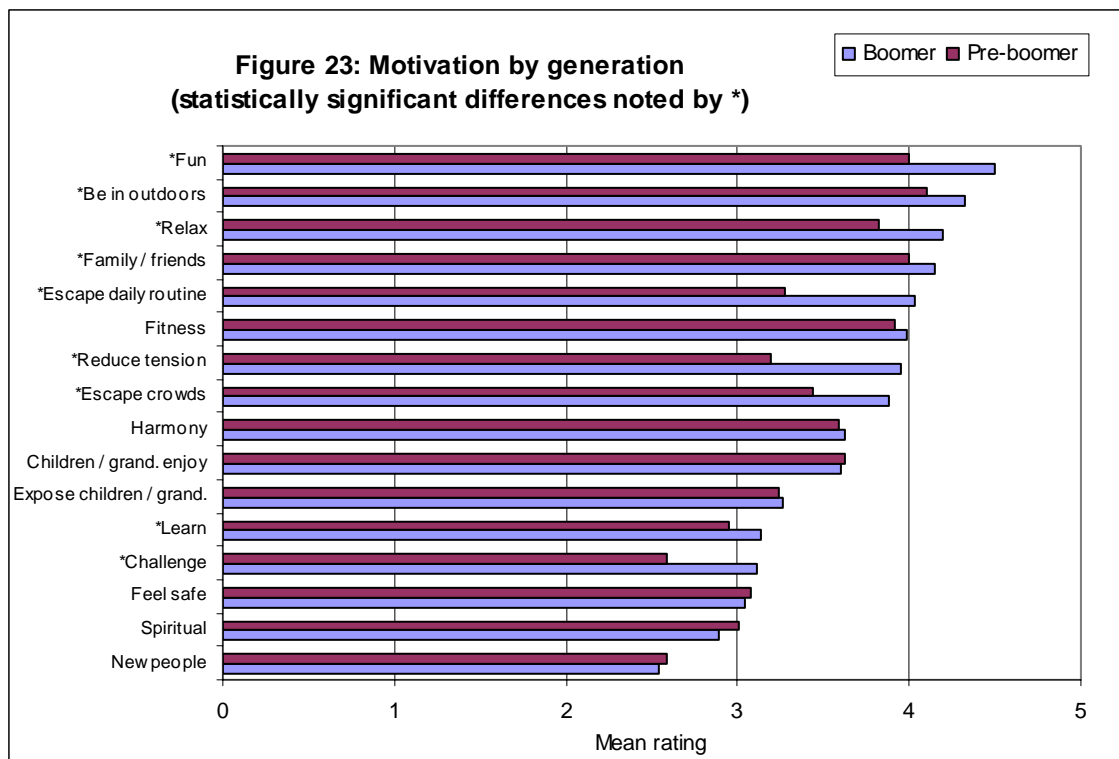
- To keep fit and healthy
- To expose your children or grandchildren to something new
- To learn something new
- To meet new people

Motivations may vary across groups, so they are compared across age, gender, income, and retirement status. As shown in Table 22, some patterns emerge with age. For example, reducing tension and escaping the daily routine become less important as one ages, presumably due to retirement. Challenge becomes less important, while meeting new people becomes more important. Though there are statistically significant differences across age for most motivations, the magnitude and consistency of those differences is not always great.⁵

⁵ These types of tables can be difficult to interpret, as there rarely are consistent patterns. For example, mean ratings may increase from 40-44 to 45-49, then decrease in the 50s, increase in the 60s, and decrease again in the 70s. The interpretations presented in this report are based on the trends that are the most consistent and substantial (e.g., the biggest increase from the low end of the explanatory variable to the high end).

	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79
*Relax	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8
*Fitness	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8
*Challenge	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6
*Fun	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.9
*New people	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9
*Family / friends	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.1
*Children / grand. enjoy	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.4
*Reduce tension	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
*Learn	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1
*Expose children / grand.	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.1
*Escape daily routine	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.2
*Escape crowds	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.8
*Be in outdoors	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.1
*Harmony	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.7
*Spiritual	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0
Feel safe	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.7

Figure 23 shows motivation by generation. Boomers report higher levels of importance across most motivations, but the differences are particularly great for escaping the daily routine and reducing tension. This presumably reflects differences in the retirement status of boomers and pre-boomers, with the latter being more likely to be retired (see below for differences across whether retired).



As shown in Figure 24 (sorted by female ratings), there are few differences across genders. The only motivation on which males are at least 0.5 higher on mean rating than females is

challenge and excitement. Conversely, females place relatively high importance on spiritual fulfillment and feeling safe and secure.

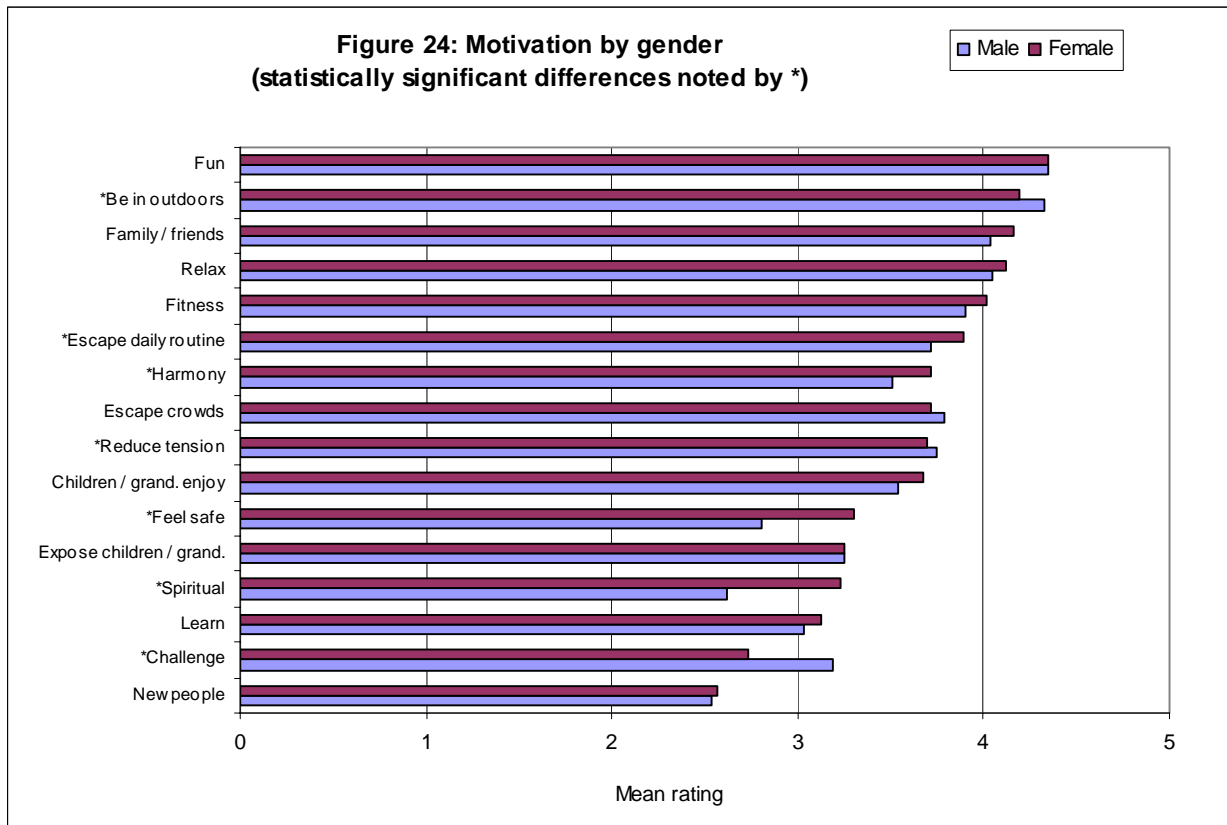
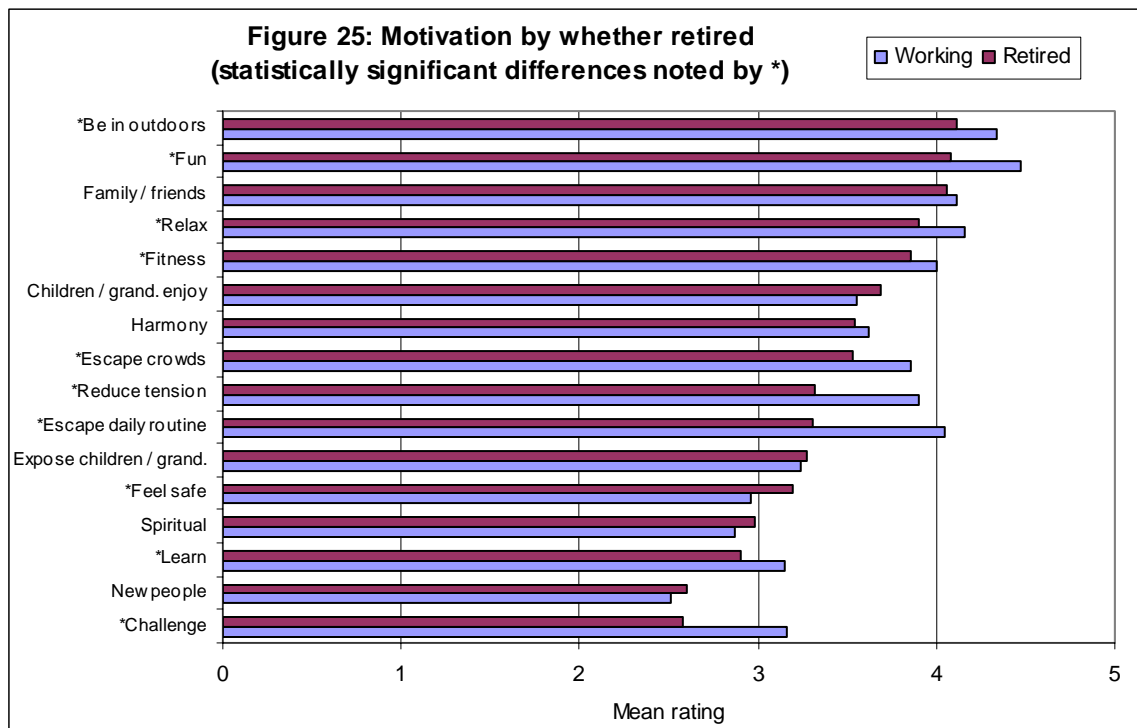


Table 23 shows motivations across income levels. As with age, there is much commonality in motivation across income groups, but also some differences. For example, feeling harmony with nature is generally less important for high income respondents than for low-income respondents. Conversely, challenge and having fun are more important.

	Less than \$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000 or more
Relax	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
*Fitness	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.3
*Challenge	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
*Fun	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
*New people	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.4
*Family / friends	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
*Children / grand. enjoy	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.5
*Reduce tension	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4
*Learn	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.8
*Expose children / grand.	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	2.9
*Escape daily routine	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.5
Escape crowds	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7
*Be in outdoors	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
*Harmony	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4
*Spiritual	3.1	3.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
*Feel safe	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7

With respect to retirement status, those who are not retired place relatively high importance on escaping daily routine, reducing tension, and challenge (Figure 25, sorted by yes/retired). There are no motivations reflecting a mean rating for retirees at least 0.5 higher than that for non-retirees.



Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with five statements relating to motivation and participation. As shown in Table 24, the desire to pass on one's love of outdoor recreation to children and grandchildren is strong. Similarly, respondents felt that their childhood experiences shaped their current outdoor recreation interests.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Members of my family encourage me to engage in outdoor recreation activities	6	10	31	34	20
Friends encourage me to engage in outdoor recreation activities	6	9	36	36	13
The outdoor recreation activities that I participated in as a child have helped shape my current outdoor recreation interests	6	9	20	35	31
I would like to pass on my love of outdoor recreation to my child and/or grandchild	5	1	17	32	46
Schools encourage my child's and/or grandchild's participation in outdoor recreation	8	12	41	28	12

7. AGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIONS

7.1. Program characteristics

As described in the Question 7 wording below, respondents were asked their preference across characteristics of programs offered by community parks and recreation departments. A condensed question format was used in order to generate information without significantly lengthening the survey. As a result, it is possible that some respondents found the question difficult. Given this caveat, approximately one-fifth of respondents were not interested in such programs (shown in the missing value [MV] column), and another quarter did not have a preference across characteristics (reported a neutral value of 3 on the 1 to 5 scale).

As an example, results in the first row indicate that 7% of respondents strongly prefer programs with a guide/leader, 27% strongly prefer programs without a guide/leader, 24% are neutral on that characteristic, and 22% are unlikely to participate in such programs.

Q7. Focusing now on outdoor activity programs offered by community parks and recreation departments, what are your preferences for such programs? For each of the following, circle the number that reflects how strongly you prefer one characteristic over the other. For example, if you strongly prefer activities without guides (Characteristic B), circle 5 in the first row. If you prefer "with guides" and "without guides" equally, circle 3. If you prefer neither, do not circle a number in that row.

Characteristic A	Preference (1-5 scale)					Characteristic B	MV
With a guide / leader	7	6	24	14	27	Without a guide / leader	22
Limited to my age group	6	8	24	16	22	Open to all ages	24
Participate with friends or family members	17	20	27	8	11	Participate alone (everyone in group is new)	18
Physically challenging (example: walking 10-12 miles)	9	9	26	12	21	Physically easy (example: walking 1-2 miles)	22
During evenings or weekends	15	10	30	10	14	During weekdays	20
Whole-day activities	7	9	27	19	18	1-2 hour activities	20

For those with a preference, the majority preferred programs:

- Without a guide / leader (vs. those with).
- Open to all ages (vs. limited to one's age group).
- With friends or family members (vs. everyone in program is new).
- That are physically easy (vs. physically challenging).
- That are 1-2 hours in duration (vs. whole-day).

Preferences were evenly split between weekday vs. evening or weekend programs.

As shown in the response table above, 13% of respondents either prefer or strongly prefer programs with a guide. For this group, the following analysis reports their motivation by gender and age. Note that the sample size for this sub-group is small, so results should be treated with some caution (significance tests are not conducted due to the small sample size).

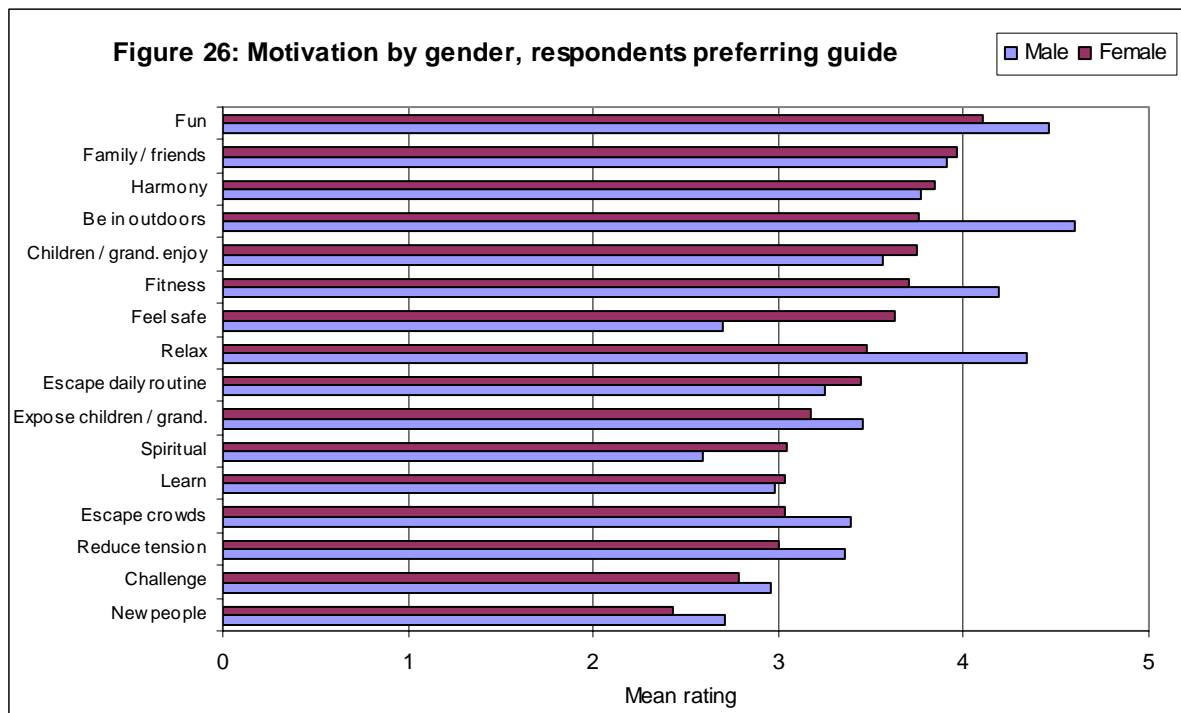


Figure 26 illustrates some motivational differences across genders for those preferring a guide (sorted by female). Table 26 provides further information on these differences, as well as differences between those preferring guide and all respondents. The greatest gender differences for those preferring a guide relate to relaxation (mean male rating is 0.9 higher than mean female rating) and feeling safe (female rating 0.9 higher than male rating).

