

REVIEW OF OREGON STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN, 2003-2007 (SCORP)

Overview

The 2003-2007 SCORP, published by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) provides comprehensive recreation information important to the Lane County Parks and Open Space Master Plan update. The six major components of the SCORP are:

1. Outdoor recreation survey, conducted from February 2001 to January 2002, by Oregon State University's College of Forestry
2. Outdoor Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis, based upon the recreation survey and supply data compiled in 2001, published in the *2001 Oregon SCORP Inventory Bulletin*
3. Recreational Trends
4. Recreation Roles
5. Key Statewide Outdoor Recreation Issues
6. Statewide Outdoor Recreation Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Completion of the SCORP allows Oregon to maintain eligibility for congressionally approved Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF). Since 1965, Oregon has received \$235 million from the LWCF program: \$185 million to federal agencies and \$50 million to state and local agencies. OPRD administers LWCF funds to local agencies through an Open Project Selection Process. The money has funded land acquisition, trails, picnic areas, playgrounds, restrooms, campgrounds, and sports fields. Criteria for evaluating grant proposals are based upon priorities that came out of the SCORP process, so it is essential that Lane County incorporate these priorities into its recreation planning.

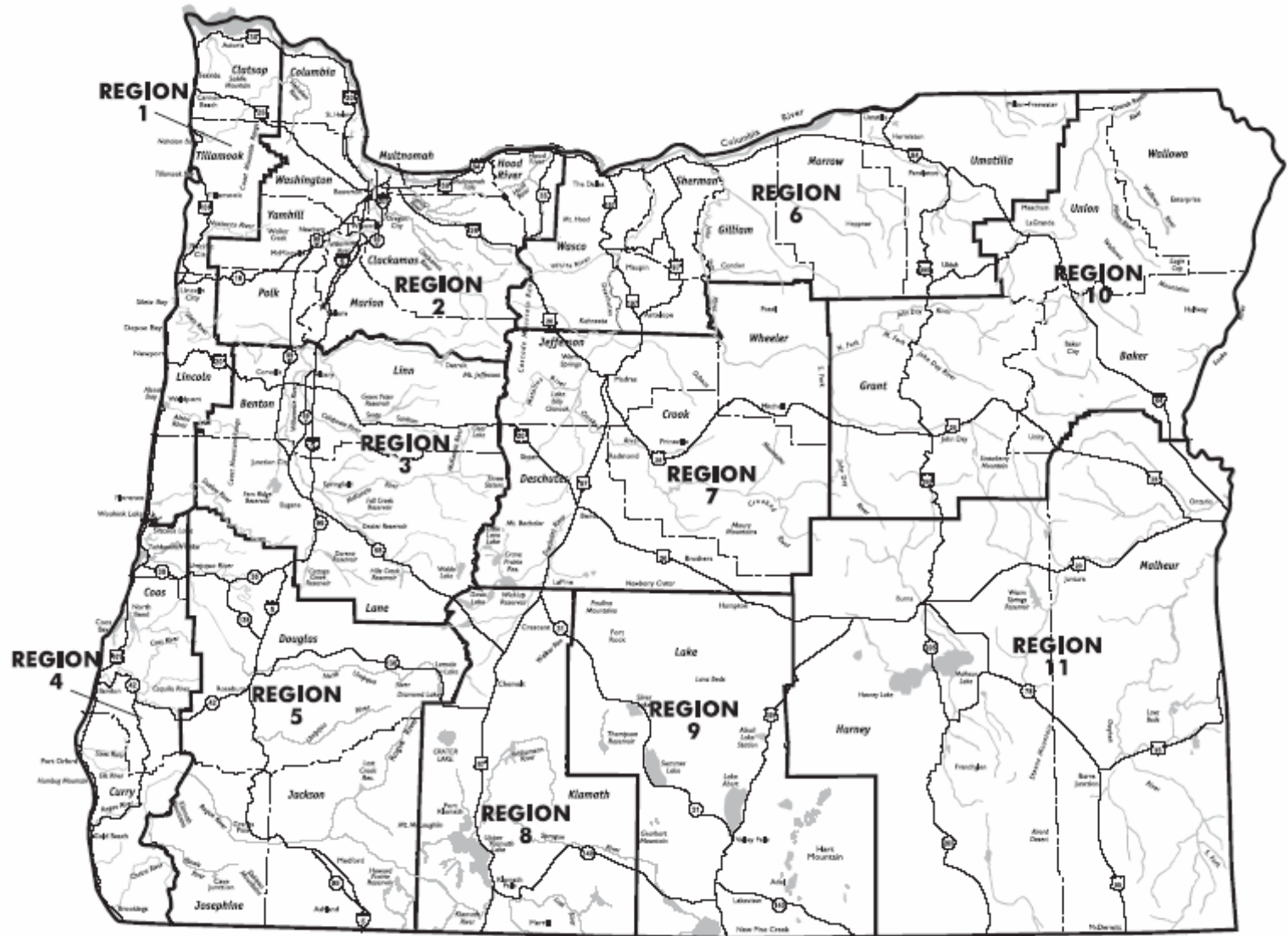
Lane County is covered in two state regions in the SCORP. Region 1 includes coastal Lane County, and also Clatsop, Tillamook and Lincoln Counties. Region 3 includes inland Lane County, and Benton and Linn Counties. A map of the SCORP regions is on the following page. Regions are based upon recreational destination areas.

The role of counties in providing recreation relative to other agencies and to the private sector, based upon information submitted by statewide recreation service providers, is summarized as follows:

Counties acquire and develop parks serving citizens of an area larger than a single municipality but less than statewide. Counties provide a substantial amount of the public-sector boating access, and RV and camping related facilities around the state. Many of the county facilities are overnight and day-use water-based recreation facilities providing access to lakes, streams and rivers. Most county programs would fall in the mid-range of the recreation opportunity spectrum providing developed and semi-developed outdoor recreation opportunities for people in the urban/rural interface. Counties provide a significant amount of the facilities for access to natural resource orientated activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking, motorized and non-motorized boating, water-skiing, swimming, ATV riding, bicycling, nature study and interpretation. Significant resources and facilities provided by counties include:

- *Parks and open space areas including linear parks, waysides, and water access points.*
- *Overnight camping: RV and tent sites, group areas, dispersed areas, cabins and yurts.*
- *Day use: picnic shelters (group and individual), hiking and nature trails, ATV and equestrian facilities, playgrounds, and sports fields.*
- *Water-based: boat ramps, piers, docks and moorage.*
- *Swimming: beaches, pools and waterslides.*
- *Museums and nature centers: cultural, historical and natural history.*
- *Many counties also administer and manage forest resources/timber programs.*

- SCORP Executive Summary, page 9



Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Figure 3.1

This chapter is organized to first discuss the broader context of trends, issues, and strategies identified in the SCORP. It then looks at the existing supply of recreation resources and facilities, and examines results of the SCORP recreation survey. Finally, the SCORP Demand and Needs Analysis, based upon recreation supply and demand data, is summarized to conclude this chapter. Data for Region 1 (including coastal Lane County) and 3 (including inland Lane County) is emphasized throughout this review.

In addition to the summary provided in this chapter, SCORP findings are analyzed together with public comments provided during 2004 - 2005, in Chapter **, which contains the Lane County-specific recreation needs assessment.

Demographic and Outdoor Recreation Trends

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The SCORP identifies three major demographic trends important for recreation planning: a rapidly increasing state population, rapidly increasing diversity in the state population, and a growing gap between the rich and poor. Other trends noted by recreation providers throughout the state include that the population is becoming increasingly older overall; more educated, generally higher in income levels, and more urban (people are leaving rural areas to live in cities, largely for employment reasons).