When ratings for those preferring guides are compared to all respondents (last two columns), several motivations are found to be less important for those preferring guides; this is especially true for female respondents. Interestingly, learning is no greater a motivation for those preferring a guide than for all respondents. However, feeling safe is rated more highly amongst females preferring a guide than amongst all females.

	All		Prefer guide		Gender diff. (Male-Female)	Group diff (Guide-All)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female
Relax	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	0.9	0.3	-0.6
Fitness	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.7	0.5	0.3	-0.3
Challenge	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Fun	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2
New people	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Family / friends	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Children / grand. enjoy	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Reduce tension	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.7
Learn	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Expose children / grand.	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Escape daily routine	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4
Escape crowds	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.7
Be in outdoors	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.8	0.8	0.3	-0.4
Harmony	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	-0.1	0.3	0.1
Spiritual	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.2
Feel safe	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.6	-0.9	-0.1	0.3

7.2. Agency management actions

Respondents rated 14 potential agency actions with respect to the effect on respondent participation in outdoor recreation. A three-point scale was used, with 1=no effect, 2=lead to a small increase, and 3=lead to a large increase. Table 27 presents mean ratings sorted in decreasing order. Maintenance was the most important action, with child assistance and public transportation the lowest priorities.

Action	Mean rating
Ensure clean and well-maintained parks and facilities	2.3
Develop walking / hiking trails closer to home	2.1
Provide more free-of-charge recreation opportunities	2.1
Make parks safer from crime	2.1
Provide more information on parks and recreation opportunities	2.1
Develop parks closer to home	2.1
Expand park facilities (picnic tables, restrooms, etc.)	2.0
Reduce overcrowding in parks	2.0
Place more benches and restroom facilities along trails	1.9
Expand parking	1.8
Develop additional recreation programs in general (hiking, skiing, outdoor photography, etc.)	1.7
Develop additional multi-day all-inclusive (guide, food, lodging) outdoor recreation trips	1.6
Provide public transportation to parks	1.4
Provide assistance with child care	1.1

Figure 27 shows the percent of “large increase” responses for each action, with results similar to those shown in Table 27.

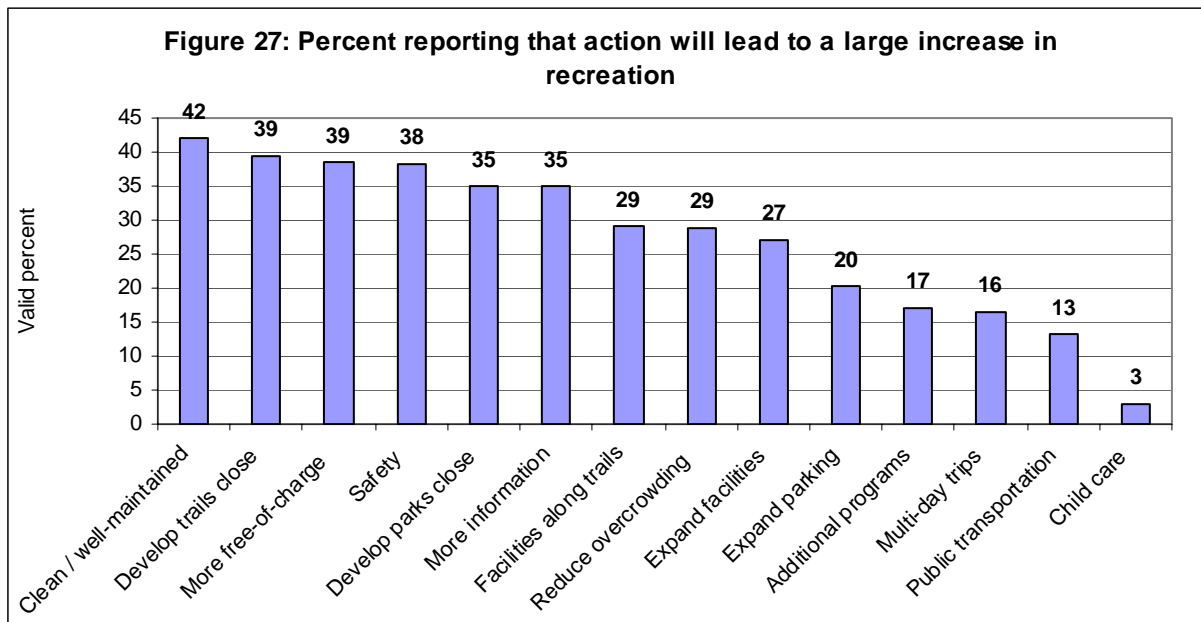


Table 28 shows results by age group, with the “top action” for each group bolded. There is significant variability across age for many actions, but this variation is not consistent. For example, providing public transportation was reported by 35% in the 75-79 age group as leading to a large increase, but only by 2% in the 65-69 age group – so the effect first decreases with age, then sharply increases. Likewise, free of charge programs are noticeably more important for those in the 45-49 and 65-69 age groups than for others. Developing trails close to home is perhaps the most consistent across age, with its importance decreasing amongst older respondents. Clean and well-maintained parks is the most important action for those in the 55 to 69 age range. Information is the top action for the 40-44 age group, and safety is the top action for those 70 and over. Tests of statistical significance were not conducted on these comparisons, as they reflect only “large increase” responses rather than averages or full distributions.

Table 28: Percent reporting that action will lead to a large increase in recreation, by age

	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79
Develop trails close	42	56	49	39	33	20	19	20
Facilities along trails	26	24	37	16	33	35	42	28
Develop parks close	44	34	54	34	16	21	15	30
More information	50	39	41	22	29	31	22	26
Public transportation	17	11	22	7	6	2	10	35
Safety	39	29	50	29	32	38	50	46
Multi-day trips	15	16	26	10	17	12	7	21
Additional programs	24	13	28	11	11	12	8	15
Reduce overcrowding	29	34	32	25	25	30	21	27
Expand facilities	19	38	25	24	33	26	27	31
Expand parking	11	19	20	16	18	38	27	30
Clean and well-maintained	39	43	38	42	42	54	44	36
Child care	4	1	3	3	4	0	7	3
More free-of-charge	30	59	35	32	33	54	39	26

Differences across generations are shown in Table 29 (top action for each generation bolded). For some variables, such as more free-of-charge programs, there is little or no differences across agencies. However, boomers place much more importance on some actions, such as

developing trails and parks close to home, as well as providing more information. Conversely, pre-boomers place much more importance on expanded parking and facilities along trails.

	Boomer	Pre-boomer
Develop trails close	46	24
Facilities along trails	27	33
Develop parks close	41	20
More information	39	25
Public transportation	14	11
Safety	37	41
Multi-day trips	18	12
Additional programs	19	12
Reduce overcrowding	31	24
Expand facilities	28	26
Expand parking	17	28
Clean and well-maintained	41	44
Child care	3	3
More free-of-charge	39	39

Table 30 (top action for each gender is bolded) illustrates variation across gender, with females placing more importance than males (differences of at least 5%) on developing trails and parks close to home, expanding facilities and parking, and good maintenance. Conversely, males place higher priority on information and additional programs.

	Male	Female
Develop trails close	37	42
Facilities along trails	28	29
Develop parks close	32	38
More information	38	31
Public transportation	14	13
Safety	37	40
Multi-day trips	18	15
Additional programs	20	14
Reduce overcrowding	30	27
Expand facilities	20	34
Expand parking	17	24
Clean and well-maintained	39	45
Child care	3	3
More free-of-charge	37	40

In general, agency actions will have less effect on high income households than on low income households (Table 31; top action for each group is bolded). For the lowest income households, information is the top action. More free-of-charge programs are one of the most important actions across all income groups, but such programs would have the greatest impact on households in the lowest income category.

	Less than \$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000 or more
Develop trails close	52	38	29	33	40	41	39
Facilities along trails	56	49	16	22	22	20	19
Develop parks close	59	21	30	27	37	25	37
More information	62	30	36	29	31	36	21
Public transportation	39	10	6	9	11	7	7
Safety	57	39	29	41	38	31	27
Multi-day trips	36	21	5	11	19	8	10
Additional programs	37	15	5	12	21	13	11
Reduce overcrowding	40	27	25	24	22	28	36
Expand facilities	38	41	23	22	18	32	23
Expand parking	41	24	20	17	12	11	17
Clean and well-maintained	56	45	36	43	39	37	36
Child care	10	3	0	2	1	1	3
More free-of-charge	57	41	36	44	30	44	21

Table 32 indicates that actions generally are more likely to affect working respondents than those that are retired (top action for each group is bolded). For those not yet retired, developing trails close to home is the top strategy, whereas clean and well maintained facilities is most important for retirees.

	Working	Retired
Develop trails close	44	30
Facilities along trails	28	30
Develop parks close	41	23
More information	38	26
Public transportation	15	8
Safety	36	40
Multi-day trips	18	13
Additional programs	21	10
Reduce overcrowding	30	25
Expand facilities	27	24
Expand parking	16	27
Clean and well-maintained	40	44
Child care	3	3
More free-of-charge	37	39

8. RV OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

Respondents were asked whether they own an RV (recreational vehicle such as a camper or motor home). Frequencies across the various response options are:

27%	Yes
3%	No, but I plan to rent one on occasion
6%	No, but I expect to own one between now and when I retire
8%	No, but I expect to own one after I retire
56%	No, and I do not expect to ever own one

Respondents were then grouped into the following categories:

- Currently own an RV.
- Future – plan to rent or own one (the middle three responses above).
- Do not own and do not plan to.

Ownership was then compared across age, income, gender, and whether retired. As shown in Figure 28, highest ownership is reported among those 65-74. Respondents in their 50s were the most likely to be planning to rent or own (future). Differences across age are statistically significant.

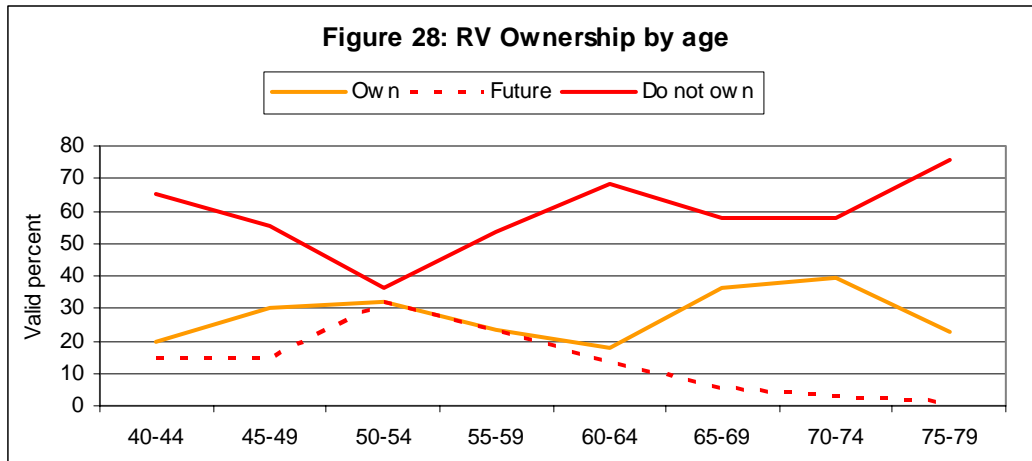
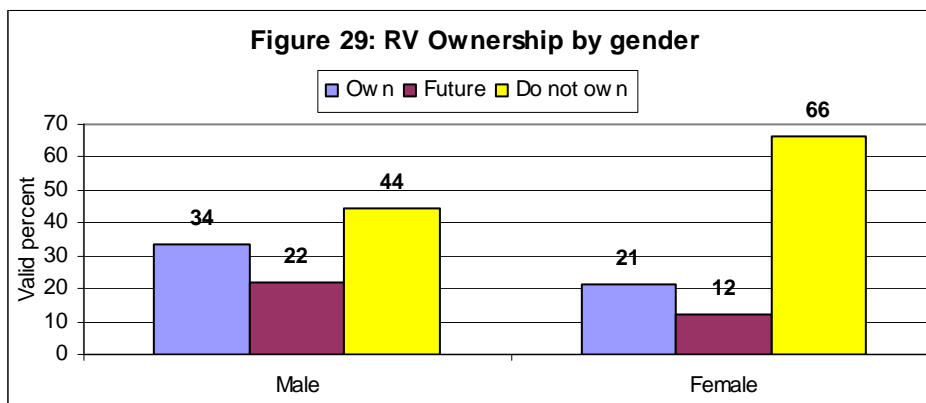
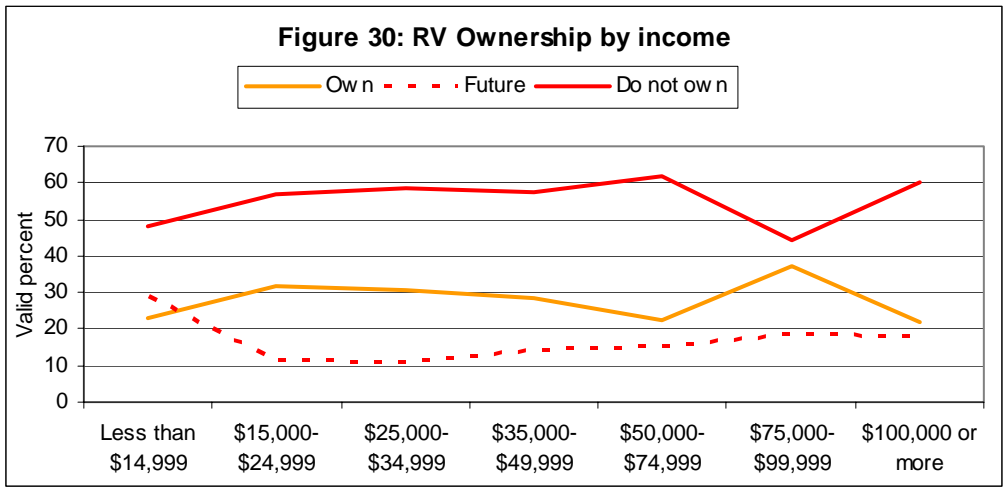


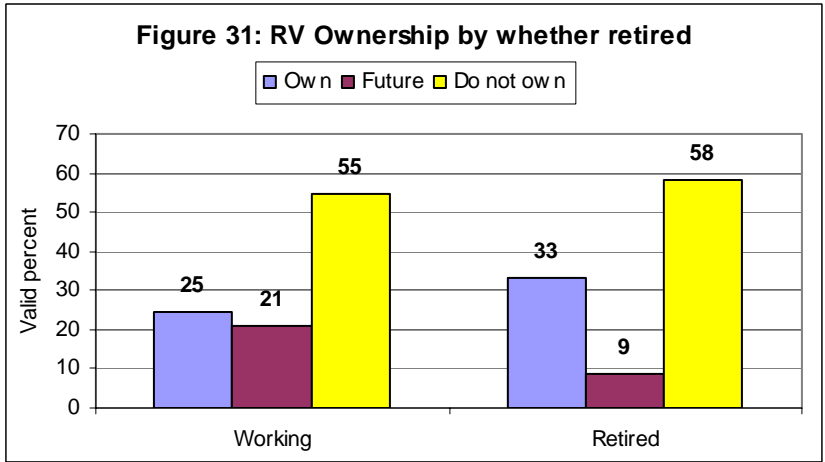
Figure 29 illustrates that current and planned RV ownership is greater amongst males than females (differences are statistically significant). However, keep in mind that respondents likely answered this question with respect to their household rather than simply themselves.



With respect to income, Figure 30 shows a peak of planning to rent or own at \$10,000 to \$15,000 annual household income. There is also a peak for current ownership at \$75,000 to \$100,000. Differences are statistically significant.



Retirees are more likely to own and less likely to have future plans relative to respondents currently working (Figure 31) (differences are statistically significant). This is consistent with the pattern shown in Figure 20.



9. MIGRATION

9.1. Migration/move status and comparison of in-migrants with established Oregonians

Respondents were asked about their past and expected future migration (moves), as well as what considerations or characteristics are important to them in destination communities.