Oregon's population increased by approximately 20% between 1990 and 2000, for an average annual growth rate of 2%. According to the Portland State University's Population Center, two-thirds of the growth was from net migration and one-third was due to more births than deaths. As of the 2000 Census, Oregon was the 11th fastest growing state in the United States.

Minority populations are growing at a significantly higher rate than the state population as a whole. Between 1990 and 2000,

- the Hispanic population experienced a 144% increase, comprising 8% of the total population as of year 2000;
- the Asian/Pacific Islander population grew by 75%;
- the African American population grew by 38%; and
- the Native American population grew by 36%.

As the SCORP points out, recreation planning is key to managing population growth and providing for Oregon's continued high quality of life. This includes considering the cultural differences of an increasingly diverse population and how these differences influence citizen's use of recreation resources. For example, studies indicate that Hispanics tend to have a higher demand for family and large group recreation resources and facilities than typifies the use characteristics of the general population.

With regard to income levels, between 1990 and 2000, the median income for the poorest fifth of Oregon's population remained at approximately \$15,000 while the median income for the richest fifth sector of the population increased from \$106,000 to \$141,000. In addition, the percentages of families below the poverty level increased significantly in single-parent households, particularly where the head of the household is female.

The implication of these statistics for recreation planning is that an increasing sector of the population may have inequitable access to recreation facilities. On the other hand, a 1994-1995 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment published by the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Georgia indicates that factors other than poverty (although in many cases quite likely related to economic well being) contribute barriers to using recreation resources. Lack of time was the most frequently given reason, as shown in Table ** below.

Table **: Participation Barriers for Recreation Non-Participation Among Selected Populations

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

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 4.2

TRAVEL INDUSTRY TRENDS

Time is a factor contributing in other ways to recreation use trends. The Oregon Tourism Commission identified several travel trends related to recreation resource use. Based upon studies by the Travel Industry Association of America, and as noted by other recreation service providers such as the National Park Service, tourists are taking increasingly shorter trips, such as weekend getaways, that are closer to home, mostly due to leisure time constraints.

While people appear to have less time than they used to, other travel trends show there is continued strong demand for outdoor recreation. National tourism surveys indicate that:

- Outdoor recreation is one of the top activities for U.S. travelers. One in five, or 21% of leisure person-trips includes some form of outdoor recreation.
- One in 10 leisure person-trips (12%) includes going to a beach, equating to 87 million domestic leisure person trips. Among these, 35% include children.
- Camping is the number one outdoor vacation activity in America. One-third of U.S. adults have gone camping in the past five years. Their average age is 37 years, and their median household income is \$43,000.
- 27 million travelers have taken a biking vacation in the past five years, making it the third most popular vacation activity, after camping and hiking. People who take biking trips tend to be young and affluent. About half are 18 to 34 years old, and one-fourth are from households with an annual income of \$75,000 or more.
- Nearly 40 million U.S. residents, or 20% of the population, visited a botanical garden, gardening show or festival, or other garden-related event in the past five years.

STATE RECREATION USE TRENDS

To identify changes in recreational use over time, the SCORP compared participation estimates for the 2003-2007 period with those from a 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Study. The comparison measured the magnitude of change in user occasions for each of 39 recreation activities. The most significant growth and loss activities are those activities with the largest net gain or loss in user occasions over the time period. Between 1987 and 2002, the five activities experiencing the largest number of increased user occasions were nature/wildlife observation, golf, RV/trailer camping, using playground equipment, and sightseeing/driving for pleasure. Other activities (from SCORP table 4.3) that experienced at least 500,000 more user occasions were ATV riding, downhill skiing, fishing from a boat, non-motorized boating, beach activities, big game hunting, baseball, soccer, and football/rugby. Activities that experienced at least 500,000 losses in user occasions were swimming in an outdoor pool, picnicking, horseback riding, outdoor tennis, car camping with a tent, and outdoor volleyball/badminton.

The comparison shows differences in the number of user occasions. By implication, it is possible that those activities experiencing significant losses in user occasions may be declining in popularity, especially since the population is increasing in size. However there could be other reasons for a decrease in user occasions related to other demographic or recreation trends, such as decreased leisure time, increasing number of families below the poverty level, or loss of facilities available to enjoy the activity. It should be noted that some activities that experienced a decrease in user occasions were also found to be high need priorities in the Demand and Needs Analysis. For

example, swimming in an outdoor pool experienced a loss of 2,839,860 user occasions between 1987 and 2002, but was rated as a high need priority where demand exceeds supply in six statewide regions (needs are discussed at the conclusion of this chapter). Therefore, conclusions from the comparison should be made with caution.

Key Statewide Outdoor Recreation Issues, and Associated Strategies

In 2001, OPRD completed 11 "recreational issues" workshops among recreation providers and the general public throughout Oregon to identify statewide outdoor recreation issues. Recreation service providers in each region voted on the top priority issues related to Land and Water Conservation Funding (LWCF). For Region 1 including coastal Lane County, the three LWCF issues receiving the most votes for funding priority were:

1. additional camping facilities, including enlarging existing and providing new facilities;
2. new river access facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities; and
3. additional non-motorized recreation trails, especially near populated areas, including off-road bicycle trails. There is an increasing demand for hiking, biking, and equestrian trails on the coast and in the coast range, including longer trails for overnight trips.

Other comments from recreation providers on the coast emphasized the need for all-weather sports facilities for soccer and other field activities; designated and maintained off-highway trails for motorized vehicles, large group picnic shelters, land acquisition for open space and natural area preservation; and increased facilities and retrofitting for disabled access.

For Region 3, including inland Lane County, the following three LWCF issues were voted the top funding priorities:

1. major rehabilitation of existing facilities;
2. non-motorized trail connectivity; and
3. river corridor acquisition and more water access.

Other comments for this region ran the gamut from the need for park land acquisition, camping facilities, more interpretive facilities, improved safety, more play fields, and several other needs.

It is noteworthy that nine of 11 regions identified the need for major rehabilitation of existing outdoor recreation facilities as a priority LWCF issue. Many facilities across the state were built during times of healthy LWCF funding, and they are now aging and in need of repair or replacement. Lane County Parks is among the agencies for whom this is a significant issue.

Eight key statewide recreation issues were identified based upon their commonality across all regions as LWCF priorities, and based upon citizen comments at public workshops. The Key Issues were the basis for developing goals, objectives, and strategies. They provide direction for decisions about future recreation programs and funding.

Table ** lists the eight Key Issues and corresponding Objectives. Additional detail regarding goals and strategies associated with the objectives in Table ** are in the SCORP document, Chapter 8.

Table **: Statewide Key Issues and Related Objectives

Key Issue	Objectives
1. Rehabilitation of existing park infrastructure (utilities, roads, trails and buildings)	Provide funding incentives for major rehabilitation efforts in areas of high priority recreational need, and measure outcomes in reducing the backlog of repair needs.
2. An updated state Trails Plan	Provide funding incentives as possible for trail development, and develop a state Trails Plan (the state adopted the 2005-2014 Trails Plan, in 2005)
3. Strategic planning, funding, and prioritization of park and	Increase access to recreational lands through means other

natural resource land acquisitions and conservation easements, to keep pace with population growth and rising land costs	than land acquisition; focus acquisitions on lands identified in plans and through public processes; identify and provide funding for acquisitions of land not identified in plans, that is threatened by development.
4. Ball fields, which are in short supply and high demand throughout the state	Increase the number of baseball, softball, football, and soccer fields where the need has been identified.
5. More access to water-based recreational activities in both urban and rural areas, for both motorized and non-motorized activities	Increase the number of facilities for boating access, fishing, and water-based camping; promote in-stream water rights for adequate stream flow for fish and recreation and for pollution abatement; reduce the number of conflicts between landowners and recreationists on state Scenic Waterways.
6. Recreation planning, including site specific master planning	Develop a "Regional Planning Forum" template for efficient use of recreation resources, funds, and program; and facilitate the establishment of 11 regional planning structures (one for each state region), to use the template.
7. Funding for recreational operations	Make better use of existing recreational funding; promote increased cooperation between recreation providers for securing funding.
8. Greater emphasis on natural resource protection	Develop resource management tools and protection strategies while continuing to provide quality recreation opportunities and addressing increasing demand; develop environmental education programs; promote sustainable practices.