Q10. *Have you made a long-distance move to or within Oregon in the past 10 years? Do you expect to make a long-distance move in the next 10 years? By "long-distance" we mean moves of 25 miles or more. (Please check the relevant box or boxes, and write the zip code or name of town (and state if outside Oregon) for any moves. If you have moved more than once in the past 10 years, write where you moved from most recently.)*

32%	<i>Yes, I have moved in the past 10 years – where did you move from? _____</i>
14%	<i>Yes, I will move in the next 10 years – where will you move to? _____</i>
47%	<i>I have not moved in the past 10 years and don't expect to move in the next 10 years</i>

Because it was possible for respondents to select both of the “yes” responses (100 respondents did so), percentages are of all respondents (i.e., they are regular, not valid, percentages). Because some respondents did not answer this questions, the totals are less than 100%.

For those that have moved in the past 10 years, most moved from a location in Oregon (Table 33). A quarter came from California, a quarter from other states, and the remainder from Washington or abroad.

Within OR	40
WA	9
CA	25
Other US	25
Foreign	1

Respondents were grouped into the category of in-migrants (moved to Oregon from elsewhere within past 10 years) and established Oregonians (all others – did not move in past 10 years or moved from within Oregon). In-migrants represent 19% of the respondents (60% of the 32% that have moved in past 10 years).

As shown in Table 34 in-migrants spend somewhat more days, on average, recreating than do established Oregonians, but they engage in the same number of activities. Differences in both days and number are not statistically significant.

	Established Oregonians	In-migrants
Participation intensity (days)	200	206
Participation rate (number of activities)	10	10

Table 35 shows differences in current recreation motivations for in-migrants and established Oregonians. In-migrants tended to rate items as more important relative to established Oregonians, with the greatest differences occurring for harmony with nature, spiritual connection, and challenge.

	Established Oregonians	In-migrants	Difference (Inmig-Oreg.)
*Relax	4.0	4.3	0.2
*Fitness	3.9	4.2	0.2
*Challenge	2.9	3.3	0.4
*Fun	4.3	4.5	0.2
*New people	2.5	2.7	0.2
Family / friends	4.1	4.0	-0.1
Children / grand. enjoy	3.6	3.5	-0.2
Reduce tension	3.7	3.7	0.0
*Learn	3.0	3.3	0.3
Expose children / grand.	3.3	3.2	0.0
Escape daily routine	3.8	3.9	0.1
Escape crowds	3.7	3.9	0.2
*Be in outdoors	4.2	4.5	0.3
*Harmony	3.5	4.0	0.5
*Spiritual	2.8	3.3	0.4
Feel safe	3.0	3.2	0.2

For those that expect to move in the next 10 years, most will move to a location in Oregon (Table 36). None expect to move to California.

Within OR	69
WA	8
CA	0
Other US	18
Foreign	5

Respondents were grouped into three categories for further analysis:

- Those who have moved in the past 10 years, but do not expect to move in the next 10 years (moved).
- Those who expect to move in the next 10 years (will move).
- Those who have not moved and do not expect to (neither).

Note that many of those who expect to move in the next 10 years also have moved in the past 10 years. They are included in the second category.

With respect to age, the pattern is not consistent except that those in their 70s are less likely to be planning a move in the next 10 years. They also are generally less likely to have moved in the past 10 years, so they are the most stable with respect to moving.

	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79
Moved	42	19	30	36	17	31	15	24
Will move	15	21	21	12	14	21	12	4
Neither	43	60	49	53	69	48	73	72

In terms of income, those in the highest income bracket are clearly the most likely to move, but those in the next-highest are the least likely.

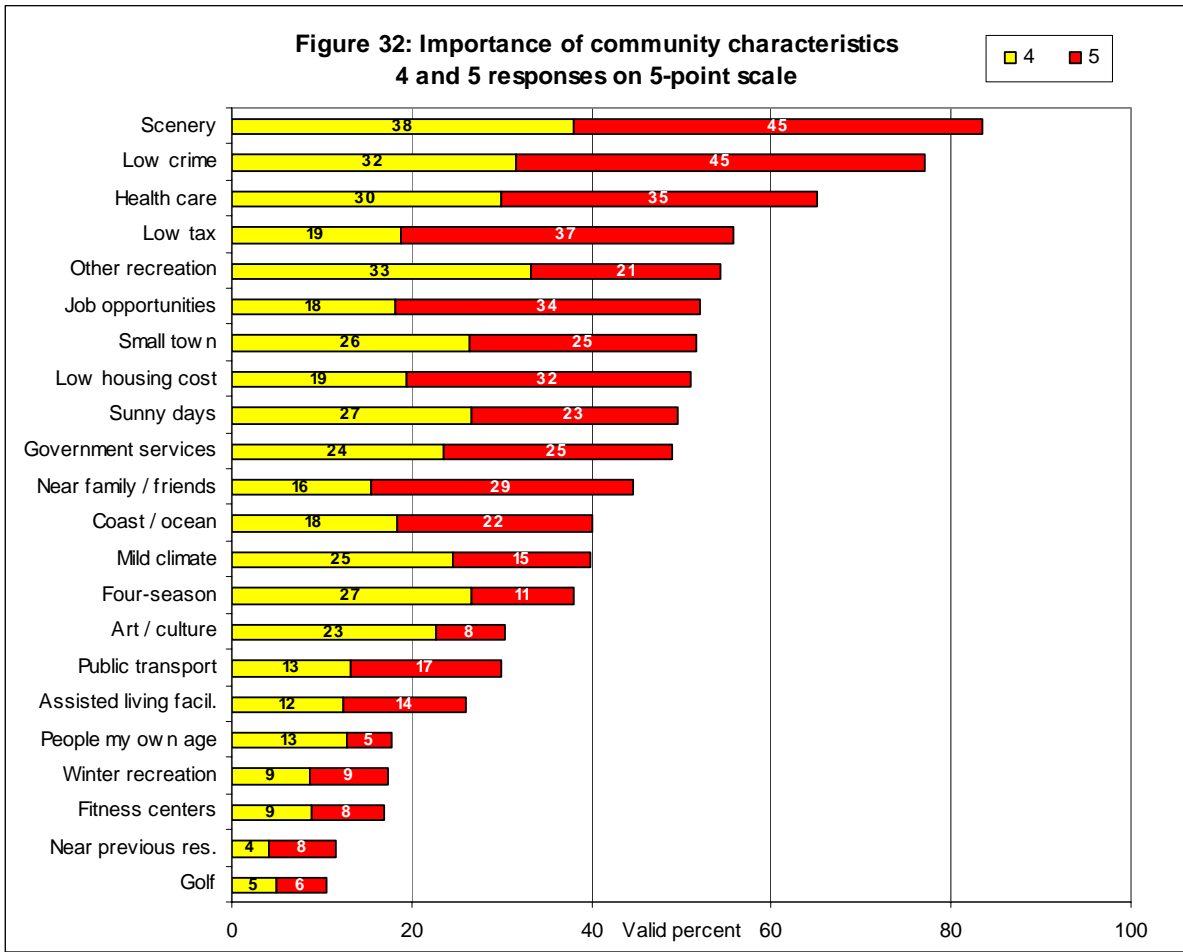
	Less than \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
Moved	37	20	31	34	26	27	26
Will move	15	11	12	14	19	8	28
Neither	48	69	57	53	55	65	46

Respondents who are retired are somewhat less likely both to have moved or to be planning to move.

	No	Yes
Moved	29	26
Will move	18	12
Neither	53	61

9.2. Importance of characteristics in destination communities

Respondents who have moved or expect to move were asked about the considerations or community characteristics that affected their selection of destination community – first in an open-ended “most important consideration” and then in a rating of 23 potential characteristics. The rating involved a scale from 1=Not at all important to 5=Very important. Full results are shown in Tables B3 and B4 in Appendix B. Figure 32 shows percents of 4 and 5 (the two most important) ratings for each characteristic.



Scenery is the most important characteristic, followed by low crime. Golf and proximity to previous residence are the least important. Note that these are statewide ratings and will vary by location. For example, those living in Bend are unlikely to rate proximity to the coast as important while those living in Brookings are unlikely to rate winter recreation as important (see Table B4 for ratings by county).

Table 40 provides mean ratings by age group. The following characteristics generally become more important with age: proximity to assisted living facilities, number of people one's age, low tax levels, and high quality health care. The following generally become less important: proximity to winter recreation activities, other outdoor recreation activities activities (e.g., hiking, biking, etc.), and work opportunities.

Table 40: Importance of community characteristics by age, mean rating (differences statistically significant across age are designated by * preceding characteristic)								
	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79
*Work / job opportunities	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
*Mild climate (about the same year-round)	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.8	2.8
*Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.1	3.2	2.2
Number of clear / sunny days	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.9
*Beautiful scenery	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.8
*Golfing opportunities	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3
*Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.5
*Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.1	2.4	2.1
Convenient access to fitness centers	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.3
Being near the coast / ocean	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.6
Arts and culture opportunities	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5
*Being near previous residence	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.8
*Being near family and friends	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.3
Low crime rates	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8
*High-quality health care	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.5	4.3
*High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.5
*Good government services, such as education and public safety	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.5
*Good public transport system	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.9
*Presence of a college or university	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.1
*Low tax levels	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8
Low cost of housing	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4
*Being a small town	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.0
*Number of people my own age	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.2

Table 41 shows mean ratings by generation. Boomers rate job opportunities much more highly than do pre-boomers. Other characteristics favored by boomers include other outdoor recreation opportunities, presence of a college or university, and four-season climate (differences of at least 0.7). Conversely, pre-boomers rate the following more highly: assisted living facilities, being near family and friends, being near previous residence, and low tax levels (differences of at least 0.4).

Table 41: Importance of community characteristics by gender, mean rating (differences statistically significant across generation are designated by * preceding characteristic)		
	Boomer	Pre-Boomer
*Work / job opportunities	3.9	1.9
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	3.1	3.2
*Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	3.2	2.5
Number of clear / sunny days	3.4	3.4
Beautiful scenery	4.2	4.1
Golfing opportunities	1.6	1.6
*Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	2.3	1.7
*Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	3.5	2.5
Convenient access to fitness centers	2.2	2.0
Being near the coast / ocean	3.1	3.2
Arts and culture opportunities	2.8	2.7
*Being near previous residence	1.7	2.1
*Being near family and friends	3.1	3.7
Low crime rates	4.0	4.1
High-quality health care	3.8	4.0
*High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.5	3.1
*Good government services, such as education and public safety	3.5	3.1
Good public transport system	2.9	2.7
*Presence of a college or university	2.8	2.1
*Low tax levels	3.5	3.9
Low cost of housing	3.4	3.6
*Being a small town	3.4	3.7
*Number of people my own age	2.6	2.9

As shown in Table 42, importance ratings are similar across the genders. The only characteristics receiving a difference in mean rating of at least 0.3 are good government services, good public transport system, and presence of a college or university (all rated more highly by females).

Table 42: Importance of community characteristics by gender, mean rating (differences statistically significant across gender are designated by * preceding characteristic)		
	Male	Female
*Work / job opportunities	3.2	3.5
Mild climate	3.1	3.1
Four-season climate	3.0	3.0
*Number of clear / sunny days	3.6	3.3
*Beautiful scenery	4.3	4.0
Golfing opportunities	1.7	1.5
Winter recreation opportunities	2.2	2.0
Other outdoor recreation opportunities	3.2	3.2
Convenient access to fitness centers	2.1	2.2
Being near the coast / ocean	3.2	3.0
*Arts and culture opportunities	2.6	2.9
Being near previous residence	1.9	1.8
Being near family and friends	3.2	3.3
*Low crime rates	3.9	4.2
*High-quality health care	3.7	4.0
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.6	2.7
*Good government services	3.1	3.7
*Good public transport system	2.5	3.2
*Presence of a college or university	2.4	2.8
*Low tax levels	3.7	3.4
*Low cost of housing	3.3	3.6
*Being a small town	3.6	3.3
Number of people my own age	2.7	2.7

With respect to income (Table 43), the following activities become more important as income increases: golfing opportunities, winter recreation opportunities, other recreation opportunities, four-season climate, and job opportunities. The following become less important: public transport, number of people one's age, high quality assisted living facilities, being near the coast, being a small town, low cost of housing, and low tax levels.

The income-migration characteristic relationship may be affected by the distribution of respondents. The counties with above average percents of respondent households earning \$75,000 or more are all in the Willamette Valley or in the amenity counties of Hood River or Deschutes. This may help explain the importance of winter recreation and four-season climate, and the unimportance of being near the coast.

Table 43: Importance of community characteristics by income, mean rating (differences statistically significant across income are designated by * preceding characteristic)							
	Less than \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
*Work / job opportunities	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.3
*Mild climate	3.7	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.7
*Four-season climate	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.3
*Number of clear / sunny days	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.1
Beautiful scenery	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0
*Golfing opportunities	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.7
*Winter recreation opportunities	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.0
*Other outdoor recreation opportunities	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.7
Convenient access to fitness centers	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3
*Being near the coast / ocean	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.2
Arts and culture opportunities	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.1
*Being near previous residence	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0
*Being near family and friends	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.1
*Low crime rates	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
High-quality health care	3.6	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
*High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6
*Good government services	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5
*Good public transport system	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
*Presence of a college or university	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6
*Low tax levels	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.1
*Low cost of housing	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.5
*Being a small town	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.5
*Number of people my own age	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3

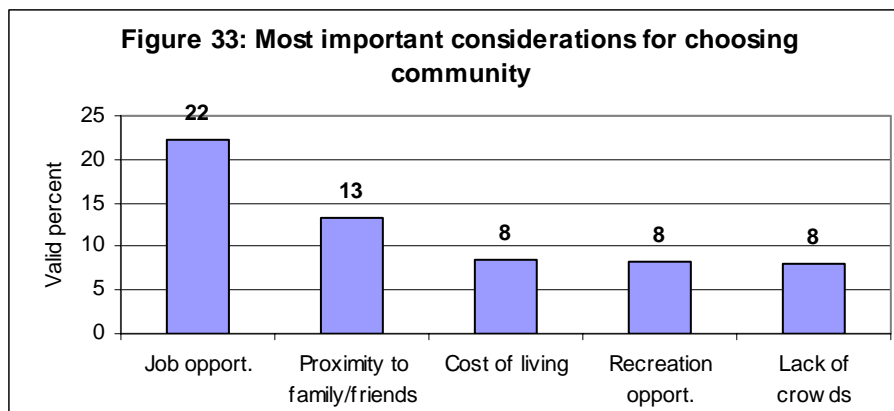
Table 44 shows ratings by whether retired. Relative to those still working, respondents who are retired place greater importance on being near previous residence, being near family and friends, low tax levels, and being in a small town (all differences of 0.3 or greater). Conversely, those still working place greater importance on job opportunities, four-season climate, winter recreation opportunities, other outdoor recreation opportunities, access to fitness centers, good government services, and presence of a college or university.

Table 44: Importance of community characteristics by whether retired, mean rating (differences statistically significant across retirement status are designated by * preceding characteristic)		
	No	Yes
*Work / job opportunities	3.9	2.1
Mild climate	3.0	3.2
*Four-season climate	3.1	2.7
Number of clear / sunny days	3.4	3.5
Beautiful scenery	4.2	4.2
Golfing opportunities	1.6	1.6
*Winter recreation opportunities	2.4	1.6
*Other outdoor recreation opportunities	3.5	2.6
*Convenient access to fitness centers	2.2	1.9
Being near the coast / ocean	3.1	3.2
Arts and culture opportunities	2.8	2.7
*Being near previous residence	1.7	2.1
*Being near family and friends	3.0	3.6
Low crime rates	4.0	4.1
High-quality health care	3.8	3.9
*High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.4	3.0
*Good government services	3.4	3.1
Good public transport system	2.8	2.7
*Presence of a college or university	2.8	2.2
*Low tax levels	3.4	3.9
Low cost of housing	3.4	3.5
*Being a small town	3.3	3.7
Number of people my own age	2.6	2.8

With respect to perceived health (Table 45) being near the coast and high quality health care become more important with decreasing health. The following become less important: golf opportunities, winter recreation, other outdoor recreation opportunities, fitness centers, and number of people one's age.

	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
*Work / job opportunities	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.4
*Mild climate	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.5
Four-season climate	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.5
*Number of clear / sunny days	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.1
*Beautiful scenery	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5
*Golfing opportunities	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1
*Winter recreation opportunities	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.5
*Other outdoor recreation opportunities	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.0
*Convenient access to fitness centers	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.4
*Being near the coast / ocean	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.5
*Arts and culture opportunities	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2
*Being near previous residence	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.0
Being near family and friends	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
Low crime rates	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
*High-quality health care	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Good government services	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3
Good public transport system	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.1
*Presence of a college or university	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.0
*Low tax levels	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.2
*Low cost of housing	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.1
*Being a small town	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.7
*Number of people my own age	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.2

Respondent reporting of the most important considerations in an open-ended format are shown in Figure 33, with job opportunities being the most common. Other important considerations include proximity to family and friends, cost of living (including housing), recreation opportunities, and absence of crowds. These results differ somewhat from the rating results, presumably due to 1) some respondents not answering the open-ended question and to 2) the list used for rating being a stimulus for respondent identification of the variety of potential considerations.



10. VOLUNTEERISM

Respondents were asked several questions about volunteerism. Over a third (38%) volunteer in their community, with an average time commitment of 5.3 hours per week. Those that volunteer were asked the type of organization and type of activity that they mostly volunteer in. The intention was for each volunteer to pick one category for each question, but some picked more than one category. Therefore, the following are regular percentages amongst those that volunteer (they total more than 100% due to selections of more than one category).

Q14. *What type of organization do you spend the most time volunteering for?*

3%	<i>Library or literacy program</i>
27%	<i>Non-profit community organization, such as United Way, Salvation Army, or Humane Society</i>
10%	<i>Recreation or natural resource agency/organization, such as community parks and recreation, watershed council, or Oregon State Parks</i>
21%	<i>School or youth organizations, such as high school sports/activities, Little League, or Boys & Girls Clubs</i>
28%	<i>Church or religious organizations</i>
41%	<i>Other, please describe</i>

Of the “other organizations” noted, the most common were healthcare facilities (e.g., hospice) and governmental programs.

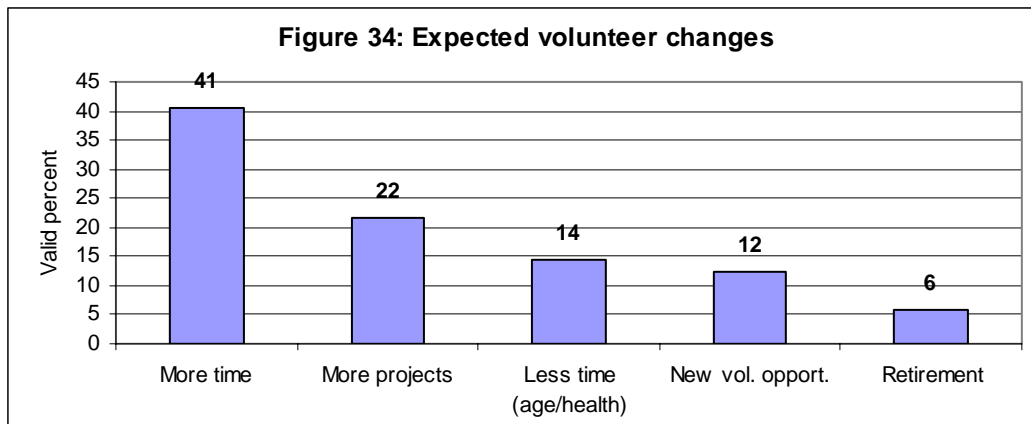
Q16. *What type of activity do you mostly engage in? (Please check the box that best describes your situation.)*

20%	<i>Professional – decisionmaking, managing, supervising</i>
23%	<i>Leadership – including leading groups</i>
25%	<i>Teaching / program oversight</i>
6%	<i>Clerical – photocopy, filing, mailing</i>
31%	<i>Participating – special events, fundraising, work projects</i>
3%	<i>Transport – driving vans or trucks</i>
23%	<i>Labor – construction, maintenance, clean-up</i>
18%	<i>Other, please describe</i>

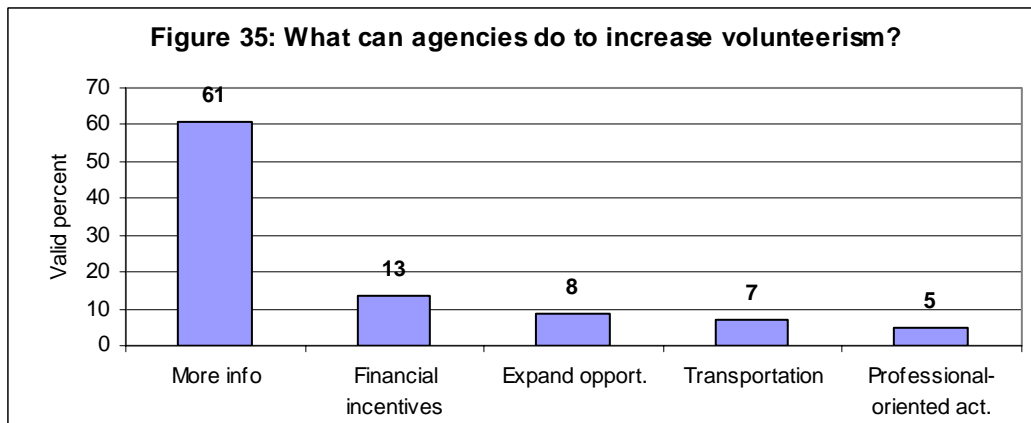
The effect of gender and income on volunteerism was evaluated. Males are somewhat more likely to volunteer than females (40% versus 36%) and also to volunteer more hours per week (5.9 versus 4.6). As shown in Table 46, respondents from high income households are more likely to volunteer than respondents from low income households; however, they are likely to volunteer for fewer hours. Differences across income are statistically significant for both percent and hours.

	% of respondents in categ. who volunteer	Mean hours per week
Less than \$14,999	22	7
\$15,000-\$24,999	35	15
\$25,000-\$34,999	39	4
\$35,000-\$49,999	36	4
\$50,000-\$74,999	36	3
\$75,000-\$99,999	46	3
\$100,000 or more	59	4

Of those who volunteer, 43% expect future changes in their volunteer activities. As shown in Figure 34, most of the changes involve greater volunteerism: more time, more projects at their current volunteer opportunity, and new volunteer opportunities. However, some respondents indicated they would have less time due to age and health reasons.

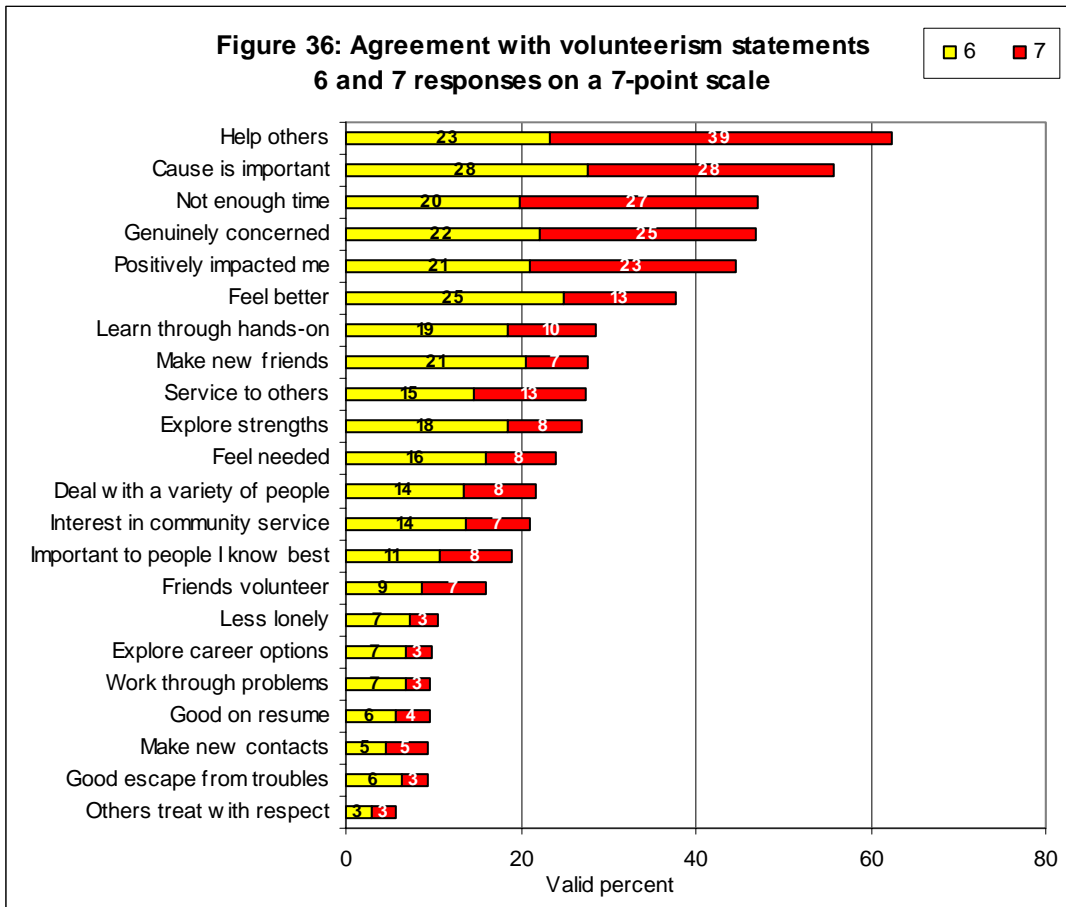


When asked what recreation or natural resource agencies can do to increase the time respondents spend volunteering or to attract new volunteers, the overwhelming response was to provide more information (Figure 35). Some respondents indicated the need for financial incentives (e.g., reduced fees for agency programs), expanded opportunities, transportation, or more professional-oriented activities.



10.1. Volunteer motivations

Respondents were asked their level of agreement with 22 statements relating to volunteering. A 7-point scale was used, with 1=strongly disagree to 7=strongly agree. As shown in Figure 36, the greatest agreement is with “I feel it is important to help others,” followed by “Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me.” Full wording for each item is shown in Table 45, which presents mean ratings by age group.



These responses indicate that philanthropic motivations are more important than self-oriented motivations (e.g., volunteering helps one feel less lonely).

Agreement is fairly consistent across age groups (Table 47), with a general trend toward less agreement amongst older respondents. Decreasing agreement with age tends to occur with career-oriented statements, such as volunteering looking good on one's resume. Older respondents are more likely to agree that their friends volunteer and that people they know share an interest in community service. They tend to disagree that time is a constraint on volunteering.

Table 47: Agreement with volunteerism statements by age, mean rating (differences statistically significant across age are designated by * preceding statement)								
	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75- 79
*My friends volunteer	3.5	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.7	5.1
*People I know share an interest in community service	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.9
*I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving	4.9	5.6	4.5	4.6	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
By volunteering I feel less lonely	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.2
*By volunteering, I can make new contacts that might help my business or career	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.7
*Volunteering allows me to explore different career options	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.7
*Volunteering lets me learn things through direct, hands-on experiences	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.9	3.5	3.8	3.6
*I feel it is important to help others	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.7	4.8
*Volunteering helps me work through my own personal problems	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.5
*Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.9	4.4	5.2	4.3
*Volunteering is an important activity to the people I know best	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.0	4.7	4.5
Volunteering is a good escape from my own troubles	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
*By volunteering, I can learn how to deal with a variety of people	4.0	4.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.8
*Volunteering makes me feel needed	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.2	4.0
*Volunteering makes me feel better about myself	4.6	5.2	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.4	4.0
*Volunteering experience will look good on my resume	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6
Volunteering is a way to make new friends	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0
*Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.5	4.2	3.2
*My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.8	4.0
*My culture values service to others	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.0	4.5	3.8
*Because I volunteer, others treat me with more respect	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.7
*I do not have enough time to volunteer as much as I would like	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.4

Table 48 shows volunteer statement agreement by generation. Boomers are much more likely to agree that (differences of at least 0.9):

- Volunteering allows me to explore different career options
- Volunteering experience will look good on my resume
- I do not have enough time to volunteer as much as I would like

The only statement on which pre-boomers agree more strongly (difference of more than 0.4) is: My friends volunteer.

Table 48: Agreement with volunteerism statements by generation, mean rating (differences statistically significant across generation are designated by * preceding statement)		
	Boomer	Pre-Boomer
*My friends volunteer	3.7	4.3
*People I know share an interest in community service	4.1	4.4
*I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving	4.9	4.7
By volunteering I feel less lonely	3.3	3.2
*By volunteering, I can make new contacts that might help my business or career	3.0	2.4
*Volunteering allows me to explore different career options	3.1	2.0
*Volunteering lets me learn things through direct, hands-on experiences	4.6	3.8
*I feel it is important to help others	5.7	5.5
*Volunteering helps me work through my own personal problems	2.9	2.6
*Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me	5.4	5.0
Volunteering is an important activity to the people I know best	3.8	3.9
Volunteering is a good escape from my own troubles	2.8	2.6
*By volunteering, I can learn how to deal with a variety of people	4.1	3.5
Volunteering makes me feel needed	4.1	3.9
*Volunteering makes me feel better about myself	4.7	4.2
*Volunteering experience will look good on my resume	3.1	1.9
Volunteering is a way to make new friends	4.4	4.2
*Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths	4.4	3.9
*My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life	5.0	4.4
*My culture values service to others	4.2	4.0
*Because I volunteer, others treat me with more respect	3.4	2.8
*I do not have enough time to volunteer as much as I would like	5.1	4.1

Turning to gender (Table 49), females more strongly agree than males on most items. The difference is greatest for the following items:

- Volunteering experience will look good on my resume
- Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths
- By volunteering I feel less lonely
- Volunteering makes me feel needed
- Volunteering is an important activity to the people I know best

Table 49: Agreement with volunteerism statements by gender, mean rating (differences statistically significant across gender are designated by * preceding statement)		
	Male	Female
*My friends volunteer	3.7	4.0
People I know share an interest in community service	4.2	4.2
*I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving	4.7	5.0
*By volunteering I feel less lonely	2.9	3.6
*By volunteering, I can make new contacts that might help my business or career	2.5	3.1
*Volunteering allows me to explore different career options	2.6	3.0
*Volunteering lets me learn things through direct, hands-on experiences	4.2	4.6
*I feel it is important to help others	5.5	5.8
Volunteering helps me work through my own personal problems	2.8	2.9
*Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me	5.0	5.5
*Volunteering is an important activity to the people I know best	3.5	4.2
*Volunteering is a good escape from my own troubles	2.4	3.0
*By volunteering, I can learn how to deal with a variety of people	3.6	4.2
*Volunteering makes me feel needed	3.7	4.4
*Volunteering makes me feel better about myself	4.3	4.8
*Volunteering experience will look good on my resume	2.3	3.1
*Volunteering is a way to make new friends	4.1	4.5
*Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths	3.9	4.6
My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life	4.7	4.9
*My culture values service to others	3.9	4.4
*Because I volunteer, others treat me with more respect	3.1	3.4
*I do not have enough time to volunteer as much as I would like	4.6	5.0

In terms of income (Table 50), respondents in higher-income households are more likely to agree with:

- My culture values service to others
- My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life
- Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me
- I feel it is important to help others

Respondents in low income households are more likely to agree with:

- Volunteering is a good escape from my own troubles

Table 50: Agreement with volunteerism statements by income, mean rating (differences statistically significant across income are designated by * preceding statement)							
	Less than \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
*My friends volunteer	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.2
*People I know share an interest in community service	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.7	4.4
*I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving	3.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.8	5.4
*By volunteering I feel less lonely	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3
*By volunteering, I can make new contacts that might help my business or career	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.9
*Volunteering allows me to explore different career options	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.6
*Volunteering lets me learn things through direct, hands-on experiences	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.3
*I feel it is important to help others	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0
*Volunteering helps me work through my own personal problems	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
*Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me	4.1	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6
*Volunteering is an important activity to the people I know best	3.2	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.2
*Volunteering is a good escape from my own troubles	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.1
*By volunteering, I can learn how to deal with a variety of people	3.5	4.3	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.6
Volunteering makes me feel needed	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2
*Volunteering makes me feel better about myself	3.6	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0
*Volunteering experience will look good on my resume	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.7
*Volunteering is a way to make new friends	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3
*Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.4
*My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life	3.7	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4
*My culture values service to others	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9
*Because I volunteer, others treat me with more respect	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2
*I do not have enough time to volunteer as much as I would like	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.8

Respondents were asked whether they prefer donating their time and skills or their money. Table 51 shows an equal preference, with many respondents likely to donate both.

Prefer to donate time/skills	25
Prefer to donate money	25
Likely to donate both	38
Unlikely to donate either	13

10.2. Recreation/resource agency volunteers

Of those who volunteer, 10 percent do so with recreation or natural resource agencies/ organizations (referred to here as “recreation volunteers”). The following provides a picture of these respondents, but note that this represents 10% of 38% (or less than 4%) of the overall sample, so results should be treated with some caution. Volunteers engage in a range of activity types, with a focus on professional and labor (Table 52). They tend to be either in their late 40s or late 50s/early 60s (Table 53). Most are male (Table 54), and they tend to be from households with high income levels (Table 55). About a third are retired (Table 56). They come from a range of educational backgrounds (Table 57), and most are healthy (Table 58, none in the “poor” health category).