Existing Recreation Resources Supply

The *2001 Oregon SCORP Inventory Bulletin* is an inventory of the supply of statewide recreation resources. The inventory lists 45 recreation resources by provider for every county, based upon data submitted to the state by providers in 2001. Data for Lane County, in SCORP Table 4.21, is on the following page.

The SCORP states, "The accuracy of this statewide inventory is essential to the SCORP needs assessment process. As a result, considerable time and expense was allocated towards maximizing the inventory response for recreation providers across the state . . . The response rate for the public-sector provider portion of the inventory was 92%." (SCORP, pages 2-2 to 2-3).

**Table 4.21
2001 Statewide Supply of Outdoor Recreation
Resources and Facilities By Major Suppliers in Lane County**

Resource / Facility	Units	County	Federal	State	Municipal	Other Public	Schools	Private	Utilities	Totals
Backcountry Roads - Unpaved	Linear Miles		7,768	79						7,847
Baseball/Softball	Fields	1	3	3	40	10	166		2	225
Bicycle Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles		20		34	4	3			61
Bicycle Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles		125	20	3	1	16			164
Boat Ramps	Lanes	45	32	17		6		7	2	109
Community Walking Trails/Paths - Surfaced	Linear Miles	12			49	4	21		1	87
Community Walking Trails/Paths - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles	8			2	4	10		1	25
Cultural Historic Sites	Sites	6	47	1	7	1				62
Day Use Picnic Tables	Tables	103	1,371	496	58	146		4	20	2,198
Designated 4 x 4 Motorized Trails	Linear Miles		30							30
Designated Bridle Trails	Linear Miles	5	779	11						795
Designated Cross-Country Ski Trails	Linear Miles		96							96
Designated Hunting Area	Acres		1,234,953	32,395		22				1,267,371
Designated Motorized Trails ATV & Motorcycle	Linear Miles		140							140
Designated Snowmobile Trails	Linear Miles		90							90
Dump Stations	Stations	4	9	2		1				16
Equipped Play Areas	Acres	1	3	0	45	3	72	1	1	125
Fishing Piers	Linear Feet	1,000	2,949	455	30	400			10	4,844
Football/Rugby/Soccer	Fields	1			32	6	174			215
Freshwater Beach Area	Square Feet	1,400,000	50,180	28,176						1,478,356
Total										
Freshwater Beach Areas	Areas	35	6	6						47
Freshwater Beach Length	Miles	7	1	1						9
Golf Course Areas	Acres				40			1,132		1,172
Golf Course Holes	Number of Holes				9			171		180
Hiking Trails	Linear Miles	20	1,077	38	15					1,150
Indoor Swimming Pools	Number of Pools				3	5	3	2		13
Jogging Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles	7	13		19	3	1			43
Jogging Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles		1	20	2	2	26			51
Museum/Interpretive Building Sites	Sites	1	1	4	4		2	16		28
Nature/Interpretive Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles	8	1	4	0	2	1	1		15
Nature/Interpretive Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles		15	4		3	4			26
Non-Motorized Boat Launches -	Sites	6	15	7	1	3			1	33
Outdoor Basketball	Goals	2		2	100	30	221	1		356
Outdoor Recreational Land	Acres	4,439	1,746,690	36,722	2,478	723	1,066	169	55	1,792,341
Outdoor Recreational Water	Acres		39,812	11,430	138	1			40	51,421
Outdoor Swimming Pools	Number of Pools				1					1
Outdoor Tennis	Number of Courts				35	12	37			84
RV/Trailer Campsites	Sites	126	1,190	227		85		2,508		4,136
Shooting Ranges - Archery	Ranges							3		3
Shooting Ranges - Rifle/Pistol	Ranges							7		7
Shooting Ranges - Skeet/Trap	Ranges							20		20
Tent Campsites	Sites	49	771	245		10		121		1,196
Windsurfing Access Sites	Sites	1	1							2

2001 Oregon SCORP Inventory Bulletin ♦ 59

Table ** below shows the percentage of recreation resources provided by counties relative to other recreation providers such as federal, state, municipal, and private entities, statewide, and the percentage provided by Lane County relative to other providers, countywide. All resources listed for Lane County are in the County Parks system with the exception of the County museum, which is at the County fairgrounds and managed by the Lane County Historical Society. Statewide, counties provide approximately .1% of all recreational lands. Lane County provides .2% of recreational lands in the County.

Table **: Percent of County Provided Recreation Resources Relative to Other Providers¹

Resource or Facility	% of resource provided by Counties, Statewide	% of resource provided by Lane County, County-wide
Freshwater beach areas (number of areas)	74%	74%
Fishing pier linear feet	65%	21%
Boat ramps	28%	41%
Dump stations	25%	25%
Non-motorized boat launches	21%	18%
Community walking trail/path miles, unsurfaced	15%	32%
Day use picnic tables	15%	5%
Nature/interpretive trail miles, surfaced	12%	53%
Outdoor recreation water	12%	0
Tent campsites	14%	4%
Windsurfing access sites	14%	50%
Freshwater beach square feet	9%	95%
RV/Trailer Campsites	6%	3%
Jogging trail miles, surfaced	6%	16%
Cultural historic sites	6%	10%
Jogging trail miles, unsurfaced	5%	0
Nature/interpretive trail miles, unsurfaced	5%	0
Shooting ranges, archery	5%	0
Shooting ranges, guns	5%	0
Freshwater beach length	4%	78%
Bicycle trails, surfaced	4%	0
Museum/interpretive building sites	3%	4%
Outdoor swimming pools	3%	0
Indoor swimming pools	2%	0
Baseball/softball fields	2%	.4%
Bicycle trail miles, unsurfaced	2%	0
Equipped play areas	2%	1%
Shooting ranges, skeet/trap	2%	0
Hiking trails	1%	2%
Outdoor Tennis	1%	0
Backcountry road miles, unpaved	1%	0
Outdoor basketball	1%	1%
Designated bridle trails	.4%	1%
Football, rugby, soccer fields	.4%	1%
Community walking trails/path miles, surfaced	.2%	14%
Outdoor recreation land	.1%	.2%
Designated 4 x 4 motorized trail miles	0	0
Designated cross-country ski trail miles	0	0
Designated hunting area	0	0
Designated motorized ATV and motorcycle trail miles	0	0
Designated snowmobile trail miles	0	0
Downhill ski areas and lifts	0	0
Golf courses or holes	0	0

Source: based upon SCORP 2003-2007, Table 2.4, and 2001 Oregon SCORP Inventory Bulletin, Table 4.21

¹ Data was rounded up to the nearest percent, unless .4% or less, in which case it was rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, in order to include information about all non-zero numbers.