Professional	29
Leadership	19
Teaching	17
Clerical	2
Participating	15
Transport	1
Labor	31

40-44	5
45-49	23
50-54	2
55-59	37
60-64	20
65-69	10
70-74	5

Male	71
Female	29

Less than \$14,999	4
\$15,000-\$24,999	12
\$25,000-\$34,999	6
\$35,000-\$49,999	15
\$50,000-\$74,999	5
\$75,000-\$99,999	16
\$100,000 or more	43

No	64
Yes	36

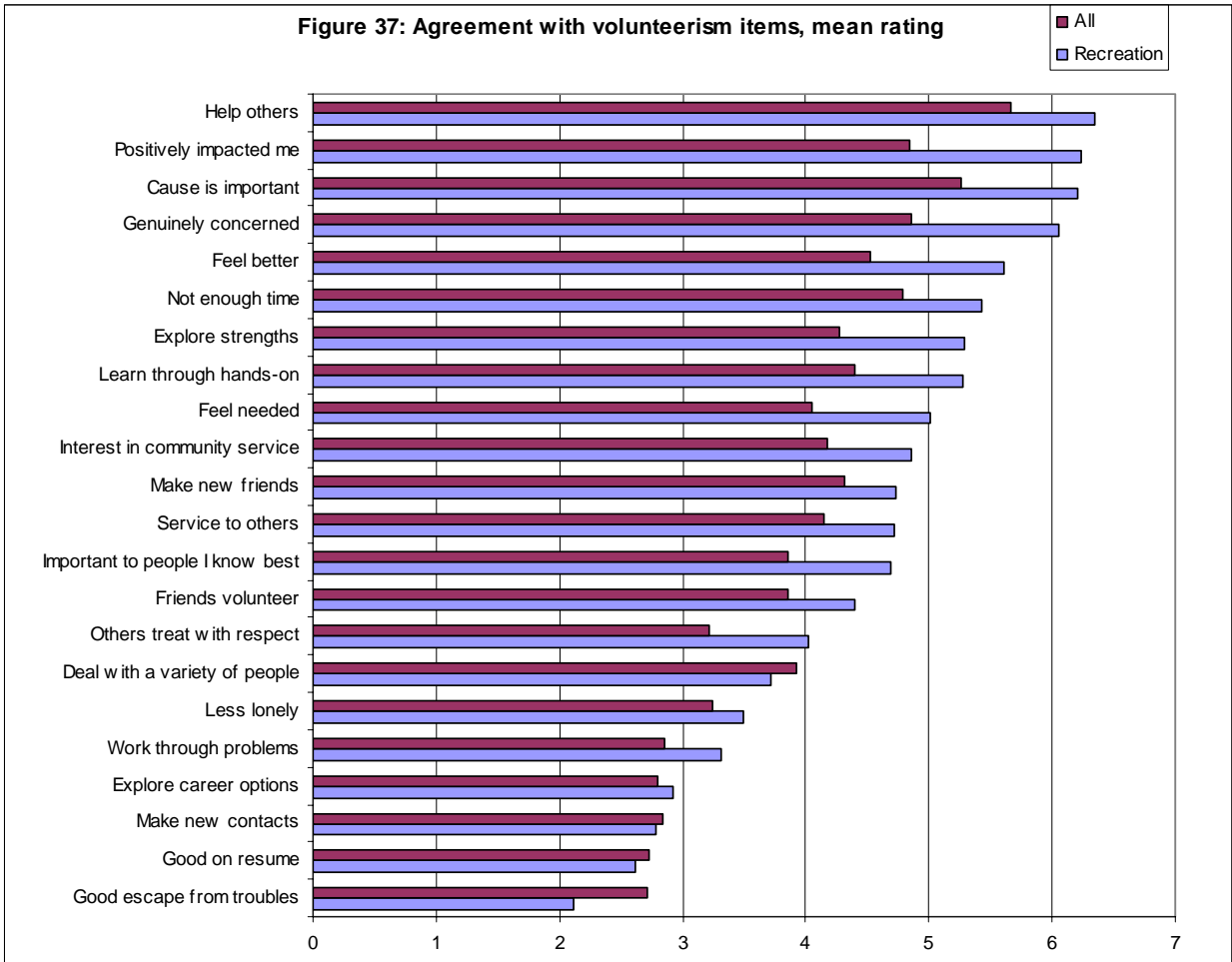
High school diploma	21
Some college, but no degree	16
Associate degree	15
Bachelor degree	21
Graduate or professional degree	28

Excellent	38
Very good	31
Good	19
Fair	12

As shown in Figure 37, recreation volunteers agree more strongly than the sample as a whole with several motivational statements, particularly:

- My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life.
- I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving.
- Volunteering makes me feel better about myself.
- Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths.
- Volunteering makes me feel needed.
- Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me.

Tests of statistical significance (difference between all and recreation volunteers) were not conducted due to the small number of recreation volunteers.



11. DISABILITY

Several questions regarding disability and accessibility were asked.

Q37. Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a disability? Disability refers to a physical (hearing, sight, walking, etc.) or mental (learning, etc.) impairment that substantially limits one’s ability to care for oneself (learn, work, think, or interact with others). Lack of English speaking ability is not a disability.

16%	<i>I have a disability</i>
11%	<i>One or more other members of my household has a disability</i>
5%	<i>Both I and someone else in my household have a disability</i>
68%	<i>No-one in my household has a disability – please skip the remaining questions and write any general comments below</i>

Respondents (or others in their household) have had the disability for an average of 13.6 years. Respondents were asked whether the disability was physical or mental. Many respondents selected both, but it is possible that the “both” category is an underestimate since it was not an explicit response option.

Table 59: What type of disability?	
Percent	
Physical	81
Mental	6
Both	13

Most (64%) of those reporting a disability indicated that the disability hampered their ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon. The barriers experienced by respondents (or others in their household) are shown below.

Q41. *With respect to outdoor recreation participation what types of barriers related to the disability have you (or others in your household) experienced in Oregon? (Check all that apply.)*

Note: The following are regular percentages, but only applied to those with disability (e.g., 15% of those reporting own or household member disability indicate that facilities are not accessible).

15%	<i>Facilities are not accessible</i>
13%	<i>Trails are not accessible</i>
9%	<i>Other visitors have negative attitudes toward the disability</i>
1%	<i>Employees of park agencies have negative attitudes toward the disability</i>
17%	<i>Recreation programs are not accessible for persons with the disability</i>

Thirty percent of respondents reporting a disability indicated that assistance could help them (or others in their household) improve their recreation experience. The number of specific suggestions was limited, with most relating to improving access and facilities.

For the 16% of respondents who have a disability, the following are the Top 10 activities in terms of participation rate.

Table 60: Top 10 activities (by rate) for respondents with disability		
	Rate (percent participating)	Intensity (mean days)
walking	75	48.2
picnicking	74	7.1
sightseeing	59	12.4
visiting historic sites	53	5.1
ocean beach activities	42	4.1
fishing from a bank or shore	42	5.6
other nature/wildlife observation	39	7.6
day hiking	37	3.3
children/grand children to playground	34	4.9
collecting	34	4.1

Comparing Table 60 with Table 11, one sees that those with a disability exhibit a recreation pattern that is similar to all respondents in the sample. The top five activities are exactly the same, though those with a disability have lower participation rates, with the exception of picnicking.

12. DEMOGRAPHICS

This last section presents respondent demographic characteristics. The survey questions are reproduced in italics, with results shown in bold or in table format. Note that these results, like others in this report, are weighted to approximate the characteristics of the statewide population in this age range.

Q21. *How old are you? _____ years old*

40-44	17
45-49	15
50-54	18
55-59	15
60-64	11
65-69	10
70-74	8
75-79	6

Q22. *Regardless of how old you are, how old do you feel? _____ years old*

Responses to this question were used to create an age difference variable (difference between how old respondent is and how old he/she feels). Table 62 shows the distribution of these differences for boomers and pre-boomers. Both boomers and pre-boomers are likely to feel younger than they are, though this is especially true for pre-boomers.

Respondent feels...	Boomers	Pre-boomers
20+ years younger	8	20
11-20 years younger	34	35
6-10 years younger	21	11
1-5 years younger	12	6
Actual age	17	16
1-5 years older	2	5
6-10 years older	2	3
11-20 years older	3	2
21+ years older	1	3

Q23. *Are you currently retired?*

66%	<i>No</i>
34%	<i>Yes</i>

Q24. *Is your spouse currently retired?*

24%	<i>Yes, he/she worked but is now retired</i>
44%	<i>No, he/she is still working</i>
9%	<i>No, he/she does not work</i>
23%	<i>No, I do not have a spouse (widowed, divorced, or never married)</i>

Q25. Are you male or female?

49%	Male
51%	Female

Q26. Are there others in your household? If you live alone, please check this box and continue with question Q27. If you live with others, please write how many persons in your household are in each of the following categories.

Note: 18% live alone. The following shows average number in each category for those reporting numbers.

	How many?		How many?
Spouse/partner	1.03	Children or grandchildren (or those of your spouse/partner)	2.25
Parents or grandparents (or those of your spouse/partner)	1.70	Other persons	2.17

Q27. What is the highest educational degree you have completed?

3%	Did not complete high school
19%	High school diploma (or equivalency)
35%	Some college, but no degree
11%	Associate degree
17%	Bachelor degree
15%	Graduate or professional degree

Q28. Do you own the home at the address where you received this survey?

85%	Yes
15%	No

Q29. Do you own a home or otherwise maintain a residence (e.g., rental or time-share) at a location other than where you received this survey?

18%	Yes – how many residences do you maintain in total?
82%	No

For those respondents answering “yes,” the mean of number of residences is 2.06. It may not have been clear to some respondents whether rental income properties should be included, so results should be treated with caution.

Q30. How many years have you lived in this community (where you received the survey)? _____ years

Mean years is 19.3.

Q31. Are you of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino descent?

3%	Yes
97%	No

Q32. Please select one or more of the following categories that best describes your race.

Note: Because some (15) respondents selected more than one race, the following are regular percentages.

.5%	Black / African American
1.4%	American Indian or Alaska Native
.7%	Asian
1.0%	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
89.9%	White / European American
4.8%	Other

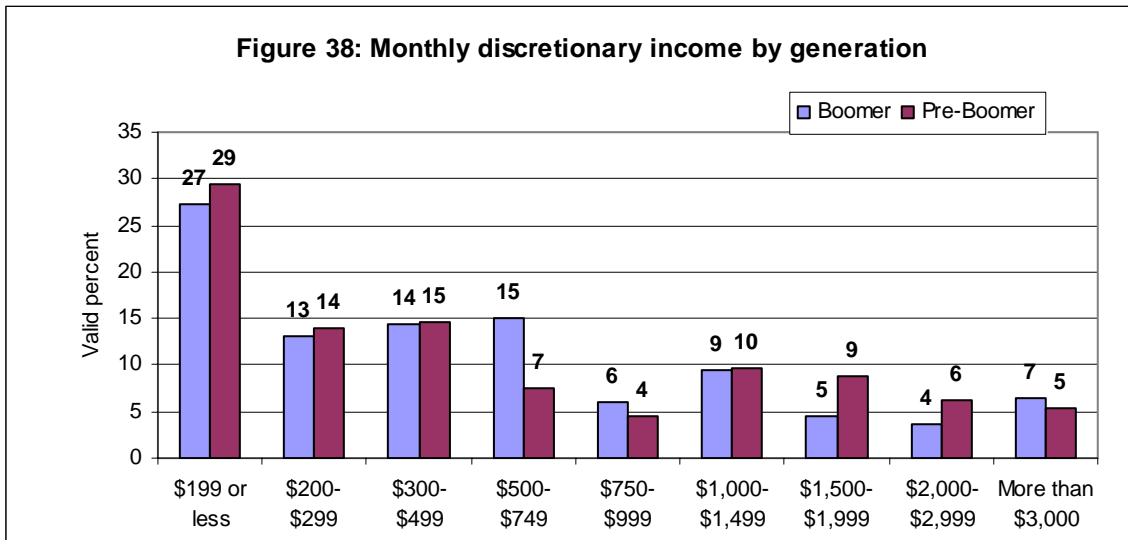
Q33. What is your household's total annual income before taxes? Include income for all persons that regularly live in your household and all sources of income – salary, pensions, interest or dividends, and all other sources.

Note: Lowest two and highest two categories were combined for the analysis reported in the main part of the survey.

8%	Less than \$10,000
8%	\$10,000 to \$14,999
13%	\$15,000 to \$24,999
12%	\$25,000 to \$34,999
15%	\$35,000 to \$49,999
19%	\$50,000 to \$74,999
11%	\$75,000 to \$99,999
9%	\$100,000 to \$149,999
5%	\$150,000 or more

Q34. What is your household's total monthly discretionary income – the income available to pay for dining at restaurants, shopping, travel, etc.? Please consider income from all sources, as well as savings, then subtract fixed expenses like mortgages and taxes. As a household, how much do you have left as discretionary income?

As shown in Figure 38, discretionary income for both generations tends to fall at the low end of the distribution. Pre-boomers have a somewhat larger share of households in the lowest category, but also are well-represented in the higher categories. Though the differences are statistically significant, overall it is not clear that boomers have noticeably more “spending power” than pre-boomers.



Q35. In general, would you say your health currently is:

21%	<i>Excellent</i>
34%	<i>Very good</i>
29%	<i>Good</i>
13%	<i>Fair</i>
4%	<i>Poor</i>

Q36. Looking ahead, do you expect your health 10 years from now to be:

15%	<i>Excellent</i>
34%	<i>Very good</i>
32%	<i>Good</i>
11%	<i>Fair</i>
7%	<i>Poor</i>

Focusing on the 7% who expect poor health 10 years from now, women are more likely than men to fall into this category, with 9% of females and 5% of males giving this response. As shown in Table 63, low income respondents are far more likely than high income respondents to expect their health to be poor 10 years from now.

Less than \$14,999	8
\$15,000-\$24,999	19
\$25,000-\$34,999	5
\$35,000-\$49,999	15
\$50,000-\$74,999	2
\$75,000-\$99,999	0
\$100,000 or more	0

As shown in Table 64, older respondents are also more likely to expect poor health, though a surprising proportion of respondents in the 40-44 age range also had this expectation.

40-44	10
45-49	1
50-54	2
55-59	7
60-64	8
65-69	6
70-74	18
75-79	16

13. SUMMARY

The results presented above are complex and wide-ranging, covering the recreation, migration, and volunteerism patterns of boomers and pre-boomers. It is difficult to summarize them, so only broad observations are presented here. The results provide perspective on important conventional wisdoms. Responses do support the belief that boomers feel younger than they are, though this is even more true for pre-boomers. Evaluations of past changes in overall recreation participation and comparisons across age groups within the sample support the traditional concept that recreation participation declines with age. However, respondents clearly expect their participation to increase over the next 10 years, both overall and, on average, with respect to individual activities. Only time will tell whether these expectations are realized, but they are consistent with the conventional wisdom that boomers will remain physically active. The resulting increase in recreation demand provides challenges and opportunities for recreation providers.

With respect to agency actions to increase participation, the most important is to provide clean and well-maintained facilities. The next most important are to develop trails closer to home, provide free-of-charge opportunities, and to make parks safer from crime. These actions will have a disproportionately positive effect on low-income and working Oregonians.

With respect to migration, some factors are out of human control (e.g., climate). Nonetheless, the most important factors affecting migration can be managed to varying degrees. These factors include beautiful scenery and outdoor recreation opportunities, which are affected by local, state, and federal land management agencies.

Lastly, more than a third of respondents volunteer, and they expect their involvement to increase in the future. Opportunities to utilize professional skills is important for some, but for many access to information about volunteer opportunities is the most important avenue for increasing volunteer involvement.

Appendix A: Detailed Participation Results

This appendix provides detailed results for activity-related analyses. Appendix B presents detailed results for other analyses.

Table A1 presents participation rate (percent participating), participation intensity (mean days), and mean hours per day for each activity. Hours per day cells are left blank for overnight activities.

Table A2 presents mean days of participation by activity currently and forecasted 10 years into the future. Note that respondents who did not report a value for either current days or future days were omitted from this analysis; this is the cause of the minor differences between current mean days in this table and mean days in Table A1 (the latter was not affected by missing values for future days).

Table A3 presents participation by income group. Tables A4-1 through A4-5 present participation rates across units (counties or groups of counties). Note that the A4 tables reflect where the respondent lives, not where the activities take place. Thus, for example, the Mt. Hood skiing activity of a Portland resident would be reflected in Multnomah County rather than Clackamas County.

Table A1: Participation by activity			
Activity	Rate (percent participating)	Intensity (mean days)	Mean hours/day
walking	80	64.3	1.8
jogging	18	12.6	1.2
day hiking	52	6.6	3.0
overnight hiking	7	1.4	
horseback riding	5	0.9	3.7
mountain biking	8	1.2	3.0
all-terrain vehicle riding	8	2.0	4.3
off-road motorcycling	2	0.3	4.9
off-road 4-wheel driving	10	1.3	5.6
snowmobiling	3	0.2	6.0
downhill skiing	11	1.0	5.8
cross-country skiing	7	0.3	4.5
snowshoeing	5	0.1	4.5
picnicking	68	5.2	3.2
sightseeing	63	9.9	4.1
visiting historic sites	62	3.6	3.1
golf	15	5.1	3.8
bicycling (road / path)	31	7.7	2.2
rock climbing, mountaineering	2	0.1	5.8
outdoor court games	6	0.3	1.5
tennis	5	0.5	1.7
children/grand children to playground	39	5.7	2.1
bird watching	26	16.2	2.2
whale watching	21	0.9	2.4
exploring tidepools	37	1.5	2.5
other nature/wildlife observation	31	5.4	2.8
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	29	4.2	2.3
collecting	26	2.9	2.9
community gardening	3	0.8	1.9
visiting nature centers	25	0.8	2.6
RV/trailer camping	26	4.8	
tent camping	26	1.9	
yurts or camper cabins	4	0.2	
fly fishing	10	0.6	4.8
fishing from a boat	20	3.4	5.7
fishing from a bank or shore	26	2.6	4.4
crabbing	15	0.7	4.9
shellfishing, clamming	9	0.6	2.8
big game gun	12	1.4	7.3
big game bow	2	0.4	9.2
waterfowl hunting	2	0.2	6.1
upland bird or small game hunting	5	0.5	5.8
target or skeet shooting	10	1.1	2.9
white-water canoeing	13	0.5	5.2
sea kayaking	2	0.5	5.9
flat-water canoeing	12	0.6	3.9
windsurfing	0	0.1	9.7
sailing	1	0.1	5.3
power boating	12	1.1	5.4
ocean beach activities	54	4.1	3.9
freshwater beach activities	33	2.6	4.8
swimming	22	3.0	2.2
activity programs by parks/rec	10	1.3	3.6
other activity	10	6.0	3.7

Table A2: Current vs. future participation by activity, mean days				
	Mean days			Percent change
	Current	Future	Change	
walking	63.6	64.8	1.2	2
jogging	12.5	14.3	1.7	14
day hiking	6.4	9.5	3.1	49
overnight hiking	1.4	1.0	-0.4	-30
horseback riding	0.9	1.4	0.5	58
mountain biking	1.2	2.8	1.7	141
all-terrain vehicle riding	2.0	2.5	0.5	24
off-road motorcycling	0.3	0.3	0.0	8
off-road 4-wheel driving	1.3	1.7	0.4	34
snowmobiling	0.2	0.4	0.2	145
downhill skiing	1.0	1.8	0.8	83
cross-country skiing	0.3	1.2	0.8	247
snowshoeing	0.1	0.7	0.5	404
picnicking	5.2	8.5	3.4	65
sightseeing	9.6	12.5	2.9	30
visiting historic sites	3.5	5.6	2.1	58
golf	5.1	6.5	1.4	28
bicycling (road / path)	7.7	11.1	3.5	45
rock climbing, mountaineering	0.1	0.3	0.2	144
outdoor court games	0.3	0.4	0.1	51
tennis	0.5	1.0	0.5	105
children/grand children to playground	5.7	12.9	7.2	128
bird watching	16.3	14.0	-2.3	-14
whale watching	0.9	1.4	0.5	52
exploring tidepools	1.5	2.4	0.9	59
other nature/wildlife observation	5.4	6.0	0.7	12
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	4.2	6.8	2.6	62
collecting	2.8	4.5	1.7	61
community gardening	0.8	1.1	0.3	37
visiting nature centers	0.8	1.3	0.5	58
RV/trailer camping	4.8	7.8	3.1	65
tent camping	1.8	2.7	0.8	46
yurts or camper cabins	0.2	0.7	0.5	228
fly fishing	0.6	1.5	0.9	147
fishing from a boat	3.4	6.4	2.9	85
fishing from a bank or shore	2.3	3.9	1.5	66
crabbing	0.7	1.3	0.6	81
shellfishing, clamming	0.5	0.7	0.2	44
big game gun	1.4	1.6	0.2	15
big game bow	0.4	0.4	0.0	-2
waterfowl hunting	0.2	0.7	0.5	229
upland bird or small game hunting	0.5	0.8	0.3	67
target or skeet shooting	1.1	1.5	0.4	36
white-water canoeing	0.4	1.1	0.7	149
sea kayaking	0.5	0.6	0.1	27
flat-water canoeing	0.5	1.1	0.6	113
windsurfing	0.1	0.1	0.0	-11
sailing	0.1	0.3	0.2	170
power boating	0.9	1.9	1.0	119
ocean beach activities	4.0	7.3	3.3	84
freshwater beach activities	2.6	5.6	3.0	116
swimming	3.0	3.1	0.1	4
activity programs by parks/rec	1.2	1.9	0.7	59
other activity	5.9	2.0	-4.0	-67

	Less than \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
walking	77	68	84	76	88	89	75
jogging	25	5	6	15	18	18	37
day hiking	29	47	64	48	61	66	56
overnight hiking	3	5	2	9	7	12	13
horseback riding	0	2	11	5	6	1	13
mountain biking	5	2	6	7	11	11	16
all-terrain vehicle riding	11	5	4	8	6	13	9
off-road motorcycling	4	0	1	4	1	1	2
off-road 4-wheel driving	9	2	10	9	11	19	11
snowmobiling	1	1	7	2	2	7	2
downhill skiing	0	2	2	6	6	20	40
cross-country	0	3	1	7	14	11	9
snowshoeing	0	1	1	4	4	9	14
picnicking	73	53	74	75	64	71	65
sightseeing	50	54	68	67	68	82	54
visiting historic sites	35	53	69	77	66	65	70
golf	4	9	4	15	22	22	31
bicycling (road / path)	7	26	37	25	33	41	53
rock climbing, mountaineering	5	0	0	2	4	1	4
outdoor court games	1	3	11	4	7	12	9
tennis	1	5	2	4	2	3	17
children/grand children to playground	66	18	46	37	27	49	34
bird watching	18	35	19	36	23	29	23
whale watching	8	18	12	25	27	38	22
exploring tidepools	16	26	51	44	36	43	45
other nature/wildlife observation	24	29	30	37	32	40	26
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	33	25	31	30	32	23	24
collecting	42	23	16	24	27	22	20
community gardening	2	8	1	4	4	1	0
visiting nature centers	10	26	26	30	25	20	38
RV/trailer camping	23	18	29	30	19	45	23
tent camping	20	14	33	37	22	40	22
yurts or camper cabins	0	3	1	6	3	8	5
fly fishing	13	10	5	6	8	10	18
fishing from a boat	17	13	20	20	16	32	24
fishing from a bank or shore	37	29	19	22	20	40	17
crabbing	12	5	18	14	19	24	16
shellfishing, clamming	10	7	6	10	6	12	14
big game gun	9	5	12	13	17	16	8
big game bow	5	1	2	4	1	1	1
waterfowl hunting	0	1	0	2	1	2	9
upland bird or small game hunting	6	2	3	2	8	4	9
target or skeet shooting	1	7	7	7	10	28	12
white-water canoeing	3	8	11	8	12	29	27
sea kayaking	0	0	0	1	8	3	2
flat-water canoeing	2	12	12	13	13	19	19
windsurfing	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
sailing	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
power boating	5	8	11	9	8	29	17
ocean beach activities	27	37	60	67	51	77	69
freshwater beach activities	22	28	40	26	38	45	35
swimming	13	17	28	16	24	35	27
activity programs by parks/rec	6	12	8	14	7	11	12
other activity	6	11	19	23	4	6	7

	Benton	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos
walking	67	71	72	73	57
jogging	19	33	1	26	7
day hiking	61	52	56	39	46
overnight hiking	24	12	6	1	4
horseback riding	4	3	3	22	3
mountain biking	11	12	10	6	0
all-terrain vehicle riding	1	7	5	2	10
off-road motorcycling	4	1	0	0	0
off-road 4-wheel driving	1	2	5	4	29
snowmobiling	0	1	1	0	0
downhill skiing	19	17	7	29	9
cross-country	20	5	0	2	4
snowshoeing	0	3	0	2	4
picnicking	58	57	63	55	71
sightseeing	55	64	53	63	66
visiting historic sites	63	66	61	59	55
golf	6	19	8	27	13
bicycling (road / path)	41	30	35	25	18
rock climbing, mountaineering	9	3	4	2	0
outdoor court games	4	4	10	5	2
tennis	5	7	3	13	0
children/grand children to playground	27	31	43	27	41
bird watching	31	30	23	21	45
whale watching	20	32	15	18	24
exploring tidepools	42	37	36	43	43
other nature/wildlife observation	26	34	31	35	40
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	20	24	20	39	22
collecting	46	23	40	30	43
community gardening	0	10	1	8	4
visiting nature centers	22	31	11	10	35
RV/trailer camping	28	13	36	18	15
tent camping	28	20	15	35	34
yurts or camper cabins	7	4	0	2	8
fly fishing	23	4	3	19	1
fishing from a boat	33	10	15	31	40
fishing from a bank or shore	26	7	23	23	56
crabbing	20	4	16	14	50
shellfishing, clamming	9	5	34	29	29
big game gun	12	7	12	12	12
big game bow	4	0	0	4	6
waterfowl hunting	0	0	8	4	2
upland bird or small game hunting	8	6	4	7	2
target or skeet shooting	10	4	20	6	18
white-water canoeing	30	11	0	0	10
sea kayaking	2	3	4	0	0
flat-water canoeing	22	12	5	21	4
windsurfing	0	0	1	0	0
sailing	0	6	0	0	0
power boating	2	10	31	24	7
ocean beach activities	70	57	33	69	51
freshwater beach activities	17	34	17	30	36
swimming	25	23	1	27	6
activity programs by parks/rec	17	8	9	11	6
other activity	20	10	12	13	18

	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Hood River	Jackson
walking	69	82	75	77	90
jogging	8	14	14	29	11
day hiking	55	58	52	60	56
overnight hiking	1	13	0	19	9
horseback riding	13	3	3	1	0
mountain biking	2	23	0	12	5
all-terrain vehicle riding	9	7	15	0	0
off-road motorcycling	2	3	0	10	0
off-road 4-wheel driving	23	14	15	0	15
snowmobiling	0	10	9	3	0
downhill skiing	1	27	9	27	2
cross-country	4	11	8	13	9
snowshoeing	1	18	6	17	3
picnicking	54	52	75	71	56
sightseeing	43	59	75	76	63
visiting historic sites	57	66	62	61	76
golf	2	30	24	22	12
bicycling (road / path)	8	38	35	30	36
rock climbing, mountaineering	5	0	0	3	3
outdoor court games	6	1	7	13	2
tennis	3	17	6	14	4
children/grand children to playground	28	34	36	39	32
bird watching	33	18	38	20	29
whale watching	48	8	40	11	10
exploring tidepools	44	24	43	25	13
other nature/wildlife observation	35	27	51	23	30
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	28	22	25	22	32
collecting	38	15	29	21	19
community gardening	0	5	2	0	0
visiting nature centers	19	21	26	29	8
RV/trailer camping	35	30	35	23	46
tent camping	8	34	25	19	26
yurts or camper cabins	8	8	7	3	2
fly fishing	5	16	20	16	18
fishing from a boat	23	26	32	22	31
fishing from a bank or shore	28	29	44	19	39
crabbing	6	8	26	13	4
shellfishing, clamming	11	6	15	14	4
big game gun	8	18	30	4	9
big game bow	0	3	0	0	4
waterfowl hunting	0	5	0	0	0
upland bird or small game hunting	3	6	10	0	4
target or skeet shooting	4	12	17	0	19
white-water canoeing	16	23	17	7	34
sea kayaking	5	0	0	0	0
flat-water canoeing	6	27	12	17	9
windsurfing	0	0	0	3	0
sailing	0	0	3	0	0
power boating	10	18	24	9	25
ocean beach activities	67	41	67	56	42
freshwater beach activities	19	46	45	27	29
swimming	10	29	18	20	29
activity programs by parks/rec	15	21	21	33	14
other activity	9	8	7	19	1

Table A4-3: Participation rate by unit, percent						
	Josephine	Lane	Lincoln	Linn	Marion	Multnomah
walking	78	77	86	81	89	86
jogging	14	6	5	9	9	38
day hiking	54	56	24	45	45	51
overnight hiking	9	7	1	9	10	1
horseback riding	1	9	0	9	11	0
mountain biking	13	5	0	11	5	7
all-terrain vehicle riding	0	10	1	10	5	0
off-road motorcycling	2	0	0	0	6	0
off-road 4-wheel driving	3	21	3	8	11	0
snowmobiling	0	5	0	2	7	0
downhill skiing	0	5	0	8	3	10
cross-country	0	10	2	1	3	12
snowshoeing	4	4	0	0	0	6
picnicking	64	71	50	54	75	84
sightseeing	63	80	61	55	65	65
visiting historic sites	60	56	60	41	82	53
golf	18	4	2	13	4	12
bicycling (road / path)	16	30	6	26	21	29
rock climbing, mountaineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
outdoor court games	6	16	1	4	0	6
tennis	0	0	3	1	3	3
children/grand children to playground	45	32	35	51	48	39
bird watching	24	34	41	19	28	14
whale watching	19	10	48	14	16	28
exploring tidepools	34	53	38	26	35	32
other nature/wildlife observation	38	42	16	27	32	18
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	43	26	18	16	16	43
collecting	21	33	39	31	25	27
community gardening	1	0	0	2	6	3
visiting nature centers	19	27	16	11	36	26
RV/trailer camping	13	40	49	24	53	5
tent camping	51	25	0	27	21	25
yurts or camper cabins	0	0	0	6	6	2
fly fishing	8	0	2	29	4	2
fishing from a boat	12	23	10	19	22	13
fishing from a bank or shore	20	11	16	37	26	20
crabbing	7	24	16	11	17	18
shellfishing, clamming	0	0	3	4	16	11
big game gun	9	16	15	10	26	3
big game bow	0	0	0	0	7	0
waterfowl hunting	0	0	0	1	3	1
upland bird or small game hunting	1	6	0	1	1	1
target or skeet shooting	12	17	6	9	5	4
white-water canoeing	30	7	0	5	7	11
sea kayaking	0	1	0	0	0	8
flat-water canoeing	1	12	0	14	13	8
windsurfing	0	0	0	0	0	0
sailing	0	0	1	0	0	0
power boating	6	14	1	11	4	5
ocean beach activities	64	69	61	40	53	51
freshwater beach activities	36	49	34	18	44	17
swimming	6	24	2	19	19	21
activity programs by parks/rec	11	9	0	8	10	6
other activity	5	12	32	15	10	14

	Polk	Tillamook	Umatilla	Washington	Yamhill
walking	90	77	63	80	86
jogging	16	1	19	12	24
day hiking	62	59	53	59	68
overnight hiking	9	3	6	6	13
horseback riding	4	0	12	6	10
mountain biking	13	3	0	13	19
all-terrain vehicle riding	17	0	29	9	0
off-road motorcycling	18	4	17	0	2
off-road 4-wheel driving	8	8	10	9	8
snowmobiling	2	0	6	0	0
downhill skiing	11	7	10	16	12
cross-country	9	0	0	3	7
snowshoeing	6	0	0	6	3
picnicking	75	43	73	69	60
sightseeing	69	74	55	53	79
visiting historic sites	56	74	62	72	73
golf	29	12	11	31	9
bicycling (road / path)	42	14	17	53	45
rock climbing, mountaineering	7	0	0	4	0
outdoor court games	13	0	19	6	19
tennis	14	0	6	6	15
children/grand children to playground	43	26	52	47	48
bird watching	24	22	29	26	44
whale watching	38	27	15	22	42
exploring tidepools	58	43	26	52	53
other nature/wildlife observation	54	53	42	27	46
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	24	16	12	38	37
collecting	40	59	19	9	32
community gardening	3	21	0	0	6
visiting nature centers	32	40	16	31	41
RV/trailer camping	27	21	41	19	24
tent camping	27	24	41	23	43
yurts or camper cabins	6	3	6	2	16
fly fishing	26	4	6	17	2
fishing from a boat	48	22	20	10	17
fishing from a bank or shore	40	20	41	17	27
crabbing	42	25	6	12	30
shellfishing, clamming	17	52	2	10	4
big game gun	5	28	8	0	20
big game bow	3	2	0	0	0
waterfowl hunting	9	4	0	6	5
upland bird or small game hunting	5	20	1	6	5
target or skeet shooting	4	8	14	6	14
white-water canoeing	16	9	2	19	13
sea kayaking	0	2	0	0	0
flat-water canoeing	12	7	12	19	22
windsurfing	8	0	0	0	6
sailing	5	0	0	0	4
power boating	22	7	10	14	25
ocean beach activities	78	48	30	63	75
freshwater beach activities	43	23	32	43	38
swimming	40	11	34	27	24
activity programs by parks/rec	13	6	15	8	27
other activity	9	5	6	5	12