Resources listed in the statewide inventory were compared with the 2005 inventory developed for the Lane County Parks & Open Space Master Plan update to evaluate consistency and accuracy. Following is a summary of results:

- For 2001, Lane County is listed in the SCORP as having 4,439 acres of outdoor recreation land, while the 2005 County-compiled inventory determined there is 4,415 acres, or only .5% difference.
- RV/Trailer and Tent Campsites differ by only two sites (a total of 175 is shown in the SCORP inventory, and 177 in the 2005 Lane County inventory).
- The SCORP inventory does not appear to include information about Camp Lane's overnight retreat facilities, nor campsites available on a one-time, special event basis. The special event campsites were not available in 2001.
- The SCORP statewide inventory shows 45 boat ramps for Lane County while the 2005 County inventory shows 40. This difference is likely due to the fact that the 2005 County inventory indicates only whether there are any ramps at a specific park (yes/no), and two or three parks have more than one ramp. For instance, Forest Glen has three boat launches. The SCORP inventory indicates specific numbers of ramps.
- For cultural-historic sites, the SCORP statewide inventory shows six while the 2005 Lane County inventory shows 11, likely due to definitional differences. That is, the 2005 Lane County inventory includes all parks with interpretive signs, which may not have been considered cultural or historic sites in the SCORP data.
- The SCORP statewide data shows that Lane County has 103 day use picnic tables, while the 2005 Lane County inventory shows 290 tables. The higher number in the 2005 data is based upon actual counts. The difference may be due to new purchases, or it is possible the 2001 SCORP data is based upon estimates. The higher 2005 number results in Lane County providing 13% instead of 5% of day use tables, countywide, which is more comparable to the 15% that counties generally provide statewide. (On the other hand, Parks staff indicate that twice the number of picnic tables that are on hand are needed to meet demand).
- Four RV dump stations are shown in the 2001 statewide inventory. Three are currently provided by Lane County.
- Information in the 2001 inventory about resources that are not provided by Lane County Parks, such as shooting ranges, swimming pools, hunting areas, motorized vehicle trails, and golf courses, is consistent with the 2005 data.
- The SCORP 2001 inventory shows estimated linear miles of recreation resources (hiking, walking, jogging, bicycling trails and paths, surfaced and unsurfaced) and square footage of recreation areas (such as freshwater beaches). The 2005 Lane County inventory does not provide detailed linear mile or square footage information for these resources, except that the 16-mile trail system in the Howard Buford Recreation Area is noted. There are several Lane County Parks with short nature trails, mostly along river banks. As such, the 20 miles of hiking trails, shown in the 2001 Supply data, appears to be generally accurate.

In summary, based upon the comparison as described above, the 2001 inventory used in the SCORP is generally consistent with the recently completed (2005) inventory with regard to Lane County data. This reflects the emphasis the state placed on accuracy. The SCORP data contains additional detail on some features, such as square footage of beach areas and linear miles of all trail systems. The Lane County data provides information on Camp Lane and on special event camping facilities that does not appear to be included in the SCORP data.

Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey

METHODOLOGY

The Department of Forest Resources, Oregon State University, conducted the Outdoor Recreation Survey. Telephone surveys to 4,411 resident households (just over 400 in each of 11 statewide regions) and 800 non-residents from counties in bordering states and in Ada County, Idaho (because it contains Boise), were used to develop a sample of households that participated in outdoor recreation in the past year. Those who did were asked to supply their name and address to receive a more detailed, mailed survey.

The telephone surveys were done at three-month intervals in four "waves" (or rounds of telephone calls). Professional interviewers from Market Decisions Corporation administered the questionnaire. The Research Group

(TRG) determined the sample design. Fifty percent of the in-state interviews were completed in September with the other 50 percent evenly distributed to March, June, and December. All out-of-state interviews were conducted in September. The telephone survey provides reliable data about participation estimates for 12 broad recreation categories, and how participation varies by activity and season for 11 statewide regions. The margin of error for the telephone surveys is +/- 5%.

Telephone respondents who had recreated within the past year were mailed a more detailed survey about 76 recreation activities in Oregon. Of 3,803 mailed, 2,238 completed surveys were returned, or 59%. For Regions 1 and 3, response rates were 61% and 63%, respectively. These respondents comprise the survey "sample" of people who had recreated within the past year. The margin of error for the mail survey is +/- 8%.

The primary goal of the survey effort was to estimate demand and needs within the 11 statewide regions. The results of the sample are statistically valid and were extrapolated to the population as a whole.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION PARTICIPATING IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Approximately three in four, or 74% of Oregon residents, participate in some recreation activity. Table ** shows participation for 12 activity categories for Oregon residents and non-residents.

As the table shows, road or street activities have the highest participation rate among residents, followed by picnicking and sightseeing activities, outdoor sports and games, trail and off trail activities, and swimming or beach activities. For non-residents visiting Oregon, picnicking and sightseeing, swimming or beach activities, road or street activities, trail and off trail activities, and camping activities are the most popular.

Table **: Percentatge of Population Participating in Recreation and Annual Trips for State Residents and Non Residents

Activity	Oregon Residents		Activity	Non-residents*	
	%	Annual Trips		%	Annual Trips
Road or street activities	58.50%	103,903,728	Picnicking and sightseeing activities	70.50%	881,875
Picnicking and sightseeing activities	45.50%	12,412,549	Swimming or beach activities	58.20%	702,761
Outdoor sports and games	40.10%	36,056,353	Road or street activities	52.90%	2,748,818
Trail & off-trail activities	39.00%	14,744,923	Trail & off-trail activities	46.80%	1,033,549
Swimming or beach activities	34.90%	10,850,854	Camping activities	45.60%	732,959
Nature study activities	31.20%	37,595,297	Nature study activities	39.10%	929,589
Fishing, crabbing and clamming	27.90%	9,550,422	Outdoor sports and games	34.80%	1,715,724
Camping activities	27.60%	4,834,071	Fishing, crabbing and clamming	32.10%	1,024,883
Boating activities	20.40%	4,734,151	Boating activities	29.30%	929,040
Hunting or shooting activities	13.70%	5,976,196	Snow-related activities	20.10%	1,034,161
Motorized recreation activities	12.80%	4,751,472	Motorized recreation activities	17.60%	1,313,793
Snow-related activities	7.50%	2,212,796	Hunting or shooting activities	6.20%	975,844
All outdoor activities	73.70%	247,622,813	All outdoor activities	29.00%	14,022,995

* Visitors include out-of-state residents of bordering counties in adjacent states plus Ada County.

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Appendix B

Table ** below reflects participation in recreation within the two state regions including Lane County. It shows total annual trips, the maximum seasonal participation rate of the region's population, and the busiest three-month period for the activity, ranked in order of annual trips for the region. Note that maximum seasonal participation rate (percentage of the population that recreates) ranks differently than the number of annual trips, although road or street

activities rank the highest in both measurements. Picnicking and sightseeing rank second in maximum seasonal participation rate for both regions. With regard to annual trips, nature study ranks second for both regions, with swimming or beach activities ranking third for Region 1, and outdoor sports and games for Region 3.