Table A4-5: Participation rate by unit, percent

	Klamath, Lake	Harney, Malheur	Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow	Union, Wallowa, Baker, Grant	Jefferson, Crook, Wheeler
walking	75	88	91	76	63
jogging	8	8	18	23	16
day hiking	56	33	41	41	37
overnight hiking	2	19	13	17	17
horseback riding	7	0	7	16	22
mountain biking	2	0	9	3	7
all-terrain vehicle riding	41	19	15	27	27
off-road motorcycling	1	0	2	2	11
off-road 4-wheel driving	41	18	15	20	18
snowmobiling	10	5	7	14	2
downhill skiing	2	8	4	13	11
cross-country	7	5	2	4	7
snowshoeing	6	1	7	13	4
picnicking	64	83	49	73	41
sightseeing	39	47	81	61	45
visiting historic sites	43	78	41	63	48
golf	16	12	13	12	15
bicycling (road / path)	20	15	17	21	11
rock climbing, mountaineering	34	1	0	6	4
outdoor court games	8	3	2	7	14
tennis	3	0	3	2	5
children/grand children to playground	41	58	33	27	29
bird watching	10	30	27	39	46
whale watching	7	6	16	16	2
exploring tidepools	13	11	19	22	26
other nature/wildlife observation	12	71	31	48	18
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	6	18	12	17	27
collecting	18	27	18	48	27
community gardening	2	4	9	2	4
visiting nature centers	5	10	6	23	26
RV/trailer camping	48	50	38	39	23
tent camping	25	55	34	32	31
yurts or camper cabins	5	3	1	9	7
fly fishing	40	7	7	20	16
fishing from a boat	23	34	22	39	36
fishing from a bank or shore	65	61	40	50	46
crabbing	10	4	6	11	3
shellfishing, clamming	1	0	6	9	9
big game gun	26	22	27	50	13
big game bow	32	0	0	9	3
waterfowl hunting	1	0	0	7	2
upland bird or small game hunting	32	4	8	25	7
target or skeet shooting	14	14	21	17	24
white-water canoeing	9	2	4	16	15
sea kayaking	0	0	0	3	4
flat-water canoeing	13	0	1	11	9
windsurfing	0	0	0	3	1
sailing	1	0	3	1	2
power boating	8	5	14	10	15
ocean beach activities	18	51	51	37	32
freshwater beach activities	11	43	33	24	38
swimming	44	7	30	14	8
activity programs by parks/rec	2	10	10	3	8
other activity	2	10	13	10	6

Table A5: Participation for respondents expecting to spend less time in outdoor recreation 10 years from now (mean days, sorted by expected change)		
	Current	Expected change
walking	55.9	-31.8
bird watching	17.7	-9.7
day hiking	9.6	-4.0
RV/trailer camping	4.7	-2.4
sightseeing	4.9	-1.9
other nature/wildlife observation	3.2	-1.4
other activity	3.0	-1.3
golf	2.7	-1.1
children/grand children to playground	5.7	-1.0
jogging	3.2	-0.8
ocean beach activities	4.3	-0.7
off-road 4-wheel driving	1.3	-0.6
fishing from a boat	2.1	-0.6
collecting	2.0	-0.6
picnicking	2.3	-0.6
big game gun	1.1	-0.5
visiting historic sites	1.8	-0.5
fishing from a bank or shore	1.9	-0.5
off-road motorcycling	0.4	-0.4
whale watching	0.8	-0.4
community gardening	0.4	-0.4
downhill skiing	0.4	-0.3
upland bird or small game hunting	0.3	-0.3
crabbing	1.5	-0.3
bicycling (road / path)	3.7	-0.3
tent camping	0.8	-0.2
freshwater beach activities	1.4	-0.2
all-terrain vehicle riding	0.5	-0.2
tennis	0.2	-0.1
swimming	0.6	-0.1
horseback riding	0.1	0.0
windsurfing	0.0	0.0
target or skeet shooting	0.1	0.0
snowmobiling	0.5	0.0
snowshoeing	0.1	0.0
outdoor court games	0.0	0.0
power boating	0.3	0.0
mountain biking	0.0	0.0
rock climbing, mountaineering	0.0	0.0
big game bow	0.0	0.0
waterfowl hunting	0.0	0.0
shellfishing, clamming	0.3	0.0
sailing	0.0	0.0
visiting nature centers	0.3	0.0
sea kayaking	0.0	0.0
yurts or camper cabins	0.0	0.0
outdoor photography, painting, drawing	1.1	0.0
white-water canoeing	0.1	0.0
cross-country skiing	0.0	0.0
overnight hiking	0.0	0.1
fly fishing	0.2	0.1
activity programs by parks/rec	0.7	0.1
exploring tidepools	0.8	0.1
flat-water canoeing	0.2	0.3

Appendix B: Detailed Results for Other Topics

Tables B1 and B2 show full results for current and future recreation motivations. Tables B3 and B4-1 through B4-5 show full results for importance of characteristics in migration destination communities.

Table B1: Current recreation motivations, percent 1=not at all important, 5=very important					
	1	2	3	4	5
Relax	3	5	17	31	44
Fitness	3	6	20	34	37
Challenge	21	13	32	16	18
Fun	3	2	8	33	54
New people	24	27	28	12	9
Family / friends	4	4	17	27	48
Children / grand. enjoy	18	5	15	24	39
Reduce tension	9	8	15	34	33
Learn	16	14	30	25	15
Expose children / grand.	21	8	23	20	27
Escape daily routine	9	5	21	29	36
Escape crowds	10	9	18	24	40
Be in outdoors	4	2	12	29	53
Harmony	9	11	25	19	35
Spiritual	26	17	19	12	25
Feel safe	23	15	21	15	26

Table B2: Expected future recreation motivations, percent 1=not at all important, 5=very important					
	1	2	3	4	5
Relax	4	5	16	27	47
Fitness	3	1	14	31	51
Challenge	22	14	26	17	20
Fun	3	2	7	32	55
New people	20	22	29	19	10
Family / friends	5	3	14	28	50
Children / grand. enjoy	16	4	13	20	47
Reduce tension	10	9	24	22	34
Learn	13	12	28	25	23
Expose children / grand.	17	6	19	26	32
Escape daily routine	8	10	22	27	33
Escape crowds	8	9	16	25	42
Be in outdoors	4	2	12	28	54
Harmony	10	9	24	20	37
Spiritual	23	17	19	13	28
Feel safe	20	14	20	14	32

Table B3: Importance of characteristics in destination community, percent					
1=not at all important, 5=very important					
	1	2	3	4	5
Work / job opportunities	20	10	18	18	34
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	13	19	28	25	15
Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	18	16	29	27	11
Number of clear / sunny days	10	7	33	27	23
Beautiful scenery	5	2	10	38	45
Golfing opportunities	73	12	5	5	6
Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	48	18	17	9	9
Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	21	10	14	33	21
Convenient access to fitness centers	44	21	18	9	8
Being near the coast / ocean	20	11	29	18	22
Arts and culture opportunities	21	18	31	23	8
Being near previous residence	60	14	14	4	8
Being near family and friends	17	14	24	16	29
Low crime rates	5	6	12	32	45
High-quality health care	4	6	25	30	35
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	29	17	28	12	14
Good government services, such as education and public safety	13	11	27	24	25
Good public transport system	24	15	31	13	17
Presence of a college or university	31	14	28	14	13
Low tax levels	12	10	22	19	37
Low cost of housing	13	9	27	19	32
Being a small town	12	8	28	26	25
Number of people my own age	18	18	47	13	5

	Benton	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos
Work / job opportunities	2.8	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.4
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7
Number of clear / sunny days	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.5
Beautiful scenery	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.5
Golfing opportunities	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.2
Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8
Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.0
Convenient access to fitness centers	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.4
Being near the coast / ocean	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.0	4.1
Arts and culture opportunities	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.1
Being near previous residence	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.8
Being near family and friends	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.4
Low crime rates	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.5
High-quality health care	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.2
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.1
Good government services, such as education and public safety	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.1
Good public transport system	2.7	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.4
Presence of a college or university	2.7	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.5
Low tax levels	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.0	4.3
Low cost of housing	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	4.1
Being a small town	3.7	2.6	3.7	3.4	3.7
Number of people my own age	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.4

	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Hood River	Jackson
Work / job opportunities	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.0	3.1
Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.8
Number of clear / sunny days	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.5
Beautiful scenery	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.3
Golfing opportunities	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.9
Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.1
Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	2.7
Convenient access to fitness centers	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.8
Being near the coast / ocean	4.2	2.6	3.7	2.9	3.2
Arts and culture opportunities	2.2	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.4
Being near previous residence	1.2	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.8
Being near family and friends	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1
Low crime rates	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.6
High-quality health care	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8
Good government services, such as education and public safety	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.1
Good public transport system	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.7
Presence of a college or university	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.4
Low tax levels	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.4
Low cost of housing	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.8
Being a small town	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.0
Number of people my own age	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7

	Josephine	Lane	Lincoln	Linn	Marion	Multnomah
Work / job opportunities	2.9	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.0	3.0
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.8
Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8
Number of clear / sunny days	3.5	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.8	3.0
Beautiful scenery	4.6	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.2	3.9
Golfing opportunities	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.8
Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	3.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.3	3.3
Convenient access to fitness centers	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.4
Being near the coast / ocean	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.1	2.9	3.7
Arts and culture opportunities	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4
Being near previous residence	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	1.6
Being near family and friends	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.1
Low crime rates	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.7
High-quality health care	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.5
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.1
Good government services, such as education and public safety	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2
Good public transport system	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.4
Presence of a college or university	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	3.2
Low tax levels	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.6
Low cost of housing	3.2	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.8
Being a small town	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.1	3.4	2.6
Number of people my own age	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.4

	Polk	Tillamook	Umatilla	Washington	Yamhill
Work / job opportunities	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.7	3.4
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.6
Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	3.7	2.3	3.1	3.3	2.9
Number of clear / sunny days	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.9
Beautiful scenery	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3
Golfing opportunities	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.3
Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.1
Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.5	4.0
Convenient access to fitness centers	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.8
Being near the coast / ocean	3.6	4.5	2.9	2.9	3.4
Arts and culture opportunities	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2
Being near previous residence	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.7
Being near family and friends	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4
Low crime rates	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
High-quality health care	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0
Good government services, such as education and public safety	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.9
Good public transport system	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.0
Presence of a college or university	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
Low tax levels	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.4
Low cost of housing	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.6
Being a small town	3.3	4.6	3.9	3.1	3.4
Number of people my own age	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0

	Klamath, Lake	Harney, Malheur	Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow	Union, Wallowa, Baker, Grant	Jefferson, Crook, Wheeler
Work / job opportunities	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.8
Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.5
Number of clear / sunny days	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.8
Beautiful scenery	4.5	4.0	2.9	4.7	4.1
Golfing opportunities	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.6
Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0
Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.8	3.8
Convenient access to fitness centers	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Being near the coast / ocean	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2
Arts and culture opportunities	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4
Being near previous residence	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.4
Being near family and friends	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.3
Low crime rates	4.0	4.4	3.4	4.2	4.3
High-quality health care	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.0
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.1
Good government services, such as education and public safety	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.7
Good public transport system	2.5	1.8	3.5	2.4	2.8
Presence of a college or university	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3
Low tax levels	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.5
Low cost of housing	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.3
Being a small town	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.1
Number of people my own age	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1

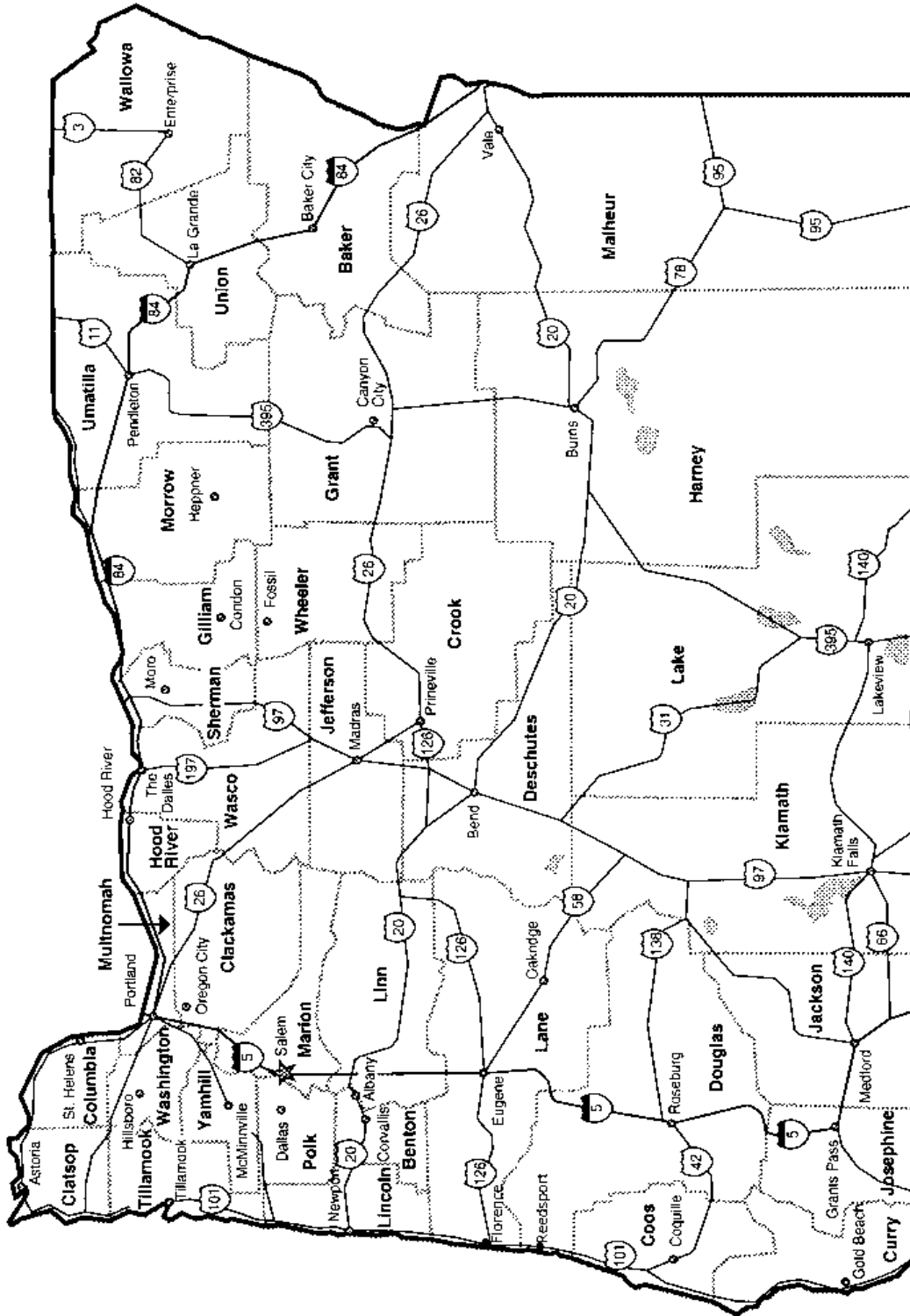
Appendix C: Survey Instrument

Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey



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Oregon Counties and Cities



NOTE: If your recreation activities took place along the **coast** of Lane or Douglas Counties, please write "coastal Lane" or "coastal Douglas" when filling out the activity boxes of the survey.

Thank you for participating in our survey of outdoor recreation in Oregon. Please read all directions and answer the questions as accurately as possible.

Q1. Do you currently spend more time, about the same amount of time, or less time in outdoor recreation activities than you did 5 years ago? (Please check one box.)

- More time – please write why you spend more time _____
- About the same
- Less time – please write why you spend less time _____

Q2. Looking to the future, do you expect to spend more time, about the same amount of time, or less time in outdoor recreation activities 10 years from now than you do currently? (Please check one box.)

- More time – please write why you expect to spend more time _____
- About the same
- Less time – please write why you expect to spend less time _____

Q3. Please tell us more about the outdoor recreation activities you have engaged in here in Oregon during the past year. For each of the following activities please write:

- Column A: How many days you engaged in the activity in the past year (12 months) in Oregon. Include parts of days – so a 2 hour hike counts for 1 day.
- Column B: The average number of hours spent per day engaged in the activity (not including travel time).
- Column C: The number of days per year you expect to engage in the activity 10 years from now.
- Column D: The name of the county or nearest city where you most often engage in this activity, using the map on the back of the front cover if necessary. If your recreation activities took place along the coast of Lane or Douglas Counties, please write "coastal Lane" or "coastal Douglas."