Table **: Maximum Seasonal Participation Rate, Annual Trips, and Busiest Season for Recreation Activities, for Trips Originating in Regions 1 and 3

Activity	Region 1			Activity	Region 3		
	Max. Seasonal Partic. Rate	Annual Trips/Rank	Busiest Season		Max. Seasonal Partic. Rate	Annual Trips/Rank	Busiest Season
Road or street activities	85.10%	4,741,527/1	April-June	Road or street activities	82.10%	14,526,517/1	April-June
Picnicking and sightseeing activities	73.50%	899,318/5	July-Sept.	Picnicking and sightseeing activities	65.70%	1,518,113/5	April-June
Swimming or beach activities	66.00%	1,348,698/3	July-Sept.	Swimming or beach activities	62.50%	1,275,429/7	July-Sept.
Nature study activities	62.70%	2,268,987/2	Jan.-Mar.	Outdoor sports and games	61.20%	4,334,944/3	April-June
Trail & off-trail activities	57.00%	792,246/7	July-Sept.	Trail & off-trail activities	60.50%	2,708,634/4	July-Sept.
Fishing, crabbing and clamming	55.50%	876,587/6	July-Sept.	Camping activities	56.00%	745,916/10	July-Sept.
Outdoor sports and games	54.50%	1,145,100/4	July-Sept.	Fishing, crabbing and clamming	46.00%	1,331,675/6	July-Sept.
Camping activities	52.00%	223,911/11	July-Sept.	Boating activities	43.00%	926,095/8	July-Sept.
Boating activities	40.50%	449,449/8	July-Sept.	Nature study activities	41.80%	5,644,521/2	April-June
Hunting or shooting activities	28.40%	330,644/9	Oct.-Dec.	Snow-related activities	29.90%	251,071/12	Jan.-March
Motorized recreation activities	27.50%	308,134/10	July-Sept.	Hunting or shooting activities	22.40%	872,261/9	Oct.-Dec.
Snow-related activities	7.50%	22,970/12	April-June	Motorized recreation activities	21.00%	592,772/11	July-Sept.
		13,407,571				34,727,948	

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Appendix B

For the mail survey, the 12 recreation categories were further divided into 76 more specific activities. Those with the highest percentage of Oregon residents participating were sightseeing/driving for pleasure, walking for pleasure, nature/wildlife observation, and visiting cultural or historic sites. For non-residents visiting Oregon, the activities with the highest percentage of respondents were sightseeing/driving for pleasure, visiting cultural or historic sites, ocean beach activities, and picnicking.

The following tables show recreational participation in activities enjoyed by at least 10 percent of the population for state residents and non-residents, based upon the mailed survey.

Table **: Percentage of Population Participating in Recreation Activities Enjoyed by at least Ten Percent of the Population

Activity	Oregon Residents	Activity	Non-Residents
Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	42.13%	Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	20.17%
Walking for pleasure	33.03%	Visiting cultural/historical sites	15.08%
Nature/wildlife observation	28.63%	Ocean beach activities	13.25%
Visiting cultural/historical sites	27.32%	Picnicking	12.10%
Running/walking for exercise	24.28%	Walking for pleasure	11.43%
Picnicking	23.31%	Nature/wildlife observation	10.46%
Ocean beach activities	22.77%		

Activity	Oregon Residents	Activity	Non-Residents
Bird watching	20.84%		
Hiking	20.61%		
Fishing from a bank or shore	18.85%		
Outdoor photography	17.94%		
Using park playground equipment	17.60%		
Biking	16.84%		
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries, etc.)	16.78%		
Golf	16.14%		
Fishing from a boat	15.84%		
Car camping with a tent	13.50%		
RV/trailer camping	12.15%		
Freshwater beach activities	11.08%		
Rifle/pistol target shooting	10.90%		
Swimming in an outdoor pool	9.45%		
Sledding, or general snow play	9.04%		
Big game hunting (rifle)	8.32%		

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3.4

For Regions 1 and 3, Table ** shows the percentage of the population who participate in activities enjoyed by at least ten percent of the population, listed in order of the most popular activities for the region.

Table **: Percentage of Population Participating in Recreation Activities Enjoyed by at least Ten Percent of the Population of Region 1 and Region 3)

Activity	Region 1	Activity	Region 3
Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	44.21%	Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	41.46%
Walking for pleasure	40.61%	Walking for pleasure	31.09%
Ocean beach activities	36.24%	Nature/wildlife observation	30.19%
Visiting cultural/historical sites	31.36%	Running/walking for exercise	29.74%
Running/walking for exercise	29.82%	Ocean beach activities	28.21%
Nature/wildlife observation	29.30%	Picnicking	27.48%
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries, etc.)	27.76%	Visiting cultural/historical sites	25.24%
Picnicking	23.64%	Hiking	22.53%
Fishing from a boat	23.64%	Biking	21.18%
Bird watching	21.59%	Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries, etc.)	19.83%
Fishing from a bank or shore	21.08%	Bird watching	19.83%
Hiking	17.99%	Fishing from a boat	18.93%
Outdoor photography	15.42%	Outdoor photography	18.025
Golf	15.32%	Fishing from a bank or shore	17.57%
Using park playground equipment	14.29%	Car camping with a tent	15.775
Crabbing from a boat	13.88%	Golf	14.33%
Biking	12.86	Freshwater beach activities	13.88
Car camping with a tent	12.34	RV/trailer camping	13.52
Rifle/pistol target shooting	12.34	Rifle/pistol target shooting	11.72
RV/trailer camping	11.83	Using park playground equipment	11.20
Clamming	11.83		

Activity	Region 1	Activity	Region 3
Big game hunting (rifle)	10.80		

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3.5

Note that participation in an activity is influenced by a variety of factors, including but not limited to leisure time, distance, income, and supply availability. Moreover the variables are inter-related in different ways (for example, people have less leisure time for a variety of reasons). However, activities that can be done close to home seem to enjoy more participation among residents. For example, snow activities are available east of the Cascades on the eastern boundary of Region 3, and even farther from coastal Region 1. Participation in downhill skiing includes 8.11% of the population from Region 3, and 2.6% of the population from Region 1, where residents must travel an increasingly greater distance to ski (SCORP Table 3.5). Conversely, the same activities may attract participants precisely due to their lack of availability close to home. People travel from all over Oregon and beyond to enjoy skiing here, as well as beach activities at the Pacific Ocean.

While it is difficult to draw conclusions about why one activity is more popular than another, statistics about the number of people who enjoy various recreational pursuits, and the percent of the population, is useful for planning purposes.

Appendix ** includes more detailed tables about the percentage of the population that participates in recreation activities for state residents and non-residents, and for Regions 1 and 3.

RECREATION USER DAYS (DEMAND)

To evaluate demand relative to supply, recreation activities were rated as to user days, or occasions. A user day is one instance of participation in a single outdoor recreation activity by one person. The ten activities involving the most user days for state residents and non-residents are shown below in Table **.

Table **Top 10 Oregon Outdoor Recreation Activities by User Days

Activity	Residents' Est. Annual User Days (Millions)	Activity	Non-Residents' Est. Annual User Days (Millions)
1. Running/walking for exercise	49.2	1. Running/walking for exercise	10.5
2. Walking for pleasure	47.7	2. RV/trailer camping	6.2
3. Bird watching	18.7	3. Walking for pleasure	5.1
4. Nature/wildlife observation	17.6	4. Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	2.6
5. Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	12.3	5. Nature/wildlife observation	2.1
6. RV/trailer camping	11.0	6. Bird watching	1.9
7. Golf	9.6	7. Power boating for pleasure	1.9
8. Using park playground equipment	8.8	8. Ocean beach activities	1.8
9. Bicycling	7.4	9. Outdoor photography	1.5
10. Ocean beach activities	6.0	10. Picnicking	1.0

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3.3

Note that participation by individuals in recreation activities (Tables ** and **) is different than the data shown in Tables **, and ** above, which show the number of user days for activities. So, while sightseeing is enjoyed by more people than any other activity (Tables **, **, and **), running/walking for exercise is done on more occasions (by some number or percentage of the population) than any other activity, as shown in Table **.

During times of peak demand (weekends and holidays), the top 10 activities of state residents and non residents by user occasions are shown in Table **.

Table **: Top 10 Peak Demand Activities by User Days, State Residents and Visiting Non-Residents

Residents		Non-Residents	
Activity	User Days (Millions)	Activity	User Days (Millions)
Walking for pleasure	12.0	RV/trailer camping	4.3
Running/walking for exercise	8.4	Walking for pleasure	1.4
Nature/wildlife observation	4.5	Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	.8
Golf	3.8	Ocean beach activities	.7
Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	3.6	Nature/wildlife observation	.6
Bird watching	3.5	Bird watching	.6
Using park playground equipment	3.2	Soccer	.5
Biking	2.5	Fishing from a boat	.4
RV/Trailer camping	2.4	Picnicking	.4
Ocean beach activities	2.3	Downhill skiing, snowboarding or telemarking	.4

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3.3

Table ** shows peak demand for the activities with the top 10 user days for Regions 1 and 3.

Table **: Top 10 Peak Demand Activities by User Days, Regions 1, 3, and 1 & 3 Combined

Region 1		Region 3		Region 1 & 3 Combined	
Activity	User Days (Millions)	Activity	User Days (Millions)	Activity	User Days (Millions)
Ocean beach activities	3.0	Total Nature Activities (birding, wildlife obs., outdoor photo., tracking animal signs, collecting)	3.0	Total Nature Activities (birding, wildlife obs., outdoor photo., tracking animal signs, collecting)	5.1
RV/trailer camping	2.7	All walking for pleasure	2.5	All walking for pleasure	4.0
Total Nature Activities (birding, wildlife obs., outdoor photo., tracking animal signs, collecting)	2.1	All running/walking for exercise (all locations, all surfaces)	1.7	RV/trailer camping	3.6
All walking for pleasure	1.6	Nature/wildlife observation	1.1	Ocean beach activities	3.0
Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	1.5	Birding	1.0	Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	2.3
Total ramp use, trailered boats	1.0	RV/trailer camping	.9	All running/walking for exercise (all locations, all surfaces)	2.2
Freshwater beach activities	.9	Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	.8	Nature/wildlife observation	2.0
Nature/wildlife observation	.8	Total ramp use, trailered boats	.8	Total ramp use, trailered boats	1.8
Birding	.7	Golf	.5	Birding	1.7

Source: SCORE 2003-2007, Table 3.8

Appendix ** provides more detailed tables of user day numbers for state residents, non-residents, and Regions 1 and 3.

SELECTED ACTIVITY PREFERENCE CHARACTERISTICS

Camping

Camping activities were divided into developed, dispersed and group sites in the mailed survey questionnaire. RV/Trailer camping and car camping with a tent were the only types of camping with a large enough number of

respondents to be statistically valid, and are shown below in Table **. All other camping activities (such as boat camping and snow camping) had too small a number of respondents to be valid for analysis purposes.

Table **: Use of Camp Site Types for RV/Trailers and Car Camping with a Tent, Statewide

	Developed Sites	Dispersed Sites	Group Sites
RV/trailer camping	67%	28%	5%
Car Camping with a tent	58%	33%	9%

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3.14

Recreational Water Use

Survey respondents who engaged in water-related recreation were asked about preferences regarding recreation activities on lakes, rivers, and the ocean. Table ** below is SCORP Table 3.12 showing the percentage of responses showing preference for the three water types. Most fishing takes place on a lake or river, while clamming and crabbing naturally occurs mostly at the ocean (river crabbing and clamming is assumed to occur in estuaries). Canoeing mostly occurs on lakes, while all other non-motorized boating takes place mostly on rivers. Motorized boating occurs mostly on lakes but there is significant use of rivers for this activity. Windsurfing occurs more on rivers than on lakes, possibly due to the high popularity of the Columbia River and low availability of lakes with the right conditions for the activity.

Table ** Use of Different Types of Water, Statewide

Activity	Percent using:		
	Lake	Ocean	River
Fishing from a boat	50%	13%	37%
Fishing from bank or shore	38%	3%	59%
Fishing from a dock or pier	45%	19%	36%
Crabbing from a boat	0	73%	27%
Crabbing from a bank or shore	0	88%	12%
Crabbing from a dock or pier	0	87%	13%
Clamming	0	86%	14%
Canoeing	60%	22%	18%
Sea kayaking	7%	43%	50%
White-water kayaking	0	20%	80%
White-water rafting	0	0	100%
Personal watercraft	57%	0	43%
Powerboating for pleasure	52%	5%	43%
Sailing	53%	14%	33%
Water-skiing or other towing sports	73%	0	27%
Windsurfing	42%	0	58%

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3.12

Trail Use

Since trails serve a number of uses and are an important component of recreation, trail activities in the survey results are broken into exercise running and walking, pleasure walking, hiking, bicycling, and equestrian use. Trails are also analyzed according to whether the activity occurred on streets and sidewalks, or off-road and back country. The results indicate that:

- most exercise-related walking or running, or 82%, is done on city streets and sidewalks, while 18% occurs on off-road and back-country trails, statewide.
- 72% of pleasure walking occurs on city streets and sidewalks, and 28% on off-road or back-country trails.

- 70% of hiking occurs on backcountry or off road trails, 90% of which occurs on dirt or unsurfaced trails. In comparison, 36% of bicyclists used backcountry or local trails, and 24% of this use is on unsurfaced trails.
- Only 18% of All Terrain Vehicle and motorcycle riding takes place on designated trails.
- 75% of horseback riding occurs on designated bridle trails, nearly all on unsurfaced trails.

Taking the Family Dog

More than one third of respondents for several activities indicated they had a dog along on their trip. These activities included freshwater and ocean beach activities, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, running/walking for exercise, walking for pleasure, and four-wheel driving.

DISABILITY INFORMATION

Of 3,741 households surveyed in the third and fourth waves, 598, or 16%, indicated they had a household member with a physical or mental disability. Of these, 80% were physical, 9.8% were mental, and 10.2% had both a physical and mental disability. Most (66.4%) indicated that the disability hampered the person's ability to recreate. Respondents were asked to tell the caller what accommodations or assistance could be offered that would help the disabled household member to improve their recreational experience. Table ** shows the suggestions offered, the percentage of respondents (out of 179 respondents who provided any suggestions), and the number of comments providing the suggestion.

Table **: Suggestions for Improving Access or Facilities for Disabled Persons

Suggestion	% of respondents	number of comments
Paved trails	41%	74
Accessible restrooms	41%	73
Flatter, easier grades	37%	67
Easier access to water (access route to water's edge)	32%	57
Accessible parking	31%	55
Accessible campsites	24%	43
Accessible activities w/in the campgrounds	21%	38
Fishing platforms	20%	36
Access behind closed areas (roads)	16%	28
Provide rental equipment and instruction	16%	28
Proper accessibility to playgrounds, variety of accessible equipment	13%	23
Better ways to communicate (visually or hearing impaired)	11%	20
More designated hunting areas	5%	9
Other	74%	133

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Appendix B, page 30

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE SETTINGS

Respondents were surveyed for recreation setting preferences. While the state categories are more detailed, recreation resource settings identified in the SCORP are generally comparable to Lane County Parks Division service classes (see Chapter **, Lane County Park Facilities and Services). Settings range from highly primitive to highly developed, and are divided into the following nine categories:

1. Primitive: natural setting where few if any people are present, no facilities, few or no trails, where motorized use is prohibited.
2. Semi-primitive: natural setting, occasional meetings with other people, trails and possibly primitive roads, usually no motorized use, minimal and rustic facilities.
3. Roaded natural: forest, range, and coastal settings that generally appear natural or slightly altered. Access is by trail, road, or highway. May have moderate numbers of people and possibly developed campgrounds, and opportunities in some places for solitude.
4. Roaded modified: Altered settings with road access, possibly developed campgrounds, people present with trucks, cars, and motorbikes, possible occurrence of remote campsites.
5. Rural: areas where rural development such as farms, houses, stores, or equipment is commonly visible. Paved roads exist and meeting people is common. Rustic facilities such as showers, electricity, and bathrooms. Facilities for motorized use and parking are available.
6. Highly developed: extensive paving and buildings, highly maintained vegetation, many people and visitor controls, with an open space context. Examples are interpretive centers, large camping areas within a national park, or an Oregon state park.
7. Nature-dominated within urban: natural environment within an urban setting. Moderate to extensive facilities, many people. An example would be a city nature preserve.
8. Park-like within urban: maintained grass and shade tree environment within an urban setting. Moderate to extensive facilities, many people. Examples are day use or picnic areas within a city.
9. Facility-dominant within urban: a predominantly built or maintained environment in a city with many people and visitor controls, with possible areas of grass and shade trees. Examples are paved plaza parks or ornamental gardens.