If you did not engage in a particular activity during the past year, but expect to do so 10 years from now, please complete column C. If you did not engage in the activity in the past year and do not expect to 10 years from now, please leave that row blank. We are only interested in your outdoor recreation in Oregon, not in other states or countries.

Example: Let's say you went hiking 3 days in the past year. One of the hikes lasted 3 hours, one 4 hours, and one 5 hours, so the average number of hours is 4. Assume you will retire in the next few years, will have more time to go hiking, and expect to hike 12 days per year 10 years from now. Of the 3 hikes in the past year, two were on Mt. Hood, so for location you would write Clackamas or Government Camp.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Day hiking on trails	3	4	12	Clackamas

Let's start with non-motorized trail activities.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Walking for pleasure (on streets, sidewalks, paths, or trails in your community)				

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Jogging or running for exercise (on streets, sidewalks, paths, or trails)				
Day hiking on trails				
Overnight hiking (backpacking)				
Horseback riding				
Mountain biking (single track / dirt road)				

For motorized trail activities, please do not include days when you were using the vehicle primarily to engage in another activity, such as hunting.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs)				
Off-road motorcycling				
Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)				
Snowmobiling				

For snow activities, telemark skiing at resorts should be included in Downhill / Alpine skiing. Telemark skiing in the backcountry should be included in Cross-country / Nordic skiing.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Downhill / Alpine skiing, snowboarding				
Cross-country / Nordic skiing				
Snowshoeing				

Next are outdoor leisure and sporting activities.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Picnicking				
Sightseeing / driving for pleasure				
Visiting historic sites (museums, outdoor displays, history-themed visitor centers, etc.)				
Golf				
Bicycling on paved roads / paths				
Rock climbing, mountaineering				
Outdoor court games (volleyball, badminton, etc.)				
Tennis (played outdoors)				
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground				

For nature study activities, consider the primary purpose of your outing. Was it to look at wildlife or to take photos? Was it to watch birds or other kinds of wildlife?

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Bird watching				
Whale watching				
Exploring tidepools				
Other nature/wildlife observation				
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing				
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)				
Community gardening				
Visiting nature centers				

For camping activities, do not include backpacking (covered in the trail activities section).

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
RV/trailer camping				
Tent camping (not including backpacking)				
Yurts or camper cabins				

Do you own an RV (recreational vehicle such as a camper or motor home)? (Please check the box that best describes your situation.)

- Yes
- No, but I plan to rent one on occasion
- No, but I expect to own one between now and when I retire
- No, but I expect to own one *after* I retire
- No, and I do not expect to ever own one

Next are fishing and hunting activities.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Fly fishing				
Fishing from a boat				
Fishing from a bank or shore				
Crabbing				
Shellfishing, clamming				
Big game hunting with a gun				
Big game hunting with a bow				
Waterfowl hunting				
Upland bird or small game hunting				
Target or skeet shooting				

For boating and water-based activities, beach activities include tanning, swimming, and walking or running on the beach for exercise. Beach activities do not include surfing, fishing, crabbing, or clamming, which are covered elsewhere.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
White-water canoeing, kayaking, or rafting				
Sea kayaking				
Flat-water canoeing, kayaking, rowing				
Windsurfing, surfing, or kiteboarding				
Sailing				
Power boating (cruising or water skiing) or Jet skiing				
Ocean beach activities				
Freshwater beach activities (lakes, reservoirs, rivers, etc.)				
Swimming in outdoor pools				

Next are activity programs sponsored by local parks and recreation departments. These include programs such as painting classes, basketball leagues, hiking outings, or ballroom dancing. Do not include use of facilities outside of programs, such as visiting a local park or swimming pool.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Activity programs offered by parks and recreation departments				

Are there any other outdoor recreation activities that you engage in – activities not covered in the above lists? If so, please write in the name of activity (for example, “orientteering”) and complete the relevant columns.

Activity	A Days in past year	B Hours per day	C Days 10 years from now	D Most common location
Name: _____				

Q4. Is there any outdoor recreation activity that you would like to start doing – or do more often?

- No – skip to question Q6
- Yes, I would like to start a new activity
- Yes, I would like to do an activity more often

Q5. What activity would you like to start or do more often, and what would help you achieve this (for example, “a friend to do it with” or “facilities closer to home”).

Activity _____ What would help? _____

Q6. People engage in outdoor recreation for various reasons – and reasons sometime differ depending on the activity. Thinking of outdoor recreation in general, how important is each of the following motivations to you?

For the first set of numbers, please circle the one that reflects how important the motivation is currently when you engage in outdoor recreation. Then, for the second set of numbers, circle the one that reflects how important you expect it to be to you 10 years from now.

Motivation	Importance to you <u>currently</u>						Importance to you <u>10 years from now</u>				
	Not at all important				Very important		Not at all important				Very important
To relax	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To keep fit and healthy	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To experience challenge and excitement	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To have fun	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To meet new people	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To be with family and friends	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To do something your children or grandchildren enjoy	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To reduce tension	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To learn something new	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To expose your children or grandchildren to something new	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To escape the daily routine	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To get away from crowded situations	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To be in the outdoors	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To feel harmony with nature	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To achieve spiritual fulfillment	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
To feel safe and secure	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5

Q7. Focusing now on outdoor activity programs offered by community parks and recreation departments, what are your preferences for such programs? For each of the following, circle the number that reflects how strongly you prefer one characteristic over the other. For example, if you strongly prefer activities without guides (Characteristic B), circle 5 in the first row. If you prefer “with guides” and “without guides” equally, circle 3. If you prefer neither, do not circle a number in that row.

Characteristic A	Preference					Characteristic B
With a guide / leader	1	2	3	4	5	Without a guide / leader
Limited to my age group	1	2	3	4	5	Open to all ages
Participate with friends or family members	1	2	3	4	5	Participate alone (everyone in group is new)
Physically challenging (example: walking 10-12 miles)	1	2	3	4	5	Physically easy (example: walking 1-2 miles)
During evenings or weekends	1	2	3	4	5	During weekdays
Whole-day activities	1	2	3	4	5	1-2 hour activities

Q8. Various agencies, such as community parks and recreation departments, Oregon State Parks, and the US Forest Service, help people engage in outdoor recreation by providing trails, picnic and other facilities, and community programs. If the agencies undertook the following actions, would that affect how often you engage in outdoor recreation? (For each action, circle the number indicating whether it would have no effect, would lead to a small increase in your outdoor recreation activity, or would lead to a large increase.)

Action	No effect	Lead to small increase	Lead to large increase
Develop walking / hiking trails closer to home	1	2	3
Place more benches and restroom facilities along trails	1	2	3
Develop parks closer to home	1	2	3
Provide more information on parks and recreation opportunities	1	2	3
Provide public transportation to parks	1	2	3
Make parks safer from crime	1	2	3
Develop additional multi-day all-inclusive (guide, food, lodging) outdoor recreation trips	1	2	3
Develop additional recreation programs in general (hiking, skiing, outdoor photography, etc.)	1	2	3
Reduce overcrowding in parks	1	2	3
Expand park facilities (picnic tables, restrooms, etc.)	1	2	3
Expand parking	1	2	3
Ensure clean and well-maintained parks and facilities	1	2	3
Provide assistance with child care	1	2	3
Provide more free-of-charge recreation opportunities	1	2	3

Q9. Please circle the number reflecting your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Members of my family encourage me to engage in outdoor recreation activities	1	2	3	4	5
Friends encourage me to engage in outdoor recreation activities	1	2	3	4	5
The outdoor recreation activities that I participated in as a child have helped shape my current outdoor recreation interests	1	2	3	4	5
I would like to pass on my love of outdoor recreation to my child and/or grandchild	1	2	3	4	5
Schools encourage my child's and/or grandchild's participation in outdoor recreation	1	2	3	4	5

Q10. Have you made a long-distance move to or within Oregon in the past 10 years? Do you expect to make a long-distance move in the next 10 years? By “long-distance” we mean moves of 25 miles or more. (Please check the relevant box or boxes, and write the zip code or name of town (and state if outside Oregon) for any moves. If you have moved more than once in the past 10 years, write where you moved from most recently.)

- Yes, I have moved in the past 10 years – where did you move from? _____
- Yes, I will move in the next 10 years – where will you move to? _____
- I have not moved in the past 10 years and don't expect to move in the next 10 years – please skip to Question 13.

Q11. People seek different things in the communities they move to – for some, it's critical that their new community have good job opportunities, for others recreation opportunities are more important. Please tell us what considerations were (or will be) important to you. Please check this box if your answers relate to your past move and this box if they relate to your future move.

What was (or will be) the most important consideration in choosing which community to move to?

Most important consideration: _____

Q12. Please rate the importance of each of the following characteristics in choosing a community.

Characteristic in New Community	Not at all important ←————→ Very important				
	1	2	3	4	5
Work / job opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Mild climate (about the same year-round)	1	2	3	4	5
Four-season climate (warm summers, snowy winters)	1	2	3	4	5
Number of clear / sunny days	1	2	3	4	5
Beautiful scenery	1	2	3	4	5
Golfing opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Winter recreation opportunities (skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Other outdoor recreation opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Convenient access to fitness centers	1	2	3	4	5
Being near the coast / ocean	1	2	3	4	5
Arts and culture opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Being near previous residence	1	2	3	4	5
Being near family and friends	1	2	3	4	5
Low crime rates	1	2	3	4	5
High-quality health care	1	2	3	4	5
High-quality assisted living facilities / nursing homes	1	2	3	4	5
Good government services, such as education and public safety	1	2	3	4	5
Good public transport system	1	2	3	4	5
Presence of a college or university	1	2	3	4	5
Low tax levels	1	2	3	4	5
Low cost of housing	1	2	3	4	5
Being a small town	1	2	3	4	5
Number of people my own age	1	2	3	4	5

Q13. Now we'd like to ask you some questions about volunteering. Do you volunteer in your community – with community organizations, the local library, the parks and recreation department, or other group?

- No – please continue with question Q18
- Yes – please write how many hours (on average per week) you volunteer: _____ hours per week

Q14. What type of organization do you spend the most time volunteering for? (Please check the box that *best* describes your situation.)

- Library or literacy program
- Non-profit community organization, such as United Way, Salvation Army, or Humane Society
- Recreation or natural resource agency/organization, such as community parks and recreation, watershed council, or Oregon State Parks
- School or youth organizations, such as high school sports/activities, Little League, or Boys & Girls Clubs
- Church or religious organizations
- Other, please describe _____

Q15. What is the name of the organization you spend the most time volunteering for?

Name of organization: _____

Q16. What type of activity do you mostly engage in? (Please check the box that *best* describes your situation.)

- Professional – decisionmaking, managing, supervising
- Leadership – including leading groups
- Teaching / program oversight
- Clerical – photocopy, filing, mailing
- Participating – special events, fundraising, work projects
- Transport – driving vans or trucks
- Labor – construction, maintenance, clean-up
- Other, please describe _____

Q17. Looking to the future, do you expect your participation in volunteer activities to change – in terms of how much time you devote to volunteering, the type of organization, or the type of activity?

- No
- Yes – please describe the future changes you expect: _____

Q18. Are there things recreation or natural resource agencies/organizations can do to increase the amount of time you volunteer with them – or to begin volunteering for them if you don't already do so? For example, is it important to provide more information about volunteer opportunities, provide more professional-oriented opportunities, or provide financial incentives (e.g., reduced fees for department programs)?

If such things would have no effect on your volunteering, please check this box and continue with question Q19. If they would have an effect, please describe the most important things agencies could do:

Q19. Please circle the number that reflects your level of agreement with each of the following statements. If you do not currently volunteer, please answer the statements with respect to possible future volunteering.

Statement	Strongly disagree Strongly agree						
	←						→
My friends volunteer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
People I know share an interest in community service	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I am genuinely concerned about the particular group I am serving	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
By volunteering I feel less lonely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
By volunteering, I can make new contacts that might help my business or career	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering allows me to explore different career options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering lets me learn things through direct, hands-on experiences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I feel it is important to help others	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering helps me work through my own personal problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering allows me to do something for a cause that is important to me	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering is an important activity to the people I know best	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering is a good escape from my own troubles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
By volunteering, I can learn how to deal with a variety of people	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering makes me feel needed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering makes me feel better about myself	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering experience will look good on my resume	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering is a way to make new friends	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteering helps me explore my own strengths	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
My volunteer experience has positively impacted my life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
My culture values service to others	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Because I volunteer, others treat me with more respect	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I do not have enough time to volunteer as much as I would like	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q20. When contributing to organizations, do you prefer to donate your time and skills (volunteer) or donate money? (Please check the box that best describes your preference.)

- Prefer to donate time/skills
- Prefer to donate money
- Likely to donate both
- Unlikely to donate either

In this last section, please tell us more about yourself. All responses to these questions, and others in the survey, are confidential and only averages will be reported.

Q21. How old are you? _____ years old

Q22. Regardless of how old you are, how old do you feel? _____ years old

Q23. Are you currently retired?

- No – what year (approximately) do you expect to retire? **20** __ __
- Yes – what year did you retire? _____

Q24. Is your spouse currently retired? (Please check the box that *best* describes your situation.)

- Yes, he/she worked but is now retired
- No, he/she is still working
- No, he/she does not work
- No, I do not have a spouse (widowed, divorced, or never married)

Q25. Are you male or female?

- Male
- Female

Q26. Are there others in your household? If you live alone, please check this box and continue with question Q27. If you live with others, please write how many persons in your household are in each of the following categories.

	How many?		How many?
Spouse/partner	_____	Children or grandchildren (or those of your spouse/partner)	_____
Parents or grandparents (or those of your spouse/partner)	_____	Other persons	_____

Q27. What is the highest educational degree you have completed? (Please check one box.)

- Did not complete high school
- High school diploma (or equivalency)
- Some college, but no degree
- Associate degree
- Bachelor degree
- Graduate or professional degree

Q28. Do you own the home at the address where you received this survey?

- Yes
- No

Q29. Do you own a home or otherwise maintain a residence (e.g., rental or time-share) at a location other than where you received this survey?

- Yes – how many residences do you maintain in total? _____
- No

Q30. How many years have you lived in this community (where you received the survey)? _____ years

Q31. Are you of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino descent?

- Yes
- No

Q32. Please select one or more of the following categories that best describes your race.

- Black / African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- White / European American
- Other

Q33. What is your household's total annual income before taxes? Include income for all persons that regularly live in your household and all sources of income – salary, pensions, interest or dividends, and all other sources.

- Less than \$10,000
- \$10,000 to \$14,999
- \$15,000 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$34,999
- \$35,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 or more

Q34. What is your household's total monthly discretionary income – the income available to pay for dining at restaurants, shopping, travel, etc.? Please consider income from all sources, as well as savings, then subtract fixed expenses like mortgages and taxes. As a household, how much do you have left as discretionary income?

- \$199 or less per month
- \$200 to \$299
- \$300 to \$499
- \$500 to \$749
- \$750 to \$999
- \$1,000 to \$1,499
- \$1,500 to \$1,999
- \$2,000 to \$2,999
- More than \$3,000

Q35. In general, would you say your health currently is:

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

Q36. Looking ahead, do you expect your health 10 years from now to be:

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

Q37. Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a disability? Disability refers to a physical (hearing, sight, walking, etc.) or mental (learning, etc.) impairment that substantially limits one's ability to care for oneself (learn, work, think, or interact with others). Lack of English speaking ability is not a disability. (Please check the box that *best* describes your situation.)

- I have a disability
- One or more other members of my household has a disability
- Both I and someone else in my household have a disability
- No-one in my household has a disability – please skip the remaining questions and write any general comments below

Q38. How long have you (or others in your household) had the disability? _____ years

Q39. What type of disability do you (or others in your household) have?

- Physical
- Mental

Q40. Does the disability hamper your ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon?

- Yes
- No – please skip the remaining questions and write any general comments below

Q41. With respect to outdoor recreation participation what types of barriers related to the disability have you (or others in your household) experienced in Oregon? (Check all that apply.)

- Facilities are not accessible
- Trails are not accessible
- Other visitors have negative attitudes toward the disability
- Employees of park agencies have negative attitudes toward the disability
- Recreation programs are not accessible for persons with the disability

Q42. Is there some accommodation or assistance that could be offered to help you (or others in your household) improve your recreational experience?

- No
- Yes – please describe what could be done: _____

Any comments you have about outdoor recreation or retirement in the state of Oregon are welcomed. Please use the space below and the back cover, as needed.