Preferences for recreational settings are based upon at least two variables: social (number of people at the setting) and physical characteristics (quality and quantity of amenities). To measure for these two variables, respondents were asked to state their preferred recreation activity that they did in the last three months among 10 categories, which setting they would prefer for doing this activity, and which setting they actually chose most often for the activity.

Results showed that while respondents usually preferred some degree of solitude, a more highly developed (and more crowded) setting is often chosen for the amenities or to save time. Another reason that some settings are chosen may be they are the only ones available, or other sites are too crowded or expensive. Due to the combination of social and physical qualities that contribute to preferences, "recreationists cannot always get the combination of characteristics that they prefer" (SCORP Chapter 3, page 22).

Relatively undeveloped, or primitive settings received the greatest percentage of responses as being preferred for all activities except outdoor sports and games. For the two most primitive settings, percentage of people indicating preference for that setting exceeded percentage indicating actual use for virtually all favorite recreation activities.

Conversely, for the five recreation settings that are rural or more highly developed, the percentage of people indicating they used those settings exceeded the percentage indicating they preferred those settings for nearly every activity, or the differences between use and preference percentages were insignificant. One notable exception is outdoor sports and games, where percentages indicating preference exceeded use for all settings, with the exception of "rural", "highly developed", and "park-like within urban". Furthermore, the differences between use and preference for mostly every setting for this activity are somewhat or highly significant. This might indicate a shortage of sports and games facilities in general.

The largest discrepancy between preferred and used setting percentages was for boating, in a "nature dominated within urban" setting: of the 20% of respondents whose favorite recreation activity was boating and who use this setting, none prefer it.

The recreation setting that received generally congruent responses between actual use and preference for the most activities was "Roaded Natural". Picnicking, sightseeing, and touring; boating; hunting and shooting; fishing,

crabbing, and clamming; nature study; swimming and beach activities; camping; and trail, road, and beach activities all showed a high percentage of respondents who considered this their favorite activity and chose "roaded natural" settings as both preferred and used.

Actual results about recreational setting preferences shown in SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3.7 are in Appendix **.

SCORP Needs Analysis

METHODOLOGY

The Department of Forest Resources, Oregon State University, who conducted the Outdoor Recreation Survey, used it in conjunction with supply data to develop the SCORP 2003-2007 Demand and Needs Analysis. The SCORP relied on a model from Florida that estimated needs based upon peak period use. Peak use is assumed to be 52, two-day weekends and seven holidays of the year, for a total of 111 days of peak use, or demand.

Peak use was calculated by dividing the number of times respondents reported participation in an activity on weekends or holidays, by the total instances reported for the activity. The proportion of weekend/holiday use was then applied to the estimate of total days to derive peak use.

The peak demand data was compared to the 2001 recreation supply data discussed previously in this chapter. The analysis used recreation industry guidelines as to facilities needed to accommodate peak use for each activity, and compared it to recreation supply, to determine whether capacity was currently exceeded during peak demand periods. For some activities there are no guidelines, either because supply is virtually unlimited for that activity or because inventory information is lacking. In those cases, the analysis calculated an approximate "user density" based upon estimated users per unit of supply.

To estimate 2007 projected demand and whether capacity would be exceeded then, future use was calculated to grow at the same rate as the population, based upon State of Oregon population projections.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The SCORP lists a number of precautions and caveats in interpreting the need analysis data:

1. Certain activities had such a small sample size (fewer than 10 respondents) that the margin of error is considered as high as +/- 32 %. Therefore it is inappropriate to use the Estimated Need results for these activities. Activities in Regions 1 and 3 that had a very small sample size (fewer than 10 respondents, or "observations", and for which results about estimated need cannot be considered valid, included the following:
 - Region 1: white water kayaking, white water rafting, personal water craft (jet ski, wave runner, etc.), sailing, water skiing, windsurfing, upland bird or small game hunting, trapping, horseback camping, ATV camping, snow camping, ultimate frisbee, frisbee golf, rock climbing, outdoor court games (volleyball, badminton), outdoor tennis, cross country skiing/snowshoeing, orienteering, dune buggy riding, motorcycling, and snowmobiling.
 - Region 3: train or bus touring, fishing from a dock or pier, canoeing, white water kayaking, white water rafting, personal water craft (jet ski, wave runner, etc.), power boating (excluding fishing or water skiing), sailing, water skiing, windsurfing, bow hunting, waterfowl hunting, upland bird or small game hunting, trapping, skeet/trap/sporting clay shooting, target shooting, scuba diving and snorkeling, bicycle camping, boat camping, horseback camping, ATV camping, snow camping, baseball, ultimate frisbee, frisbee golf, skydiving, rock climbing, outdoor tennis, soccer, cross country skiing/snowshoeing, orienteering, horseback

riding, dune buggy riding, on and off trail four-wheel driving, motorcycling, snowmobiling, and designated trail four-wheel driving.

2. Some activities may be listed in error by the respondent as to where they enjoyed it (thinking a state facility is a county facility, for instance), or believing they are using a designated trail when they are not.
3. Some activities do not match between supply and demand. For instance, four regions listed "0" as to supply of designated 4x4 motorized trails, yet users showed they used such trails in these regions. Error on the part of recreation providers or users is possible in such cases, or, they listed the resource using a different category because they interpreted the use or activity differently.
4. Some activities listed as to user days might include, for instance, swimming in hotel pools, when hotel pools (and other possible activity venues) are not included in the recreation resource supply, thereby affecting results as to user days (demand) versus supply.
5. Some respondents checked off more items when they were asked to only check one, so these cases were coded as missing.
6. Finally, the SCORP acknowledges that "the results are obviously sensitive to the completeness and accuracy of the facilities inventory. For such an enormous task of inventorying the entire state's outdoor recreation facilities, there are bound to be some errors and omissions." (SCORP 2003-2007 Demand and Needs Analysis, page 78).

The following observations are in addition to the caveats identified in the SCORP 2003-2007:

1. The SCORP results may not be highly reliable with regard to out-of-state visitors, because it did not have a practical means to conduct a nationwide survey of people who visited Oregon. Only people in California, Idaho, and Washington counties along Oregon's borders, and Ada County in Idaho, were contacted.
2. The study relied on a Florida model that assumes peak days are on weekends and holidays. This does not account for the significantly higher use of many outdoor Oregon recreation resources and facilities in the summer. Peak demand results may be significantly different if summer and school vacation times are more specifically taken into consideration.
3. Activities which are anecdotally known to be popular in Lane County, in particular rafting and kayaking, were shown to have a sample size too low to be statistically valid for planning purposes, for both Regions 1 and 3.
4. The need for some uses are easier to estimate than others. For instance, recreation industry guidelines indicate that there are 3.3 users per day per camp site. This is probably fairly reliable because camp sites are easily counted and often used on a reservation basis, so average users per day is easily estimated. In comparison, data about hiking areas is more difficult to estimate because of the variability of trail use by individual, and the difficulty in estimating overall actual supply in linear miles. The same is true where use is based upon a unit of square footage or other area (such as for a beach).
5. It doesn't appear that any surveys were administered in languages other than English, so people who do not speak English may not have been included. At the same time, there have been significant population increases recently among some ethnic groups that may include many non-English speaking people, such as Hispanics.
6. Youth do not appear to be well represented in the survey. Related to this, relative use of activities among age groups is not evaluated. Meanwhile, the population is aging significantly, and this will affect future trends in outdoor recreation use.
7. The two regions that include Lane County include five other counties as well.

For all the reasons listed above, as the authors acknowledge, it is important that the SCORP needs estimate be used in combination with other analysis at a local level, and with some level of caution. The SCORP concludes its needs assessment by stating, "The results from this analysis should not be used as the sole guide to facility needs planning throughout the state. A number of limitations to the analysis have been noted, and results should be interpreted with additional information from local planners. Further refinements in facility inventories and user guidelines should be pursued, if feasible. Nevertheless, the results from the demand study gives an excellent overview of outdoor recreation use in the state and will be valuable for future planning efforts." (SCORP Demand and Needs Analysis, page 3-89).

For many other reasons, the SCORP Demand and Needs Assessment is an important and valuable tool in assessing recreation resources, demand, and needs for Lane County, including:

1. Great care was taken to develop an accurate existing inventory. As discussed earlier in this chapter, an evaluation of the inventory data with regard to Lane County indicates that the 2001 supply data appears to be relatively accurate, especially given the scope of the inventory and level of detail it provides.
2. An extensive telephone survey was followed by a targeted mailing to assess demand. The combination of telephoning and then targeted mailings to only those who responded that they participate in recreation significantly increases the reliability of the data over what it would be if the survey consisted of only one outreach approach.
3. The survey instrument and analysis were highly detailed, and areas where data must be used with caution are carefully noted.
4. Finally, the relatively high rate of return of surveys, 59%, means the data is statistically valid and highly reliable.

SURVEY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Respondents were asked about gender, age, race, region of residence, education, and income. Following are highlights among the sample of people who recreate:

- The majority, or 33-55%, were 45-64 years in age, followed by 25-44 year olds (26-46%)
- More women than men completed the survey (57% compared to 43%)
- Hispanics comprised 0-5% of the sample; African Americans comprised 0-2%; White Europeans comprised 91-95%.
- The activities with the highest percentage of low-income respondents, earning less than \$10,000 annually, were bicycle camping (12%), fishing from a dock or pier (9%), outdoor court games (8%), and archery (8%).

For Region 1 including coastal Lane County, the following summarizes demographic characteristics:

- 32% of respondents were 25-44 years in age; 50% were 45-64 years in age; 17% were 65 years or older
- 64% of respondents were female and 36% were male
- 2% were Hispanic, 95% were White European, and 5% were Other (indicating some respondents checked more than one ethnic group category)
- 29% of respondents had some college with no degree; 25% were high school graduates, and 38% had an associate degree or more education
- 42% made less than \$40,000 per year, while 58% made \$40,000 or more per year. Most respondents (31%) made between \$40,000 and \$64,000, followed by 23% who made \$64,000-\$135,000.

For Region 3 including inland Lane County, the following summarizes demographic characteristics:

- 35% of respondents were 25-44 years in age; 48% were 45-64 years in age; 12% were 65 years or older

- 57% were female and 43% were male
- 3% were Hispanic, 2% were American Indian, 1% were African American, 91% were White European, and 3% were Other
- 27% had some college with no degree; 20% were high school graduates, and 51% had an associate degree or more education
- 32% made less than \$40,000 per year, while 68% made \$40,000 or more per year. Most respondents (36%) made between \$40,000 and \$64,000, followed by 26% who made \$64,000-\$135,000.

SCORP RECREATIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The SCORP provides an evaluation of recreation needs for the five year period from 2003 through 2007, based upon existing supply, survey data, and Census data projections for population growth, to determine demand.

Statewide the following activities are currently in demand and under-supplied in three or more regions: downhill skiing/snowboarding, swimming in an outdoor pool, golf, biking on surfaced local community or backcountry trails, running/walking for exercise on surfaced local community or backcountry trails, fishing from a dock or pier, and biking on off road trails.

The following activities are under-supplied for Regions 1 and 3:

- Fishing from a dock or pier in Region 1, where it is estimated that there is a 2002 shortage of 83,036 linear feet of dock or pier, and an anticipated shortage of 100,777 linear feet in 2007;
- Swimming in an outdoor pool in Region 1 where there were no pools in 2002 and a need to serve 245,759 user days, and a projected 2007 need to serve 270,335 user days. Guidelines indicate that there are approximately 256 users per pool per day, indicating a current need for three pools ($245,759/256=959$ pool days, divided by 365 days/year = 2.6) for the Region and about the same number of pools in 2007.
- Swimming in an outdoor pool in Region 3 where there were three pools in 2002 and a need to serve 172,641 user days, and a projected 2007 need to serve 198,430 user days. Guidelines indicate that there are approximately 256 users per pool per day, indicating a current need for two more pools for the Region now and in 2007.
- Golf in Region 1, where there was a 2002 facilities shortage of 101, nine-hole courses, and a projected shortage of 124 facilities for 2007.
- Golf in Region 3, where 2002 facilities met demand, but where there is a projected shortage of 11 facilities for 2007.
- Backpacking in Region 1, where there was an estimated shortage of five trail miles in 2002 and a projected shortage of 30 miles in 2007, based upon an average of five miles per day per user.

The SCORP indexed all activities experiencing a shortage of supply by region to compare relative need across all regions and activities. The index is based upon the need for each activity in each region divided into the sum of all needs for the state, to come up with a single priority ranking for the state as a whole. The activities ranking highest on the index is golf in Regions 1 and 2, followed by swimming in an outdoor pool in Region 1.

Focusing only on Regions 1 and 3 within the statewide priority needs index, Table ** shows currently (2002) undersupplied activities for these regions and their priority ranking relative to 45 total activities in all regions.

Table **: Relative Recreation Needs Priority Index, Regions 1 and 3, 2002

Region	Activity	Priority Ranking	2002 Need (user days)
1	Golf	2	249,187
1	Swimming in an outdoor pool	3	245,759

1	Hiking on a local community or backcountry trails (all surfaces)	4	231,154
1	Hiking on unsurfaced local community or backcountry trails	5	194,330
3	Swimming in an outdoor pool	6	172,641
1	Fishing/crabbing from a dock or pier	10	83,036
3	Designated trail four-wheel driving	36	716
1	Backpacking	37	635

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3-9.

Table ** shows Region 1 and 3 activities on the priority index for 2007 projected needs for undersupplied recreation resources, out of a total of 40 listed activities for all regions.

Table **: Relative Recreation Needs Priority Index, Regions 1 and 3, 2007

Region	Activity	Priority Ranking	2002 Need (user days)
1	Golf	2	305,155
3	Swimming in an outdoor pool	3	270,335
1	Hiking on a local community or backcountry trails (all surfaces)	4	267,978
1	Hiking on unsurfaced local community or backcountry trails	6	227,471
3	Swimming in an outdoor pool	7	198,430
1	Fishing/crabbing from a dock or pier	10	100,777
1	Hiking, biking, backpacking, horseback riding, walking, and running on unsurfaced trails	14	60,292
3	Golf	23	27,153
1	Backpacking	34	4,126
3	Designated trail four-wheel driving	3	788

Source: SCORP 2003-2007, Table 3-10.

LATENT DEMAND

Latent demand is demand for something that is not available (due to lack of or inadequate supply). In the case of recreation this could be due to non-existence of a facility within a practical travel distance, over-crowding, expense, low quality, or lack of access such as inadequate accessibility for people with disabilities. The SCORP survey asked whether there were any recreational activities that people would like to do in Oregon, but could not, because of lack of supply or supply characteristics. 19% of respondents said yes. Most responses related to existing facilities that are too crowded, too expensive or were for some reason unsatisfactory. More than 15% related to camping, and 6% commented that the activity they wanted to participate in was too expensive.